BOSTON CAFE, 394 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

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CROWN PRINCE MERE THIEF

Looted Chateau He Had Occupied and Destroyed Articles He Could Not Carry Away.

PARIS, Sept. 30. — Crown Prince Frederick William, during the first days of the battle of the Marne, had his headquarters at the chateau of the Baroness de Bays, near Champeaubert, Marne, famous for its collections of art objects. The Baroness de Bays writes, says The Paris Temps, thus:

The crown prince plundered the

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

whole place. He stole medals, old arms, rare and precious vases, tapestries, icons, curios and gold souvenirs most dear to my family. He caused to be packed choice pictures and pieces of furniture, but some of these cases were left in the hasty flight of the Germans."

The baroness affirms, according to The Temps, that the German crown prince stamped with his heel upon the portraits of the Russian Emperor and Empress in the chapel of the chateau.

ANTWERP ATTACKED.

Germans Take First Steps In Siege of Belgian City.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30. — (Via London.)—The Germans have commenced their attack on the first line of the defence of Antwerp, according to despatches received by the Amsterdam papers. Moll, which is an important railway junction near the Dutch border, was occupied by the Germans, Sunday and Monday the Germans, who again occupy Malines, began a bombardment of forts Waehel and St. Catharine. It is believed that heavy Austrian artillery is being used.

Lierre, according to a message to the Handelsblad, has been under shell fire since early morning. The people at first hid in the cellars, but subsequently fled to Antwerp, being joined by fugitives from the surrounding villages. It is reported that many houses have been destroyed and some of the inhabitants killed and wounded. One shell fell on a hospital, killing nine persons.

OFFERED GERMAN BONDS.

But Germans Refused To Accept Them as Equivalent To Cash.

OSTEND, Sept. 30.—Burgomaster Max of Brussels continues to withstand the force of German tyranny single-handed. After repeated attempts to collect at least a part of the levy made on the city, the Germans issued a final warning that it must be paid at a certain time. When the hour arrived Burgomaster Max appeared with a considerable number of German bonds, which he insisted represented cash. The militant authorities refused to accept the paper and he was thrown into prison, being released when the municipality finally gave up $6,000,000 to their heavy-handed conquerors.

Germany Cannot Have Coal.

LONDON, Sept. 30. — The British Government is taking steps to put a stop to the supplying of coal to the few German cruisers which are at large. Dutch steamers are being examined, and in this way a check has been put on commodities being shipped to Germany through the Netherlands, and the big Dutch steamship lines announce that they will only accept cargoes from America consigned to the Netherlands Government, which, to avoid a breach of neutrality, must see to it that this cargo does not get into Germany.

This Weather
—is—
Photograph Weather

Don't Procrastinate. If you are in for the Exhibition. Now is the time.

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Its size is three feet by four feet and is a wonderful map for for the money.

Any one paying for a year's subscription to THE EXAMINER (either new or renewed) can have one FREE or it will be sold for

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It is a complete map of Europe and contains all the information as to towns and cities to be had in any map. It sold previously for $1.50.

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OF THE EXAMINER OFFICE

"No Alum"

must be the watchword when the housewife buys baking powder.

Alum is well known to be a powerful astringent, and should never be used in food.

Prof. Geo. F. Barker, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, says: "I consider the use of alum baking powder highly injurious to health."

Food economy now, more than ever, demands the purchase and use of those food articles of known high quality and absolute purity and healthfulness.

ROYAL
Is a Pure, Cream of Tartar
BAKING POWDER
Contains No Alum

Perfectly leavens, leaves no unhealthful residues, makes the food more delicious and wholesome.

Farm Labour The Chief Solution of Unemployed Problem

TORONTO, Sept. 29—Farm labour, as the chief hope for the solution of Ontario's unemployment problem, was the substance of a report on existing conditions, submitted this afternoon to the general executive of the Ontario Industrial Association by a special committee.

One feature of the report was the suggestion that if no other employment could be found for men, they should be enlisted and trained as soldiers, providing they were physically fit, being given board and lodging in return for military service. This would provide an efficient body of men who could be called out if necessary, and would, at the same time, insure the needy of a livlihood.

An Unusual Winter.

The report says in part:

"Reliable information received from many sources warrants the fear that the coming winter will witness unemployment upon a scale never before experienced in Canada. Already there is much more unemployment than usual, and the outlook for the immediate future is such to cause anxiety. Competent leadership, careful planning and ample capital are indispensable if we are to meet in any adequate way the situation now facing us."

The policy laid down by the Executive Committee, the report continues, is to supply remunerative employment as opposed to direct relief. It is also pointed out that the value of the work planned as a remedy for the situation is in direct proportion to its speedy productiveness. The production of supplies which can be marketed—farm products, pulp wood, live stock and the like—are of the first importance.

"No Idle Land in 1915."

"It is evident," continued the report, "that the war will be of considerable advantage to Canadian agriculturists, and it has been urged by those competent to pronounce an opinion that the best service Canada and Canadians can render the Mother Country and her allies is to increase the quantity of agricultural products available for the people of these countries at the earliest possible moment.

"Hence the association's motto — 'No Idle Land in 1915.'" It is well known that very few farms in Canada have been worked to full capacity during the past few years. Now, as never before, the farmer is afforded an opportunity of supplying world markets at the most remunerative prices. To secure adequate results the farmers will need to employ more labour. Ther is practically no limit to the increased production which Canadian farmers can enjoy in 1915 if they have an adequate supply of help to assist them."

Farm Help is the Best.

Farm help, therefore, is suggested as the most important outlet for the unemployed, and with a view to making full use of this factor, most elaborate arrangements are being made by the Central Committee.

As another means of providing employment, the construction of roadways is recommended. The great value that would accrue to municipalities in the continuation of municipal and public works despite the financial depression is also pointed out.

As a further means of relief to those out of work and who are financially embarrassed through the force of circumstances, it is suggested that a municipal loan bureau be established for the purpose of making loans on satisfactory security to deserving people. A rate of six per cent. is suggested.

A committee has already been organized to co-operate with the Toronto Industrial Comittee to apportion a part—about $500,000—of the one million dollar Patriotic Fund for an employment bureau a loan bureau and for relief in the city. The charter has been applied for from the Government.

"Relief Work" is Useless.

In conclusion the report says: "Your committee is opposed except as a last resort, to what is known as 'relief work,' that is, work which is of no actual value now or in the immediate future to the community in which it is done. Such work is, of course, preferable to alms or indiscriminate charity, as there is no doubt that the physical exertion required of any unemployed man or woman as payment for relief improves the morals of the applicant.

"Before relief work of the usual character is resorted to, municipalities are urged to organise the unemployed into drill corps. Those drilling could be paid a sum sufficient to provide board and lodging, or the municipality could provide board and lodging to all those enrolling their names, without pay. It is also suggested that the municipalities should assist in the recruiting of the permanent force in Canada, by requiring all applicants for relief, who can pass the necessary physical examination, to enlist. The Federal authorities have decide to increase the permanent force, and your committee will suggest to them that arrangements be made with some of the large municipalities to provide recruits in accordance with the plan outlined above."

LAST NOTICE

MR. COWAN, who has taken over Orme Studio on Charlotte Street requests all holders of coupons from Mr. Orme to arrange for their sittings on or before Saturday, October 3rd, as after that date no coupons will be recognized.

Walter Cowan
Second Floor Studio on Charlotte Street

BAD COLD IN THE CHEST.

"I am happy to tell you that I used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and was promptly cured of a very bad cold in the chest," writes Miss Josephine Gauthier, Dover South, Ont. You can depend on Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to relieve and cure all inflammations and irritations of the throat and bronchial tubes.

FRANCE WILL NOT BE TEMPTED BY PEACE TALK

PARIS, Sept. 28.— The Temps this afternoon in an editorial under the caption, "The Snare of Peace," says the latter is equally as dangerous as war. The Temps expresses fears that the absorption of all minds in the tragic duel now proceeding may blind the people to the work that is being caried on to divide and paralyze the allies by deceitful prospectives of a so-called honourable arrangement.

The paper adds:

"The London and New York papers bring details of the latest effort in this direction, which undoubtedly will not be the last. The English, with clear common sense, refused for a moment to be enveloped by this turning movement, which was tried in America. The French will show the same firmness, and once more the inventors of underhand combinations will have laboured in vain.

"The ingenious means of American mediation, which tended to bring to the front the respected influence of President Wilson, has failed. It was found to fail now that the United States has been enlightened by the conflagrations in Belgium and France in regard to the type of humanity which imperialistic Germany represents. The President has refused to compromise himself in risky mediation, which would only end in dividing and misleading the efforts of those who are defending themselves, while aiding the aims of their aggressors.

President Wilson, before embarking on the mediation which had been suggested to him, asked the Berlin Chancellery to specify its intentions somewhat. The Chancellery replied substantially that Germany would willingly listen to mediation proposals, but absolutely cannot do so while England keeps on declaring that the war must be war to the knife and without mercy.

"Germany, according to the reply of the Chancellery, is willing to admit that the chances of war are equal at the present moment, but insists that the empire must be kept intact in Europe, and it must remain master of its destinies. If these conditions are not granted Germany will fight while a single man remains."

The Temps brands this response as a new manifestation of the unhealthy pride of the Imperial Government, which believes itself to be intangible and infallible. The paper concludes by saying: 'France in council with her allies will not be the voice of feebleness. No more than England or Russia will she bend beneath the test of war nor allow herself to be tempted by the snare of peace."

DIDN'T GET HIS MONEY'S WORTH

"Ikey, vat is dot book you're readin'?" asked Ikey's father.

"Aboudt Chulius Caesar, fadder."

"Und vot business vas he in?"

"He was a soljer, and ven he von a battle he writed home, 'Veni, vidi, vici.'"

"I bet he vent bankrupt—such extravagance! Vy, he could send seven more words for a quarter."

REPORTS ARE UNOFFICIAL

Say Von Kluck is in Retreat With Allies in Full Pursuit—Motor Cars Are Gathered In

TALK OF SURRENDER

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says:

"It is stated here to-night (Tuesday) that the German right has been entirely broken and is now being pursued by the allies. All the automobiles in northern France have been requisitioned for the purpose of pursuit.

"Armored motor cars with mitrailleuses are also being used to pursue the retreating enemy.

"The official communication issued at three o'clock demonstrates unmistakably that the Germans have been surrounded in the Somme Department, the French front extending further east.

"It is officially stated that Peronne has been recaptured."

The foregoing message has been referred to the British official press bureau which, while not objecting to its publication, takes no responsibility for its correctness.

The report is current that Gen. von Kluk, commanding the German right, opened a peace parley on Sept. 26 with Gen. Joffre, offering to surrender if his men were allowed to retire to Germany and guaranteeing that they would not again take part in the war. According to the story, Gen. Joffre flatly refused to consider such terms and directed that the attack continue. It is said the army of von Kluk is slowly disintegrating under the terrific assaults of the last few days and that a general backward movement has already set in. Large quantities of ammunition and many guns are being abandoned, according to the rumor.

The tighter censorship is felt in the absence of news from the seat of war where the greatest events are taking place. New estimates of German casualties place the German losses at 300,000 and those of the allies at 100,000.

An official statement made by the press bureau last night confirms previous statements that the German position on the Aisne was chosen and prepared long before the battle began.

Late reports reaching Paris state that the German right wing is now retreating from its fortified positions between the Aisne and the Somme rivers.

It is also reported that the allied armies have succeeded in cutting the German line of communication, and that part of Gen. von Kluk's army is in grave danger.

ADMIRAL WEMYSS
In charge of the convoy of British cruisers escorting the Canadian contingent across the Atlantic.

READY FOR BATTLE?

German Fleet in Kiel Canal Getting New Krupp Guns.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 30. — (Via London.) — Travelers arriving here from the Kiel Canal say that the Germans are busy placing new ordnance, which the Krupp Works has been experimenting with for the past two years, on the armored cruisers and dreadnoughts.

The canal is described as being crowded with warships, including the largest battleships. The arsenals are busy day and night, and long trains arrive continuously with immense guns for the ships.

The Germans are reported as declaring that the whole fleet will soon be ready to fight.

Your Choice Of Both
While They Last

Three Large 15c Cakes of Palm Olive Soap, FREE (Not the Sample Size sent you) with each 50c Bottle of Liquid Shampoo or 3 Cakes Soap FREE with 50c Jar of Palm Olive Cold Cream.

Our regular 50c per pound Candy on sale every Saturday at per pound 29c.

Fresh shipment of Huyler's just arrived.

McDERMID & JURY
The Safe Satisfactory Druggists
Cor. George and Charlotte

EYES ON SOUTH AFRICA.

Kaiser's Plans Would Make Boers' Hair Stand on End, Says Botha.

LONDON, Sept. 30. — A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Co. from Cape Town says that in the course of a speech addressed to five thousand people at the town of Bank, in the Transvaal, Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of South Africa, emphasized the necessity of loyalty to the British Empire.

Declaring that the policy of neutrality was absolute nonsense, he pointed out that if a German warship came to Durban and imposed a levy of five million pounds sterling on them it would help the people very little to say that they were neutral.

He justified the exportation of South Africans to support the Imperial Government. He said he had information regarding German ambitions concerning South Africa which would make the hair of his hearers stand on end. The fact of the matter was that the German Emperor wanted to go down to posterity as a second Napoleon. Incidentally he also wanted a place to send Germany's surplus population and South Africa appealed to him as a suitable place.

CALL TO WELSHMEN.

Thirty-Four Thousand Out of Fifty Thousand Now With Colors.

CARDIFF, Wales, Sept. 30.—(Via London.) — At a big meeting here yesterday, over which the Earl of Plymouth presided, David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke of the Government's decision to raise a Welsh army of 50,000 men.

Mr. Lloyd George, who delivered a rousing speech, said that Glamorganshire already had recruited 16,000 and Monmouthshire 12,000 men. He frankly told his hearers that the recruits were not going out for a picnic, but for a stern enterprise, which would involve hardships, wounds and danger, but, he added, a vast majority would return and would have glorious memories to the end of their lives—memories that they would not barter for all the gold in the Bank of England.

He pointed out that under conscription Wales would be compelled to contribute 350,000 men, but that a volunteer army of 50,000 men would be just as good as a forced army five times that number.

U. S. DEFAULTS ON PACT.

Canada Serves Final Notice of Dropping of Fisheries Treaty.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30. — Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has notified the United States Government that the proposed treaty between Canada and the United States regarding the taking of food fish in boundary waters is now definitely dropped and Canada assumes freedom of action to make such regulations of her own as she deems necessary. The treaty was drawn up four years ago by Dr. David Starr Jordan for the United States and Prof. Prince for Canada. The Canadian Government agreed to it, but opposition was raised by certain interests in the United States and approval of the treaty by Congress was delayed from time to time. The present administration at Washington when it came to power seemed anxious to have the treaty adopted, but the opposition continued, and, the time limit set by Canada having been exceeded, the Dominion Government has decided to wait no longer.

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We Manufacture and Fit Glasses Exclusively.

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Optical Parlors and Lens Grinding Plant With
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Minimum charge, 25c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 10c to cover postage on replies if out of town.

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Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.
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ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the Postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

Dominion Cafe
MODERN & Up-to-Date Dining-Rooms also Private Dining Table. Drop in and try our Special Chicken Dishes. Nothing but the best of Steaks and Chops used. We guarantee the best of satisfaction to strangers, and all our patrons. 'Phone 535
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Open from 5 a.m. to 12 a.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
COLONIST FARES
ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS
From all Stations in Ontario to certain points in

ALBERTA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
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On Sale Sept. 24 to Oct. 8 inclusive
Full Particulars from Agents or Write C. E. HORNING, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.
Full particulars and tickets rom agents.
B. A. ROSE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
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CANADIAN PACIFIC
COLONIST FARES
(One-Way Second Class)
From stations in Ontario to certain points in
Alberta British Columbia California Montana Oregon, Washington Arizona Idaho, etc.
Sept. 24 until Oct. 8
Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m. 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m. 5.30 p.m.	*8.10 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge Markham	9.00 p.m. 10.15 p.m.	8.30 a.m. 5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m 8.50 p.m.	8.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m. 5.15 p.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m. 12.20 p.m. 3.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.06 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa.	*11.22 a.m
Montreal, Quebec	**3.10 p.m.
Indian River, Norwood.	
Havelock, Tweed	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	**12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*2.05 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.13 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**6.33 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo	4.23 a.m.
New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*3.34 a.m
North Toronto	*5.37 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.34 a.m
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.31 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay and Bobcaygeon and Intermediate Points	**5.00 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*9.25 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

Certain of the figures he could make nothing of; but he concluded rightly they were *totem-signs*, and that they represented all which still remained of the art of writing among those barbarous remnants of the once dominant, powerful and highly cultured race of Americans.

He counted more than two hundred freshly built piles of stone, but whether any of these contained more than one body of the Folk he could, of course, not tell. Allowing, however, that only two hundred of the Folk and one hundred and sixty of the Lanskaarn had fallen, he readily perceived that the battle had been, for intensity and high percentage of killing, sanguinary beyond all battles of his own time.

Under the walls, too, the vast numbers of boulders which had been thrown down, the debris of broken weapons, long and jaggedly barbed iron spear-points and so on, indicated the military ardor and the boldness of the fighting men he now had to dominate and master.

And in his soul he knew the problem of taming, civilizing, saving this rude and terrible people, was certainly the very greatest ever given into the hands of one man and one woman, since time began!

Along the beach he found a goodly number of empty revolver-shells. These he picked up, for possible reloading, in case he should be able at some later time to manufacture powder and some fulminating mixture.

He asked the patriarch to have search made for all such empty shells. The Folk eagerly and intelligently cooperated.

With interest he watched the weird sight of scores of men with torches rolling the great stones about, seeking for the precious cartridges. From the beach they tossed the shells up to him as he walked along the top of the fortifications so lately the scene of horrible combat; and despite him his heart swelled with pride in his breast, to be already directing them in some concerted labour, even so slight as this.

Save for some such interruption, the life of the community had now settled back into its accustomed routine.

With diminished numbers, but indomitable energy, the Folk went on with their daily tasks. Stern concluded the great funeral ceremony, which must have taken place over the fallen defenders, and the horrible rites attending the decapitation, boiling, and hanging up of the trophies of war, the Lanskaarn skeletons, certainly must have formed a series of barbaric pictures more ghastly than any drug-fiend's most diabolical nightmare. He thanked God that the girl had been spared these frightful scenes.

He could get the old man to tell him nothing concerning these terrific ceremonies. But he discovered, some thirty yards to southward of the circle of stone posts, a boiling geyser-like pool in the rock floor, whence the thick steam continually arose, and which at times burst up in terrific seething.

Here his keen eye detected traces of the recent rites. Here, he knew, the enemies' corpses—and perhaps even some living captives—had been boiled.

And as he stood on the sloping, slippery edge of the great natural caldron, a pit perhaps forty feet in diameter—its margins all worn smooth and greasy by innumerable feet—he shuddered in his soul.

"Good God!" thought he. "Imagine being flung in there!"

What was it, premonition or sheer repulsion, that caused him, brave as he was, to turn away with a peculiar and intense horror?

Try as he might, he could not banish from his mind the horrible picture of that boiling vat as it must have looked, crammed to the lip with the tumbling, crowding bodies of the dead.

He seemed still to hear the groans of the wounded, the shrieks of the prisoners being dragged thither, being hurled into the spumy, scalding water.

And in his heart he half despaired of ever bringing back to civilization a people so wild and warlike, so cruel, so barbarous as these abandoned People of the Abyss.

Could he have guessed what lay in store for Beatrice and himself should Kamrou, returning, find them still there, a keener and deadlier fear would have possessed his soul.

But of Kamrou he knew nothing yet. Even the chief's name he had not heard. And the patriarch, for reasons of his own, had not yet told the girl a tenth part of the threatening danger.

Even what he had told, he had forbidden her—for Allan's own sake—to let him know.

Thus in a false and fancied sense of peace and calm security, Stern made his observations, laid his plans, and day by day once more came back toward health and strength again.

And day by day the unknown peril drew upon them both.

CHAPTER XXXI.
ESCAPE?

Who could, indeed, suspect aught of this threatening danger? Outwardly all now was peaceful. Each waking-time the fishers put forth in their long boats of metal strips covered with fish-skins. Every sleeping-time they returned laden with the fish that formed the principal staple of the community.

The weaving of seaweed fibre, the making of mats, blankets, nets and slings went on as probably for many centuries before.

At forges here and there, where gas-wells blazed, the smiths of the Folk shaped their iron implements or worked most skilfully in gold and copper; and the ringing of the hammers, through the dim-lit gloom around the strange blue fires, formed a chorus fit for Vulcan or the tempering of Siegfried's master-sword.

Stern took occasion to visit many of the huts. They were all similar. As yet he could not talk freely with the Folk but he took keen interest in examining their household arrangements, which were of the simplest. Stone benches and tables, beds of weed, and coarse blankets, utensils of metal or bone — these completed the total.

Stern groaned inwardly at thought of all the arts he still must teach them before they should once more even approximate the civilization whence they had fallen since the great catastrophe.

Behind the village rose a gigantic black cliff, always dripping and running with water from the condensation of the fogs. This water the Folk very sensibly and cleverly drained down into large tanks cut in the rock floor. The tanks, always full, furnished their entire supply for drinking and cooking. Flat, warm and tasteless though it was, it seemed reasonably pure. None of this water was ever used for bathing. What little bathing the Folk ever indulged in took place at certain points along the shore, where the fine and jet-black sand made a good bottom.

Along the base of the vast cliff, which, broken and jagged, rose gleaming in the light of the great flame till it gradually faded in the luminous [illegible] they carried on their primitive cooking.

Over cracks in the stone, whence gas escaped steadily and burned with a blue flicker, hung copper pots fairly well fashioned, though of bizarre shapes. Here the communal cuisine went steadily forward, tended by the strange, white-haired, long-cloaked women; and odors of boiling and of frying, over hot iron plates, rose and mingled with the shifting, swirling vapors from the sea.

Beatrice tried, a few times, to take some part in this work. She was eager to teach the women better methods, but at last the patriarch told her to let them alone, as she was only irritating them. Unlike the men, who almost worshipped the revolvers, and would have handled them, and even quickly learned to shoot, if Stern had allowed, the women clung sternly to their old ways.

The patriarch had a special cooking place made for Beatrice, and got her a lot of the clumsy utensils. Here she busied herself preparing food for Allan and herself — and a strange sight that was, the American girl, dressed in her long, brown robe, her thick hair full of gold pins, cooking over natural gas in the Abyss, with heavy copper pans and kettles of incredible forms!

Almost at once, the old man abandoned the native cookery and grew devoted to hers. Anything that told him of the other and better times, the days about which he dreamed continually in his blindness, was very dear to him.

The Mercucans were, truly, barbarously dull about their ways of preparing food. Day after day they never varied. The menu was limited in the extreme. Stern felt astonished that a race could maintain itself in such fine condition and keep so splendidly energetic, so keen and warlike, on such a miserable diet. The food must, he thought, possess nutritive qualities far beyond any expectation.

Fish was the basis of all—a score of strange and unnatural-looking varieties, not one of which he had ever seen in surface waters. For the most part, they were grey or white; two or three species showed some rudiments of colouring. All were blind, with at best some faint vestiges of eye-structure, wholly degenerated and useless.

"Speaking of evolution," said the engineer, one day, to Beatrice, as they stood on the black boulder-beach and watched the fishermen toss their weird freight out upon the slippery stones—"these fish here give a magnificent example of it. You see, where the use for an organ ceases, the organ itself eventually perishes. But take these creatures and put them back into the surface-ocean—"

"The eyes would develop again?" she queried.

"Precisely! And so with everything! Take the Folk themselves, for instance. Now that they've been living here a thousand or fifteen hundred years, away from the sunlight, all the protecting pigmentation that used to shield the human race from the actinic sun rays has gradually faded out. So they've got white hair, colourless skins, and pinkish eyes. Out in the world again, they'd gradually grow normal again. How I wish some of my old-time opponents to the evolutionary theory could stand here with me to-day in the Abyss! I bet a million I could mighty soon upset their nonsense!"

Such of the fish as were not eaten in their natural state were salted down in vats hollowed in the rock, at the far end of the village. Still others were dried, strung by the gills on long cords of seaweed fibre, and hung in rows near the great flame. There were certain days for this process. At other times no fish were allowed anywhere near the fire. Why this was, Stern could not discover. Even the patriarch would not tell him.

Beside the fish, several seaweeds were cooked and eaten in the form of leaves, bulbs, and roots, which some of the Folk dived for or dragged from the bottom with iron grapples. All the weeds tasted alike to Stern and Beatrice; but the old man assured them there were really great differences, and that certain of them were rare delicacies.

A kind of huge, misshapen sea-turtle was the chief prize of all. Three were taken during the strangers' first fortnight in the Abyss; but the fortunate boat-crews that brought them in devoured them, refusing to share even a morsel with any other of the people.

Stern and the girl were warned against tasting any weed, fish or mussel on their own initiative. The patriarch told them certain deadly species existed—species used only in preparing venoms in which to dip the spear and lance-points of the fighting men.

Beyond these foods the only others were the flesh and eggs of the highly singular birds the strangers had seen on their first entry into the village. These tasted rankly of fish, and were at first very disagreeable. But gradually the newcomers were able to tolerate them when cooked by Beatrice in as near an approximation to modern methods as she could manage.

(To be continued.)

PERRIN'S GONDOLA
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THE PERRIN "SAMPLER" PACKAGE
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Point St, Charles Mills

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend for the three (3) months ending Sept. 30th at the rate of ten per cent. (10 per cent.) per annum has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this institution, and the same will be payable at the Offices of the Company in this city on and after October 1st, 1914.
The transfer books will be closed from September 20th to 30th, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
E. R. WOOD, Man. Dir.
CENTRAL CANADA Loan & Savings Co.
26 King St. E., Toronto

Refreshing Sleep
A glass or two of the "Beer That Builds" at bed time, will bring restful, refreshing sleep. The tired business man—the woman who is nervous and run-down—will find this tonic and food most beneficial. Rich in food value—easily digested—and extra mild.
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EXTRA MILD
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Your dealer should have it. Don't take a substitute but insist on having the genuine O'Keefe brew.
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Weak Women!
Some women are weak because of ills that are common
In Girlhood—Womanhood and Motherhood
The prescription which Dr. R. V. Pierce used most successfully—in diseases of women—which has stood the test of nearly half a century—is
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription
Take this in liquid or tablet form as a tonic.
Mrs. Kate D. Richardson, of Beasley, Essex Co., Va., says, "I esteem it a pleasure to testify to the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For some years I suffered greatly with weakness. I was treated by several physicians but gradually grew worse. One of my friends told me of the good results of your "Favorite Prescription." I went to the drug store and got a bottle, and after taking it, with the "Pleasant Pellets," I commenced to get better. I never knew what happiness was, for I was always sick and complaining and made others as well as myself unhappy. So you see what a debt I owe you!"
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver, bowels

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Skin Dried and Cracked and Hair Fell Out—Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.
Eczema is annoying and distressing at any time, but doubly so when it gets into the scalp and causes the hair to fall out. Here is a grateful letter from a lady who was cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.
Mrs. Hector Currie, Tobermory, Ont., writes:—"I was cured of a disagreeable skin disease of the scalp by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. The trouble started with itching and pain in the scalp, the skin would get dry and crack, and at times would bleed, and the hair would fall out. I tried three doctors without benefit, and suffered for three years. Reading in the almanac about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I began its use, and am now completely cured. The hair has grown again, and I am as well as I ever was. You are at liberty to use this letter, for I am glad to recommend so excellent a treatment.
Dr. Chase's Ointment has no rival as a cure for itching skin disease.

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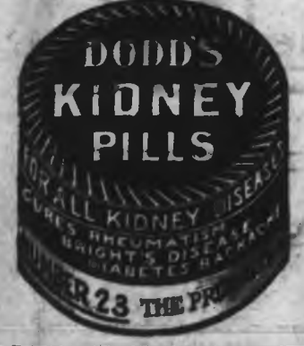

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Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of Two-and-one-half per cent being at the rate of Ten per cent per annum for the three (3) months ending 30th. September 1914, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution and the same will be payable at the Offices of the Company in this City, on and after Oct 1st, 1914.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to 30th, September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

W.G.MORROW
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Peterborough, Sept. 18th, 1914

SUCCESSES OF SERVIANS HAVE BEEN A BIG SURPRISE

Man for Man Her Soldiers Have Proven Better Than Austrians.

Balkan Exploits Did Much to Lift Stigma of Royal Murder.

GALLANT little Servia has proven one of the surprises of the present war as well as being the nominal cause of it. When Austria sent her peremptory note to Belgrade demanding the right to inquire into Servia's most private affairs, with the ostensible purpose of finding those responsible for the murder of the archduke, and Servia refused to consent, the man on the street prophesied rapid extinction for the Balkan kingdom. But Servia knew more of European politics than the man on the street did and she had the assurance of support from her great Slav neighbor, Russia. Then came the rapid denouement in which Germany, stricken with fear of Russian participation, endeavored to scare Russia out of the field and failed ignominiously. The almost incredible series of diplomatic blunders at Berlin, which resulted in the participation of France, then Belgium, then Britain, and the neutrality of Italy, had the effect of changing what at first seemed like sudden and thorough castigation of Servia into an overwhelming advantage for the little state.

CROWN PRINCE ALEXANDER.

NOW FIGHTING EVEN.

Distracted by more dangerous enemies Austria called off a large part of her army to aid the Germans in Alsace and the bulk of what remained was hurried into Galicia, leaving only a part to attend to her adversary in the south.

GENERAL YANKOVITCH.

On the first assault Austria, by reason of her superiority of numbers and artillery, walked into Belgrade with very little trouble, but when the Servian and Austrian forces along the Danube and Save became more equal there was a marked change in the tenor of the despatches. The Servian troops, which had been overwhelmed by sheer numbers, began to demonstrate that man for man they were superior to their adversaries.

The record of the war since that time has been a continuous series of successes for Servia. After hard fighting she has not only retaken Belgrade but has invaded Austria and has a strong position in Semlin across the river from Belgrade. On her west frontier she has crossed into Austrian territory and is carrying on operations, with the aid of the Montenegrin forces, which may ultimately deprive Austria of the bitterly disputed province of Bosnia.

INDEPENDENT SINCE 1878.

The independence of Servia, which was formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, was established by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. It is a limited monarchy with a constitution

GENERAL PUTNIK.

and a national assembly and a state council. The executive authority of the nation is vested in the King and his Ministers. The virtual monarch is the Crown Prince Alexander, who since the practical abdication of his father, King Peter, has been looked upon by the Servians as their ruler.

The Crown Prince of Servia is the second son of King Peter and became heir to the throne about four years ago, when his elder brother, George, was forced to renounce his claims. Alexander bore the brunt of much of the Macedonian fighting in the late Balkan war, together with the soldiers of the First army. He took a conspicuous part in the battles of Kumanovo and Monastir and acquitted himself with great credit. The crown prince is twenty-six years old and is a handsome young man rather above the average height, with olive complexion and dark eyes. Unlike his elder brother, he is a man of good habits and clean life. As crown prince of Servia he receives an annual allowance of $60,000 from the state.

Since the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga in 1903 Servia has had a reputation for barbarity which the facts hardly warrant. Her people, who number about three millions, are a hardy, thrifty, agricultural race, among whom pauperism is almost unknown, and while education is backward there is a system of compulsory free schools and marked progress is shown in this regard.

PREMIER NICOLA PACHITCH.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

The state church is the Greek Orthodox, but wide tolerance is shown to other religions.

Servia's behavior during the Balkan war did much to restore her prestige in Europe. It also gave a new impetus to internal progress, and if the present war goes in favor of the allies her share of Austria's southern territory will make her a considerable power in Southern Europe.

Nicola Pachitch, the Premier and Minister of War, is fresh from the Balkan struggle and is an experienced campaigner, as are her chief military officers, the veteran General Yankovitch and his brilliant junior General Putnik.

Alpinists Warned Off.

Climbing among the Central Alps is among the things forbidden by the military law under which Switzerland now lives. The Swiss mountain guides were among the first to be called to the colors.

Many amateur mountain climbers who were not aware of this restriction found themselves in the early days of the excitement attending the opening of warfare, stopped by armed sentinels in the St. Gothard region and at points near the frontier.

The Groom— Well, Bill, you won't see the guv'nor's horse any more they've taken him for the army. The Gardiner—Oh, I suppose now he's going to be what the Frenchies call a "horse de combat."

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membranes of the bowel.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are unsurpassed for Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dizziness and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

THEY WERE WELL MATCHED.

Why the Ramseys Were Like Old Joe Murchison's Team.

"It seems strange that the Ramseys should have married each other," said Mrs. Pitman.

"Strange? Not at all, my dear!" replied her husband. "They are well mated—as well mated as old Joe Murchison's horses were."

"I don't know anything about Murchison's horses," said Mrs. Pitman, "but I know that Mr. Ramsey is big and handsome and indolent, and Mrs. Ramsey is always at work and is thrifty into the bargain."

"That bears out what I say, my dear," said her husband. "Let me explain. In that remote and 'dark ages' period of my life before I knew you they offered a prize at the annual fair for the best matched pair of agricultural horses. There were some beauties brought in, so that everybody laughed when old Joe Murchison came driving along a great, handsome, slow moving horse harnessed with a wiry, scrawny little beast that took two steps to the big fellow's one.

"'That's a finely matched pair!' somebody shouted.

"'So they be!' agreed Joe complacently. 'So they be! The best matched pair in the county! One's willin' to do all the work an' t'other's willin' he should!'"—Exchange.

THE OLD YORK ROAD.

Built in 1711, It Was the First Great American Highway.

Something over 200 years ago there was built the first great American highway, "the old York road," between New York and Philadelphia.

The construction of this famous road in 1711 was an example that led the energetic colonists at other points along the Atlantic seaboard to make similar roads where there were no water routes. For the most part these roads were built by chartered companies and were called turnpikes or toll roads. Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey had many roads of this kind.

The first macadamized road in this country was constructed in 1792 between Philadelphia and Lancaster. In 1811 there were said to be 4,500 miles of chartered turnpikes in New England and New York. During the next twenty years the government expended many millions of dollars in constructing great highways, but the panic of 1837 and the building of railways and canals put an end to that branch of the government work.—Washington Star.

Conclusive.

Two Pullman porters representing different railroads met off duty and progressed from friendly gossip to heated argument. Their quarrel centered about which one worked for the better road. Their claims, figures and arguments came fast and furious. At last the tall, thin porter settled the dispute with these classic words: "Go on, nigguh; we *kills mo' people dan you fellahs tote*."—Argonaut.

Renewed Vigor In Old Age

This Letter Brings a Message of Cheer to the Aged—Results of Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

New, rich blood is what is most needed in the declining years to keep up energy and vitality. That Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a wonderful help in maintaining good health and prolonging life is attested by the writer of this letter.

Mr. Stephen J. Leard, North Tryon, P.E.I., writes: — "At seventy-five years of age my heart gave out and became very irregular and weak in action and would palpitate. My nerves also became weak, and I could do nothing but lie in bed in a languishing condition, losing strength and weight. In that condition I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and am cured. Had I not obtained this treatment I would now be in the box with the roof over my nose. At eighty-one I have an energy which means go, and I am writing this letter so that old people like myself may prolong their health and strength by using this great medicine." 50c a box, 6 for $2.50. For sale by all dealers.

BURIED TREASURE.

Story Which the Natives of Peru Have Handed Down.

There has always been fascination for man in lost or sunken treasure, and this again has been brought home to us by the many attempts which have been made lately to recover from the ocean bed bullion which has laid there for centuries, and in some cases a few weeks only.

The sinking of the Empress of Ireland in the St. Lawrence River has added to the number of ships which have taken to their grave beneath the icy waters valuables which are essential to the works of man.

Divers are now endeavoring to recover the bullion aboard the Canadian liner, for there are men still willing to risk their lives in the recovery of treasure from wrecks, as in the old days men were ever ready to go into unexplored lands in search of riches reported to be buried there.

The treasure of the Incas of Peru is among many that have defied the efforts of expeditions to locate, and even to this day no definite clue has been found of the many million dollars worth of gold buried on the approach of the Spaniards into the interior of the present republic.

One of the stories of these lost treasures relates to a Cuzco white man of Spanish descent whom the Lord blessed with numerous children. It is the custom here that a godfather shall look after and provide for his godchild and so, as this man was poor, he tried to add to his resources by getting a corps of good godfathers.

So as the infants came one after another he named each in honor of one of the distinguished citizens of the town. The citizens, however, did not respond and the man grew poorer and poorer. At last he had nine babies, each of whom had been given a rich godfather, but there was no help forthcoming. The father swore that he would leave the rich and choose as the patron of his next child the first man he met on the street after its birth.

In due time the stork came again, and the man, rushing out, saw a poor Indian driving a caravaan of llamas into the town. He stopped him and told him he wanted him to be godfather to his child.

The Indian objected, saying that he was poor and not fit to be godfather to a white child. The man also told of his vow and finally persuaded the Indian to accept the position.

In due time the baby was baptized and the Indian appeared at the ceremony as its godfather. He kissed his godson as he left the church and the next day came back into Cuzco with a score of llamas, loaded with wood. He took this wood to the father of his godchild, saying that he had brought what he could and that he must accept the wood as a gift.

The man was thanked and the wood was duly stored away in the court of the house. Some time after that the bundles of sticks and roots were opened, and inside of each was found a great bag of gold in nuggets and dust. In the meantime the Indian had disappeared and could not be found.

The man took the gold and built two large houses on the street named Triumph. If you do not believe this story come to Cuzco, and the people will show you the street and point out the houses.

Making and Earning Money.

"What is the difference between making money and earning money?" asked the youth.

"Sometimes the difference is a trip to the penitentiary for counterfeiting," answered the home grown philosopher.

All His Fault.

Mr. Flubdub—I lost my umbrella today. Mrs. Flubdub—That's just like you, John Henry. I told you when you left the house this morning to take one of the borrowed ones.—Puck.

LABATT'S STOUT

The very best for use in ill-health and convalescence
Awarded Medal and Highest Points in America at World's Fair, 1893
PURE—SOUND—WHOLESOME
JOHN LABATT, LIMITED, LONDON, CANADA

UNION BANK OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank You Can Buy to Advantage

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial a while if necessary, open a Savings Account in the **Union Bank of Canada**, and, with the money in hand, buy at Cash prices? The discounts will help to swell your bank balance, and you will have made a good start towards financial independence.

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SOUTH END BRANCH, Cor. Park & Reid Sts. — D. C. MacDONELL, Manager
NORWOOD BRANCH — A. S. WHITTAKER, Manager
HASTINGS BRANCH — C. B. BRAMLEY, Manager
STIRLING BRANCH — W. S. MARTIN, Manager

One Result of The War Is Certain

CANADA must Manufacture for part of the World now involved in War.

Europe can no longer supply the Export Markets.

If you are proud of Canada, you want to see our Factories hum, our Stores alive with Business, and our Offices piled with Orders.

Let Peterborough enlist in this movement to boom Canadian Made Goods.

Let Peterborough Manufacturers get on the job, and let us read, mark and hear more of "Made in Peterborough" Goods.

How many good-going factories in Peterborough never tell our own Citizens what they manufacture.

And if they don't tell, how can they expect to sell.

Much of the European trade that was exported into Canada should now become our own. Who but our own Manufacturers should now make the Foodstuffs, the Hosiery, the Underwear, the Toys, and much of the Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, and other things Germany has supplied us?

Advertising will soon reveal which of our industrial enterprises are most worthy and best prepared to profit by Europe's need. The Firms first to advertise for this business will be the first to profit.

Who, among our manufacturers, is willing to be left out in the cold? Who, among such Firms, will fail to Advertise?

THE EXAMINER

Will Be Pleased to Consult With you about Advertising

OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Cured Both Stomach Trouble and Headaches

PALMERSTON, ONT., JUNE 20th. 1913.

"I really believe that I owe my life to "Fruit-a-tives". Ever since childhood, I have been under the care of physicians and have been paying doctor's bills. I was so sick and worn out that people on the street often asked me if I thought I could get along without help. The same old Stomach Trouble and distressing Headaches nearly drove me wild. Sometime ago, I got a box of "Fruit-a-tives" and the first box did me good. My husband was delighted and advised a continuation of their use.

Today, I am feeling fine, and a physician meeting me on the street, noticed my improved appearance and asked the reason. I replied, "I am taking Fruit-a-tives". He said, "Well, if Fruit-a-tives are making you look so well, go ahead and take them. They are doing more for you than I can".

MRS. H. S. WILLIAMS.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ORDER NOW

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Scranton Coal

1st. Because D.L. & W. Coal Co. registers with the State of Pennsylvania a higher standard, with less impurities than any other Company shipping Coal into Ontario.

2nd. Our methods give you 2000 lbs. Coal and No Screenings.

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Corner Charlotte and Bethune Streets
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'Phones 47 and 48

EAST CITY COAL AND WOOD YARD

FIRST QUALITY Dry Hardwood

$6.50 Per Cord

Mixed Wood $5.00 Per Cord

Cutting and Splitting Extra

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WOOD

First Class Mixed Wood

4 feet Long

$4.50 Per Cord From The Scow

Also A-1 Hardwood

$6.25 Per Cord From The Scow

J. E. A. Fitzgerald

'Phone 111

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

A Conversion

A Story For Labor Day

By SARAH BAXTER

"Talk about the dignity of labor," said Helen Forsythe to her friend, Lois Gregory. "I don't see any dignity in it. No one can do manual labor without getting dirty hands, chapped hands, misshapen hands."

"There are worse things than dirty hands," replied Miss Gregory.

"What, for instance?"

"A dirty soul. How many rich men's sons who have not the incentive to labor have become worthless and contemptible?"

"I dare say, my dear, there is truth in what you say, but for me I would rather marry a poet than a mechanic."

"Even a poet has his uses, but for me he is altogether too ethereal. I would prefer an engineer whose profession deals directly with labor. What is there more splendid than the spanning of a river by an enormous bridge, the building of a cathedral, the tunneling of a mountain?"

"These are planned by one brain."

"Granted, but of what use would that brain be without the workmen to carry out its plan?"

"Well, Lois, marry in the field of labor if you like. I prefer the fine arts. Give me an artist."

"I shall marry the man I love, whatever be his occupation."

These young ladies were both of the well to do class, but they were very different. Helen Forsythe was disposed to begin where her father left off. When he had been experimenting in overalls she was too young to know much about what he was doing; now that he was living on the royalties he received from a machine he had contrived, with all the refinements a fine income brought, she had little sympathy with what had produced his good fortune.

HELEN WATCHED HIM WHILE HE WORKED.

Lois Gregory, on the contrary, had never known either wealth or poverty. A laborer herself, she sympathized with the cause of labor. She made her living by teaching, and being accustomed to using her brain constantly it became stronger with exercise, and she was enabled to distinguish between what was of intrinsic and what was of fictitious value. She had come to the conclusion that the attaining was intrinsic, the attainment fictitious. In other words, there is no stimulus in an accomplished work except to produce something better.

The country seat of the Forsythes was situated in a beautiful valley, through which ran a stream that afforded a fine water power. A mile below the place was a large factory. One day Helen Forsythe's automobile broke down, and a request was sent to the factory to send a man to fix it. He appeared in overalls with a bag of tools, and Helen took him to the car to show him the break.

There was something about this man that arrested Miss Forsythe's attention. He was some twenty two or three years old and strongly built, and character was plainly written in his face. Helen pointed out the break, though this was unnecessary, for the young man was a skilled mechanic and took it in himself at once. Helen watched him while he worked, asking him questions about the trouble, how serious it was and how long a time would be required to make the repairs. She noticed a British intonation to his speech, but not the misuse of the letter "h" common with the English lower classes.

"Do you like mechanical work?" she asked.

"I certainly do. I was born with a taste for it," was the reply.

"But don't you think it very dirty?"

"Not as dirty as some other kinds of work."

"You mean shoveling earth, I suppose?"

"Oh, no. I love to dig in the dirt."

"You mean handling ashes?"

"There's dirtier work than that. My brother does it every day."

"Your brother!"

"Yes. He's in politics."

This quite took Miss Forsythe's breath away. Surely this young man was very odd. She presumed the brother he referred to was a political heeler in a district where the people were of the lowest class.

"Tell me," she said presently, "what it is that interests you in mechanics."

"I like to fashion things. The mechanic, if he is a good one, may always find a field in his labor for more or less use of the inventive faculty, and the mechanic is free to exercise it. Besides, there is an opportunity in mechanics for a man to climb the ladder that leads up to fortune without using dishonorable means. No man need be happier than the laborer who has all the work he can do. His mind is on what he is doing, and he has no time to worry about imaginary griefs. When he has finished his day's work he enjoys his leisure. How much better off he is than the man whose time is all leisure, who never experiences the comfort there is in rest because he is always at rest."

Miss Forsythe was surprised to hear this from one whom she considered doomed to a life of toil. She was about to inquire of him where he, a laborer, had picked up such ideas when he finished his job, gathered up his tools and, putting them in his bag, bade her adieu and went away.

And yet for Miss Forsythe he did not go away. He was with her the rest of the day as if he were still working on her auto and she listening to his words. "I can understand," she said to herself, "Lois marrying a man like that. There is a healthfulness of body and mind about him that positively rests me. He doesn't seem to be striving for anything. I do believe that he wouldn't give up his present work in exchange for a fine social position, while I—why, if I'm not invited to every swell function I'm miserable."

It was not long before some of the water pipes in the Forsythe house got out of order, and Miss Helen, being, on account of her father's absence and her mother's bad health, the director of the establishment, telephoned to the factory asking for a man to repair them and requesting it to send, if possible, the workman who had repaired her car. He came with his bag of tools, and Miss Forsythe, as before, showed him the break. She left him, but now and again returned to see how he was getting on. When noon came he had not finished, and she invited him to partake of a luncheon she ordered to be prepared for him. While he was eating it she asked him:

"How is it that you, who have never known what is called high life and have no experience as to the cares and disappointments it brings, are so well satisfied with your humble lot?"

He had finished eating when this question was propounded and, rising, stood facing Miss Forsythe, looking at her intently.

"You seem to be interested in this matter," he said, "and I am going to give you a confidence I have given no one else in America. I am the son of an English gentleman. My father designed me for the army or the church. My brother is in parliament. I have watched that silent revolution which is bringing labor to the front. We see it everywhere. People of refinement are sensible of it. Whereas a hundred years ago to make money in manufacture or trade was not considered respectable, now titled persons are going into both.

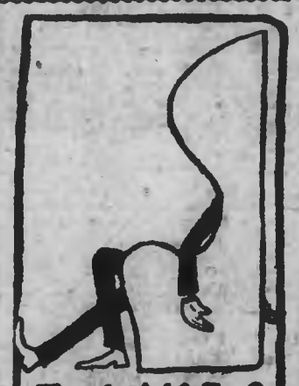
"My preference is for a life in manufacture. I have no confidence in attaining success in manufacture without ever having been a manufacturer myself. I have preferred to begin as any other laborer begins. If any of them beat me in the race it will not trouble me. If I become a leader I prefer to know the feelings, the necessities, of the men I manage. As to wealth bringing me happiness if I attain it, I have no confidence that it will. My happiness is in my daily labor. I believe that I get the same pleasure in repairing the pipes in this house that the manager of a large factory derives from his more extended duties."

Miss Forsythe was astonished. She had been surprised to meet a laborer who realized that he was happier in his work than if he were a globe trotter, but this man, who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth and had voluntarily stepped on the lowest rung of the labor ladder to climb or remain a fixture, as the case might be, was something more than she could at once understand. Nevertheless she was deeply impressed.

It occurred to her to invite him to dinner to see how he would appear. He accepted the invitation and with clean hands. He was invited again and again, and a year after Miss Forsythe had first met him she wrote Miss Gregory that she had been converted to her friend's ideas as to the dignity of labor and had been induced to marry a laborer.

The bride endeavored to persuade her husband to accept capital from her father with which to start a factory of his own, but he declined. He said that the happiness he derived from labor was in labor and not in management. Nevertheless he was rapidly promoted in the factory where he worked and made a manager in spite of himself.

Each of the girls who conversed upon the subject of marriage failed to do in the matter what they said they would do. Miss Forsythe, who said she would marry an artist, married a laborer. Miss Gregory, who declared that she would prefer one who builds material structures, married a literary man.



Feel All In?

Stomach sour—Liver off duty—Bowels clogged?

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Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25¢ and 60¢

At all Druggists and Stores

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Unlucky.

Cynicus—I once knew a fellow who gave a girl an engagement ring of opals.

Silicus—Gracious! Wasn't it unlucky?

Cynicus—You bet it was! She married him.—Judge.

Accounted For.

De Bore (at 11:30 p. m.)—I love that dreamy look in your eyes. I have never seen it in any other girl's.

Miss Sweet—Perhaps you don't stay as late with them as you do here.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Her Waterloo.

Mae—I was in a very embarrassing position this morning.

Fae—What was it?

Mae—I had to rescue a man from drowning when he was teaching me to swim.—Judge.

This Might Be an Exception.

"A missionary," said the talkative man, "should be full of the milk of human kindness."

"What if he is sent as a mission worker among the Kurds?"—Chicago Post.

THE FIRELESS COOKER.

Some of Its Advantages as Regards Economy.

Whatever opinions might have been held in regard to the merits of the fireless cooker as a regular substitute for heat, it cannot be denied that it is a very great convenience during warm weather.

Among the advantages gained by the use of the fireless cooker are these: A cool kitchen during the day and no odor from cooking. Then, again, food cannot be overcooked, even though it stays in the cooker beyond the allotted time, so if one forgets or is busy in the garden, there need be no fear of food spoiling. Left over the fire it might burn and this not only means waste, but the cleansing of greasy, scorched cooking utensils.

The cereal for breakfast can be prepared over night and found thoroughly cooked and steaming hot in the morning. And since cooking in the fireless is long and steady, inferior cuts can be made into very savory dishes that will eat much more tender than if cooked in the usual way.

A fireless cooker should be a boon to the housekeeper at the summer camp or cottage, because it will do the work, while the family plays, and need no watching either.

It is an economical way, too, in that all the nutrition is retained by using the fireless, also the natural flavor of all foods is preserved. There is no chance for escape. Seeing, then, the fireless has so many advantages it seems singular there should be any objections against it.

Those women who believe in it claim that the reason why others refuse it is because they looked for miracles from the fireless and were disappointed. Then they at once condemned it wholesale and took no trouble to experiment. It requires intelligence to bring good results by this method of cooking, as well as by any other. While the food will cook itself, it must be properly prepared, of course. There are certain rules to be followed if success is to be the result. For instance: The saucepan must always be filled to the brim either with food or water, as the case may be, as a stew will come up to the top, and if vegetables are cooking the water must reach the same height. When vacant space is left the heat escapes.

No intelligent woman would put food to cook over a fire and let the fire go down so that the water ceased to boil and still expect the food to cook properly, but some people seem to expect that the fireless cooker should perform such a miracle.

Never open the cooker until the necessary time for cooking the contents has expired. In such a case the pot must be reheated over the stove. Again, if any food seems to be unusually tough, more time should be allowed. It should stay fully an hour longer than the allotted time.

Another most important point to be remembered is that the contents of the pots must be boiling before being placed in the cooker.

Nuts as Food.

A judicious use of nuts has cured cases of indigestion by relieving the constipation which was the cause. Brazils and pine kernels particularly are rich in natural oil which gives warmth, keeps the digestive system clear and does much toward making the skin clear and healthy. Weight for weight nuts contain actually far more proteid than bread. They are a safe food for all who have a tendency toward any form of rheumatism, and they are also beneficial in cases of mental strain and general "nerves."

In making jams and jellies the least expensive item is the sugar

YET the sugar is the most important ingredient because if its quality is not right, your confections will ferment, spoil, not be sufficiently sweet or be flavourless.

With St. Lawrence Sugar results are always satisfactory.

St. Lawrence Extra Granulated Sugar is sold in 2 lb. and 5 lb. sealed cartons, and in bags of 10 lbs., 20 lbs., 25 lbs., 50 lbs., and 100 lbs.

Order a bag of St. Lawrence Extra Granulated Sugar from the Medium Size Grocer. This class suits most people best; good grocers everywhere can supply you.

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Limited, Montreal.

An Easy One.

"Here's one for you," said Tom to Carl, his playmate. "A dog was tied to a rope ten feet long. Twenty feet away was a fat, juicy bone. How did the dog get to that bone?"

"Oh, that is an old one," said Carl. "You want me to say, 'I give it up,' and you will say, 'that is what the other cur did'."

"No, you're wrong, for the dog got the meat."

"Well, how did he do it?"

"Why, the other end of the rope was not tied."

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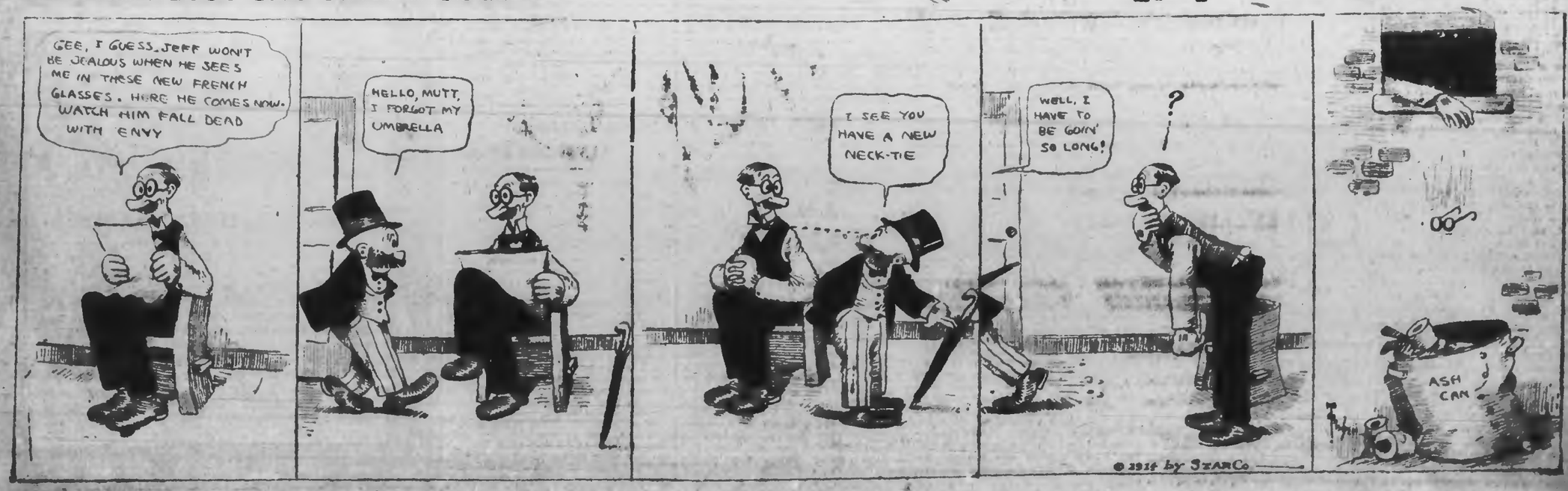
That cake soap means less soap for more money. N.P. BAR SOAP means more soap and better soap for less money. One bar of N.P. SOAP at 5 cents weighs more than four 5¢ cakes of ordinary soap, and more than five cakes of some kinds and you will find it better soap

Jeff Didn't Even Give Them a Tumble

By "Bud" Fisher



Clemenceau's Paper Suspended.

TOULOUSE, France, Sept. 30.—(Via Bordeaux.)—Ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau's newspaper, Homme Libre, which was transferred to this city from Paris, has been suspended for eight days by Gen. Bailloud.

The governor of Toulouse asked M. Clemenceau to take out several passages of an article in yesterday's issue which he considered too violently worded. M. Clemenceau flatly refused and the general confiscated the whole and ordered the suspension of the newspaper.

More Cholera.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A despatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph says that a message from Budapest asserts that the Minister of the Interior has announced that 15 new cases of cholera were discovered in the city's military hospital Monday morning.

Germans Chopped Both Hands Off.

GUELPH, Ont., Sept. 30.—James Pettit of York Road, Guelph, received a letter yesterday from an aunt in Stratford Terrace, Leeds, Eng. One paragraph of the letter states: "We have in our house to care for a little Belgian girl, aged eight, who had both her hands chopped off by German soldiers. Her brother, a little younger, was treated the same, so that he would never be able to handle a rifle."

WOMEN CAN HELP IN WAR
Against Drunkeness

Mothers, wives and sisters owe it to those dear to them to help them stop drinking. Drunkenness is a disease, and the inflamed membranes of the stomach must be healed and the craving removed — the trembling nerves soothed and restored—before the victim can stop drinking.

Alcura is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money is refunded. It builds up the system and renders drink distasteful. Get it to-day at our store, $1.00 per box. Alcura No. 1 is tasteless and odorless and can be given secretly in tea, coffee or food. Alcura No. 2 is the voluntary treatment. Ask for free Alcura booklet.

McDonald & Jury, Druggists, Peterborough.

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Lady's Negligee.

A new and simple design, each half of the sleeve cut in one with the body portion, front and back joined by a long seam on the shoulder and outer arm and by the underarm seam. The open neck may be trimmed with a collar or with a revering and the sleeves may be made short or long. Basque lines are used in cutting, with only a shirring to mark the waist.

The negligee pattern, No. 6,841, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅝ yards of 44-inch material, with 4⅛ yards of ribbon for ruching and belt.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10c coppers to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

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Piano or Organ Tuned
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Canteen Avenue at Valcartier Camp.—Canteen Avenue has proved the most popular part of the camp at Valcartier. The soldiers devlop enormous appetites in the mountain air and frequently supplement their rations with the food they can buy at these canteens. The sales of biscuits, jams and "pop" have been enormous.

TO SHIFT FOR HERSELF.

Hungary Unlikely To Get Any Help From Austrian Army.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—From the latest events in Galicia and along the Carpathians the conclusion drawn is that the army has abandoned Hungary to its fate and has left the route to Budapest to be defended by the Hungarian national troops, says the Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Telegraph. The despatch continues:

"The Austrians continue to retreat before the persuing Russians and appear to have given up not only the defence of their country in general but also to have decided to abstain from further independent action. They are simply hurrying on to Cracow to join the right wing of the Germans and apparently intend to become a mere component part of the German army.

"Having passed the most difficult part of Uget Pass in the Carpathians, after dislodging the Honveds from three positions, the Russian troops have only some ten or fifteen miles to descend before reaching the Hungarian plateau, where there is not a single fortress or fortified position except such as may be hastily improvised in the form of earthworks by the Hungarian defenders."

"Christmas In Berlin."

ROME, Sept. 30.—(Via Paris.)—"Cheer up; we'll spend Christmas in Berlin," is the encouragement which *Gen. Rennenkampf has offered to his* men, according to a report received here from Russian headquarters.

The general proffered this word of cheer for the purpose of helping his officers and soldiers stand fast during the present discomforts and sufferings of war.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The farmers of Caradoc Township, Middlesex County, have decided to offer the Militia Department a gift of 20 horses suitable for war purposes.

The locomotive works at Kingston has received a big order from the British War Office, through Ottawa, for the supply of shrapnel shells for large guns.

Sir Charles Johnston was yesterday elected Lord Mayor of London for the term of one year, beginning Nov. 9, 1914. He succeeds Sir Thomas V. Bowater.

Official denial of the sinking of a French warship by the Austrian forts at Cattaro was made yesterday by the French Admiralty through the embassy at Washington.

Queen's University opened to-day and registration will fall short of last year mainly because of the war. Many science students have enrolled with the Canadian engineers.

King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by Gen. Grandi, Italian Minister of War, assisted in the military manoeuvres held yesterday between Bracciano and Viterbo, Italy.

A vote to abolish the London, Ont., Board of Control, which has been in existence less than a year, will be taken next January. The majority of the aldermen are among those opposed to the present system.

Before Judge McDonald in the county judge's criminal court at Brockville, where he elected a speedy trial, Joseph Johnston pleaded guilty to five charges of burglary committed at Brockville, and was sentenced to five years in prison.

BABY RESTS AFTER BATH

With CUTICURA SOAP

Because of its extreme purity, delicate emollient properties and refreshing fragrance. Assisted by Cuticura Ointment it is equally effective in the treatment of heat rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. X, Boston, U.S.A.

A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST VIEW OF WAR AND PEACE

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—The Ministerial letter asks all Christians to pray for peace, a comendable thing to do.

For years millions of prayers have been offered on this subject, yet there is war. If God is the Almighty all-hearing, why are those prayers unanswered? The Bible says, "Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss."

The following, I think, answers the question, and if you can spare space in your vauable paper for it, it might be an aid in bringing an answer to our prayers.

Sincerely yours,
R. J. TODD.

I have been asked by a member of the orthodox church to try and have you publish it.

Peace Versus War.

(Written for the Christian Science Monitor.)

There exists a widespread desire at the present day among many peoples for peace. It is their earnest prayer that wars should cease and that the nations of the world should live on terms of amity the one with the other. The cry of Isaiah finds echo in their thoughts: "They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

One sighs as one thinks how far off at the moment the world seems to be from such a time. Men sometimes say that nations have always warred with each other and that they will continue so to do as long as "human nature" is what it is. And they are correct: peace will not reign universally until "human nature" is regenerated, until it has been transformed "by the renewing of the mind."

Ask any one in an unimpassioned mood what he thinks of war, and the answer will always be the same. The reply will be that war is futility itself, that it impoverishes nations, bringing them to the verge of bankruptcy, that it degrades them by lowering their moral standards, that it destroys the flower of their manhood, that it puts back, often for decades, their progress along intellectual and ethical lines. War is the climax of false thinking: nations war but individuals are the warriors! Peace is the effect of right thinking: it too is an individual consciousness.

Like everything else in these days the war spirit has been subjected to analysis with more or less truthfulness; but we have found no analysis of it comparable with that which the teachings of Christian Science make possible. You cannot possibly detect an error until you know the truth concerning that about which the error lies; no mathematician can detect a fallacy in a geometrical theorem unless he be grounded sufficiently in the science of geometry. And it is because Christian Science brings such a blaze of truth—of absolute truth—into the consciousness of men that it becomes the most powerful analytical agent the world has ever seen.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, maintained that men had first to know God aright, and as they got to know Him they would become endowed with discriminating wisdom, "power from on high," to judge righteous judgment. She held that God could be definitely known, intelligently understood. She pointed out in the text-book of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," that certain men and women had been discovering Him little by little down through the centuries and that Christ Jesus, with his uniquely pure mind, had discovered Him most of all, so much so that he could actually avail himself of the power of God at any moment and on all needful occasions. Mrs. Eddy rediscovered this "mind of Christ"; she found out that Jesus know about God and His ways of working. It is a remarkable fact that Jesus, who knew so well his Father's will, was the greatest advocate of peace the world has ever seen. The Sermon on the Mount is the strongest message of peace ever given to humanity: and, moreover, he taught how that peace message could be put into practice.

Christian Science translates it to the world to-day, in terms everybody can understand. The Founder of Christian Science perceived that God is a perfect Being, and he is Mind or Spirit and the Soul of all that exists. Because He is perfect He is absolutely good. With a perspicacity begotten of purity and sincerity she saw that such a declaration as to God's nature carried with it certain conclusions at which past generations had turned away the hear, viz., that matter and evil were unreal. If God were infinite Mind and good, then there could be no reality in what purported to be His opposite, matter and evil.

And this sublime proposition with its corollary, is the central theorem on which the regeneration of "human nature" depends. Wars will never cease, peace will never reign, until it has been grasped by and become part of the innermost intellectual fibre of the whole human race.

On page 340 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars." Whenever men begin to get a glimpse of the unreality of evil, and consequently proceed to give it no place in their thoughts, it can go no further, so to speak. All forms of evil belief spring from the fallacy that matter is real, that it is true substance. It is a belief of finiteness or limitation upon which hang all the fallacies of personality with every one of the miserable emotions which wring the heart and which are called by such names as jealousy, envy, hatred, malice, revenge and the like. Convince a man through Divine Science that matter is but an unreal sense of things and you strike at once at those passionate emotions which carry the nations through varying vicissitudes of striving to the horrible, relentless, murderous grip of war.

We may be told that nations go to war to redress wrongs, to obtain justice, to bring about righteousness in the government of states; but if so, their methods are along entirely wrong lines to secure lasting results. They are not based on the knowledge of fundamental Principle. Nations must come to see that the belief in the power of evil, injustice and unrighteousness has to be eradicated from the consciousness of one and all, and that humility, the most precious asset of greatness, is the mogul diamond of all the virtues since it is the direct resultant of the intelligent understanding of absolute right. Mrs. Eddy says on page 238 of Science and Health. "Oppression neither went down in blood, nor did the breath of freedom come from the cannon's mouth. Love is the liberator." And love is not passion, but the expression of the highest intellectual appreciation of reality.

We may perceive then how and when peace must come to reign. It will be when men know enough about God and His spiritual law to be healed by it. Let a man be healed of some so-called incurable disease by Christian Science and that man's spear will have been turned into a pruning hook. Heal another from the curse of intemperance and his sword will have become a ploughshare!

There is only one kind of healing; it is the same for leprosy, war-fever or sin of whatever name; it is to know God aright and man as he actually is in His image and likeness.

St. John, the apt and well-beloved pupil of the Master metaphysician, foresaw the day when peace should have settled over the world like a benediction. It was Jesus who revealed it to him; and John stated his vision in these words: "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."

A SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

Making Water Boil Furiously While It Is Still Cool.

At high altitudes, such as mountain tops, water boils at a temperature lower than that required in the lowlands (212 degrees F.). This difference is due to the difference in atmospheric pressure, which, as experiments show, decreases in proportion to the distance from the earth.

Although it is not possible to take water up a few score miles into the air, the essential conditions (low atmospheric pressure) can be secured in the laboratory by the use of an exhaust pump or suction pump. By withdrawing most of the air above water inclosed in an air-tight tank a partial vacuum—another name for low atmospheric pressure—is created, under which circumstances the water exhibits the singular phenomenon of boiling furiously while still cool.

There is a simpler way to decrease the air pressure than by pumping the air away, for which only a hard glass flask and a tight-fitting rubber stopper are necessary.

Fill the flask half-full of water and apply heat. After the water has boiled for a minute or so and the steam has driven out all the air, let the heat be turned off and the stopper immediately inserted into the mouth of the flask. Then the flask contains nothing but water and steam. If the steam be condensed a partial vacuum will be created, because no air can be admitted to take the place of the condensed steam; then the water under the reduced pressure of a partial vacuum will begin to boil.

To condense the steam it is only necessary to cool the flask. Accordingly, if cold water be poured over the flask of hot water and steam, the steam will condense rapidly and the water will boil with equal rapidity to supply steam to fill the space left empty by the steam just condensed, until an equilibrium between temperature and pressure is reached.

Upon every addition of cold water, provided the flask is air tight, the same result is obtained, until finally the water inside the flask has cooled to the same temperature as that of the water used to cool it.

Some idea of the tremendous reduction of pressure that takes place within the flask may be obtained by observing the way in which tin cans or defective flasks crumple under this treatment, or by the way the stopper is often drawn into the flask.

The Alexandrian Library.

There were two great libraries in Alexandria, the one in Bruchium and that in the Serapeum, the former contained 400,000 and the latter 700,000 volumes or rolls. The Bruchium library was accidentally destroyed by Julius Caesar when he ordered the shipping fired in the harbor B.C. 46. The Serapeum library was destroyed by an edict of Theodosius, 391 A.D. The claim that the Caliph Amrou, A.D. 640, ordered the destruction of all the books in the Alexandria libraries, with the statement that "if they agreed with the Koran they were useless and that if they disagreed with it they were pernicious," is received by many high authorities with suspicion.

Cheap Carpet Cleaner.

"What can I use to clean carpets?" asked a correspondent who signed herself rather bashfully, "Young Bride."

"Have you tried your young husband?" replied the answers editor, who last his position just a few hours after the reply appeared.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Belgians Terrify German Sentries.

LONDON, Sept. 30. — A traveler from Antwerp says that a remarkable guerilla warfare is proceeding around Antwerp. Every night the Belgians make sorties and every morning brings its quota of casualties. The Belgians have terrorized the German outposts almost beyond endurance. There is scarcely a night when German sentries are not killed. German trains blown up, and havoc worked on their line of communications. As a result the Belgians have earned the name of "black rats" among their enemies.

Effective, Economical Complexion Renewer

One reason mercolized wax is so strongly recommended is that it really takes the place of several different operations, saving time, patience and expense. It is better than any cleansing cream, better than any massage cream, and better than any rouge, for accomplishing the results for which such articles are used. As the wax actually absorbs an old, faded or discolored cuticle, a little each day, the underlying skin which gradually appears, is clearer, softer, healthier-hued and more youthful than any cosmetic-made complexion. Spreading on a thin coat of this wax at night, washing it off mornings in a week or so produces a marvelous transformation. Just one ounce of mercolized wax, obtainable at any drug store, will do the work. There's nothing better to remove freckles, moth patches, liver spots, sallowness, blotches, pimples or blackheads.

For wrinkles and loose, baggy skin, a face bath made by dissolving 1 oz. powdered saxolite in 1-2 pint witch hazel, is the best thing that can be recommended. This has remarkable astringent and tonic properties.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Wheat opened flattened out today after a decided bulge, due to reports of the closing of the Dardanelles. The huge increase of the world's available supply (total was chiefly responsible for the collapse of the market. Closing prices were weak at ½c to ⅝c under last night. Corn finished 1⅛c to 1⅛c down, oats off ⅝c to 1⅛c and provisions from 30c decline to an advance of 25c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 15	to $....
Goose wheat bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 70	....
Peas, bushel	1 25	....
Oats, bushel	0 51	0.52
Rye, bushel	0 85	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb sq.	0 30	0 32
Butter, creamery, solids	0 27	0 28
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb	0 16	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 26	0 28
Honey, new, lb	0 11	0 12
Honey, comb, dozen	2 50	3 00

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 29.—Wheat opened strong in sympathy with firmer Liverpool cables and strong markets. There was a more bullish feeling apparent, which was supported by the report of the Dardanelles being closed. Cash grains closed:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.08½; No. 2 do., $1.06½; No. 3 do., $1.00½; No. 4 do., 93½c; No. 5 do., 87½c; No. 6 do., 82½c; feed, 79½c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 48½c; No. 3 C.W., 47½c; extra No. 1 feed, 48½c. No. 1 feed, 46½c; No. 2 feed, 45½c.

Barley—No. 3, 66½c, No. 4, 61c; rejected, 53c; feed, 51c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.21½; No. 2 C. W., $1.18½.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—The local situation in grain today has shown no change The demand from abroad was again very light and little or no new business was reported closed. The local demand for oats did not improve with the lower prices quoted and dealers here seem quite satisfied to wait.

Hay was neglected. The increased prices in cheese have curtailed the demand from foreign buyers to a large degree, and little or no new business for export was done. A few small orders were reported by local houses, but no big movement is taking place. Butter was easier at Saturday's decline. The feeling prevails here that for at least a short while the present prices will continue easy. Provisions were easy and unchanged. Eggs were quiet but steady.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.10½; No. 1 northern, $1.07½ to $1.09½; No. 2 do., $1.00 to $1.07; Dec., $1.09.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 69c to 70c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 43½c to 43⅝c.

Flour—Fancy patents, $6.65.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Sept. 29.—Wheat—No. 2 hard, $1.09½; No. 1 northern, $1.08½; No. 2 do., $1.06½; Dec., $1.06½.

CHEESE MARKETS.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., Sept. 29.—Cheese sales, 3500 boxes at 16½c.

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., Sept. 29.—At Saturday's Dairy Board 450 boxes sold at 14½c.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Seven factories offered 1260 boxes; no sales; bidding from 14c to 14½c.

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 29.—There were offered 1680 white and 210 colored cheese; 1065 sold at 14½c, 540 at 14 13-16c; balance refused.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Sept. 29.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 871 cattle, 1676 hogs, 1147 sheep and lambs and 109 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Loads of good butchers' were worth $6 to $6.25; medium, $7.50 to $7.75; common, $7 to $7.25; inferior, lightweights, $6.25 to $6.75; choice cows, $6.75 to $7; good cows, $6.25 to $6.50; medium, $5.75 to $6; common cows, $4.75 to $5.50; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4; light bulls, $5 to $6.25; heavy bulls, $5.50 to $7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.

The market for stockers and feeders was slow, with prices easier, in sympathy with fat cattle. Choice steers sold at $7 to $7.25; good steers at $6.50 to $6.75 and stockers at $5 to $6.25.

Milkers and Springers.

Milkers and springers were good property and sold at firm values at $65 to $105 each, the bulk going at $70 to $90 each.

Veal Calves.

Choice calves sold at $10 to $10.50; good at $9 to $9.50; medium at $8 to $8.50; common at $7 to $7.50; inferior, rough, eastern calves at $5.50 to $6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts were large. Ewes sold at $6.50 to $6.75; yearlings at $6.50 to $7; culls and rams at $3.50 to $5; lambs sold at $7.25 to $7.65; cull lambs at $6 to $6.50.

Hogs.

The hog market was inclined to be weak, the bulk of sales being made as follows: Selects fed and watered at $8.90 and $9.15 weighed off cars and $8.50 f.o.b. cars at country points.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, Sept. 29.—Cattle—Receipts 500; steady; prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts 200; slow; $4 to $11.50.

Hogs—Receipts 2000; active; heavy, $9.10 to $9.40; mixed, $9.40 to $9.55; Yorkers, $9.55 to $9.60; pigs, $9.60; roughs, $8.25 to $8.40; stags, $6.50 to $7.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 500; steady; active; unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Cattle—Receipts 2000. Market weak. Beeves, $6.75 to $11.05; Texas steers, $6.20 to $8.10; stockers and feeders, $5.25 to $8.50; cows and heifers, $2.50 to $9; calves, $7.00 to $11.25.

Hogs—Receipts 11,000. Market slow. Light, $8.60 to $9.15; mixed, $8.15 to $9.15; heavy, $7.85 to $8.90; rough, $7.85 to $8; pigs, $4.75 to $8.60; bulk of sales, $8.10 to $8.75.

Sheep—Receipts 27,000. Market lower. Native, $4.75 to $6.60; yearlings, $6.60 to $6.90; lambs, native, $6 to $7.65.

Roumania Decides To-day.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 30—The Roumanian Cabinet will decide to-day whether it is to be war or peace for that kingdom. All eyes turn to the conference called by King Carl, who has been resolutely opposed to war. He is a member of the Hohenzollern family and his personal fortune is all in Germany

SKIN SOFT AS A CHILD'S

"I was a great sufferer from eczema and salt rheum for years," writes Mr. John W. Nase, Lunenburg, N.S. "Five years ago three boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured me and the old trouble never returned. My skin is soft as a child's now, and I shall always say a good word for this Ointment."

Read The Ads.

Read the war news, but don't forget the store news. The display advertisements in The Daily Examiner are full of attractive mid-summer bargains. Ready cash has almost doubled its purchasing power now over ordinary times. You can really make money by picking up goods advertised in The Examiner, which are offered much below cost in many cases.

TO FARMERS AND POULTRY MEN

We beg to advise you that we have opened our Poultry Plant and are now prepared to receive your poultry at highest cash prices.

'Phone 264
W. SCOTT CO., LTD.

Edwin Elcome
Taxidermist
HEADS, ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISH, etc. mounted artistically and permanently
MASKINONGE, BASS, TROUT ETC., OUR SPECIALTY
Heads, Animals, Birds, Fish, Artificial Eyes, Taxidermist Supplies. Bird & Flower Guide Books for sale
692 HARVEY STREET
PETERBOROUGH ONTARIO

JOE LONGO

Pears	L	Grapes
Peaches	O	Oranges
Plums	N	Bananas
Apples	G	Potatoes
Tomatoes	O	Celery
Cucumbers		Olive Oil

TWO STORES { 416 GEORGE ST., PHONE 691
220 CHARLOTTE ST PHONE 1013

Quick, Direct Results.

There is nothing to equal newspaper advertising for quick and direct results.

Watch the advertising columns and see the class of merchants and manufacturers that use this method of publicity. You will find they are the most successful in their respective lives. Many of them have tried other methods, but experience has shown them that newspaper advertising has no equal in bringing results. The reason for this is that the paper is read in the home, when the mind of the reader is in a receptive condition, and on the lookout for anything that will make life easier or more pleasant.

Paddington's Auto & Taxi Livery, 166 Hunter

The Evening Examiner.

Price 7-14

PETERBOROUGH WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1914

ALLIES LEFT IS MAKING PROGRESS

FRENCH REGAIN GROUND AT ST. MIHIEL

FATE OF KRAU CHAU CONSIDERED IMMINENT

Official Statement Says That The Turning Movement Is Progressing

While Rumours of Von Kluk's Precipitate Retreat Are Not Confirmed Military Experts Claim the End of the Battle of the Aisne is Definitely in Sight and That it Will End in Complete Victory for the Allies.

LOST GROUND HAS BEEN RECOVERED

Examiner Special:

PARIS, September 30.—That the French have recovered the ground lost when the Germans captured one of the minor positions connected with the fortified position at St. Mihiel, was made known in the official review of the situation which was issued this afternoon at 2.58. It is stated that the French are now progressing east of St. Mihiel. This report seems to set at rest the report that the German right wing was in full retreat, although it is emphasized that the French left continues to gain ground. The report, as telegraphed from Bordeaux and made public at the military headquarters here, says that the Germans made a vigorous attack on Tracylemont only to be repulsed with very heavy losses. The French are progressing east of St. Mihiel, and are driving the Germans back. On the left it is declared that action is developing to the northward with violent fighting continues in the Waevre region with severe fighting continues. There are only slight modifications in the general situation at various other points along the line.

A GALLANT DEFENCE

ANTWERP, via London, September 30.—An official statement issued by the Belgian general staff to-day says,—"The vigorous bombardment of Forts Woelhem Wavre and St. Catherine, which was continued throughout the night, abated at 8 o'clock this morning. The assailants did not succeed in silencing the guns of the Belgian forts nor in any way lowering the morale of the garrisons of the forts. At no point did the German infantry dare move against our first line of defence. Only one attempt was directed against Forts Liesele and Breedonk. Our troops holding positions between these works allowed the enemy to advance until they were within close range when the artillery and infantry working in remarkable combination, showered the attacking column with a hail of projectiles and bullets, which threw their ranks into disorder and compelled a precipitate retreat. This attempt cost the Germans dearly and was not repeated. In short the events of the day confirm the confidence of the Belgians in the power of resistance of their national redoubt."

THE END IN SIGHT

PARIS, September 30.—The military experts united this afternoon in declaring that the end of the battle of the Aisne is definitely in sight, and that like the battle of the Marne it will prove a decisive victory for the allies. They also declare it is very likely to hasten the end of the war as two successive defeats of this magnitude can be expected to encourage the anti-war party in Germany, already large, because of the terrible losses in men, money and colonial territory that Germany already has suffered.

AUSTRIANS STILL RETREAT

PARIS, September 30.—Dealing with the operations in the East, the official statement said,—"In Galicia the attempted sorties of the garrison of Przemysl have failed. The Austrian armies continue to retreat in disorder, losing many prisoners, guns and supplies; at Uzsok Pass the Russians have defeated a Hungarian brigade and penetrated into Hungary.

(Continued on Page 14.)

SONS OF ERIN ARE FLOCKING TO THE COLOURS

Tremendous Enlistment From All Parts of Ireland as Result of Recruiting Campaign

45,000 AT LEAST

Special to The Examiner:

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 30.—(Special cable).—Ireland is still united for the defence of the British Empire and the advancement of civilization against the Prussian hosts, despite the fact that Sir Edward Carson's speeches are being quoted in Berlin papers as evidence of Ireland's dissension at the present time. Asquith, Leader Bonar Law, John Redmond and Devlin, as well as many other statesmen, of all shades of Irish opinion, who stumped the country organizing campaigns for Kitchener's army, are seeing the result of their work in the tremendous enlistment from all parts of Erin's Isle. Redmond estimates that southwest or Nationalist Ireland will provide at least thirty thousand men, while Ulster has already put up fifteen thousand men, sworn in, partially trained and party uniformed. Various German-Irish organizations in America are using every effort to discourage recruiting here, saying: "Let England fight her own battles Germany is no enemy of Ireland," but the enlistment rolls show that Irishmen of all parties are using their own judgment, which is to support the British Empire with their money and their lifeblood, if necessary, in the present great crisis.

A CASE OF APPENDICITIS

Young Stanley Bishop Operated on Last Night in Nicholls Hospital

Yesterday afternoon, Stanley Bishop, the promising young son of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bishop, 560 Homewood avenue, was suddenly seized with severe pains in the region of the abdomen. Ordinary remedies having proved ineffective, Dr. Neal was called in, who, after a careful diagnosis, called to his assistance, Drs. Fredericks and Eastwood. The symptoms indicated an aggravated case of appendicitis, and it was decided to send the patient to the Nicholls Hospital at once. An operation was performed at 10 o'clock last night, when the appendix was discovered to be a putrid mass, which burst during the operation. This morning the patient was resting quietly, and it is hoped no other complications will ensue. The case is a unique one, inasmuch as, according to the lad's own statement, he had not experienced any previous pain or symptom of any trouble until yesterday afternoon.

5000 LBS. OF MILK WERE CONTRIBUTED

The patrons of the Trewern Cheese Factory have shown a commendable spirit in connection with the Patriotic Fund. Recently the patrons contributed 5,000 lbs. of milk which will make 500 lbs. of cheese. Messrs. W. Rosboro and Art. Fitzgerald although not patrons of the factory, assisted in the work. The labour of making was done by the employees of the factory free of charge.

GERMANS RETREATING

Their Operations Against the Defences of the Niemen River in Russian Poland Have Been Completely Frustrated

ARE IN FULL RETREAT

Examiner Special:

PETROGRAD, SEPT. 30. — THAT THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE DEFENCES OF THE NIEMEN RIVER HAS BEEN COMPLETELY FRUSTRATED AND THAT THE GERMANS ARE NOW IN COMPLETE RETREAT IN SUWALKI PROVINCE, WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TO-DAY. IT WAS STATED THAT THE GERMANS HAD FAILED IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE ROADS LEADING THROUGH THE FORESTS EAST OF NIEMEN, AND THAT THEY WERE NOW BEING PUSHED BACKWARD AT EVERY POINT.

MR. E. L. GOODWILL,
Elected Captain of the Civilians' Rifle Club Last Night.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

John McGarvey Remanded on Charge of Stealing $84—Today's Police Court

"If I fine him, it won't do you any good," said Magistrate Dumble to Mrs. James Arnott, who charged her husband with assault.

"No, because I'll have to pay it," promptly rejoined the complainant.

It was alleged that while under the influence of liquor, Arnott struck his wife in the face. He expressed regret at the occurrence, saying he had never been in court before.

The Magistrate allowed the case to stand over, and exhorted the parties to "forget it."

John McGarvey was charged with stealing $84, the property of of Harry Hamilton. Acting Crown Attorney Wearing asked for a week's remand in order to get interpreters, for the witnesses were Chinese. Mr. Widdifield, of Gordon & Widdifield, applied for bail, which was granted in one or two sureties for $200.

Victor L. Vincent claimed from Walter Cowan, the photographer, the sum of $15, having been dismissed without a week's notice. The magistrate dismissed the case on the ground that it was a claim for damages, which case was not in the province of the police court. Mr. Widdifield appeared for the defence.

CIVILIAN RIFLE CLUB FORMED AT AN ENTHUSIASTING MEETING OF ALL CLASSES OF CITIZENS

GRAND TRUNK WILL BUILD A HUGE DRYDOCK

One Will Be Constructed at Prince Rupert Big Enough to Dock a 20,000 Ton Battleship

START ON JAN. 1st

Examiner Special:

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 29.—President Chamberlain, of the Grand Trunk Railway announced to-day: "The Grand Trunk has decided to build one of the largest dry docks in this country." It will be started January 1, giving work to thousands of unemployed men. It will be a fully complete shipbuilding plant, as good as anything New York can boast of.

Receipts Were Large At Union Stock Yards

UNION STOCK YARDS, Toronto, Sept. 29—Receipts were large for a Tuesday: 74 cars, 871 cattle, 1076 hogs, 1147 sheep and lambs, 109 calves and 14 horses.

Cattle. Besides the 871 fresh cattle there were over 2,000 left over from Monday's market. No choice cattle were on sale and few that could be called good. Nearly all were common and medium and slow sale at 15c to 20c lower than on Monday.

Good butchers' steers, $8.25 to $8.50 and few of them.

Medium butchers' steers, $7.50 to $7.75.

Common butchers' steers, $6.50 to $7.25.

Choice butchers' heifers, $8 to $8.25.

Common butchers' heifers—$7.25 to $7.75.

Choice cows, $6.75 to $7.

Good cows, $6.25 to $6.50.

Canners, $2.50 to $4.50.

Bulls, $5 to $6.75.

Feeders and stockers. Market very slow at steady prices.

Choice steers, $7 to $7.25.

Medium steers, $6.50 to $6.75.

Stockers, $5 to $6.25.

Milkers and springers; Not many on sale, prices firm at $65 to $105 each; bulk sold at $70 to $90 each.

Calves: Since lamb prices have declined the demand for veal is not as strong and prices are fully 50 cents lower.

Choice Veals, $9.50 to $10.50; common to medium $6.50 to $8.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts moderately large. Sheep steady and lambs uneven in price on account of the difference in quality. Price ranged from $7.25 to $7.75 and one deck of young Shrone of light weight sold at $8.30.

Sheep, $5.75 to $6.25. Yearlings $7.

Culls and rams, $2.50 to $5.

Lambs, $7.25 to $7.65, the bulk going at $7.50.

Hogs: Market easier and likely to go still lower.

Selected, fed and watered, $8.90 and $8.50 f.o.b. cars, and $9.15, weighed off cars.

Missing Since April, 1913

Chief Thompson has received a letter from T. Foster, of 62 William street, Hamilton, enquiring as to the whereabouts of Ada Peacock, of Lancashire, England. The young lady, who is said to be between 20 and 30 years of age last wrote to her mother from Peterborough in April 1913, but has not been heard of since that date.

46 RECRUITS ARE ADDED TO THE RANGERS

Great Enthusiasm is Shown at the Armouries When New Members Join the Local Regiment

MANY ON PARADE

Unrivalled enthusiasm was shown at the armouries last night when at the weekly drill of the 57th Regiment, forty-six recruits were added to the strength of the regiment. Young men are coming forward rapidly and the peace strength of the 57th should soon be reached. The officers are particularly pleased with the fine class of recruits who are offering themselves.

A parade of the down town streets was the first order of the evening, after which there was company drill in the armouries.

The following orders were issued:

Headquarters,
Peterborough, Sept. 29, 1914.

No. The following are taken on the strength of the Regiment, Sept. 22, 1914:

A. Co.—Ptes. H. B. Sydes, D. Fear, G. L. Burrows, H. Stephenson, H. B. McClellan, G. W. Blanchard, A. Nicholls.

B. Co.—Ptes. H. Latimer, F. B. Sullivan, A. Cranfield.

C. Co.—Pte. D. C. Shaw.

2. The commanding officer has been pleased to make the following promotions:

D. Co. To be sergeants provisionally, Corp Tobin, Vice-Sergt. Austin, left limits, Corp. Thompson. To be corporals provisionally, Ptes. Shurety and Walton.

G. Co. To be sergt., Pte. J. E. R. Munro: Vice-Sergt. Garret left with overseas contingent.

MR. G. W. HATTON FOR CROWN ATTORNEY

The death of Mr. R. E. Wood makes the office of County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace vacant. It is to be expected that such an important vacancy would be filled without undue delay. It is stated on what is regarded as good authority that the name of Mr. G. W. Hatton, barrister, has been submitted to the government with the probability that he will have the appointment. Mr. R. J. Soden stated to The Examiner this afternoon, that he had recommended the appointment of Mr. Hatton.

Mr. Hatton has both substantial and moral claims to consideration. He is a barrister of many years' standing and large practice and is professionally well qualified to discharge the duties of the office with efficiency. He is, we believe, persona grata to his legal brethren. His lineage is distinctly legal. His father, the late D. G. Hatton, was a lawyer of eminence, and for a considerable time, was police magistrate of Peterborough. His satisfactory discharge of the duties of this office justified the government's confidence in his ability; and it would be, it seems, especially fitting, if the son should succeed the father in the occupancy of another government office for the discharge of whose duties he is well qualified. For a long time Mr. Hatton has done faithful work for his party, and in this regard, as far as such qualification is urged, he is entitled to recognition. Personally regarded, Mr. Hatton's appointment would equal in its acceptance by the public his large personal popularity, which would make his appointment as Crown Attorney as great a source of pleasure to his numerous friends and the general public, as it would be to The Examiner.

THE TORONTO MARKETS

TORONTO, Sept. 29.— Live stock receipts fair, trade slack. Prices practically unchanged.

"Third Line of Defence" Organized With Mr. E. L. Goodwill as Captain and Two ex-Sharp Men on the Committee.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM

Amid splendid enthusiasm the Peterborough Civilian Rifle Club, "the third line of defence," sprang into being at a big meeting in the Recreation Room of the Armouries, last night. Forty-four citizens of all walks of life—ministers, lawyers, doctors, business men, working men, all fired with the one thought of preparing themselves should their services be called upon, signed the service roll and were sworn in as members, last night. The enthusiasm shown was spontaneous and unmistakable and the success of the movement is a certainty in view of the spirit shown.

Lt.-Col. Miller was voted to the chair, and Capt. E. P. Watt elected secretary pro tem, when the meeting opened.

Mr. E. L. Goodwill read the communications from the Government in regard to Rifle Clubs, showing that the Militia Department would provide rifles and a certain amount of ammunition each year.

Lt.-Col. Miller pointed out that the prime object of the club was to teach its members the art of shooting. There was no finer sport than rifle shooting, but in this case there was something more than sport. No one could tell when the "third line of defence" might be called upon. It did not seem very probable six months ago that the world would be plunged into the most terrible war it had ever seen; yet such proved to be the case, and it might be that all would be needed, and it was highly essential that men should prepare themselves. Lt.-Col. Miller briefly referred to the Government regulations, on of the most important being that the members must take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty the King. "That won't bother us," remarked the speaker, amid applause. "We are all British subjects and we wouldn't mind taking the oath every morning before breakfast.

For a while, until rifles could be procured, the speaker explained, the members would not be able to go out on the ranges, but they would receive instruction in the use of the rifle, sights, etc., in the gallery in the Armouries, and when the time came to visit the ranges they would have some knowledge of the weapon and its uses.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Captain—E. L. Goodwill.

Sec.-Treas.—J. F. Linton.

Committee—W. H. Moore, F. Bartlett, W. H. Munro, G. A. Borland, and F. D. Kerr.

The Club has been fortunate in securing good officers. Mr. Goodwill has had considerable experience, while on the committee are two Bartley men—W. H. Moore and F. Bartlett, both of whom have represented Canada at the famous Bisley, whose experience and advice will be invaluable.

The annual membership fee, on motion of Messrs. Kerr and Borland, was placed at $1.00.

Rev. Canon Davidson addressed the Club briefly. He thoroughly approved of the objects of the organization, he said, and he pointed out to the members that they should not only prepare themselves to be ready if needed but they should be patriots and stimulate a spirit of patriotism among others. While all were proud of Peterborough, yet the City sometimes lacked that spark of enthusiasm that was necessary in a situation like the present.

Rev. Robert Pogue said that he was a man of peace. He hated war but principle was at stake in the present conflict. There was a worse war had arisen in Germany in the last forty years that must be crushed for the good of the world.

Rev. Jas. Ramsay suggested that while waiting for the rifles to arrive the members should receive some instruction in military drill.

Mr. Henry Rush, ex-Mayor, who was introduced as a veteran, gave some interesting reminiscences of the Fenian Raid and expressed his entire approval of the proposition. The enthusiastic singing of the National

(Continued on Page 12.)

Evening Examiner

Founded—Effected 16th, Business Office 1891. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

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The Weekly Examiner, published Thursday morning.

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Hon. J. H. STRATTON, President.
E. H. GLOVER, Managing Director.

Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed."

WEDNESDAY SEPT. 30, 1914

STRANGE COOPERATION.

War, like adversity, makes strange bed fellows. General Joubert, who was one of the prominent Boer generals in the South African war, has offered his services to General French against whom he fought in South Africa. He will probably be attached to General French's staff. Britain's policy of fair dealing has made General Joubert and the Boers of South Africa friends and co-workers in a war of justice as far as the allies are concerned. Britain finds that it is not only right, but that it pays to be magnanimous. Great Britain conquered the Boers in South Africa; the conquest was not, however complete, till the subduing and harmonizing arms of British peace-making, permanent and abiding—were applied by bombarding the Boers with self government, and the full boon of British freedom that the flag stands for.

FRENCH CANADIAN REGIMENT

The proposal to enlist a regiment from our French-Canadian fellow-citizens, to be composed of five thousand men, has been sympathetically received by the Government, and will probably be acted upon. A private contribution of fifty thousand dollars to promote the project has been made, and it is probable that the number of men required will be readily offered. There is no doubt that our French-Canadians are in sympathy with the objects of the war from a double motive—loyalty to British institutions, which they have proved by the splendid military service our French-Canadian compatriots have rendered on Canadian soil; and the other a blood reason, that attracts them to join the fighting line with the armies of their ancestors. There is precedent both present and past for the raising of a distinctive racial regiment in the British army. An Irish regiment is now being recruited in Montreal, and the British War Office has accepted the mobilization of a whole army corps to be composed of Welsh. In the British army recognition of national sentiment has long been practiced. There are Irish regiments and Scotch regiments. Why then should there not be a French-Canadian regiment? Such a contribution to Canada's contingent would not only constitute a gallant and effective fighting force, but furnish another evidence of the comprehensive inclusiveness of the spirit of British freedom, which in its application, recognizes no racial, religious or social distinction, but makes freemen and British subjects, with equal right and privilege, of all peoples and kindred that come under the shelter of the flag, of the three-fold cross that symbolizes the highest application to Christian principles to the problems of Christian citizenship.

THE RIFLE CLUB.

The success attending the meeting for the formation of a Rifle Club is a matter of congratulation. The central idea of effective military organization—learning how to shoot straight—has been practically recognized. The enrollment of 45 members at an organization meeting means that the membership of the club will be large. The spirit of the gathering was distinctly militant—something in the air of the place, something of the spirit that added forty-six recruits to the 57th Regiment. The militant developed to militant Christianity expressed, not only in the impassioned advocacy of the idea of the club, by one clergyman, but in two other clergymen actually shouldering a rifle, and mentally drawing a bead on the bullseye. This is gratifying. It is unnecessary to repeat arguments for the acquirement of experness in rifle shooting in the interests of national defence as in the interest of imperial aggression in the prosecution of a righteous war, to be more exact, a war for righteous ends. The Peterborough Civil[ian] Rifle Club should be a great success. It is established under government auspices, and receives government assistance, an assistance of perhaps inadequate extent. The government provides a certain number of rifles and a certain quantity of ammunition. The number of rifles does not make so much difference, but there should be no stinting of ammunition. The extent of target practice as well as the membership of the club will be largely affected by ammunition supply. Many persons who are naturally good marksmen, and would make effective members of the club, cannot afford the considerable cost of ammunition. If such members do an amount of rifle practice that will count—make them proficient in the main and only object of the club—the skill of shooting straight. Three thousand rounds of ammunition divided among a hundred members of a rifle club—thirty shots to each member—won't do much in making them proficient shots. There should evidently be some means of providing ammunition for the members of the club if all of them are to be made good shots. With the many demands upon private resources, created by the war, it is hardly to be expected that a few public-spirited citizens will add to their contribution of preparing for the most effective form of defence, payment out of their own pockets, for the means of qualifying themselves for a service, distinctly in the interests of the whole country.

FORGETTING THE CRISIS.

By general consent, there is surcease of political criticism on account of the war; but in a case where the cause for which the war is waged and loyalty to ourselves and the empire are concerned, the rule does not strictly hold. It would be easy to criticize the site of the new lieut.-governor's residence. This shows both disregard of fitness of environment, and of the character of the building; its extensive and expensive character is antagonistic to the principle upon which Britain and the empire and the allies are waging war—in the interest of democracy—the cause of the common people. The new residence is so elaborate that a man of moderate means who has little resources beyond his salary of $10,000 a year, cannot be a lieutenant-governor. He can't keep the style; do the social flaunting that the elaborate character of the building renders almost compulsory. Lt.-Col. Hendrie, the new lieutenant-governor, is a man of large private means, and will set a pace in "entertaining" that his successors will have to maintain. It is easily seen that in erecting a palatial and costly residence—both in structure and maintenance — the Ontario government have as inexorably excluded a man of the people from the lieut-governorship as they have disregarded the claims of democracy by refusing a labour representative on the commission appointed to administer an act expressly designed in the interests of the labour classes.

In another way the Ontario government has fallen short of loyalty to Canada. Recently the provincial secretary's department imported from the United States two carloads of plumbing supplies for public institutions. Canadian factories would have appreciated the loyalty of the government to Canada that would have placed these orders with Canadian factories. This is a very serious matter. It should not be done at any time, but especially at a time when there is a universal feeling, and appeal for the use and encouragement of only Canadian-made factory products. Calling attention to such thing may lead to a charge of partisanship, but this is not so serious offence when a leading Conservative journal feels called upon to condemn the exercise of the worst kind of partizanship, machine partisanship, which freely ignores the great crisis of Canada and the public interests that take precedence of the interests of any party. It is perfectly justifiable to take advantage of the occasion to make profit for the nation, for all parties, for the people as a whole, out of the present war situation; but little can be said in praise of any attempt to turn the whole-hearted cooperation and self-sacrifice of Canadians to party advantage.

A COMPARISON OF BRITISH AND GERMAN CRUISERS

Now that the Heligoland fight has seen British and German cruisers exchanging broadsides, naval journals are discussing the relative merits of the two national types. "For years Germany has been building what the German Admiral Staff terms "small cruisers"; these vessels can be distinguished by their bearing the names of towns—Lepsic, Karlsruhe, Emden, Mainz, etc — and are all of small or moderate size, great speed, and light armament. British cruisers are not standardised in the same way; but of late years the Admiralty has been building a number of very fast ships, some larger, some smaller, than the German "small cruiser," but all more heavily armed. The German ships are all armed with the 4.1-inch gun, a weapon which fires a 35-pound shell, and probably can be discharged with great rapidity. The British 4-inch gun is a lighter weapon; the earlier "marks" fire a 25-pound shell, and the projectiles from the later patterns weigh 31 pounds. The British cruisers, however, usually mount 6-inch guns as well as the 4-inch weapons, and the 6-inch shell weighs 100 pounds. The Naval and Military Record says:

Special mention is made in the Admiralty communique of the excellent work performed by the Arethusa's six-inch guns. With these weapons she "seriously injured" one of the enemy's cruisers, with whom a running fight of 35 minutes' duration was maintained at a distance of about 3,000 yards. The emphasis laid on the work of these guns proves them to have been much more effective than the 4-inch battery. Such a result has always been predicted by leading British authorities. Our light cruisers have a real advantage over the ships of equivalent type by virtue of their heavier metal. Take the Arethusa (3,750 tons) and one of the ships she engaged, the Mainz (4,280 tons). The first named has a broadside of two 100 and three 31-pounders opposed to the six 35-pounders of the German ship, or 293 lb. against 210 lb. The difference in the rate of fire between the 6-inch and the 4-inch is too slight to compensate for this disparity, which is increased by the greater range, accuracy, and smashing effect of the bigger gun. Thanks to the foresight of the British Admiralty, nearly all our modern light cruisers carry this excellent weapon, whereas no small German cruiser afloat mounts anything heavier than the 4.1-inch 35 pounder. Whatever the occult objection to an adequate armament which influenced the German authorities, they have already suffered by it, and will suffer still more, judging from the manner in which the gallant little Arethusa mauled her bigger opponents.

It is interesting to compare the features of typical ships which took part in the first authenticated cruiser action of the war

Arethusa —Launched 1913; length, 420 ft.; beam, 39 ft.; draught, 13 ft.; displacement, 3,750 tons; I.H.P., 30,000; speed, 29 knots; protection, 3 in. belt; armament (2 6in. Q), (6 4-in. Q.), 4 T tubes; broadside, 293 lbs.; complement 270, (about.)

Birmingham — Launched 1912; length, 453 ft.; beam, 49 ft.; draught, 15 ft.; displacement, 5,440 tons; I.H.P., 26,500; speed, 25 knots; protection, 3 in. belt and deck; armament, 9 6-in. Q., 4 3 pdr. Q., 2 T. tubes; broadside, 500 lbs.; complement, 400.

Mainz—Launched 1909; length, 425 ft.; beam, 46 ft.; draught, 16 ft.; displacement, 4,289 tons; I.H.P., 19,600; speed, 25 knots; protection, 2 deck; armament, 12 4-in. Q., 2 machine, 2 T tubes; broadside, 210 lbs.; complement, 379.

Nothing could demonstrate more clearly the remarkable superiority of British cruiser design. Our ships are unquestionably the best as regards all-round fighting quality, but especially with respect to gun power. Although she is 30 tons lighter than the Mainz, the Arethusa is obviously the more formidable; whilst the Birmingham though only 1,160 tons larger than the German ship, is immeasurably superior in armament, has equal if not higher speed, and much better armour protection

It may be objected, however, that the British vessels cited are of more later design than the Mainz. This is true; but if we take the Karsruhe, launched in 1912, and therefore contemporary with the Birmingham, we find her reproducing the same inherent defect of all the German light cruisers. She displaces 4,820 tons, has a speed of 27 knots, and mounts the same armament of twelve 4.1-inch guns. Her sole claim to superiority is the three-inch belt which protects vital parts, reinforced by a 2-inch deck. The Karlsruhe, in fact, despite her extra 1,070 tons, is two knots slower than the Arethusa, and has a much less effective battery.

Toronto World Discourses On The Ontario Premiership

It is well to remember that when Sir James Whitney died at noon on Friday the Ottawa cabinet immediately got busy and appointed Hon. J. S. Hendrie lieutenant-governor before evening. It might be better taste not to make any comment on the present state of political affairs in Ontario. It might also be not unwise to see that mobilization is not delayed until the war is over.

We spoke yesterday of the undoubted desire of those in control of the Toronto Conservative machine to dominate Ontario politics. One degree worse than this for Ontario is the possibility, if not the actuality, of dictation of Ontario affairs from Ottawa. Hon. Frank Cochrane was in Toronto on Saturday, and in the afternoon a statement was handed out about the swearing in of Hon. J. S. Hendrie.

There are more than rumours that Mr. Cochrane wishes to have Ontario government business harmonize with the designs of the Ottawa government. It is stated that he intends to find a putty man who can be moulded to the wishes of the federal cabinet. The man has been named, but we will not discredit anyone by repeating it.

Hitherto Ontario has been very well able to look after her own affairs, and if the present cabinet, or the survivals of Sir James Whitney's cabinet, are unable to maintain this policy they need help. They should not surrender without a protest. Neither Hon. Frank Cochrane nor any lesser man from New Ontario should be chosen to carry out the views which Ottawa may deem wise for the province.

What Ontario needs is a man of her own choice, that is, of the choice, free and uncontrolled by one of the political parties, of a man to lead her political destinies.

If the Conservative party is willing to be engineered from Ottawa then the disintegration of the Conservative party in Ontario has already set in. Ontario requires a strong man who will continue the traditions which Sir James Whitney created, traditions of honesty, of efficiency and of progressive government, and of government by the choice of the people. This cannot be arrived at without a meeting of the Conservative caucus.

The province is in a position of grave danger, and those who are most loyal to the memory of Sir James Whitney are not those who are trying to hush up discussion by considerations of etiquette, but those who are trying to call the attention of the people of the province to a situation which may be too late to remedy a few days hence.

One of the dangers of party discipline, as we remarked yesterday, is that it operates for the advantage of anyone. If Ottawa chooses a premier for Ontario, he will be summoned by the lieutenant-governor, and every politician in the country will hasten to present his congratulations and make himself solid with the new regime. Those who wish to be independent and have a say in the legislative control of the province will be too late, and will be assailed as traitors by the pliable, disciplined crowd who do not care, who is in office or what the policy is, so long as they are in with the party in power.

The situation demands prompt attention from all who have the interests of the Conservative party and the people of Ontario at heart. There should be a caucus of the party at the earliest possible date, and no appointments should be settled until the caucus has spoken.—*Toronto World.*

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Favours A French-Canadian Regiment

On Monday, at the reception by Sir Robert Borden of a delegation urging the raising of a regiment of French Canadians from Quebec and Ontario, for service abroad, the following letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who could not be present was read by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux:

Dear Sir Robert Borden:—

There is every probability that the war will be of long duration, and I understand that the Government is already contemplating the organization of a second contingent.

May I suggest that as our population is composed of varied ethnical elements it might be well to recognize the fact and to allow the formation of units out of those several elements.

The War Office at all times has taken full advantage of the force of race esentiment in the formation of the army. At all times, it has counted purely Scotch regiments, as well as purely Irish regiments, and we understand that Lord Kitchener has just authorized the recruiting of an exclusively Welsh force.

The aim I have in view is in reference to the formation of a French Canadian regiment. You are probably acquainted with the fact that a movement is on foot in Montreal and Quebec for the purpose of raising such a regiment.

There is every reason to believe that if the formation of a French-Canadian unit were authorised, there would be a generous response.

I offer these observations with the sole object of helping in the cause which we have all so much at heart. If you think well of my suggestion, I will be happy to assist in any way that may be deemed advisable, and I will hold myself ready to meet you at your convenience, for a mutual exchange of views, both as to the object itself and as to the best means of attaining it.

Yours very sincerely,
Wilfrid Laurier.

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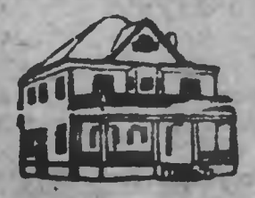

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RUTHLESS POLICY OF THE GERMAN OFFICERS RECOILED UPON THEM

Their Plan Was Made For Advance —Overlook Retreat—Failure to Take Paris Was an Augury of Defeat — Incidents From the Allies' Lines.

OFFICERS WERE BRUTAL

LONDON, Sept. 14.—After several weeks in the war zone, just behind the British lines I may be able to explain some of the causes of the remarkable German rout, which may seem strange to some after the barborous march through France almost to the gates of Paris. They are not merely physical, but moral. For the real causes of the "War Lord's" strategy one must look into the heart of the German soldier and at his behaviour in the field. He had been fighting all the way from Liege to Paris. For a month he had been given no rest, with the Allies stubbornly contesting every foot of ground, forced on by the ceaseless indifference of officers for the lives of men.

Recoiled on the Germans.

He had seen his comrades driven forward, often in close formation, to certain death, into the sweeping fire of the Allies' guns. The result was inevitable. This ruthless policy of driving men to the slaughter recoiled on its authors. The men now fighting in retreat are furious with their officers and in revolt against their ruthless contempt for human life, which has destroyed so many thousands of their fellows. I merely write what I have been told by German prisoners passing through French towns or packed in troop trains on the way to Paris, where not so long ago they had expected to enter as victors. Even in those trains the intolerance of the German officers for their men was most marked. Officers protested against being packed in the same waggons with their men; nor would they eat with them. Even in this, their hour of common misfortune, they bullied them.

When they surrendered to the British cavalry—and it may be taken for granted they were alike elsewhere—they were haggard and faint and begged piteously for food. And most disheartening of all were the immense captures of their ammunition, stopping the supplies of food for the guns as well. The loss of the great columns of munitions destroyed by the attack of General Pau at Crepy-en-Valois drove the German officers furious and contributed much to the wrecking of the German right.

And then to turn away from Paris just as they thought they had the capital within their grasp was a terrible blow to German pride and the German troops and was the first sign to the German soldier that his great "War Lord's" plans had gone wrong. It was an augury to them of disaster. More than that, the great German plan was made for advance. Retreat never entered into their calculations.

Roads Become Quagmires.

And now what is happening? They marched through Belgium and France in magnificent weather, which was all in their favour. When they entered the heart of France they had perfect roads, over which their heavy guns were hurried at tremendous speed. Just as their disastrous retreat and the Allies' victorious advance began the weather changed. The beautiful hard roads were converted by torrential rains into quagmires, veritable "Sloughs of Despond" to the discouraged Germans. In their rapid flight they were forced to abandon their guns sticking in the mud, which accounts in some measure for the great captures of guns made by the Allies.

The country abandoned by the enemy, after their brief occupation, shows the full horror of war and the terrible difficulties besetting an enemy fighting through hostile territory. I have seen but a small part of it between Paris and St. Quentin, a great track of desolation and destruction in a countryside which five weeks ago was exquisite in its peaceful beauty.

Saw Wanton Destruction.

In pursuing the Germans I may have seen but little, as I have said, of the ravages committed by the Germans in their advance through France, but enough to illustrate their methods, their wanton destruction. For military purposes they had burned many little villages, and their blackened stumps of timber and charred, broken walls, with heaps of ashes which were once farmhouses, remain as witnesses of the horror that has passed. Along the roads lay dead horses, swarming with flies to carry elsewhere germs of disease. Only here and there did we see little houses that had escaped, still standing prim and neat. In other villages one could hardly have believed that war had been there. But they were silent and deserted, as if a plague had passed. A little cafe still displayed its placards advertising Dubonnet and other liquors. As on we go we see spent cartridge cases lying about the roads, fragments of shells and shells which had failed to burst, with their nozzles buried deep in the earth. Peasants prowl around searching for these trophies.

As on we go we see the shattered roofs of the houses, some completely destroyed during the attack of the retiring Germans. They defended the passage of the Marne hardly. From the ferryboat which carried us over I could still see on the parapets of a pretty terrace overlooking the stream the sandbags, mattresses, pillows and cushions from behind which the German riflemen had commanded the bridge head on the opposite side. A few hundred feet only had separated them from their British pursuers.

The Germans were here a week and during that time they ransacked every shop in the place. The staff put up at the best inn, the Hotel de l'Epee, a title the proprietor is now probably sorry for.

His good lady told me that by way of celebrating their arrival the officers —there were sixteen of them—demanded a good brand of champagne, as they had only had inferior sorts of late.

"I told them our cellars were empty. They then sent men to search the town, and these presently returned with a case of Moet et Chandon. At the end of the dinner party they were all drunk, and set about kicking and whipping some of their servants and men.

Soldiers Demand Best Wine.

"One evening a party of soldiers burst in and asked me, with the usual threats, for some good wine. I said I had nothing but ordinaire. They wouldn't believe and ordered me to bring a light and show them the cellar.

"At the bottom of the steps they shouldered me away; but when they found the bottles which"—this with a shrewd smile—"I had been careful not to hide, they declared they had only wanted champagne and left in a very angry mood.

"Undoubtedly there is not now a bottle of champagne in the town, for the Germans stole and drank thousands of bottles during the few days they were here."

Riding in the wake of the storm, the further one goes into the valley one sees more and more ghastly relics of the fray. Up one hill I ran into all that remained of a German battery, an awful heap of dead men and baskets packed with live shells. British cavalry had dashed into them from behind the screen of trees a biscuit throw away and had cut most of them literally to ribbons. At this very moment, in the cabbage field beyond, a squad of peasants were digging their graves, toppling them in like so many turnips in a pit, and shovelling the slack earth over them.

A little further ahead dead horses lay by the score. Peasants were covering them over with rye straw, pouring oil on them and setting them on fire. The smell of roasting flesh was horrible, and coming upon it suddenly as I did, it made me violently ill.

But in time I became "salted" to this terrible business. Indeed, men and dead horses became as common as ordinary roadside objects. Here and there among them — actually among them!—a tired out soldier lay asleep as peacefully and as dreamlessly as though he had been at home in his own bed. It was hard to tell—until you actually touched them—the living from the dead.

Food Scarce Everywhere.

Further on a bridge over a canal had been blown up—another burning of the boats. Five and thirty bloused Frenchmen were working desperately at the wreckage, so as to patch it up in time for the reinforcements which were hurrying up.

"Help us, messieurs," they cried. So my chauffeur and I stripped our coats off and sweated gladly with the others. We got it in some sort of holding shape, but very tottery, just as a fleet of automobiles dashed along the narrow road with artillery officers on board. Behind them came a dust bespattered ammunition column—dozens of huge motor buses packed with munitions; vehicles of "rubber neck" excursion parties, some of them, and still splashed with advertisements of trips to and from Paris.

We got them across the bridge somehow. We have also realized how difficult it is to get food in the rear of an invasion, as in every other town in the region all the shops were shut and nearly all the houses. It is usually only after a long search that an inn can be found where any food is to be had. In one where we called to try to get luncheon the landlady provided us with melon and macaroni, while dogs and cats sprawled around us, and at a neighbouring table a group of peasants discussed their grievances. And that was one of the most sumptuous meals we have had since we left Paris.

As for the fighting along that great extended front, it is impossible for any one correspondent to tell its story. But from many officers I have met in places as far apart as Paris and Le Mans, Chartres and Rouen, and in the villages behind the English headquarters, the stragglers from many regiments, so that zouaves are mixed up with chasseurs and artillerymen. I have learned that the Germans, in spite of a gallant enough resistance, have been demoralized by the terrific enthusiasm of the Allies' attack. The French gunners were magnificent and overpowered the German artillery, and in many parts the repeated bayonet charges of the French infantry were irresistible, so reckless were they in their courage.

Germans Poor Shots.

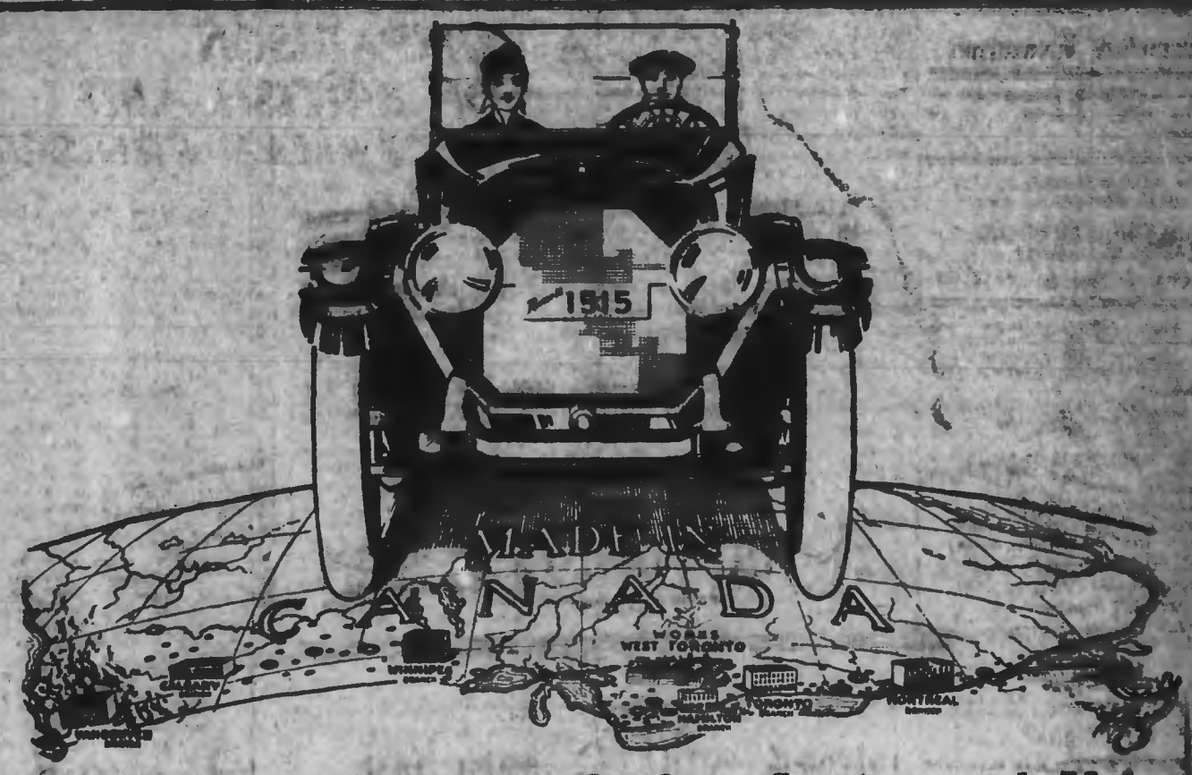
Nor is the German to be mentioned in the same breath with the British soldier when it comes to using a rifle. Many Germans are in such a hurry to shoot that they fire from the hip. Our men pick out their man, and they get him before they are done with him. They shoot beautifully, often following up their fine marksmanship with a magnificent bayonet charge. And the high spirits of the men! They charge, shooting and singing all the time. And then, their duty done, French and British cavalry join in pursuit.

An officer told me extraordinary stories of the condition in which German prisoners were found.

"We rounded up a great bag," he said. "Their state was pitiful. Blood was pumping out of their boots and their faces wer covered with sores. Many of them were so weak they couldn't stand. And scores fell asleep the moment they were caught.

"I happen to speak German. Several of them told me they were sick to death of the war. Many were starving and were down with fever. What food the more lucky managed to get in the villages soon disappeared, and half a million mouths could stow away a lot. Their losses had been enormous, almost unconceivable, and many companies were running short of ammunition."

The truth is, and I have seen it with my own eyes, that the failure of the Germans to enter Paris and the knowledge that the Allies' forces were at last able to take the offensive not only broke the hearts of the Germans, officers and men alike, but made the French spirit leap up with irresistible confidence. The defensive never suited the temperament of either British or Frenchmen. Continual retirement, with the enemy in the north of France, very nearly took all the heart out of them, until the change came.



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ACID STOMACHS ARE DANGEROUS

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"Acid" stomachs are dangerous because acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach, thus hindering and preventing the proper action of the stomach, and leading to probably nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble from which people suffer. Ordinary medicines and medicinal treatments are useless in such cases, for they leave the source of the trouble, the acid in the stomach, as dangerous as ever. The acid must be neutralized, and its formation prevented, and the best thing for this purpose is a teaspoonful of pulverized magnesia, a simple antacid, taken in a little warm or cold water after eating, which not only neutralizes the acid, but also prevents the fermentation from which acidity is developed. Foods which ordinarily cause distress may be eaten with impunity if this antacid is followed with a little pulverized magnesia, which can be obtained from any druggist, and should always be kept handy.

A new fireproof building material from Switzerland is made by compressing Portland cement and asbestos fibre into blocks.

Tests by an eastern railroad have shown that its green switch targets are more easily seen if painted with a white border.

A gum has been discovered in large quantities in the Malay peninsula that yields from ten to twenty per cent. pure rubber.

An envelope has been patented that has an additional flap to be pasted over the address so that it can be used a second time.

Funeral of The Premier

Remains of Sir James Interred at Morrisburg—Impressive Service Held in Toronto—Placed in Family Vault

PROMINENT MEN PRESENT

MORRISBURG, Ont., Sept. 30.—In a little old-fashioned cemetery on a hillside fronting a stretch of the St. Lawrence river, the body of the late Ontario statesman was buried late yesterday afternoon and a whole countryside turned out to do him reverence. A fitful rainstorm which had threatened all day gathered as the burial proceeded, and at the moment when the mourners assembled about the grave, broke in a smart patter of drops. For ten minutes the congregation stood with bared heads as the last rites were read out. The body was then lowered into a vault in the Whitney family plot and the service was over.

There were not wanting instances during the day to show the regard which the province held for Sir James Whitney. At stations through which the special whirled on its way from Toronto to Morrisburg flags flew at half-mast, and at two or three of the larger towns small parties were permitted to view the remains. When the train reached Morrisburg the cortage proceeded at once to the little brownstone church erected within recent years by the Whitney family. Scores of people who had driven from the surrounding country formed long lines of approach and, marshalled by a detachment from the local militia, doffed hats and bowed heads as the procession approached. The service then proceeded in the interior of the church.

Then, with the assemblage kneeling, prayer was offered by Rural Dean Carson. Behind the bier as it was borne out through the portico and down the short road into the cemetery followed the immediate relatives of Sir James. Behind, walking two by two, came the Ontario Cabinet, and lengthening out in the rear, representatives of civil, legal and religious organizations, including a sprinkling of civil service officials who had come by train; Government representatives in the Legislature assembled almost to a man; members, coming from even the most northerly and westerly ridings to tender parting tokens of respect.

The Opposition in the House was represented by Mr. Rowell, Sam Clarke of Northumberland, D. Racine of Russell, and Hugh Munro of Glengarry.

The Federal Government sent the following Ministers: Hon. Messrs. W. T. White, Louis Cedorre, Martin Burrell, Robt. Rogers, Frank Cochrane, Thomas Crothers, A. E. Kemp and Speaker Sproule.

Amongst the Ontario men in the Federal House were Messrs. Lancaster, Murphy, Barker, Northrup, Thorburn, Ball, Broder and Cockshutt.

All the provincial commissions sent representatives.

TORONTO, Sept. 30.—The public funeral service over the body of the late Sir James Whitney in St. James' Cathedral here yesterday was strangely free of the formality and stiffness that often prevail on such occasions. It was more like a private service; more like a vast gathering of friends at a simple service.

At 9.30 o'clock the body of the dead Premier was borne up the aisle of the cathedral. Behind it walked Master P. H. Thompson, grandson of the dead knight, Garnet M. Whitney, E. C. Whitney, Edgar Whitney, Richard Wagner, members of the Ontario Cabinet; Sir Henry Pellatt, representing the Governor-General, Sir John Gibson and his son, and then members of the Provincial Legislature, the Dominion House and the Toronto City Council.

At the conclusion of the service Bishop Sweeny offered prayer and then the congregation stood while the organist played the Dead March in Saul.

The casket was carried to the doors followed by the honorary pallbearers: Hon. Dr. Pyne, Hon. Dr. Reaume, Hon. W. J. Hanna, Hon. Sir Adam Beck, Hon. Col. J. S. Hendrie, Hon. J. S. Duff, Hon. I. B. Lucas, Preston.

Then the procession formed and the remains of Ontario's dead Premier were taken to the special train which was to convey them to Morrisburg.

King Congratulates Loyal Family.

LONDON, Sept. 30. — Lord Stamfordham, secretary to the King, yesterday sent the following message to J. Benjamin of Forest Gate, who has four sons with the colors:

"My dear sir,—I am commanded by the King to congratulate you on having four sons serving his Majesty, of which you should be very proud. His Majesty wishes them to know that he thoroughly appreciates their loyalty, which they share with so many thousands of others of Jewish persuasion in the United Kingdom."

No Rival That Way.

He—Have I a rival? (coldly)—No; I cannot think of another person I regard with such indifference.—Boston Transcript.

Misunderstanding goes on like a fallen stitch in a stocking, which in the beginning might have been taken up by a needle.

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TOASTED CORN FLAKES

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PARTING MESSAGE

Minister of Militia Bade Farewell to Canadian Forces and Reviewed What They Had Already Done

EVERY CONFIDENCE IN THEM

QUEBEC, Sept. 30. — The following is in part the farewell message issued in pamphlet form by Col. Sam Hughes to the Canadian contingent.

"WHERE DUTY LEADS.

"Fellow Soldiers:—

"Six weeks ago, when the call came to arms, inspired by that love of freedom from tyranny dominant in the British race; actuated by the knowledge that, under British constitutional responsible government you enjoyed the utmost of human liberty, you loyally and promptly responded in overwhelming numbers to that call.

"Twenty-two thousand men were accepted by the Motherland. To-day upwards of thirty-three thousand are en route to do duty on the historic fields of France, Belgium and Germany for the preservation of the British Empire and the rights and liberties of humanity.

"Lust of power, the subjugation of inoffensive and law-abiding neighbors; autocratic aggrandizement, have caused this war. In its cause the allies are guiltless.

"Belgium and Holland have long resisted Prussian ambition for ownership. Austria has desired extension towards the Euxine and Aegean Seas—dreams lust of conquest bringing ruin, rapine and misery in the train.

"It has been long predicted that when the Kiel Canal would be completed, Germany would begin the long-dreaded war. The Kiel Canal was completed early in July. War was begun before the end of that month. Germany was found absolutely ready and waiting. Great Britain Belgium and France were unready.

Three Weeks elapsed before the regular armies of the latter countries could take the field.

"Soldiers! The world regards you as a marvel. Within six weeks you were at your homes, peaceful Canadian citizens. Since then your training camp has been secured; three and a half miles of rifle ranges—twice as long as any other in the world—were constructed; fences were removed; water of the purest quality was laid in miles of pipes; drainage was perfected; electric light was installed, crops were harvested; roads and bridges were built; ordnance and army service corps buildings were erected; railway sidings were laid down; woods were cleared; sanitation was perfected, so that illness was practically unknown, and thirty-three thousand men were assembled from points, some of them upwards of 4,000 miles apart. You have been perfected in rifle shooting, and to-day are as fine a body—officers and men—as ever faced a foe.

"That you will render a splendid account of yourselves for King and country is certain. You come of the right breed — English, Scotch, Irish, French, Welsh, German and American — your courage and steadfastness are proverbial. In South Africa, your presence was a guarantee of success. So in this most righteous struggle on the part of Britain. When side by side with soldiers from the Motherland stand the free men from the dominions beyond the seas; when Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, Hindus, Newfoundlanders tread the soil of Europe then will the Prussian autocracy realize the gigantic power of liberty. And amid it all you will not forget that you war not on the innocent and lovely people of Germany. Your aim is the overthrow of tyranny and aggrandisement.

"Every man among you is a free will volunteer. No one has been invited. No more typical army of free men ever marched to meet an enemy.

"That you will bear yourselves, individually and collectively wherever duty may call you, as to win the respect of the foe in the field; the admiration and regard of the good citizens of all lands in which your lot may be cast; and the love and regard of those near and dear at home, is the conviction of all Canadians.

"May success ever attend you and when you return rest assured a crowning triumph will await you.

"Sam Hughes, Colonel,
"Minister of Militia and Defence for Canada."

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MAKING WORK FOR BUILDERS

Press Bureau Tells of the Work of the German Heavy Guns

LONDON, Sept. 29. — The Official Press Bureau today gave out a statement which says:

The following descriptive account which has been communicated by an eye-witness at present with the general headquarters, continues and supplements the narrative published yesterday of the movements of the British forces and of the French armies in immediate touch with it.

Wednesday, September 23, was a perfect autumn day. It passed without incident, as regards major operations. Although the enemy concentrated their heavy artillery upon the plateau near Passy, nothing more than inconvenience was caused.

Airman Was Wounded.

The welcome absence of wind gave our airmen a chance of which they took full advantage by gathering much information. Unfortunately one of our aviators, who had been particularly active in annoying the enemy by dropping bombs, was wounded in a duel in the air. Being alone on a single-seated monoplane, he was not able to use his rifles, and while circling above a German two-seated machine in an endeavour to get within pistol shot he was hit by the observer of the German machine, who was armed with a rifle. He managed to fly back over our lines, and by great good luck he descended close to a motor ambulance, which at once conveyed him to a hospital.

Against this may be set off the fact that another of our flyers exploded a bomb among some led artillery horses, killing several and stampeding the others.

Many Aeroplanes Aloft.

On Thursday, September 24, the fine weather continued as did the lull in the action, the heavy German shells falling mostly near Pargnan (12½ miles southeast of Laon.) On both Wednesday and Thursday the weather was so fine that many flights were made by the aviators, French, British and German. These produced a corresponding activity among the anti-aircraft guns. So still and clear was the atmosphere towards evening on Wednesday and during the whole of Thursday, that to those not especially on the lookout, the presence of aeroplanes high up above them was first made known by the bursting of the projectiles aimed at them. The puffs of smoke from the detonation shell hung in the air for minutes on end like balls of fleecy cotton wool before they slowly expanded and were dissipated.

Resembling a Siege.

From the places mentioned as being the chief target for the enemy's heavy howitzers, it will be seen that the Germans are now inclined to concentrate their foe systematically upon definite areas in which their aviators think they have located our guns, or upon villages, where it is imagined our troops may be billeted. The result will be to give work to local builders.

The growing resemblance of this battle to siege warfare, already has been pointed out. The act that the latter actions of the Russo-Japanese war assumed a similar character, was thought by many to have been made to exceptional causes, such as the narrowness of the theatre of operations between the Chinese frontier on the west and the mountainous country of northern Korea on the east; the lack of roads which limited the extent of ground over which it was possible for the rival armies to manoeuvre and the fact that both forces were tied to one line. Such factors are not exerting any influence on the present battle. Nevertheless, a similar situation has been produced.

LAKEFIELD ITEMS

News From the Northern Village

Special to The Examiner:

Mr. Roy Macdonald has sent a handsome pennant of Valcartier Camp to the local Epworth League.

A fine maskalonge weighing twenty pounds was caught just above the Three Islands one day last week by Mr. Chas. Lake.

The Wednesday evening services in St. John the Baptist Church, which have been omitted during the summer will now be resumed, beginning this week.

A public meeting will be held in the town hall on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 30th, for the purpose of forming a local branch of the Red Cross Society.

St. Matthews' Church, Ruckhorn, held its annual Harvest Thanksgiving service on Sunday afternoon which was followed by a tea and concert on Monday evening. A load of young people drove out from Lakefield and assisted with the programme.

A meeting of the Lakefield branch of the Bible Society was held in St. John's Sunday school on Wednesday last when the following officers were elected:

President—Rev. H. A. Ben Oliel.
Vice-Presidents—All resident ministers.
Secretary and Depositor—F. J. Burgess.
Treasurer—J. H. Sherin.
Committee—Messrs. R. Graham, A. Fairbairn, A. J. Kidd, G. Payne, J. Hull, R. Spence, Jas. Campbell, J. Perry, G. J. Galvin, W. M. Graham, G. B. Hitllard and G. Ogilvie.

Collectors were appointed as follows: Miss Atwood, Miss L. Smith, Miss H. Ogilvie, Miss M. Traill, Miss L. A. Burrows, Mrs. H. M. Baptie, Miss F. Rapp, Miss M. Adams, Mrs. Geo. Rowe, Miss G. Dunford, Miss E. Jory, Mrs. Geo. Spence, Miss Quinn, Miss Stabler, Miss M. Nicholls and Miss O. Robinson.

GIVING IT AWAY

3 Large Cakes Palm Olive Soap Free with 50c Bottle Liquid Shampoo. McDermid and Jury's Drug Store. 2d

BRITISH OFFICERS HAVE SHOWN GREAT BRAVERY TESTIMONY FROM MEN

LONDON, Sept. 29.— England was never more splendid than in this present world crisis. British officers and British men in that little expeditionary force fighting on French soil have won the admiration of the world. No more striking proof of their worth is afforded than the desperate efforts of the Germans to annihilate them. Regiments of long and great traditions have added more pages to their famous histories of hard-fought battles and heroic incidents.

In Canada in recent years we have had much prating of the degeneration of England. We have read columns of denunciation of the lords, the "effete aristocracy." Writers have exhausted themselves denouncing tenement evils, the position of the working class, the decadence of a people. The war proves that officers lead their men and sacrifice their lives as heroically as ever in the fight for the Empire; that men in the ranks are animated by the spirit that nothing can daunt; and that officers and men are linked together by a bond of courage which knows no class distinction.

As in South Africa, the casualty lists show an undue proportion of officers dead. They testify as nothing else can, to the indomitable pluck and cool, dare-devil fighting spirit of these men of the "upper classes" who walk coolly before a hail of bullets for the encouragement of their men. Here is a tribute from a Manchester "Tommy":

"Our officers are grand and they cheer our men by their laughter and jokes in the trenches. They are gluttons for work and are always in the thick of it, always cheerful, cool, and quick to see and seize any chance of delivering a punishing blow at any part of the enemy's lines."

The Utmost Gallantry.

The Times under the heading "Tributes to Officers," says: "There are frequent tributes in the stories told and the letters written by wounded soldiers home from the front to the gallantry and humanity of the officers in the firing line. A private of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, who has just left the Birmingham Hospital, says:

"The bravery of our officers could not have been excelled. They exposed themselves almost recklessly in encouraging our men. Luck seemed right against us. Colonel Dykes was knocked over in the first 10 minutes. Captain Higgins went about directing his men with his face torn and bleeding. Captain Nixon and Lieutenant Irvine, both of our company, showed the utmost gallantry, and both were wounded.

Private J. Williams, of the Royal Field Artillery, now at Pentre from hospital states:

"I had two horses shot under me, and on the second occasion was scrambling over a trench into safety when I was shot in the thigh. I was unable to assist myself, and was open to the firing when the major of our division rushed out and saved me."

In the course of a letter home, Lance-Corporal J. Preston, 2nd Battalion Inniskillen Fusiliers, writes:

"I was lying wounded and sleeping on the field when an artillery major picked me up and took me to the artillery camp, and gave me in charge of the Medical Corps. Only for that I never would have seen England again."

THE HUNS IN TRAINING

American Physician Tells of Their Work in China

Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, of New York, it will be remembered, cabled to New York from Antwerp an indignant protest against the bombardment of that city by Zeppelins. Dr. Seaman is a well-known figure in New York; he has figured conspicuously, for instance, in the work of the American Committee for the celebration of the Century of Peace. An English journalist had an interview with Dr. Seaman, part of which may be quoted.

The doctor (says the interview) is a typical product of the United States, with a hobby for rushing out to wars—officially when his country is engaged, unofficially otherwise. With means enough to pursue his hobby and with a surgical skill which makes him welcome in any hospital, he has seen every war of his generation "from the inside." He came to Antwerp instinctively, and the next day was tending the Zeppelin wounded and working to rouse the United States to a sense of the atrocities of German war methods.

"It is not exactly news to me," he said, "and I reckon it won't be exactly news to America that these Germans are war-mad barbarians. I have seen a good deal of them before this. The other day in Potsdam I saw proudly displayed the astronomical instruments which the Germans, under Von Waldersee, stole from Peking. That was a vandal trick against which our General Chaffee in China protested at the time. The German General sent his letter back to him without any reply.

"In that Boxer campaign (I was there), the Germans practiced on the Chinese the game they are playing now on the Belgians. Their army came when all the real fighting was over. By August 13 there was no more fight left in the Chinese than in so many jack rabbits. The Germans arrived November 20, and for want of any fighting began a policy of systematic murder. They'd send punitive expeditions all round the country, levying on each village they encountered a war tax. If the tax were not paid the village was fired, and the inhabitants fired upon. From accounts which came in to us the native population was in some cases almost exterminated. That was to give the German soldier his taste of blood, to fit him for the work he is doing now in Belgium, and might be doing in England if the luck had gone that way.

"I saw more of the Germans in their colony in East Africa in 1904. I was out there investigating sleeping sickness. The Germans had imposed a most oppressive hut tax on the natives, a tax which could only be paid by six months' forced labour each year; and the natives were stirred up by their priests to revolt. German atrocity in reprisal was something incredible. One incident. The priests or magic men, to encourage the natives, had told them that the German rifles shot out nothing but water, which would not harm them. Well, one day, before my very eyes, the Germans collected 200 of the chief men of a village, assembled all the rest of the inhabitants, including women and children, strung the men up to trees and then fired volleys into their hanging bodies. The firing went on until the bodies were riddled with holes."

FRESH CANDIES
EVERY DAY AT THE
Marathon Candy Works

We are always glad to have people come in and look around to see what fine goods are manufactured by us on the premises.

Try Our Bulks — luscious and good — and cheap—ones-cents (1c) each.

Chocolates—in great variety—Lowney's, Fry's, Cowan's and others equally good.

ICE CREAM and ICE CREAM SUNDAES

231 George St.

THIS DANCE SELLS AT $49.00

OTHER HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES FROM $37.00

An Old Friend in a New Dress
THE PEERLESS "HAPPY THOUGHT"
For Forty Years Canada's Leading Range.

All the old and exclusive features which have placed the HAPPY THOUGHT beyond the reach of competition are retained and enhanced in the new model.

MADE IN BOTH CAST IRON AND STEEL.

134 Hunter Street. Telephone 89

Campbell-Cotton

The Gas and Range Store.

THREE THIRTY-FIVE

This is a Special Price we are making, for the next two weeks only, on our

POPULAR ELECTRIC IRON

Formerly Listed at $4.50 each, For Two Weeks Only $3.35

This cuts a clean dollar and fifteen cents off the price and passes them on to our citizens at $3.35

Don't let this chance slip if your house needs an Electric Iron.

The elements in the Irons we are offering you are guaranteed for a period of ten years by the Manufacturers, who have been making Irons in Canada for over nine years, and any heating element being found defective, from any cause whatever, will be replaced absolutely free of charge.

GRANT & THORPE ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES AND CONTRACTORS
430 GEORGE STREET - - - 'Phone 798

SAGE TEA KEEPS YOUR HAIR DARK

When Mixed With Sulphur It Brings Back Its Lustre and Abundance

Gray hair, however handsome, denotes advancing age. We all know the advantages of a youthful appearance. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns grey and looks dry, wispy and scraggly, just a few applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred-fold.

Don't stay grey! Look young! Either prepare the tonic at home or get from any drug store a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." Thousands of folks recommend this ready-to-use preparation, because it darkens the hair beautifully and removes dandruff, stops scalp itching and falling hair; besides, no one can possibly tell, as it darkens so naturally and evenly. You moisten a sponge or soft brush with it, drawing this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the grey hair disappears; after another application or two, its natural colour is restored and it becomes thick, glossy and lustrous, and you appear years younger.

Choice English CONFECTIONS

For the Week End

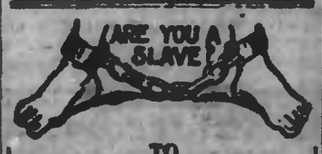
Fry's Nut Milk Chocolate
40c per lb. Special.

Cream Bars 3 for 5c.

Five Boys Milk Chocolate
2 for 5c.

SEE OUR WINDOW FOR Wedding Cake, Macaroons, Fancy Biscuits and a splendid variety of DELICIOUS BAKING

COLEMAN'S
2 STORES (351 GEORGE ST. 420 GEORGE ST.)



TO
The Drink Habit
THE NEAL THREE DAYS' TREATMENT

For the liquor habit will break these shackles. A simple, safe and effective treatment. Write or 'phone for particulars.

NEAL INSTITUTE,
78 St. Albert Street,
TORONTO.

Peterboro', Ont., Sept. 21st, 1914

W. H. HILL, ESQ.,
Local Manager of The Dominion Guarantee & Accident Co.,
Peterboro', Ont.

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly convey to the Dominion Guarantee and Accident Company my sincere thanks for the prompt and fair manner in which they settled my claim for indemnity as a result of my recent accident.

I desire specially to mention Mr. H. H. Bounter, the Claims Agent, whom I consider to be a gentleman admirably fitted for the position he holds. For, while he seems to never forget the interests of his company, his sympathy for the injured and his manifest spirit of fair dealing win for him both gratitude and confidence.

I wish also, through you, to express my thanks to your local Solicitor, Mr. George Elliott, through whom I effected Insurance in your Company, who has proved himself to be an efficient Agent, and who has looked after the renewals, and other matters connected with my policy, faithfully and well.

With such officers on its staff as Bounter and Elliott the Dominion Guarantee and Accident Company is sure to secure a large patronage from the insuring public.

I am, Sir,
Yours very truly,
G. H. HOWSON.

The Broad Highway
by
Jeffery Farnol

The latest addition to our big list of 59c books, by the author of "The Amateur Gentleman". "The greatest book ever written" is the opinion of most readers. Formerly $1.50, this is the first announcement of the new price of—

59c

Secure a copy while our first shipment lasts—asks for free list of 1000 titles at 59c.

Trebilcock Bros.
Books and Stationery Wholesale and Retail
417 George St. Peterboro'

Another Big Feature "Sixty Years A Queen" Upon a Week Day Engagement at "The Grand," To-Morrow, Thursday' Matinee at 2.

To-night Last Time "ANNETTE KELLERMANN" In Neptune's Daughter, Performance at 8.15

Exclusiveness --- Style --- Assortment

Three Essentials In Ready-To-Wears

Always Found at Cressman's

When milady wishes for something exclusive in Ready-to-Wear she should saunter in to Cressman's; it matters not whether it's a suit, a wrap or perhaps a dainty waist, the lady of discriminating taste can rest assured that here she will find the most authentic styles—styles a little different from those seen elsewhere.

And then notwithstanding the individuality, the breadth of selection is almost unlimited affording one every opportunity of suiting their own particular tastes in many different styles.

And such interesting price tags; beyond doubt a hundred surprises, both as to beautiful styles and extraordinary values await your visit to our Second Floor.

Store Opens 8.15 The CRESSMAN Co. Limited Store Closes 6.00

Balance of The Prize List of Peterborough Industrial Exhibition

The following is the completion of the list of prize-winners at the Peterborough Industrial Exhibition:

CLASS 36 — FINE ARTS AND OIL PAINTINGS.

Portrait or figure — E. Waddell, Miss K. L. Taylor.
Animals— Second prize, Miss Annie Simons.
Landscape or marine —Miss K. L. Taylor, Miss A. Simons.
Flower or fruit—No entries.

WATER COLOURS.

Portrait—Second prize, Miss K. L. Taylor.
Figure—Miss Annie Irwin.
Landscape—E. Waddell.
Flowers or fruit — Second prize, Miss A. Irwin.
Monochrom—No entries.

OIL PAINTINGS (ORIGINAL WORK.)

Portrait— Miss K. L. Taylor, Miss A. Simons.
Figure —Miss K. L. Taylor, Miss A. Simons.
Animals —Miss K. L. Taylor, E. Waddell.
Landscape or marine—Miss A. Irwin, Miss K. L. Taylor.
Flowers or fruit — Second prize, Miss A. Irwin.

WATER COLOURS—(ORIGINAL WORK.)

Portrait—E. Waddell.
Figure— Miss K. L. Taylor, E. Waddell.
Landscape or marine — Second prize, Mrs. W. L. Given.
Flowers or fruit — Second prize, Miss A. Irwin.
Monochrom—E. Waddell.
Pastel — Miss K. L. Taylor, E. Waddell.
Amateur conv. design—No entries.

DRAWINGS (ORIGINAL).

Figure—Miss K. L. Taylor.
Lanscape— Second prize, E. Waddell.
Drawing from cast—Miss K. L. Taylor.
Drawing fruit or inanimate objects—E. Waddell.
Animal—G. W. Boyd, first and second.

PEN AND INK.

Figure — G. W. Boyd, first and second.
Lanscape—G. W. Boyd, first and second.
China painting—Vase conv. design—Mrs. T. Brown.

Collection—Second prizes, Mrs. T. Brown.

WOOD CARVING.

Relief—W. H. Hall.
Chip—Second prize, W. H. Hall.
Original design for panel —Second prize, W. H. Hall.

AMATEUR LIST.

Landscape —W. H. Kidd, George Green.
Groups — George Green, W. H. Kidd.
Collection of photo cards — W. H. Kidd.
Penmanship (business hand)—Mrs. R. T. Hounsell, J. John.

CLASS 37—LADIES' WORK.

Applique —Second prize, Miss M. Brown.
Crochet bedroom slippers —Miss H. Dobbin, Mrs. J. W. Hamilton.
Knitted bedroom slippers—Mrs. G. Chalmers, H. Sanderson.
Battenburg lace—Mrs. G. Chalmers.
Point lace—Mrs. G. Chalmers.
Honiton lace—Mrs. W. L. Given, G. W. Hatton.
Tea cosy (fancy)—Miss F. Brown.
Tea cosy, white linen embroidery—Second prize, Mrs. A .O. Sawyer.
Crochet work bag— H. Sanderson, Miss H. Dobbin.
Coll. Irish crochet— Mrs. W. L. Given.
Coll. crochet work —Mrs. F. Cann, Mrs. S. Baumer.
Knitted work—Miss M. Brown, E. Tully.
Afghan wool— Mrs. G. Chalmers, Miss H. Dobbin.
Handkerchief hemstitched — Mrs. W. L. Given, E. Tully.
Handkerchief (fancy) — Mrs. G. Chalmers, Mrs. W. L. Given.
Set table mats— Mrs. A. O. Sawyer, Mrs. G. Chalmers.
Five o'clock tea cloth — Mrs. T. Brown, Mrs. A. O. Sawyer.
Window curtain, hand-made— Mrs. F. Cann.
Fancy tea apron—Mrs. W. L. Given, Miss M. Brown.
Bead work—Miss M. Brown, E. Tully.
Centrepiece work—Mrs. W. L. Given.
Centrepiece eyelet—G. W. Hatton, Mrs. W. L. Given.
Centrepiece, white embr i.—Mrs A. O. Sawyer, Miss M. Brown.
Centrepiece, fancy—H. Sanderson, Mrs. A. O. Sawyer.
Emb. pillow case—Mrs. W. L. Given, Mrs. A. O. Sawyer.
Emb. collars and cuffs—F. T. Hart.
Fancy work bag—Miss H. Dobbin, Mrs. W. L. Given.
Cross-stitch work — Miss M. Brown, Miss Jeane Gibbs.
Crochet counterpane—Mrs. J. W. Hamilton, Mrs. F. Cann.
Crochet d'oylies—Miss M. Brown.
Darning—E. Tully, Mrs. W. L. Given.
Emb. on flannel—Mrs. W. L. Given.
Emb. on linen—Mrs. A. O. Sawyer, Miss M. Brown.
Emb. on muslin—Mrs. A. O. Sawyer, Mrs. G. Chalmers.
Sofa pillow, fancy—Mrs. A. O. Sawyer, E. Tully.
Knitted gloves in wool—J. J. Bickell.
Knitted mitts in wool (fancy)—E. Tully.
Knitted mitts in silk—E. Tully.
Knitted wool (fancy)—Mrs. A. O. Sawyer, Mrs. G. Chalmers.
Knitted cotton (fancy)—Mrs. A. O. Sawyer.
Pillow sheet (worked) — Miss H. Dobbin.
Pin cushion—Mrs. T. Brown, Miss H. Dobbin.
Photo frame work—Second prize, E. Tully.
Tatting (fine)—Mrs. G. Chalmers, E. Tully.
Tatting (coarse) — Mrs. W. L. Given, Mrs. A. O. Sawyer.
Emb. tray cloth—Miss M. Brown, Miss H. Dobbin.
Emb. ladies' blouse—Second prize, Miss M. Brown.
Roman cut emb.—Miss M. Brown.
Punch work emb.—Second prize, Miss K. Fowler.
Emb. towel — Mrs. A. O. Sawyer, Mrs. W. L. Given.
Collection of ladies' owrk—Mrs. A. R. J. Hall.
Dresser covers—Miss H. Dobbin.
Verandah Jacket wool—Miss M. Brown, Mrs. J. Higgins.
Coronation braiding—Mrs. W. L. Given.

CLASS 38—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Babies' dress (hand or machine)—Mrs. A. O. Sawyer, Mrs. W. L. Given.
Flannel twilled (cotton or wool)—Adam Humphries.
Horse blankets — T. Thompson, Hiawatha.
Quilt cotton piecework—Mrs. F. Cann, Mrs. J. W. Hamilton.
Quilt wool piecework—Mrs. J. W. Hamilton, Miss G. Gibbs.
Quilt silk piecework—Miss Nellie Finnemore, Mrs. N. J. Swan.
Rug (wool or woollen yarn)—Mrs. J. Higgins.
Socks (woollen)—E. Tully.
Stockings (woollen)—E. Tully.
Socks (cotton)—E. Tully.
Stockings (cotton)—E. Tully.
Sewing family machine—E. Tully.
Sewing plain hand—Mrs. W. L. Given, E. Tully.
Shirt, men's fine (machine made) —E. Tully.
Yarn (double or twisted) — J. J. Mickell, E. Tully.
Yarn (plain woollen)—E. Tully.
Factory manufactures—No entries.
Peterborough Cereal Co. (special) —John H. Earle, Grandby Bros., Mrs. Wm. Scott.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Honey in comb—Adam Humphries.
Honey extracted—Adam Humphries.
Honey (clover granulated)—Adam Humphries.
Honey (basswood gran.) — Adam Humphries.
Honey (buckwheat liquid)—Mrs. A. B. Anderson.
Beeswax—Mrs. A. B. Anderson, Adam Humphries.
Maple sugar—T. Thompson, Miss K. Fowler.
Maple sugar (in cakes)—T. Thompson, Adam Humphries.
Pickles, collection—Mrs. J. A. Carroll, Fraserville.
Canned fruit, collection—Mrs. J. A. Carroll.
Preserved fruit, collection—Mrs. J. A. Carroll, Mrs. J. W. Hamilton.
Jellies—Mrs. J. A. Carroll.
Quaker Oats (special)—J. H. Earle, J. A. Mason, Miss K. Fowler, Mrs. Revoy.

September Bridal Gifts

YOUR GIFT to the Bride is of a single piece of STERLING SILVERPLATE need not be the common place article it so often is, if you will take the trouble to look over our present display.

Schneider Bros. JEWELLERS 365 George Street Next Dunsford's.

HAVE DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP

Members of Firm of O'Connell and Corkery Will Continue Separate Practices

The legal practice being carried on of late by Daniel O'Connor and John R. Corkery, under the firm name of O'Conor and Corkery, has been dissolved, and in the future both gentlemen will continue their respective practices separately. Mr. O'Connor will have his offices in those occupied by the late firm on Hunter street, while Mr. Corkery will carry on his practice in the Bank of Commerce Building, where he has opened offices

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT

In the Hebrew calendar to-day is the festival of Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement. It began last night at sunset and concludes this evening. Known as the Great Day of God it is spent in prayer, fasting and meditation. The K. of P. hall is being used to-day by the Jewish residents of Peterborough, most of whom remain in prayer throughout the prescribed time. They meditate upon their sins, express their penitence in their prayers and look forward to living righteously during the coming year. Yom Kippur is one of the big festivals of the Jewish year, and extends back through the ages. Nothing is eaten throughout the entire day, but at the conclusion of the festival this evening the note of solemnity will give way to gladness and a feast will be enjoyed.

BELGIANS SHOT BY GERMAN NOVELIST WITH HEAVY HEART

Ruthless War Vividly Pictured by Paul Oscar Hoecker, Landwehr Captain

THE HORRIBLE HAPPENS WHEN YOUTH IS FOUND

Killed Before Mother Who Pleads on Her Knees For His Life

A letter written from the field by Paul Oskar Hocker, one of the leading German novelists, who is serving as a Captain of the Landwehr in Belgium, gives a vivid description of the searching and shooting of Belgian civilians at Hocker's own order, when they were found to be in possession of weapons. The letter, which appears in the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger of August 27, reads as follows:

"Our assignment is heavy and grievous. We are not yet to get into the first line—we do not even know where the first line is—we are not yet to fight with honourable foes in the field. But we are to clear the territory of the Meuse of snipers. Each day shots are fired from cover upon our troops as they pass, especially upon small groups, couriers, cycle officers, and military motors. So at last it is a question of dealing sharply. A clear and energetic proclamation has warned the inhabitants of all Belgian territory so far occupied by us to deliver over to us all weapons, ammunition, and explosives in the next few hours.

"My men know what is expected of them. We do not wish to act like barbarians; but we must act with all vigour. I shall give the proprietor of every estate I search for arms a last chance to hand over to me the weapons he has concealed. If he declares that he has none, and if such are found in his place, he must be shot on the spot. Houses from which attacks are made, or in which opposition is encountered in our search, will be burned down immediately.

Literary Associations.

"Forward, with a heavy heart. On the right lies neutral territory, near Moresnet, in which Das Heirateslorf, the pretty novel by Nancy Lambrecht has its scene. On the right begins the road to Liege, on which snipers have caused much annoyance. Not far from Moresnet lie several country estates, Jungbusch, Hoof, and two other buildings. To these I sent my four officers, each with a search party, while I rode with the first division toward Jungbusch.

"A red, white and black flag waves from the linden tree in front of the house. No home in these parts is with out a German flag. Just as we open the gate a young fellow makes a break for the near-by woods. I give chase, but the white thorn bushes, high as a man's shoulders, make pursuit impossible.

"A woman appears in answer to our shout. Is she alone in the house Alone? No; she has a daughter of 15 years with her. No one else? Hesitatingly she adds, yes, her husband is at home, too. The guardsmen dart into the house and fetch him. The Lieutenant has the guns put in readiness; the civilians are forced to line up in front of the fence of the vegetable garden, and I warn the occupants of the house as earnestly as I can to deliver all the weapons they have in their home. The old man swears he never owned a weapon. His son, he says, has been away from home for several days. Did the son own a gun? All three raise their hands and swear, no, he was a peace loving fellow; never had a weapon in his hand. But many shots have been fired on troops from this neighbourhood. We must search the house from top to bottom.

Last Word of Warning

"'A last word of warning: You know, Monsieur, that every civilian who is still found in possession of weapons must be shot forthwith?' They answered: 'We have no weapons!'

"My men divided into groups and search cellar, living rooms, barn and stable, and ransack the garden and surrounding green for traces of fresh digging. The three there in front of my guardsmen with the appraised gun meet my gaze unflinchingly.

"'Who was that fellow who escaped just as we came in, Monsieur?' I ask. 'Have you, in this last moment, a confession to make to me?'

"The old man clasps his hands: 'No, Monsieur Officer, as a man of 72 years I swear to you—'

"And then the horrible happens. A guardsman and a Sergeant drag a young fellow out of the house. They have found him hiding in the straw on the ground floor. He had a Belgian gun in his hands, loaded with five cartridges.

"From the attic window he may have aimed that gun at many an honest German's heart or chest. The young fellow had been forced to raise his hands. He stands there trembling, pale as cheese.

"Who is this young fellow?" I ask the old man.

"All three have fallen upon their knees, as a thunderbolt might have struck them, and are raising loud lamentations. The woman screams:

"He is my son; For Gods sake, you do not mean to take his life?"

"And the fifteen-year-old girl is howling so that our hearts almost break with pity for her. The delinquent tries to break away, but is caught by our men.

"I am obliged perforce to bring up into my mind the picture of the poor Germans on patrol, riding out, true to duty, in the night, around whose heads the bullets of treacherous snipers whizzed; must perforce conjure up in my mind the bright eyes and handsome figures of our good German boys—in order to keep my nerve in the face of all this misery and lamentation and to obey strict orders.

"He will be shot. Three men, forward!"

The Shooting.

"And of the three guardsmen they are fathers of families, two Berliners and one countryman—not one of them blinks an eye. This cause is just. Here a scoundrel has been captured who deserves no pity. The salvo crashes out, the trembling body crumples together and moves no more. In the blue blouse three small holes are seen. The eyes are closed and the face has not changed expression. Death by our guns is painless. But on Belgian roads lie German soldiers shot by a boyish rabble of fellows like this highwayman; and these, as they crumpled up helpless, were cruelly mutilated.

"We ought to set fire to the joint over the old rascal's head, says one of my men.

"March on," I order sharply.

"The three still lie on their knees. The dead man lies against the wall.

"In the course of the day I search twenty-two country places belonging to the Weisshaus, Chapello, Hockebach, and Haut Vent farms. In nine houses the occupants hand over the weapons they had concealed till now. There are all sorts of weapons among them — pistols, double-barreled pistols, revolvers, hunting rifles, infantry guns and carbines.

"In the evening I reach Thimister, with my Company. Here the Mayor is waiting for me in the Market Place, together with the Cure and Vicar, to assure me that they have urgently warned the inhabitants. I take charge of the surrendered weapons in the Town Hall, in order to have them destroyed. A heavy day is ended."

WEDDING BELLS

DIONNE—SULLIVAN.

A quiet wedding was solemnized Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock in the Church of the Sacred Heart, when Miss Olive Sullivan was married to Mr. James Dionne, both of this city. Rev. J. J. O'Brien officiated. Miss Ivy Sullivan acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. Joe Dwyer assisted the groom. They will reside on Ware Street.

OBITUARY

LEWIS McDONNELL.

The death occurred this morning of Lewis McDonnell, aged 65, at his home, Lot 31, Con. 5, Otonabee, not far from Indian River, after a rather lengthy illness. He is survived by his wife and family John, Annie, Vincent Mary, Kathleen, Theresa, Michael, Agnes and Daniel.

The deceased was born at Smithtown and has resided in Otonabee 24 years.

The funeral will be held on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock to St. Joseph's Church Douro.

MRS. WM. DUMMITT.

The death occurred this morning of Mrs. Wm. Dummitt of North Monaghan after an illness of two weeks. The deceased was well known in the community where her death will be mourned by many sorrowing friends. Before coming to Peterborough she resided in Bobcaygeon.

Besides her husband and for small children she leaves a father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Graham, a sister, Mrs. Payne, three brothers, eGorge, William and Meldrum, all of Bobcaygeon and a sister, Mrs. Hunter of Peterborough.

The funeral will be held Friday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, from the family residence to the Little Lake cemetery.

ESCAPED FROM THE GERMANS.

Trooper Beak, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, writing home to his wife at Crewe, gives an exciting story of his escape from the Germans. After describing his journey from England he says:

"I went straight to the front in the firing line, and within two hours of being there had three horses shot under me. The last one was a Uhlan's, and that carried all the trouble. That went down when I was in the midst of them, and I got made prisoner along with Sergeant-Major H—— of ours. We did not like, we should ever see England again, as just before dusk on Wednesday afternoon they made us strip every mortal stitch of out bodies so that we could not escape. At that time they were being hard pressed by our troops. But in the middle of the night we made a cut for it, and got away. I have one consolation, and that is I killed two Uhlans and wounded [illegible] before they captured me, and Sergeant-Major H—— claims he [illegible] half-a-dozen. I broke my sword [illegible] in half when I was recovering from the second one I plugged [illegible] it, and I had to go into the [illegible] scramble with only about nine [illegible] and the hilt left."

SUPREME RANGE

This is the Range that Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

Sole Agents for Peterborough

F. R. J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
341 GEORGE ST. - - 'PHONE 356

Industrial Night School
Re-Opens for Fall Term
OCTOBER 5th ——— DECEMBER 18th
Under Joint Administration of Industrial Committee and Board of Education

Instruction on the Following Subjects will be Provided:

Mathematics — Dressmaking
Electricity — Domestic Science
Drafting — Millinery

Registration for above Classes will take place in Old Collegiate, Murray Street, between hours of 7.30 and 9.30 p.m., October 1st and 2nd, 1914.

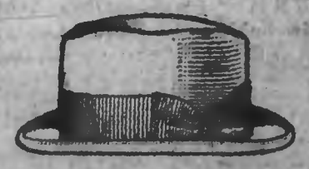
A Fee of $2.00 returnable, if student makes 90% of attendances, will be charged.

For further particulars apply to Principal on above mentioned dates.

V. EASTWOOD, Chairman of Industrial Committee
A. F. HAGERMAN, Principal

Giving Up The Millinery Business

Mrs. W. B. Armstrong of the Peterborough Millinery Parlours, 435 George Street is giving up the Millinery Business and Announces the Sale of her Entire Stock of Hats, Bonnets, Feathers and Millinery Trimmings At and Below Cost. Ladies will please note this fact.



YOUNG MEN'S HATS

We have just received a Fresh Stock of the popular styles in Young Men's Hats, including the contrast band, dish brim, new crease features, etc. See our stock.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier And Hatter
366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 736

Left Nothing But The Earth

Germans Took Millions in Money From Cities in Belgium and France.

The war indemnities claimed by Germany from the towns through which the armies passed, have exceeded a total of $144,200,000, made up as follows,

Brussels—$40,000,000.
Province of Liege—$10,000,000.
Liege—$2,000,000.
Louvain—$20,000.
Province of Brabant—$60,000,000.
Termonde—$200,000.
Lille—$1,440,000.
Armentieres—$200,000.
Amiens—$220,000.
Lens—$140,000.
Roubaix—$200,000.
Ghent 100,000 cigars, 2,200 barrels of petrol, 220 barrels of mineral water, 160 bicycles and 10 motor cycles.
Amiens, 100,000 cigars.

Rural School Exhibition

Held at Westwood Last Week Was a Great Success

HASTINGS, SEPT. 29—The rural school exhibition, which was held in Westwood on Thursday last, was a great success from every point of view. The weather being ideal a large crowd gathered to do honour to the occasion and for the encouragement of all concerned. A large tent was erected, in which the exhibits from the twelve competing schools were tastefully displayed, also the beautiful silver cup, to be the property of the school taking the largest number of prizes for two years in succession. The large collection of cut flowers, mounted weeds and their seeds, family work and cooking displayed were proof that each school was putting forth strenuous efforts to surpass every other one, while the outdoors display of poultry and live stock would have done credit to a much more pretentious fair. While the ladies were doing their work the children engaged in races of various kinds much to the amusement of the large crowd of spectators, who showed a keen interest in the children's fun. Altogether the day was pleasantly spent and the parents and friends went to their homes well pleased with the success of the undertaking, and hoping for a repetition in the course of another year.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church met on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Cruikshank, when the officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.,

President—Mrs. (Rev.) Anderson.
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. (Dr.) Edmison.
2nd Vice Pres.—Mrs. C. Jones.
Secretary—Mrs. E. Wilcox.
Treasurer—Mrs. M. Baker.

It was decided to hold the annual fowl supper in November. Refreshments were served and the company adjourned.

Mr. Joe O'Neil of Campbellford, spent Tuesday in Hastings.

Mr. Lloyd Hess of Peterborough spent Sunday with his parents.

The pulpit in the Methodist Church was ably filled on Sunday morning and evening, by Rev. Connal of Stirling, who delivered two very impressive discourses to large and interested congregations. In the evening Rev. G. Andrews, assisted by his cousin, Miss Roxie Andrews, assisted by his cousin, Miss Roxie Andrews, of Norwood, assisted in the service of song and rendered some very fine selections, which were very much enjoyed by those present.

Rev. T. H. P. Anderson took the services in the Stirling Church in the absence of the Pastor.

Guy Bros.' concert, given in the town hall here, on Friday night, was well attended, the hall being comfortably filled.

Mrs. M. J. Christie of Peterborough is visiting friends in and around town.

Miss Gladys Stevenson was the guest of her grand-mother last week.

Miss Williams of Norwood spent Sunday with friends here.

The steamer "Rainbow" took up the excursion on Wednesday to Sugar Island, to take part in the rice gatherers' picnic.

Mr. O. P. Parsons spent Sunday in Stirling.

Miss Stella and Mr. Theodore Burgess of Norwood were guests on Sunday at the home of Mrs. J. Beavis.

Mr. J. Stevenson went to Toronto on Saturday with a shipment of cattle.

Miss Ethel Andrews of Norwood, spent Sunday here with Miss Debbie.

The Willing Workers Adult Bible Class have completed arrangements for a rally day social to be held during the week.

MINISTERS IN SESSION

Special to The Examiner:

TORONTO, Sept. 30.—To-day at noon the official ceremony of swearing in the new lieutenant-governor, or the selection of a person to succeed Sir James Whitney, has not yet become an accomplished fact. A meeting of ministers was called at 10:30 a.m. With the exception of Hon. J. S. Hendrie, the newly appointed lieutenant-governor, and Hon. J. J. Foy, who is still ill, it was fully attended. The outcome of that meeting is still uncertain and though it was comparatively brief it is whispered that the ministers were unable to arrive at an understanding among themselves as to just which one would be called upon to form a new cabinet.

Second Night of Neptune's Daughter

Good Audience Enjoyed the Pictures at Opera House Last Night

At the Opera House last night a good house saw Neptune's Daughter, in which the leading part is taken by Annette Kellerman, the world's champion lady swimmer. As a scenic production, the picture is much in advance of anything that has been attempted previously, and an entertaining tale dealing with mortals and immortals is depicted in an exceedingly adequate manner. The feats of Annette Kellerman as a mermaid are decidedly entertaining, and proved so to the audience last night. The delightful fairy tale is well acted and splendidly staged, and is pleasing a large number of local people.

City To Operate As Well As Own Electric Plant

To-morrow the management of the local Light and Power Company system, which for the past few days has been the property of the City, will be taken over by the City's staff. Everything is in readiness for the change. A complete staff has been engaged and is now at work in the recently fitted offices on Simcoe Street. From to-morrow all customers will be charged by the City for electricity used, complaints or services should be made to the Utilities Office, and all other matters connected with the supply of electricity should be arranged with the City officials.

As previously announced the new rates will not come into effect for a short time yet as before the electricity can be charged according to the new figures, meters will have to be installed in the large number of houses being served that have at present no meters. This work will be gone ahead with as rapidly as possible.

CANADIAN GERMANS ARE LOYAL

Special Wire to The Examiner:

OTTAWA, Sept 30 — W. Weichel, Conservative member for North Waterloo, who is in the Capital to-day, says that there is absolutely no justification for the statements made in other parts of the Dominion, reflecting upon the German-Canadians who are in the majority in his constituency. The contributions to the Patriotic Fund in the City of Berlin, he says, will reach $75,000, which in proportion to its population, is more than was subscribed in Toronto. Mr. Weichel states that the proposal to organize a new militia regiment in Berlin is being pushed with enthusiasm. The first night the lists were opened two hundred volunteered

RUNAWAY ON GEORGE STREET

Last evening, at 6 o'clock, citizens were furnished a little excitement owing to a runaway on George street which threatened to do considerable damage to life and property. The horse of the Dominion Express Office took fright, at the corner of George and Hunter Streets, and dashed down George Street, swerving to the left side of the street and narrowly escaping a collision with a northbound auto, the animal headed for the plate-glass window in Mr. Alex. Gibson's jewellery store. A post, however, intervened and the outfit came to a sudden stop. The shafts of the delivery rig were broken but no other damage was done.

PETERBORO' MAN GETS HIS B. A.

KINGSTON, Sept. 30—C. W. Lees, of Peterborough, has been granted the degrees of Bachelor of Arts by Queen's University as a result of supplemental examinations.

ENTER FOR THE BIG ATHLETIC MEET

All those intending to enter the Athletic Meet on Thanksgiving Day should leave their entries at the Y. M. C. A. before Saturday, Oct. 10th. All men entering this meet of members of the Y. M. C. A. can register under the A. L. N. A. Others will need to have their A. A. U. card. If you are not a registered athlete, see about it at once, so there won't be any question about your competing.

There is a fine list of prizes for the road race and we are looking for a large number of entries.

Get further information at the Y. M. C. A.

The Philippines produce about 10,000,000 gallons of alcohol a year, most of it being made from the sap of the nipa palm.

JUDAS MACCABEUS ON OCTOBER 20TH

Special Rehearsal by Peterboro Choral Society

The Peterborough Choral Society held the third rehearsal of "Judas Maccabeaus," the famous war oratorio, in the Collegiate Institute, last night, in connection with the Conservatory Orchestra. The work will be given in the Grand Opera House on Tuesday, October 20. Mr. J. J. Turner has most kindly lent the Opera House for this presentation, entirely free of cost, as the whole of the proceeds are to be devoted to the "Patriotic Fund." At a meeting of the Committee, last night, it was decided to price all seats at 25 cents, with the privilege of booking as usual.

Further details will be announced later. It is hoped that this date, Oct. 20, will be kept clear by all, so that a bumper house will assemble to help along the good cause.

Civilian Rifle Club Formed

(Continued from Page 7.)

Anthem brought a splendid meeting to a close.

The following have been sworn in as members:

E. L. Goodwill
J. F. Linton
R. P. Watt
F. D. Kerr.
E. Bartlett
W. H. Moore
W. H. Munro
G. A. Borland
C. Duggan
Frank Pratt
Jas. Bollins
W. R. Morris
George Stevenson
G. R. Munro
E. W. Cuff
E. Hackett
L. J. Colling
W. H. Brady
S. Harris
Arthur W. Laws
John H. Hess
T. P. Distin
B. J. Lemmon
H. M. Latimer
L. G. Burnet
F. Rawlings
F. D. Craig
H. Canfield
G. Reid
F. A. Rathbone
R. J. Todd
H. Birtwistle
D. T. Nicholls
T. Bryett
J. Malcolm McCulloch
Jos. Corkindale
Fred Stanley
Ed. Bolan
John Fairbrother
Robert Pogue
Frank Allen
Robert Biggs
A. Canfield.

The Executive will meet this week.

The public roads of the United States total about 2,225,000 miles in length, or more than the highways of all of Europe.

- NEW -
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

A New issue of our Official Telephone Directory is now being prepared and the copy will close within the next few days.

Orders for new connections, change of name or address, should reported to us at once.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Ltd-w-d-m

48c WONDER SALE

Peterborough's Great Weekly Bargain Day

48c WONDER SALE

Wonder Sale Thursday at the BIG STORE

No other word but "Wonder" would express the Wonderful Values offered on these weekly Thursday Bargain Days. There's almost magic in it, so great are the values given to these days.

Visit our GEORGE and SIMCOE STREET WINDOWS on Wednesday Nights, as many of the "Wonder Sale" Bargains are always displayed.

MAIN FLOOR

68 x 90 Full Bleach Cotton Sheets—Wide hems on ends close weave. Thursday each.....48c

Scotch Outing Flannel—Heavy weight in medium and dark stripe effects. Wonder Sale.....3½ yards for 48c

White Flannelette Blankets—60 x 80 inches, neatly over whipped singly on ends. Wonder Sale each.....48c

Women's All-Wool Vests and Drawers—Made of soft wool yarns lightly fleeced on inside of garment. Wonder Sale each.....48c

$1.28 Complete Cushion Covers—Made of wool felts in green or navy, With wide fringe around sides. Designs of Indian Heads or Canadian Coat of Arms in true colours. Wonder Sale.....48c

Linen Huck Towels—18 x 36 inch size, hemmed ends. Regular 35c per pair. Wonder Sale.....2 Pairs for 48c

Silk and Wool Covered Parasols—Steel frames on new handles. Regular up to $2.00. Wonder Sale.....48c

75c Children's Strong Cape Kid Gloves—Pique sewn and dome fasteners. Wonder Sale per pair.....48c

Women's Splendid Quality Cashmere Hose—Size 8½ to 10. 35c values. Wonder Sale.....3 pairs for 48c

Women's Fine Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs—Some slightly soiled. Regular 12½c and 15c lines. Thursday.....6 for 48c

Hand Bags—In black or coloured leathers, new metal frames in latest shapes. Wonder Sale each.....48c

Solid Back Hand Drawn Pure Bristle French Hair Brushes—In ebony finish, complete with comb. Thursday.....48c

75c and $1.00 White and Coloured Flannelette Gowns—Nicely trimmed, some prettily embroidered on yoke. Wonder Sale.....48c

Basement Bargains At Fairly Give Away Prices

Granite Double Boilers
Granite Cereal Cookers
Granite Cook Pots
Granite Triple Cooking Sets
Granite 17-Quart Dish Pans
Granite 6-Quart Covered Pails
Granite 10 and 12-Quart Water Pails

48c WONDER SALE

12 only Large Tea Kettles, No. 9 size, fitted with full Copper pit bottoms. Regular $1.25 value. Wonder Sale.....48c

Finest Cut Glass Table Glasses, floral, star or pin wheel designs. Regular $9.00 dozen. Thursday, each.....48c

Fine glaze finished Tea Plates, gold band and figure decoration. Wonder Sale, dozen.....48c

50 only Sample Cocoa and Tea Pots, many with solid gold decorated handles. Worth up to $3.00. Wonder Sale.....48c

50 Finest China Salad Bowls, a complete range of agents samples, only one of a design, many hand painted. Regular up to $3.00. Thursday..48c

50 only Cream and Sugar Sets, also samples which we were fortunate in getting from an European Maker's Agent. Regular up to $3.00 pair. Wonder Sale, pair.....48c

Home-Furnishing Wonder Sale Lines, Fourth Floor.

100 Samples, each 1½ yards long, of Brussels, Wilton and Tapestry Carpets. Wonder Sale.....48c

Neatly fringed rich Velvet Pile Door Mats.....48c

$1.00 Fawn Brussel Stair Carpet, 27 inches wide. 1 Roll only to clear. Wonder Sale.....48c

48c WONDER SALE

Oil Cloth, Linoleum and Inlaid Linoleum Remnants all to clear at one price. Each.....48c

10 Matting Rugs, 2 x 2 yards, 1 Border Rug, 2 x 3 yards, and 3 Colonial Rag Rugs, 1 x 2 yards. These sell regular from $1.39 to $5.00. Wonder Sale.....48c

Ready-to-Wear Bargains for Thursday—3rd Floor

Women's Gingham and Organdie House Dresses—Good fitting and carefully made. Less than cost of materials. Wonder Sale.....48c

Women's Gowns, Skirts and Princess Slips—Made of good quality cottons, with embroidery and fine lace trimmings. All less than half value. Wonder Sale 48c

Women's White and Coloured Waists—All sizes, many odd lines to clear in which the assortment of sizes are broken but all sizes in the lot. Wonder Sale 48c

48c WONDER SALE

TURNBULLS

THE WORLD OF SPORT

WHO WILL BE MACK'S THIRD TWIRLER IN THE WORLD'S SERIES?

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Who will be Connie Mack's third pitcher in the world series? Whom will he select from among Bush, Pennock, Shawkey and Wycoff to aid Bender and Plank in repulsing the enemy?

It's a big question, and one no doubt, that is causing the wily leader of the Athletics much thought. Penock, Shawkey and Wycoff have made great records this year during the regular season. But what will they do under world series fire? Bush grabbed off the third game of the 1913 world series, but can he repeat this year?

Of course, Bender and Plank will do the bulk of the hurling for the Macmen. This pair will work in the first two games. But who is to go up against the enemy on the third day? Upon whose shoulders is to rest the pitching burden of the crucial third battle?

Last year Mack chose Bush for that third game. And Bush delivered, making the count Athletics 2, Giants 1. Had Bush lost there might have been a different ending to that series, for that third game, had the Giants won it, would have given them the "edge."

Bush was lauded in all sections of the land for winning that game last year, yet, had not the Athletics given him a five run lead in the first two innings, a different story might have been told. Bush, even after the Athletics scored three runs in their half of the first inning, was extremely nervous. He wobbled badly. For a time during the first inning and even during the second, when the Athletics had added two more runs to their lead, Bush looked as though he might do a balloon stunt. However, wonderful fielding behind him saved him during those first two innings.

Mack may pitch Bush again this year, figuring that having been under world series fire ance, he wouldn't be as nervous as one of the other pitchers. But it doesn't seem likely that Mack will pitch Bush in that third game. The youngster hasn't been going as well this year as he did last. Some of Connie's other youngsters have come through with better percentage than Bush, and Mack may make his selection from Pennock, Shawkey or Wyoff. But which shall it be?

Last year Mack used Bender, the greatest "money" pitcher in baseball, in his first game. No doubt, he will repeat with Bender in the initial performance this year. If New York wins the pennant, Mathewson, most likely will oppose the wonderful Indian. If the Braves are the Mackmen opponents, Stallings probably will use Rudolph.

In the second game Mack will pitch Plank. If the Giants win Tesreau will oppose the Athletics veteran, while James will do the hurling should the Boston Braves represent the National League.

For the third game, Stallings would have Tyler, the great southpaw, who has been one of the big factors in the whirlwind race made by the Braves. The Giants would have Marquard and Demaree, both reasoned pitchers, both world series veterans. But in this game Mack would be at a seeming disadvantage. He would be forced to use one of his kids.

It would seem that pitchers like Wycoff, Pennock and Shawkey, who have beaten the best teams in the American League with ease, and who have come through the season with a bulky winning percentage, ought to make a similar showing in a world series duel. The American League teams seem to rank superior to those in the National. Why then, shouldn't a young pitcher be even more successful against a National League team?

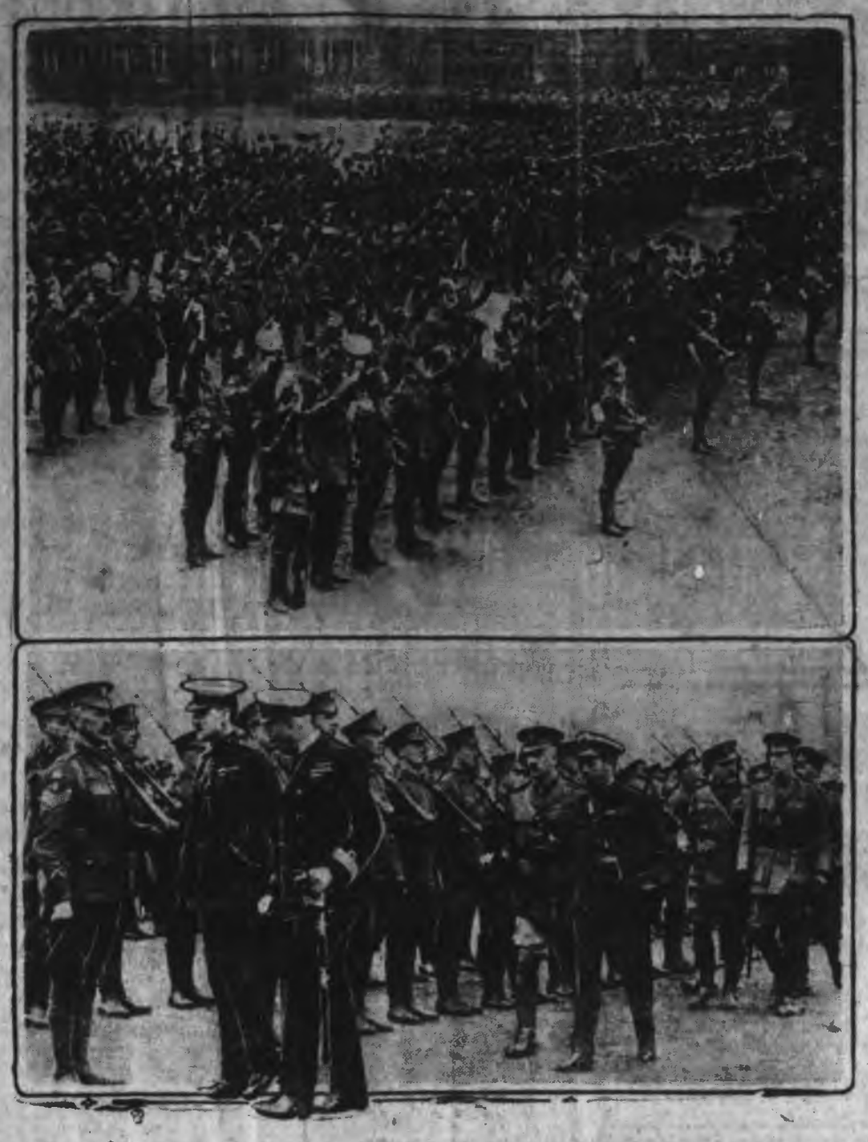
The answer is that there's a lot of difference between a regular ball game and a world series affair. So much is at stake in such a game. The excitement is intense. The crowds, with their bellowing cheers, tend to frighten a young pitcher who is making his first appearance in such a series. Unless his temperment is such that he can be cool and steady under all circumstances, he is liable to "crack"—liable to "explode" at a critical moment.

Some may take the position that the Braves' twirlers—Rudolph, James and Tyler—never have been under world series fire, and they are just as liable to crack as are the Athletic youngsters. It's true the Boston trio hasn't mingled in a world series, but they've been through some games during the past six weeks that have been as trying as those of the world series.

Every one of the games in which the Boston trio has figured since the Braves started their sprint, has been as crucial, in their minds, as a world series game. There was in each game a nervous tension, an excitement and a strain that is equal to that which they will face in a world series game. Every game meant almost as much to them as a world series victory. It meant their chance to get in the world series. A bit of wobbly pitching here and there and their pennant hopes would have vanished.

But that great Boston trio stood up under the test. Day after day they battled the enemy, and day after day they pitched wonderful games. They had no chubby team behind them, they couldn't afford to "spot" the opposition two or three runs a game during the early part of their spurt. They had to pitch shut-out ball to win many of their games. And they pitched shut-out ball.

During a world series, a pitcher is called upon only twice or three times at the most. James, Tyler and Rudolph have been called upon a dozen times each during the last two months. And they have delivered. What they would face in a world series would be a greater test on their nerves than that they have been facing for two months. So, although they never have engaged in a world series battle, they have had sufficient experience in gruelling battles during the last two months to fit them for what they would have to face in a world series.



English Soldiers Leaving Dover for the Continent. — The lower picture shows the King inspecting the troops assembled to embark for European service.

FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The infantry bore the brunt of the incessant fighting on the western end of the line in yesterday's battle, but the artillery of both armies continued throughout twenty-four hours to bombard each other's positions. Hand to hand combats occurred at many points and bayonets were used freely.

The French colonial infantry, most of whose men wear medals for bravery displayed in colonial campaigns, was to the fore, and beside these men fought the black Senegalese troops, while further along the line the British troops held an important point with the greatest determination.

The French troops showed more than their accustomed dash in attack, and everywhere acts of wonderful courage were performed. The cavalry also participated in the engagement at many points, the Allies' horses having enjoyed a long rest, which enabled this arm of the service to distinguish itself. The famous Scots Greys, finding that the colour of their horses offered a prominent mark for the German riflemen, had dyed their mounts brown.

At Nubecourt, home of the parents of President Poincare, the Germans broke open the Poincare family vault, it is reported, and buried a number of their dead there. The Germans placarded the town of Valenciennes, demanding from the Mayors of neighbouring communes [illegible] of the available supplies of clothing and food.

Another prominent French officer, General Marquet, has met death on the field.

A French lieutenant, M. Verlin, is the hero of the day as the result of an affair in which he was the main figure yesterday. The lieutenant and fifty men of his company were reconnoitering ten miles in advance of the main body on the Oise River, when they encountered 5,000 Germans. The Frenchmen took refuge in nearby woods and from this shelter fired volleys until only thirteen of their detachment remained alive, and of these four were wounded. The party then crept away. The Germans hesitated to attack the woods for fear of a trap.

HIGHLAND HEROES IN PARIS

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Occasionally as you move about the City you come upon scenes that rejoice the heart of a Britisher. I witnessed one such today, says a "Scotsman" and "Daily Telegraph" correspondent. In Paris, as in all France, the British soldier is a hero, and by now he has ceased to be a novelty. Ever and anon just now in Paris you seem to encounter a stray soldier or two in khaki. On one of the main boulevards this morning I saw three. All of them, as it happened, belonged to Scottish regiments. Two were in "trews," and the third wore the kilt. Everybody on the boulevard turned round to look at them.

I had scarcely opened conversation with them when I observed that between the three of them they could not have produced one regimental badge. All had been parted with as souvenirs to an admiring populace. Their glengarries were bare of badges and so were their shoulder straps. One of the men in tartan "trews" had surrendered the ribbons of his bonnet.

But the most interesting figure of the trio was he in the kilt. Not even his kilt had the souvenir-hunters spared. He gently turned up the outer fold of it, and showed me how he had been cajoled into parting in "swatches" with quite a large portion of the underwool section of it. And even as I spoke, a lady demanded and obtained a button from the tunic of one of his comrades. Truly hero-worship has manifold ways of expressing itself.

But these men were quite happy and cheery. So far as I could gather, they of the "trews" had belonged to a party that had "taken the wrong turning," as it were and had strayed into Paris. The veteran in the kilt, who told me he enlisted in 1897 and had been called up as a reservist, had had a different experience. Great is to his chagrin, he had seen no fighting. On the fourth he had come by an accident to his hand, which had necessitated his being sent to hospital. He was now going to the front, and was delighted at the prospect.

Epworth League Elected Officers

Annual Meeting Held at Norwood —Fair on October 13th and 14th

Special to The Examiner:

NORWOOD, Sept. 29. — Miss Mildred Walker, Mr. Harold Rich, and Mr. Charles Emery have been engaged for the concert on Fair night, October 14th, which will be given under the auspices of the Village Council. To avoid overcrowding, all seats will be reserved at the price of 50c. and 35c.

Dr. Ford is in Ottawa attending the General Conference of the Methodist church, to which he is a delegate from the Bay of Quinte Conference.

On Monday evening, Sept. 21st, the Epworth League held their annual election of officers, those appointed being:—

Hon. President—Rev. A. W. Irwin, B.A., B.D.
President—Mrs. R. G. Lawlor.
1st Vice-Pres.—Mr. H. Keefer.
2nd Vice-Pres.—Miss Rose Squire.
3rd Vice-Pres.—Miss F. Howson.
4th Vice-Pres.—Mr. A. Searight.
Rec.-Sec.—Miss L. Elliott.
Cor.-Sec.—Miss M. Searight.
Treasurer—Mr. R. G. Lawlor.
Pianist—Miss R. Hendren.

In honour of the silver jubilee of the Epworth League of Canada, the local branch has invited the Leagues of the district to hold a rally here on Oct. 20th.

Mr. George Buck of Chicago, was in town last week.

Miss Waters and Mr. Trenouth were in Peterborough on Saturday attending a meeting of the executive of the Teachers' Institute.

A large number from the village attended the rural school fair in Westwood on Thursday of last week.

Mr. Roderick Pakenham is attending the Collegiate in Peterborough.

Mr. W. Liscumb of Toronto, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Liscumb.

Mr. H. G. MacFarland, of Ridgetown, was in town on Tuesday on his way to Queen's University, Kingston.

Dr. Roger Fraser of Lakefield, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Gee Andrews has returned to Victoria University, Toronto.

MOTORISTS.

When anything goes wrong with your car bring it in to The White Rose Garage; careful attention; all work absolutely guaranteed. 'Phone 178. 28d-tf

It's a wise young man that chooses his own father-in-law.

The English War Extra ... ave one and read about it ... might be contradicted in ... ing."—"Punch.

"Are they well mated?" "... She's afraid of automobiles ... can't afford one."

EMPIRE THEATRE
Charlotte Street
COMING!
Wednesday & Thursday
The Battle of Elderbrush Gulch
A Thrilling Drama From Start to Finish.
Continuous Performance from 2.30 until 11 o'clock and at 7.30 in the Evening.
Prices Always 5c & 10c

ROYAL THEATRE
TO-NIGHT
SPECIAL VAUDEVILLE
CODY & CODY
Singing and Dancing
BEST PHOTO PLAYS
5c and 10c
PRINCESS
SPECIAL VAUDEVILLE
5c and 10c

ARTIFICIAL LEGS
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS
are no longer an experiment.
50 years' experience in treating different cases has perfected our knowledge until now we succeed in almost rivalling nature
Look us up. Our address is
AUTHORS & COX
136 Church Street Toronto
Specialists in Trusses Artificial Limbs, Deformity Appliances and Elastic Stocking

GRAND OPERA HOUSE To-Night and To-Morrow Night, Septembers 29 and 30 Matinee Daily 2.30. Evenings 8.15.
THE FAMOUS ANNETTE KELLERMANN In a Weird, Wild and Wonder Fantasy of the Sea
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER The Greatest Achievement of Moving Picture Art.
MATINEE 15 and 25c. NIGHT PRICES 25c. ALL SEATS RESERVED

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
J. J. Turner & Sons Owners-Managers
Seats on Sale at Box Office
Thursday-Friday-Saturday, Oct. 1st-2nd-3rd
Matinees Daily, 2.30. Nights, 8.15
British Canadian Film Co., Ltd., presents $100,000 Photo Play Release
In 7 Wonderful Acts, 2500 magnificent scenes, Life and Battles of our Dearly Beloved
SIXTY YEARS A QUEEN QUEEN VICTORIA
PRICES:
Matinee 10c & 15c Night 25c to all parts

Revised Schedule For Indoor Baseball At The Armouries

The following is the schedule for the indoor baseball games between the different companies of the Regiment and the bands. Owing to the Regimental Band entering a team the schedule had to be changed:

Sept. 29	Base Band—Band
Sept. 30	C—D
Sept. 30	E—F
Oct. 1	G—H
Oct. 1	B—Band
Oct. 6	B—O
Oct. 7	D—E
Oct. 7	F—G
Oct. 8	B—Bugle Band
Oct. 8	A—Band
Oct. 13	H—Band
Oct. 14	C—Bugle Band
Oct. 14	D—G
Oct. 15	A—B
Oct. 15	B—H
Oct. 20	C—Band
Oct. 21	A—G
Oct. 21	C—F
Oct. 22	E—G
Oct. 22	A—H
Oct. 27	G—Band
Oct. 28	F—H
Oct. 28	E—Bugle Band
Oct. 20	B—E
Oct. 29	A—D
Nov. 3	A—Bugle Band
Nov. 4	F—Band
Nov. 4	C—G
Nov. 5	D—H
Nov. 5	B—F
Nov. 10	F—Bugle Band
Nov. 11	E—H
Nov. 11	D—Band
Nov. 12	C—A
Nov. 17	A—F
Nov. 18	B—G
Nov. 18	C—H
Nov. 19	D—Bugle Band
Nov. 19	E—Band

Tuesday night's game resulted in the Bugle Band winning from the Band by the score of 23—9. The batteries were: Band—Grange, Swanson; Bugle Band—Gibb, Ritcher. Umpire—Andrews.

SIMPLEX
SHOE POLISH
Brightest and Best

BASKBALL.

National League.

Clubs.	Won	Lost	Pct.
Boston	93	56	.661
New York	80	66	.548
St. Louis	74	68	.521
Chicago	73	73	.500
Philadelphia	72	75	.490
Brooklyn	71	75	.486
Pittsburg	64	82	.438
Cincinnati	58	84	.408

—Tuesday Scores.—
Boston..... 2 Chicago 1
Pittsburg..... 5 New York 2
—Wednesday Games.—
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.

American League.

Clubs.	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	96	54	.640
Boston	83	65	.561
Washington	73	66	.525
Detroit	77	73	.513
St. Louis	68	79	.463
New York	67	80	.456
Chicago	67	82	.450
Cleveland	50	100	.333

—Tuesday Scores.—
Cleveland..... 10 Chicago 7
St. Louis..... 3 Detroit 2
—Wednesday Games.—
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cleveland.

Federal League.

Clubs.	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	86	66	.566
Indianapolis	87	67	.565
Buffalo	75	69	.533
Brooklyn	73	71	.507
Kansas City	67	79	.459
St. Louis	63	85	.422
Pittsburg	58	88	.411

—Tuesday Scores.—
Buffalo..... 11-4 Kansas City ... 6-0
Indianapolis..... 3 Pittsburg 0
Baltimore..... 8 St. Louis 1
Chicago..... 7 Brooklyn 6
—Wednesday Games.—
Baltimore at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Buffalo.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Applewoman at Street Corner—Some people 'ave laid in 'undreds of pounds' worth of stores. Well, Mrs. Green, I don't stick meself us as perfect, but I'm a bit too patriotic to go buying things like that.—"The Tatler."

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER
367 Princess St., Peterboro'
High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.
Guns of all makes promptly repaired New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c

EMPRESS CAFE
The Leading Restaurant for Quick and Clean Service, an Up-To-Date Dining-room, a Special Dinner Served from 11.30 to 2 o'clock.
Your patronage will be appreciated by
JAS. HAGGIS & CO.,
WM. COROS, Manager.
370 GEORGE STREET
CURTIS'S OLD STAND

Made-to-Order Clothing

WE offer the service of
Hobberlin's, Campbell's And LeBrun's Special
The Country's foremost producers of High Art Clothes, tailored to your order.
$15 —TO— $30

FIT, STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

AN unsurpassed variety of Samples, an imposing selection of models and the best tailoring obtainable, distinguish these lines as different from the ordinary.
SUITS AND OVERCOATS TAILORED TO YOUR MEASURE

H. LeBRUN & COMPANY

ROBT. FAIR & Co., LTD.

Unrivalled Showing of Women's and Misses' Autumn Suits and Coats at $10, $15, $20 & $25

Unrivalled in values, in lavish of assortment, beauty of materials and tailoring and in the charm of New Distinctive Styles.

Suits and Coats specially designed for stout people are generously featured in the department.

Suits	Coats
$10.00	$10.00
$15.00	$15.00
$20.00	$20.00
$25.00	$25.00

'FAIR'S LINENS'

In the face of a rising market we offer special prices in Napkins, Table Cloths, Table Sets, Fancy Towelling, etc.

Table Sets $9.50 to $13.50
Napkins $2.00 to $7.75
Table Cloths $2.00 to $7.50
Fancy Towels 50c each to $1.25

Children's Velvet and Plush Hats $1.25 to $5.00

Unequalled Assortment of The Newest Smart Fall Millinery

"Fair's" reputation for showing the most distinguished Millinery is fully sustained in our unequalled assortment of Ready-to-Wear Hats at moderate prices

$3.50 to $10.00

WAR NEWS CONTINUED

(Continued from Page 7)

BOMBARDMENT ABATES

ANTWERP, September 30.—In an official statement issued at 4 o'clock this afternoon the Belgian war office announced that the German long range bombardment of the outer chain of forts of the Antwerp fortifications has abated. It is stated that for several hours the Germans concentrated the fire of their long range big guns on the forts Waelhem and Wavre in an endeavour to silence them. The Belgian forts replied so vigorously that they succeeded in dismounting two of the German guns and the bombardment suddenly stopped. It is not expected that it will be resumed until the arrival of the long range mortars that are now being brought up from the south.

PARIS, September 30.—Widely conflicting reports concerning the situation at the front are current to-day. Rumours in a number of papers tell of the breaking of the German right wing, but the military authorities have no confirmation of this report. They frankly say that fighting of the most severe character continues but while the French left is pushing steadily forward and the reinforced army of General D'Amade continues its pressure on the "hooked" end of the German position, which extends north and south from the Oise and the Aisne triangle, the German resistance is strongly maintained. There is no doubt that a break in the German line is expected. For the last three days reinforcements have been poured to the north. The latest line of battle obtainable, made public yesterday afternoon, shows that there has been but little change in the positions since last Friday.

FALL OF KIAU CHU IMMINENT.

PEKIN, Sept. 30—The Japanese Legation here to-day declared that the fall of the entire German fortified positions at Kiau Chau is imminent, meanwhile the bombardment by land and sea continues.

The heavy guns of the warships have silenced two of the harbour forts, thanks to the accurate work of the Japanese aviators who have signalled the range from their hydroplanes. It is believed that the German warships in the harbour will attempt to run the blockade and the Allied squadrons are waiting for them.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30.—The German army, heavily reinforced, is battling to-day with the Russian army of General Rennenkampf, in the territory between the Niemen river and the East Prussian frontier. The fighting is especially desperate in the vicinity of Osowetz, Druskeniki, and Augustowo. The objective of the Germans is the Northern outlet to the forest in that section and they are anxious to get across the Niemen river and retake Grodno, from which they were driven. It is stated that the Russians have made material gains all along the line, although the battle is still far from a decisive stage.

ANTWERP IS READY.

ANTWERP, Sept. 30.—It is not believed that it will be possible for the Germans to take Antwerp now-under siege. The fortifications have been placed in condition so withstand its all points. In addition there have been new rapid-fire guns mounted at points of vantage and the dykes have been opened flooding the lowlands. Reports from Ghent say that conditions there are serious because of the enormous number of refugees who have flocked to the city. The problem of feeding these refugees is a serious one.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Ashmead Bartlett, telegraphing to the Daily Telegraph from France, says:

"It is difficult to see how the armies can keep up the struggle much longer, and unless one side soon succeeds in obtaining a decisive success we shall see a kind of stalemate result all along the Franco-Belgian frontier. Then a decisive victory can only be won by the side which is able to bring into the field absolutely fresh corps, which have not felt the war and are free from the strain of two months' continuous fighting and marching.

"Apart from the Russian advance on Berlin, which cannot be much longer delayed, fresh corps which at this juncture are so absolutely necessary to provide the great driving wedge to pierce some vulnerable part of the enemy's line, can only be provided by England and the British Empire. The effect of the arrival of 100,000 absolutely fresh troops on the field of battle at this critical juncture would prove decisive.

"Recent letters sent out from Berlin to Washington show how desperate the enemy knows its position to be. Already the Kaiser would be ready to call the war a draw, apparently entirely overlooking the little account which must be settled over the injuries and wrongs and inflicted on Belgium and on the villages of France, not to mention Louvain and the destruction of the Cathedral at Rheims. The enemy is already well beat

School Fair On October 6 in Gilmour Church Grounds

BRIDGENORTH, Sept. 30. — The maple leaves are beginning to fall.

A few families still remain in the park.

The ducks are either all shot or there are none to shoot.

Mr. Jobe, postmaster, has put in an acetylene plant to light up his store. It is a great improvement on the old lamps.

Mrs. Wm. Ody is having one of her houses raised up and a cement foundation put on.

The Kelly Bros. have shut down their saw mill for this season after having all their logs cut.

John Turner has a fine crop of cauliflower and cabbage, which he is busy marketing at present.

The farmers are busy cutting their corn and filling their silos. The corn is a fine crop this year, but there is a shortage on other food stuffs.

James Bagley is busy with his corn cutter filling silos, and E. N. Scott is busy also with his corn cutter.

The town council holds a meeting on Monday next. There is a lot of business to attend to.

Mr. McDowell, the representative of the Agricultural Farm is holding a school fair in the grounds of the Gilmour Memorial church on Oct. the 6th. There are eight schools taking part in the fair. There is to be a great collection of weeds and insects. There will be demonstrations in cooking and sewing, all to be done by the school children. A good time is expected. Everyone welcomed. Come along.

Something like a home document envelope is a new folding container for filing architects' and engineers' drawings.

THE GORDON'S LOSSES.

A vivid account of one bit of the fighting at Mons is contained in a letter which has been received at Chepstow from a Gordon Highlander named Smiley, who is now in hospital at Cosham, near Portsmouth.

"On Tuesday the Gordons occupied an advanced position and moved out in the afternoon to attack some German infantry who had got within 80 yards of us. A few rounds soon gave them cold feet and they retired. As we were returning through a turnip field I twisted my ankle. The 119th Battery R.F.A. gave me a lift on their guns, and I'm d—— if they didn't go into action 10 minutes after with me. I was the reverse of cheerful, but I made the best of it. By now I had lost my regiment. I stood at the Mairie at Cambrai until I saw the Royal Scots Fusiliers and joined them. I dined and breakfasted on a cigarette and went into the fearful slaughter at Cambrai with them. About 2 p.m.-3 p.m. we retired, and, after marching all night, I found the Gordons. One hundred and seventy men were all that answered their names that day. They had had an awful day and night of it, and the odd men were either killed, wounded or missing. God help them! The finest regiment a man could see."

Sweet Corn Omelet.

Cut the kernels from three or four ears of corn. Add to these a tablespoonful of sugar mixed with two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. To two beaten eggs, add a teacup of milk, then stir with the corn. Season with salt and pepper. Have ready a very hot frying pan into which put butter the size of an egg. When this is melted, pour in the corn mixture. When it is brown on the under side reduce the heat so that the inside may cook slowly until it is done. This will take about fifteen minutes. Then fold and serve on a platter.

CITY AND GENERAL

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh north west winds, fine. Thursday, fine and cooler.

DR. MANN AT HIS OFFICE.

Dr Mann has returned and will be in his office as usual at 204 King Street. 3d-74

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Dr. E. A. Hammond has moved his office from 843 Water Street to 232 Brock Street, corner of Brock and Aylmer. Telephone 483. 4d-74

A HARVEST SERVICE.

A Harvest Thanksgiving service will be held in the All Saints' Church to-morrow evening at eight o'clock. There will be special music. The preacher on this occasion will be the Rev. W. J. Southam, M.A., of All Saints' Church, Toronto.

RummageSale

Thursday-Friday-Saturday Afternoons and Evenings Cor. Charlotte & Aylmer

A Good Opportunity to secure WARM WINTER CLOTHING and OTHER USEFUL ARTICLES for a mere fraction of value.

Charlotte Street Mission Band

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 595, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-t-f

PUPILS WANTED.

Herbert C. Treneer, Organist and Choirmaster of St. Andrew's Church, will be pleased to accept pupils in Piano, Organ, Theory and Vocal. Former or prospective pupils kindly call, 'phone or write to the Studio at the J. M. Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, 'Phone 595. 28d-53

AUCTION SALE

Of the household effects of Mr. Francis Mason, who is leaving for California — Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bedrooms, Halls and Library Furniture. A splendid opportunity to secure good Furniture. Sale at 1 o'clock, Thursday, corner of Aylmer and McDonald Streets. No reserve.—J. F. Thornton, Auctioneer. 2d-75

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 488, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

The opening rally of the Y. W. C. A. will be held on Friday night and all young women are invited. An attractive programme has been arranged. Among those to take part will be Rev. Jas. Rollins, of St. Andrew's, Miss Peacock, the general secretary, Miss Cameron and Miss Denne, who will give reports of the Muskoka Summer Conference, while the musical selections will be provided by Miss Palmer, Miss Smith, Mrs. Middleton, and Mr. Weller.

ORCHESTRA PRACTICE.

The Conservatory Orchestra will practice this evening.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

An important meeting of Loyal Order of Moose will be held in the Knights of Pythias Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 1st. Every member is asked to attend.

WANTED.

Local man with wife and four children wants any kind of work by day or hour. Apply Box 967, Examiner. 2d-76

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. George A. Gillespie, M.P.P., was in Toronto yesterday to attend the funeral of Sir James Whitney.

Mr. and Mrs. John Telford of Bridgenorth, left this afternoon for Haileybury, where they will spend a week with their son Gladstone.

Morley V. Powell, youngest son of Mr. G. W. Powell, 588 George street, has gone to take a four-years' course at Victoria College and Toronto University. He will give special attention to the study of science and mathematics.

LAKEFIELD PERSONALS.

Rev. A. W. Mackenzie is spending a few days this week in Toronto.

Mr. George Hilliard left on Tuesday to resume his former work in Peterborough.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mitchell are spending a week visiting friends in Collingwood.

Mrs. C. L. Bickell returned to Toronto last week after spending a week visiting friends in the village.

Miss Blanche Kidd of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Barrie, Ont., is spending a week's vacation at her home in the village.

Mr. R. N. Stuart of Peterborough, was the guest of Rev. A. W. and Mrs. Mackenzie of "The Grove" for the week end.

Miss L. Frankish and Miss B. Hamilton spent a few days last week visiting their uncle Mr. T. Chamberlain in Otonabee.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Alford were in Midland last week attending the funeral of Mrs. Alford's mother, Mrs. Thos. Whatley.

Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Johnston left on Monday last for Ottawa, where they will spend the next two weeks attending conference.

Mr. George Alford of Vancouver, B. C., is visiting at his home in the village after an absence of twenty-six years.

Mr. and Mrs. Otter Stuart, Mrs. Hewitt and Mr. George Hilliard returned to the village on Thursday last after a two weeks' camp at Turtle Lake.

Chinese Destroy Bridge.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—What is feared may be the forerunner of trouble between China and Japan developed yesterday when Chinese troops blew up a railway bridge at Taytuhe, six miles from Weihsien on the Shantung Peninsula, where the Japanese forces are operating. It is said the action was taken because of a plan by the Japanese to seize all railway stations west of Weihsien.

The Japanese fleet yesterday bombarded Tsingtau for hours. Troops attacked Germans by land simultaneously and forced the defenders of the city to evacuate all their outer [illegible]

45c Worth Of Palm Olive Soap FREE

How did you like the Palmolive Samples which you received a few days ago?

We are headquarters for these High-grade Toilet Specialties, and can with pleasure recommend them to you.

For a limited time only, we are giving with each Jar of Palm Olive Cream at 50c

2 Cakes of Palm Olive Soap Free

These large cakes retail at 45c

See these goods on display in our South Window.

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE

351 George St. 'Phone 527

WHEN YOU DO BUY

Buy That Washing Machine Here

where you will get the Right Quality at a Reasonable Price.

The 1900 Gravity Washing Machine

which we are the agents for, can't be beat. Look elsewhere if you choose, but don't buy until you look here also, and if in need of a Clothes Wringer, Wash Tub, Wash Boiler, Wringer Stand, Clothes Rack, Clothes Basket, Mop, Mop Cloths, O'Cedar Mops, O'Cedar Polish, and the many other Wash Day and House Cleaning Requisites, you will find our stock the Most Complete and our prices the most reasonable. Try us now.

"The House of Quality & Service"

MORGAN HARDWARE CO

HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS

PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Ball, practical tailor, over Medill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wfm

FOR ADOPTION

ADOPTION — WANTED SOMEONE TO adopt baby boy 11 months old. Apply Box 885, Examiner Office 6d-76-885

FOR SALE

FOR SALE — CHEAP, FOUR 3 BURNER STOVES, also some Household Furniture, including beds. Apply 128 McDonnel. 3d-76-885

BOARD WANTED

LADY REQUIRES COMFORTABLE BOARD and lodgings. Central. Apply Box 887, Examiner Office. 3d-76-887

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK

Boy's Watch and Chain.. $1.25
Genuine Waltham Watch $5.00
Fine Alarm Clock for..... 95c
8-Day Kitchen Clock.... $2.75
Fine Casserole..... $1.95
Silver Pickle Caster..... $1.75
Pearl Handled Butter Knife and Pickle Fork for..... 85c
Cut Prices on All Rings
1847 Rodgers Knives, Forks and Spoons at Special Prices.

WARNE BROS. 349 GEO. ST.

Just to Warne Drug Co.

46c worth Palm Olive Soap Free with a 50c jar of Cold Cream or a 50c Bottle of Liquid Shampoo. McDermid and Jury's Drug Store. 2d

EARLY AUTUMN PHOTOGRAPHS

We are at your service, you get Sunshine, Quality and Finish with your photographs. Why not come in and sit for your picture, even if you don't need them until Xmas time?

THE
MOULE STUDIO
374½ George St. 'Phone 44

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE

Every Vegetable Grown

Tomatoes, Onions, Cucumbers, Vegetable Marrow, Squash, Pumpkin, Cauliflowers, Cabbage Beets, Carrots, Peppers, Lettuce, and Cranberries, Sweet Potatoes, Grapes, Peaches and Pears, Apples, Canteloupe, Bananas, Oranges and Lemons.

Oysters, Fresh Salmon Trout.

N. DOUROS Prop.

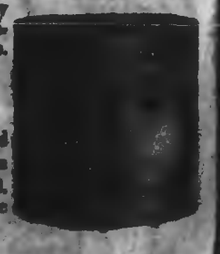
'Phones 18-19 376 George St

CLEANING and POLISHING HARDWOOD FLOORS

Brightener—For removing stains, water marks and dullness of waxed floors. It cleans, polishes and preserves a hardwood floor without injuring the finish or discolouring the wood. Pints 60c, Quarts 90c, ½ Gallon $1.75 Gallon $3.00.

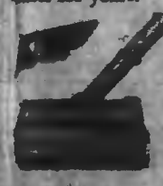
Old English Floor Wax

Make Beautiful Floors—If you have a Hardwood Floor in your house by all means bring out that rich subdued lustre which is given only by Old English Floor Wax. Easy to apply, requires little care and is economical. Will not show scratches or heel marks. Price 50c.



Polishing Brushes

Polishing Brushes are great time and labour savers in keeping a waxed floor in the best condition. We stock them 15, 20, and 25 pound weight. They are inexpensive lasts for years.



We also carry a full line of Johnson's Preparations for treatment of Hardwood Floors. Consult us on your Floor Trouble.

Peterborough Hardware Co., Ltd.

OCTOBER

1914

BOSTON CAFE, 394 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No 77 12 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

CONVENIENCE

IS A BIG FACTOR IN MODERN LIFE

If it isn't convenient for you to have a sitting in the day time we will, by special appointment, make it in the evening for you.

Our New System of Electric Illumination is as efficient as day light.

'PHONE FOR AN APPOINTMENT 368

THE ROY STUDIO
140½ Hunter Street

CITIZENS MAY REVOLT.

If Brussels People Rise Germans Will Set Torch to City.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Chafing under the intentional provocations of Germans, the residents of Brussels are growing hourly more surly, according to a courier who reached London yesterday from the Belgian capital, which place he left Tuesday morning. He reports that there have been several riots, and although the Germans threatened to shoot the ringleaders, they refrained from doing so after deliberation. However, the Belgians give ample evidence that sooner or later they will rise up in arms against the overbearing enemy in their midst, and it is the hope of the Germans, according to the courier, that they will riot on a large scale, for that would *give the enemy* a longed-for reason for setting a torch to the city.

Despite the spirit of braggadocio, so the courier says, the Germans show uneasiness over the big battle on the Aisne. It is believed in Brussels that the Germans really intend making no great move against Antwerp, although the siege guns are now battering away at some of the surrounding forts. The courier asserted that the movements in the direction of Antwerp were looked on more in the nature of engaging the main Belgian forces to keep them from joining the allies at this juncture. Fully two thousand Austrians, with heavy artillery, passed through Brussels a few days ago, it was said by the courier. They were on their way to join the German right wing. British papers are selling in Brussels for 25 francs, and the Germans are doing everything to prevent their importation.

LAST NOTICE

MR. COWAN, who has taken over Orme Studio on Charlotte Street requests all holders of coupons from Mr. Orme to arrange for their sittings on or before Saturday, October 3rd., as after that date no coupons will be recognized.

Walter Cowan
Ground Floor Studio on Charlotte Street

ANNOUNCEMENT!

HAVE YOU SEEN THE
NEW WAR MAP OF EUROPE
IN THE WINDOW OF THE EXAMINER OFFICE

Its size is three feet by four feet and is a wonderful map for for the money.

Any one paying for a year's subscription to THE EXAMINER (either new or renewed) can have one FREE or it will be sold for

35c IN THE CITY OR **40c** IF MAILED

It is a complete map of Europe and contains all the information as to towns and cities to be had in any map. It sold previously for $1.50.

SEE IT IN THE WINDOW OF THE EXAMINER OFFICE

Only The German Centre Now Holding

DR. REAUME IS THROUGH

Public Works Portfolio in Ontario Now Vacant—Big Cabinet Shake-up is in Sight

WHO WILL BE PREMIER?

TORONTO, Oct. 1.—Hon. Dr. Reaume handed in to the Ontario Government yesterday his resignation as Minister of Public Works for the province. His official duties cease at once and the portfolio left to be filled in the Cabinet reorganization. Dr. Reaume leaves the political arena altogether and probably will resume his practice in Essex.

The reception of his tendered resignation by Acting Premier Pyne and the Cabinet was not altogether unexpected. It was believed that he would vacate his position towards the end of the month. According to his statement last evening, he considered it an opportune moment to drop out, when the Cabinet was making a shift in membership.

Dr. Reaume was first elected to the Legislature in the 1902 general election. He was again returned in 1905, and in the same year was appointed Minister of Public Works by the Whitney Administration. On Feb. 21, in 1905, he carried a bye-election by acclamation, and was elected in 1908 and 1911, but was defeated last June. It is understood that he was pressed by the Premier to retain office until the situation cleared somewhat, and so remained for the last three months.

In well-informed Conservative circles it was stated last night that Hon. W. H. Hearst will be the new Premier. Mr. Hearst declined to discuss any aspect of the situation, and Dr. Pyne was more than usually reticent. Dr. Reaume's retirement from political life was made known after he had left the Council Chamber for home.

Dr. Roche To Retire?

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—While there is a belief in some quarters that Hon. Dr. Roche will shortly retire, there are also those in Governmental circles who are convinced that the Minister of the Interior will retain his portfolio until the end of the present Parliament. It is stated that the Premier is averse to changes in the Cabinet until after the next election.

Hon. Louis Coderre may go to the King's Court Bench, Montreal, where there will shortly be a vacancy.

British Warships Told Russians.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1. — Captain R. Goetsche, in command of the Danish steamer United States, in yesterday from Christiansand said that he had picked up a wireless in the North Sea containing the information that 30 British warships were on their way through the Skagerrak to help the Russian fleet in the Baltic Sea.

Two Corps Stay in Canada.

KINGSTON, Oct. 1.—No. 3 Company, Army Service Corps, in command of Major W. J. Mitchell of Kingston, will not go to the front with the Canadian overseas contingent. No. 3 Company and No. 5 Company of Montreal will be kept in Canada for home service.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING RAPIDLY

Kaiser's Headquarters at Suwalki is Next Objective—Another Army Near Budapest

NEW ARMY FOR BRESLAU

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1.—The army under Gen. Rennenkampf has advanced along the railway from Grodno to Augustow and is now moving on Suwalki, where the Kaiser has his headquarters. In the fighting between Grodno and Druskeniki the Germans, under Gen. Von Hindenberg, were driven from strongly intrenched positions.

Three great Russian armies are now operating against the Germans and Austrians, in addition with the two minor forces which mark the extreme north and south of the Russian battle lines.

Gen. Rennenkampf is repulsing the Germans' attempted invasion north of Poland into the Province of Grodno and Vilna.

Heading southwest from Warsaw a new army of fresh troops is pushing in the direction of Breslau, with its

GEN. RENNENKAMPF.

left wing in a position to co-operate with the third big army which is pursuing the Austrians westward toward Cracow.

The Russian forces on the extreme left wing have penetrated the Carpathians at three points, and are now on the plains of Hungary, within 120 miles of Budapest. The three defiles in the mountain ranges, through which they are pouring are Dukla Pass, Sanok Pass and Usock Pass. Through two of them run railways, which the Russians now control, to points in the southern foothills.

The fighting along the East Prussian frontier, in which the Russians have been successful in extending their front 99 miles, has resulted in the repulse of all the German attempts to force a passage of the River Niemen. This statement is contained in a despatch from the Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Co.

Carranza Will Obey Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Gen. Carranza, first chief of the Mexican revolution, and his followers in Mexico City, will retire if the conference today advises it. In a lengthy statement last night by the Mexican Embassy here, it is set forth that peace overtures are under way between Carranza and Villa, and that railroad and telegraphic communication between the capital and Vera Cruz has been restored.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1895 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvellous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 4134 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is thoroughly reliable. Advertisement in this paper.—Pub.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN: COSSACKS IN GALICIA.—Cossacks passing through a Galician village. National school in the background. The Cossack is altogether unique, his ways are his own and his confidence in his officers and himself is perfect; his love for horses make his work a pleasure. He is probably what the Kaiser wishes his Uhlans were. The Cossack seat is high with knee almost vertical and heel drawn back, spurs not being worn. A remarkable thing is that he has no sword guard. The Russian soldier wears no buttons; he says they are a nuisance, have to be cleaned, wear away the cloth, are heavy and attract the enemy's attention.

Circus Owner Fought Beside Belgian King--Had Delirious Experience When War Broke Out

NEW YORK, Aug. 29. — Daniel Wallace, who believes he is the first actual participant in the defence of Liege and Namur to reach New York city, hobbled into the Herald office yesterday morning on a crutch, penniless, hungry, and still a good many hundreds of miles from his home in Tucson, Ariz.

With him he brought a harrowing tale of the vicissitudes he encountered when the war storm broke and nipped him and his circus performing American brethren in Cologne. It ranged all the way from having a small fortune in circus properties taken away from him and his partner in that enterprise to fighting in the trenches near Namur beside King Albert, of Belgium, who, Wallace declared, sought to encourage his men by lying down with them in the trenches and fighting as an infantryman against the terrible and swift onslaught of the Germans.

Wallace last winter conceived the idea of forming a Wild West circus troup to tour the European continent.

"We showed in Paris and many other French cities and towns," he said, "and were doing splendidly when the war talk began. On the day war was declared between France and Germany I had left the show at Cologne and gone to Berlin to arrange engagements in other parts of Germany. But when I got back to the show grounds just outside of Cologne you can believe I was a surprised person.

"My partner was 'Jack' Frazier. I'm almost afraid to think now where he and the other Americans who went over with the show may be, for the Lord knows what happened to them if they were up against it as hard as I was.

"But when I reached the show ground in Cologne they were doing service, as were our horses, for the German army, and I was told to beat it when I demanded to know by what right American property had been taken. Then they laughed at me and told me if I didn't get out of there they would kick me out.

"I appealed to the American Consul, and he managed to get for me a receipt from the army commander for 2,000 marks. I took it to the Chief of Police at Berlin. He read, tore it up, and then laughed at me. I was arrested as a spy for my trouble, but after I had been in jail for eight hours L. Miles Bouton, the Associated Press correspondent in Berlin, vouched for me and I was released.

Offer Mule Transport.

"Under the importunities of the United States Consul, however, the police chief promised he would give me transportation out of Germany. He did. One of his men turned up with a spavined mule, which had a game leg and as many other troubles as any one mule could have. On the mule I begged my way into Belgium and joined the Belgian soldiers in the trenches. I was on the firing line before Liege and again at Mons I think for about a week and a half all told.

"Six miles east of Namur I saw King Albert. He worked so hard that he did not have time to shave, and when a Belgian soldier pointed to him the King had at least a four days' growth of beard on his face. He laid down in the trenches and fought, and I saw him throw away one rifle when his ammunition was gone, walk over to a dead Belgian fighter and take the discarded rifle and ammunition pouch."

Spraining his ankle, Wallace says he was taken to Antwerp by Red Cross nurses.

100,000 Recruits At Aldershot Most of Whom Were Clerks

ALDERSHOT, Sept. 30.— Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter is in charge of 100,000 Aldershot "rookies," nine-tenths of whom never handled a gun. When this army goes to the Continent, if it does go, he will doubtless be in command of it.

In ordinary times of peace 30,000 men are as big a force as the barracks at Aldershot are strained to accommodate. Now most of the army is living in "bell tents," although long rows of wooden huts are already under construction and will be completed before this army or any part of it leaves Aldershot, and then if the war lasts at least 100,00 more men will take its place.

The camps at Aldershot spread over the plains throughout an area at least five miles square. Almost every branch of service is represented. Even the Aviation Corps has its planes and [illegible] service at [illegible]

Work Recruits Hard.

The recruits are worked very hard. Every man is obliged to walk at least fifteen miles daily. Since a large proportion of the recruits come from offices and other indoor employment, this alone is a severe [illegible] Very few of them [illegible] kick football [illegible] and they [illegible] not [illegible]

As [illegible] tail [illegible] some [illegible] ren [illegible] fi [illegible]

19th Day of Big Battle

Finds Allies Pressing Vigorously on East and West Ends—Last Stage in Sight

WHOLE LINE MUST RETIRE

FROM THE BATTLEFRONT, Oct. 1.—This was the nineteenth day of continued hard fighting along the 150-mile front from the Somme to the Moselle, and yet there is no definite indication that the historic battle is nearing a finish. There are, however, evidences that the Germans are receding before a forcible and sustained pushing from the allied armies, especially on their western and eastern wings, while in the centre, where the Germans are more strongly entrenched than at any other point with heavy artillery, remains almost stationary.

It is generally concluded by French military men that some important move must soon be made by the Germans, who have found it impossible to stem the advance of the allies, though they opposed the sternest and most desperate resistance, sacrificing thousands of men daily.

The German wings appear as though folding back on the centre, leaving the sole loophole for a backward movement by way of Rethel.

The Germans' main supply base at Juniville, which is protected by heavy masses of troops, as it is absolutely essential that this place shall be held for the revictualling of the German armies in northeastern France, appears to be placed in a somewhat precarious situation, with its single line of railroad.

The line of battle has changed considerably since the beginning of the actual contact between the two great armies, whose numbers and real positions it is not permitted to make public. The front now presents sinuous windings, looping inward and outward at various points in a country which *everywhere is wonderfully* adapted to defence.

The allied commanders are husbanding their men's lives to the greatest possible extent by keeping them from frontal attacks on positions where the Germans are in advantageous situations, but whenever the plan of campaign necessitates direct attacks, the French and British soldiers go forward cheerfully with the utmost confidence in their leaders.

Official Bulletins.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The following official communication was issued last night:

"The general situation is satisfactory. There has been no change of any account on the front except to the south of the Woevre, where we have occupied Seicheprey and advanced as far as the slopes to Rupt de Mad."

The text of yesterday afternoon's Paris official statement is as follows:

"First, on our left wing, north of the Somme, the action continues to develop more and more toward the north. Between the Oise and the Aisne the enemy has delivered a vigorous attack on Tracy-le-Mont, northeast of the forest of Aigle. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

"Second, on the centre there is relative calm along the entire front, which extends from Rheims to the Meuse. Between the Argonne and the Meuse we have made slight progress.

"In the Woevre district there have been severe battles. Our troops have advanced at several points, notably to the east of St. Mihiel, a town east of Triancourt and southeast of Verdun. (East of St. Mihiel would be just across the French border from Metz.)

"Third, on our right wing, in Lorraine and the Vosges, there has been no change."

Must Assume Another Defensive.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The nineteenth day of the battle of the Aisne finds the allied armies pushing with all the strength they can bring to bear in their great effort to outflank the German right wing and force it back from its line of communication through Belgium.

There is evidence that this movement is beginning to tell, and unless something unforeseen [illegible] portion [illegible]

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Three Large 15c Cakes of Palm Olive Soap, *FREE* (Not the Sample Size sent you) with each 50c Bottle of Liquid Shampoo or 3 Cakes Soap *FREE* with 50c Jar of Palm Olive Cold Cream.

Our regular 50c per pound Candy on sale every Saturday at per pound 29c.

Fresh shipment of Huyler's just arrived.

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The Safe Satisfactory Druggists
Cor. George and Charlotte

SCOUT WOULDN'T TELL.

French Lad's German Captors Promptly Shot Him.

LONDON, Oct. 1. — German tales of tragic episodes of the war were issued by the Official Press Bureau last night. The stories were taken from a book called "Krieg's Chronik," which was seized from aliens entering British ports. The book consists, according to the bureau, "partly of a highly untrustworthy chronicle of the war, and partly of soldiers' letters from the front."

"As showing the methods of thought of the enemy these last have considerable value," continues the bureau. "It is not the truth or falsity of the tales that matters, but the applause and self-congratulations of the writers on deeds of gross treachery and cruelty claimed to have been done by themselves or comrades."

The story of the shooting of a boy scout is given as follows:

"A traitor has just been shot. He was a little French lad belonging to one of the gymnastic societies which wear the tri-colored ribbons, a poor young fellow who, in his infatuation, wanted to be a hero.

"As the German column was passing along a wooded defile he was caught and asked whether the French were about. He refused to give any information. Fifty yards farther there was firing from cover of the wood. The prisoner was asked in French if he had known that the enemy was in the forest, and he did not deny it.

"He went with a firm step to a telegraph pole and stood against it with a green vineyard at his back and received the volley of a firing party with a proud smile on his face. Infatuated wretch! It was a pity to see such wasted courage."

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Official advices from Mexico City yesterday announced the issuance of a decree annulling all mine titles granted during the Huerta administration.

The St. Thomas City Council has borrowed $18,000 from the surplus funds of the local Hydro-Electric department for the purpose of continuing local improvements.

John Lally, 69, for the past twenty years lockmaster on the Cornwall Canal, died of appendicitis at the Hotel Dieu in Cornwall yesterday morning. He was not ill a week.

The Order of the Iron Cross, first and second-class, has been conferred on Prince William of Hohenzollern. His daughter is the wife of Manuel, the former King of Portugal.

The Canadian postal department has placed a ban on The Fatherland, a New York paper, which purports to present an unprejudiced account of the war, but was grossly [illegible] man.

Despondency [illegible] ause of ity to secure [illegible] married, [illegible] aged 22 [illegible] pared cide [illegible] to ad- [illegible] to profit.

[illegible] willing to be [illegible] ich Firms, will

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Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m. / 5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m. / 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m. / 5.30 p.m.	*8.10 a.m. / 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. / 5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m. / 8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	8.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. / 8.50 p.m.	8.20 a.m. / 1.30 p.m.
[illegible]	8.05 a.m. / 5.15 p.m. / 7.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m. / 12.50 p.m. / 5.40 p.m.

To [illegible] at [illegible] for Toronto.

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MONEY TO LOAN
W. G. MORROW
MANAGING DIRECTOR

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

The birds made a peculiar feature of this weird, uncanny life. Long of leg, wattled and web-footed, with ungainly bodies, sparsely feathered, and bare necks, they were, Stern thought, absolutely the most hideous and unreal-appearing creatures he had ever seen. In size they somewhat resembled an albatross. The folk called them kalamakee. They were so fully domesticated as to make free with all the refuse of the village and even to waddle into the huts in croaking search of [illegible], yet they nested among the [illegible] alone the cliff to northward of the place.

There they built clumsy structures of weed for their eggs and their incredibly ugly young. Every day at a certain time they took their flight out into the fog, with hoarse and mournful cries, and stayed the equivalent of somethree hours.

Their number Stern could only estimate, but it must have mounted well toward five or six thousand. One of the most singular sights the newcomers had in the Abyss was the homecoming of the flight, the feeding of the young by disgorging half-digested fish—and the subsequent noisy powwow of the waddling multitude. All this, heard and seen by torch-light, produced a picture weirdly fascinating.

Fish, weeds, sea-fowl—these constituted the sum total of food sources for the Folk. There existed neither bread, flesh-meat, milk, fruit, sweets, or any of the abundant vegetables of the surface. Nor yet was there any plant which might be dried and smoked, like tobacco, nor any whence alcohol might be distilled. The Folk had neither stimulants nor narcotics.

Stern blessed fate for this. If any such had existed, he knew human nature well enough to feel certain that, there in the eternal gloom and fog, the race would soon have given itself over to excesses and have miserably perished.

"To my mind," he said to Beatrice, one time, "the survival of our race under such conditions is one of the most marvellous things possibly to be conceived." Out toward the black and mist-hidden sea that rolled forever in the gloom he gestured from the wall where they were standing.

"Imagine!" he continued. "No sunlight — for centuries! Without that, nothing containing chlorophyl can grow, and science has always maintained that human life must depend, at last analysis, on chlorophyl, on the green plants containing it. No grains, no soil, or agriculture, no mammals even! Why, the very Eskimo have to depend on mammals for their life!

"But these people here, and the Lanskmarn, and whatever other unknown tribes like in this vast Abyss, have to get their entire living from this tepid sea. They don't even possess wood to work with! If this doesn't prove the human race all but godlike in its skill and courage and adaptability, what does?"

She stood a while in thought, plainly much troubled. It was evident her mind was far from following his analysis. At last she spoke.

"Allan!" she suddenly exclaimed.

"Well?"

"It's still out there somewhere, isn't it? Out there, in those black unsounded depths—the biplane?"

"You mean—"

"Why couldn't we raise it again, and—"

"Of course! You know I mean to try as soon as I have these people under some control so I can get them to cooperate with me—get them to understand!"

"Not till then? No escape till then? But, Allan, it may be too late!" she burst out with passionate eagerness.

Puzzled, he turned and peered at her in the bluish gloom.

"Escape?" he queried. "Too late? Why, what do you mean? Escape from what? You mean that we should leave these people, here, before we've even begun to teach them? Before we've discovered some way out of the Abyss for them? Leave everything that means the regeneration of the human race, the world? Why—"

A touch upon his arm interrupted him.

He turned quickly to find the patriarch standing at his side. Silent and dim through the fog, he had come thither with sandaled feet, and now stood with a strange, inscrutable smile on his long-bearded lips.

"What keeps my children here," asked he, "when already it is long past the sleeping-hour? Verily, this should not be! Come," he commanded. "Come away! To-morrow will be time for speech."

And, giving them no further opportunity to talk of this new problem, he spoke of other matters, and so led them back to his hospitable hut of stone.

But for a long time Allan could not sleep. Weird thoughts and new suspicions now aroused, he lay and pondered many things.

What if, after all, this seeming friendliness and homage of the savage Folk were but a mask?

A vision of the boiling geyser-pit rose to his memory. And the dreams he dreamed that night were filled with strange, confused, disquieting images.

CHAPTER XXXII.
PREPARATIONS.

He woke to hear a drumming roar that seemed to fill the spaces of the Abyss with a wild tumult such as he had never known—a steady thunder, wonderful and wild.

Starting up, he saw by the dim light that the patriarch was sitting there upon the stone, thoughtful and calm, apparently giving no heed to this singular tumult. But Stern, not understanding, put a hasty question.

"What's all this uproar, father? I never heard anything like that up in the surface-world!"

"That? Only the rain, my son," the old man answered. "Had you no rain there? Verily, traditions tell of rain among the people of that day!"

"Rain? Merciful Heavens!" exclaimed the engineer. Two minutes later he was at the fortifications, gazing out across the beach at the sea.

It would be hard to describe accurately the picture that met his eyes. The heaviest cloudburst that ever devastated a countryside was but a trickle compared with this monstrous, terrifying deluge.

Some five [illegible] miles of dense and saturated vapors, suddenly condensing, precipitating the water in great solid masses, not in drops, but in thunderous [illegible] flowing, crashing as it struck the sea, which, churned to a raging froth, flung [illegible] army because the [illegible] against the massive [illegible] service are short.

It is also true that the [illegible] in its Swiss army is absurdly small [illegible] blowing its size and efficiency. [illegible] was capita cost of the Swiss army in Stern was $2.25. The American annual [illegible] penditure per capita is about $1.[illegible] course this large per capita cost [illegible] Swiss army is due to the fact that Switzerland maintains a very large army for its small population [illegible] 3,500,000.

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It is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend for the three [illegible] ending Sept. [illegible] is to them what July 4 is to the United States and July 14 to France. It is the day when they recall the victory of three small states against the house of Hapsburg. The struggle with the Austrians, of course, went on for centuries and was tempered with phases of friendship, but the year 1[illegible], which is the subject of veneration in the national fete day, was the beginning of Swiss independence. A correspondent of the London Times says the Swiss serves his country as a soldier with

A well-informed man—one who reads The Examiner

ONLY SIXTEEN, GIRL VERY SICK

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New Orleans, La.—"I take pleasure in writing these lines to express my gratitude to you. I am only 16 years old and work in a tobacco factory. I have been a very sick girl but I have improved wonderfully since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now looking fine and feeling a thousand times better." —Miss AMELIA JAQUILLARD, 3961 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, La.

St. Clair, Pa. — "My mother was alarmed because I was troubled with suppression and had pains in my back and side, and severe headaches. I had pimples on my face, my complexion was sallow, my sleep was disturbed, I had nervous spells, was very tired and had no ambition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has worked like a charm in my case and has regulated me. I worked in a mill among hundreds of girls and have recommended your medicine to many of them."—Miss ESTELLA MAGUIRE, 110 Thwing St., St. Clair, Pa.

There is nothing that teaches more than experience. Therefore, such letters from girls who have suffered and were restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be a lesson to others. The same remedy is within reach of all.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

The vast cliff was now dimly visible in the glare of the great flame, the steady roar of which was drowned by the tumult of the rain.

Stern saw that the village was sheltered under a tremendous overhang of the black rock, he understood why the ancestors of the Folk, coming to these depths after incredible adventurings and long-forgotten struggles, had settled here. Any exposed location would have been fatal: no hut could have withstood the torrent, nor could any man, caught in it, have escaped drowning outright.

Amazed and full of wonder at this terrific storm, so different from those on the surface—for there was neither wind nor lightning, but just that steady, frightful sluicing down of solid tons of rain—Stern made his way back to the patriarch's house.

There he met Beatrice, just awakened.

"No chance to raise the machine to-day!" she called to him as he entered. "He says this is apt to last for hours and hours!" She nodded toward the old man much distressed.

"Patience!!" he murmured. "Patience, friends—and peace!"

Stern thought a moment.

"Well," said he, at last, making himself heard only with difficulty, "even so, we can spend the day in making ready."

And, after the simple meal that served for breakfast, he sat down to think out definitely some plan of campaign for the recovery of the lost Pauillac.

Though Stern by no means understood the girl's anxiety to leave the Abyss, nor yet had any intention of trying to do so until he had begun the education of the Folk and had perfected some means of trying to transplant this group—and whatever other tribes he could find—to the surface again, he realized the all-importance of getting the machine into his possession once more.

For more than an hour he pondered the question, now asking a question of the patriarch — who seemed torn between desire to have the wonder-thing brought up, and fear lest he should lose the strangers — now designing grapples, now formulating a definite line of procedure.

At last, all things settled in his mind, he bade the old man get for him ten strong ropes, such as the largest nets were made of. These ropes which he had already seen coiled in huge masses along the wall at the northern end of the village, where they were twisted of the tough wood-fibre, averaged all of two hundred feet in length. When the patriarch had gone to see about having them brought to the hut, he himself went across the plaza, with Beatrice, to the communal smithy.

There he appropriated a forge, hammers, and a quantity of iron bars, and huge three-pronged hoes.

A couple of hours' hard labour at the anvil—labour which proved that he was getting back his normal strength once more — completed the task. Deftly he heated, shaped and reshaped the iron, while vast Brocken-shadows danced and played along the titanic cliff behind him cast by the wavering blue gas-flames of the forge.

At length he found himself in possession of a drag weighing about forty pounds and provided with a stout ring at the top of the shank six inches in diameter.

"Now," said he to Beatrice, as he surveyed the finished product, while [illegible] about them the inquisitive [illegible] yet [illegible] Folk watched them by the [illegible] light, "now I guess we're ready [illegible] get down to something practical, [illegible] as soon as this infernal rain lets [illegible] up, we'll go angling for the big-

(To be continued.)

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SWITZERLAND BETWEEN FIRES

Little Country Supports Many Soldiers For Its Defense.

WELL DRILLED AND BRAVE.

Men Considered Good Infantry and Number In Their Ranks Some of the Finest Rifle Shots in the World. Mountain Howitzers, For Use In Repelling Attacks, a Noteworthy Feature of Switzerland's Armament. Militiamen Required to Keep Guns and Ammunition In Homes For Instant Use If Called Upon.

SEATED among her mountains, holding tight to the territory which the bravery of the semi-mythical Tell and his followers won from Austrian rule six centuries ago, Switzerland finds in her ringing around by strong military powers both a menace and protection. Any one of the great powers of Europe whose territory is contiguous to Switzerland—Germany, Austria, Italy and France—could invade her soil, as Germany was reported to have done in the early stages of the great European war, and overwhelm her by sheer force of numbers, if the Swiss showed resentment of the violation of their territory.

On the other hand, the mutual rivalry of the powers has been Switzerland's strongest guarantee of independence in the past. None of the warlike neighbors could afford to see the buffer state in the hands of one of its rivals, and therefore the integrity of Switzerland has been insured by international guarantees. The rupture of these by the exigencies of war meant the rising of new questions for Switzerland and her neighbors.

In the meantime the Swiss prepared to defend their own home when need arose. Their army, of over 200,000 men, comprises some of the world's finest riflemen, soldiers whose keen eyes have been developed by exercise in the far distances of the mountains and lakes. These men have won many prizes in international shooting competitions.

Infantry the Main Reliance.

The infantry is the main reliance of the Swiss army. Its feats among the snows of the Alps, rivaling the chamois, are famous. The cavalry is comparatively weak, but the artillery is strong, especially in mountain howitzers intended for home defense.

On Aug. 1 every year the Swiss celebrate their national fete day. The day is to them what July 4 is to the United States and July 14 to France. It is the day when they recall the victory of three small states against the house of Hapsburg. The struggle with the Austrians, of course, went on for centuries and was tempered with phases of friendship, but the year 1291, which is the subject of veneration at the national fete day, was the beginning of Swiss independence. A correspondent of the London Times says: "The Swiss serves his country as a soldier with more cheerfulness and more intelligence than any citizen in Europe."

The Swiss did not imitate their militia from some other country. They invented it for themselves. The whole heart of the country is put into it. Many of its superior officers may be innkeepers in Lucerne, Geneva or elsewhere, but the problems of war are the occupation of their leisure. Rifle shooting is the hobby and pastime of the entire youth of the country—it is what baseball or football is to us—and when a rifleman has served his time in the army he receives his rifle as a present from the state, is proud of it and takes as much care of it as a sportsman takes care of his gun.

Not long ago the Swiss were asked by means of a poll of the people whether they were willing to accept a bill which laid on them a longer period of service and the burden of more military expenditure. By a great majority they answered "Yes."

On her French and German frontiers Switzerland has seen the gradual concentration of large forces of soldiers. Directly across her frontier are strong forts, especially Belfort, in France.

Since the beginning of the trouble the Swiss federal authorities have begun to take precautions. Papers have published an article stating that in the event of war the Swiss in Europe must return to the army at once, while in the second zone of countries, including America and other continents where the Swiss are liable to military service, they must hold themselves in readiness to return.

There is no occasion for mobilization in Switzerland because 100,000 men can be at their posts in twenty-four hours, 250,000 men in forty-eight hours and 500,000 within a week.

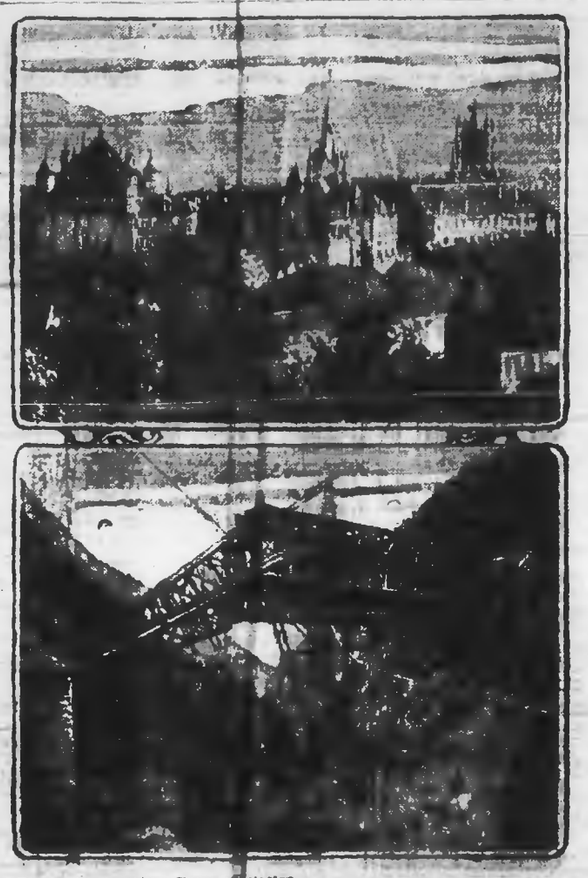
Keep Arms at Home.

Every man and officer of the citizen army has a rifle, ammunition, uniform and everything at home and can answer the general roll call at the near est barracks within a few hours. The Swiss army can give its powerful neighbors twenty-four hours' start and be ready before them.

The Swiss constitution forbids the maintenance of a standing army, but there is, nevertheless, a large federal army—considering the small population—larger than the American regular army and militia combined. The Swiss army in 1911 comprised 211,567, not including the auxiliary or noncombatant troops, and the last reserve of men between the ages of forty-one and forty-eight; United States army and militia in 1912, 176,016, including all non combatant troops and the coast artillery. The United States has no reserve.

This Swiss federal army is called militia because the recruits are mustered in and the expenses are partly paid by the cantons. The federal government, however, bears the greater part of the expense, has entire charge of the training and can send the army into any canton to suppress disorder. It escapes being classed as a standing army because the periods of active service are short.

It is also true that the cost of the Swiss army is absurdly small, considering its size and efficiency. The per capita cost of the Swiss army in 1910 was $2.25. The American annual expenditure per capita is about $1. Of course this large per capita cost of the Swiss army is due to the fact that Switzerland maintains a very large army for its small population of 3,500,000.



Photos by American Press Association.

STRATEGIC POINTS IN SWITZERLAND.

At the top is a view of Lausanne, a city near the French border and close to Lake Geneva, affording a base for French operations against Italy in the event that Italy joins with Germany and Austria. The lower photo shows the Lichtsberg railway bridge in Switzerland during construction. It is now completed. This bridge, like many others in Switzerland, would be important to both France and Germany for transporting soldiers in trains.

A well-informed man—one who reads The Examiner

How To Make the Quickest, Simplest Cough Remedy

Much Better than the Ready-Made Kind and You Save $2. Fully Guaranteed

This home-made cough syrup is now used in more homes than any other cough remedy. Its promptness, ease and certainty in conquering distressing coughs, chest and throat colds is really remarkable. You can actually feel it take hold. A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough—relieves even whooping cough quickly. Splendid, too, for bronchitis, spasmodic croup, bronchial asthma and winter coughs.

Get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, (50 cents worth), pour it into a 16-ounce bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This gives you, at a cost of only 54 cents, 16 ounces of better cough syrup than you could buy for $2.50. Takes but a few minutes to prepare. Full directions with Pinex. Tastes good and never spoils.

You will be pleasantly surprised to note how quickly it loosens dry, hoarse or tight coughs, and heals the inflamed membranes in a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, which is so healing to the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, be sure and ask your druggist for "2½ ounces Pinex," and don't accept anything else.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

Damp Room Test.

To ascertain whether a room is damp or not place a weighed quantity of fresh lime in an open vessel in the room and leave it there for twenty four hours, carefully closing the windows and doors. At the end of the twenty-four hours reweigh the lime and if the increase exceeds 1 per cent of the original weight it is not safe to live in the room.

Silver Fox Fur.

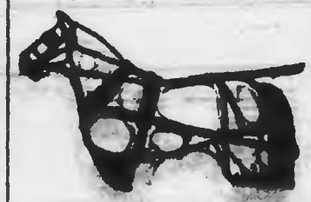
The black silver fox fur is most valuable when there is no silver in it—when it is a pure rich black throughout. A dressed skin of this sort averages 30 by 10 inches and will easily bring $3,500. A good silvery skin, clear and pure in color, with bluish underwool, is worth about $2,000.

How To Stop Stomach Torment

Sound Advice From a Well-Known Physician.

Men and women who suffer from what they call Dyspepsia, Indigestion or just plain "stomach-trouble" usually seek regular relief in the form of some pepsin pill or tablet, or other artificial digestant. This, experience teaches me, is a serious error. In nine cases out of ten, the distress is caused by the development of acids in the stomach,—formed by the fermenting of the food. Instead of a digestant being required, something should be taken to dissolve or neutralize this acidity, when normal digestion will follow as a matter of course. This acid matter is distinctly poisonous and unless it is dissolved, digestion merely carries the mass of fermenting food from the stomach to the intestines, where its poison is absorbed by the blood and carried all over the body.

If all the great army of people who suffer after nearly every meal would make it a point to take a teaspoonful of Bisurated Magnesia in a quarter glass of water after each meal, there would be no formation of acidity and consequently no distress or discomfort. Sour, acid, gassy stomach, heartburn, belching, bloating, etc., would then be a thing of the past. "Bisurated Magnesia" is a physician's prescription. It is inexpensive and can be obtained at any drug store. It is prepared for just such trouble and the best proof of its efficiency is that it will stop the sharpest, biting stomach distress in five minutes from the time it enters the stomach, simply by dissolving the acids that have been formed there. Its action is absolutely harmless.



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Yet get them before they are done for the stock is fine
AT SPECIAL PRICES
To-day and To-morrow
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WARSAW NEWS

Special to The Examiner:

A very successful patriotic concert under the auspices of the Warsaw Public School was held in the Town Hall on Friday evening, Sept. 25. Mr. Robert Bullock, Secretary Treasurer of the School, occupied the chair. The proceeds, which amounted to over $36, will be given in aid of one of the war fund. The pupils of the school assisted by local talent, rendered the following programme:

Exercise, "Welcome," by seven girls.
Opening chorus by pupils, "Canada."
Chairman's address.
Dialogue, "Bear Hunting."
Recitation, "Our Lads to the Front," Esther Thompson.
Recitation, "Canada," by four girls.
Song—Fred Gunn.
Recitation, "Our Volunteers," Hector Monroe.
Instrumental selection.
Recitation—"Children of the Empire," Hilliard Hamblin.
March and Song, by thirty-two pupils.
Address—Rev. Mr. Brown.
Autumn exercise, "Who Shall be Queen," by seven girls.
Recitation—Melville Gunn.
Song—Lilian Jennings.
Exercise—Soldiers.
Chorus—"Soldiers of the King".
Recitation, "The Story of a Seed," by five boys.
Solo—Miss Choate.
Recitation—Gordon Bowen.
Recitation—Gwendoline Mequaig.
Chorus—"Red, White and Blue."
Recitation, "The Heroine," Birdie Greystock.
Instrumental selection.
Duet—"Britannia."
Flag drill by fifteen girls.
Address—Rev. Mr. Hinton.
Chorus, "I'm on My Way to Mandalay."
Recitation, "Canadian Born," Alice Wason.
Closing chorus by pupils—"Liberty Road."
God Save the King

Electric Lights.

An English authority assures us that we need not be afraid that the ultra-violet rays in the electric light will harm our eyes, for the reason that, since glass of all kinds is opaque to these rays, no form of incandescent lamp having a glass bulb can emit them. Nor can any arc lamp or mercury vapor lamp be harmful which is so inclosed.

Children Cry for Fletcher's
CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Several boys were severely reprimanded by the Atherstone Bench for setting fire to a rick of hay. The boys were smoking and a lighted match was dropped in some loose hay. One of the smokers had reached the mature age of four!

China Painting
Mrs. Langley McCarthy
Teaches Bisceuff's New and Beautiful Dark Work in China Painting.

One Result of The War Is Certain

CANADA must Manufacture for part of the World now involved in War.

Europe can no longer supply the Export Markets.

If you are proud of Canada, you want to see our Factories hum, our Stores alive with Business, and our Offices piled with Orders.

Let Peterborough enlist in this movement to boom Canadian Made Goods.

Let Peterborough Manufacturers get on the job, and let us read, mark and hear more of "Made in Peterborough" Goods.

How many good-going factories in Peterborough never tell our own Citizens what they manufacture.

And if they don't tell, how can they expect to sell.

Much of the European trade that was exported into Canada should now become our own. Who but our own Manufacturers should now make the Foodstuffs, the Hosiery, the Underwear, the Toys, and much of the Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, and other things Germany has supplied us?

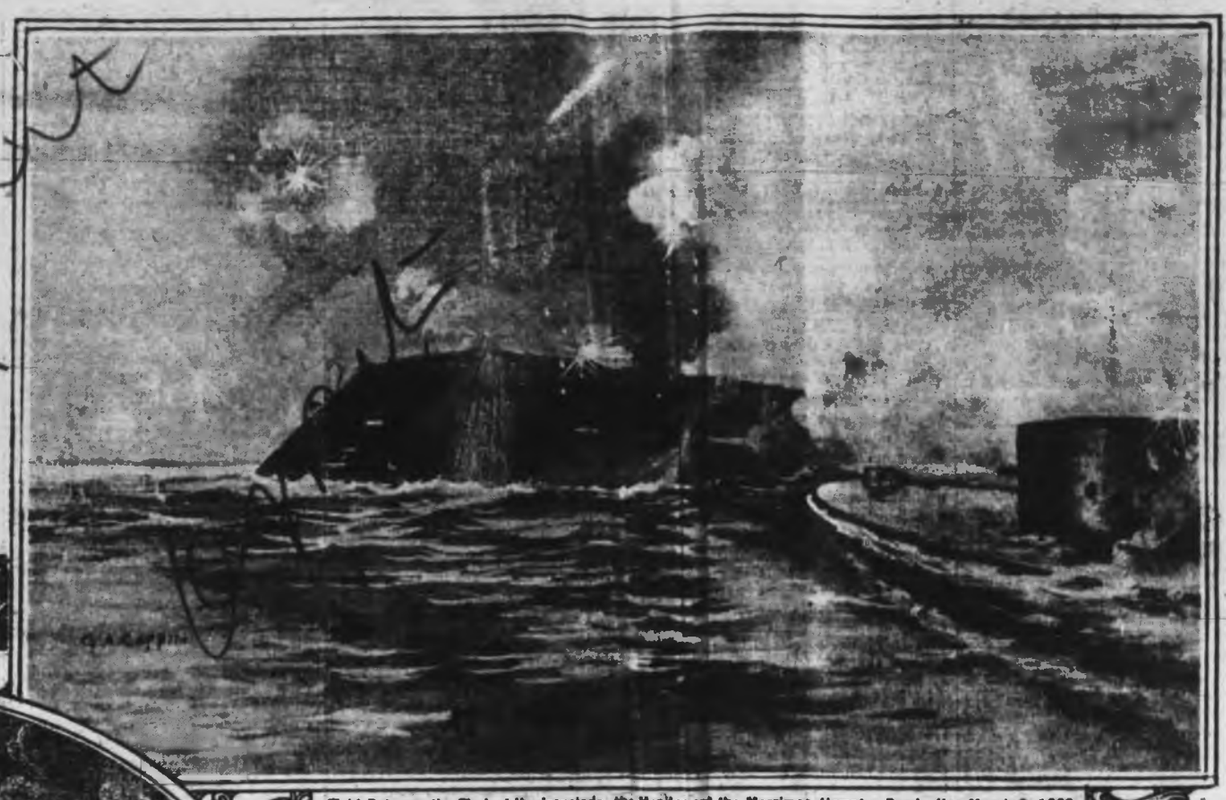
Advertising will soon reveal which of our industrial enterprises are most worthy and best prepared to profit by Europe's need. The Firms first to advertise for this business will be the first to profit.

Who, among our manufacturers, is willing to be left out in the cold? Who, among such Firms, will fail to Advertise?

THE EXAMINER
Will Be Pleased to Consult With you about Advertising

THE SAILOR BOYS' PART

GREAT SEA FIGHTS in ANCIENT TIMES and MODERN



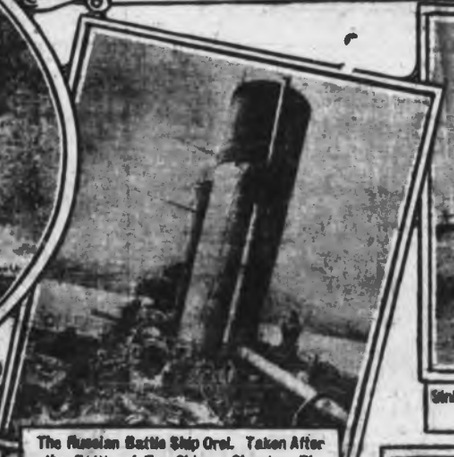
Fight Between the First of the Ironclads, the Monitor and the Merrimac, Hampton Roads, Va., March 9, 1862.

By Henry M. Snevily.

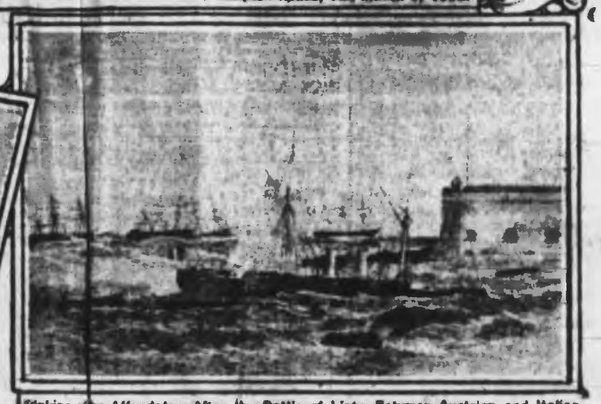
SHOULD Germany tear asunder the provinces of France, should she drive the British troops from the Continent and hurl the human wave of Russian advance back upon itself she would still have Great Britain to destroy upon the water.

There are those who assert that fighting at sea is only the side play incident to the decisive campaigns on land. History controverts this. The fates of nations, even of races, have more than once been decided by a single naval engagement.

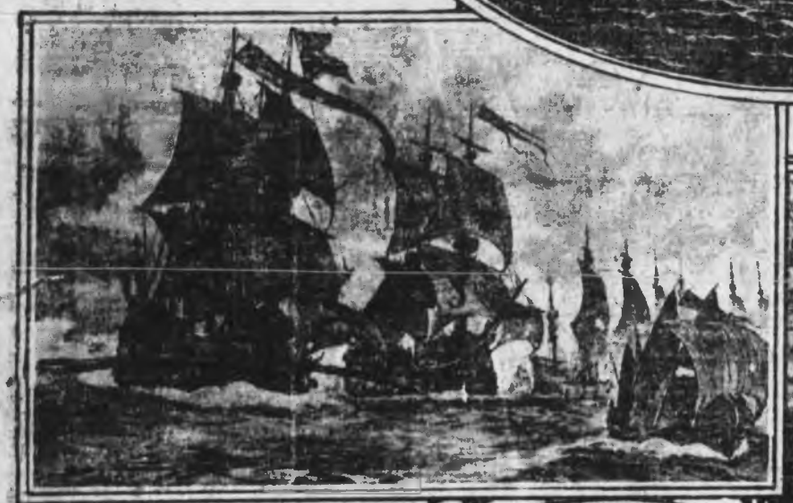
Serapis and Bon Homme Richard.
From "Sea Fights and Adventures," George Allen & Sons, London.



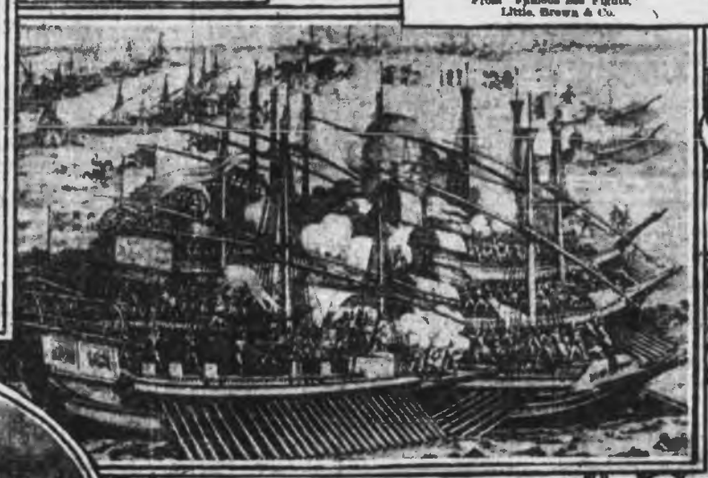
The Russian Battle Ship Orel. Taken After the Battle of Tau-Shima, Showing Effects of Japanese Shell Fire.
From "Famous Sea Fights," Little, Brown & Co.



Sinking of the Affondatore After the Battle of Lissa, Between Austrian and Italian Fleets, Off the Dalmatian Coast.

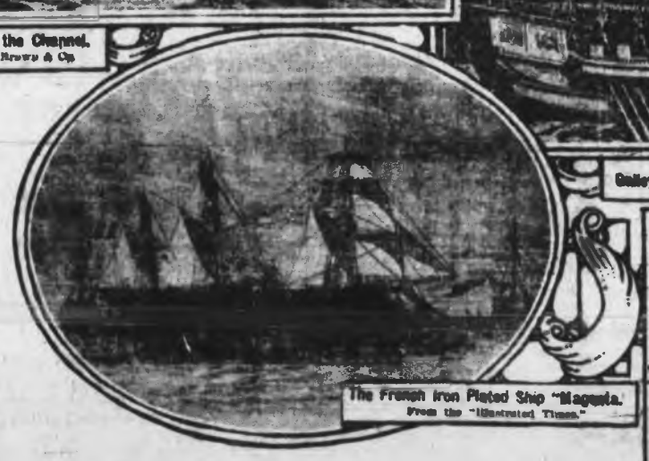


The "Great Armada" Entering the Channel.
From "Famous Sea Fights," Little, Brown & Co.



Galleys of the Knights of Malta in Action with Turkish Galleys

English Erasing French Carracks.
From a Manuscript in the British Museum.



The French Iron Plated Ship "Magenta."
From the "Illustrated Times."

Russian Circular Monitor "Novgorod."
From a Contemporary Wood Engraving.

It is difficult to say just when man first fought in ships. In Egypt carvings have been excavated which tend to show that fighting vessels were in use 5,000 or 6,000 B. C. Herodotus describes ships of war which legends ascribe to Ulysses and which, while they did not fight as war ship against war ship, were used to enforce a blockade at the siege of Troy.

If these vessels were used in actual fighting, however, their effect on the ultimate outcome of war must have been small, for there is little mention made of them. The first great naval battle of which there are fairly accurate accounts, and which decided the fate of Greece, was fought off Salamis, 480 B. C.

Rome became an empire as the result of a naval battle, according to many historians, who date the end of the republic from the Battle of Actium. After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius on the Plains of Philippi, Antony, Octavius and Lepidus, who had gained control of Rome after the death of Julius Cæsar, drove all their political enemies from Rome. Lepidus himself was banished by his professed friends, and Antony, having fallen under the spell of Cleopatra, remained in Egypt, where he attempted to set up the seat of government for Rome. Rivalry between Octavius and Antony led to war and again the issue was to be decided afloat.

Near Actium, in the Ambracian Gulf, the Egyptian and Roman fleets met. Although Agrippa, in command of the Romans, had begged Octavius to allow him to fight on land, he proved himself a wily seaman.

For a long time the two fleets lay off, both refusing to be drawn into an engagement, but at last Antony, whose supplies from Egypt were cut off, was obliged to attempt to break through the Roman blockade. His galleys were heavier than those of Octavius and he preferred a defensive engagement inshore, but the Roman vessels, being lighter, maneuvered for an engagement in the open sea.

As the vessels drew near each other catapults on the Egyptian vessels began hurling great stones at the Romans. It was first the action of artillery before the infantry closed in hand grips. Some of the Roman galleys were sunk, but the real test came when the vessels clashed and men fought across the decks. The lighter ships of the Romans did not attempt to ram their heavier opponents, but ripped away their oars as Arminius had done at Salamis. Cleopatra and sixty galleys fled from the fight when it was seen that Octavius was getting the better of it, and in the confusion Agrippa used fire tipped arrows, which threw the Egyptian fleet into a panic.

September 21, the date of the battle of Actium, is set by many historians as the beginning of the Roman Empire, for it was as a result of the prestige gained by this victory that Octavius declared himself Emperor.

These two battles were typical of the many fights between the galleys of European and African or Asiatic nations. Alfred, King of England, had a number of vessels in which he did effective work against the Danes, and King John defeated a French fleet carrying an army of invasion, but the battle of Sluys, 1340, is generally accepted as the beginning of British naval supremacy and the founding of the British navy as such.

Edward III, having challenged the title of Philip of Valois, King of France, the latter gathered a great fleet in the River Ecluse, near Sluys. Altogether Philip had 190 ships, including many from Genoa under Barbavera, who was more of a seaman in the true sense of the word than any other commander on either side. Hearing that the French fleet was lying in the river, sterns toward the land, its left toward the river's mouth and its right toward the town of Sluys, Edward decided to force an action. The ships in each of three divisions of the French fleet were fastened together into a sort of floating fort, which enabled the English, led by Edward himself, who climbed over the side of a French vessel and fought among his men, to attack the vessels singly, beginning at each end of a line.

As the fleets neared each other a cloud of arrows rose from the English decks and drove many of the enemy to cover. Knights in armor crowded the bigger vessels of the fleet waiting for an opportunity to board, and it is said that many even had their horses below decks.

The destruction of the French and Genoese fleet made it possible for England to hold Dover and Calais and for two centuries to absolutely control the gateway to Northern Europe, thus bringing great pressure to bear on the German cities of the Hanse League, the Low Countries, Spain, Genoa and Venice.

Some historians assert that artillery was used at Sluys, but this is doubtful. Cannon of the time were very unwieldy and used mostly for siege operations. Contemporary writers describe the loading of these cannon over night and their discharge at sunrise before the opening of an attack, after which they were frequently not loaded again until the following night.

The possibility of Turkey becoming one of the potent factors in the present war recalls the first great sea battle in which gunpowder played an important part in fleet operations. Near Lepanto, in 1571, a Christian coalition under the direction of Pope Pius V. engaged in war against the Turks, who had been for years enslaving Christian men for their galleys and women for their harems. The hostile fleets were more than a year in preparation, but at last they met in open sea. The victory of the Christians, under Don Juan of Austria, was in great part due to a vessel called the galleas, a transition type between the galley propelled only by oars and the sailing vessel.

The clash of the two fleets was much like a charge of cavalry against cavalry. In fairly regular formation they swept down on one another.

The flower of Southern Europe's chivalry was on board the Christian fleet, and it is interesting to note that on one of the Spanish vessels was Cervantes, whose "Don Quixote" was to go far toward purging Europe out of the age of chivalry. As the battle lines drew near, the eager Christians were spurred to valor by the piteous cries of Christian slaves tugging at the oars of the Moslem galleys, stung ever to greater and greater efforts by whip lashes of their masters.

Ali Pacha, the Turkish commander, rammed the Reale, Don Juan's flagship, which, however, kept up a heavy fire at close range with her cannon and musketry. Twice the knights on board the Christian vessel charged through the smoke, their steel blades flashing, their armor glinting when the sun broke through as great banks of smoke rolled temporarily away, but they would have been annihilated had not Colonna come to the rescue.

Don Bernardino Cardenas, Don Juan's lieutenant, was killed at the commander's side and the leader himself was wounded, but he fought on until the Turks, seeing many of their vessels in flames, became discouraged and began to withdraw. Just as it seemed the day was won for the Christians, the Algerines returned to the scene of action, but the Knights of Malta drove them off. The Christians had lost 7,500 men, the Turks over 30,000 to 40,000.

The story of the Great Armada of Spain is familiar to all. It was in 1588 that a fleet of galleys, galleases and pinnaces attempted to land the armies of Phillip II of Spain on the English coast. Under Lord Howard of Effingham and such men as Drake, Frobisher, Seymour, Hawkins and Winter the smaller English vessels, short of ammunition, but speedier and more manageable, harassed the Spanish fleet until it attempted to return to Spain and was broken up irretrievably in storms and disaster.

In the fighting which destroyed the Armada the Spanish attempted to employ ancient naval tactics, trusting to the grappling vessels and deck fighting, but the English ships were handled by men who fought as seamen and refused to close with their adversaries, hanging off in the distance and banging away with the artillery, smashing one Spanish vessel at a time, but gradually reducing the great fleet.

In 1805 the battle of Trafalgar was fought and Great Britain crumpled the naval power of France and Spain. By sweeping his foes from the sea it paved the way for Napoleon's downfall. The British lost 2,500 men, among them Nelson, and the allies lost 7,000.

It was in African waters that the first great fight between steam propelled, iron clad vessels took place. In March, 1862, the Merrimac, a confederate vessel which had been captured from the United States Norfolk, rechristened the Virginia, ironclad and protected by railroad iron, and the Cumberland and drove the Congress ashore near Newport News. The following day the Merrimac returned, but instead of destroying the Congress at her leisure, as she had expected, she was met by the Monitor, a vessel built by Ericsson, John Ericsson. The Monitor was an ironclad lying very low in the water and steered from a turret which appeared like a cheese box. Neither vessel was able to inflict any great damage on the other and the Merrimac retired up the James River after a battle in which solid shot had bounded off the sides of both craft.

The battle had the effect on the outcome of the American civil war, but its effect on naval warfare as a whole was enormous. All the navies of the world began at once to build ironclad vessels propelled by steam, and the era of sailing ships in war was closed.

Four years later ironclad fleets clashed for the first time in history, off the island of Lissa, in the Adriatic. It is notable that in this fight Austria opposed Italy in the same waters where it is not impossible the two nations may clash again.

Admiral Persano attempted to land men from an Italian fleet at the island of Lissa, off the Dalmatian coast, but before he could effect a landing Wilhelm von Tegethoff and his far inferior Austrian squadron attacked him.

The Austrians steamed toward the Italians in three V-shaped lines. First came the ironclads, with the flagship Ferdinand Max at the apex of the wedge. Behind them were the old wooden ships, and in the rear the gunboats. The Italians steamed to the attack in three divisions, line ahead, crossing the Austrian line of advance obliquely.

As the firing commenced Tegethoff signalled from the Ferdinand Max, "Ironclads will ram and sink the enemy."

These simple orders were carried out to the best of the seamen's ability, but it was demonstrated that it was no easy matter to ram a steam vessel which could turn and maneuvre without respect to the wind. Tegethoff himself was able to ram the Re d'Italia and steamed straight through the squadron, his gunners directing every shot at the gun ports of the enemy.

The Affondatore came very near to ramming the Kaiser, one of the Austrian ships, but suffered so from gun fire that she failed and sank shortly after the battle.

Having fairly broken the Italian fleet, Tegethoff reformed his third division between them and Lissa, preparing for an attack with all his vessels, but the Italians steamed away, an action for which Persano was signally disgraced.

The story of Santiago, when Schley and Sampson sunk or burned the entire Spanish fleet under Cervera, is 18.8 ing been often told. The American vessels, lying off the entrance to the harbor, met the Spaniards as they steamed out, line ahead, and chased them along the coast, until every single ship was destroyed. Historians say that never was the annihilation of one fleet by another so complete. Dewey's victory at Manila, another of the world's great sea fights, is familiar to Americans to [illegible] description here. With the loss of only one man killed the American admiral destroyed the Spanish fleet and captured the forts of the harbor.

Tsu-shima is a name which thrills the seaman of every land, for this great battle, the greatest ever fought afloat, is the only engagement of modern times where two fleets of armored capital strength met and fought with modern weapons under modern conditions. Kamimura in point of enormity, pales before Tsu-shima.

Of all the Russian ships engaged in this great sea fight only two cruisers and two destroyers were able to reach Vladivostock.

Pile Remedy Free

Sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy mailed free for trial gives quick relief, stops Itching, bleeding or protruding piles, hemorrhoids and all rectal troubles, in the privacy of your own home. Use a box at all druggists. Free sample for trial with booklet mailed free in plain wrapper.

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PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY,
514 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Kindly send me a Free sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy, in plain wrapper.
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City..... State.....

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SELLS AT SEPT. PRICES
Stove $7.00 Nut $7.25
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OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

AN ESCAPADE IN ADVERTISING

How an Auto Was Sold

By GEORGE FREDERICK WILSON

Copyright by Frank A. Munsey Co.

When the price of automobiles became such that their purchase became common among men of means Harvey Williams bought a single seat run about.

During the first year of possession he made almost constant use of the machine. Then the novelty of the thing wore off, and in the five following years he seldom rode in it. After that the modern and speedy touring car became the vogue. Harvey once more came under the spell of the automobile craze and quickly decided that he must have a touring car.

Rich as he was, he concluded that his was not the wealth to foster two motors. He was determined to sell the runabout.

So Harvey advertised it for sale and awaited a purchaser. He waited two weeks, and yet none came. The end of the third week brought a probable buyer.

"Now, what I want in a machine is speed," this individual began. "I can't afford the price of a new machine, but none the less I want speed in the second hand affair I buy. What speed do you claim this runabout is capable of making?"

Harvey wavered between truth and a possible sale. If he gave its speed as fifteen miles an hour truth would triumph, but the opportunity of a sale would be lost.

"Well—er—you know our city ordinance is very strict as to speed, and I have never given the auto a trial on the country roads. But, say, it makes the city limit speed of ten miles very easily. Oh, yes, very easily."

"Um! Then you don't know its exact speed?"

"It—it was guaranteed to make thirty miles easily in an hour," Harvey replied in a very weak tone of voice.

"Prove it and I'll take the auto off your hands," said the man. "You've got to show me."

"How can I prove it to you? Do you want to take a trial spin?"

"No. I haven't the time. Bring me absolute proof of its speed and I'll take the machine without further ado."

The three days following this conversation Harvey spent in vain attempts to hatch some scheme that would successfully deceive the probable purchaser. As mentioned before, the attempts were in vain, and on the night of the third day he gave up in despair.

On the morning of the fourth day he met a friend in the street, and the friend inquired about his success in disposing of the runabout. Harvey told him all.

"Why," exclaimed the friend, "I know the very man that can put this sale through to a successful finish. Robert Howardson is his name, and he is a specialist extraordinary in advertising. His office is in the Bearinger building."

Harvey found the office and the man, into Howardson's sympathetic ears he poured his story.

"What price do you ask for the automobile, Mr. Williams?" Howardson inquired after hearing Harvey through.

"One thousand dollars."

"He is willing to pay this price for a secondhand automobile?"

"Perfectly willing. Says the old machines have the material in them; they wear better."

"I am not qualified to pass judgment upon his assertion. Now, Mr. Williams, how much are you willing to pay me if I succeed in selling your runabout?"

"Mr. Howardson, my fighting blood is up. When I first decided to sell I was anxious to sell. Now I am determined to be rid of the thing. I will give you 50 per cent. or, to put it plainly, $500."

"I would consider myself a robber were I to accept this amount. If I succeed I will ask for $150. Is this satisfactory?"

"Indeed, yes."

"Very well. Now, can you spare a couple of hours tomorrow forenoon?"

"I think I can arrange it."

"Good! Call for me here at 9 o'clock in your runabout."

Promptly at the hour designated Harvey drew up before the Beardinger building, and Howardson clambered into the seat beside him.

"What is the thing's absolute limit of speed, Mr. Williams?" Howardson inquired.

"It will make eighteen miles in an hour, but it is an awful strain on the engine."

"Take a given speed of eighteen miles per hour and a policeman to determine the speed, and his imagination will make it thirty miles. Now, when I say the word give it the limit."

They rode throughout the business district for a half hour, and then, when the streets were thickest with traffic, Howardson gave the order, and Harvey pushed the lever to the last notch.

Up and down the main thoroughfares the machine sped, creating turmoil in its wake. Policemen shouted their warning, but the men heeded them not.

Harvey would have liked very much to comply with the city speed ordinance, but Howardson urged against it. Finally one policeman, with the city's interest more at heart than any they had yet met with, ran out to intercept them, dodged in time to save himself, then ran on behind, secured the license number and jotted it down in his notebook.

It was then that Howardson advised less speed.

"Take your runabout home now, Mr. Williams, and keep both it and yourself under cover. When a policeman calls to place you under arrest your wife must tell him that you are not at home. You will get a letter. Bring it to me before you take further action."

The policeman called at noon, and Mrs. Williams observed her husband's instructions.

The afternoon mail brought Williams a letter from the chief of police. With trembling fingers he tore open the envelope, read the letter through and then dressed for the street. A half hour later he stood before Howardson.

Howardson smiled.

"Mr. Howardson," Harvey began, "how did you know that I would get a letter from the chief of police?"

"It is evident that you were never arrested before for speeding. They always follow this course when a prominent person is not found at home when the policeman calls. Let's read what it says."

It opened with the usual salutation and proceeded:

"You are under arrest for breaking the city ordinance relative to the speed of automobiles. I have in hand all necessary evidence to prove that you were in the automobile at the time and acting as chauffeur. You were going at a speed of not less than thirty miles per hour, and this, too, in the heart of the city's business district. You can avoid further trouble by remitting at once the amount of your fine, $25."

"Excellent, excellent," Howardson exclaimed in a tone of delight. "If he had not been so particular as to estimating the speed we would have been put to the necessity of demanding it of him. Call the estimable gentleman over the telephone and tell him that you will send the check by the next mail."

Williams did so.

"I have already notified the probable purchaser to call here, and if I mistake not this is he at the door."

The door opened, and the probable purchaser walked into the room. After a few moments of desultory conversation the chief's letter was handed to him, and he read it through.

"The noon edition of the News contains an account of this escapade," he remarked. "I'll take the runabout."

Williams had come to the office in the motor, and the purchaser, having written out a check to Harvey's order, took immediate possession of the machine.

"Mr. Howardson, you are indeed a specialist extraordinary in advertising!" Williams cried, holding out his hand when they were once more in Howardson's office.

"Thank you, Mr. Williams. Let me assure you that you need have no uneasiness regarding our little stratagem. Our friend will not dare speed above ten miles within the city and twelve in the country. I doubt if he has much relish for the paying of fines. However, should he ever have occasion to test the auto's speed and find it not above eighteen miles per hour you can truthfully say that you find always thought this speed was its limit until the chief of police informed you differently. Write a check for $25, payable to the order of the city, and I will type a letter to the chief to go with it."

This is the letter that fairly dumfounded the chief of police:

"Your communication received. I am unable to state at which I am the more surprised—your charge that I was speeding over the limit or the fact that the old auto would go over eighteen miles per hour, a fact of which I was heretofore doubtful. I have disposed of the auto, and as speed was the first and most essential requisite I was able to produce unimpeachable evidence that the machine possessed this quality. Thanking you for the unsolicited favor, I take great pleasure in handing you the inclosed check in full payment of my fine."

Harvey Williams put $2,500 with the money paid him for his runabout and purchased a machine that would do fifty miles an hour when pushed to its utmost. The first time he went out in it he was so delighted with its performance that he gave every other auto on the road his dust. Coming to a curve, he failed to slow up sufficiently, skidded down a bank, ruined his machine and was thrown into a muddy stream, thus getting his deserts for his dishonesty.

"TIZ" FOR TIRED SORE, ACHING FEET

"TIZ" for puffed-up, burning, sweaty, calloused feet and corns.

People who are forced to stand on their feet all day know what sore, tender, sweaty, burning feet mean. They use "TIZ," and "TIZ" cures their feet right up. It keeps feet in perfect condition. "TIZ" is the only remedy in the world that draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet and cause tender, sore, tired, aching feet. It instantly stops the pain in corns, callouses and bunions. It's simply glorious. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel after using "TIZ." You'll never limp or draw up your face in pain. Your shoes won't tighten and hurt your feet.

Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now from any druggist, department or general store. Just think! a whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty
Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

INTO HOWARDSON'S SYMPATHETIC EARS HE POURED HIS STORY.

On the Advice of His Doctor

He Used Dr. Chase's Ointment for Protruding Piles With Splendid Results.

Too often a doctor can only think of an operation when asked for a treatment for piles. Some are sufficiently broad-minded to use the most effective treatment available, which is undoubtedly Dr. Chase's Ointment, as was proved in the case referred to in this letter.

Mr. Simon E. Jones, Railway street, Inverness, N. S., writes; "I have found Dr. Chase's Ointment the best treatment obtainable for protruding piles. For three years I suffered from piles, and was advised by a local physician to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. I had tried many treatments in vain, and therefore know which is the best. I can highly recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment, and you are at liberty to use this statement."

The record of cures of every form of piles which stands behind Dr. Chase's Ointment is the strongest guarantee you can have that it will promptly relieve and cure this ailment, even in the most agravated form. 60c a box, all dealers.

KEENE NEWS

Examiner Special:

KEENE, Sept. 29.—Rally Day services were held by the Keene Methodist Sunday School last Sunday night. The following programme was given:

Opening Hymn of Praise—By the school.
Invocation and Lord's Prayer.
Responsive Scripture Reading.
Recitation—Harvest Hymn, Wilfred Fletcher.
Hymn—God Careth for Me— By the school.
Prayer of Thanksgiving—Rev. Edmison.
Thanksgiving Hymn.
Roll call by classes.
Chorus—Little Sowers. Wilfred Fletcher, Marion Macfarlane, and Eva Taylor.
Recitation—Sheaf of Richest Grain. Mrs. McLachlan.
Chorus—The Reapers' Song.
Chorus—Harvest and Thanksgiving.
Recitation—Sowing and Reaping. Mary Burley.
Chorus—Harvest Time is Here.
Recitation—Giving God's Thanks. Garfield Burley.
Closing Chorus—Work While Its Day.
God Save the King.

Mr. William Wedlock, Jr., was in Peterborough on Tuesday night.

Mr. William Ducett of Peterborough, who had the contract for repairs on the Presbyterian church, completed the work this week. He and his men are busy building new chimneys on the Town Hall.

Mrs. Thomas O'Neill of Hastings, visited her mother, Mrs. Martin Kennedy last Thursday.

Quite a good crowd from the village attended the Roseneath fair last Friday and report a good fair.

Miss Estelle Cuffe of Villiers, spent the week end with Keene friends.

Mr. Percy Skinner, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Skinner, left on Monday for Campbellford, where he will resume his duties with the Hydro-Electric.

Mrs. Bert Howson of Peterborough, visited friends in the village a few days this week.

Miss Kathleen Powell of Peterborough, spent a few days the past week with Keene friends.

Mrs. John Foley, who has resided in the village for the past four or five years, has moved with her daughter, Mrs. Kingsley to Peterborough.

Mr. Duncan Macgregor of Toronto spent the week end with Keene friends.

Miss Katie Skinner left on Tuesday for Kingston, where she will attend Queen's University this year.

Mrs. William Kempt and Mrs. Wilson Robertson returned home last Wednesday evening from Sugar Island, where they had been in camp.

A concert for the benefit of the patriotic fund will be given by the Keene singers in the town hall next Wednesday night, Oct. 7th. The programme will consist of choruses, solos, recitations, dialogues, etc. A good crowd is hoped for.

Miss Jennie Macgregor of Toronto has been visiting friends in the village the past week.

A skin you love to touch

Why it is so rare

A skin you love to touch is rarely found because so few people understand the skin and its needs.

Begin now to take *your* skin seriously.

You can make it what you would love to have it by using the following treatment *regularly*.

Make this treatment a daily habit

Just before retiring, work up a warm water lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and rub it into the skin gently until the skin is softened, the pores opened and the face feels fresh and clean. Rinse in cooler water, then apply cold water—the colder the better—for a full minute. Whenever possible, rub your face for a few minutes with a piece of ice. Always dry the skin thoroughly.

Use this treatment persistently for ten days or two weeks and your skin will show a marked improvement. Use Woodbury's regularly thereafter, and before long your skin will take on that finer texture, that greater freshness and clearness of "a skin you love to touch."

Woodbury's Facial Soap is the work of a skin specialist. It costs 25c a cake. No one hesitates at the price *after their first cake.*

Do this today—now! Tear out the illustration of the cake below and put it in your purse as a reminder to get Woodbury's and try this treatment. Tear out the cake now. Take it to your druggist today. Begin tonight to get the benefit of this facial soap. For sale by Canadian druggists from coast to coast, including Newfoundland.

Woodbury's Facial Soap

Made in Canada by The Andrew Jergens Company, Ltd. Perth, Ontario

ADVERTISING THAT PAYS THE FARMER

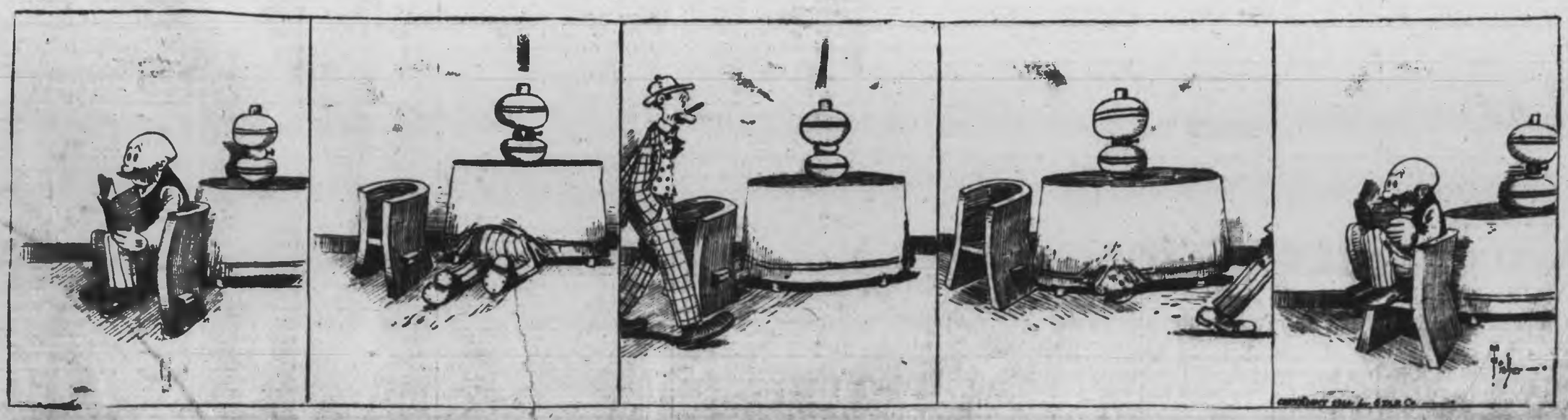
THE EXAMINER has demonstrated to its Advertisers that it can sell their goods. It enables you to dispose of what you have to sell and what you want to buy.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER?
Farms, Live Stock, Poultry, Grain

Try an Ad. in The Examiner. The cost is only 40c inch per week. Send all copy with Money Order, addressed to

The EXAMINER PRINTING CO.
or 'Phone 1600

Giving the Enemy the Silent, But Still Pleasent, Ha Ha -:- -:- -:- By "Bud" Fisher



ROYAL

YEAST

AUSTRIAN MINES MAY DRAG ITALY INTO FIGHT

ROME, Oct. 1.—Almost coincident with the demand made on Austria by the Italian Government that she stop strewing the Adriatic with mines, comes the information that an Italian torpedo boat has struck a mine and sunk near Commachio. The Minister of Marine has announced that no official confirmation of the report is available but asserts that it will be immediately investigated.

The Italian Minister at Vienna was yesterday instructed to file an emphatic protest with the Austrian Government against the laying of mines in neutral waters. He will point out that Italian shipping is seriously menaced by the presence of these mines. Twenty miles off Ancona a fishing craft met destruction and nine of her crew were killed.

It is stated that several hundred mines have already been picked up by Italian craft, and that a good many more have floated ashore.

Inasmuch as the protection of mines is the only thing which enables the Austrian fleet to remain in comparative safety at the naval base of Pola, the Austrian refusal is regarded as certain.

Marquis Di San Guiliano, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is dangerously ill and not expected to recover, has said to a friend: "I wish that I could live ten weeks more!" indicating that he expects the gravest events to transpire within that time.

May Change Italy's Policy.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Marquis di San Guiliano, the Foreign Minister who is one of the chief friends of the triple alliance in Italy, is seriously ill, and Premier Salandra has taker charge of the Foreign Office. It is suggested in London this might bring about some change in the policy of Italy, as the Premier is said to be in favor of Italy joining with the allies, to which move Marquis di San Guiliano has been strongly opposed.

Preparing For Winter Campaign.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 1.—(Via London.)—Germans are pushing forward with utmost vigor their preparations for a winter campaign. Until recently apparently, they had not conceived such an eventuality, but in the last few weeks they have learned much.

All the high class shops that formerly did nothing but make the best fur garments for ladies, are busily engaged in the manufacture of sheepskin clothing for soldiers, and no fewer than 150,000 fur coats have been delivered, presumably for the use of officers. Two million sheep and lamb skins have been bought by the Government for winter garments for the men.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

6842
Girl's Dress.

This is an excellent model for the big little girl between the child and the miss in appearance. The plain blouse closes in the back; it has an ornamental collar and small sleeves with regular armholes. The two gore skirt has an overhanging tunic and closes in the back. Two materials may be used with good effect in making such a dress as this.

The dress pattern, No. 6,842, is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 1⅝ yards of 44-inch plain material and 1⅛ yards of 36-inch plaid goods.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

THE FUNERAL OF ONTARIO'S PREMIER.—The casket containing the remains of the late Sir James Whitney being borne from St. James' Cathedral Toronto. Bishop Sweeney is leading. After a short service in the Cathedral, the body was conveyed to Morrisburg, his home, where it was interred.

AVIATORS BOMBED WARSHIP.

Japanese Airmen Claim To Have Hit German Vessel at Kiaochau.

TOKIO, Oct. 1.—It is asserted by Japanese aviators that they struck a German warship with bombs dropped from a height of 2,100 feet during the last engagement at the port of Kiaochau. A monoplane and two biplanes were engaged in the assault. The wings of the three machines were riddled with rifle bullets, but they succeeded in returning to the Japanese lines without incident.

A considerable force has been landed from the Japanese fleet and is now co-operating with the land forces. Laoche, described as a town of some importance, has fallen. Four field guns were taken in the assault.

The outer defences of the beleaguered stronghold of the Germans are said in high official circles to have been captured by the British and Japanese assaulting columns.

Col. Hughes Goes To England.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes will go to England shortly and in his absence the Department of Militia and Defence will be administered by the Prime Minister. Col. Hughes, it is stated authoritatively, will not go as commandant of the Canadian troops, nor will he go to the front, but simply to England in an advisory capacity, while the Canadian division is in training. The date of Col. Hughes' departure has not been fixed.

Form Whole Brigade.

MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—The proposal to form a French-Canadian regiment for active service will probably widen into a much larger scheme. The promoters met yesterday morning and discussed the details of a plan to form a brigade of French-Canadians, commanded and completely officered by men of that race and consisting solely of French-Canadians This will mean that instead of enrolling 2,000 men for service, the recruiting officers will try to raise over 4,000 men.

To Give Apples To Poor.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 1. — Mayor Graham has arranged to have apples offered by farmers of the district, distributed among the deserving poor of the city on Saturday next. Collegiate and public school students have offered to pick them, motorists transporting them to the orchards, while business men and merchants have offered motor trucks for the hauling of the fruit to London, and the charities organization will look after the distribution.

MORE MEN CALLED OUT.

Italy's Troops Under Arms Will Soon Number 1,890,000 Men.

LONDON, Oct. 1. — The calling to the colors of the 1885, 1886 and 1888 classes of Italian reserves early in October have been confirmed by several Italian newspapers, according to the correspondent of The London Daily Mail at Venice. Eleven first category classes will then be under the flag, and will total 1,390,000 men. Without counting the 80,000 men now in Tripoli, Italy will have an army of 1,310,000 men in her own territory, divided into 30 army corps.

Continuing the correspondent says that Austrian troops are still throwing up defence works along the front-ier, the Ponta Feltarvia line being defended by the Landwehr.

YOU'RE BILIOUS AND COSTIVE!--CASCARETS

To-night! Clean Your Bowels and End Headaches, Colds, Sour Stomach

Get a 10-cent box now.

Furred Tongue, Bad Colds, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable headaches come from a torpid liver, and clogged bowels which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery —indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret to-night will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then to keep their stomach, liver and bowels regulated and never know a miserable moment. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a good, gentle cleansing, too.

DOCTORS' DUTIES ON BATTLE FIELD

Must Count on Caring for Ten Per Cent. of Force in Each Fight

AND DIRECT BURIALS

Thousands of Dead in Present War Buried by Non-combatants

What becomes of the grievously wounded that are falling in the great battles of this war? Are they properly cared for, or are many of them left upon the field to be trampled upon by men and horses of the advancing armies, and do many of them die there without care?

And what becomes of the great heaps of the slain, piled five feet deep in long windrows? Are they all buried or are many left to lie where they fell?

Every soldier of every army carries, in a sealed tin box(a first aid packet, consisting of a bandage, antiseptic gauze and adhesive plaster. A part of the training of the soldier is how to use these, and if the wound is slight and in an accessible place he may apply the dressing himself; if more severe, a comrade may apply it for him.

The wounded soldier, with or without first-aid dressing, if he is able to walk, passes back to the rear to the field hospital, which is always more or less sheltered from the fire of the armies. If he is unable to walk he is carried back on a litter by the hospital corps. As soon as he can stand transportation he is passed on to the general hospital, and thence in due time to the convalescent camp to recuperate.

Ten Per Cent. the Casualties.

The medical staff of an army is equipped upon the theory, based upon past experience, that 10 per cent. will be killed or wounded in each battle. If the number of casualties is 10,000 the estimate is that fully 20 per cent. or 3,600, will be dead on the field; 8 per cent. or 1,400, will be so severely wounded that it will be inadvisable to move them; 40 per cent., or 7,200, will be able to walk, one-half of them to the station for the slightly wounded in the rear, the rest to the field hospital, and 32 per cent. will require to be carried off the field.

In the Manchurian campaign one-third of the wounded Japanese returned to the ranks within a month.

In deciding upon his arrangements for a battle, the chief surgeon bears in mind that the wounded will be distributed in "zones of losses." The usual proportion of wounded is 20 per cent. up to 1,000 yards range; from 1,000 to 400 yards range, 60 per cent.; in the final rush, 10 per cent.; in pursuit, 10 per cent.

The field hospital is not pitched until the tactical situation develops and the point where the main attack is to be made known. Then a site is chosen beyond the range of the enemy's fire, accessible to the front and rear by road, yet off the route of march of advancing troops, convenient to wood and water, if possible, near buildings which may be used for the overflow of wounded, for, of course, casualties in battle are not limited by rule and the facilities provided may be overwhelmed.

Acts of Heroism.

Conditions on the battlefield are all unfavourable for clean surgical work, and it is often impossible to reach many wounded for hours, and sometimes for days, as in the attack upon the liege forts in Belgium, where the Germans wounded in the assaults were unattended for long periods, thousands of them dying where they lay beneath the guns of the forts.

The chief surgeon has under him a corps of surgeons for amputating the limbs of the wounded and for dressing wounds, and also a corps of litter bearers and ambulance men. Many acts of heroism that are not recorded in the annals of battles are performed by the men of the hospital corps, and of the Red Cross, who go out often in the fact of terrific firing and gather up the wounded.

Where an army is entrenched, or fighting in the cover of a wood or in any other protected place which it holds for a long period of continuous fighting, the gravely wounded are gathered up as they fall by the litter bearers, assisted by the soldiers, and are passed back to the rear.

When a fighting army is driven out of its position and the advancing enemy rushes over the field and on in pursuit, the medical corps then has an opportunity to gather the wounded left in the wake of the two armies, and often the medical corps of the two opposing armies work together upon the field, each carrying off its wounded. Often an armistice is taken so that the wounded may be picked up and the dead buried.

Superintends Burials.

Generally, the medical staff of each army aims to care for its own wounded, but in every case where it is necessary the wounded of the enemy are cared for with the same attention that is given those of the home army. Thus in Antwerp the Belgians are caring for large numbers of wounded Germans, and the medical staff of the German army cared for the wounded Belgians they found when they captured the forts of Liege.

The last service rendered to the soldier by the medical staff is to see that those killed are promptly buried after the battle; for, as the dead soldier has now become rubbish, or waste matter, his disposal is properly a part of the sanitary work of the medical staff. The widows and orphans, waiting at home until anxiety deepens into dread, and dread into despair, may be able to form some estimate of the reverent care with which this last rite is performed for their loved ones "humanely" killed by modern methods, when they know that the chief surgeon counts on a burial squad of 500 men disposing of 110 bodies an hour after the bodies have been collected.

There is no ceremony about it, and no reverence shown for the dead. It is all a matter of the cold, horrible business of war. The dead must be buried, and as quickly as possible, for there is other work to do. One squad collects the dead in piles, another digs long, shallow trenches, and the bodies are packed in the trenches and covered with earth. The despatches told that before Liege the Germans had so many dead, and the soldiers were so needed for fighting and gathering in the wounded, that there was not time to dig trenches, so the bodies were piled in heaps, oil was poured on and they were burned.

Buried by Non-Combatants.

Often an army is driven from its position and must leave the dead behind. Then they are sometimes buried by the enemy which occupies the position, but more often, in the present war, the dead of both armies are left to be buried by the non-combatants. It is a common thing for the army officers to order the villagers near the scene of battle to bury the dead. At Liege and at other battlefields of the present war nearly all the dead were buried by the non-combatant natives, and in this the women helped.

An effort is made to get the names of each dead soldier so that it may be included in the list sent back to the home town of the regiment. But generally, where the fighting is as severe as it is in this war, and where one army is pushing another on and on, there is no time to do this, and the lists of dead are made up from those who do not answer to the roll call and are not among the wounded. The majority of widows and orphans will never know just how or where their loved ones were killed or where they were buried.

IF BACKACHY OR KIDNEYS BOTHER

Eat Less Meat, Also Take Glass of Salts Before Eating Breakfast

Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish, ache, and feel like lumps of lead. The urine becomes cloudy; the bladder is irritated, and you may be obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. When the kidneys clog you must help them flush off the body's urinous waste or you'll be a real sick person shortly. At first you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness, stomach gets sour, tongue coated and you feel rheumatic twinges when the weather is bad.

Eat less meat, drink lots of water; also get from any pharmacist four ounces of Jad Salts; take a teaspoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Big receipts and the diminishing foreign export enquiry cut a figure today in giving the price of wheat a downward slant. Closing quotations were heavy at 3-4c to 2⅛c net decline. The outcome in corn was unchanged to 2⅛c lower, oats finished 1-8c off to 1-8c up, and provisions varying from 30c down to a rise of 30c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 15	to $....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 70	....
Peas, bushel	1 05	....
Oats, bushel	0 51	0 53
Rye, bushel	0 95	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 30	0 32
Butter, creamery, solids	0 27	0 28
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 16	0 17
Eggs, new-laid	0 28	0 35
Honey, new, lb.	0 11	0 12
Honey, comb, dozen	2 50	3 00

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 30.—Cash close: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.07⅝; No. 2 do., $1.04½; No. 3 do., 99½c; No. 4, 96⅛c; No. 5, 87½c; No. 6, 82½c; feed, 78½c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 49¼c; No. 3 C.W., 48½c; extra No. 1 feed, 48¾c; No. 1 feed, 46c; No. 2 feed, 46c.

Barley—Not quoted.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.21⅛; No. 2 C.W., $1.18⅛.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—The local grain situation was unchanged today. A few inquiries for grain were received, but in all cases the prices bid were out of line and no business was reported done. The feeling here is that it is just a matter of time until English buyers must come into the market for Canadian grain and just so soon as this occurs prices will respond easily. Farmers evidently are not nervous and are clinging to their stocks. Large supplies are piling up at all stores and as there has been a temporary lull in the demand, it is felt here the natural course of the market will be easy until the demand increases but that this should be short lived.

Oats were also easy.

Little business was done in sheese, but the market held steady.

Eggs, selected stock only, were a cent easier.

Butter continued in little demand.

The provision market was active and firm.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.10; No. 1 northern, $1.06¾ to $1.09; No. 2 do., $1.03¾ to $1.06¾; December, $1.08¾.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 68c to 70c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 43¾c to 44c.

Flour—Unchanged.

Bran—$20.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Sept. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.09; No. 1 northern, $1.06; No. 2 do., $1.05; December, $1.08.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Sept. 30.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 1139 cattle, 1544 hogs, 3290 sheep and lambs and 161 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Good butchers sold at $8 to $8.35; medium to good butchers, $7.60 to $7.75; medium, $7 to $7.35; common, $6.50 to $7; choice cows, $6.75 to $7; good cows, $6.25 to $6.50; medium, $5.75 to $6; common cows, $4.75 to $5.50; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4; light bulls, $5 to $6.25; heavy bulls, $6.50 to $7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.

The market for stockers and feeders was slow, with prices easier, in sympathy with fat cattle. Choice steers sold at $7 to $7.25; good steers at $6.50 to $6.75 and stockers at $5 to $6.25.

Milkers and Springers.

Milkers and springers were good property and sold at firm values at $65 to $120 each, the bulk going at $70 to $90 each.

Veal Calves.

Choice calves sold at $10 to $10.50; good at $9 to $9.50; medium at $8 to $8.50; common at $7 to $7.50; inferior, rough, common calves at $5.50 to $6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts were large. Ewes sold at $5.50 to $6.25; yearlings at $6.50 to $7; culls and rams at $2.50 to $5; lambs sold at $7.25 to $7.65; cull lambs at $4 to $6.00.

Hogs.

Selects, fed and watered, sold at $8.90, and $8.60 f.o.b. cars, and $8.15, weighed off cars.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, N.Y., Sept. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 250; steady; prices, unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 175; slow; $5 to $11.

Hogs—Receipts, 2000; active; heavy, $9.30 to $9.40; mixed and yorkers, $9.00 to $9.75; pigs, $9.50 to $9.60; roughs, $8.25 to $8.50; stags, $7 to $8.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2000; steady; lambs, $5 to $8.50; yearlings, $4.50 to $6.75; wethers, $6 to $6.25; ewes, $3.50 to $5.75; sheep, mixed, $5.75 to $6.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; market, lower; beeves, $5.50 to $11; Texas steers, $6.15 to $8; stockers and feeders, $5.25 to $8.25; cows and heifers, $3.40 to $9; calves, $7.50 to $11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 29,000; market, weak; light, $8.45 to $8.95; mixed, $7.95 to $8.75; heavy, $7.65 to $8.75; rough, $7.65 to $7.80; pigs, $4.75 to $8.50; bulk of sales, $8 to $8.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 48,000; market, easy; native, $4.70 to $6.75; yearlings, $6.60 to $6.20; lambs, native, $6 to $7.65.

ACCOUNTS VARY.

Belgians Declare That Germans Have Been Repulsed at Antwerp.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Germans for two days have been shelling forts Waelham and Wavre-Ste. Catherine, which cover the road from Malines to Antwerp. Behind Waelham are the waterworks that supply Antwerp, but even the destruction of these would not be fatal to the fortress, as a good supply of water has been provided for from other sources.

Concerning the progress of this attack, the official reports give widely different accounts. The Belgians say that the German attempts to advance have been repulsed and that their shells have had no effect on the forts. On their part the Germans declare that the Belgian sorties have been driven back.

Great Gale In Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A Central News despatch from Copenhagen says that all cable communication in Sweden and Germany have been interrupted since Tuesday as a consequence, it is stated, of the great gale prevailing. It is reported that Germany has been without any foreign mail since last week.

The Danish Government is issuing a domestic state loan of 50,000,000 kroners (approximately $15,000,000).

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Farm and Dairy Market Report

Toronto, Monday, Sept. 28.—Prices should be high, particularly on food stuffs. At the same time it is well to remember that there was a severe money stringency previous to the outbreak of war, which tended to make business dull. This stringency has been accentuated by war conditions. When people can't buy prices must come down to meet them. Hence in the food market we have these two factors contending, a natural money stringency tending to bring prices down and war conditions which always send prices soaring, other things being equal. Lumbermen in the food line will, of course, suffer most from the stringency, as is already abundantly evident.

In considering prices on staples farmers will do well to remember that when more ocean space is available, or Britain wins a decisive naval victory, food prices will tend to stiffen perceptibly. The markets of the week have not shown any great variations, and changes that have occurred have been toward lower levels. A slight weakness in the dairy market may be attributed to lack of ocean space as much as anything.

WHEAT

Reports indicate an increased acreage of winter wheat. World prices would have been high even lacking the element of war, as the decrease in the wheat yield of Europe and Canada more than offset the bumper crop harvested in the United States. War, therefore, is not having as great an effect on the price as it is often credited with. What dealers would like to know, above all other things, is how long the war will last. That will be the prime factor in settling prices in the future. No. 1 Northern is now quoted $1.19; No. 2, $1.17; new crop 3c less; Ontario wheat, $1.08 to $1.10.

COARSE GRAINS

Ontario oats are down a few cents as dealers were not anxious to buy them at a figure above an export basis. Malting barley also does not appear to be in great demand at present prices. Quotations are as follows: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 59c; new crop, No. 3, 55c; Ontario, new, 45c to 46c; corn, 85½c to 87c; peas $1.10 to $1.15; barley, malting 65c to 67c; rye, 75c. Montreal dealers attribute quietness in grains to lack of space on outgoing steamers: Oats, C.W. No. 2 43c to 43½c; No. 3, 42c to 42½c; local white, 54c to 56c; corn, 89c to 89c; barley, malting, 83c; feed, 80c; buckwheat, 84c.

MILL FEEDS

The tendency on this market is toward lower quotations. Bran now goes at $23 to $25; shorts, $25 to $27; middlings $28 to $30; feed flour, $32 to $34. In Montreal bran is unchanged at $25; shorts, $27; middlings, $30; feed flour, $33 to $34.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes have taken another drop during the week, and prospects are not good for higher quotations unless yields at digging are much smaller than anticipated. The wholesale trade quotes Ontario's in car lots at 60c to 65c, and New Brunswick's at $70 to $75. Montreal quotes potatoes at 70c to 70½c car lots.

Beans here are quoted $2.90 to $3 for primes; hand picked, $3 to $3.25. Montreal quotes new crop hand picked, $3.65 to $3.75; three-pound pickers $2.45 to $2.50.

HAY AND STRAW

Prices are unchanged though the undercurrent of the market tends to weaken. Dealers are looking for lower quotations. Quotations on track here are: No. 1 baled hay, $13 to $15; No. 2, $13.50 to $14; No. 3 $11 to $12; baled straw, $8 to $8.50. No. 2 hay in car lots is quoted at $13 to $19 at Montreal.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs are unexpectedly large and, so far, cold storage stocks have not been resorted to. Quotations are unchanged: Strictly new laid in cartons, 30c to 32c; extra firsts, 28c to 29c; ordinary firsts, 25c to 26c. Montreal dealers hold fresh eggs at 30c to 35c; selected 28c; No. 1 stock, 25c; No. 2, 21c to 22c.

The necessities of the poor are probably responsible, along with increased receipts, for a decided drop in poultry. Quotations now are: Live spring chickens, 11c to 13c; old fowl, 9c to 10c; ducks, 9c to 10c; geese, 8c to 9c; turkeys, 13c to 15c.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Creamery butter is not on a very satisfactory basis. One week has witnessed a decline of almost three cents a pound and sales are reported at 28½c up to 29c for finest, although much that can be classified as finest has sold at 27½c. One feature of the week has been the receipt of three car loads of creamery butter from Western Canada. It seems that Western creameries are now in a position not only to supply themselves, but the coast demand as well. This is one of the first results of mixed farming in Western Canada.

Lack of ocean space for shipment has resulted in a quiet cheese market. More space is expected very soon, however, and, as the market on the other side has firmed considerably, satisfactory selling prices are expected. Exports are considerably below those of the same week last year.

LIVE STOCK

Last week's prices have held throughout all of this week's trading, and in not a few cases quotations on top quality steers have advanced. Quality is what packers want. In the liberal receipts that figured on the market every day of the week, the percentage of really well finished animals was almost negligible. Several shipments of steers were received from the West, and these too were in poor shape and went slowly. Supplies of stockers also continue to be neutral, and almost in excess of demands, although quotations have not been lowered.

Choice heavy steers, $8.60 to $8.85; handy steers, $8.25 to $8.50; butcher steers, good, $8 to $8.25; com. to med., $7 to $8; heifers, $7.25 to $8.25; choice cows, $6.75 to $7.50; com. to good, $6 to $6.75; butcher bulls, $6 to $7.85; feeders, $7.25 to $7.75; stockers, $5.50 to $7.50; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $5.

Choice milch cows have been in unusual good demand these last few days at $75 to $95, and down to $45 for lower grades. Springers are $50 to $70. Calves are quoted $5 to $10.50.

Lambs are holding steadily at $8 to $9; yearling lambs, $7 to $7.60; buck lambs, $6.25 to $6.75; light ewes, $5.25 to $6.50; heavy sheep and bucks, $4 to $5.25, culls, $2 to $4.

Hogs have taken another dip, packers through the week quoting only $8.90 f.o.b.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Sept. 19.—225 packages butter sold at 27c, and 480 boxes cheese at 13½c.

Watertown, N.Y., Sept. 19.—Cheese sales 6,600 boxes at 14½c to 15c.

Belleville, Sept. 19.—1,325 white and 285 colored; sales, 675 at 14⅞c, highest price offered; 635 at 14 1-16c; balance refused.

London, Ont., Sept. 19.—1,805 boxes colored; bidding 13½c to 14¼c; no sales.

Stirling, Sept. 22—440 boxes sold at 14 11-16c.

Vankleek Hill, Sept. 24—1,921 boxes white and 325 boxes colored cheese boarded. The price offered was 14½c. Some was held on the board, and the balance on the street, at above price.

Brockville, Sept. 24.—2,210 colored and 1,085 white offered; the highest bid, 14⅞c, was refused.

Campbellford, Sept. 23.—595 cheese offered. Sales, 205 at 14 1-16c, 195 at 14⅞c, balance refused at 14⅞.

Peterboro, Sept. 23.—1,750 boarded. Part sold at 14⅞c; balance at 14 13-16c.

PICNIC OF RICE PICKERS BIG SUCCESS

Special to The Examiner:

KENE, Sept. 29.—The annual Rice Gatherers' picnic was held last Wednesday at Sugar Island, Rice Lake. In spite of the rainy weather the committee in charge proved themselves efficient and the day was a grand success. The Alderville Brass Band furnished an excellent programme. Owing to the misfortune of the Keene Baseball team being unable to get on the grounds in time the Alderville team took their place and played the Beavers, under the management of Robert Macklin. The Beavers played an exciting game, the score resulting in Beavers 9, Alderville 5.

The following are the races that took place after the ball game:

Double canoe race—1 L. Smoke and I. Smoke, 2 E. Blaker and Z. Smoke.

Double canoe (amateur)—1 D. Muskrat, Alf. Simpson; 2 Arthur Simpson, N. Smoke.

Single canoe (amateur)—1 D. Muskrat, 2 Noah Smoke.

Double canoe (white man and Indian)—1 J. Smoke, W. Hanna; 2, Z. Smoke, F. Shearer.

War canoe (4 in canoe)—1 Z. Smoke, E. Blaker, E. Crow, S. Taylor; 2 P. Comeigo, J. Bigwin, A. Chubb, S. Beaver.

Boys' canoe race (double)—1 A. Lake, W. McCue; 2 J. Simpson, Cecil Gray.

Saw log race—1 J. Bigwin, 2 W. Hanna, 3 Pat. Comeigo.

URIC ACID SUFFERING

Uric acid is an accumulation of poison which finds lodgment in the system when the kidneys fail to remove it from the blood. In the muscles and bladder it forms stones, in the joints and muscles it causes rheumatism. In any case the pain and suffering is almost beyond human endurance. Uric acid is promptly removed from the system when the kidneys are kept healthy and active by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 28 — Since the capture of Lemberg by the Russians, German capitalists are said to be eagerly buying Russian securities which have risen rapidly since the Russian victory.

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The Evening Examiner.

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PETERBOROUGH THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1914

SWEEPING VICTORY FOR THE ALLIES CLAIMED

SUPREME CONFIDENCE PREVAILS IN PARIS

OFFICIAL STATEMENT STILL SAYS NO CHANGE

ALTHOUGH OFFICIAL REPORTS DO NOT GIVE MUCH INFORMATION FEELING IS ALLIES ARE VICTORS

Jubilation Among Officers of General Gallieni's Staff in Spite of the Fact That War Office Merely Says "Allies Are Making Some Progress But There Is No General Change."

GERMANS ARE REPORTED RETIRING

Special to The Examiner:

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Supreme confidence prevailed at military headquarters to-day. The battle of the Aisne is already claimed as a sweeping French victory; there was no disguising the jubiliation among the members of General Gallieni's staff, but there is still no deviation in the official communique which brusquely declares "there is no change." The same anonuncement says,—"The French left progreses to the north of Somme and we also make progress in the Woevre region." In explanation of this, however, it is pointed out that the French war office has already announced that it will not be put in the position of making premature announcements of victories; "not until we are actually holding the entire German line will we officially claim a complete victory," declared one of the highest officials on duty here to the assembled newspaper reporters here this afternoon. "Personally we are confident. We know that the Germans are retiring, very rapidly at some points, and that they have been forced to fight with desperation to prevent their extreme right being completely routed, but that does not yet justify an official claim of a sweeping victory. So long as the Germans hold the lines so long will there be danger that they may yet turn the tables. You will probably see an entirely new alignment by the first days of next week."

This statement leads to the belief that the victory (for that is the way in which even French military experts designate the situation) was actually won by Britain's fresh levies. The Indian troops are unofficially reported to have taken their places in the battle line; in addition certain of her territorial forces are also reported in action, and it was probably this latter force that turned the tide on the extreme French left north of Noyon. It has been a most costly action. The losses on both sides are declared to be so large that it is considered the wisest policy to withhold them for the present.

OPTIMISM IN LONDON

LONDON, October 1.—Despite a noticeable optimism on the part of the high officials of the war office, not a single word was obtainable to-day explanatory of the general war situation. It was stated that no word had been received from General French, and "he was probably too busy just at present to communicate." Nevertheless unofficial reports all induced the belief that the Germans are again in retreat in France. There is however grave concern for the fate of Belgium. Antwerp is being subjected to a continual bombardment, and a score of Belgian cities are also being shelled at the present time.

AUSTRIA REPLIES

ROME, Italy, October 1.—The Austrian Government has replied to the Italian protest against floating mines in the Adriatic Sea, deploring the loss of Italian vessels, and promising to take measures to remove the mines and to fully indemnify the families of the victims.

(Continued on Page 11.)

THE SUCCESS OF RUSSIANS IN POLAND

Officially Reported That Czar's Forces Have Captured Several Important German Positions

ADVANCE CONTINUES

Examiner Special:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Colonel Golejewski, military attache of the Russian Embassy, to-day issued the following official report from Petrograd: "On Sept. 28, after stubborn fighting, our troops have captured the German positions at Augustowo and Kopets. On Sept. 29 we took the defiles between the lakes at Simmo, Serepe and Lejpuny. The Germans have been driven back into the region between Suwalki, Sejny, and Marionpol. Our advance continues. The German siege artillery continues the bombardment of Ossowitz but without success. At Schutchkien and at Andrejew only unimportant skirmishes are reported."

DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The general feeling here is that we are on the eve of vitally important developments. Yesterday the French ambassador conferred with Premier Asquith, and the representatives of Turkey and Italy. Their final decisions are now expected at any hour in England.

MACKENZIE KING CHOSEN FOR POSITION

Selected by John D. Rockefeller to Investigate Labour Conditions in the United States

IMPORTANT UNDERTAKING

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—According to The New York American, John D. Rockefeller, whom some Socialists assail as the enemy of labour, is preparing to spend a goodly share of his vast wealth for the cause of labour.

The American learns that the Rockefeller Foundation, endowed with $100,000,000, has chosen Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Canadian Minister of Labour under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as a special investigator of labour conditions. The scope of his work is understood to be as wide as the continent of North America.

Whether or not the clash of his great coal interests with the miners has anything to do with the movement could not be learned last night. Inquiry by The American only developed the fact that the Rockefeller Foundation has been making a far-reaching preliminary inquiry into the most practical method of conducting labour research, and that Mr. King has been selected as one of the most prominent experts in this line of work.

Mr. King is well known in labour circles both in the United States and Canada.

TORNTO, Oct.1.—The appointmen of Mr.Kenzie King is confirmed here

PARIS, Sept. 30—After passing through the censor's hands the "Intransegeant" appeared recently with headlines in the first column of an article on German trade marks. The signature of the writer, Leon Bailby, appeared, but the entire text of the story was missing. The column was simply blank.

ADVICE FROM BOBS

Veteran Field Marshal Warns Britain That Big Fight Will Come When Germans Are Driven Into Their Own Country

"KEEP OUR HANDS CLEAN"

Special to The Examiner.

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 1—Lord Roberts, who was 82 years old yesterday, in an article published to-day, urges his countrymen not to under-estimate the power of Germany, with its sixty-six million people. "I cannot help thinking," he said, "that the great task of subduing that nation will begin when we with our French, Russian and Belgian allies, have driven the German allies into the heart of their own territory.

"When we read charges against the German troops, let us remember that gross charges, absolutely untrue, were brought against our own brave soldiers when they were fighting in South Africa. But whether such charges are true or not, let us keep our own hands clean, and let us fight against the Germans in such a way as to earn their liking as well as their respect."

BELIEVE ITALY IS NOT QUITE READY

But It is Believed She Will Enter the War on the Allies' Side

TURKEY'S VIEW CHANGED?

LONDON, Sept. 29. — Following First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill's interview in which he gave reasons for Italy's participating in the war on the side of the Allies, there is renewed interest in the question of that country's probable action.

Inquiry in authoritative quarters indicates that Italy is not ready to act just now, although there is ground for believing that she will ultimately enter the conflict on the side of the Allies.

The British Government is, officially, doing nothing in the way of seeming to help in dragging Italy into the war, but there seems little doubt that this Government feels certain that sooner or later Italy will join the Allies.

At present Italy is in a position in which participation would be founded only on her opportunity to take advantage for selfish reasons of Austria's weakness and imperiled position. Italy, it is asserted, is awaiting a better moment, when she could justify herself on account of some specific action. Just what this may be remains to be disclosed, but there is reason to believe that the opportunity will appear.

England's official information coincides with press reports to the effect that the attitude of the Italian public favours war. The Government, however, is described as holding an attitude of strict neutrality, and endeavouring to avoid being forced into war through popular clamour.

In the meantime, the Allies are quite content with Italy's attitude. If Italy had cast her lot with Germany and Austria the campaign would not be nearly so favourable, as France would have been compelled to send a large army to the Italian frontier, while the naval situation in the Mediterranean would have been greatly complicated. In that way Italy's position has been decidedly helpful, and there is every reason to believe that she is most friendly to the Allies, while there is hope that finally she will actively join them.

Turkey's decision is awaited with equal interest. Observers here think that Germany's machinations are now making an unfavourable impression in Constantinople, where the Government is usually acute in discerning what is best for itself. The evidence at hand seems to show that Germany has been overdoing the propaganda in Turkey in the same manner as in America, thus lessening the chances of Turkey's participation on her side.

PRIZES BY CRUISER

The British "Cumberland" Captured German Gunboat, Two Liners and Nine Merchantmen

BALANCING ACCOUNT

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1.50 a.m.— The Admiralty announces that the British cruiser Cumberland has captured, off the Cameroons River in West Africa, the Hamburg-American liner Arnfried, and the following merchant steamers: The Max Brock, Kenapa, Amsinck, Paul Woermann, Erna Woermann, Henrietta Woermann, Aline Woermann, Hans Woermann and the Jeannette Woermann.

All were in good order and most of them contained general cargoes and considerable quantities of coal. The European crews have been removed as prisoners, but the native engine-room hands are being retained.

The gunboat Soden has also been captured and has been placed in commission, while it is expected that the floating dock and the Herzogin Elizabeth, which have been sunk, can be raised.

The Cameroons is a German colony on Western Equatorial Africa. It has heretofore been announced that because of the deadly climate of the place the British would not disturb this colony. The announcement of the Admiralty, however, indicates that the British forces have visited the place and captured the German shipping assembled there.

APPEAL IS DISMISSED

Special to The Examiner:

TORONTO, Oct. 1.—At Osgoode Hall to-day the Appellate Court of Ontario dismissed the appeal of W. F. Hamilton, of Peterborough, against the judgment of Mr. Justice Middleton for five thousand dollars on a note made in favour of his wife. The argument of Hamilton's counsel was that he was incapable of properly attending to such business when he made a note in favour of his wife, but the higher court agreed with Mr. Justice Middleton that he was responsible for the claim.

ALD. JOHNSTON'S COMMITTEE MADE ITS RETURNS

The committee of the Patriotic Fund, who were in charge of Subdivision No. 16, have made their report to the treasurer, Mr. F. Adams. The committee, which consisted of Alderman Johnston (chairman), Thos. Ephgrave, Wm. Hill, Thos. Hall, John T. Thornton, and Douglas Johnston, turned over to the treasury with their final report $64.75. Alderman Johnston, chairman, wishes to thank the members of the committee who rendered valuable asisstance in the work of collection for the fund. Because of their co-operation the committee was able to realize a substantial sum for the Patriotic Relief Fund.

The following subscriptions to the fund were made through this committee:

Mr. Alexander Northey	$ 1 00
Mrs. Giles Stone	1 00
Mrs. Jas. Bradley	1 00
W. J. Johnston	5 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hill	25 00
J. F Thornton	1 00
Miss B Thompson	2 00
F. A. Rathbone	25
R. Fitzgerald	1 00
H. W. Moore	75
T. Gilzour	5 00
A Friend	25
G. F. Toone	1 00
Wm. Clancy	1 00
C. N. Meserve	2 00
G. H Howson	2 00
C. M. Birdsall	5 00
Mr. and Mrs. Wes. Flannery	1 00
Wm. Hill	2 00
T. Ephgrave	3 00
T. E. Hall	3 00

Population Of City Has Been Increased By 503 During Year

Assessor's Figures Show That Peterborough's Population is 20,653--The Assessment Has Jumped to $15,493,-030, an Increase of Nearly $2,800,000 Over Last Year's Total--Some Interesting Figures.

The assessment rolls for this year on which the taxes for 1915 will be paid, have been completed. The figures give Peterborough a total Assessment of $15,493,030, and a population of 20,653. The increase in assessment over last year's figures is $2,077,566, and the increased population is 503. Of the $2,077,566 increase in the assessment $1,341,266 is in the Centre Ward. The number of taxable persons has increased in proportion with the population from 5,462 to 5,764, and the figures in everything from the total assessment to the number of dogs in the City show an increase for the present year. It is interesting to note that the increase in population is built upon the solid foundation of 389 births during the year and only 102 deaths. There were six more births in 1913 than in the present year, but on the other hand there were sixteen less deaths, showing a net gain from the standpoint of vital statistics. In taxable property the amount has increased from $9,269,480, in 1913, to $10,-484,450 in 1914. The actual figures for the City and the five Wards are given below.

FIGUES FOR WHOLE CITY.

	1914	1913
Number taxable persons	5,760	5,462
Value of land	$5,949,330	$4,931,370
Value of buildings	7,698,800	7,020,310
Value all property	13,770,280	11,950,280
Taxable property	10,484,450	9,269,480
School rates only	751,460	668,180
Local improvements only	2,888,320	2,607,540
Business assessment	906,825	735,760
Business assess't (school rates only)	979,130	822,760
Taxable income	215,995	177,944
Total assessment	15,493,030	13,415,464
Number of persons	20,653	20,150
Births	389	383
Deaths	102	118
Dogs	670	666

South Ward.

No. taxable persons	1,417
Value of land	$ 892,770
Value of buildings	2,042,880
Value all property	2,936,650
Taxable property	2,036,900
School rates only	657,580
Local improvements only	242,210
Business assessment	110,255
Business assessment (school rates only)	476,540
Taxable income	15,000
Total assessment	3,537,485
No. of persons	5,402
Births	110
Deaths	27
Dogs	156

Centre Ward.

No. taxable persons	1,604
Value of land	2,685,110
Value of buildings	2,195,490
Value all property	4,880,600
Taxable property	3,276,960
School rates only	43,650
Local improvements only	1,559,900
Business assessment	691,160
Business assement (school rates only)	42,090
Bus. assess. (exempt)	21,420
Taxable income	103,160
Total assessment	5,739,220
No. of persons	2,472
Births	30
Deaths	7
Dogs	57

West Ward.

No. taxable persons	1,247
Value of land	1,005,450
Value of buildings	1,571,670
Value all property	2,577,120
Taxable property	2,200,170
School rates only	14,200
Local improvements only	263,750
Business assessment	37,670
Bus. ass (school rates)	14,340
Taxable income	58,100
No. of persons	941
Births	39
Deaths	24
Dogs	145

North Ward.

No. taxable persons	1,240
Value of land	908,470
Value buildings	1,398,810
Value all property	2,299,080
Taxable property	1,914,260
School rates only	15,000
Local improvement only	260,920
Business assessment	53,780
Bus. ass (school rates)	9,750
Taxable income	38,040
Total assessment	2,301,850
No. of persons	4,987
Births	80
Deaths	32
Dogs	154

East Ward.

No. taxable persons	756
Value of land	488,530
Value of buildings	684,870
Value all property	1,087,400
Taxable property	977,300
School rates only	29,800
Local improvements only	450,600
Business assessment	28,160
Bus. ass. (school rates)	36,380
Taxable income	7,526
Total assessment	1,153,445
No. of persons	2,991
Births	51
Deaths	15
Dogs	104
Non residents	294

Receipts Were Very Large

UNION STOCK YARDS, Toronto, Sept. 30—Receipts were unexpectedly large, there being 103 cars, 1,439 cattle, 1,544 hogs, 2,300 sheep and lambs, 141 calves and 65 horses.

Cattle. Besides the fresh arrivals of 1439 cattle, there are again 2,000 left over from Tuesday. Too many cattle have been rushed on the market which is demoralized. There was little doing on the market and prices were 40c. per cwt. lower than on Monday.

Choice butchers' steers—none or sale.

Good butchers' steers, $7.75 to $8 offered, but none sold.

Medium butchers' steers, $7.50 to $7.75 offered, but none sold.

Common butchers' steers, $7 to $7.25.

Common butchers' heifers, $7.25 to $7.50.

Choice cows, $6.75 to $7.

Good cows, $6 to $6.50.

Canners, $3.50 to $4.25.

Feeders and stockers: Market well supplied, but little doing as prices are too high.

Choice steers, $7 to $7.15.

Medium steers, $6.25 to $6.50.

Stockers, $5 to $6.

Milkers and springers—Few offered and sold at $80 to $120 each; bulk sold at $75 to $90 each.

Calves, receipts moderate and price steady at Tuesday's values.

Choice veals, $10 to $10.50, common to good, $8.50 to $9.

Sheep and lambs: Market was unchanged.

Sheep, $5.50 to $6.25; yearlings, $6.50 to $7.

Culls and rams, $3.50 to $5.

Lambs, $7.25 to $7.65. Cull lambs, $6 to $6.50.

Hogs: Market unchanged.

Selected, fed and watered, $8.90 and $8.50 f.o.b. cars, and $9.15 weighed off cars.

BIRTH.

FOCLESTONE.— In Peterborough, on Thursday, October 1, 1914, to the wife of S. F. Foclestone, 207 Park Street, a son.

Evening Examiner

Phone—Editorial 139, Business Office 139. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

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Hon. J. R. STRATTON, President.

E. N. GLOVER, Managing Director.

Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed."

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1914

THE REAL THING.

Not long ago an intelligent and educated German came to Peterborough and associated himself with a local manufacturing establishment, with the object of practically learning its processes that he might apply them in his own country. He attained his object, but during his stay in Canada he learned more than that. When he was about to return to Germany some one said to him that he would doubtless be glad to return home.

"No," he said, "I am not glad to get home," and he significantly added, "This is a free country—we have nothing like it in Germany." There's a whole volume in these simple remarks. Germany may have "culture," intellectual eminence, a relentless system of accomplishment, scientific achievement; but it lacks the essential part, the institutions that mean a free people. The common people are under a ruthless tyranny, blinded by false lights, by dazzling visions of conquest, but they are without the one thing that makes a nation really and effectively great— human freedom, right and justice. For these things Great Britain and her allies are fighting; and with the overthrow of organized tyranny the German people will learn what real freedom is. They will, however, pay a far more terrible price than the German who learned his lesson by a few months' residence in a free country.

CHOICE OF A LEADER.

Conservative papers who believe in government according to the principles of democracy are not inclined to favour the German way—one man rule—in the selection of a leader. They are urging the holding of a party caucus to select a successor to Sir James Whitney. It looks at present as if the choice of a party leader and, necessarily, of a Premier, will not be made by the party that is to be led, but by a small group, which the Toronto World limits to a single dictator, Hon. Frank Cochrane.

However, this may be, and who ever the new leader may be, who he will not be is under no doubt. It is clear that he will not be Hon. Adam Beck. The appointment of Col. Hendrie as Lieutenant-Governor settles that. He and Mr. Beck haven't pulled any too well together on the Hydro-Electric; they are not congenial spirits and, therefore, it is quite improbable that Col. Hendrie will call upon Mr. Beck to form a government.

If Mr. Hanna is overlooked the public will be strengthened in the belief that his record for the past two or three years practically disqualifies him for the position of party leader and prime minister. Previous to the Provident and Snider affairs, his nomination would have been expected.

There will have to be a severe shaking-up, a reorganization of the Cabinet. The Liberal Opposition founded their protest against a premature general election upon the necessity of giving the people a chance to vote for something better than a moribund and disorganized government. The people returned the Whitney government on the strength of Sir James Whitney's personality. Sir James has gone and the people have not got what they voted for. The matter of the choice of a party leader may be regarded as a thing that concerns only the party, but when the party leader necessarily becomes the premier, the head of the government, the selection of a party leader is a matter of public concern. It makes a great difference whether the choice of a leader is matter of popular selection, or the work of a political clique that does not in any way represent the party at large or the

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Many persons point to the existence of the present horrid war as an evidence of the failure of Christianity. It may be so; but that is not the only evidence of the failure of Christianity. In the minds of many ladies this evidence is furnished by the General Conference of the Methodist Church now in session at Ottawa in denying equal rights to women. A report of a committee appointed to deal with the subject of the ecclesiastical enfranchisement of women, reported in favour of equal rights for women, in the matter of church government, involving the right of membership of all church courts, boards and committees. The report was rejected, the vote in favour having failed to reach the three-fourths majority required to give effect to a constitutional amendment. While a layman may very properly be denied the right to interfere in a matter of church polity, his right to an opinion on the grounds of the broad principle of fair play and justice cannot be denied. Great Britain in declaring and waging war stands for the principle of the highest human right, freedom and the concomitants of true freedom—equal right and privilege. If Great Britain's attitude is right; if it is aligned with the principles of Christianity, then the attitude of some members of the conference is not in line with Christian principles. The plan and scope of salvation does not provide for a sheep and goats differentiation between men and women; and there should logically be no distinction in the distribution of rights and privileges. Not only as a matter of simple human right and justice, but as a matter of good services have women a right to equality of status with men in church matters. The women of the church are the real strength of the church. If religion involves devotion then the women of the church are more entitled than men to consideration. Where would the mid-week services of the church be if it were not for women? Men are few at these meetings compared with the attendance of women. The success of church work is largely due to the auxiliary service of women. They are graciously permitted to do a great deal of work that men can't, or won't or don't, do. For this they are praised, patted on the back and patronized, but when it comes to the proposal to make women something more than hewers of wood and drawers of water, to recognige their intelligence, to give them a voice in matters in whose promotion they are personally interested, and show and possess as much good sense and judgment as men, not to speak of a great deal more zeal, they are told to take and keep a back seat.

The members of a church conference or synod that thus deny equal rights to women are not only doing a wrong in the abstract, but are establishing a precedent for the denial of equal civil rights to women. Fogey legislators will be encouraged to deny franchise rights and equal civil rights to women by the example of a church court, supposed to pre-eminently stand for righteousness and justice. It would be impossible to suppose that a member of a church court would beat his wife; but does he not do as badly when he denies her intelligence and opportunity for service, as the expression of an estimation of woman's place in the world, that is not very remotely related to the Mohammedan doctrine that women have no souls.

LEARN TO SHOOT.

"It is the nation's task now to make armies," is the opinion of Professor Spencer Wilkinson. In a recent issue of the London Morning Post he says that anyone who has read the accounts of the fighting at Mons and at Cambrai, sees that only first-rate soldiers will be able to stand in that kind of fiery ordeal. Discussing the training of the British Territorials—corresponding to the Canadian volunteers—he writes:

Living together in complete units at full strength, the Territorial troops must be gradually gaining that quality of cohesion which marks an army. Daily marches will harden them for the field. Their officers are keen and intelligent and many of them have studied war. What they are now acquiring is the confidence which comes from practice. But there is one other thing which is indispensable to give officers and men the spiritual quality which will enable them to emulate the achievements of the Army now in France. That one thing is the power to shoot straight. It is everything.

The weapon with which the infantry soldier destroys his enemy is the 120 bullets which he carries. The rifle is merely a machine for directing them. Give a recruit a rifle and he will be afraid of it. When he fires it kicks him, and the bullets seem to go everywhere except to the particular point at which he thought he was firing. A man in that condition is bound to be afraid when he hears the enemy's bullets whistling past him in the air. He may hope that one of his bullets may hit the enemy, but in his heart he is quite sure that it will not.

But let the recruit be quietly taught to handle the rifle; let him practice every day on the range, firing in every practice only a few deliberate shots, and let this practice be continued day after day for weeks. By degrees the man will find that he can hit the target and even the bulls-eye. The practice should begin at short ranges, and continue until the recruit has reached the stage when he knows that at short range he will hit the target and probably the bull's-eye. Then the bull's-eye may be diminished and, in proportion to the power the recruit has acquired the range may be lengthened. The object is not merely to teach the man to hit, but to give him the knowledge that he can do it and the confidence that comes of that knowledge.

He claims that all required to make volunteers a first-rate army is daily practice with bullets against targets, beginning with the individual practice until it has produced its full results, then going into the field firing in squads, by platoons, and by companies. This is about the same view as that taken by Lord Kitchener, who said what he wanted above all was men who knew how to shoot.—Montreal Herald-Telegraph.

PEN AND INK PICTURE OF THE INCOMPARABLE KITCHENER

It was our own O. Henry who told the story of the little department store girl, of the shirking "Piggy" waiting below stairs and of the eyes that seemed to glow from the lithograph of the Sirdar, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, on the wall of the little girl's third-floor-back. Those steady, cold, fierce eyes are responsible for many more remarkable things than the rescue of a department store girl in Gotham. They have made the Englishman, who the Hartford Times remarks, is not an imaginative person and is strongly averse to hysteria of any sort, work himself up into a state of mind wherein he regards the present head of his army as a sort of supernatural being. It is interesting to re-read George W. Steeven's chapter on Lord Kitchener, in his "With Kitchener in Khartoum" (New York. Dodd, Mead & Co., 1899), to note with what superlatives his eulogy is phrased. Steevens, of the London Daily Mail, was one of the most brilliant of modern English journalists, and his estimate of a man should not ordinarily fall too high or low of the mark. We may believe, then, that we are come near to looking at the real Kitchener in his pen portrait from Steevens' book:

Major-General Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener is forty-eight years old by the book; but that is irrelevant. He stands several inches over six feet, straight as a lance, and looks out imperiously above most men's heads; his motions are deliberate and strong; slender, but firmly knit, he seems built for tireless, steel-wire endurance, rather than for power and agility; that is almost irrelevant. Steady, passionless eyes, shaded by decisive brows; brick-red, rather full cheeks; a long moustache, beneath which you divine an immovable mouth—his face is harsh and neither appeals for affection nor stirs dislike. All this is irrelevant, too; neither age, nor figure, nor face, nor any accident of person have any bearing on the essential Sirdar.

You could imagine the character just the same as if all the externals were different. He has no age but the prime of life, no body but one to carry his mind, no face but one to keep his brain behind. The brain and the will are the essence and the whole of the man—a brain and a will so perfect in their workings that, in the face of extremest difficulty they have never seemed to know what struggle is.

You can not imagine the Sirdar otherwise than as seeing the right thing to do and doing it. His precision is so inhumanly unerring, he is more like a machine than a man. You feel that he ought to be patented and shown with pride at the Paris International Exhibition. British Empire: Exhibit No. 1, hors concours, the Sudan Machine.

The man has disappeared. The man Herbert Kitchener owns the affection of private friends in England and of old comrades of fifteen years standing for the rest of the world there is no man Herbert Kitchener, but only the Sirdar, neither asking affection or giving it. His officers and men are wheels in the machine; he feeds them enough to make them efficient, and works them as mercilessly as he works himself. He will have no married officers in the army —marriage interferes with work. Any officer who breaks down from the climate goes on sick leave once; next time he goes, and the Egyptian Army bears him on its strength no more. Asked once why he did not let his officers come down to Cairo during the season he replied, "If it were to go home, where they would get fit, and I could get more work out of them, I would. But why should I let them go down to Cairo?" It is unamiable, but it is war, and it has a severe magnificence. And if you suppose, therefore, that the Sirdar is unpopular, he is not. No General is unpopular who always beats the enemy. When the columns move out of camp in the evening to march all night through the dark, they know not wither, and fight at dawn with an enemy they have never seen, every man goes forth with a tranquil mind. He may personally come back and he may not; but about the general result there is not a doubt. You bet your boots the Sirdar knows; he wouldn't fight if he weren't going to win. Other generals have been better loved; none was ever better trusted.

So far as Egypt is concerned, he is the man of destiny — the man who has been preparing himself sixteen years for one great purpose. For Anglo-Egypt he is the Mahdi, the expected: the man who has sifted experience and corrected error; who has worked at small things and waited for great; marble to sit still and fire to smite; steadfast, cold and inflexible, the man who has cut out human heart and made himself a machine to retake Khartoum.

Lord Kitchener is sixteen years older now and it may be supposed that his ambition, which Steevens has hinted was the back-bone of his never-fail" efficiency, of the old days, will not be as keen an inspiration as before. Still he has already fulfilled one prophesy of 1898, for Steevens writes: "There are some who nurse a desperate hope that he may some day be appointed manager of the War Office. He would be a splendid manager." And that is just what he is at present. The Hartford Times comments briefly upon the man's career, and upon the part that he is likely to play in the present war:

In his two best known campaigns Kitchener has shown a tremendous capacity for arrangement; a genius for the utilization of men and munitions. Seemingly inspired at times in his plans of campaign and ruthless in the accomplishment of his purposes, Kitchener, although never tested in a really great war, undoubtedly holds place in many military minds as the ablest soldier of Europe. He is 64 now and old as field commanders go, but if physical decay or loss of mental alacrity has made itself felt in him it has given no outward sign. As the administrator of the English Army he has a difficult task. The fine forces of the Empire are not generally credited with the professional skill of their continental neighbours, the Territorials are an unknown quantity, and while the Boers made plain the lesson that men on horses move faster than men on foot, and that modern cannon with greater rapidity, range, and accuracy than venerated armament of an earlier date, there is some ground that fear that the War Office may not have maintained the efficiency it knew just after 1900.

But in the balance of international conflict a master mind may outweigh many physical defects. Of what value was the mitrailleuse, whwich Bazaine did not know how to use, against the infantry which Moltke did know how to use.

In view of these comments upon the personality of England's leader on the field of battle, it is interesting to run over Lord Kitchener's last word to the men of the English expeditionary forces. Each British soldier now on the continent carries in his knapsack a pamphlet signed by Field Marshal Earl Kitchener advising him how to conduct himself. The text of the pamphlet is as follows:

You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common enemy.

You have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy and your patience.

Remember that the honour of the British Army depends upon your individual conduct.

It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle.

The operations in which you will be engaged will, for the most part, take place in a friendly country, and you can do our own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium in the true character of a British soldier by being invariably courteous, considerate and kind.

Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property, and always look upon rioting as a disgraceful act.

You are sure to be met with a welcome, and to be trusted. Your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust.

In this new experience you may find temptation both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations, and while treating all women with perfect courtesy you should avoid any intimacy.

Do your duty bravely. Fear God and honour the King.

MAY PROSECUTE THE MAGISTRATE

Ald. Johnston brought to light the fact, at last night's Board of Works meeting that Magistrate Dumble had dumped some plaster and other refuse in a drain on Edinburgh Street. It was decided to notify the party to remove the stuff at once from the street, and if he failed to do so, that legal action would be taken by the City to have him remove it.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS CARDS

FOR ADOPTION

ADOPTION — WANTED SOMEONE TO adopt baby boy, 18 months old. Apply Box 898, Examiner Office 6d-76-895

NOTICE

WILL ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY claim against the estate of the late R. E. Wood please file their claims at once with Messrs. Wood and Wearing 435 George St, Peterborough. 1d-77-896

BUSINESS CHANCES

PIGEONS PAY DOLLARS— WHERE chickens pay cents; small capital needed; small space required; always panned up; ready markets; send for May issue of our Journal; fully explained there; price ten cents. Reliable Squab Journal, Vermillion, Mo.

WANTED

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER. Apply 563 Bethune Street 3d-75-863

WANTED—POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of book-keeping. Apply Box 799, Examiner Office. 1d-72-799

WANTED—ONE BOARDER, LADY OR gentleman. Central. All conveniences. Apply Examiner for address. 3d-76-861

GENTLEMAN WANTS NICE ROOM IN private family. With or without board. Must have conveniences and 'Phone. Apply to Box 877, Examiner Office. 3d-76-877

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HEATER, WITH oven. Apply 495 Patterson. 3d-76-852

TEAM FOR SALE — GOOD HEAVY WORK Team. Apply Saturday to J. C. Godfrey, Downey's Corners. 3d-77-1w-898

FOR SALE — CHEAP, 2 OR 3 HEATERS, also some Household Furniture, including beds. Apply 246 McDonnel. 3d-76-885

FOR SALE—ONE PARLOUR COOKER IN good condition, and one Baby Carriage. Apply afternoons and evenings to Friday evening, 272 Thomas St. 3d-75-861

FOR SALE — LIMITED QUANTITY OF Hardwood. Special price while it lasts. 'Phone 62. Peterborough Canoe Co. 3d-4.s.t.-71-787

FOR SALE—HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE good as new, for sale cheap. Apply 583 Water St. 2d-77-897

FOR SALE — $150.00 PERFECTION TWO-cylinder, 8 horse power Marine Engine. Reverse gear on extended aluminium crank case. New. Box 879. Examiner. 3d-76-879

TO RENT

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Apply 64 Hunter St.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN GOOD locality. Apply 379 Park St 3d-76-890

TO LET — 264 WESCOTT. 8-ROOMED House. Apply to 214 Wescott Street. 3d-76-876

FLAT TO RENT, STEAM HEATED. UNfurnished. Apply 299 George Street. 2d-76-857

TO RENT—A NICE APARTMENT, FIVE rooms. All heated, gas stove, kitchen cabinet, clothes closets and nice entrance. Box 871, Examiner. 12d-76-871

HOUSE TO LET—ALL MODERATE conveniences, garage in rear. Apply on premises, 591 Gilmour Street. 3d-77-891

TO RENT—9-ROOMED HOUSE ALL CONveniences. Hardwood floors. Conveniently situated. Warm. Rent moderate. Apply 340 Reid St., Corner Simcoe St. 56d-75-867

TO RENT—493 GILMOUR STREET. ALL modern conveniences. Hot water heating. Possession given at once. Apply D. C. Dawe, 479 Gilmour Street. 'Phone 524. dtf 69 721

TO RENT—NOVEMBER 1st. BRICK cottage, with sewer, City water, electric light, furnace, large cellar 40x25, 10 minutes walk from post office, Apply T. H. Glover. 367 Mark St. 3d-77-890

TO RENT—FURNISHED, WARM, COMfortable House on George Street, with all conveniences. Terms moderate. Apply at Examiner Office 3d-75-864

A FLAT TO LET, LUNDY BLOCK. All modern improvements, with heat, hot and cold water. Apply J. J. Lundy, 96 Hunter St. dtf-123-5526

TO RENT—GOOD CORNER STORE for Farm and City trade. Apply to 183 Antrim St. City.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 283 STEWART ST. Desirably situated. Also House, No. 247 Wolfe St. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply 447 George St.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES, 139 AND 143 Rubidge Street. Ten rooms and bathroom. Near C.G.E. Rent, $11.00. See John Bell, 451 Water Street 'Phone 1281. dtf

TO RENT—SHOP, LARGE AND COMmodious Store, No. 370 Water St. 20 by 150 ft. Two floors. Immediately opposite Bank of Montreal. Vacant 1st November. Apply Mrs. W. H. Meldrum, 52 McDonnel St., City 6d-74-846

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 358 AYLMER Street. Suitable for Boarding House. Modern conveniences. Possession immediately. Apply 437 George Street. dtf

TO RENT - ONE STORE IN GRAND Opera House Block. Steam heating. Immediate possession: Also good Show-Room upstairs, 25 ft. by 50 ft. Hardwood floors, elevator. Immediate possession. Apply J. J. Turner & Sons. dtf-52-9060

FOR SALE

THREE Good Driving Mares, City broke, Ladies can drive them.

Two Top Buggies, Auto Seats.

One Auto Seat, runabout.

Four New Cutters, latest style.

One Set of Pleasure Sleighs, 2 seats.

1 Set of Commercial Sleighs, 4 seats.

Four Sets of Single Harness.

Two Sets of Double Harness.

These are all good as new and will be sold at a bargain.

Apply to FRED WEHDALE, 'Phone No. 11. Lakefield 2d-tue-75

BOARD WANTED

LADY REQUIRES COMFORTABLE BOARD and lodgings. Central. Apply Box 897, Examiner Office. 3d-76-897

LOST

LOST—UMBRELLA, WITH SILVER HANdle, at Central or Victoria Parks on Saturday afternoon. Finder please leave at Examiner Office.

LOST—HALTER, AT THE MUNROE House on Saturday night. Finder please leave at Examiner Office. 3d-77-889

FOUND

FOUND—A NICKELLED WATCH AND Fob, with Elgin Movement. Owner can have same by applying at Examiner Office and paying finder for ad. 3d-77-893

FOUND—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, NEAR S. A. Barracks a cuff button with initials S. C. L. Owner may have same on applying at this office.

STRAYED

NOTICE—STRAYED, ON OR ABOUT August the 10th, on the premises, lot 5, Concession 13 of Harvey, 4 head of cattle, rising 3 years, 2 heifers and 2 steers. Owner can have same by proving property paying expenses and take them away. Wm. McGuire, Lakehurst P. O. 2d-77-894

ADVERTISE IN THE EXAMINER

AUTO LIVERY

AUTO LIVERY — AUTOMOBILES TO Rent. Good autos, equipped with electric lights and shock absorbers. Careful chauffeurs. C. R. Banks. 'Phones 663 and 1031.

BOARDING HOUSES

MONTREAL HOUSE — TEMPERANCE House; Boarding House, Lunch Room, and Soft Drinks. Reasonable board by the week. 282 Aylmer St., 234 King St. James Head, Proprietor.

GUN REPAIRING

GUN REPAIRING—GUNS OF ALL MAKES repaired promptly. C. R. Banks, 234 George Street. 2bd-197-2050

MUSIC

PETERBOROUGH CONSERVATORY OF Music will open for season Tuesday, September 1st (to-day.)

SOLO CORNET TEACHER GIVES LESsons in transposing and good tone for solo cornet. Apply T. G. Knipper 559 George Street. 6d-77

PETERBOROUGH CONSERVATORY OF Music—Rupert Gliddon, Musical Director, 10th Year. A staff of 20 Resident and Visiting Teachers. Subjects taught, Piano, Vocal, Violin and other Stringed Instruments, Wind Instruments, Musical Theory, Social and Fancy Dancing. Corner of Hunter and Rubidge Streets. 'Phone 255.

HELP WANTED—Female

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO WASHING. Apply immediately 88 Olive Ave. 3d-75-859

WANTED — EXPERIENCED WAITRESS for out of town. Apply by 'Phone to White House—before 6.30 p.m. 3d-76-873

WANTED-A GOOD MAID, MUST SLEEP at home. Apply to 272 Hunter Street. 3d-77-899

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT middle aged woman preferred. Apply 593 Weller St. 2d-77-901

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GENeral servant. Apply in evenings to Mrs. J. F. Harvey 139 Hunter St. East. 3d-77-900

WANTED — GIRL OR MIDDLE AGED Woman to do housework. Small family and a good opportunity for any woman out of work to get a good home for the winter. No washing. Apply Box 870, Examiner Office. 3d-76-1w-40-872

HELP WANTED—MALE

RAILROAD FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, $120. Experience unnecessary. Send age, postage. Railway, Care Examiner. 16d-77-896

WANTED—TWO MEN TO TRAVEL AND appoint agents. Salary and expenses. Experience unnecessary. Position good for $200 monthly to hustlers. Box 236, Niagara Falls, Ont. 6d-76-856

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED, AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay us after we secure you position. American Automobile Institute. Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—AT ONCE BY A MARRIED man with good references as to honesty, industry and sobriety, a position on a farm for next twelve months. Address Mr. S.D. Kelly, 386½ Water St. Peterboro 2d-77-902

AGENTS WANTED

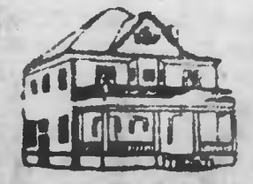
WANTED — AGENTS. TWO MEN OR Women. $2.00 per day. 296 Stewart St. 3d-75-868

$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley-Garretson, Desk Q, Brantford, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. WE have specialty selling at sight to automobile owners. Big profits. Investigate immediately. Clyde Specialty Co., 53 River St., Verdun, Que

OTHERS RECEIVE $15 TO $65 WEEKLY! WHY NOT YOU? Write immediately for full particulars, sample, picture, literature, etc. Experience unnecessary. Enclose 10c to cover cost. Clifford C. Mitchell, P. O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. dtf-11-6524

ALBERT HOPE
Builder and Contractor



Plans and Office Fittings a Specialty
Plans and Specifications Prepared
704 George St. Peterborough

REAL ESTATE

3 large rooms to let, Brock Street, $7.00.

2 rooms with use of kitchen stove to let, on Mark St. $7.

12 acres, new brick dwelling with suitable outbuildings, within 1 mile of the city, for sale at the right price.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

R. J. KIDD
'Phone 672 274 Water St.

TYPEWRITING

PETERBOROUGH TYPEWRITER CO. — Typewriter and office supplies of every description. Typewriter repairs. 'Phone 666.

HAIR STORE

HAIR GOODS
Braids and Switches are necessary in the new style of Hairdressing. Bring your combings to us and see what artistic false hair we can make. Highest Class Workmanship Guaranteed. Mrs BYERS, 424 George Street.

PIANOS AND MUSIC

W. L. TAYOR — DEALER IN HIGH-Grade Pianos and Real Estate. 298 Water Street. 'Phone 1402.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A LARGE FRAME HOUSE, large garden, will be sold on monthly payments of $10 per month. Price $1000.00. Apply to J. A. Gibbs, 174½ Charlotte Street. 'Phone 72.

SOCIETIES

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR CARE of Neglected and Ill-Treated Children. Incorporated by Act of Legislature. Information required. Informant's name kept Strictly Private. Children for adoption. Geo. Cochrane, Agent and Assistant Secretary.

PATENTS

HERBERT J. S. DENNISON, REGISTERed Attorney, 19 King Street West, Toronto. Patents, Trade Marks, Designs, Copyrights, protected everywhere. Eighteen years' experience. Write for booklet. dtf 96

TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS & DESIGNS
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STANLEY LIGHTFOOT
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LUMSDEN BLDG. (CR. ADELAIDE & VICTORIA STS.) TORONTO.
NEW BOOKLET OF COMPLETE INFORMATION FREE
INVENTION THIS PAPER M. 3713

FOR SALE

On easy terms, two new modern brick houses, west of Park St., near car line. Price $1600 each. To get further particulars on this snap, see

W. J. KOSTER
899 Gilmour St. 'Phone 1344

$7000 for $4500

Let us show you these:—

Entirely modern house, hot water heating, laundry tubs, hardwood floors up stairs and down, mantel, brick garage, large lot, for sale at..... $4500.00

This is one of the best built houses in the City and is a bargain at the price.

Entirely modern two story brick house for sale this month.. $2000.00

8 modern houses to rent at $9.00 per month. Others ranging in price from $9.00 to $20.00 per month.

For information call at 140 Simcoe Street

H. J. McCannan & Co.
Office 'Phone 749
House 'Phone 772

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

100 Acres of Land
Slightly rolling and well fenced and watered by two springs; comfortable buildings, house, stable, barn and drive shed; situated one mile from Church, blacksmith shop and general store, seven miles from Peterborough; will sell or exchange for park lot or city property. $2100.00

9 Acres good Garden Land
Situated near Normal School, north of City, no buildings, will sell or exchange for good dwelling, with all improvements.

12 Acres Choice Land
Good brick house and frame stable; land in a good state of cultivation.

75 Acres Choice Land
Good brick house and frame stables; adjoining a village; suitable for a retired farmer.

Farms to rent; houses to rent and houses for sale on easy terms of payment.

For full particulars apply to

J. T. O'Connell & Co.
136 HUNTER STREET
Office Open Evenings 'Phone 376

Newer FALL MILLINERY That Meets Every Requirement for Good Taste in Dress

IN OUR MILLINERY PARLORS we are at present showing many new and exquisite models—clever ideas that are master thoughts of renowned designers, put into practical use by our own expert Milliners—the only difference from the originals being in the price, and this is considerable.

The most critical person can be suited with comparitive ease; just look around for a few minutes and you will find a model—several in fact—that is really becoming to your own style of beauty.

A visit to this Department at the present time will, we are sure, prove of unbounded interest; this week we are making a Special Display of medium priced models; come in and see them, it will be a case of "Love at First Sight."

NOTION SALE ALL THIS WEEK

STORE OPENS 8.15 — The GRESSMAN Company Limited — THE STORE OF SUPERIOR SERVICE — STORE CLOSES 6.00

Dispute Over Telegraph Wires

At the Board of Works meeting last night Mayor Buller drew the attention of the committee to the fact that the G.N.W. telegraph lines had been moved from Charlotte Street to Simcoe Street instead of to King Street as the Council wished. He explained that when in conversation with the managers of the company he had told him that it was the city's wish to have the company move the wires to King Street instead of Simcoe Street. But the manager had gone ahead and got permission from the Bell Telephone to put their wires on the Bell 'Phone's poles on Simcoe Street. The placing of the wires had already been completed. On the motion of Mayor Buller and Ald. Green, the matter was referred to the City Solicitor for a report to see if the Bell Telephone Co. have any right to allow the Telegraph Co. its wires on their poles without first getting the consent of the city. The solicitor will also look into the matter as to whether the city cannot compel the company to put their line on King Street.

MEDITATIONS OF A "NOBODY"

There is exhilaration in the distinction of being a celebrated Nobody, going about the world mingling with noted people, and yet escaping being in real celebrity. The age-old craving for liberty is felt again in this enlightened time, mingling among men who are eminent, famous or notorious.

Many real celebrities and notables are prisoners in the manner portrayed by the novelist who tells us of Lady Vere de Vaux or the Countess de Luxe, the wealthy heiress or social queen, craving the freedom of pastoral life, amidst the luxurious but prison walls of the castle, chateaux or an American summer castle at Newport. The eyes of the [illegible] with a "last rose of summer" see visions of happiness in running to settle for real life. Every one has its problems. At some time or other during our existence we seriously suggest our solvent for all evils and begin philosophizing at resort hotels, where we have not the wealth to tarry long.

This is real philosophy, only observation. It is written on embossed hotel paper, and here are the notes: Got up early; found the blond-haired porter arranging the rocking chairs in military array on the solid cement verandah. Late last night I saw them all sawing in the wind and rain to the rhythm of the breakers; in the farthest corner sat a young man muttering, "I am as broke as the breakers," as he thought of that last game. He looked in at the ball room and saw Her dancing the red pepper tango in the embrace of a rival as the orchestra rattled out the ragtime. Fond mammas, fat and lean, looked on. Little girl under 10 with long hair danced with little fat boys with linen collars, and the front, back and side stepping continued until the cornetist turned bugler and sounded the reveille. The be-diamoned ladies at the card tables yawned as the little groups broke up one by one. Before retiring they tripped over to the water tank as 'twere a purling brook. The costumes and toilets that had taken hours and thousands of dollars' original investment to prepare had flashed in butterfly brilliance in the soft light of the "lounge." In America there must be a show room for costumes in well-regulated resort hotels as well as sample rooms for the drummer.—

FIVE FIRES AND $60 LOSS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPT.

The fire loss in Peterborough for September as recorded by the Fire Department, totals $60 for five fires. The figures for Sept., 1913, were 13 fires and $100 damage.

CITY AND THE STREET RAILWAY CO. AT LOGGERHEADS

Board of Works Does Not Like the Way the Company Has Acted in the Past and May Refuse Request

A QUESTION OF POWER

As a result of what it feels have been repeated attempts on the part of the Street Railway Company to inconvenience the City, the Board of Works adopted last night a definite policy of antagonism to the Peterborough Radial Railway Co. The Board was unanimous in declaring that while the city had always dealt liberally with the company, the company on every occasion appeared unwilling to co-operate with the municipality.

Mayor Buller said that as the Company would not accept amicable offers from the city, the city were in a position to make it very disagreeable for the company. While it had always been the city's wish to remain on good terms the company itself has made this impossible, and if the city undertook to light the company, the latter would begin to see that the thing worked both ways. Ald. Johnston also expressed the opinion that the city was now in a position to dictate to, rather than be dictated to, by the company.

The last evidence that the city had of the company's attitude was, said Ald. Duncan, when the company was getting ready to put in two iron poles on George Street near the C.P.R. station. The company wanted to charge the city $25 apiece for the iron poles, which were only worth about half that price. When the city refused to pay it the Street Railway Company carted away the poles and said they would proceed to instal wooden ones. So, to protect the interests of the ratepayers in the vicinity the city was forced to allow the poles to be put in and pay for them. But, said Mayor Buller, that $50 would be charged up to the company in some other transaction.

Mr. W. H. Munro appeared before the Board last night and asked to be allowed to put poles on certain streets to feed the Street Railway Company's lines with power. Instead of granting his request as they claim they have done on every occasion in the past, the Board referred it to the City Solicitor to see if they could not stop the poles being put up, and also to see if, even if the company could go ahead with the poles, the city could not stop them putting power wires on them. If the Board receives a favourable report from the City Solicitor the indication was that they would refuse the request and that the Radial Railway Company may be crippled for want of power. Or else they may be forced to buy power from the city.

RUGBY GAME SUGGESTED

As another feature for the big Athletic Meet on Thanksgiving Day it has been suggested that there should be a Rugby game between the married and single men. The Benedicts are ready with a line-up already mapped out and it is up to the single men to get busy. It would be a splendid addition to what is already a noteworthy programme of sports.

COMMANDING CANADA'S HIGHLAND BRIGADE.— Colonel R. E. W. Turner, V.C., of Quebec, who commands the Highlanders (4 regiments) of the first Canadian expeditionary force to Europe. Colonel Turner is probably the most distinguished Canadian soldier to go with the contingent, though he is not a regular, but an officer of the volunteer militia. He wears the coveted Victoria Cross as well as the Distinguished Service medal for his work with the Canadian contingent in South Africa. He also wears the King Edward, the Seventh Coronation Medal and long service medals. It is predicted that the Canadian Highland Brigade, with such an experienced officer in command, will soon earn the complete confidence of Lord Kitchener and be early placed on the battle front with the flower of the British army.

WAR NEWS CONTINUED

(Continued from Page 1.)

PARIS, October 1.—Although it described the general situation as unchanged, the official war office statement made public at three o'clock this afternoon, declared that the French advances north of the Somme and in the Woevre region continue.

ANOTHER CASUALTY LIST

BERLIN, Germany, October 1.—The 38th casualty list published to-day, contains a list of 8,000 names, including three major generals, one killed and two wounded.

WILL HOLD CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Sir Edward Grey and Ambassador Page are scheduled to discuss at London to-day or to-morrow questions arising from Great Britain's decision to seize American conditional contraband cargoes bound for neutral points. This was learned officially here to-day.

FOUR GIGANTIC BATTLES

VIENNA, via Rome, October 1.—Four gigantic battles and two fort borbardments, involving fully six million men of the Russian, German and Austrian armies are in progress in the eastern theatre of war to-day. As no point has there been any decisive result, and it will be several days before the fighting reaches a crisis.

ANTWERP, via The Hague, October 1.—The Germans continue their bombardment of the outer line of the Antwerp forts. Aviators who returned to-day from reconnoitering over the German lines, report that companies of engineers are apparently constructing concrete bases at a number of points. These, it is believed, will be used to mount the large siege guns which are now being rushed westward from Liege, and drawn by traction engines. The war office this morning issued the following statement, reviewing the situation,—"The German bombardment of the first line of forts continued throughout Wednesday; the Germans had the range but their shells had little effect other than slightly chipping the concrete at a number of points. It is not believed that it will be possible for the Germans to make a single breach in the Antwerp fortifications." It is also stated the Belgians are slowly retiring from the Termonde district.

CASE IS PROCEEDING

Mrs. Leavis and W. Nelson Charged With Keeping Disorderly House At 221 Brock Street

The case of Mrs. Leavis and Wm. Nelson, who were remanded some days ago on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at 221 Brock street, was commenced at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a closed court. Alice Butcher, originally from Toronto, Margaret Tucker of Newfoundland, and Mrs. Bertha Green, of Toronto, alleged inmates of the house appeared as witnesses.

As stated previously the house in question has been under police surveillance for several years, but as the property belonged to Mrs. Leavis, considerable difficulty had to be overcome before access to the house could be obtained. At length, however, Adjutant McElhenny got hold of one of the girls and brought her to Chief Thompson who got a statement. The girl having been detained by the police, Nelson came and asked for her, and on the evidence of the statement the police arrested him. Subsequently on visiting the house, officers discovered quantities of morphine and other drugs, and the two other girls were ultimately detained. The case was brought up a week ago and adjourned owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Leavis.

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Leavis, pale, wan, wasted almost to a shadow, and showing visibly the effects of drugs, walked weakly into the court room supported by Mrs. McElhenny, and pleaded not guilty to the charge. Nelson made a similar plea from the prisoner's box. Mr. Widdifield, of Gordon and Widdifield, appeared for the defence.

Alice Butcher, the first witness, stated that she became acquainted with Mrs. Leavis through another girl, and visited that woman several times. Mrs. Leavis, she said, introduced young men visitors to her in the house. Referring to the result of it all witness stated that she gave Mrs. Leavis money, but none to Nelson.

Mrs. Green, the next witness, said she became acquainted with Mrs. Leavis through Mr. Nelson who introduced her for the purpose of helping in the house. The balance of her evidence was to the same effect as that of the previous witness.

Margaret Tucker, the third witness, gave evidence along the same lines. She became acquainted with Mrs. Leavis through a Mrs. Guy. Here the case was adjourned till this afternoon.

Continuing shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, a resident of the vicinity, who was called as a witness, stated that the house was noted for ill-fame. He, himself, had seen people going in and out of the house in such numbers and at such times as to cause remarks.

Another woman, "Fevvie" Butcher, also admitted having [illegible] house. She [illegible] Mrs. Leavis [illegible] ers are [illegible] son to go up town and get [illegible] y march [illegible] od heads" for money was [illegible] ey are gi[illegible] needed more morphine.

The case [illegible] ot supper, [illegible] of hours.

Ministe[illegible] Club

To the Edito[illegible] miner.

Sir,—The Bra[illegible] poring ov[illegible] formed last night, I [illegible] ...ssions, ...per, and the names of two ministers of God appear. It is good to know that God approves of war. Now the force of so-called civilization has spent itself, and we are coming back to the brutal facts of life, before people began writing and preaching what I learned at Sunday School. So it is all over. Well, we all thought so for some time.

Yours truly,
R. Snoggs.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN

The meeting of the Poultry Association to-night promises to be of more than usual interest. Some splendid slides have been secured and an illustrated lecture will be given on the general features of the poultry industry, with special attention being paid to the marketing of poultry products. The meeting will be held in the Association's Hall and members are urged to attend and to bring their friends. Everyone will be cordially welcomed.

OTHERS AFTER THE POSITION

It is stated about town that while G. W. Hatton has been regularly recommended for the position of County Crown Attorney, several other lawyers are presenting certain claims for the appointment. S. T. Medd and R. Ruddy are generally mentioned as being applicants. While Mr. Hatton has been supported by a large section of the prominent Conservatives of this section, it is understood that he will have opposition probably from the direction mentioned above.

SCRAPS OF WAR NEWS

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30—The Moscow Barbers Guild has offered to shave and cut hair of wounded soldiers free of charge. At Vilna 1,500 coiffeurs offered their services for transport of the wounded.

YOUNG MEN'S HATS

We have just received a Fresh Stock of the popular styles in Young Men's Hats, including the contrast band, dish brim, new crease features, etc. See our stock.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 736

$97.50 From Patriotic Fund

[illegible] given by all Englishmen just arrived here after [illegible] those historic events.

"I am an engineer," he [illegible] with a friend of the [illegible] had a business in Lemberg [illegible] got molested in any way [illegible] a week before the arrival o[illegible] sians, when we were [illegible] for by the Austrian pol[illegible] under arrest and conveyed [illegible] Simultaneously all our m[illegible] confiscated.

"We were kept in cells fo[illegible] five days during which ti[illegible] lutely no food was given to [illegible] tunately we received a smal[illegible] of drinking water each day [illegible] "hunger strike" would have [illegible] consists as any undergone h[illegible]

DUTCH BULBS

choice supply just arrived.

Hyacinths
Tulips
Narcissus
Daffodils,
etc.

Named varieties in all colours suitable for Forcing or Bedding

We invite you to call and look over our Stock

Peterboro' Floral Co.
(Successors to F. Mason)
2 Stores—[illegible] GEORGE STREET [illegible] WATER STREET
Telephones—1306, Evenings 1647

South End Family In a Mix-up

That a thing, either abstract or concrete, effects individual minds in a different way is a well known phenomenon. This morning a South End lady and her mother-in-law gave their versions of the case when in the Police Court the former charged the latter with assault.

The young woman said that when she went to her mother-in-law's house to enquire for her husband, she was greeted with a blow upon the head with a broom. The older lady, however, stated that she had a baby in her arms and not a broom, and that furthermore her daughter-in-law knocked her down and kicked her. Can it be wondered that a magistrate is sometimes in a quandary.

His Worship allowed the case to stand over and exhorted the parties to live as became their relationship.

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

It should be cleaned and oiled once a year. Many dead watches are allowed to go without cleaning and oiling, and the result is the oil is entirely dried up, the pivots become cut and rusted so badly that it costs nearly as much as a new movement to put it in proper condition again. The old saying "A stitch in time saves nine" holds good.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Street
Next Turnbull's.

Industrial Night School Re-Opens for Fall Term

OCTOBER 5th —— DECEMBER [illegible]

Under Joint Administration of Industrial Committee and Board of Education

Instruction on the Following Subjects will be Provided:

Mathematics	Dressmaking
Electricity	Domestic Science
Drafting	Millinery

Registration for above Classes will take place in Old Collegiate, Murray Street, between hours of 7.30 and 9.30 p.m., October 1st and 2nd, 1914.

A Fee of $2.00 returnable, if student makes 90% of attendances, will be charged.

For further particulars apply to Principal on above mentioned dates.

V. EASTWOOD, Chairman of Industrial Committee
A. F. HAGERMAN, Principal

Giving Up The Millinery Business

Mrs. W. B. Armstrong of the Peterborough Millinery Parlours, 435 George Street is giving up the Millinery Business and Announces the Sale of her Entire Stock of Hats, Bonnets, Feathers and Millinery Trimmings At and Below Cost. Ladies will please note this fact.

45c Worth Of Palm Olive Soap FREE

How did you like the Palmolive Samples which you received a few days ago?

We are headquarters for these High-grade Toilet Specialties, and can with pleasure recommend them to you.

For a limited time only, we are giving with each Jar of Palm Olive Cream at 50c

3 Cakes of Palm Olive Soap Free

These large cakes retail at 45c

See these goods on display in our South Window.

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE

351 George St. 'Phone 527

KERR LAKE CROWN RESERV

Recent discovery of eight ... veins on Kerr Lake carrying hi... silver values means long life for ... company and greatly increased ... prices marketwise. Crown Reserv... will share in this prosperity an... should advance proportionately.

Write us for information on thes... properties.

Chas. A. Stoneham & Co.
(Established 1903)

23 Mellinda St., Toronto, Ontario.
'Phone M. 2560.

Main Office, 41 Broad Street, New York City.

See Us And See Better

Do You Realize That Your EYES

Are the most delicate organ of the body and the most easily injured? Therefore when your eyes require attention of any kind you should use great care and judgement as to whom you consult.

Dr. Tait of the Tait Optical Co. has a reputation for ability in treating eye defects that covers a large area. His experience, both in this country and abroad, and the unexcelled facilities and equipment of his establishment make the Tait Optical Co. the safest and most reliable place to have your eyes examined and glasses fitted.

TAIT OPTICAL CO.
Exclusive Opticians
410 George St.
THE GATEWAY TO PERFECT VISION

Office Supplies
Account Books
Office Files
Stationery
Newspapers
—Etc., Etc.—

CUBITT'S NEW BOOKSTORE
... W. H. Hamilton's Grocery
... SIMCOL STREET

FRESH CANDIES
EVERY DAY AT THE
Marathon Candy Works

We are always glad to have people come in and look around to see what fine goods are manufactured by us on the premises.

Try Our Toffee — buttery and good — and other Home-Made Candies

Chocolates — in great variety — Lowney's Fry's, Cowan's and others equally good

ICE CREAM and ICE CREAM SUNDAES

331 George St. Next to Bank of Nova Scotia

IRONING DAY DRUDGERY

abolished by sending your Washing and Ironing to The Peterborough Laundry.

Send your Sheets, Table Cloths, Pillow Cases, etc., to be done up at little cost

The PETERBOROUGH STEAM LAUNDRY
... 'Phone 66

... points. The general situation re... satisfactory."

The British war information ... reau made it known yesterday ... Indian troops were landed in Fr... last Friday.

All unofficial reports agree ... the army of Gen. Von Kluk is al... retreating in the region north of ... Somme, and that the long-predi... backward movement of the Ger... right wing is at last taking def... shape. The belief obtains that ... will retreat through the south ... corner of Belgium, and the ... through the Duchy of Luxemb... Strong reinforcements have come ... to the aid of the allied left and ...

PIERCE—HESLOP.

St. Paul's Catholic church, Lakefield, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Sept. 30, when Miss Mary Heslop was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. John Pierce of Adgala, Ont., by the Rev. Father Meagher. The matron of honour was Mrs. Ambrose Coughlin, while Mr. Ambrose Coughlin supported the groom. After the ceremony was performed the happy couple left on the G.T.R. evening train for Rochester, Niagara and Buffalo. They will also visit friends in Toronto before they return to their home in Athbone, Ont.

BOND—SHERRY.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at St. John's church this morning, between Eleanor Gwendolyn, daughter of Mr. G. J. Sherry of McDonald Street, and J. Percy Bond, of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Canon Davidson.

The bride, who was given away by her father and unattended, was becomingly attired in a travelling suit of navy blue. The wedding march was played by Mr. Devey, and immediately after the ceremony the chimes were rung. Immediate friends only were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Bond left on the morning train for New York, and on their return will reside in this city.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The friends of Mr. J. D. Tully will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from a recent serious illness.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duffus, whose marriage took place last week, have returned home after a trip to Hamilton, Toronto and other points.

Mrs. Davidson and Miss Margaret, Water Street, who have been spending the past three months in North Dakota and Vancouver, have returned home.

Mr. W. W. Shearer, Charlotte Street, is in the Nicholls Hospital, where it is expected he will undergo an operation in a few days. His friends will be pleased to hear of his speedy recovery after it takes place.

VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics for last month and September, 1913, are:

	1914	1913
Births	37	22
Marriages	21	20
Deaths	28	34

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK

Boy's Watch and Chain ... $1.35
Genuine Waltham Watch $3.00
Fine Alarm Clock for ... 95c
8-Day Kitchen Clock ... $2.75
Fine Casserole ... $1.95
Silver Pickle Caster ... $1.75
Pearl Handled Butter Knife and Pickle Fork for ... 85c
Cut Prices on All Rings
1847 Rodgers Knives, Forks and Spoons at Special Prices.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEO. ST.
Next to Warne Drug Co.

CITY AND GENERAL

PROBABILITIES.

Light winds, fine and moderately warm to-day and on Friday.

REPAIRING BRIDGE.

The Quaker Oats Company are repairing the bridge over which passes the G.T.R. track into the plant.

DELAYED 20 MINUTES.

The Belleville G.T.R. local was delayed 30 minutes at Stirling this morning owing to a mishap to the engine.

MOTORISTS.

When anything goes wrong with your car bring it in to The White Rose Garage; careful attention; all work absolutely guaranteed. 'Phone 116. 29d-S3

NAME OMITTED.

In the list of members of the Rifle Club, published in last evening's Examiner, the name of Mr. E. Norman was omitted.

MANTELS AND FIRE PLACES.

Contractors and others building houses can secure the best value in the Market in Wood Mantels, Fire Place Fittings, etc., at E. B. Clegg & Co's., 427 George Street.

CHOIR PRACTICE.

St. John's choir will practice tonight at 8 p.m. Boys at 7.30 p.m. Copies of "Judas Maccabaeus" should be brought for rehearsal.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Dr. E. A. Hammond has moved his office from 543 Water Street to 232 Brock Street, corner of Brock and Aylmer. Telephone 463. 8d-74

WANTED.

Local man with wife and four children wants any kind of work by day or hour. Apply Box 967, Examiner. 2d-76

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 595, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-t-f

PIANO, ORGAN, AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching, on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, 'phone, or write. Studio, 507 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1098. 1m-t.f.s.

ONE GAINED 38 LBS.

Mrs. George Bradshaw, Harlowe Ont. writes: "I was troubled for many years with weak, watery blood and dropsy. I had nervous headaches, dizziness, and sinking spells and was, in fact, a semi-invalid. Doctors told me my heart and kidneys were diseased and gave me up. By using 10 boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I have been cured of many of my old complaints and gained 38 pounds in weight."

PUPIL WANTED.

Herbert C... Organist and Choirmaster ... drew's Church, will be pleased to ... ept pupils in Piano, Organ, Theory ... d Vocal. Former or prospective p... s kindly call, 'phone or write to t... Studio at the J. M. Greene Music ... o., Charlotte Street, 'Phone 595. 28d-S3

FOR YOUR ... BLE.

Heinz Baked Be... with sauce, Evaporated Horse ... ish, Sweet Pickles, White O... s, Tomato Cream Soup, also Ca... ell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, ... rench Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. ... rder your potatoes from us, at ... e Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phon... 5, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. ... t.

MILITARY U... ORMS.

In many houses i... e City there are uniforms, belts, ... rifles, side arms and other equ... nt belonging to the ... These in some cases have been left by soldiers now out of the City. The equipment is urgently needed and will be called for if a card is sent to Capt. A. G. Carruthers, 138 Hunter Street.

Persons unlawfully having these articles in their possession are liable to a fine of $20.00. 6d-st-t-73

HARVEST FESTIVAL.

All Saints' church will hold the Harvest Festival service to-night at 8 o'clock, to which all are heartily invited. The service will be as follows:

Hymn 346, "Come Ye Thankful People Come"; Psalms 182. Magnificat 17; Nunc Dimittis (Simper.)

Hymn 348—"We Plough the Fields and Scatter."

Hymn 351—"The Sower Went Sowing."

Sermon—The special preacher will be the Rev. W. T. Southam, M.A., of All Saints' Church, Toronto.

Offertory Anthem—"Thy Basket and Store (Caleb Simper).

Hymn 344—"Praise, O Praise Our God and King."

Amen 138. Vesper 40.

OBITUARY

BABY TRACEY.

The death took place this morning of Margaret, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Tracey, Aylmer Street. The little one had been ailing for a few weeks past, but died very suddenly this morning. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

DAVID M. HUNTER.

At Waldumer Farm, Assiniboia, Sask., on Friday, September 25, 1914, David M. Hunter, second son of the late John Hunter. He is survived by his widow and one son, Gordon, of Assiniboia, Sask., one sister, Mrs. C. Pocock of Rochester, N.Y., and one brother, Robert H. of this city.

WM. BUCKHAM.

The death occurred suddenly last night at eleven o'clock at his late residence, lot 17, concession 4, South Monaghan, of Mrs. Buckham. The deceased was seventy-five years of age and had lived all his life in the above township. He leaves to mourn his loss, one brother, John, who has resided with him, and one sister, Mrs. Collins of Otonabee.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from the deceased's late residence to Ontario Cemetery.

Has Cochrane Made Hearst The Premier?

TORONTO, Oct. 1—The atmosphere on Parliament Hill is clearing. Hon. William Howard Hearst, K.C., the representative of Sault Ste Marie, and at present Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, will be the next Premier of the Province of Ontario, according to the information given your correspondent to-day. Mr. Hearst is said to be favoured by Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals in the Federal Cabinet, who has of late been taking very active interest in Provincial affairs and is at the same time the compromise choice among other aspirants. While Mr. Hearst is the second youngest member of the Ontario Cabinet in point of service and with but six years' experience in the Legislature, he is nevertheless regarded as the man having the greatest wielding influence upon the party.

Charged With Non-Support

At a special sitting of the police court held this afternoon, Mrs. John McDonald charged her husband with *non-support*.

The complainant stated that although her husband earned nine dollars a week and sometimes more, she never received more than three dollars a week. She kept herself and her five children by means of daily work. Defendant in defence, said his wife would not get up in the morning to prepare breakfast, nor would she make the beds.

His Worship made an order for McDonald to pay his wife $7.50 weekly.

LT.COM. FRED W. LAW

Who is in charge of the Canadian Cadets on H.M.S. Berwick, the cruiser which sank the German vessel Speedwall in the North Atlantic recently. He was formerly senior lieutenant on the Niobe. He is a Canadian by birth, educated in England.

Collar Bone Was Broken

Mr. Robt. Howden, Romaine street, met with a bad accident yesterday evening while driving about two miles the other side of Burleigh Falls, sustaining a broken collar bone and badly bruising his left arm. The horse shied at a partridge on the side of the road, throwing Mr. Howden out of the buggy.

He was brought to the city where his injuries received attention from Dr. Morgan, and he is now resting easily at his home.

LADY FRENCH CHEERS WOUNDED BRITISHERS.—Lady French, wife of the commander-in-chief of the British forces at the front, visiting wounded English soldiers at the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Tottenham. Lady French shook hands with each man and spoke a few words of encouragement. Afterwards a concert was given by several well known actresses, amongst them Miss Collier and Miss Tree, the daughter of Sir H. Beerbohm Tree.

GENERAL RUZSKY

The general commanding the Russian forces in Galicia who has gained a remarkable series of successes.

BUILDING PERMITS SHOW INCREASE

To date this year there have been 275 building permits issued, amounting in value to $440,625. This compares favourably with the same term last year, during which time there were 229 permits issued, amounting to $381,446. Last month 23 permits were given out, totalling $32,166, an increase of nearly $10,000 over September of last year, when only seventeen permits, amounting to $12,100, were issued. The indication that the City has progressed, which may be taken from these figures, is borne out in other statistics in another column of to-night's Examiner.

THE TORONTO MARKETS

Examiner Special:

TORONTO, Oct. 1.— Live stock receipts light, trade dull, prices lower all around. Handy heavy steers, $7.75 to $8. Good butcher steers, $7.60 to $7.75. Common butcher steers, $6.75 to $7. Choice heifers, $7.50 to $7.75. Spring lambs, $7.50 to $7.75. Hogs, weighed off cars, $9.15.

WAS PRESENTED WITH A LAMP

Mr. Gordon Butcher of the Examiner press room, who joined the ranks of the Benedicts yesterday, was the recipient of a very handsome reading lamp from the employees of the Examiner.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

It seems exceedingly early to talk of preparing Christmas gifts, but we have recently come across a unique idea on which we may spend a few moments at intervals from now until Christmas. This idea applies to the kodak owner, and it should therefore interest many of our readers, for the kodak is ever gaining in popularity on the farm and is a source of untold pleasure to the farm family.

Why not extend this pleasure to some far-away friends who have left the old home, by preparing books of kodak views and presenting them as Christmas gifts? We cannot think of any gift that would be more appreciated. It is a gift that we can have *fully completed* and out of the way before the Christmas rush begins, and it is also one from which we should derive a great deal of pleasure while preparing. Why not prepare such a gift for the friend who has left the old home place? We believe it would prove to be one of their most treasured possessions.

The invention of an Englishman is a machine to permit a singer to hear his own voice just as an audience hears it.

Buy That Washing Machine Here
where you will get the Right Quality at a Reasonable Price.

The 1900 Gravity Washing Machine

which we are the agents for, can't be beat. Look elsewhere if you choose, but don't buy until you look here also, and if in need of a Clothes Wringer, Wash Tub, Wash Boiler, Wringer Stand, Clothes Rack, Clothes Basket, Mop, Mop Cloths, O'Cedar Mops, O'Cedar Polish, and the many other Wash Day and House Cleaning Requisites, you will find our stock the Most Complete and our prices the most reasonable. Try us now.

"The House of Quality & Service"

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HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST

PHOTOGRAPHER MURDERED.

Montreal Citizen Is Dead and Son May Die — Man Arrested.

MONTREAL, Oct. 1. — Jules Lavergne, photographer, Ontario and St. Denis streets, was shot dead at six o'clock last night. His son, Rene, is in the General Hospital in a critical state from a bullet wound, and J. N. Lapres, 460 St. Denis street, who is alleged to have done the shooting, is in Notre Dame Hospital, also in a serious condition from a revolver shot. Lapres is a photographer, and the elder Lavergne was formerly a partner of his in the photographing business, now being conducted by the son, Rene Lavergne. It is said Lapres wanted to buy the business and started the shooting because Rene Lavergne refused to sell. The elder Lavergne, hearing the shot which brought down his son, rushed at Lapres, it is said, and in a scuffle which ensued, both he and the alleged assailant were shot.

Judge Lanctot took Rene Lavergne's statement in the hospital last night, as it was thought he might not recover.

REPORT WAS EXPECTED.

Story of Anglo-Japanese Secret Pact Started by Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. — Official and diplomatic quarters united yesterday in discrediting a published report of a secret Anglo-Japanese agreement under which Japan was to have a free hand in China, was to be permitted to send Japanese immigrants to all parts of the British Empire, which would include Canada and Australia, and was to have a British loan of $200,000,000, while Japanese troops were to assist in putting down disaffection in British India.

At the British Embassy it was stated that official warning had been sent from London some time ago to be on the watch for such a report. British officials having advised the Home Government that the report would be set in circulation for the purpose of arousing antagonism.

Cabinet Confers To-day.

LONDON, Oct. 1. — The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. reports that a message received at Rome from Bucharest, says that King Charles has summoned the Cabinet in special session to-day to decide the attitude of Roumania toward the war.

A recently patented anvil for cracking nuts is mounted on a dish to catch the nut meats.

WAR MAPS.

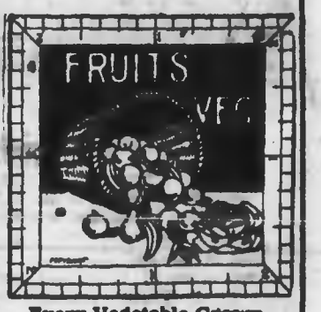
The Examiner is selling a War Map of Europe that serves the purpose of following the movements of the different contending armies, and the countries through which they pass, just as well as a more expensive map. They are printed on heavy paper and will be sold at 5c. Call and see them.

EARLY AUTUMN PHOTOGRAPHS

We are at your service. You are, doubtless, looking and feeling well after your holidays. Why not come in and sit for your picture, even if you don't need them until Xmas time?

THE - '-
MOULE STUDIO
374½ George St. 'Phone 46

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE



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Tomatoes, Onions, Cucumbers, Vegetable Marrow, Squash, Pumpkin, Cauliflowers, Cabbage Beets, Carrots, Peppers, Lettuce, and Cranberries, Sweet Potatoes, Grapes, Peaches and Pears, Apples, Canteloupe, Bananas, Oranges and Lemons.

Oysters, Fresh Salmon Trout.

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15c Specials For Friday & Saturday

Sauce Pans
Pudding Basins
Pie Plates, 2 for 25c
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Wire Bowl Strainers
10 Quart Milk Pans
Jelly Tins, 2 for 15c
Pan cake Turners
Bread or Cake Pans
Pressed Tin Dish Pans
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There will be numerous Other Articles. They are Money Savers.

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It Will Always Pay You to Visit This Store When in Need of Cooking Utensils.

Peterboro' Hardware Co., Ltd.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 78 16 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 8 PRICE TWO CENTS

CONVENIENCE
IS A GREAT FACTOR
IN MODERN LIFE
If it isn't convenient for you to have a sitting in the day time we will, by special appointment, make it in the evening for you.
Our New System of Electric Illumination is as efficient as day light.
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THE ROY STUDIO
140½ Hunter Street

GERMANS RETIRED.

They Report That Japanese Force at Kiaochau Is Overwhelming.

PEKIN, Oct. 2.—A German report from Tsingtau, the fortified position of the Kiaochau territory, sent by carrier pigeon to Tsinan, in Shantung Province, and thence to Pekin by telegraph, indicates that the German retirement from the second line of defence around Tsingtau, which took place last Monday, was due to the overwhelming numerical strength of the Japanese.

Continuing, this report says that the Japanese losses were 1,700 killed and 800 wounded, a result of the fire from German warships, coupled with the fire of machine guns on land. The German losses are described as small.

At the German legation in Pekin it was said yesterday that Germans caused the destruction early this week of the railroad bridge at Yayuho, six miles west of Weihsien, and that they will cause other bridges to be dynamited if the Japanese continue their westward movement. They will dynamite also all the Government buildings at Tsingtau when a further defence of that place becomes impossible.

GERMAN OFFICIALS BREAKING BAD NEWS

Prepare Nation for Further Retreats and Withdrawal From France —Paris is Enthusiastic Over Prospect.

VON KLUK STILL RETREATS

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The following official announcement was issued by the French War Office last night:

"This evening there is nothing of particular importance to describe, except in the region of Roye, on the French left wing, where a violent action has successfully turned in our favor, and in the Argonne, where we have made progress at several new points. The general situation remains satisfactory."

The British war information bureau made it known yesterday that Indian troops were landed in France last Friday.

All unofficial reports agree that the army of Gen. Von Kluk is slowly retreating in the region north of the Somme, and that the long-predicted backward movement of the German right wing is at last taking definite shape. The belief obtains that he will retreat through the southern corner of Belgium, and thence through the Duchy of Luxemburg. Strong reinforcements have come up to the aid of the allied left, and the much-talked-of turning operation on the flank of the Germans continues without intermission. It is authoritatively stated that several towns until recently held by the Germans between the Oise and the Somme have fallen before the allies' advance.

Paris is enthusiastic over what is generally accepted as the German defeat in the greatest battle the world ever saw. It was said by an official of the Government yesterday that the French War Office will enter no claims of victory until the result is certain. The utterance of Gen. Galliéni a few days since, when he declared that victory would incline to the side able to throw the largest number of fresh troops into action, is recalled in connection with the British Indian troops on the far north of the allies' line. These are believed to have entered the fighting at the crucial moment.

A Rotterdam despatch to The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Germans in Rotterdam are aghast at the tone of the German newspapers which arrived to-day (Thursday). Only one meaning can be attached to what they contain—they are preparing the German people for defeat and the ruin of their hopes.

"Official messages ask that judgment be suspended if news should arrive that the German troops have been compelled to abandon certain positions.

"The British troops are mentioned as pushing on by the sheer weight of their masses, and the French are admitted to have taught a severe lesson. A week ago such statements would have meant the suppression of the newspaper printing them."

A correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in France describes the fighting between the allies and the Germans in the quarries where the Germans have been entrenched.

"From some of these natural fortresses," he says, "the Germans have been driven at last. It is rumored that they left others owing to the unburied dead, whose bodies poisoned the air. A quarry near the forest of Aigue was attacked under cover of a mist by the French, who drove out the defenders after desperate fighting. Another quarry was won similarly by the French, who set fire to several buildings and attacked the batteries under concealment of the smoke.

"A prisoner taken here, who was formerly a professor in one of the universities, said that the casualties during the past fortnight have been terrible. French bayonet charges have left the plains along the Aisne strewn with dead.

"Victory everywhere has been with the allies. The enemy's resistance has been broken, and there must soon be another retreat to the north and east. But the Germans must hold this right flank at any cost until the last moment in order to save the centre, which has been shaken by the British."

A Reuter despatch from Paris says: "A fight is proceeding on one part of the allies' left resembling that at Paardeberg, in the South African war. Nearly 4,000 Germans are in the same plight as Gen. Cronje was. They are completely surrounded by French troops in some quarries, where they are cut off from all hope of rejoining their division, and are being shelled."

At the town of Albert, 12 miles from Amiens, the Germans made a two-day attempt to cut through the allied lines. The fighting at this point was some of the bloodiest of the combat, resulting in tremendous losses to both sides. It came as the result of a sudden change in Von Kluk's tactics. Following his effort to counteract the flanking movement to the north, he suddenly concentrated heavy artillery at Albert and strove valiantly to cut through. The guns were supported by endless columns of infantry, and for a time it seemed that the assault would succeed, but the French brought up their redoubtable machine guns and the tide was eventually stemmed. On the French right the Germans have been driven back, and Metz is declared to be isolated. This narrows the route by which the Kaiser's armies can fall back, and will materially shorten the opposing battle lines.

SIR STANLEY O. BUCKMASTER
New director of the British Press Bureau succeeding Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., who has been called to the front. Sir Stanley is Solicitor-General.

Honesty.

He who praises freely what he means to purchase and he who exaggerates the fruits of what he means to sell may set up a partnership with propriety.

MILLINERY DISPLAY
We cordially invite you to call and see our display of the
LATEST STYLES IN MILLINERY
FOR EARLY AUTUMN WEAR
We have an unusually attractive collection of the latest designs from the foremost fashion centres.
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OUR GROCERY WAGES WAR ON HIGH PRICES
Fill the dinner pails as usual with the choicest foodstuffs in home products at regular prices.
Try our PICKLING VINEGAR, SPICES, etc. FRUIT JARS in Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons. Buy now from us and get the best and cheapest Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, and Fruit in the City. Everything NEW. 'Phone orders promptly attended to.
W. B. ARMSTRONG'S NEW CORNER GROCERY
CORNER KING AND BETHUNE STREETS

ANNOUNCEMENT!
HAVE YOU SEEN THE
NEW WAR MAP OF EUROPE
IN THE WINDOW OF THE EXAMINER OFFICE
Its size is three feet by four feet and is a wonderful map for for the money.
Any one paying for a year's subscription to THE EXAMINER (either new or renewed) can have one FREE or it will be sold for
35c IN THE CITY OR 40c IF MAILED
It is a complete map of Europe and contains all the information as to towns and cities to be had in any map. It sold previously for $1.50.
SEE IT IN THE WINDOW
OF THE EXAMINER OFFICE

The Broad Highway
by
Jeffery Farnol
The latest addition to our big list of 59c books, by the author of "The Amateur Gentleman". "The greatest book ever written" is the opinion of most readers. Formerly $1.50, this is the first announcement of the new price of—
59c
Secure a copy while our first shipment lasts—asks for free list of 1000 titles at 59c.
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German Organization Wonderfully Complete

American Newspaper Man Points Out the Ingenuity and Thoroughness of Attention to the Minute Details--How Each Man Was Provided With an Outfit.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Six American newspapermen, representing various newspapers and news associations—Irving S. Cobb, Roger Lewis, John T. McCutcheon, James O. Bennett, Harry Hauson and Arnold Dosch—got themselves arrested intentionally by the Germans in Brussels in order to get within the German lines. They have been permitted to follow the German army provided they keep twenty miles away from the firing line.

They are having the time of their lives. They are extremely well treated by the German officers. One of the letters smuggled out contains the following interesting details of the thoroughness of the German army organization.

"Before the present war began no one outside of a few in the army knew the colour of the uniforms that were to be worn. Four million new uniforms, made of the peculiar dust coloured grey that blends so completely with a landscape, awaited the men who were to wear them.

Double Buttons.

"An item in the making of these uniforms illustrates the German ingenuity and thoroughness of attention to minute details. Suspender-buttons were sewn doubly upon trousers instead of singly so that, in case of the bursting of a button under the strain of moving artillery, a soldier simply moves the suspender along to the twin button.

"In four million lockers in barracks throughout the empire were these uniforms, each locker marked with the name of the man who was to use the contents. In each locker was a complete uniform, underclothing, socks, boots, helmet, rifle already loaded and oiled ready for instant use, and a canteen already filled with fresh water. Each day this water has been replaced by fresh water.

"In each locker was a stout paper bag with string attached, and on the bag was written the address to where it should be sent. When the order to mobilize came every man subject to the first call to army duty consulted his badge and found that he was to go at once to a certain locker in a certain place and in that locker he would find his complete equipment.

Amazing Detail.

"Arriving at the locker, he was to put on his uniform, and in a few minutes he was a soldier, complete, from the soles of his heavy boots to his cap. Almost instantly he was ready for the field.

"He was then to wrap his citizen clothes in the paper, already addressed, and leave the bundle by the locker, from where it would be collected and sent to his home.

"By means of such a thorough system the German army was mobilized so quickly and systematically that the world was amazed. Complete regiments, officers, horses, men, even the band, were ready for service at the end of the first twenty-four hours.

"Even the German reservist in distant countries knows that his uniform is waiting for him in a locker for which he carries the key.

"The secret of German military efficiency, said a German officer, was good infantry, good cannon and good cooking. Every morning the soldiers are given a hot breakfast. They march or fight until noon, when they are given a hot lunch; then they march or fight some more, have a hot supper, and then sing for a couple of hours.

Emergency Rations.

"Often in the evening I have heard soldiers singing, even after a long, gruelling day on the field or on the march. In the windows of their quarters they may be seen gathered about in groups and singing, while through other windows may be seen the officers poring over maps.

"'These rations,' said one of our officers, 'are placed in little tins, where they remain good for years.' He looked at the date on a box of lentil and said it was packed in 1911.

"'It will be good until 1931,' he remarked.

"It was like vintage soup.

"From one little tin an excellent soup is made, sufficient for two men at a single meal.

"With three hot meals a day it is not to be wondered that the German soldier is so sturdy and efficient. A look at a column of marching men shows them to be hard in muscle, with the strong, lean faces of men in splendid training.

"The German army supplies fine field glasses to its commissioned and non-commissioned officers, but in many cases the officers like to provide their own glasses.

Carries No Tents.

"The German army carries no tents. Its officers and soldiers are quartered in the houses of the towns and villages through which the army passes. Every house must furnish temporary quarters according to its capacity.

"The German officers during these stirring days never undress. One told us he had not had his clothes off for three weeks. Not even their boots or leggings are removed, so that, sleep or awake, the officer is instantly ready for duty.

"Among the men, each wears a ponderous boot, strong and ample in size, and which will fit almost any other soldier."

LAST NOTICE
MR. COWAN, who has taken over Orme Studio on Charlotte Street requests all holders of coupons from Mr. Orme to arrange for their sittings on or before Saturday, October 3rd., as after that date no coupons will be recognized.
Walter Cowan
Ground Floor Studio on Charlotte Street

British Steamer Sunk.

CALLAO, Peru, Oct. 2.—The Kosmos steamer Mario arrived here yesterday with the crew of the British steamer Bankfields, which was sunk by the German cruiser Leipzig off Eten, Peru.

The crew of the Bankfields have appealed to the British consul here in the hope of obtaining their liberty. The men said that their ship carried a cargo of sugar valued at $500,000.

The Mario was followed into port by the German steamer Amasis, also of the Kosmos Line.

Would Tie Up Krupp Factory.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Application for a receiver for the assets of the Krupp Company in England was denied by the court yesterday. The application was by a railroad creditor who desired to tie up the assets of the company in this country, before the end of the war would make it possible to remove them from England to Germany.

HOW RUSSIANS ENTERED CITY OF LEMBERG

Told By An Englishman Who Says Invaders Treated Population With Every Consideration

WELCOMED BY SLAVS

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1—A graphic story of the fall of Lemberg, Galicia, and the scenes attending the Russian occupation of the city has just been given by an Englishman who has just arrived here after witnessing those historic events.

"I am an engineer," he said, "and with a friend of the same calling, had a business in Lemberg. We were not molested in any way until about a week before the arrival of the Russians, when we were suddenly sent for by the Austrian police, placed under arrest and conveyed to prison. Simultaneously all our money was confiscated.

"We were kept in cells for four or five days during which time absolutely no food was given to us. Fortunately we received a small portion of drinking water each day or the "hunger strike" would have been as complete as any undergone by suffragettes in the London jails.

On the fourth or fifth day we were released, but we were both so weak from absence of food that we could hardly stand.

"Just about the time we were released word was received that the Russians were advancing upon the City and panic broke out. The entire Austrian administration fled precipitately.

"Defence of the City was not attempted at all. The Russians gave the demoralized Austrian military authorities, three days in which to surrender and evacuate the place so the inhabitants would be spared the horrors of a bombardment.

"On the third day toward the appointed time, a Russian aeroplane made its appearance over the city watching for the Austrian's departure.

"The Austrians fired upon the aeroplane, but it returned apparently uninjured to the Russian lines.

"Then the invaders made some show of opening a bombardment. I should say it was only a feint; at any rate no shells seemed to fall in the city. Surely the Russian gunners were not such bad marksmen as all of that.

"The noise of the Russian artillery was terrific and it scared the already panic-stricken townspeople almost into hysterics. Thirty-five thousand people, some of them residents of Lemberg and others refugees from the surrounding country, bolted helter-skelter. The large Jewish population of Lemberg was particularly frightened as the Austrians had systematically circulated stories that the Russians would massacre the Jews. They fled along the roads with many of their valuable possessions. Some had the advantage of horse carts and a few had automobiles. Weeping children and women rushed about with tearful eyes.

"Bankers made their escape with all the money belonging to other people and even the savings boxes of the poor people were broken open, and the money taken.

"Nobody was allowed to leave by train for Vienna unless he or she could deposit at the railway station the sum of 5,000 kronen which was to be returned when the depositor reached the capital. The reason advanced for this decision upon the part of the authorities was that the money was required as security for the ability of the intending traveller to meet the enormously increased cost of living in Vienna. Those seeking to go to Budapest were compelled to deposit 1,000 kronen. The cost of living there did not seem to be so high.

"There were pitiful sights in the streets, notably the spectacle of Austrian soldiers with wounded bodies—hatless, shoeless and in rags munching a crust of bread.

Numbers of them belonging to the Slavonic race got into civilian clothing and were to be seen carrying their uniforms under their arms in bundles. They said they were going to burn them.

"The utter disorganization of the Austrian military administration and the state of anarchy and chaos into which the Austrian war commissariat degenerated are beyond all criticism. The Austrian army itself proved to be disunited and an unwilling mass of men that fell apart in the face of danger. Many of them were only too glad to throw down their arms and surrender. When taken prisoner they fraternized like brothers with the Russians.

"The Russian army entered Lemberg in splendid condition. It was attended by an enormous provision train with every requisite in abundance. The inhabitants, especially the Ruthenian Slavs, met the Czar's soldiers with demonstrations of delight. The Russian officers were showered with flowers and men and women kissed their hands.

"Exemplary order was immediately established by the Russians, soldiers being used for police duty. The Russian Commander visited the city hall and declared that he wished to co-operate with the local authorities. This system proved so efficacious that the chief deputy went to the Russian Commander and thanked him.

"We ourselves were magnificently treated by the Russians who lent us money and enabled us to travel via Kiex to this city. We made the journey free of all expenses, first class, with a party of wounded Russian officers. We were told that we would not be expected to pay for anything and the Russians were offended when we tried."

In speaking of the Russian operations through the Carpathians a member of the war staff told me that the success of the Russians was one of the most notable in military history.

"Despite the generally accepted idea," he said, "that Russian troops are unable to operate in the mountains, as shown in the Manchurian campaign, the Russians on this occasion proved that under able leadership they are able to conquer alike on the plains or in the mountains."

The Russians are now on the point of securing the whole of Galicia from Roumania to the Carpathians. The Austrians are flying before the Russians advance guard which is sweeping along at a tremendous pace, and it is not likely that any serious resistance will be given the Russians until they are ready to attack Cracow.

The officials of Petrograd banks have placed at the Czar's disposal one million roubles ($510,000) for the necessities of war, and another million for the organization of a hospital service to aid the families of soldiers at the front.

TO REVIVE OLD OFFICE.

Gen. Joffre Will Probably Get Post of Marshal of France.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The office of the marshal of France will probably be filled again soon. A decree issued Tuesday fixes a salary for that post, which has long been empty, and in the minds of the French people there is no doubt where the honor will be bestowed.

The marshal of France was the highest rank in the old royalist armies, and the post was retained when the French army was reorganized in 1875. It was provided then that the conditions under which the rank should be bestowed should be fixed later.

No one has ever been appointed to the dignity under the present French Republic, because, as The Matin says in an editorial yesterday: "No prominent figure has appeared in French military affairs who has merited it until the present commander-in-chief confronted the emergency of the present war."

The salary is fixed at 30,000 francs ($6,000).

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Daily and Weekly Examiner 30c

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ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only, an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

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UTAH	WASHINGTON, Etc.

On Sale Sept. 24 to Oct. 8 inclusive

Full Particulars from Agents or Write C. E. HORNING, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

Full particulars and tickets from agents.
S. A. ROSE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
MacNabb, Station Ticket Agent. 'Phone 29 & 126

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COLONIST FARES

(One-Way Second Class)

From stations in Ontario to certain points in

Alberta British Columbia
California Montana
Oregon Washington
Arizona Idaho, etc.
Sept. 24 until Oct. 8

Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	6.20 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	6.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m. 6.35 p.m.	8.10 a.m. 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m 6.35 p.m.	*8.10 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 6.35 p.m.	9.05 p.m. 8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	6.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 6.50 p.m.	8.20 a.m. 1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m 5.15 p.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m. 12.20 p.m 5.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.22 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Toronto	**8.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*2.05 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and	**12.15 p.m.
Intermediate Points	
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**6.35 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	4.35 a.m. *9.30 a.m.
North Toronto	*6.57 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burleston, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.34 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*9.31 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay and Roberstown and Intermediate Points	**2.00 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	11.35 a.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port MacNichell, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.27 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allen England

(Continued from yesterday.)

The rain steadily continued to drum down, now lessened, now again in terrific deluges of solid black water churned to white as they struck the sea and flung the froth on high. The two Americans passed an hour that afternoon in the old man's hut, drawing up a calendar on which to check as accurately as possible the passage of time as reckoned in the terms of life upon the surface.

They scratched this on a slab of slatelike rock, with a sharp iron awl; and, reckoning the present day as about October first, agreed that every waking-time they would cross off one square.

"For," said the engineer, "it's most important that we should keep track of the seasons up above. That may have much to do with our attempts to transplant this colony. It would never do to take a people like this, accustomed to heat and vapour, and carry them out into even the mild winter that now prevails in a present-day December. If we don't get them to the surface before the last of this month, at latest—"

"We'll have to wait until another spring?" asked she.

"Looks that way," he assented, putting a few final touches to the calendar. "So you see it's up to us to hurry—and certainly nothing more inopportune than this devilish rain could possibly have happened! Haste, haste! We must make haste!"

"That's so!" exclaimed Beatrice. "Every day's precious, now. We—"

"My children," hurriedly interrupted the patriarch, "I never yet have shown you my book — my one and greatest treasure. The book!

"You have told me many things, of sun and moon and stars, which are mocked at as idle tales by my unbelieving people; of continents and seas, mountains, vast cities, great ships, strange engines moved by vapour and by lightning, tall houses; of words thrown along metal threads or even through the air itself; of great nations and wars, of a hundred wondrous matters that verily have passed away even from the remotest memories of us in the Abyss!

"But of our history I have told you little; nor have you seen the book! Yet you must see it, for it alone remains to us of that other, better time. And though my folk mock at it as impostue and myth and fraud, you shall judge if it be true: you shall see what has kept the English speech alive in me, kept memories of the upper world alive. Only the book, the book!"

His voice seemed strangely agitated. As he spoke he raised his hands toward them, sitting on the stone bench in the hut, while outside the rain still thundered louder than the droning roar of the great flame. Stern, his curiosity suddenly aroused, looked at the old man with keen interest.

"The book?" he queried. "What book? What's the name of it? What date? What—who wrote it, and—"

"Patience, friends!"

"You mean you've really got an English book here in this village? A—"

"A book, verily, from the other days! But first, before I show you, let me tell you the old tradition that was handed down to me by my father's fathers, down through centuries—I know not how many."

"You mean the story of this Lost Folk in the Abyss?"

"Verily! You have told me yours, of your awakening, of the ruined world and all your struggles and your fall down into this cursed pit. Listen now to mine!"

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE PATRIARCH'S TALE.

"In the beginning," he commanded, slowly and thoughtfully, "our people were as yours; they were the same. Our tradition tells that a great breaking of the world took place very many centuries ago. Out of the earth a huge portion was split, and it became as the moon you tell of, only dark. It circled about the earth—"

"By Jove!" cried Stern, and started to his feet. "That dark patch in the sky! That moving mystery we saw nights at the bungalow on the Hudson!"

"You mean—" the girl exclaimed.

"It's a new planetoid! Another satellite of the earth!! It's the split-off part of the world!!!"

"Another satellite?"

"Of course! Hang it, yes! See now? The great explosion that liberated the poisonous gases and killed practically everybody in the world must have gouged this new planet out of the flank of Mother Earth in the latter part of 1920. The ejected portions, millions of millions of tons, hundreds of thousands of cubic miles of solid rock—and with them the ruins of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Omaha, and hundreds of smaller cities—are now all revolving in a fixed, regular orbit, some few thousand miles or so from the surface!

"Think! Ours are the only living eyes that have seen this new world blotting out the stars! This explains everything—the singular changes in the tides and in the direction of the magnetic pole, decreased gravitation, and all the other strange things we noticed, but couldn't understand. By Gad! What a discovery!"

The patriarch listened eagerly while Stern and the girl discussed the strange phenomenon; but when their excitement had subsided and they were ready again to hear him, he began anew:

"Verily, such was the first result of the great catastrophe. And, as you know, millions died. But among the canons of the Rocky Mountains—so says the tradition; is it right? Were there such mountains?"

"Yes, yes! Go on!"

"In those canons a few handfuls of hardy people still survived. Some perished of famine and exposure; some ventured out into the lowlands and died of the gas that still hung heavy there. Some were destroyed in a great fire that the tradition says swept the earth after the explosion. But a few still lived. A one time the number was only eighteen men, twelve women and a few children, so the story goes."

"And then?"

"Then," continued the patriarch, his brow wrinkled in deep thought, "then came the terrible, swift cold. The people, still keeping their English tongue, now dead save for you two and still with some tools and even a few books, retreated into caves and fissures in the canons. And so they came to the great descent."

"The what?"

"The huge cleft which the story says once connected the upper world with this Abyss. And—"

"Is it open now?" cried Stern, leaning sharply forward.

"Alas, no; but you hurry me too much, good friend. You understand, for a long time they lived the cave-life partly, and partly the upper life. And they increased a great deal in the hundred years that followed the explosion. But they never could go into the plains, for still the gas hung there, rising from a thousand wells—ten thousand, mayhap, all very deadly. And so they knew not if the rest of the world lived or died."

"And then?" queried the engineer. "Let's have it all in outline. What happened?"

"This, my son: That a still greater cold came upon the world, and the life of the open became impossible. There were now ten or twelve thousand alive; but they were losing their skill, their knowledge, everything. Only a few men still kept the wisdom of reading or writing, even. For life was a terrible fight. And they had to seek food now in the cave-lakes; that was all remaining.

"After that, another fifty or a hundred years, came the second great explosion. The ways were closed to the outer world. Nearly all died. What happened even the tradition does not tell. How many years the handful of people wandered I do not know. Neither do I know how they came here.

"The story says only eight or ten altogether reached this sea. It was much smaller then. The islands of the Lanskaarn, as we call them now, were then joined to the land here. Great changes have taken place. Verily, all is different! Everything was lost—language and arts, and even the look of the Folk.

"We became as you see us. The tradition itself was forgotten save by a few. Sometimes we increased, then came pestilences and famines, outbreaks of lava and hot mud and gases, and nearly all died. At one time only seven remained—"

"For all the world like the story of Pitcairn Island and the mutineers of the 'Bounty'!" interrupted the engineer. "Yes, yes—go on."

"There is little more to tell. The tradition says there was once a place of records, where certain of the wisest men of our Folk placed all their lore to keep it; but even this place is lost. Only one family kept any knowledge of the English as a kind of inheritance and the single book went with that family—"

"But the Lanskaarn and the other peoples of the Abyss, where did they come from?" asked Stern eagerly.

The patriarch shook his head.

"How can I tell?" he answered. "The tradition says nothing of them."

"Some other groups, probably," suggested Beatrice, "that came in at different times and through other ways."

"Possibly," Stern assented. "Anything more to tell?"

"Nothing more. We became as savages: we lost all thought of history or learning. We only fought to live! All was forgotten.

"My grandfather taught the English to my father and he to me, and I had no son. Nobody here would learn from me. Nobody cared for the book. Even the tradition they laughed at, and they called my brain softened when I spoke of a place where in the air a light shone half the time brighter even than the great flame! And in every way they mocked me!

"So I—I—" the old man faltered, his voice tremulous, while tears glittered in his dim and sightless eyes—"I ceased to speak of these things. Then I grew blind and could not read the book. No longer could I refresh my mind with the English. So I said in my heart: 'It is finished and will soon be wholly forgotten for ever. This is the end.'

"Verily, I laid the book to rest as I soon must be laid to rest! Had you not come from that better place, my thought would have been true—"

"But it isn't, not by a jugful!" exclaimed the engineer joyously, and stood up in the dim-lit little room. "No, sir! She and I, we're going to change the face of things considerably! How? Never mind just yet. But let's have a look at the old volume, father. Gad! That must be some relic, eh? Imagine a book carried about for a thousand years and read by at least thirty generations of men! The book, father! The book!"

Already the patriarch had arisen, and now he gestured at the heavy bench of stone.

"Can you move this, my son?" he asked. "The place of the book lies beneath."

"Under there, eh? All right!" And, needing no other invitation, he set his strength against the massive block of gneiss.

It yielded at the second effort and, sliding ponderously to one side, revealed a cavity in the stone floor some two feet long by about eighteen inches in breadth.

Over this the old man stooped.

"Help me, son," bade he. "Once I could lift it with ease, but now the weight presses my strength."

"What? The weight of the book? But—where is it? In this packet, here?"

(To be continued.)

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MONEY TO LOAN

W.G.MORROW
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Present War May Cure Kaiser's Heir of His Bellicose Tendencies

THE Crown Prince of Germany, the Kaiser's eldest son, has apparently come into his own, so far as fighting is concerned, although whether or not the outcome will be to his liking is a story yet unfinished. Indications are that it will not.

For years he has been a leading advocate of a warlike policy for Germany. He has identified himself entirely with the army. He has resented anything that bore the faintest resemblance to a slur upon it, enthusiastically commended utterances of a militaristic tendency, and became at times so outspokenly belligerent that his imperial father was compelled to curb his ardor. An instance of this was his "banishment" to Danzic a few years ago; and it was authoritatively reported

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

that similar measures were contemplated after the Crown Prince's praise of Lieut.-Col. Frobenius' recently published pamphlet, "Germany's Fately Hour," in which that officer spoke of England's "stealthy plans" plans against Germany, France's thirst for revenge, and Russia's hatred of all things Teutonic.

RECEIVED IRON CROSS.

But now this youthful advocate of militarism finds the war which he believed imminent actually under way. And, instead of "banishment" and repression, he has received from his father, the emperor, the much-coveted Iron Cross for a brilliant victory placed to his credit against the French in Lorraine. It would certainly appear that the fire-eater has come into his own with a vengeance.

What manner of man he is becomes now a matter of general interest, and, to supply the information, a book called "Der Kronprinz," by Dr. Paul Liman, has made its opportune appearance in Germany.

Dr. Liman paints an attractive portrait of the Kaiser's heir. In spite of all his vagaries, we learn that he is popular throughout Germany, totally devoid of "side," and the keenest sort of a sportsman. Moreover, we hear of him as a diligent reader of books, especially on history, and as a warm admirer of Napoleon, despite the fact that the great Corsican humbled Germany to the dust in his campaigns. In Napoleon, says Dr. Liman, the Crown Prince sees not a "parvenu," but a genuinely great man.

BANISHED TO DANZIC.

During the Crown Prince's long stay in Danzic at the head of his regiment—a stay forced upon him as a punishment, it is said, for his obstreperousness in Berlin—he gave plenty of chance to those desirous of studying his character. This part of his career is summed up by Dr. Liman thus:

"People qualified to judge declare that Crown Prince Wilhelm kept his regiment at Danzic in excellent shape. He knew every man and every horse, concerned himself with every detail of the service, gave personal attention to everything, and saw to it that he should not be accused of being a mere figurehead."

Nor did his military duties take up all his time. Like his father, who has dabbled in the fine arts, his heir also has tried his hand at composing music and painting pictures. But, avers Dr. Liman, he is not at all conceited about his productions. When he has finished a picture he smilingly inquires of those privileged to see it whether they can guess what it represents—a snowy landscape or a negro chieftain, "still life," or a battle scene.

A HARD WORKER.

He does his duty just like any one of his comrades, from early morning until the moment when the rest of his fellow-officers are relieved And sometimes even he stays behind a couple of hours to listen to the instructions of superior officer, cheerfully observing: "Oh, my wife will send me some sandwiches and a half bottle of wine!"

Dr. Liman writes for Germany where he is required to say things prettily and admiringly. There are less pleasant stories of the Crown Prince, and one of them has it that it was another of his boyish exuberances which plunged Europe into the present war. And rumor also says when the Kaiser returned to Berlin and found what had happened he struck the prince in his anger. History will probably have something to say on the subject later on.

An aged offender who has tried all forms of punishment told a British court that he prefers penal servitude; it's a comfort to have a settled suit look, even in jail.

THE WIDOW PEPPER'S TACTICS.

They Brought Quick Results In Two Love Affairs.

By HARRIET WHITNEY.

It was 7 o'clock Monday morning, and the smoke of Louisy Cottonwood's wash fire in the back yard was threading its blue haze into the fresh, early air.

Louisy's father, Lyman Cottonwood, striking out cross lots, lagged a little while he started his after breakfast cob pipe. His gaze dwelt ruminatively upon the big ash hopper a few moments, then traveled back to the form of his daughter just appearing from the smokehouse with a tub in her arms.

"Louisy!"

The young woman turned her head around, set her tub upon a backless chair and came forward, her low, flat shoes patting softly over the short "goose grass." Her figure looked skimp in its blue calico washing gown; her locks were hempy in color and not too plentiful; she had gathered them up high and twisted them so tightly that the outer corners of her eyes were drawn upward like those of a Chinese woman.

"Louisy," said her father, leaning an elbow on a corner of the hopper, "I was goin' to tell you an' furgot; the Widder Pepper's a-comin' up today for a basket of windfall Spy apples to make dumplin's, an' I gotter be at Harris' all day helpin' thrash. You show 'er where the good ones is at, an' don't you pass 'er none. You understand?"

"I ain't carin' how many Spy apples she gathers. Reckon apples wasn't the only thing you an' her was settlin' about yes'day evenin'."

"Wull"—Lyman looked off slantwise across the hopper—"I got 'er penned up as clost as you ever kin pen a woman. The darned contrary birds won't never give you a square but 'yes' tell after the preacher's sent for. But you kin count on havin' a stepma before pumpkins is ripe."

"I wouldn't think, then, paw"—Louisy's voice became mildly reproachful—"seein' how happy you're a-goin' to be, you'd begrutch me—an'—an'—Sam"—

Her father came up from his lounging attitude with a jerk.

"Louisy Jane Cottonwood, how many times I gotter tell you that's difrunt? Now, listen yere"—he ticked off his points with the forefinger of his right hand in the spread palm of the left—"I told you the what fors an' why nos yes'day, an' that's nuff said. An' now listen at this: Ef I don't find Sam Dorkins at Harris' thrashin' today it's a sign he's over yere, an' ef he is you'll see me back, an' you'll see me bounce Sam over the fence into the brush quick enough to jolt his ears crooked. Now, mind what I've told you."

Louisy shed so many tears over her wash that morning that when the fat little Widow Pepper came with her basket she cast many sharply inquisitive glances at the red rings of the forlorn maiden's eyes.

"Looky here, Louisy Cottonwood," said she at length as the two trudged up to the orchard, "you ain't been actin' the baby 'cause your paw wants to marry ag'in, hev you?"

Louisy shook her head.

"I wouldn't care a speck if he married tomorrow if he'd have the manners to leave me an' Sam Dorkins alone."

"Humph!" said the widow. "What's he layin' up against Sam?"

"Nothin' particklar, but he 'lows there's no sense of me a-marryin' for half a dozen years er so. He's countin' on takin' a lot of city folks to board of summers after you an' him air married, an' he says two women'll be needed to cook for 'em."

"Well, I say!" Mrs. Phebe Pepper brought the exclamation out with a chop. Then she stopped in the path and laughed with a heartiness that threatened to break her apron-strings. Mrs. Pepper was short and wide, and her little round, dark face expressed a mixture of good nature, shrewdness and obstinacy.

"He's a curious old plant, your paw is," said she, "but I've jist got this to say: If any man o' mine ever takes my summer boarders he'll do the cookin' or else he'll hire it done."

Louisy shook her head dissentingly.

"You'll think different when paw gets you."

"He ain't got me yit," said the widow cheerfully. "Looky here, Louisy, how old air you?"

"Thirty-three," confessed Louisy, with a slight blush.

"The law me! An' you're scared to marry without your paw says you kin?"

The blush widened, taking in Louisy's ears.

"You don't know paw," said she dismally.

"Couldn't more than kill you, could he?"

"Some folks' tongues is worse than killin'."

The widow trudged forward in silent self communion, which lasted until they reached the Northern Spy apple tree. Louisy began to fill the basket with the bright streaked wintlings, but Mrs. Pepper plumped herself down comfortably into the clover.

"Sam Dorkins is goin' on forty," said she meditatively. "He's a sight nigher to my age than yourn."

Louisy paused suddenly in her task and looked quizzicalingly at the widow.

"Oh, I was jist a-thinkin'," the latter observed carelessly, biting juicily into a big apple. "Me an' Sam was allus good friends. Better stay now, Louisy. That's spray on I his pant."

* * * * * * *

Lyman Cottonwood was in the corner lane between his cornin field and his tobacco patch stopping a gap in the fence when a thudding of feet on the mellow earth drew his attention. A broad shouldered fellow was swinging briskly along with an ax on his shoulder.

"Hello, Unc' Lyme!" he hailed cheerfully.

"Here, you, Sam Dorkins!" Lyman barred his way with belligerent elbows. "This yere lane's a private one, ef you want to know it, an' you's gotter keep 'way from Louisy Cottonwood whether you want to know it er not."

"I ain't a-goin' to tote the lane off with me, ner Louisy either. I wasn't aimin' to stop yere. Didn't know as I'd spile the lane goin' through it to the Widder Pepper's."

"Widder Pepper's!" bawled Lyman frantically. "What business you goin' anywhere nigh the Widder Pepper?"

"Cousy now, Uncle Lyme," grinned Sam; "don't hev a fit. Reckon I kin go chop a little stove wood fer a good lookin' widder without you floppin' up like a skyrocket. I've knowed the widder a-many a year."

"I don't care a con taked turnip seed what you're knowed," foamed Lyman. "The widder kin git stove wood without you a-cuttin' it. You take an' let that widder alone or you shuck off yer coat an' watch out fer me."

"Sure now," returned Sam, "you know I'm a younger man 'n you, Uncle Lyme. Better not be too biggety. You may think you're the only speckled bean in the bill, but widders is notionated an' kin fly about t'other way as easy as a flapjack. An' the country's free, as I've heard say. There's no statute that says two men shan't spark one widder, an' I reckon my chances is good as yourn ef I choose to stake 'em right hearty. You kin fence me off from Louisy, but you can't fence me off from the widder."

"I kin send you flyin' over them rails," declared Lyman wrathfully.

"Well, now, I ain't right shore it 'd be good policy to tackle the job," said Sam argumentatively. "You got right smart of rheumatiz, ye know, Uncle Lyme. Ye might pitch me over an' ye mightn't. Now, I'll tell you what. The widder's in need of stove wood. I shall go there an' cut it fer her an' stay to supper 'r else I'll loan you my ax an' leave you go cut the wood fer her, an' I'll go in an' talk to Louisy a spell. Which'll it be?"

Lyman leaned against the rail fence, his brain whizzing with new battery ideas. The desirability of the widow had increased tenfold since this bold rival had proclaimed himself so determinedly. What was Louisy in comparison? The ideas came to a focus. He stepped forward resolutely.

"Han' over the ax," he said briefly, "an' go 'long in. Louisy's ironin'. You an' her kin be as big fools as you want."

When Mrs. Phebe Pepper, looking from her doorway, saw Mr. Lyman Cottonwood coming up the walk with Sam's ax on his shoulder her black eyes sparkled with fun.

"I 'lowed that would fetch Lyme ef Sam worked it all right," she said to herself, with a smothered chuckle, "an' mighty lucky thing fer Louisy Cottonwood her future stepmaw's got a leetle grain o' gumption, seein' Louisy don't know no more 'n a goslin' how to tend to her own love affairs."

Had Nervous Dyspepsia

With Frequent Sick Headaches and Much Pain After Eating — Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Cured.

This letter is from a lady who gained 14 pounds by using the great food cure. It did wonders for her in improving her general health. She is enthusiastic in its praise, and refers to her neighbours as witnesses of the splendid results obtained.

Mrs. Susan oDbson, Spring Hill Mines, N. S., writes:—"It is with pleasure that I write to you in praise of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I was troubled with dyspepsia, and could not eat without suffering much pain; also had sick headaches frequently, and my nerves were in bad condition. About ten years ago I took a thorough treatment of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, using altogether 21 boxes, and since then can eat anything, have been freed from headaches, and my health has been greatly improved in every way. I gained 14 pounds in weight, and feel sure I owe everything to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. You may use this letter, and my neighbours can tell you of my condition before using this treatment."

A FEW
Plums
Peaches
Grapes
Pears
Will last them before they are done for the stock is fine
AT SPECIAL PRICES
To-day and To-morrow
D. M. Miniely's
430 George St. 'Phone 835

Vanity.

There is a stirring of the spirit captive in the worn mesh of the body. People are breaking down under the tyranny of material possessions. There was never a time when women's intelligence was so eager and inspirational; never a time when men were so weary of metal and meals and miles. It is all clear to a prophetic understanding that we are nearing the end of our lessons in three dimensions and five senses.—Will Levington Comfort.

Gold Coins.

The first gold coined in Rome was known as the aureus or aureole. This coin was issued in 207 B. C., and its face value varied at different times. According to conditions it was worth from about $3 to $6.

ECZEMA AND SORE EYES

"My daughter suffered from inflamed eyelids and eczema on her head," writes Mr. H. W. Lear, Port Stanford, Nfld. "The child was in a bad state and suffered greatly. The doctor failed to help her, and on recommendation of a friend, I used Dr. Chase's Ointment, which made a complete cure. With a grateful heart I write you this letter."

Prolonged Applause.

It was at the end of the second act of the worst musical comedy of the season—absolutely the worst.

"What are you applauding for?" said the thin man to the stout person at his side.

"To show how thankful I am that the curtain's down at last," replied the stout person as he reached for his hat.

WHY take chances by asking for "A Dollar's Worth of Sugar?"

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We beg to advise you that we have opened our Poultry Plant and are now prepared to receive your poultry at highest cash prices.

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One Result of The War Is Certain

CANADA must Manufacture for part of the World now involved in War.

Europe can no longer supply the Export Markets.

If you are proud of Canada, you want to see our Factories hum, our Stores alive with Business, and our Offices piled with Orders.

Let Peterborough enlist in this movement to boom Canadian Made Goods.

Let Peterborough Manufacturers get on the job, and let us read, mark and hear more of "Made in Peterborough" Goods.

How many good-going factories in Peterborough never tell our own Citizens what they manufacture.

And if they don't tell, how can they expect to sell.

Much of the European trade that was exported into Canada should now become our own. Who but our own Manufacturers should now make the Foodstuffs, the Hosiery, the Underwear, the Toys, and much of the Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, and other things Germany has supplied us?

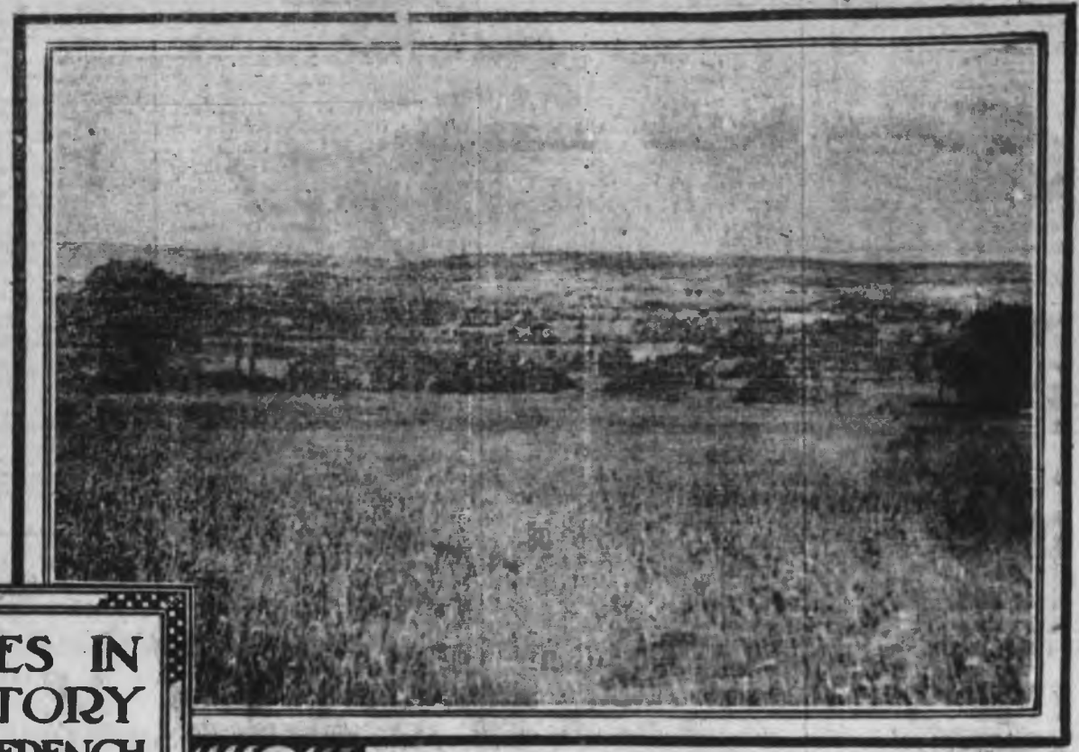
Advertising will soon reveal which of our industrial enterprises are most worthy and best prepared to profit by Europe's need. The Firms first to advertise for this business will be the first to profit.

Who, among our manufacturers, is willing to be left out in the cold? Who, among such Firms, will fail to Advertise?

THE EXAMINER

Will Be Pleased to Consult With you about Advertising

Europe in Desperate Struggle for Supremacy



SCENES IN TERRITORY WHERE FRENCH STOPPED THE GERMAN LEFT WING

1 Chalons-sur-Marne is a garrison town of France, on the right bank of the River Marne. It is an old walled town and the seat of a bishopric, and is of great historical importance. It was known as the Roman Catalaunum in the Third Century; witnessed the defeat of Tetricus by Aurelian in A. D. 274; the defeat of Alemanni by Jovinus in 366, and in the district, the Catalaunian Fields, in 451, was fought out one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world, according to Sir Edward Creasy, when the Romans and their allies, the Visigoths, defeated Attila and his Huns. The town successfully resisted the English attacks in 1430-1434; it was taken by the Prussians in 1814 and by the Russians in 1815. In 1870 it was occupied by the Germans after its evacuation by MacMahon of the celebrated camp established at Chalons in 1856 by Napoleon III.

2. The little village in the distance is Gravelotte, in Lorraine, about eight miles west of Metz; it gave its name to what has been considered the most important battle of the Franco-German War. The battle was fought on August 18, 1870, and was third in the series about Metz, following General Bazaine's attempt to retreat from the Moselle to Chalons to effect a junction with the army of General MacMahon. General Bazaine, after two battles, and in fear of being cut off, fell back upon Metz, and finally abandoned all hope of joining General MacMahon. The German forces, which consisted of the armies of Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles, and which were commanded by King William in person, numbered about 200,000 men, and suffered a loss of more than 20,000 in killed and wounded. The French out of 180,000 engaged, lost nearly 600 officers and more than 13,000 men.

3. Saales Pass, between Bonan on the German frontier and Nancy on the French frontier, which was used for the passage of the German troops into France and also by the French into Germany at the beginning of hostilities. It is the main artery of travel from Nancy to Strassburg and is a deep cut through the mountains. The boys in the picture are "wurstels" from the university in Strassburg.

4. Ram sur Plaine, the last of the French villages on the frontier and directly under the Donon Hills, which you see heavily-wooded mass fighting. The little old woman, washing her clothes at the town pump, said she never had heard of England or the United States.

5. Schirmeck, in the Donon Hills, west of Strassburg. It is in German territory and was the first village captured from Germany by the French and later recaptured by the Germans.

6. Cirey, just within the French frontier, and where the first engagement was fought on French soil. Village was captured from the French and later recaptured by the French. The photograph was taken from German territory. The Donon Hills in back of the village.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES TO BE HELD

Peterboro' People Visit in Omemee —Presbyterian Church Services to be Held October 18th

OMEMEE, Oct. 1.—Mr. Bert Skuce, of Ottawa, was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Skuce, during the past week.

Mr. Joseph Shields was in Lindsay on business last week.

Mrs. W. Montgomery has returned to her home in Uxbridge after a pleasant visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leith Laidley.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church intend holding a tea on Thanksgiving evening, Oct. 12. More particulars later.

Mr. J. McNevin of Reaboro, was in town on business last week.

Mrs. Dodds of Toronto, is the guest of her niece, Mrs. E. White, Sturgeon Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Eggleton and family were in Peterborough on business Saturday.

Mr. Albert Ford was a visitor to Lindsay on Saturday.

Mr. Reuben Bradley of Dunsford visited at his home in town last week.

Miss Robinson, ex-teacher of Orangeville school, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kennedy over the week end.

The anniversary services of the Presbyterian church will be held on Sunday, October 18. Rev. D. McKay will take charge of the services both morning and evening.

Mr. J. Lamb and daughter, Miss Sarah, have returned home after a pleasant visit with friends in the western provinces.

Mr. E. White of Peterborough, made a business trip to town last week.

Messrs. John and Howard Veals left last week to resume their studies in McMaster College, Toronto.

Mrs. J. Staples of Lindsay, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Earle.

The annual school fair of the township of Emily will be held in Omemee on Friday, October 2nd.

Miss C. Kempton has returned home after a pleasant visit with the Misses Hilda and Susie Clarke.

Messrs. W. Scott and T. Ruth of Peterborough, made a business trip to town this week.

The pupils of the Omemee High school will hold their commencement and concert on Friday, Oct. 9. The play entitled "The Noble Outcast," will be given, and promises to be a rare treat. For more particulars see small programme.

Mrs. D. Magee was a visitor to Lindsay last week.

The Public Library intends holding a patriotic concert and drama on Oct. 28. Watch for bills.

Height of Waves.

Among the most trustworthy scientific measurements of ocean waves are those of Lieutenant Paris of the French navy. The highest waves measured by him were in the Indian ocean between the Cape of Good Hope and the island of St. Paul. Thirty waves measured during a northwest gale there averaged twenty-nine and one-half feet in height, and six of them, following one another with beautiful regularity, were thirty-seven and one-half feet in height. Some still higher waves were seen, but not measured. In a moderate breeze the length of a wave was found to be about twenty-five times its height, but in a gale only eighteen times. — London Globe.

A Kind Wish For Mother.

The five-year-old found his mother looking a bit unhappy.

"Have you a pain, muvver?" he asked sympathetically. When she nodded he thought a minute and then exclaimed:

"I wish a fairy would come and turn your pain into a piece of cake." Then the small boy asserted himself over the angel child, adding, "And I would eat it."—New York Sun.

One of the Family.

Stranger—I notice your name is De Maryon. Are you related to the wealthy De Maryons of Belgravia?

Poor but Respectable De Maryon—I am a—a distant relative, sir.

"Indeed! How distant?"

"Well, sir, as distant as they can keep me!"

What Rules the World.

When Napoleon caused the names of his dead soldiers to be inscribed on the face of Pompey's pillar some one criticised the act as "a mere bit of imagination." "That is true," replied Napoleon, "but imagination rules the world."

Last Precaution.

"Your suit, my dear, isn't seasonable."

"That's odd, when I got a pepper and salt one too."—Baltimore American.

—the healthful drink
—the wholesome drink
—the cooling drink
—the delicious drink
—the satisfying drink is

O'Keefe's Pilsener Lager

"The Light Beer in the Light Bottle" 113

J. M. BROOKS & CO., Distributers, 416 Water Street, 'Phone 61.

SIRES AND SONS.

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., has an automatic time safe in his Pocantico Hills home.

Albert Richards, a New York chemist, badly burned in an explosion, must wear a mask for the rest of his life.

H. H. Alkeman of St. Louis, his second wife being deceased, recently married the woman he divorced seven years ago.

The oldest peer in the house of lords is the Duke of Grafton, who just recently entered his ninety-fourth year. The Earl of Courtown comes next at ninety-one, while Lord Armistead will be ninety this year.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy was born in New York Feb. 12, 1876. He graduated from Georgetown college in 1892 and took his A. B. degree at Oxford, England, 1899. Studied international law at Inner Temple, London, 1899-1901, and foreign languages in various countries in Europe.

Arthur Lamb, who, having successfully passed the entrance examinations, will enter Harvard university in October, is but fourteen years old. He is one of the most accomplished and youngest pipe organists in the country. Last year he served as assistant organist at Old St. Paul's church, Boston.

Ancient Armies.

Italy a little before Hannibal's time was able to send into the field nearly 1,000,000 men.

The army of Terah, king of Ethiopia, consisted of 1,000,000 men and 300 chariots of war.

Sesostris, king of Egypt, led against his enemies 600,000 men, 24,000 cavalry and twenty-seven scythe armed chariots in 1491 B. C.

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates and could send out at each gate 10,000 fighting men and 200 chariots—in all, 1,000,000 men and 2,000 chariots. Hamilcar went from Carthage and landed near Palermo. He had a fleet of 2,000 ships and 3,000 small vessels and a land force of 300,000 men. At the battle in which he was defeated 150,000 were slain.

Flippant Flings.

The real world's series started this year before the end of the baseball pennant race.—Binghamton Press.

Moreover, if we were in Mr. Carnegie's place we would sue The Hague for obtaining money under false pretenses.—Galveston News.

The National Housewives' league is going to keep a sharp eye on prices and mobilize to drive down any jump. Even the bread will be afraid to rise. —New York Sun.

The Macon Telegraph tells a story of lightning killing a Georgia mule. The Georgia mule must have become a mollycoddle. A Texas mule would resent a lightning stroke by trying to kick a lung out of the sky.—Houston Post.

Current Comment.

Well, the canal is open, (anyhow.—New York World.

Meanwhile our own hosts go merrily on, piling up forces for the great battle in November.—Milwaukee Journal.

The dictograph is another of those things that make up in reputation what they lack in character.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

It must be admitted that in its brief career as a mediation center Niagara Falls has made as good a practical record as The Hague.—Washington Star.

If some genius can invent a noiseless device that will take the place of the automatic riveter he will not only deserve the thanks of mankind, but he will get them.—Indianapolis News.

Recent Inventions.

A patent has been granted for paddle wheels to be attached to rowboats and operated by cranks.

A paper dishcloth which becomes soft and pliable when wet and is durable enough to be used several times has been invented.

So that a man can sit down to shine his shoes there has been patented a blacking stool that can be temporarily fastened in front of a chair.

A machine has been perfected in Saxony which embroiders designs on three dozen pairs of stockings at once, 288 stitches being taken simultaneously.

Pert Personals.

Where in thunder is Andrew Carnegie?—New York Telegram.

It looks as though Von Lind had been appointed censor general of Europe.—Washington Post.

Like others who have begun political careers too vigorously, Mme. Caillaux has gone into retirement.—Washington Star.

Mme. Thebas, who has predicted a European war every year for fifteen years, modestly calls attention to the fact that she prophesied the present one.—Chicago Herald.

Expected Presence.

Small girl at football match scans the scene with eagerness; then in disappointed tones, "Mother, I don't see any cripples!"

"Of course not yet, my dear. The game is young. What did you expect?"

"Well, where are the quarterbacks and halfbacks who were to play?"—Magazine of Fun.

Taken at His Word.

A suburban minister, during his discourse one Sunday morning said: "In each blade of grass there is a sermon." The following day one of his flock discovered the good man pushing a lawnmower about and paused to say, "Well, parson, I'm glad to see you engaged in cutting your sermons short."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

BRAZIL'S FINE CAPITAL.

Rio de Janeiro Is a Beautiful City, With No Poor Quarter.

"There are some cities very beautiful from a distance, but noisome and shabby when once they are entered. Rio de Janeiro, on the contrary, is beautiful when seen from afar and is delightful on intimate acquaintance. The streets are clean. The main thoroughfares are broad, and no other city has so many miles of smooth asphalted streets. Automobiles swarm and trolleys abound. The public buildings are handsome, the private buildings very picturesque and in northern eyes," writes Theodore Roosevelt in the Outlook, "possess a most attractive foreign flavor. The water supply is ample and not only healthful, but delicious. The sanitation is excellent. For over half the year the climate is delightful, and during the remaining months there is close at hand a cool mountain retreat.

"Altogether it is difficult to write of this city of over a million people without expressing astonishment that both its beauty and its greatness are not more widely understood.

"The condition of the poorer people is, I am assured and as I thoroughly believe, far removed from the misery of the slum dwellers in the great cities of the northern hemisphere. There is no especial quarter for the poor, nothing in the nature of a slum district, and there is much effort of one kind and another to provide decent living conditions for the poorest."

MAJORITY TYRANNY.

Its Despotic Sway, For Instance, in the Matter of Dress.

The tyranny of majorities is not confined to politics. It invades all fields, demands obedience from all classes and brooks defiance of none.

Women tolerate a certain style of garment because they imagine a majority of womankind at the moment is demanding it. They obediently follow suit for fear of exciting attention or unfavorable comment.

Men and women are bound too much by others' opinions. Society, of course, is built on conventions. But conventions sometimes become tyrannical. One should know when to follow their dictates and when to ignore them. In the matter of dress, for instance, why should any one endure a style he detests merely because the majority at the moment is wearing it? Why should not a long necked man wear a tall collar, if he prefers it, even though it does cause pain to the chins of all sympathetic observers?

Frankly the question is without an answer. Perhaps people tolerate majority tyranny in such matters merely because they are accustomed to it. A caged animal presumably knows nothing of freedom until he has tasted it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Just Like the Salad.

A young man named Smith boarded with an emaciated aunty of ample years, who seemed to take the view that most any old thing was good enough to hash up for fodder. One day chicken salad was served, but it was merely another demonstration that there is nothing in a name.

"By the way, Mr. Smith," severely remarked the landlady, as the meal progressed, "how do you like the chicken salad?"

"That reminds me," irrelevantly answered Smith, "I bought a book today and told them to send it around here. Did it come?"

"Yes," replied the landlady, with a puzzled expression, "but why should the chicken salad remind you of it?"

"Coincidence, Mrs. Slymm," was the mean rejoinder of Smith. "The book is half calf, you know."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

They Seldom Do.

A half witted fellow living in one of our country villages makes it his business to attend all funerals and comment on them for days afterward. Recently he received an invitation to the wedding of a relative. The next day after the wedding a neighbor asked, 'And how did the wedding go off, Jim?'

"Oh, there was a pretty fair crowd turned out, considerin' the weather," Jim answered solemnly. "Mary, she looked right nice, but I didn't think Bob looked very natural."—Indianapolis News.

Ancient Cloisonne Enamels.

The ancient artists who made those exquisite cloisonne enamels which bring such high prices made them by the following laborious method: The outlines of the design to be executed in enamel were cut out in the metal plate in such a manner that between the limits of the colors in the enamel a narrow metal ribbon was left standing. The space within the outlines was worked out with the graving tool, the surfaces left standing being made as rough as possible. In the hollows the mass, made into a thick paste with lavender oil or water, was placed and fused fast in the muffle, this process being frequently repeated. Finally the surface was ground and polished.

Appropriate.

A family of children, after the usual Saturday night romps, gathered in the drawing-room for music and singing. As bedtime was drawing near the mother said:

"Now, children, choose one hymn to finish up with, and then you must all say 'Good night'."

"Let's have 'Ere Again Our Sabbath Close'," suggested a bright little girl of about seven years of age.

"Well, I think that would be more suitable to-morrow evening," replied the mother.

"Oh, but you always air our Sabbath clothes on Saturday, mummy!"—London Tatler.

The Woman and the Serpent.

P. T. Barnum and his wife were very fond of the gifted sisters Alice and Phoebe Cary, who often visited them at Bridgeport. To a friend the famous showman once remarked: "Alice was the more thoughtful, while Phoebe was always bubbling over with good spirits and wit. I never knew a brighter woman. One day I was taking her and some friends through my museum. 'At the head of the stairs was the cage containing 'the happy family,' which included owls, cats, mice, serpents and other creatures generally mortal enemies, but all living in perfect harmony, mainly because we kept them so stuffed with food that they had no temptation to prey on one another. The cage stood directly at the head of the stairs, and just as we reached the top a big serpent stretched its head toward Phoebe. Forgetting the glass that separated them, she was so startled that she uttered a scream and would have fallen backward down the steps had I not caught her. Looking up to me, she said : 'Thank you, Mr. Barnum! But remember that I am not the first woman that the serpent has caused to fall.'"

An Infantile Composite.

"Well, really, I can't say that I think that he looks just like any one in particular," said the mother of Master George Herbert Sandersou Spriggins, four weeks old, to a caller who was having the privilege of seeing George Herbert Sanderson Spriggins for the first time. "I don't think that he has his father's chin, and his nose is just like my father's, and his eyes remind me of my sister-Helen's. The shape of his face is a good deal like his father's brother Joe's, and sometimes when he laughs he reminds me of my brother Ted. Often when he is asleep I think that he resembles my uncle George, and again he has a way of half closing his eyes that makes me think of his grandfather Spriggins. I think he is growing to look more like my side of the house excepting for the upper part of his face, and that reminds me of his father's family. Still, I can't say that he really looks just like any one but himself unless it is my sister Eva's little boy. Strange how family resemblances crop out in mere babies, isn't it?"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Constipation

is an enemy within the camp. It will undermine the strongest constitution and ruin the most vigorous health. It leads to indigestion, Biliousness, impure blood, bad complexion, sick headaches, and is one of the most frequent causes of appendicitis. To neglect it is slow suicide. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation. They are entirely vegetable in composition and do not sicken, weaken or gripe. Preserve your health by taking

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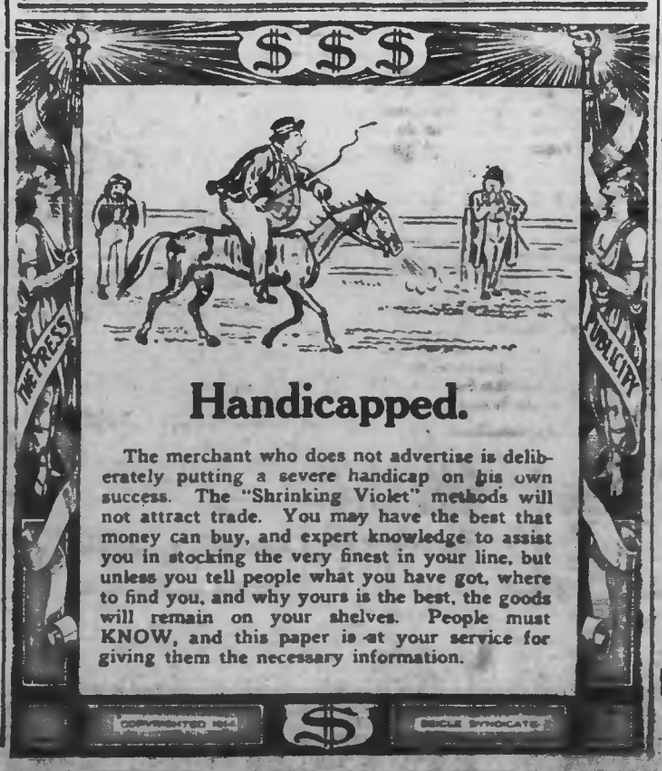

Handicapped.

The merchant who does not advertise is deliberately putting a severe handicap on his own success. The "Shrinking Violet" methods will not attract trade. You may have the best that money can buy, and expert knowledge to assist you in stocking the very finest in your line, but unless you tell people what you have got, where to find you, and why yours is the best, the goods will remain on your shelves. People must KNOW, and this paper is at your service for giving them the necessary information.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON QUESTIONS

Oct. 4, 1914.

(Copyright, 1914, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Christ Anointed for Burial. Mark xiv:1-11.

Golden Text—She hath done what she could. Mark xiv:8.

1. Verses 1-2—May we or not, and why, conclude that a man who is very punctilious in kepeing religious festivals, is also a really good and true man?

2. To what tendency in human nature do you account for these religious leaders wanting to put such a good man as Jesus to death?

3. Verse 3—Who was probably this Simon the leper?

4. It is certain this man must have been cured of his leprosy, or he could not have mixed with other people: By whom was he probably cured?

5. What other intimate friend had Jesus at Bethany?

6. Who was the woman that poured the very precious ointment upon Jesus? (See John xii:3.)

7. What was the custom in those days in the use of precious ointment on another, and what was its significance?

8. What had Jesus done for Mary that she loved him with such devotion?

9. Verse 4—Is money spent solely as an expression of pure love, and for no other reason, wasted? Give your reasons.

10. Other things being equal, which gets the greater blessing from a love offering, and why, the giver or the receiver?

11. Why is money spent as a love offering for Jesus not wasted?

12. Verse 5—Many in these days are hungry for food, but vastly more are hungry for love, and sympathy, why is it a duty to minister to the one as to the other?

13. Who was it that felt such indignation at this expensive love offering, and why was it?

14. Verses 6-7—Which in the long run does the more good, and why, he who wisely and lovingly feeds hungry bodies or he who feeds hungry hearts?

15. If the money spent in sending flowers to funerals and to sick people, were spent on the poor would it be for the better or worse, and why?

16. Verse 8—Why was Mary's love offering specially appropriate at that time?

17. Verse 9—How often has this story of love been told, and what has been the general effect of its telling?

18. Would you say or not, and why, that the influence of every good deed is eternal?

19. Verses 10-11—Did Judas dislike Jesus, and if not, what was it that induced Judas to seek opportunity to betray him?

20. In what way do people, like Judas, betray Jesus to-day for money?

Lesson for Sunday, Oct. 11, 1914, The Last Supper. Mark xiv:12-25.

I have had a lot of butter in wrapped prints and packed in wooden boxes in a cool cellar during the summer. This butter now has a flavor of the wood, some of it quite strong. Is there any process by which the woody flavor may be removed, or how can it be made most saleable?—E. Hastings Co., Ont.

Woody butter cannot be improved very much except by a process of renovation and rechurning, but this is contrary to the Dairy Industry Act of 1914. See Section 5, Clause (c), which states that no person shall "melt, clarify, refine, rechurn or otherwise treat butter to produce what is generally known as 'process,' or 'renovated' butter, nor add any milk or cream to butter." This law therefore prohibits any process which we might employ to improve the butter under discussion.—L. A. Zufelt, Supt., Kingston Dairy School.

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Scrub beets, cut off leaves, leaving an inch or two of stem. Boil until tender, drain, cover with cold water, push off skin and slice beets. Put in stew kettle and cover with vinegar to which a good quantity of sugar or syrup has been added. Boil again for about half an hour and seal. Beets put down in this way will keep for months. Young beets are even better than those fully grown.

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PRINCE LICHNOWSKY

Late German Ambassador to London and Social Life

Prince Lichnowsky, who was sent to London in 1912 by the Kaiser as Ambassador, is essentially a diplomat of modern method and point of view. The German Embassy at London under his predecessors, Prince Hatzfeld and Count Wolff-Metternich, was almost a hermitage. For years it was socially, unimportant. Many students of the psychology of Anglo-German tension attribute it to the fact that the wire between the German Embassy in London and the great though molding circles of British life and society has long been out of working order. Prince Lichnowsky, finding the wires down, proceeded to put them up. Forthwith he set himself a task of mixing about and of seeing and knowing people.

Public opinion rules in England, and he perceived it his business to keep in touch with those who make it. He accepted invitations to address public dinners of the Royal Society, the Lord Mayor, and the Chambers of Commerce, and embraced the opportunity of the Kaiser's birthday dinner of the German "colony" in London to discuss his mission and the ambitions he cherished for it. Supported by a particularly brilliant consort, the Princess Mechthilde Lichnowsky, née Countess Arco von und zu Zinneberg, he caused it to be known that the all-important social phase of diplomatic life was to him a thoroughly congenial obligation, and that he purposed living up to it.

The Prince is 53 years old, and is the head of a Silesian family of ancient aristocratic lineage, with large estates at Kuchelna and Gratz. His mother was a Princess of Croy. The son of a Russian general of cavalry, he himself began life as a soldier, and was a brother officer of the present Kaiser in the Life Guard Hussars. William has always taken a lively interest in the careers of men who were with him at the university and in the army.

PHOTOGRAPHERS BARRED

Generals Do Not Wish to Have Important Secrets Made Public

Emperor William issued orders that any man caught by his troops in the field with a camera in his possession is to be summarily shot. Similar orders were issued from French headquarters. Still, tactful persistence has worked wonders, and it may do so again in the present instance.

So far as moving pictures are concerned no process has proposed a partnership arrangement with the Kaiser in a series of war movies. The best genuine moving pictures of real war were taken by Capt. Saul, a retired British army officer in the Balkan conflict. Capt. Saul was with the Turks. He got some fine pictures of the Turkish rout at Lule Burgas and also of the fighting around Kirk-Kilisch. He also got some splendid pictures of burning villages, camp scenes, and other details of war.

Since the days of Napoleon, war correspondents, a term later enlarged to include photographers, have been regarded not merely as a burden on the general staff, which has quite enough on its hands without them, but also as a source of the gravest danger to the army. However carefully his despatches may be censored the correspondent is certain to get in something that betrays the strategy of his side to the enemy.

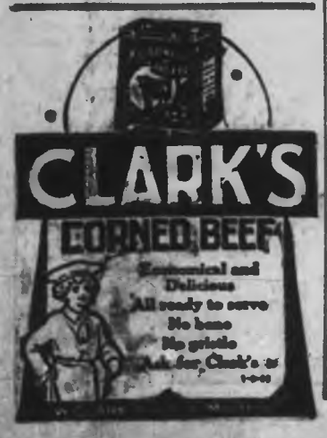
BLOOD AND TREASURE

In the past war has been sufficiently prodigal in its squandering of life and gold. During the past century alone it reaped a harvest of 14,000,000 lives; in one great struggle, that between France and Prussia, the death roll totalled 800,000, and on three battlefields—Borodino, Moskowa, and Leipsig—more than a quarter of a million soldiers were either killed or wounded. The price paid for the Franco-German War in gold was $2,580,000,000 (including France's indemnity); and the American Civil War is said to have cost 600,000 lives at a cost of $10,000,000,000.

Such was the price paid for war in days before the science of death dealing was really out of its cradle and its rapid progress during the last generation has advanced it as far from the day of Sedan as Sedan was removed from Agincourt.

Schoolboy's Prank Recalled

The Prince of Wales has Prince Alexander of Battenberg for a brother officer in the Grenadier Guards. Prince Alexander is the eldest of Princess Henry's three sons, and is a brother of the Queen of Spain. It is of Prince Alexander that the story is told how, when a schoolboy, he wrote to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, asking for "slight pecuniary assistance." The Queen wrote him rebuking him for his extravagance. Shortly afterwards he acknowledged the letter in these terms: "Dear grandmother, I am sure you will be glad to know that I need not trouble you for any money just now, for I sold your last letter to another boy for thirty shillings."



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PARTICIPANT TELLS OF FIRST AIR FIGHT

Duel in the Clouds Between Rival Aviators Armed With Automatic Pistols But Without Bombs

The chief factor in the first actual "Battle in the air," Sergeant Werner of the German aviation corps, told an English war correspondent his story. It is a remarkable tale of adventure eclipsing those of fiction writers. Attacked by a powerful British biplane and a 90-mile an hour Bleriot, Werner only escaped through a most fortunate combination of circumstances which led him to pilot his machine inside the German lines.

"The men who hold the reserved seats in the theatre of war, who see the battles as not even the Generals can see them, are the airmen," said Werner.

"I had received orders to locate the enemy's forces and to determine their exact battle lines and those of their French supports. Accompanied by Lieutenant Von Heidsen, who was detailed as expert observer, I went up in my big monoplane and headed directly south from Moss following a broad and plainly marked road. We passed over the edge of a magnificent forest in which more than 40,000 inhabitants of the surrounding country had taken refuge. After flying for more than an hour we passed directly over the English headquarters and I was able to locate the positions of the commander-in-chief and his staff. We accurately mapped this position and then swept across the French position paying especial attention to the locations of their artillery, much of which was masked in pieces of wood and behind buildings and hedges.

Opponent Far up in the Sky

"Lieutenant Von Heidsen made rough sketches of everything while I was intently watching the country when suddenly the lieutenant pressed my arm and pointed upward. At that time we were nearly 6,000 feet in the air. I looked in the direction in which he was pointing and there fully 1,000 feet higher than we were and coming at full speed directly towards us, was a big Bristol biplane.

"It was evident from the start that he was far speedier than we were. I tried to climb upward realizing that when he got over me he would drop a bomb and we would be blown to pieces. But the effort was in vain. The Bristol held me for speed. I could not get on a level with him. Soon the Bristol was directly over our heads. I was not afraid, but this was a moment of suspense that took years out of my life. I was sure the bomb was coming.

"The Bristol had reduced her speed until she was keeping pace with us. She was also slowly coming down. Swooping lower and lower, the Bristol came. At last I knew how a bird feels when an eagle or a hawk is sweeping down upon it. I thought every minute was to be our last. I was certain that what the British were trying to do was to get so close that their bomb could not miss. My nerves were entirely unstrung and it was all that I could do to keep my monoplane on an even keel.

Opened Fire With Pistols

"Suddenly I saw a flash alongside of me. For a moment I thought that the expected bomb had struck. Then I realized that the Lieutenant was shooting with his automatic pistol. The Englishmen had their propeller in front and so they could not shoot from that position. It was now certain they carried no bombs as they veered off some 300 feet to the side at the same time keeping 150 feet above us.

"All this time we were headed northward again toward the German lines. The plunging of the aeroplane made accurate shooting difficult, although one shot struck my plane. It was very evident that the Englishmen were shooting to disable our motor and we were doing the same thing on our part. The noise of the discharge of the automatics was drowned in the whirr of our propeller.

"There was a feeling of utter helplessness so far as we were concerned. Our machine was far slower than theirs. I kept figuring on when the next bullet would strike, as with their greater speed, they seemed certain finally to get us. While this thought was passing through my mind the lieutenant again touched me and pointed thousands of feet higher.

Third Aeroplane in Fight

"There coming at tremendous speed was a small Bleriot monoplane. It looked for all the world like an eagle coming to join the attack. I felt certain now that the end was in sight as nearly all of the French aviators carry bombs and the speed of the newcomer far greater than the Bristol.

"But the Bleriot also failed to have bombs, and was forced to depend on pistols. Swooping up and down, encircling us, and all the time firing at us, the Bleriot kept on. Minutes seemed like hours to me. It was certain there could be only one end to the fight, although the Lieutenant kept firing in return, as calmly as at the rifle range.

"Suddenly, however, German troops appeared below us. They began firing at the enemy, and the Bleriot and the Bristol, finally exhausting their ammunition, sailed off to the south unharmed. We then landed with our reports, which were especially valuable, because of the location of the French artillery. However, I would not want to go through such an experience again."

Werner is an enthusiastic student of aviation, and is a typical German soldier. He entered the army after graduating from a university, and his face and scalp are seared with dueling scars.

"FOR VALOR"

The Victoria Cross and its Equivalent Under Other Flags

All the Great Powers of Europe have some reward for conspicuous valor and bravery on the field of battle, and although the plain bronze Victoria Cross is the youngest of such decorations, only dating back to the Crimean War in 1856, it is the most valued possession in many a Briton's home to-day. The Austrian Cross, on the other hand, is the oldest.

A similar reward in Germany is the Iron Cross, instituted by the Emperor Frederick William III. of Prussia in the year 1813. Russia gives as a decoration to its heroic soldiers the Cross of St. George, which was found

THE VICTORIA CROSS

ed by the famous Empress Catherine II. in the year 1769, and, while the Victoria Cross is of bronze, and the Iron Cross, as its name implies, of iron (which is edged with silver), the Russian Order is of gold, with a beautiful medallion of St. George killing the dragon. In Austria, again, the cross is of gold, and was instituted in the year 1757 by the Empress Marie Theresa soon after her succession to the throne. It bears the same inscription as the British Victoria Cross, ours having, in English "For Valor," and theirs in Latin the word "Fortitudinf."

The Order of the Legion of Honor which is the reward in France, was instituted by the great Napoleon, and he decreed that every soldier who was decorated with that honor should have the additional distinction of being entitled to receive a military salute from officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers.

Col. W. E. Gordon, V.C.—Of the Gordon Highlanders, twice reported killed, but reported by the American Ambassador to be a prisoner of war in Berlin. He won his V.C. in South Africa.

NAVAL DICTIONARY

Battleship and Cruiser.—The cruiser is less heavily armored than the battleship and carries fewer guns. It is built primarily for speed and for keeping the sea a longer time than the battleship. Hence it has greater coal capacity.

In a modern naval conflict the cruisers are especially valuable to turn or hold the enemy until the slower battleships can come up.

The dreadnought is the most modern type of battleship. It has been evolved since 1905. It is a battleship more heavily armored than ever, carrying, as a rule, big gun batteries only, with the exception of small guns for repelling torpedo boat attacks, and it is capable of making very high speed. The superstructure is much shorter than on the battleships of fifteen years ago. A distinctive feature of the dreadnought to a layman's eye, is the long, low stern, the entire half of the main deck being clear of everything but gun turrets.

Submarine and Submersible.—The former is the general name for a torpedo boat which is capable of navigating entirely under water. The latter is the name for the particular type of submarine which can travel for distances of several hundred miles on the surface, under steam of gasoline, and then dive below when it is time to go into action, electric motors being used. The submarine proper is usually a smaller craft, with electric motor only, and hence with a small range of action and useful chiefly on the defense. The submersible is equally valuable in offensive action.

KITCHENER'S TREAT

Humorous Story of the War Secretary's Human Side

Since the appointment of Lord Kitchener to the War Office many little personalities are being told of him. One messenger's story follows:

"Well, after I'd handed in my despatches, I goes into a bar and pays a shilling for a bottle of Bass—the first I'd had for weeks, and cheap at the price. The place was full of young officers, and they was all pretty merry, when, looking around, we see a big chap standing in the doorway. It was Kitchener, and before you could say 'Smoke' I was the only chap left—just me and him. 'Who are you?' he says. 'Carrying despatches and waiting for replies,' I says. 'Show me your papers,' he says, and I shows him. He looks at them and hands them back. 'Have another Bass,' he says. That's the sort of man Kitchener is."

Only Eight Field Marshals

A British field marshal never retires from the army. He may be placed on half-pay, but is still borne on the active list.

By the regulations there must not be more than eight field marshals receiving pay as such; that is, exclusive of honorary field marshals such as foreign kings, emperors, and princes. Of the eight regular field marshals two must be selected from the Indian army.

The position of field marshal is a great one. The field marshal commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean gets $25,000 a year. Probably a field marshal actively employed will get at least $15,000 a year.

This is better than the pay of an admiral of the fleet, who may be said to be a naval field marshal, and gets only a little over $10,000 a year, exclusive of allowances.

English Jews Patriotic

"England has been all she could be to Jews; Jews will be all they can be to England. We know but a single cause, a single passionate desire. Our cause is the cause of England; our desire is the triumph of England." In these striking words, the "Jewish Chronicle" expressed the patriotism of English Jews.

A WEAK CHESTED BOY

"My boy Frank seemed weak-chested and took a very severe cold," writes Mrs. D. Stevens, Ninga, Man. "The many medicines used did not seem to benefit him, until we tried Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and found it to be exactly what was wanted to cure him." His treatment is as thorough and effective as a cure for croup and bronchitis.

BOMB DROPPING FROM AIRSHIPS

Clearly Illegal as Applied to Undefended Cities—Britain Favored Its Entire Prohibition

The use of aircraft for the dropping of bombs into unprotected parts of cities, causing the death of non-combatant women and children has created a very great indignation and strong feeling against such fighting from the air.

According to international rule "the bombardment of towns, villages, habitations or buildings which are not defended" is forbidden. As early as the Brussels Conference of 1874 an attempt was made to limit the activities of aircraft by the addition of the words "by any means whatever" to the rule.

During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 some attempts were made to use balloons for observing the movements of the hostile armies. The status of aeronauts had not been defined at that time, and Bismarck ordered that any who might be captured be considered as spies. As a matter of fact, a number of them were taken prisoners, but were treated as military prisoners and were not executed. It was not until the first Hague convention, in 1899, that the position of balloonists in time of war was defined.

Airmen Are Not Spies

The conference decided that balloonists are not spies if they are sent "to deliver despatches" or to "generally maintain communication between the various parts of an army or territory." The ruling fails to provide for the treatment of aviators who may be captured in the act of gaining information.

As soon as there was some indication that flying machines might be perfected, the international lawmakers were at once struck with the question of their use for the dropping of explosives. The same conference at which the laws concerning the treatment of airmen taken prisoners during the war were passed took an important stand on the explosive question, and one which, it is to be regretted, has not been continued.

In January of 1899 Count Mouravieff, of St. Petersburg, sent a circular to the states to be represented at The Hague in which he urged "the prohibition of the discharge of projectiles or explosives of any kind from balloons or by any similar means."

Prohibited Bomb-dropping

The subject was given a brief consideration and the law suggested by the Russian count was adopted for a period of five years, which expired on September 4, 1905.

Eight years later it appeared that the action of the tribunal was not prompted so much by humanitarian feelings as by the belief that aircraft were not destined to play an important part in any war in the near future. When the second gathering at The Hague took place, in 1907, it was impossible to inspire any of the great European powers with the sentiments to which they had unanimously subscribed in 1899. The progress made in the science of aerial navigation had been so extraordinary that the military powers were deeply interested, and very few of them wished to give up this new method of attack.

Britain Favored Reholition

England and Austria-Hungary were of the party in favor of the limitation of armaments, and accordingly favored restriction of the use of aeroplanes.

After much discussion a vote was taken on a measure providing for the continuance of the prohibition adopted at the 1899 convention until the termination of the Third Peace Conference, scheduled for 1915.

Of the forty-four states represented only twenty-seven adopted the measure, and the only important countries to do so were England and Austria.

The signing of this declaration by these two nations will have no effect in the present war, because it is expressly provided that if either of them has an ally in any war who has not adopted the measure it is not binding on them. So fighting continues on land, on sea, and in the air.

A French decree provides for payment of daily subsidies to foreigners whose breadwinners are serving with the allied forces.

The Mathematical Problem.

Little Marion was busy at her "home work." After a great many perplexed frowns and much nibbling at her pencil she looked up and said:

"The only answer I can get to this example is 'five and three-fourths horses.' Do you s'pose that is right, mamma?"

"Well, I don't know," answered her mother cautiously. "It sounds rather queer."

A long pause; then the small arithmetician's face lit up with a smile.

"Oh, I know," she cried; "I'll reduce the three-fourths horses to colts!"

Part of the Treatment.

After being treated by a specialist for a month the stout personage anxious to reduce his bulk received his bill. He gasped, hastened to the doctor and arrived in great perspiration.

"Doctor, doctor!" he exclaimed breathlessly, "this bill is as big as I am. I haven't lost an ounce."

"Tut, tut," replied the specialist affably; "the bill is part of the treatment. I see it has made you perspire."

New York's Public Schools.

Public education in New York city began with the founding of the Free School society in 1805. The society started in a small way, depending for a time upon public subscription. By an act of the legislature in 1842 the board of education was established. The Free School society continued to conduct its schools until 1853, when by mutual consent, they were all taken over by the board.—New York American.

First Aid.

"A woman can be just as self reliant and independent as a man," said Mrs. Flason defiantly.

"Mebbe she can, Louisa, mebbe she can," said her husband, "but not while she wears frocks that hook up the back!"—London Telegraph.

Seemed All Right.

"Mamma, why don't you want me to play with that Kudger boy?"

"Because, dear, I know the family. He hasn't good blood in him."

"Why, mamma, he's been vaccinated twice, and it wouldn't take either time."

Strength and Beauty
Come With Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery

This is a blood cleanser and alterative that starts the liver and stomach into vigorous action. It thus assists the body to manufacture rich red blood which feeds the heart—nerves—brain and organs of the body. The organs work smoothly like machinery running in oil. You feel clean, strong and strenuous instead of tired, weak and faint. Nowadays you can obtain Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery Tablets, as well as the liquid form from all medicine dealers, or trial box of tablets by mail, on receipt of 50c. Address R.V. Pierce, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's Great 1000 Page Illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent FREE, Cloth Bound for 21 One-cent Stamps.

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Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

The Wild Part.

"Hello, old man? Have any luck shooting?"

"I should say I did! I shot seventeen ducks in one day."

"Were they wild?"

"Well—no—not exactly; but the farmer was."—New York Globe.

Our Domestics.

Servant (to her master)—If you please, sir, can I speak on your telephone for a few minutes? I want to tell my young man that me and the missus have 'ad an awful row and I've given 'er notice.—London Opinion.

A Useless Rule.

He (teaching her bridge)—When in doubt it's a good rule to play trumps like—But that's just it; when I'm in doubt I don't know what the trump is.—Philadelphia Record.

Our BEST COAL

SELLS AT SEPT. PRICES

Stove $7.00 Nut $7.25

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Perfectly Screened and Promptly Delivered. Also CANNEL COAL for Sale at Cheap Prices.

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4 feet Long

$4.50 Per Cord From The Scow

Also A-1 Hardwood

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Corner Charlotte and Antrim Streets

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'Phones 47 and 48

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

An Up to Date Medieval Tale

By RUTH GRAHAM

I am a wireless telegraph operator in charge of a station situated on a lonely coast. I have an assistant who takes my place at night for a week; then I take the night and give him the day. There are one or two others connected with the station who are not operators. One of these is a fine chess player, and having him with me enabled me to while away many an hour when I had nothing to do.

Now, what I am going to relate I don't ask any one to believe. I should certainly not believe it myself if any one told it to me as a bona fide experience. I do not say that I didn't dream it; that I did not experience it when unconscious. I make no explanation whatever. That you are at liberty to do for yourself. I only assert that to me it was an actual occurrence.

One night when I was on duty alone I amused myself when not sending or receiving a message working out solitaire problems on the chessboard. Presently I heard a footfall behind me, and a man stepped into the operating room. The moment he did so I heard the sound of distant thunder.

"We're going to have a storm," he said. "I prefer spending the time while it lasts in here than outside if you don't mind."

I assured him that he was welcome, though I confess he was not. I did not like his looks; there was a sinister expression on his face. There was no one within call, and I rather objected to being alone with him.

"I see you play chess," he said. "I'm very fond of it myself. We might have a game while waiting for the storm to be over."

"Are you not afraid to be in an electrical place like this in a thunderstorm?" I asked.

"I afraid? What is there to be afraid of?"

"A bolt."

"A bolt!" sneeringly. "Young man, do you know what electricity is? No? Well, I have always known what it is. Perhaps you think this towering affair of yours something wonderful. It's very clumsy. But I'll admit it's an improvement on the old system of wires. You don't feel the electric waves rolling around the globe, do you? I do. They are dashing against me all the while."

This is a bad go, I thought—alone with a madman; a storm coming on. There only remains to get an "S O S" call to make the situation diabolical.

"Come," said the stranger, taking a seat facing me and pulling the chessboard partly on his knees, "let's have a game."

A vivid flash of lightning and a simultaneous crash sent a thrill of horror through me, but seemed to have no more effect on the stranger than if some one had struck a note on a musical instrument. I feared for the apparatus towering over our heads. My visitor, having placed the men, moved a pawn. I was too bewildered to play. I did not touch a piece.

"Come, come, Mr. Operator" said the stranger. "Don't be rattled by a little thing like that. You'll get something more exciting before long. There's a ship out there only about a hundred miles. She's running at full speed into a mist. But the lookout doesn't see it; he's asleep. If you wish to know who made him doze, I did. I put the steamship company up to trying to get on with a reduced force. That did the business. Check!"

I suppose I had played mechanically and without knowing it, for the word "Check!" woke me up to the fact that my pieces as well as the stranger's had left their original places, and, collecting my rattled faculties, I took in the situation, which was that my king was in check.

I doubt if there is anything except chess that under the circumstances would have kept my faculties absorbed. I have a passion for chess problems, and despite the storm and the disagreeable expression on the man's face I entered into the game with all my mind. I soon got my king out of check, but in another moment he was checked again. I heard the instrument click, but at the moment saw a chance to checkmate my antagonist, and, fearing the combinations would leave me if I delayed, I went on with my moves. But my antagonist eluded me, and I was brought up with another "Check!"

It was evident that I was in a hole that would require all my brain power to get me out of, and, though I was conscious of the rattling of the instrument, I did not know what was being transmitted. I got out of this hole only to be led into another, with an occasional chance to checkmate my antagonist, such opportunities always ending in failure.

Then came a break, and the next thing I knew I was lying on the floor and my assistant at the instrument. The stranger had gone.

"What's the matter?" I asked.

"Matter! Why, there has been an S O S call rattling on the key for more than an hour. The Alula of the Blue Anchor line has struck an iceberg and gone down with all on board. This is her nearest station and the only one she could reach."

I relapsed into an unconsciousness from which I did not emerge for some time. When I did I was told that I had been struck by lightning. Was the stranger a dream or a reality?

Canada's Big Forest.

The largest forest in the world is in Canada. It is in the Labrador and Hudson Bay district and is, roughly, 1,000 by 1,700 miles.—London Express.

The very act of life, so far as I have been able to observe, consists in fortitude and perseverance.—Sir Walter Scott.

SHAVES IN STRANGE PLACE.

Daredevils Who Remove Their Beards Under Difficulties.

Konschel, an Austrian aviator, performed an unprecedented feat a few days ago for a bet, when he shaved himself while circling the Vienna flying ground at an altitude of 3,000 feet. During the operation — after the preliminary and comparatively easy process of lathering was concluded—he had to steer with his feet, as he required the left hand to hold his cheek, while with the right he wielded the razor.

On more than one occasion the celebrated Blondin undertook successfully a similar achievement while standing upon a rope stretched across a giddy gulf. Indeed, he once performed this item of the toilette while carrying a passenger on his back—a passenger who in this case must have been himself a cool-headed gymnast, as after his supporter had finished he in his turn took the razor in hand and removed a day's growth from his chin.

Every now and again some daring Figaro has gained bold advertisement by exercising his calling in the unrestrained presence of the king of beasts. During the stay of Myers' Circus at Huddersfield a local barber wagered $25 that he would enter a cage of lions and shave their trainer within a space of five minutes. He won his bet with two minutes to spare. Even more foolhardy was a Norwich (Eng.) barber, who, in similar circumstances, shaved the trainer at Day's Menagerie, for, on one of the lions approaching somewhat too near, he gave the inquisitive carnivore a taste of the lather-brush.

Guillaume Duprat, Bishop of Clermont and founder of the College of Jesuits, at Paris, narrowly missed being shaved in his own cathedral. Duprat was the possessor of a beard so magnificent and luxurious in its growth as to awaken envy in all clerical hearts—envy even in those of his canons, who, so far from being proud of their chief's hirsute adornment, assembled in full chapter and resolved upon its removal. Preparations were made, and when next the bishop appeared in the choir a procession of ecclesiastical dignitaries, headed by the dean, advanced down the aisle carrying barber's basin, hot water, soap, and razor. The bishop, however, divined their intention, and promptly taking to his heels, managed to reach his castle of Beauregard, where, after a brief illness, he died of chagrin at the indignity which he had so narrowly escaped.

Louis I. of Bavaria issued an ordinance in 1838 forbidding citizens under any pretext whatever to wear moustaches, and directed the police to see that his will was promptly obeyed. Moustaches disappeared with astonishing celerity, the authorities having only on rare occasions to exert their power, which they then did with drastic promptitude, as when, on receipt of information that a wealthy banker, who had not yet complied with the order, was enjoying a bathe in the Isar, they procured a boat and, having supplied themselves with the necessary implements, overtook the swimmer, whose moustache they cut off there and then while he trod water.

COWANS PERFECTION COCOA After Shopping.

After any fatiguing trip in the chilly outdoors, a cup of COWAN'S COCOA is wonderfully refreshing and stimulating---and it wards off colds.

279

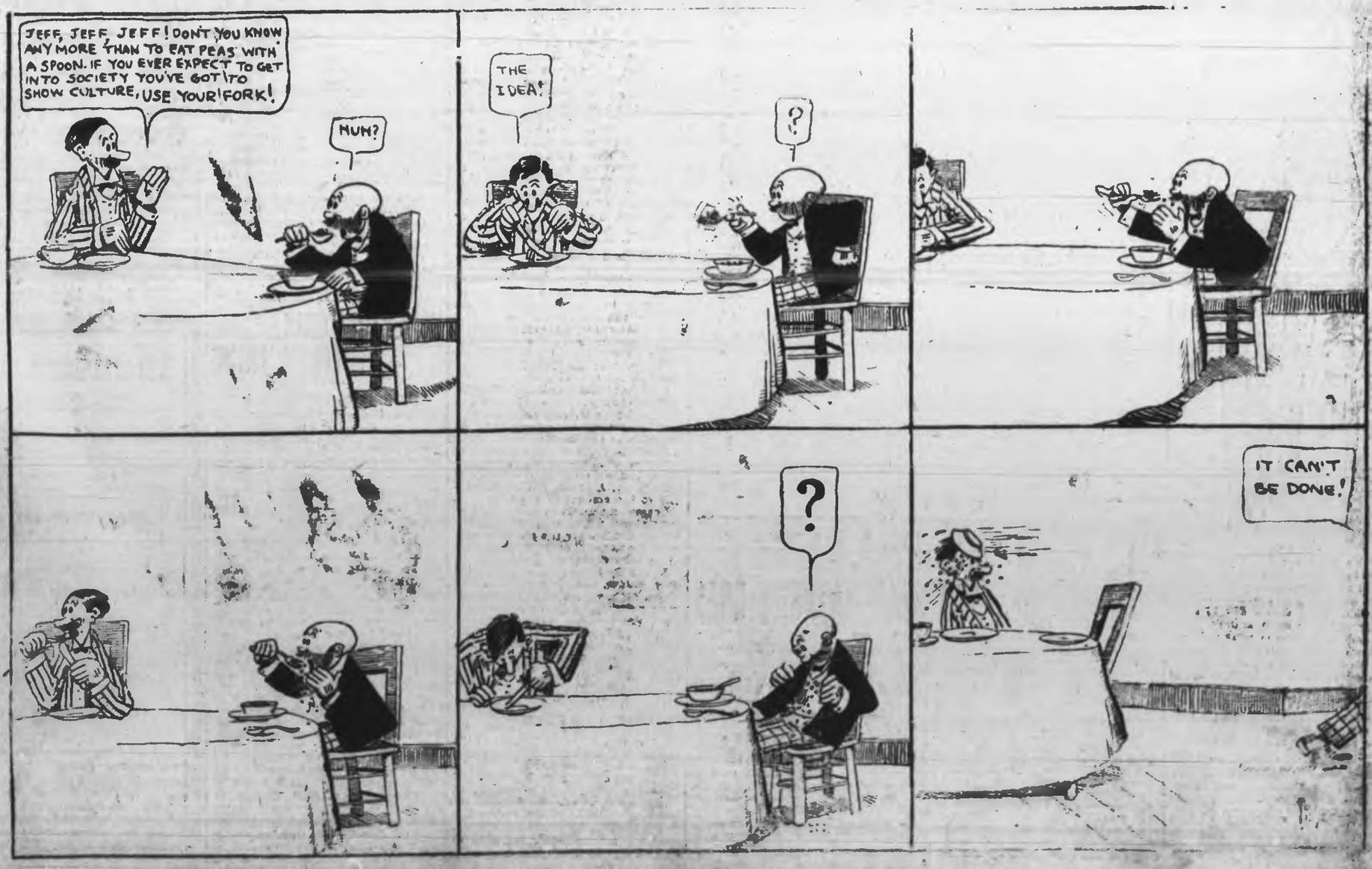
Quarter-pound Half-pound & one-pound tins

Good Old N.P. SOAP

Your Mother and Grandmother used it. Cake soap can't touch it for Quality. And look at this. 4 cakes of ordinary soap cost 20¢. 1 bar of N.P. SOAP weighs more and costs only 15¢. you can surely save money on N.P. SOAP. Try it.

6

You'll Have to Admit Jeff Tried Anyway -:- -:- -:- By "Bud" Fisher



When You Want To Laugh—Eat!

And If You Want to Eat Without Food Fears Take a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet After Each Meal.

Laughter, smiles and mirth never go with a "caved-in" stomach. Fancy a-man-afraid-of-his-food laughing! There is always that haunting feeling that a sick stomach is nothing to be mirthful about.

"May-day grouchy days are funny to me now."

Just make up your mind to help nature help herself. Give your body a chance to make good. Heal the raw edges of your stomach and give your blood the tools to make digestive fluids with.

There is only one way to make the body well — give it the chance to make itself well. Harmful and strong medicines handicap the system. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets go into the stomach just like food. They are dissolved and there they strengthen the weakened juices of the digestive apparatus until the digestion is made normal.

There is nothing mysterious or magical about them. Science has proved that certain ingredients make up the digestive juices. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are these concentrated ingredients—that is all there is to it. One grain of a certain ingredient contained in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of food. This illustrates how you aid nature to restore her worn-out materials. When a stomach which is filled with food receives a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet, it is more able to digest the food than it would be without it. The work is not so hard nor the task so long.

When the meal is finally assimilated the entire system absorbs more nourishment and harmful food effects are eliminated easily, quickly and with the maximum of benefit.

Every drug store carries Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. To anyone wishing a free trial of these tablets please address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and a small sample package will be mailed free.

Britain's New Contraband List.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — United States Ambassador Page, at London yesterday cables the State Department that the British Government intended to treat as conditional contraband of war the following: Copper unwrought; lead, pig, sheet or pipe glycerine, ferrochrome, haematite iron ore and magnetic iron ore, rubber, hides and skins, raw or roughly tanned (not including leather.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

6859

Lady's Dress.

Suitable for either house or morning wear out of doors. The plain waist closes in front up to the throat, which is open in the centre only and trimmed with a flat collar. Small sleeves may be short or long and have small armhole. The three gore skirt closes in front and may be attached to the waist with either high or regulation waist line.

The dress pattern, No. 6,859, is cut in sizes 36 to 46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 44 inch material, with ½ yard of 27 inch contrasting goods to trim as shown.

This pattern can be obtained by sending ten cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

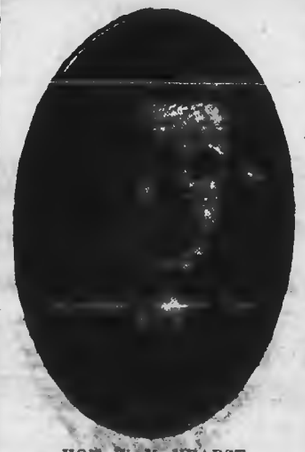
HEARST IS PREMIER

Minister of Lands and Mines Asked to Form Government—Few Changes in Cabinet

MR. HANNA REFUSED

TORONTO, Oct. 2.—The following official statement was given out at the Parliament Buildings at nine o'clock last night:

On Wednesday Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Gibson who remains in office until his successor is sworn in, sent for the Hon. Dr. Pyne for consultation. Attorney-General Foy, the senior member of the late Government not being sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be seen in connection with public business. Dr. Pyne has been acting as chairman of the executive council for some time past and was obviously the Minister to be consulted, he making no claim to the succession himself, but clearly and distinctly intimating that he would refuse absolutely to assume the responsibility. It was also understood that the Hon. Mr. Hanna was not prepared to accept the Premiership under any circumstances, and on the advice of Hon. Dr. Pyne his honor sent for the Hon. W. H. Hearst, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, and requested him to assume the



HON. W. H. HEARST.

Premiership and the task of reorganization of the Government. Mr. Hearst intimated his willingness to undertake the responsibility, asking for time to consult with his colleagues of the late Government, who at once placed their several portfolios at his disposal. It is understood that the following selections have been made of Ministers of the reconstructed Cabinet:

First Minister and President of Executive Council, and Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, Hon. W. H. Hearst.

Attorney-General, Hon. J. J. Foy.

Minister of Education, Hon R. A. Pyne.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. J. Hanna.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. S. Duff.

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. I. B. Lucas.

Minister of Public Works, Finlay G. Macdiarmid.

Minister without portfolio, Hon. R. F. Preston.

The Ministers will be sworn in before His Honor Sir John Gibson at the Parliament Buildings at 10 o'clock to-day.

The Hon. Sir Adam Beck will continue chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, but in accordance with the views entertained for some time by himself and the late Government that it would be advantageous to have the Provincial Treasurer as a member of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Hon. I. B. Lucas will take the position on the commission that the act requires to be filled by a member of the executive council.

Paper Allowed To Publish.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—(Via The Hague and London.)—The decree ordering the suspension of the Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts has been rescinded, conditional upon the avoidance by the paper of reference to class hatred and class struggle. These are described as wholly inapplicable to the present situation in view of the unanimity of the German people in the present war. The management of The Vorwaerts has given assurances of compliance.

PANET FOR COLONEL?

French-Canadian Major May Command Projected Regiment.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2. — The command of the French-Canadian regiment that will be raised will be offered to Major Edward DeB. Panet of the fifth division. Major Panet is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and he has also passed through the staff college in England.

In anticipation of his early departure on war service, Major Panet was married Wednesday.

Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, has given his strong support to the regiment, and has promised that any Government official who desires to join it will be paid his full salary while absent on war service.

The Quebec Government will be asked to make a grant of $100,000 towards the cost of equipping the force.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, GAS OR INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" settles sour, upset stomachs in five minutes.

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach surely within five minutes.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion.

Get from your pharmacist a fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating headaches, dizziness or intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odours.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large fifty cent cases contain enough "Pape's Diapepsin" to keep the entire family free from stomach disorders and indigestion for many months. It belongs in your home.

AUSTRIA IS SORRY.

But Italy Demands $1,000,000 For Loss By Mines.

ROME, Oct. 2.—(Via London.)—The Austrian Government has replied to the Italian protest against the floating mines in the Adriatic Sea. Austria deplores the sinking of Italian vessels and promises to take measures to remove the menace to shipping and to fully indemnify the families of the victims.

It is reported that Italy demands an indemnity from Austria of $1,000,000.

London Drys Refuse Truce.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The temperance forces of London have rejected the offer of the hoteimen to hand the $3,000 in the latter's coffers over to the patriotic fund if the temperance men would call off their proposed license reduction campaign this year, and the campaign to have six licenses cut off in January next, will be proceeded with.

Crown Princess Goes To Front.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—In a Berlin via The Hague despatch, a corresponden of a news agency says that Cecilie the German Crown Princess, accompanied by her two eldest sons, has left Berlin to join the Crown Prince at his headquarters in France. She purposes personally to bestow decorations upon officers of her dragoon regiment.

ELY'S CREAM BALM OPENS CLOGGED NOSTRILS AND HEAD—CATARRH GOES

Instantly Clears Air Passages; You Breathe Freely, Nasty Discharge Stops, Head Colds and Dull Headache Vanish.

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning! the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake to-night struggling for breath, with head stuffed, nostrils closed, hawking and blowing Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith — just once — in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

BIG BATTLE AT CRACOW

Second Great Struggle of Eastern Campaign Has Begun—Germans Send More Troops

RUSSIANS IN FORCE

LONDON, Oct. 2. — The expected engagement before Cracow opened yesterday. The forces of the enemy include the Germans and Austrians and Saxon corps, in addition to a considerable number of first line troops transferred from France. The Austrian forces comprise the entire remainder of the army with the exception of that part which is opposing the Servians. Gen. von Hindenburg, variously reported during the last few days as being seriously ill and as being hurt by a fall from his horse, is in command.

The Russian, under command of Gen. Ruzenskampf, number approximately 1,000,000 men at this point, and as many more are available as will be necessary. Gens. Russky and Dimitrieff are co-operating.

Another German army, driven from the Town of Augustowo, is engaged with a force of Russians estimated at 500,000 men in the forest of the same name, which is cut up by many small lakes. The ground is very favorable to defensive operations and the defenders of Cracow expect their army in that vicinity to protect their flank.

A Petrograd despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. says:

"In the Suwalki district from the bank of the Germans the Russians foiled two determined attempts to force a passage of the Niemen river between Olita on the north and Druskieniki on the south. Military critics point out that with the capture of Augustowo and Kopitzovo the Russians have broken the German centre.

"The German line extended from Ossowetz to Simno, and the Russians with great bravery have expelled the Germans from their entrenchments on the lakes, which are divided by only from two to five miles of dry land.

"According to the newspaper the German losses at Druskeniki amounted to 50,000. The rains have rained the roads so that many German guns have been embedded and lost."

The special correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Co., who has just returned to Petrograd from a tour of the Galician battlefields, reports that from Lublin southward he found the country devastated and deserted, and the villages burned or razed to the ground.

At Tomaszow depots for Russian trophies of war has been improvised in barns. Among the prizes are rows of howitzers, quick-firers and mortars, many of which have not even been fired, and the majority of which were undamaged. The Russians proposed to establish a special battery of artillery with the guns.

The correspondents found Jaroslaw surrounded with barbed wire, behind which were entrenchments and undamaged earthworks.

"The flight of the Austrians after a short bombardment," he says, "appears to have been a most panicfull monous action."

The town itself presented a most animated appearance, business going on as usual.

Kaiser Rushes Troops East.

ROME, Oct. 2. — (Via Paris.)—According to despatches reaching here, all the Bohemian and Moravian railroads are congested with German troops and war material, which are being transported to the Russian frontier. Germany is making a supreme effort to face the Russian advance and all civilian transport has been forbidden.

Despatches from Vienna say that the Austrian staff is entirely dependent upon that of Germany, which has assumed supreme command in the campaign against Russia.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The British War Office has issued a call for 1,000 expert railroad men to assist in the operation of the French railways.

The crew of the steamer Selby, sunk by a mine in the North Sea while on a voyage from Shields to Antwerp, was landed at Lowestoft yesterday.

An official message issued at Budapest, according to a Rome despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., states that Hungarians have recaptured Uzsok Pass in the Carpathians.

The ratepayers of the Township of Kitley voted down by a large majority a bylaw to bonus the proposed Gananoque, Arnprior & Ottawa Railway to the amount of $25,000.

Prompt measures in procuring and forwarding warm clothing for the French soldiers for the winter is urged by the national committee appointed to take charge of that work.

Henry De Marse and Alton Heath, river guides, residing at Thousand Island Park, were drowned in the river near Grennell Island while making a crossing between these two points.

Starting in a shed at the rear of a building, fire did considerable damage yesterday afternoon to a block on Main street, Galt, owned by M. Brock Wilkins of Toronto. The loss is $10,000.

Lt.-Col. T. G. J. Bouchon is listed as "killed on the field of honor" in the latest French casualty list. He was one of the French leaders in the campaign of the great nations against China in the Boxer rebellion.

The coroner's jury at Montreal yesterday brought in a verdict of murder against J. N. Lapree for shooting Jules Lavergne in the latter's photographic studio Wednesday. Lapree lies dangerously wounded at Notre Dame Hospital.

COMB SAGE TEA INTO GREY HAIR

Darkens Beautifully and Restores Its Thickness and Lustre at Once

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn grey, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant; remove every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier ay is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents a large bottle, at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of muss.

While wispy, grey, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all grey hairs have disappeared. After another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger.

Troops From India Land In France

Times' Correspondent Describes the Landing at Marseilles.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A special correspondent of The Times wiring from Marseilles says:

Yesterday witnessed the landing of one of the world's most eminent civilizations just four for the first time on the shores of Europe.

I have seen the proud Princes of India ride at the head of thousands of troops, princes and men alike fired with all the ardor of the East, determined to help to win the Emperor's battles or die. Of far greater significance than the mere making of history, I saw welded before my eyes what may well prove to be the strongest link in the singularly wonderful chain which binds the British Empire together. The hot day had just begun to lift from the bay when suddenly an interminable line of steamships crept along by the adjacent islands. The awakening port knew that the long-expected ships with Indian troops aboard had arrived.

With precision the expedition of transports swung into the harbor and moored alongside their appointed quays.

Native and British alike stepped ashore, all in magnificent condition. Every road within a mile of the docks was a mass of excited Latins. Every second-storey window and every roof was a coveted vantage seat.

All the troops are in khaki, with only slight differences in design. Some of the British contingent from India wear short pants, identical to those of Boy Scouts. Others wear knickerbockers that cover the knees. The puttees are the same as those of the army at home.

The head-dress in every instance is the turban. This also was khaki, but the different regiments and different castes show slight distinctive markings. The most pronounced is the band of green interwoven with khaki in the Gurkha's turban.

WOUNDED AT COLOGNE.

Sixty Thousand Germans Have Arrived From Alsace.

LONDON, Oct. 2. — The Evening News prints a despatch from Copenhagen saying that 60,000 Germans wounded have arrived in Cologne, most of the men being victims of the artillery duel along the Aisne river.

In a large number of cases the men had their legs blown off by exploding shells.

The great exposition buildings in Cologne have been converted into hospitals.

MOTHER! THE CHILD IS COSTIVE, BILIOUS

Look, Mother! If Tongue is coated give "California Syrup of Figs."

No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given.

If your little one is out-of-sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs;" then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Unusual crop estimates and big receipts more than offset in the wheat market today the influence of encouraging cables and of war scares for Tuesday. There was a small close, 1½c to 1¾c under last night. Other leading staples, too, all showed a net decline—corn 1c to 1¼c, oats ½c to 1c, and provisions 7½c to 62½c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 15	to $....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 66	0 66
Peas, bushel	1 25	....
Oats, bushel	0 51	0.52
Rye, bushel	0 95	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 29	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 27	0 28
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 16	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 37	0 38
Honey, new, lb.	0 12	0 13
Honey, comb, dozen	2 50	3 00

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 1.—Cash close:—Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.02½; No. 2 do. $1.00; No. 3 do., 99c; No. 4, 95½c; No. 5, 88½c; No. 6, 81½c; feed, 75c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 40½c; No. 3 C.W., 38½c; extra No. 1 feed, 38½c; No. 1 feed, 46½c.

Barley—No. 3, 65½c; No. 4, 59½c; rejected, 58½c; feed, 56c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.19½; No. 2 C. W., $1.16½.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—The export of grain from this port is practically at a standstill. All enquiries received from abroad for some time have been cut of line, and every day go lower than on the day previous. The decline which has taken place in American and Canadian markets is more than taken care of in the prices offered by foreign buyers. The receipts of wheat were large here again today and the local demand practically nil. It is believed that eventually the demand for foreign account will be much greater and that prices will therefore be higher. In the meantime, however, prices will no doubt reflect the piling up of stocks at all points.

The cheese situation was featureless except for a few transactions between local houses at firm prices.

Butter remained easy, as did the market for eggs.

The provision market was firm but inactive.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.00½; No. 1 northern, $1.05 to $1.07½; No. 2 do., $1.02 to $1.03; December, $1.00½.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 67c to 68c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 40½c to 42½c.

Flour—Unchanged.

Bran—$20.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.07½; No. 1 northern, $1.06½; No. 2 do., $1.04½; December, $1.06½.

CHEESE MARKETS.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Oct. 1.—At the cheese board meeting today 2460 colored and 1230 white were boarded. The sales were 140 white and 290 colored, at 14½c. The board closed with biddings at 14½c and no more sales.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 1.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 240 cattle, 1188 hogs, 791 sheep and lambs and 181 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Good butchers sold at $6 to $6.35; medium to good butchers, $7.80 to $7.75; medium, $7 to $7.25; common, $6.50 to $7; choice cows, $6.75 to $7; good cows, $6.25 to $6.60; medium, $5.75 to $6; common cows, $4.60 to $5.50; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4; light bulls, $5 to $5.25; heavy bulls, $5.50 to $7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.

There were more sales made, but prices were about steady with Wednesday. Choice steers sold at $7 to $7.25; good steers at $6.50 to $6.75 and stockers at $5 to $6.25.

Milkers and Springers.

Few milkers and springers were on sale, and values were firm, quality considered. Prices ranged from $50 to $100 each, the bulk going at $65 to $95.

Veal Calves.

Receipts were light and prices were firmer. Choice calves sold at $10 to $11; good at $9 to $9.50; medium at $8 to $8.50; common at $7 to $7.50; inferior, rough, western calves at $5.50 to $6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts were moderate. Ewes sold at $5.50 to $6.25; yearlings at $6.50 to $7; culls and rams at $3.50 to $5; lambs sold at $7.25 to $7.65; cull lambs at $6 to $6.50.

Hogs.

Selects, fed and watered, sold at $8.90 and $8.50 f.o.b. cars, and $8.15, weighed off cars.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; dull, prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 200; active, $5 to $11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; slow; heavy, $8.90 to $9; mixed, $9.10 to $9.15; Yorkers, $9.10 to $9.20; pigs, $9.10 to $9.15; roughs, $7.50 to $8; stags, $6.50 to $7.25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4400; slow; lambs, $5 to $8; yearlings, $4.50 to $6.75; wethers, $5 to $6.15; ewes, $3.50 to $5.65; sheep, mixed, $5.00 to $5.35.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 7000; market slow; beeves, $5.90 to $11; Texas steers, $6.15 to $8; stockers and feeders, $5.25 to $8.30; cows and heifers, $3.60 to $9; calves, $7.50 to $11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; market weak; light, $8.30 to $8.75; mixed, $7.85 to $8.80; heavy, $7.90 to $8.85; rough, $7.90 to $8.05; pigs, $4.75 to $8.50; bulk of sales, $7.90 to $8.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; market higher; native, $4.70 to $6.70; yearlings, $5.40 to $6.35; lambs, native, $5 to $7.75.

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Account Books
Office Files
Stationery
Newspapers
—Etc., Etc.—

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NEW BOOKSTORE
Next W. H. Hamilton's grocery
140 SIMCOE STREET

MILK THAT IS SAFE

Aerated, Cleaned, Pasteurized, Good for the Whole Family, from Baby to Grandmother.

Delivered Every Morning by our Milk Waggons

PETERBOROUGH PURE MILK CO.
377 Aylmer Street
Phone 650

WORK FOR FACTORIES.

Canada Gets Contract For 100,000 Shrapnel Shells.

TORONTO, Oct. 2. — Further details of the arrangement announced on Tuesday, by which Canadian manufacturing firms will supply the British War Office with large numbers of shrapnel shells, were given out yesterday by officials of several Toronto concerns. In a nutshell, the contracts mean work for 250 or 300 Toronto men at tip-top wages for an indefinite length of time. The shops contracting will work, some of them, 24 hours a day. Galt, Sherbrooke, Dundas, Welland and Orum in other places are also seen to take some of this contract.

The manufacture of these 15 and 18-pound shrapnel shells is a delicate and exacting piece of work, subject to unit'ing Government inspection. It also requires considerable special machinery and tools, which the Canadian firms are now collecting.

The War Office has placed an initial order in Canada of 100,000 shells. Before doing so a commission was put to work to report if Canadian manufacturers could make shell.

Henry Savage Landor Missing.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A. Henry Savage Landor, the explorer, is missing from the place in Antwerp where he had been stopping for the last two weeks, says a despatch to The Pall Mall Gazette, from Antwerp. The correspondent adds that it is feared that Mr. Lander ventured beyond the outer line of fortifications and has been unable to return to the city.

Industrial Night School
Re-Opens for Fall Term

OCTOBER 5th — DECEMBER 18th

Under Joint Administration of Industrial Committee and Board of Education

Instruction on the Following Subjects will be Provided:

Mathematics	**Dressmaking**
Electricity	**Domestic Science**
Drafting	**Millinery**

Registration for above Classes will take place in Old Collegiate, Murray Street, between hours of 7.30 and 9.30 p.m., October 1st and 2nd, 1914.

A Fee of $2.00 returnable, if student makes 90% of attendances, will be charged.

For further particulars apply to Principal on above mentioned dates.

V. EASTWOOD, Chairman of Industrial Committee
A. F. HAGERMAN, Principal

Puddingbury's Auto & Taxi Livery, 195 Rinker
Taxi rates 50c a Horse Each
Open Auto Touring Cars
Courteous Chauffeurs
Office 'Phone 272. Residence 181

The Evening Examiner.

Pages 9-16

PETERBOROUGH FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914

THE CRISIS STRUGGLE OF THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE IS NOW IN PROGRESS

Thousands Of Germans Killed In Assault Upon The Belgians At Antwerp

Stupendous Struggle On The Aisne Is Now At Most Critical Stage

Both Lines Have Been Reinforced, Allies Have Big Naval Guns and the Last Throw is Being Made Along a Far-Flung Battle Line.

Surgeons Are Far Too Few for Wounded and Many Are Left to Die on the Field---Paris and London Both Register Cheerful and Confident Feeling.

Special Cable to The Examiner:

PARIS, OCT. 2.—WITH BOTH THE GERMAN RIGHT AND THE ALLIED LEFT HEAVILY REINFORCED, THE BATTLE ON THE NORTHWEST LINES HAS NOW ECLIPSED IN INTEREST DEVELOPMENTS AT EVERY OTHER POINT OF THE LONG BATTLE LINE. THE GERMANS, ALREADY PARTLY FLANKED, AND WITH THEIR LINES OF COMMUNICATION THREATENED, ARE DECLARED TO BE FIGHTING WITH DESPERATION ENGENDERED BY DESPAIR, TO TURN THE TIDE IN THEIR FAVOUR. THEY ARE ASSAULTING THE ALLIED POSITIONS WITH THE UTMOST VIGOUR, BUT SLOWLY AND INEXORABLY THE IRON RING IS BEING EXTENDED AROUND THEM

The laconic utterances of the General Staff merely emphasize this fact. Thousands of men are being sacrificed in this particular movement. British and French naval brigades are fighting side by side with the infantry. The Indian troops are already engaged, and are declared to be giving a good account of themselves; and every man is being utilised to stave off the final German attempt, which also has the assistance of fresh troops, who have been withdrawn from the Rhine forts and from Alsace-Lorraine for one last attempt to turn the tide of defeat into victory.

NOT ENOUGH SURGEONS

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The Red Cross is simply swamped. There are nowhere near enough surgeons. The wounded are for the most part forced to travel alone because of the great need for the surgeons to remain at the front rendering first aid. Many of the wounded passing through here are Germans. So fierce has been the fighting that the Germans have been unable to gather their wounded or bury their dead, and the territory gained by the allies is littered with dead and wounded foes. Hundreds of both sides who might have been saved had doctors been able to reach them ,have died unattended, suffering untold agonies from wounds, hunger and thirst. Everyone who has returned from the actual battle ground unites in declaring that the horrors surpass belief.

WORST IS OVER AND BEST MAY BE HOPED FOR

LONDON, Oct. 1.—G. H. Perris, the Daily Chronicle's special correspondent in Paris, telegraphs,—"At last! The gleam of to-day's sunshine is nothing to the smile that irradiates the faces of those in the Invalides and elsewhere who know it has been a bitterly long wait for good news. The relief is extraordinary. The public must wait for details, but the censors will hardly deny one the satisfaction of stating that the worst is over and that the best may be hoped for."

JAPANESE HAVE DROPPED BOMBS

TOKIO, October 2.—Bombarded by the land batteries of the British-Japanese expedition and by the great war fleet steaming slowly backward and forward in front of the harbour entrance, the German concession at Kiao-Chou is reported to-day to be on fire at several points. There has been no let up of the shelling of the position by night and day although up to the present there has been no attempt made to carry the main position by storm owing to the constant fire of cruisers interned in the harbour. The fire from the German sqadron and from the German land forts is extremely deadly. German aviators are reported as having done good service to their cause. The Japanese fleet of aviators, however, have rivalled their enemies and dropped bombs at many places.

(Continued on Page 14)

Canada's New S. A. Commander. — Commissioner W. J. Richards, who is on his way from New Zealand to take command of the Salvation Army in Canada, succeeding the late Commissioner Rees who perished in the Empress of Ireland disaster.

SHORT CHANGE ARTISTS GIVEN EIGHTY DAYS

William Barr and Charles Rose Sentenced by His Honour Judge Huycke in County Court This Morning

A LIGHT SENTENCE

Charles Rose and William Barr came before His Honour Judge Huycke this morning for sentence, the latter having been found guilty on three charges of theft, and the former on one charge. The case of Rose and Barr, who have come to be known in this city as the two short change artists, has been in progress for over a month now, and has interested a large number of local people. There were quite a number in the Court Room this morning when sentence was passed. Both were given eighty days with hard labour.

In sentencing the two young men, aged 18 and 21, His Honour said that it was not because the crime was not a serious one that the sentence was to be a light one. The offence was mean and grave, but a light sentence was about to be given to give the young men a chance. It was their last chance, and if the young men did not take it they would never get another one. The sentence of eighty days was imposed on condition that full restitution be made of the stolen money, and that the fathers of the young men meet them at the prison door when they were released and take them home. The period of eighty days had been fixed because they could be again with their friends at Christmas time.

"I hope that there is something in you yet that will make you aspire to an honourable life," said Judge Huycke. "The action I am taking may harden you to a life of crime, or it may give you an opportunity to which your manhood may respond to make you useful members of society. If I thought that the former were the case I would impose a sentence as heavy as the law allows, but I am disposed to take the other view of the matter. After thinking over the cases I am still of the opinion that you have been rightly convicted. You have been ably and faithfully defended. It is not a pleasure for me to see two bright, vigourous boys choose a life of crime, but no matter how sympathetic I am, (and I am sympathetic), I can not close my eyes to the enormity of your crime."

Before sentence was imposed Mr. V. J. McElderry for the defendants made an eloquent and effective plea for the young men. He pointed out that this was the first series of offences that these young men had been guilty of. Their crimes had not been vicious ones, but traceable in a large measure to the impulses of youth. A youth of eighteen or twenty-one, unfortunately, could not be expected to have the head of a man on his shoulders.

Mr. G. N. Gordon appeared for the C.P.R. Railway, calling attention to the fact that the perpetration of these crimes was endangering the life of the victims of these men and other passengers. It was their custom to leave the train while it was still moving, after they had stolen the money, and if they were pursued the occurrence might well lead to the injury and death of their pursuers.

The Crown was represented by Mr. J. Wearing.

Rose and Barr were convicted on charges of stealing money by short change methods from several people, the amounts aggregating nearly one hundred and fifty dollars.

NEWSY FELL FOR WOODEN MONEY GAME

The noisy newsboy was strangely quiet. The sparkle gone from his eye, the leaden movement of his feet, the absence of assertiveness in his progress up the street were all indications of some calamity that had befallen him.

"Look what some old farmer pulled on me," he said to a reporter, as he produced what appeared to be a twenty-five cent piece. Turning it over the sign "one cent" was shown. The copper had been silvered or tinned, and easily passed as a quarter in the hurry of selling newspapers.

"How did you know he was a farmer?"

"He was a seedy old guy and looked like one. There was a bunch around me and I thought he gave me a quarter. The skunk did me for twenty-four cents."

The reporter tried to tell the boy that the species farmer does not remain up after 9 p.m. even though the night is silvery, and besides the farmer has real money these days.

"I get nuthin' for to-night's work," snapped the boy. "The low-life bum, I wish I could get a poke at him."

GERMANS EXPLAIN RETREAT

Say They Have Withdrawn From Unimportant Positions Rather Than Sacrifice Lives Needlessly

SAY OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Oct. 21.— The following official despatch from Berlin contains the first official admission by the German war lords that they have lost ground at any point. It is argued by French-British military critics that when they admit so much the German line must be getting beaten all along the line of battle of the Aisne. Apparently that attack on Antwerp at the present time is to draw attention from the general retirement of the German forces to a position within the German frontier.

BERLIN (via the Hague), Oct. 2.—The War Office in its announcement to-day stated that the troops operating against the German right wing were attempting a general flanking movement, but that steps had been taken to prevent their success. It was stated that fighting on the line west of the Oise and north of Noyon and along the line of the Somme continues with the utmost severity, but at no point in that region have the allies been able to carry any of the German positions. On the centre, the artillery duel continues with the Germans holding their strongly entrenched positions have been abandoned to the French rather than uselessly sacrifice lives in holding them. In general it is stated that the situation continues satisfactory to the general staff and the outlook for ultimate victory is very bright.

65 REGISTERED THE FIRST NIGHT

In Industrial Night School Classes —Register To-night

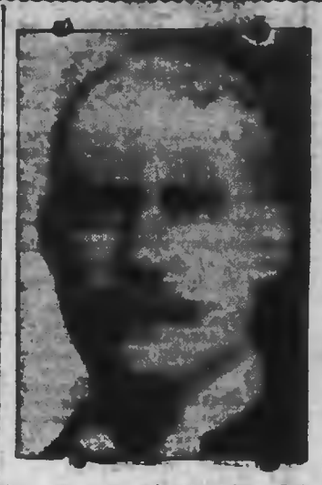
Last night was the first evening for registration in the classes of the Industrial Night School which re-opens on Monday evening next. Sixty-five pupils registered last night. Registration will also take place to-night.

Instruction will be given in mathematics, electricity, drafting, dressmaking, domestic science and millinery.

The Domestic Science classes were filled last night, but there is accomodation in all the others.

Y. W. C. A. RALLY

There will be a strong rally at the Y. W. C. A. headquarters, corner Simcoe and Aylmer streets, to arrange for the educational work of the winter. A large attendance is expected.



Col. Hon. John S. Hendrie.— Late Minister without portfolio in the Ontario Cabinet. He has been sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, succeeding Sir John Gibson.

TAKE OVER ONLY THE CONTRACTS RECOMMENDED

Business Men Enquiring About Their Position Regarding Light Matters—Consumers Will Not Suffer

ALL MOVED OUT TO-DAY

This morning the final load of Light and Power Company property was removed by the city from the George street office of the company. It consisted of office fittings, desks, stools, partitions, etc., and marks the actual taking over of the operation as well as the ownership of the company's property.

Considerable interest is being shown by local business men who are anxious to know if their five-year or other contracts with the Peterborough Light and Power Company will be taken over and fulfilled by the city. In reference to this it might be stated that not even the authorities know the answer to that question. The city is not bound to do it, and have only to take over the contracts that the Hydro-Electric Commission recommend. If the Commission recommend any of these contracts the city must take them over. Mr. Howse said to The Examiner, however, that in nearly every case these contracts were above the figures that will be charged according to the new rates so that the consumers will not suffer if the contracts are not taken over and new ones with the city are made.

SPEEDED CAR THROUGH LINDSAY

On Monday evening two Peterborough young men journeyed to Lindsay in a grey car, and spent a portion of the night with certain parties. They evidently laboured under the impression that they could run their car at any speed over the thoroughfares without being interfered with, and let out their machine at a forty-five-mile-an-hour clip on Kent and Lindsay Streets. Constable Woods was on the job, however, and chalked down the car number. Chief Short has made out the necessary papers and the speed fiends will be brought back to Lindsay and taught a lesson.—Post.

Don't Miss This Picture

"Sixty Years a Queen" Greatly Enjoyed at the Grand Opera House Last Evening

The wonderful moving picture "Sixty Years a Queen" at the Grand Opera House, last night, was a most educative film. The prominent incidents in the long and glorious reign of Queen Victoria are cleverly pictured and the interest is kept up throughout. No citizen of the Empire can gaze on such a picture without being thrilled with pride and patriotism, and no citizen of Peterborough should lose the opportunity that is afforded them in the appearance of "Sixty Years a Queen" at the Grand again to-night and to-morrow night, with matinee on both days.

Read Elliot's Selling List for To-morrow on page eleven.

Belgian Artillery And Rapid Fire Guns Made Havoc in German Lines

German Dead Counted by Thousands After Assault on the Outer Fortifications at Antwerp---British Will Lay Mines in Certain Areas.

Germans Demand $4,000,000 From Louvain---Germans Retreat in Russian Poland---Japanese Have Dropped Many Bombs.

Special Cable to The Examiner:

LONDON, October 2.—(Special).—The Germans failed in several attempts to carry the outer fortifications of Antwerp by storm this morning. This was emphasized by the British officials this morning who reported,—"The Germans have repeatedly charged Wavre and St. Catharine forts but in each instance were repulsed with heavy losses. The Belgian artillery and rapid fire guns have wrought fearful execution. The German dead can be counted by the thousands. Entire companies have been decimated."'

So far as the situation in France is concerned the Bureau had nothing to say.

BRITISH WILL LAY MINES

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Official Information Bureau announced to-day that the British Government had decided to lay mines in certain areas as a counter stroke to German procedure.

GERMANS DEMAND $4,000,000 FROM TOURNAI

LONDON, Oct. 1.—G. F. Steward, the Daily News' correspondent at Rotterdam, telegraphs,—"A message from Flanders states that the Germans fired a part of Tournai, demanded a war fine of 2,000,000f. ($40,000) and have taken notables of the town as hostages."

RUSSIAN CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN LEMBERG

PETROGRAD, via London, October 1.—Despatches received here from Lemberg, Galicia, declare that all the prominent Austrian provincial and civil officials, together with the judges, the archbishops of all the churches, and the rabbis, attended the establishment of Russian civil government over Eastern Galicia, and the assumption of the office of Governor-General by Count Bobrinsky. Mr. Rutovsky, the Mayor of Lemberg, informally surrendering the government, spoke in Polish and said,—

"Not without our co-operation have the Austro-Hungarian troops left Lemberg without firing a shot. There was no struggle here, thanks to our efforts We believe Your Excellency has been informed that your troops found here co-operation and a cordial reception. In proffering the government of this capital allow me to express my gratitude to the former military governor who lessened our hardships."

Count Bobrinsky replied in Russian. After thanking the Mayor for keeping order in the town he said,—"I think it necessary to acquaint you with the leading principles of my policy. I consider Lemberg and East Galicia the real origin of great Russia, since the original population. The reorganisation will be based on Russian ideals. We will immediately introduce the Russian language and Russian customs. These steps will be taken with the necessary care. We shall at first limit this to the appointment of Russian Governors and other officials. Many of the present executive will not be replaced.

"We shall forbid the convocation of your Legislature during the war. All social and political organisations must be discontinued, and may resume their activities only by permission. These precepts obtain only in East Galicia, West Galicia will be treated differently."

CARPENTIER WITH AEROPLANE MEN

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Georges Carpentier, the famous boxer, is not wounded. He is well and is attached to an aeroplane squadron. Two other well known boxers have not fared so well as the champion. Eugene Stuber has received two bullets in his thigh, and Adrian Hogan, who beat "Pat" O'Keefe, has been wounded in the arm.

Evening Examiner

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FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1914

THE NEW PREMIER.

The selection of Hon. W. H. Hearst as Premier of Ontario is a compromise and a contradiction. It is the rule for the representatives of the King to call upon the recognized leader of the party in power to form a government. The death of Sir James Whitney left the party worse than leaderless—with several aspirants for the leadership—whose personal conviction, of fitness, or that of the factions supporting them, constitutes their chief qualification. Mr. Hearst cannot be regarded as a representative man in the sense we attach to leadership. He has been only six years in the Legislature, and is chiefly known as the frequent exploiter of a nice little academic essay on the resources of New Ontario. If he is acceptable to the party he can only be so as a product of the machine with Hon. Frank Cochrane at the crank. Unless he has a great reserve of the qualifications of leadership unknown to anybody but himself—unless he springs a surprise in this regard—the compromise he represents, will be a compromise in respect of other interests than that of a political situation—not to speak of the dangers of Federal and Provincial entanglement, overlapping and conflict of interests far more important than mere party interest.

A RIGHTEOUS WAR.

A gentleman, Mr. E. Snogga, has been writing letters to the Examiner. It is betraying no journalistic confidence to say that this is an assumed name, selected by accident or design, that its cacophony harmonize with the bizarrity of the writer's ideas. In one letter he condemns the burning of autumn leaves as offensive to the Snoggian sense of smell; but, like a great many great reformers, he suggests no better way. Mr. Snoggs, however, reaches the peak of absurdity by scarifying Christianity and Christian ministers in respect of ecclesiastical approval of war; and the two ministers who joined the Rifle Club are singled out as terrible examples of perverted Christian teaching; as a discredit to what Mr. Snoggs learned at Sunday School — and has apparently forgotten.

Mr. Snoggs' criticism might be unworthy consideration if he did not represent a type of "kickers," who are never so happy as when they are antagonizing decent public opinion, and scattering litter and rubbish over the floor of the sanctuary. Without taking into account the abstract question of the right or wrong of war, it is well to assert that if there ever was a righteous war or a war for righteousness, it is the present war, and Mr. Snoggs (and his kind) who is, no doubt, able-bodied, has a good excuse for not being in the fighting ranks—he would not be congenial company and might be in a little danger.

This war stands for a struggle for what is the legitimate result of Christianity—human welfare. The feeling of the entire Christian world —of the civilized world—is that this war, in the objects of its waging, is a righteous war. If Mr. Snoggs is right, there are a few million in Great Britain and the world over who are wrong. In that country church and state are vieing with each other in making the war effective to its righteous ends. All sorts of Christian denominations are represented. Among the half million now being prepared in the Kitchener way for Kitchener's new army there are said to be 40,000 Baptists, and there are thousands and tens of thousands each, of Anglican Catholics, Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Salvation Army and Church Army members enlisted. We are told—

"Indeed the chaplains of the department of the War Office are being compelled to make an unprecedented provision for chaplains of religious bodies hitherto so little represented among soldiers as to be entirely negligible in the list of its own church members serving, now posted up in each church porch. Thus Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton's famous Free Church in Hampsteed, London, has a list of sixty, each of whom is prayed for weekly by name.

Never since the day of Cromwell's Ironsides, with a Bible in each knapsack, has a British war assumed so deeply a religious character with a large part of the British people. Their resolution is greatly strengthened by the overwhelming indictment of Prussian diplomacy and militarism signed by the Protestant British clergy of every denomination, from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to the leaders of every Free Church denomination. It is also strengthened by the Times' disclosure to-day that the Kaiser's army order especially directed the extermination of the British army, which is now confirmed on indisputable authority. Its text follows:

"It is my royal and imperial command that you concentrate your energies for the immediate present upon the one single purpose. Address all your skill and all the valour of my soldiers to exterminate first the treacherous English, and walk over General French's contemptible little army. Headquarters, Aix-la-Chapelle, August 19th."

Here is full warrant for regarding this war as a righteous war. It is a fight against a force that antagonizes all that Christianity stands for, as represented by the British Empire and the unparalleled Christian civilization Britain stands for. The aim of the German Kaiser and the diabolical forces he is in association with, is to destroy the existence of the British Empire, and with that would go all of the best of the fruits of twenty centuries of Christianity. If Mr. Snoggs (and the smug cyphers of citizenship, who think with him), had his home attacked by a wild beast would he resist or stand aside; or run away and leave his wife to meet the danger? Great Britain is fighting a bestiality, diabolically refined, magnified, and systematized to a point beyond what can be associated with the fiercest beasts that prowl the forest. Is it more Christian to combat and destroy this bestiality than to permit it to prevail? Avaunt, cant!

SIR JOHN FRENCH, REPORTER.

A great reporter is accompanying the English troops in France. He has been present at practically every engagement and he has transmitted reports unqualled for clearness and interest. He received his credentials from no less an authority than the English War Office. What is more remarkable, he is doing this work of reporting in connection with the most exacting labour that can be imposed on mortal man. His main business is commanding an army. When the situation permits he sits down and outlines what has happened with a master hand. The reporter is Sir John French. No one can read his reports to the British War Office without being struck with his weighty lucidity, his calm mastery of the important facts, the total absence of any attempt at "effect," and the remarkably suggestive bits of pertinent description.—Chicago Herald.

PLAIN TALK.

It is neither honest nor bold to evade calling a caucus of the Conservative members and to engineer the choice of a tool, a putty man, who will obey the behests of the Ottawa Government. This is not what the members of the Ontario Legislature were elected for, nor is it what they want. Party discipline may have reduced them to a frame of mind in which they are afraid to say what they think, but we have not the least doubt that we are expressing the opinions of most of them, and that if a caucus were in session they would have courage enough to express them.

With an Ottawa nominee the Conservative party in Ontario would be working in the dark, the members could have no real loyalty to a machine in which they had no interest and over which they had no control. The party would very soon, as in the case of the Liberals in 1904-5, be on the way to disintegration and collapse. It is on that way now if the members be supine enough to permit their prerogatives to be extinguished.

What right has the Federal Government to butt into the situation at all? Are the people, or the members of the Legislature to have a chance of exercising their rights in the matter. Will time be given to thresh it out? Or, are men outside the Whitney tradition to do it, and tell the members and the public: "Here's your chief; we've picked him for you." We have heard a good deal about Kaiserism of late, but this is Kaiserism in principle coming right home to Ontario, and it is just as well to start fighting it where it puts in an appearance, and before it becomes more active."—Toronto World (Conservative).

CHOOSING A PREMIER.

The practical outcome of the working of our institution is that a party in Opposition may choose its own leader, but that no such power of choice is assured to a party in office. For instance, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Robert Borden, Sir James Whitney, Alexander Mackenzie, and Edward Blake were all chosen while in Opposition by the representatives of their parties. Between 1873 and 1878 Sir John Macdonald was retained in the leadership by the free choice of members of the Opposition.

The result was that the Parliamentary representatives of the party virtually nominated the coming Prime Minister, except in the case of Edward Blake, who resigned before the opportunity arose. Sir John Macdonald became Prime Minister by virtue of the selection made by Conservative members of Parliament before 1878 and 1878. Sir Wilfrid Laurier became Prime Minister because of the choice made by the Liberal Opposition in 1887. Sir James Whitney became Prime Minister because he was chosen leader by an Opposition. So with Alexander Mackenzie and Sir Robert Borden. Of course, the selection had to be ratified by the popular vote. But the moment the people voted for a Liberal or a Conservative Government the name of the Prime Minister was at once clearly indicated by the voice of those who elected the leader of the party.

It is altogether different when a Prime Minister dies in office. The successor is then not as clearly indicated as is the leader of the Opposition when a Government is defeated. At present, for instance, no one can say who is the natural, inevitable successor to Sir James Whitney. Nobody is clearly indicated as the leader of the Conservative party in Ontario. Hence a good deal of discretion is left in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who is supposed to represent the King. But nobody imagines that he will be allowed to exercise his own judgment without interference. In fact, it would be unreasonable that a man who a week ago was a member of the Whitney Government, with no precedence over his colleagues, should appoint the successor to Sir James Whitney upon his own initiative and judgment. He must consult somebody. Who have a right to be consulted?

There is no good answer to this except that the selection ought to be made by the Conservative members of the Legislature elected three months ago. Technically, of course, they cannot elect a Prime Minister. Technically the choice must be that of the Lieutenant-Governor. But as we know that the Lieutenant-Governor must act not arbitrarily, but upon advice, such advice ought to be that of the representatives of the people. Otherwise the people are at the mercy of any wire-puller who can obtain access to the Lieutenant-Governor and secretly advocate the claims of a favourite.—Toronto Star.

CANADA'S WORD

By CHARLES W. GORDON

Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D. (Ralph Connor), has written this poem for a British publication. It is to be published here in Canada on ornamental card and autographed copies will be sold for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

"O Canada! A voice calls through the mist and spume
"Across the wide, wet, salty leagues of foam
"For aid. Whose voice thus penetrates thy peace?
"Whose? Thy Mother's, Canada, Thy Mother's voice."

"O Canada! A drum beats through the night and day,
"Unresting, eager, strident, summoning
"To arms. Whose drum thus throbs persistent?
"Whose? Old England's, Canada, Old England's drum."

"O Canada! A sword gleams leaping swift to strike
"At foes that press and leap to kill brave men
"On guard. Whose sword thus gleams fierce death?
"Whose? 'Tis Britain's, Canada, Great Britain's sword."

"O Canada! A prayer beats hard at Heaven's gate,
"Tearing the heart wide open to God's eye.
"For righteousness. Whose prayer thus pierces Heaven?
"Whose? 'Tis God's prayer, Canada, Thy Kingdom come!"

"O Canada! What answer make to calling voice and beating drum
"To sword flash and to pleading prayer of God
"For right? What answer makes my soul?
"Mother, to thee! God, to Thy help! Quick! My sword!"

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Is There a Sweat Shop?

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir,—If you will permit I would like to endorse what "One Who Was An Employee" has written regarding the liberal (?) remuneration doled out last week to the employees (women and girls) by a Government contracting firm of this City. I am not conversant with the Factories Act, but I should think there must be a clause safeguarding the employment of girls under sixteen years of age from being called upon, and expected to work, from 7 a.m. to 10 p. m. (less two hours for meals) three times in one week; and, of course, intermediate days from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Then, just think of it, payment of a whole 25 cents for a day of ten hours.

Had the girls been asked to work for charity's sake nothing would, or could, have been said; but I presume the Government is paying a fair price for goods ordered, and I can only conclude that the "patriotic" Firm are fattening on the labour of the needy.

I maintain it is not fair treatment, and that a broader and more noble spirit should be shown, more especially in these depressing and difficult times.

My ideas of Government contracts and their value, may be very vague, but I do not think such treatment of labour is warranted by payments as enumerated.

By inserting this protest your accustomed courtesy, Mr. Editor, will be esteemed by a father of

One Who Is Interested.

Note.—The correspondence on this subject does not specify the establisment referred to and no opportunity is afforded of getting the other side of the story, which might modify the statements made.

ANOTHER LETTER.

Editor, Examiner:

Dear Sir,—The article "Is There a Sweat Shop?" in to-night's Examiner ought to be answered. If there are any firms in Peterborough taking advantage of the situation to enrich themselves at the expense of the unfortunate the thing should be known.

A foreman of a large concern in Peterborough said the other day that there was a firm in Peterborough working day and night on Government material, and that they were employing women from 7 at night until 7 in the morning, and paying them at the rate of 75 cents per night, and that they were applying the worst sweat shop methods he had ever known. The women were worked in very crowded spaces, and were not allowed to even speak without being "fired."

This foreman and the writer have seen some bad sweat shops but the above, if true, is worse than any we have ever seen. This rumour is so persistent, taken with the letter signed "One Who Was an Employee," that it should either be proved false or, if true, the guilty parties should be exposed. If true, it may explain many questions that arise from time to time as to why Peterborough is so different from, say, Kingston, as per your editorial of the other night.—Yours, etc.,

"One Opposed to Women Labour in Factories."

Peterboro, Ont., Oct. 1st, 1914.

Connected With Disorderly House; Were Sentenced

In the Police Court this afternoon William Nelson was sentenced to three months in prison with a fine of $100, or in default of the payment of the fine an additional three months in jail, having been convicted of keeping a disorderly house at 221 Brock Street. Mrs. Lewis, who was charged jointly with Nelson, was given a year in the Mercer Reformatory.

Since 1897 the local police have been on the trail of Nelson, and repeated informations were laid, but the law in these cases is so indefinite that not until this year have they succeeded in getting a conviction. The feeling of the police officials was that for his years of perfidy in ruining the lives of innocent girls and himself living in a manner at variance with every moral code, the man is paying a very small price. A technical point brought out at the last moment by Mr. Widdifield limited the Magistrate's action, however, as Nelson had been summarily tried without his consent.

Four girls were charged with being inmates of the house and vagrants, and were sentenced to six months in the Mercer Reformatory.

Two other local people, a man and his wife, charged with keeping a disorderly house on London Street, were allowed to go on suspended sentence.

"SURE OF THE "PEP" IN BRITISH ARMY

A labourer in one of our plantations a few days ago went up to one of the overseers and in a serious manner, which evidently showed that he was really seeking enlightenment, said in his local vernacular, which we cannot attempt to reproduce:—"Massa, is it true that before the war the Kaiser sent a bag of rice to King George and told him, 'King George I got as many soldiers as is in this pepper bottle, but you just bite one and then you'll see if your soldiers like these?"

This occurrence, which is going the rounds of our agricultural people, says the Barbados Standard, is a very apt illustration of their good opinion of the fighting capacity of the British soldier, as he is making things very hot indeed for the German Emperor and his staff.

FOR ADOPTION

ADOPTION — WANTED SOMEONE TO adopt baby boy, 12 months old. Apply Box 886, Examiner Office. 4d-76-886

BUSINESS CHANCES

PIGEONS PAY DOLLARS WHERE chickens pay cents: small capital needed; small space required; always paying up; ready markets; send for May issue of our Journal; fully explained there; prizes ten cents. Reliable Squab Journal, Versailles, Mo.

STRAYED

NOTICE—STRAYED, ON OR ABOUT August the 10th, on the premises, lot 5, Concession 13 of Harvey, 4 head of cattle, rising 3 years, 2 heifers and 2 steers. Owner can have same by proving property paying expenses and take them away. Wm. McGuire, Lakehurst P. O. 2d-77-894

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS CARDS

WANTED

WANTED—ROUTE BOY FOR WEST END of City. Apply Examiner Office. 3d-78

WANTED—ONE BOARDER, LADY OR gentleman. Central. All conveniences. Apply Examiner for address. 3d-76-883

WANTED—SMALL STORE ON GEORGE Street, between Charlotte and Brock. Will take lease or rent monthly. Apply Box 910, Examiner Office. 3d-78-910

WANTED—VACANT LAND IN THE CITY. How many acres have you not? How much are you asking? Apply Box 911, Examiner. 3d-78-911

GENTLEMAN WANTS NICE ROOM IN private family. With or without board. Must have conveniences and 'Phone. Apply to Box 877, Examiner Office. 3d-76-877

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HEATER, WITH oven. Apply 406 Patterson. 3d-75-852

TEAM FOR SALE — GOOD HEAVY WORK Team. Apply Saturday to J. C. Godfrey, Downer's Corners. 3d-77-1w-898

FOR SALE—ONE ART SOUVENIR HEATer, with oven. Apply to 310 Pearl Ave. 3d-78-906

FOR SALE — CHEAP, 2 OR 3 HEATERS, also some Household Furniture, including beds. Apply 236 McDonnel. 4d-76-886

FOR SALE—ONE PARLOUR COOKER IN good condition, and one Baby Carriage. Apply afternoons and evenings to Friday evening, 272 Thomas St. 3d-75-861

FOR SALE — LIMITED QUANTITY OF Hardwood. Special price while it lasts. 'Phone 62 Peterborough Canoe Co. 3d-t.f.s.t.-71-787

FOR SALE—HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE good as new, for sale cheap. Apply 583 Water St. 2d-77-897

FOR SALE — $150.00 PERFECTION TWO-cylinder, 8 horse power Marine Engine. Reverse gear on extended aluminium crank case. New. Box 879, Examiner. 3d-76-879

TO RENT

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Apply 64 Hunter St.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN GOOD locality. Apply 379 Park St. 3d-76-870

TO LET — 204 WESCOTT. 9-ROOMED House. Apply to 214 Wescott Street. 3d-76-876

ROOMS TO RENT SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping. Apply 284 Brock St. 3d-78-920

TO RENT—SUITE NO. 7 GRAND CENTRAL Building. Heated and all modern improvements. Immediate possession. Apply 437 George Street. dtf-78-919

TO RENT—A NICE APARTMENT, FIVE rooms. All heated, gas stove, kitchen cabinet, clothes closets and nice entrance. Box 871, Examiner. 12d-76-871

HOUSE TO LET—ALL MODERATE conveniences, garage in rear. Apply on premises, 591 Gilmour Street. 3d-77-891

TO RENT—9-ROOMED HOUSE ALL CONveniences. Hardwood floors. Conveniently situated. Warm. Rent moderate. Apply 540 Reid St., Corner Simcoe St. 56d-75-867

TO RENT—453 GILMOUR STREET. ALL modern conveniences. Hot water heating. Possession given at once. Apply D. D. C. Dawe, 479 Gilmour Street. 'Phone 524. dtf-69-721

TO RENT—NOVEMBER 1st, BRICK cottage, with sewer, City water, electric light, furnace, large cellar 40x25, 10 minutes walk from post office, Apply T. H. Glover, 367 Mark St. 3d-77-890

A FLAT TO LET, LUNDY BLOCK. All modern improvements, with heat, hot and cold water. Apply J. J. Lundy, 96 Hunter St. dtf-123-5526

TO RENT—GOOD CORNER STORE for Farm and City trade. Apply to 183 Antrim St. City.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 283 STEWART ST. Desirably situated. Also House, No. 247 Wolfe St. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply 437 George St.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES, 139 AND 143 Rubidge Street. Ten rooms and bathroom. Near C. G. E. Rent, $11.00. See John Bell, 451 Water Street. 'Phone 1281. dtf

TO RENT—SHOP. LARGE AND COMmodious Store, No. 370 Water St. 20 by 110 ft. Two floors. Immediately opposite Bank of Montreal. Vacant 1st November. Apply Mrs. W. H. Meldrum, 52 McDonnel St., City. 6d-74-846

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LOST—UMBRELLA, WITH SILVER HANdle, at Central or Victoria Parks on Saturday afternoon. Finder please leave at Examiner Office.

LOST—HALTER, AT THE MUNROE House on Saturday night. Finder please leave at Examiner Office. 3d-77-889

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FOUND—A NICKELLED WATCH AND Fob, with Elgin Movement. Owner can have same by applying at Examiner Office and paying finder for ad. 3d-77-893

FOUND—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, NEAR S. A. Barracks a cuff button with initials S. C. L. Owner may have same on applying at this office.

HELP WANTED—Female

WANTED-A GOOD MAID, MUST SLEEP at home. Apply to 272 Hunter Street. 3d-77-899

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT middle aged woman preferred. Apply 593 Weller St. 2d-77-901

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GENeral servant. Apply in evenings to Mrs. J. F. Harvey 139 Hunter St. East. 3d-77-900

WANTED — GIRL OR MIDDLE AGED Woman to do housework. Small family and a good opportunity for any woman out of work to get a good home for the winter. No washing. Apply Box 870, Examiner Office. 3d 76-1w-40-872

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It-must-be BOVRIL

In all sizes, etc., at 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/6, 1/8, 1/12, 1/16, 1/24, 1/32, 1/48, 1/64, 1/96, 1/128, 1/192, 1/256, 1/384, 1/512, 1/768, 1/1024, 1/1536, 1/2048, 1/3072, 1/4096, 1/6144, 1/8192, 1/12288, 1/16384, 1/24576, 1/32768, 1/49152, 1/65536, 1/98304, 1/131072, 1/196608, 1/262144, 1/393216, 1/524288, 1/786432, 1/1048576, 1/1572864, 1/2097152, 1/3145728, 1/4194304, 1/6291456, 1/8388608, 1/12582912, 1/16777216, 1/25165824, 1/33554432, 1/50331648, 1/67108864, 1/100663296, 1/134217728, 1/201326592, 1/268435456, 1/402653184, 1/536870912, 1/805306368, 1/1073741824, 1/1610612736, 1/2147483648, 1/3221225472, 1/4294967296, 1/6442450944, 1/8589934592, 1/12884901888, 1/17179869184, 1/25769803776, 1/34359738368, 1/51539607552, 1/68719476736, 1/103079215104, 1/137438953472, 1/206158430208, 1/274877906944, 1/412316860416, 1/549755813888, 1/824633720832, 1/1099511627776, 1/1649267441664, 1/2199023255552, 1/3298534883328, 1/4398046511104, 1/6597069766656, 1/8796093022208, 1/13194139533312, 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Reasons For A Saturday Visit To The Hall Store

Model Suits at Special Discounts

All our high-class model Suits in the season's most delightful styles, in the smartest of materials, are offered for Sale Saturday only at 15 to 20 per cent. less than regular prices.

This is a very rare chance to purchase a new Suit at a notable reduction.

$4.50 to $6.75 Silk Waists Saturday $3.59

Broken lines, just one or two of a kind, in Messaline, Foulard, Crepe De Chine and Velvet, in colours of Navy, White, Grey, Brown and Black, most all solid. Some in pretty combination stripes, low and high neck, long and three-quarter sleeves. All fashionable and stylish. Regular $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00 and $6.75. All one price Saturday **3.59**

The Importance of Quality

Quality is not simply an idealized virtue, something to please the merely fastidious, it is a common-sense essential, a plain matter of dollar and cent value.

Quality Merchandise may cost a trifle more than lack-quality Merchandise, but it is worth more, infinitely more. Cheaply made inferior quality means inevitable dissatisfaction. Genuine good quality means permanent satisfaction, and it is upon a quality foundation that we build our business and gain your confidence. We sell you quality and sell you satisfaction.

Read over the quality items we herewith list—

Smart Ready-to-Wear Hats $5.00

In new Sailor and popular Military styles, principally in Velvet and Plush, Black shapes predominating, with clever touches of newest trimming. These Hats, designed and made up by our own staff of Millinery Artists, combine excellent style with exceptional value. No two alike. Saturday Special **5.00**

$1.50 Feather Wings and Mounts 69c

A Saturday Clearance of Feather Wings and Mounts, in Black, White and colours. Regular $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. Sale Price **69c**

Children's Hats

Our Fall stock of Children's Hats is now complete Dozens of styles for girls or boys. One little hat worthy of mention is a chic corded velvet shape, for boys or girls, 6 colourings, at **50c**

A Big Bath Towel Bargain, 4 pair 75c

Natural colour bath towels with fancy red stripe and fringed ends. Size 18 x 36 inches, soft, close nap, absorbent, an ideal towel for the bath. This quality sells regularly for 30c per pair. Saturday special pair 19c, 4 pair for **75c**

Women's Underwear, Fall Weight, Garment 39c

Vests and drawers, in medium weight, and natural shade, vests have high neck and long sleeves. Drawers ankle length, both styles sold for 50c Saturday garment **39c**

MATERIALS FOR FALL DRESSMAKING—FIVE ITEMS AT OPPORTUNE PRICES

Honey Comb Cloth, yd 47c

A very special purchase from one of the largest English makers – honey comb cloth, 44 inches wide, a medium weight material, in a host of new fall colourings. Very popular for suits or dresses. 85c value. Saturday yard..... **47c**

English Cheviot Suiting per yard 79c

This popular suiting is in great demand this season. We are showing an imported English quality, 54 inches wide, in colours of navy blue and black, fast permanent dye and all wool. Note the width. Worth $1.25. Saturday yard..... **79c**

Honey Comb Coatings per yard $1.19

One of the seasons newest coatings, in beautiful honey comb weave in colours of navy and Alice blue, nut brown and tan. A very sporty material for the popular new fall and winter coats, 54 inches wide. Reg. $1.50. Saturday per yd.... **1.19**

Moire Velvet, per yard 69c

22 inch moire velvet, used for trimmings, dresses and coats. Colours of black seal brown and navy blue. A new novelty in velvet fabrics. Regular $1.00. Saturday per yard..... **69c**

Black Moire Chevril Per Yard 28c

42 inch black moire chevril used for lining and drop skirts. A beautiful rich finish that is retained until the skirt is worn out. Made in England. Saturday per yard.... **28c**

Scotch Pyjama Flannelette 20 and 22½c Quality, Saturday Yard 16c

32 and 34 inch Scotch Pyjama Flannelette, close, soft nap, good firm weave, comes in pretty stripes and colorings. All perfectly fast in color, a quality that will laundry nicely. Reg. 20 and 22½c Sat. Special yard. **16c**

Black Silk Padded Jackets $1.50

Hand made black silk Padded Jackets, beautifully finished. Just the thing to wear under the suit coat or wrap between seasons. Big value. Saturday each **1.50**

$1.25 Moirette Underskirts Splendidly Made in Fashionable Style 93c

A lucky purchase by our foreign buyer while abroad, brings to you this remarkable Underskirt value – Moirette Underskirts—in Black, Cerise, Paddy, Brown and Saxe, all well tailored skirts in fashionable narrow style with a six inch frill of flat pleating at $1.25, it would be good buying at any time. A leader for Saturday at **93c**

$6.50 Pure Wool White Blankets $4.97

Prepare for the cold weather and buy your Blankets on Saturday at extra good savings. At the present time we have about 90 pair of six pound Pure Wool White Blankets. These we offer for Sale on Saturday. The Blankets are 100 per cent pure wool and one of the best qualities manufactured. Soft, close nap and very fine, finished separately. Pink and blue borders—in word there is not a better blanket made. Regular $6.50. Saturday Special .... pair **4.97**

Black Cashmere School Stockings for Boys or Girls, pair 25c

Strong durable Black Cashmere Hose for boys and girls, 2/1 elastic rib, very suitable for school wear, double knees; heels and toes, sizes 5½ to 8½. Equal to the best 35c value. Saturday pair.. **25c**

The Popular "Cape Skin" Walking Gloves Saturday pair 98c

Cape Skin Gloves in many pretty shades of Tan. The ideal Fall Walking Glove, well made from soft pliable skins, one dome wrist fastener. A splendid fitting Glove and service in every pair, all sizes. Saturday .....pair **98c**

Women's and Misses' Stylish Winter Coats, $15 and $18 Values, Sat. $11.50.

Surprisingly good Winter Coats for $11.50, even at the regular prices they are supreme value. Warm, cosy, stylish and comfortable looking garments, Made up in current fashions by master tailors from such new and popular Coating materials as Ottoman Cords, Zibelines, Blanket Cloths and New Tweeds, in dark Fall colourings. These Coats can be worn in close fitting or open lapel style. Set-in and Raglan sleeves, some belted, others plain. It's an extraordinary Coat bargain, and well worth an early trip to the Store Saturday morning. Regular $15.00 and $18.00. Sizes for Women and Misses. About a dozen different styles to choose from. Saturday Bargain, each.. **11.50**

Values in Home-Furnishings

BARGAINS IN AXMINSTER RUGS

$42.50 Qualities Saturday $32.50
$36.50 Qualities Saturday $27.50

A beautiful lot of Axminster Rugs, all in styles and colours prepared for this season's requirements, two sizes. Best manufacture, seamless, designs suitable for any room. A wonderful bargain Saturday, for those in need of new Axminster Rugs.

Regular $42.50, size 4 yards by 3 yards. Saturday **32.50**
Regular $36.50, size 3½ yards by 3 yards. Saturday..... **27.50**

50c Curtain Nets, yard 29c

Nearly half-price for these pretty white and ecru Curtain Nets, 45 to 50 inches wide, patterns suitable for for all interior windows. Regular 50c. Saturday Special ..... yard **29c**

Cocoa Matting, yard 39c

Cocoa Matting, heavy close weave serviceable quality, 36 inches wide. Saturday Special . ..... yard **39c**

Drapery and Upholstering Chintz, yd. 19c

Splendid assortment of pretty new chintz in patterns and colourings suitable for window hangings, covering boxes and upholstering furniture. Colours to suit any room, fast and unfadeable. Saturday per yard..... **19c**

Turkey Red Chintz Covered Comforters Each $1.98

Extra large and well filled cotton comforters, absolutely pure and sanitary covered with Turkey red chintz. Size 72 x 78 ins. Saturday each.... **1.98**

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

A National Theatre For Uncle Sam

Adele Blood, Well Known Actress, Announces She Will Establish One

Adele Blood, the actress, claims she can establish a National American Theatre with $10,000 or less. She also states that she will make an attempt to do so with a year.

This information comes through a statement from her. She is at present at her country house in Great Neck, Long Island, preparing for a starring tour in the new play, "Milady's Boudoir," by . C. Drum, under the management of L. W. Hope. Her contract with Mr. Hope has a season to run and at its conclusion, Miss Blood states, she will take up the National Theatre project. Mr. Hope will be interested with her in the affair. Miss Blood writes:

"Who am I—" she asks, and answers modestly, "I am nobody. But we shall see," she continues, "if the new energies of a nobody cannot accomplish what the stagnant ideas of a group of somebodies failed to realize recently in New York City. In one's personal affairs, I believe in Humility; but where a great idea is to be realized I believe in the ultimate agressiveness. Therefore I am going to speak my mind out, and that without equivocation.

"A National Theatre in America one representative of the whole country, will be born of the soil and not of the dollar mark. If ever a great public institution will develop *from* the sweat of the brow and not from the lining of the pocket, it will be a national theatre. The main reason for the failure of the gilded New Theatre in New York City recently was too much money. With a brigade of check books and a coterie of half baked theatrical namby-pambies they reminded me of the ancient story of the bankrupt. A friend tried to sympathize with him and he replied, "Thank you for your kind words, but wasn't it a magnificent failure?"

"In New York City they built a stately, classic theatre and after announcing that it was intended for a National Theatre proceeded to fill it with foreign and *undomesticated* plays. They did not have a single practical, dried-out and seasoned theatrical man within earshot of the machinery.

"What was the result. They produced in months of endeavour only one thorough success,the foreign play 'The Bluebird' and a very mediocre offering of native origin, 'The Nigger'. I doubt if even the latter American play would have been produced had not the author been socially persona grata with the directorship.

"In their swan song, when the attempt was abandoned and admitted to be a failure, the directors pleaded in substance: 'We have read over a thousand plays by new American authors and have found none worthy of production'.

"What a test of one's patience – when deciding the value of plays from a bare reading of the manuscript No wonder a loud laugh arose in the real theatrical section of the community. Charles Frohman has said that the principal member of the cast of a play is the audience. It is an epigrammatic truth which will live after him. There isn't a man living who can foretell the fate of a play from its manuscript, or for that matter any one of its values as a play. It isn't like being a tea tester. Any man who can judge a play from the manuscript and save the big managers the enormous expense of production can become a millionaire in five years. But its not in the dream book.

"Already in New York theatres three plays by unknown authors have scored the biggest successes of years and the season is only a few weeks old. Not one of them aspires to literary merit, but they are written in the blank verse which is measured by the feet of the toiler. They are the plays of the soil, plays of the heart, plays of the people.

"So I am going to open a repertoire theatre just as soon as my other obligations will permit, and I will make a supreme effort to develop it into a national institution. It may take years but I will guarantee a workable natural foundation, one which properly started will build itself into a dignified success. I am going to take $10,000, either my own earnings or money loaned by a friend, and either lay down the ground plot of a national theatre, or make a more reasonable and satisfying failure than the New York millionaires did with three million dollars.

"This is simply the method of procedure I will hire a hall. I'll take a theatre if I get one, but a hall will do. Shakespeare had candles for footlights. The smaller the beginning the more I will like it I will organize a utility repertoire company and produce thirty plays by unknown American authors in thirty weeks. That's all.

"The beginning will be humble. I can get half a million dollars for the venture to-morrow. I don't want it, and will have no need of it. I don't want an endowment. There isn't a single endowed thing in this country to-day, which has any practical value or the people at large. Humanity in a gilded cage—pah—the man who uses his millions always ties a string to them.

"The American stage is in a bad way," concluded Miss Blood, "What the moving picture hasn't done to it, dry rot has. The old fossil is sitting on the exahust and won't let the new fellow with ideas bob his head out."

VODKA BANNED IN RUSSIA EVEN AFTER THE WAR

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30.— Minister of Finance P. Bark to-day received in order to the effect that the prohibition of the sale of vodka shall be continued indefinitely after the end of the war. This order is based principally on the tremendously improved condition of the country since the Emperor issued the edict prohibiting traffic in this liquor.

Visitors arriving from southern Russia say there is such a change in that region that the country is hardly recognizable. Peasants who, before the war, had fallen into hopeless indolence and depravity already have emerged into self-respecting citizens. The effect on character is already visible in neatly brushed clothes instead of the former ragged and slovenly attire. Huts which were formerly dilapidated and allowed to go without repairs are now kept in first-class condition.

The times have become more orderly and the peasants indulge in wholesome amusements. These people now save 55 per cent. of their earnings, which formerly was spent for drink, and they have increased their earning capacity through sobriety. This extra money is now devoted to the necessities and comforts of life.

This startling regeneration of the peasantry is, in the opinion of the Russian authorities, likely to have an important effect on all the social and economic conditions of all Russia.

A change in the large cities also is noticeable. Liquor still is sold in first-class cafes, but these are practically empty. The Nevsky Prospect, once famous for its gay midnight life, is now quiet ,without a sign of revelry.

FRESH CANDIES
EVERY DAY AT THE
Marathon Candy Works
We are always glad to have people come in and look around to see what fine goods are manufactured by us on the premises.
Try Our Toffee — buttons and good— and other Home-made Candies
Chocolates —in great variety—Lowney's Fry's, Cowan's and others equally good
ICE CREAM and ICE CREAM SUNDAES
331 George St. Next to Bank of Nova Scotia

Going To The Front As a Chaplain

Rev. H. A. Frost, of Pontypool, Has Sailed With Canadian Troops

Rev. H. A. Frost of Pontypool and formerly of South Dunmer and Westwood Methodist circuit, was in Norwood on Wednesday evening of last week, bidding farewell, prior to leaving for Europe with the Canadian troops, having received the appointment of Chaplain.

Since writing the above we have learned that Mr. Frost sailed by the "Athena" on Monday. He has been attached as Chaplain to the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and First Hospital Corps, with the rank of Captain.—Norwood Register.

Rev. H. A. Frost will be remembered by the congregation of Charlotte Street Methodist Church, having supplied the pulpit there, previous to the arrival of the present Pastor, Rev. J. P. Wilson.

You Don't Have To Believe This

LONDON, Sept. 19.—(By Mail to New York)—In every camp where Britain's new armies are being trained, the regular drill instructors are sweating over their company rolls at night, desperately trying to remember the pronunciation of the names of aristocratic recruits who do not recognize Cholmondeley as it is spelt.

A sergeant calling the roll for a company of the new "sportsmen" battalion for the first time had a terrible experience recently. Having dispoled successfully of a few "Herpers," "Mitchells" etc., he came to the name "Montague."

"Private Montaig," shouted the sergeant.

There was no reply, but when the name was repeated a half-hearted "Here, sir," came from the rank.

"Why didn't you answer before?" demanded the sergeant.

"Because my name is Mon-ta-gue," replied the recruit.

"Well," snapped the sergeant, "you'll do seven days' fatigew."

The next name on the list, Majoribank, brought no response, for the sergeant pronounced it "Majorebanks."

The sergeant almost reeled, but proceeded bravely with "Colquhoun."

"Private Colkew-stount," he called.

"Cohoon, sir, that's me," came a brisk reply from the front rank.

The drill instrucor gave up and closing his book, he wearily gave the order "number." When this was completed he said:

"One hundred and twenty-one. That's right. Now, if there are any more of you with fancy names, just come to me after drill and tell me how you would like to be called."

SALVATION SONGS ON BATTLEFIELD

A Salvation Army bandsman and a motor-driver in the R.F.A., who was wounded at the battle of ——, tells a thrilling story of his experiences with the British Expeditionary Force. On his part of the battlefield there were, to his knowledge, at least thirty Salvationists in the firing line.

"We got everything ready (he said) for the enemy, the trenches dug and the guns fixed, and then came the worst job of all—waiting. For thirty-six hours we lay there, watching and listening for the first sign of the Germans. Then for five hours the battle lasted without cessation.

"Now the enemy seemed to be beating us, then, again, they retreated. All the time my comrades were falling round me, and the Germans were falling in hundreds, too. So thick were the enemy's dead that when the advance was given we simply had to force the motor up and over heaps of bodies—there was nothing else for it.

"In following the retreating Germans six of us got lost, and for four days we tramped about without a mouthful of food or drink! By day we lay concealed in the corn or grass fields, and by night we crept along, without any guide, only hoping and praying—I've prayed many times in the past, but never so much as on these nights—that all would come right.

"On the first day we were fairly well, on the second we were very hungry, on the third our tongues were hanging out, and two of my comrades went mad.

"On the fourth night we fell in with a British ambulance section, and were taken into camp. As I was passing an ambulance tent I heard someone singing:

I'm a child of a King.
I'm a child of a King.
With Jesus my Saviour.
I'm a child of a King.

"In the stillness of another night from one of the tents I heard: Then we'll roll the old chariot along. And we won't drag do behind.

"I tell you it was thrilling. Two or three Salvationists were having a 'free and easy,' and after the chorus had been sung once or twice I heard it taken up by other Salvationists in other tents. Presently from many parts of the camp could be heard the old Salvation Army song. It was splendid!"—Manchester Guardian.

EXPEL ARCHITECTS TO AVENGE RHEIMS

Because German artillery shelled the Cathedral of Rheims, the Council of the Central Association of French Architects to-day decided to strike the following names from the list of its foreign corresponding members: William Doerpfield, Berlin; Joseph Stubben, Posen; Otto Wagner, Vienna, and the corresponding associations of architects of Berlin, Vienna and Budapest.

OCTOBER APPLE BLOOM

Mr. John Jayes left with The Examiner, October 1st, a pomological freak in the shape of a sprig of apple tree in full blossom. The tree from which this was taken, a "Wealthy" on the farm of Mr. John McGurn, Hartley street, Smith, near the city, bore at the same time ripened fruit, forming fruit and blossoms. Although this tropical condition prevailed, due to our fine open weather, it is to be remarked that there were no caterpillars in evidence.

OCTOBER RASPBERRIES, TOO.

Apple blosoms in October, is rather rushing the pace set by many, but ripe raspberries in October is an unusual usurpation of the busines of July. Mr. Harry Rightmeyer, of 12 Dufferin Street, left with the Examiner to-day a box of perfectly ripe raspberies, that lusciously invite the appetising cooperation of cream.

Mr. A. C. Northcotte of Toronto, who is visiting here, picked a cup of ripe raspberries yesterday along the old Cobourg track. He brought a branch to The Examiner Office, containing many ripe berries.

BETTER BABY CONTEST.

The Better Baby Contest at the Public Library from Monday, October the 5th until Friday, the 9th, will be open to the public every afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock.

THIS RANGE SELLS AT $49.00

OTHER HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES FROM $37.00

An Old Friend in a New Dress
THE PEERLESS "HAPPY THOUGHT"
For Forty Years Canada's Leading Range.
All the old and exclusive features which have placed the HAPPY THOUGHT beyond the reach of competition are retained and enhanced in the new model.
MADE IN BOTH CAST IRON AND STEEL.
134 Hunter Street. Telephone 49
Campbell & Hall
The Hole and Spun Store.

Smart Fall Coatings $1.75 Value for $1.39

Included in this lot are the smartest and newest cloths for Fall wear. Plaids, Checks, Tweed and plain effects will be seen in plenty Not a piece less than 54 inches wide, and all are $1.65 and $1.75 values. Beautiful heavy Coatings which just to handle suggest much warmth and comfort. Don't fail to see these in our Dress Goods Department at 1.39

Watch for the Great Saturday Snaps Price Cards

"Mill Ends" White Flannelettes, 15c Value, per yd. 11c

One case lot only, about four hundred yards of heavy white saxony flannelettes, all "Mill Lengths" varying from 2½ to 4 yards. Practically every piece fully a yard wide and exceedingly good 15c value. Owing to the limited quantity and the extra value an early selection is advised. Per yard..... 11c

Women's New Fall Shoes Special on Saturday $3.50

Dull calf walking boots in lace or button styles, double extension soles and medium heels. Dressy patent leather shoes with plain vamps, brocade and cravenette quarters and uppers; also several other styles. The greatest value we have ever offered in such smart and up-to-date footwear; on Saturday..... 3.50

Ladies' Walking Boots Special $2.50 Value 1.95

A Saturday saving of fifty-five cents on the best $2.50 value Walking Boot obtainable. There are two models, both in the Blucher Lace style, one has the full round toe, the other not so wide, fairly low or military heels. A shoe that is built for strong and durable Fall street wear without sacrificing smart appearance. Best $2.50 value for 1.95

VALUES EXTRAORDINARY FROM 2nd FLOOR

New Fall Coats Special $10

Without doubt the best $10 Coat value in the City; those ladies who contemplate buying a New Fall Coat should certainly see these. They are made in the Balmacaan, Cape and Belted styles in very popular plaid, zibeline and tweed effects. For Saturday only ..... just 10.00

New Fall Millinery Special $4.50

Smart velvet shapes, small and medium effects, suitably trimmed with wings, mounts, metallic flowers and ostrich bands, colours of browns, greens, blues, black & white or black; values as high as $7.50. On Saturday 4.50

See these Special $15 Suits

To say they are stunning is putting it very mildly, they are certainly the acme of smartness. Made of superior quality twilled cheviot; the coat is fashioned in the cutaway, pleated effect at back, finished with velvet buttons; the skirt shows a slight overskirt effect. Value extraordinary at 15.00

Blouse Clean-Up at $1.19

A Table of Odd Lines and sizes; Silks, Laces, Crepes, Rajahs, etc.; Blouses that sold as high as $5.00, all grouped together for brisk selling at the exceptionally low price of..... 1.19

New Underskirts $2 Values for $1.29

Made of Brocaded Roman Satin on the close-fitting lines; 6 in. plain flounce finished with inch and half pleating, very smart in appearance. Colours of Copenhagen, Purple, Paddy, Wisteria, Navy & Black. Reg. $2 value for 1.29

Brocaded Bedford Skirt, $5.00 Value $3.95

Wonderfully attractive in appearance these Skirts should find many admirers. Made of Brocaded Bedford Cord in the simulated over-skirt effect, considered extra special value at $5.00. Priced especially low for our Saturday customers at..... 3.95

Child's Natty Dress $5.00 Value $2.39

A very smart and serviceable dress made of navy blue serge; yoke and belt of plaid silk; low waist line and pleated skirt; ages 8 to 12, regular $5.00 value. See this dress in our Children's Department at .. 2.39

SATURDAY THE LAST DAY OF NOTION SALE

Pearl Buttons—Uniform in size, a splendid value at 5c a card or one doz buttons; two or four hole. Sale price, 2 cards for.....5c

Hose Supporters—Moire pad, four supports of heavy inch elastic; E. M. C. clasps; pink, sky, white and black; regular 25c. Sale price 19c

Wilkes' Celebrated Needles—Sold everywhere at 5c a packet; A full assortment of sizes. Sale Price, ...2 packets for 5c

Gaskie Safety Pin Set—Twelve pins of three different sizes on the card. Protected points. Sale price, 3 cards for.....5c

India Tape—Twelve pieces of assorted widths, in packages. Sale price 4c

Pins at a Great Saving—Our regular 5c packet of 500 pins; a good, strong pin, well plated; needle points. Sale price, 3 papers for 10c

Laundry Soap—A big value bar made especially for us. Sale price, 17 bars for..50c

Infant's Delight Soap—Beautifully Perfumed very specially priced for the sale, a Cake..8c

Collar Supports—Six on a card, in silk covered waved wire, all sizes, in White. Worth 5c a card. Sale Price.....3 Cards for 10c

Hair Nets—With or without elastic. Strong net, and a splendid size. Sale Price 6 for 10c

Toilet Paper—Soft and soluble, regular 5c size and quality. Sale Price.....7 for 25c

Mending Wool—Beautiful soft quality and perfectly fast black.....2 Skeins for 5c

25c Curtain Nets 14c

Marked at almost half-price these nets should be quickly picked up by thrifty housewives. There is a splendid assortment of patterns, allover, floral and conventional designs; 25c values, Saturday Snaps, per yard..... 14c

Third Floor

Penman's 35c Cashmere Hose 29c

In our opinion the best 35c Cashmere Hose made, they are perfectly knit to form and are absolutely without seams Sizes 8½ to 10, three pairs for 85c, or one pair for only..... 29c

Main Floor—South

Best $1 Corsets for 89c

Made of fine French Coutil, extra long skirt, medium bust, 4 extra quality hose supporters. Those who wish for a medium priced corset will find this almost desirable model. Special $1.00 value for only..... 89c

Main Floor—South

50c Dress Fabrics 39c

Honey-comb checks, very suitable for dresses, skirts and especially for children's wear. Colours of black and white, brown and black and blue and black. Regular 50c value, Saturday Snaps 39c

Main Floor—Rear

$1.00 Fibre Rugs 79c

An ideal rug for dining-room, bedroom or hall; attractive oriental and parquet designs, size 2½x5 ft. Regular $1.00 value for..... 79c

Third Floor

45c Window Shades 29c

Cream Opaque Window Shades, 3 inch insertion, mounted on good quality roller, size 37x72. Our regular 45c stock line on sale Saturday at 29c

Third Floor

$1.50 Flan'ette Blankets $1.19

A clear, pure white flannelette blankets, size 58 x 76; absolutely the $1.50 value. Whipped in pair, assorted pink and blue borders; per pair..... 1.19

Main Floor—North

25c & 30c Frillings at 10c yd

A most extensive assortment of styles, colours and qualities. A manufacturer's entire clearing line, all 25c and 30c values. Saturday Snaps, per yard.. 10c

Main Floor—Centre

Store Opens 8.15. The CRESSMAN Company Limited The Store of Better Values. Store Closes 9.30 Sat.

Prime Minister and Lieut.-Governor Sworn In On Same Day

TORONTO, Oct. 2.—To-day saw the setting of a precedent in political office taking. Never before in the history of Canada has the Prime Minister and a Lieutenant-Governor been sworn into the ranks of honour upon the same day. Yet that is what happened between ten and twelve o'clock to-day when Hon. Wm. Howard Hearst accepted the office of Premier of Ontario, and Hon. J. S. Hendrie was likewise officially pronounced the new Lieut.-Governor of the province. The actual ceremonies were very brief and the ceremony was private.

METHODIST BOYS' CONFERENCE TO BE HELD HERE

Hundreds of Delegates, It is Expected, Will Represent Methodist Churches of This Conference

A Methodist Boys' Conference for the boys and young men of the Bay of Quinte Conference will be held in George Street Methodist Church here on December 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st. It is expected that every Methodist Church in the Conference will be represented by hundreds of youthful delegates. A local committee has been formed, the convener of which is the Rev. R. G. Peever, to arrange for all local preparations in connection with the conference, which will include the programme of entertainment for the delegates while in the City. A programme committee has also been formed and everything would seem to indicate that the conference will be a large and successful one.

"THE SWEET LITTLE MAN"

Dedicated to the Stay-at-Home Brigade

(OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES)

"All the brave boys under canvas are sleeping,
All of them pressing to march with the van,
Far from the home where their sweethearts are weeping;
What are you waiting for, sweet little man?

"You with the terrible warlike moustaches,
Fit for a colonel or chief of a clan,
You with the waist made for sword-belts and sashes;
Where are your shoulder-straps, sweet little man?

"Bring him the buttonless garment of woman!
Cover his face lest it freckle and tan;
Muster the Apron-String Guards on the Common—
That is the corps for the sweet little man!

"All the fair maidens about him shall cluster,
Pluck the white feathers from bonnet and fan,
Make him a plume like a turkey-wing duster—
That is the crest for the sweet little man!"

—British Weekly, Sept. 17.

Young Men of Wealth Prove Their Bravery

At the Battle Front, Oct. 1 (via Paris).—The Generals in command of the Allies are full of praise for the corps of despatch riders who since the beginning of the great battle of the Aisne have kept up communication between the various corps along the line.

The corps of despatch riders is composed mostly of volunteers from British universities, many of them very wealthy youths, who have made dashes through the country invested with German cavalry, carrying messages which have kept the brigades and army corps in close touch, and enabled commanders to send reinforcements to points where they were most needed.

On many occasions these despatch riders, mounted on motorcycles, through sheer audacity have scattered German reconnoitering parties.

EMPRESS CAFE

The Leading Restaurant for Quick and Clean Service, an Up-To-Date Dining-room, a Special Dinner Served from 11.30 to 2 o'clock.

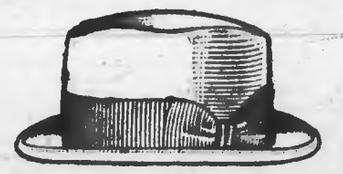
Your patronage will be appreciated by

JAS. HAGGIS & CO., WM. COROS, Manager.
370 GEORGE STREET
CUBITT'S OLD STAND

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

It should be cleaned and oiled once a year. Many good watches are allowed to go without cleaning and oiling and the result is the oil is entirely dried up, the pivots become cut and rusted so badly that it costs nearly as much as a new movement to put it in proper condition again. The old saying "A stitch in time saves nine" holds good.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Street
Next Turnbull's.



YOUNG MEN'S HATS

We have just received a Fresh Stock of the popular styles in Young Men's Hats, including the contrast band, dish brim, new crease features, etc.—See our stock.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter
366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 726

CELEBRATE MODERN MIRACLE IN THE ANNUAL HARVEST FESTIVAL

Splendid Sermon by Rev. W. J. Southam at All Saints' Church Last Night—The Church Appropriately Decorated.

BRITAIN ON SIDE OF HONOUR

Exceedingly impressive and unusually appropriate was the Marvest Thanksgiving service at the All Saints' Church last night. A goodly number of people, including some from outside congregations were present and the service was an earnest expression of gratitude to the Almighty for His generous dealings with humanity.

The Rev. R. B. Grobb was in charge of the service and was assisted by the Rev. F. J. Sawers and the Rev. Jas. Price. The Rev. W. J. Southam, M.A., of All Saints' Church, Toronto, was present and delivered an inspiring sermon.

The church was attractively decorated for the occasion with visible reminders of what there was in the world to give thanks for. Wheat, other grain and vegetables were neatly arranged in the church, and the effect was artistic in the extreme. An arch of products of the soil had been erected over the main aisle and added considerably to the effect of the general decorative scheme.

The Rev. Mr. Southam took for the text the 28th verse of the 6th Chapter of St. John, which reads: "I am the bread of life." In opening the speaker said that he congratulated and rejoiced with the congregation that God's blessing had rested so richly upon them. Then reverting to his text he remarked that every man is born with a physical, mental and spiritual hunger. In the ideally developed man the hunger manifested itself in proportion to the relative importance of these three sides of his existence, but in the degenerate man the physical hungr of times dominated the mental and spiritual phases of his nature. But man was essentially a spiritual being and the spiritual should dominate in his life. The body was the locomotive driven by physical power. The mind was the engineer, and the engineer in turn guided the locomotive by inspiration from the higher forces of the spiritual. The fundamental characteristic of man was hunger. So the fundamental need was food. And Christ had said: 'I am the bread of life."

The personality of Jesus Christ was inseparable from what he gave to the world. This was not true of any other religion. Take Confucius from Confucionism, Mohammet from Mohammedanism, or Buddha from Buddism, and there was still left the best in any of those religions. But take away Christ and the whole structure of Christianity tumbles to the ground.

Skeptics refused to believe in the miracles recorded in the Bible. Yet was it any more of a miracle that 5,000 should be fed from a few loaves and fishes than it was to be enabled to plant one seed in the ground and have it produce fifty or sixty. Were they not in reality celebrating a modern miracle?

"But the intensest joy is solemnized by the gigantic war then in progress—a war damnable, devilish and devastating—a war, traceable to insatiable ambition, ruthless militarism and selfish indifference to signed treaties. Yet though as a nation we are in mourning let us thank God that our object is righteous and our aim pure—that Britain is fighting on the side of right, honour, liberty and Charity. Let us thank God that our army and navy were ready. That the heart of the Empire was sound. Let us thank God for the heroism of our soldiers and for the heroism of the Belgians and our allies; for the splendid self-sacrifice manifested by the Empire all over the world. Rest assured that God would use this war—hatched in Hell—as an introduction of a new era of divine progress in human history."

In conclusion the speaker dealt with Christ as the bread of life, mentally and spiritually. The supreme thought he said was that spiritually Christ was the bread of life. The appropriating of Christ by an individual would mean that he would receive new life, that his deepest needs would be satisfied, that his soul would be nourished and invigorated, that he would develop and grow towards Christ and that finally he would assimilate Christ into his being and unconsciously become like Him and in a measure live His life.

Activity On Cattle Market

TORONTO, Oct. 1.—Union Stock Yards—Receipts were moderate. 41 cars, 369 cattle, 1,198 hogs, 791 sheep and lambs, and 121 calves.

Cattle—There was a little more activity on the cattle market to-day especially for stockers and feeders of which the bulk of the cattle consisted. Choice butchers' steers, $8.25 to $8.50; good butchers' steers, $7.75 to $8.00; medium butchers' steers, $7.50 to $7.75; common butchers' steers, $6.50 to $7.25; choice butchers' heifers, $8.00 to $8.25; common butchers' heifers, $7.75 to $8.25; choice cows, $6.75 to $7.00; good cows, $6.50 to $6.75; canners, $2.50 to $4.50.

Feeders and Stockers—Receipts large and prices about steady. Choice steers, $7.00 to $7.25; medium steers, $6.50 to $6.75; stockers, $5.00 to $6.25.

Milkers and Springers — Receipts light and prices firm, at $65 to $100 each, bulk sold at $75 to $85 each.

Calves—Receipts light and prices again firmer as usual. Choice veals $10.00 to $11.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light and prices firm at Wednesday's values. Sheep, $5.50 to $6.25; yearlings, $6.50 to $7.00; culls and rams, $3.50 to $5.00; lambs, $7.25 to $7.85; culls $6.00 to $6.50.

Hogs—Receipts moderate and prices barely steady. Selected, fed and watered, $8.90 to $8.50 f.o.b. cars, and $9.15 weighed off cars.

MOTORISTS.

When anything goes wrong with your car bring it in to The White Rose Garage; careful attention; all work absolutely guaranteed. 'Phone 118. 28d-tf

Former Hockey Player Passed Away

Woodie Breass for Two Years a Peterborough Player is Dead

Word was received here yesterday of the death of Woodie Breass, in the Sanitorium at Gravenhurst, on Wednesday.

Deceased came to this city in the fall of 1911 and played for the local Intermediates in 1911-12. A year and a half ago he married Miss V. Smith of this City and went west. They returned to his former home at Ingersoll last fall and lived there till a few months ago, when Mr. Bearss' health failed him and he went to Gravenhurst.

His wife and infant child survive. The funeral will take place to-morrow at Ingersoll.

RETURN OF THE FAVOURITES

Next Wednesday evening, Oct. 7, the attraction booked for the Grand Opera House is the famous Guy Brothers Greater Minstrels. This season Geo. Guy has gathered together the best company that he has ever engaged, and assures the theatregoers of Peterborough a good evening's pleasure. The show is entirely different from former years and well worthy of your patronage, as every member is first-class in his work and each act was carefully selected for this season's tour.

At the rise of the curtain you see a beautiful stage setting, with all new scenery and handsome costumes, all of which blend and help to make a very pretty scene. Frank Blake, interlocutor, will present the eight end-men, who are the best white coloured comedians that could be secured, and they know how to entertain you. Their songs, dances and jokes are right up-to-the-minute. The soloists, who were engaged some months previous to the opening of the season, are trained vocalists, and will be heard for the first time in this city. The olio consists of twelve big vaudeville acts that will please every one. It is seldom that any company carries as large a number of performers as do the Guy Brothers this season, among whom are Toledo, known as the Human Alligator, a European novelty, the paraphernalia for this wonderful act alone weighing over fifteen hundred pounds. Berlin and Urban, a very clever dancing team, will also appear; these men have more different stage dances than any team on the stage to-day. The Imperial Quartette will be heard here for the first time. Their selections are the best ever heard and worth going miles to hear. The Davis Brothers have a magnificent stage setting for their grand musical act; they play nearly every kind of musical instrument to perfection, making it one of the best acts on the road. Happy Benway, a real comedian, will also make his first appearance here with this company; he is a first-class entertainer. It is hard to say enough for this attraction this year, and it is sure to be greeted by a full house as usual. Don't miss the grand street parade at noon and hear the celebrated Silver Band. The reserved seat sale opens Monday. 1d-78-908

DUTCH BULBS

choice supply just arrived.

Hyacinths
Tulips
Narcissus
Daffodils, etc.

Named varieties in all colours available for Forcing or Bedding

We invite you to call and look over our Stock

Peterboro' Floral Co.
(Successors to F. Moore)
2 Stores—380 GEORGE STREET, 435 WATER STREET
Telephones—1208, Bowlings 1447

Giving Up The Millinery Business

Mrs. W. B. Armstrong of the Peterborough Millinery Parlours, 435 George Street is giving up the Millinery Business and Announces the Sale of her Entire Stock of Hats, Bonnets, Feathers and Millinery Trimmings At and Below Cost. Ladies will please note this fact.

WAR NEWS CONTINUED

(Continued from Page 9.)

GERMANS RETREAT IN RUSSIAN POLAND

PETROGRAD, October 2.—That the Germans are in full retreat in the province of Suwalki, Russian Poland, was the announcement of the war office to-day. It is stated that the German centre was broken when the attack on Ossowetz failed, and that the combined Russian assault which followed greatly demoralized the Germans. Particularly violent fighting is reported to-dayto be in progress in the region west of Simno. The main body of the German army is now stated to be concentrated in the west of the districts of Petrokowc and Kielce where it is reprted to be strongly entrenched.

BIG NAVAL GUNS NOW USED BY THE ALLIES

PARIS, October 2.—"We continue to progress on the right and left," was the laconic utterance of military headquarters here this morning. No details were given. It is known, however, that heavy reinforcements were rushed to the front yesterday, and are now making themselves felt, especially on the left, where the task of breaking the power of resistance of the combined armies of General Von Boehm and Von Kluck is being pushed to the utmost. It was learned to-day that the French and British artillery now in action has been augmented by big naval guns of the type that proved so effective with the British in South Africa.

CLEARING HOUSE.

The following information regarding the Clearing House was given out yesterday:

Total clearing for month of September, $1,805,35.

Last month, $1,701,906.

Increase, $103,271.

Clearings for week ending Oct. 1, $392,807.

Last week, $440,921.

Decrease, $48,014.

Corresponding week last month, $402,142.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce. Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups. Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas. Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store. 'Phone 455, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

Two Prisoners Are Brothers

Charles Rose and William Barr, the short change artists, are brothers. Their father is an eminently respectable resident of St. Louis, U.S.A., and of course their real names are not Rose or Barr.

In his address to the prisoners this morning His Honour Judge Huycke created t little interest among those present by repeatedly saying to the two prisoners, "Your father," as though there was but one male parent for the two lads. The reason is evident as the boys are really brothers, one of them having not yet finished his course at school.

Y.W.C.A. Notes Of Winter Work

The Y.W.C.A. is anxious to meet the needs of all young women.

A splendid programme has been arranged for 1914-15.

Religious Department.

Vesper services Sunday from 4.30 to 5.30, followed by a social hour; and refreshments for those who desire to wait for church service.

Bible study classes have been arranged for; also Mission study classes under the leadership of Misses Cameron and Denne.

Physical Department.

Miss Phyllis Denne, director. A large, well-equipped gymnasium offers many attractions. Schedule of classes—Wednesday morning class for seniors; Monday and Thursday afternoon class for intermediates; Monday and Thursday evening class for business girls. A club will be formed to have charge of basketball and outdoor sports.

St. John Ambulance Course.

Dr. Sutton instructor. Two courses are included: 1st, First Aid to the Injured; 2nd, Home Nursing, the Sick Room, Infection and Disinfection, Application of Local Remedies, Examination and diplomas awarded.

Domestic Art.

All girls who wish to learn to sew should attend the classes in dressmaking. There will be a Beginners' class and an Advanced class.

Domestic Science.

Special arrangements will be made for general and graded cooking.

In the Club Department.

The Loyalty Club is open to all girls from the "Mother Land."

The Choral Club is open to all members.

No girl need say she has no where to go on Saturday night. The Fun and Frolic Club will provide mirth and merriment for all.

The Junior Department is open to all girls under fourteen, Saturday, from 2.00 to 4.00 p.m.

SENTENCE WAS SUSPENDED

Herbert Landry, charged with perjury, came before His Honour Judge Huycke this morning. He was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

The case arose out of the fact that Landry, who is a blacklister, was arrested for being drunk and swore in the witness box that he got his liquor in Lindsay. It later came out that it was supplied by a local man, and a charge of perjury was laid against Landry. He was committed for trial and later found guilty by Judge Huycke and remanded until this morning.

He was defended by Mr. Widdifield of Gordon and Widdifield, and the Crown was represented by Mr. J. Wearing.

The circumstances were that Landry had not entirely recovered from the effects of his spree when giving evidence in the Police Court and taking that into consideration as well as the prisoner's youth, His Honour thought the ends of justice would be served by suspended sentence.

RUSSIAN ARMY IN FIELD 3,500,000

ROME, Oct. 1—Over 3,500,000 Russian troops are now actively engaged in the campaign against Austria and Germany, according to despatches received here.

There are 1,000,000 Russians along the Niemen river region, 1,500,000 operating in Galicia against the Austrians and over 1,000,000 advancing from the direction of Warsaw across Russian Poland towards the Silesian frontier.

Collection Boxes For War Fund

A meeting of those in charge of Peterborough's Patriotic Fund was held last evening in the City Council Chamber. There were present Mr. D. O'Connell (chairman), Judge Huycke, G. A. Gillespie, R. Mulligan, J. W. Worth, E. F. Mason, W. H Dunsford, John Riddell, F. W. Miller, W. Stocker, Geo. Ball, H. W. Morphet, H. Rush, B. D. Hall, G. O. Cameron, J. H. Burnham, F. D. Kerr, V. Eastwood, H. A. Fife, Wm. Buller, Alderman Anderson, A. Mowat.

It was decided that the question of affiliation with the Dominion Patriotic Fund be referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. D. O'Connell, Judge Huycke, F. D. Kerr and S. R. Armstrong.

It was moved by Mr. Worth and seconded by Mr. Dunsford that the executive take into consideration the advisability of procuring collection boxes and placing them in public places to receive contributions. Carried.

Dr. T. W. H. Young resigned from the committee. His resignation was accepted.

HAVE BEEN REINFORCED

PARIS, Oct. 2.—That the Germans have again been reinforced on their right and are still striving desperately to prevent the turning movement now in progress from being completely successful, was admitted by the War Office today. It was insisted, however, that the gains of the Allied columns continue in this section. In addition, the official communique issued at Bordeaux, at 3 o'clock, and made public at military headquarters, here, directly contradicts the German official statement regarding developments along the Meuse. The French state that the Germans tried to lay pontoon bridges across the Meuse in the neighbourhood of St. Mihiel, only to have them blown to pieces by the French three-inch guns which have been of inestimable service in the present war. The statement begins with the declaration that on the left, in the region of Roye, the Germans have concentrated heavily and a battle is raging violently, the action extending northward to the region of Arras. Along the centre the situation is unchanged, with a heavy artillery duel in progress. In the Woevre district the French gains heretofore reported, are declared to be continuing while in line along the Meuse the Germans have been unable to advance their pontoons which have been destroyed. In consequence they are still on the east side of the Meuse river.

A CALL FOR 1,000 RAILWAY MEN

London, Oct. 1—The British War Office has issued a call for 1,000 expert railroad men to assist in the operation of the French railways.

PERSONALS

Mr. James A. McFarlane took his departure this afternoon for the United States, through a portion of which he will motor during the next two weeks.

Mr. G. A. Campbell of 342 Westcott Street, has been appointed local delegate to attend the convention of the Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, at Indianapolis, on Oct. 6th. He leaves on Sunday next by C.P.R. at 5.24.

Western Tailoring Co.

311 GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'

$13 SUITS and OVERCOATS

MADE TO MEASURE **FIT GUARANTEED**

Great Selection of Suitings and Overcoatings in the Latest Style Goods. Special Try-on to every Customer. All our Work made on our own Premises by Practical Tailors.

311 George St.

Saturday Specials AT THE BIG STORE

SATURDAY SPECIALS IN READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS AND MILLINERY

New Black Velvet Sailors $1.98
Black Velvet Hats in Sailors or Turbans in dozens of new styles, purchased direct from the maker, which enables us to offer them Saturday at the very Special Price 1.98
.....See the George Street Window.....

New Balmacaan Coats $7.95
New arrivals in Fall Coats made in Balmacaan style, in tweeds and two tone curls, both Misses' and Women sizes. Usual $10 lines. Saturday 7.95

Girls' Satin or Moreen Petticoats 69c
These are made out of ends of the better quality Satin & Silk, & Linen Moreens, by one of the largest Underskirt Makers, to use up lengths too short to make into Women's. In the lot are sizes to fit girls 6 to 15 years; and qualities which sell in women's at $2.00 to $3.00. Saturday choice 69c
See Simcoe Street Window

Children's Bear Skin Coats
Children's Coats in White and Teddy Bear, lined throughout and neatly trimmed with pearl buttons or silk braid, fit 1 to 5 years. Prices range 1.98, 2.98, 3.98, 4.98
See Simcoe Street Window

More New Women's Suits, only $15.00
Another shipment of Women's Suits has just arrived for Saturday's trade, all in the season's most favoured styles, in navy, brown or black men's serges. Coats are mostly satin lined, skirts in long tunic effects, all sizes, only 15.00

Black Underskirts in extra large sizes, $1.48 and 1.98
Stout and elderly women require an Underskirt that is cut on different lines from the ordinary, to make it fit properly and yet be comfortable to walk with. We have just received a shipment of properly cut over sizes, in black moreens which will be offered Saturday at Two Special Prices ..... 1.48 and 1.98

HOME FURNISHINGS FOURTH FLOOR

Plain Linen Window Shades 19c
Serviceable Window Shades, 37 inches wide by 70 inches long, in Cream or Green colours. Complete with rollers and brackets. Saturday 19c

10c White Curtain Scrims 5c
36-inch White Curtain Scrims, woven with neat open-work borders and square mesh net centres, for Bedroom and Kitchen Windows. Sat., yard 5c

Bed Complete $6.95
Strong White Enamel Iron Beds with neat brass trimmings, complete with guaranteed woven wire spring and sea grass and wool mattress. Regular $9.00 value. Saturday 6.95

Seamless Balmoral Rugs $9.95
A splendid assortment of new designs and colourings are shown in this lot. All are in the Balmoral Seamless makes and are woven with close heavy worsted yarn tops that ensure excellent wear. Regular $15.00 value. Saturday 9.95

Linoleum and Oilcloth Remnants 48c
A splendid chance to obtain Oilcloth and Linoleum Ends suitable for putting under stove, etc. Various sizes and a splendid range of patterns to choose from. All to clear at one price, each 48c

MAIN FLOOR SAVINGS FOR SATURDAY

Manufacturer Ladies' Sample Collars 25c each
About 40 dozen in the lot with no two alike, many have cuffs to match, all are made of the seasons newest materials and in the most correct styles. Included also are a few samples of shirred belts, necklaces and silk flowers. Regular up to $2.00, each Saturday 25c

Patriotic Cushion Tops 25c
Patriotic Cushion Tops in 4 specially selected designs each one is handsomely tinted on Linenette for embroidery. Saturday Bargain 25c

$1 & $1.25 All Linen Satin Damask Tabling 69c
The patterns in these are very close and the qualities are all that could be desired. Every thread guaranteed pure linen making it a desirable cloth for general use, all have a bright satin finish. Reg. $1.00 & $1.25 yd. Sat 69c

The New Mode Women's Combination Suits 1.19
The new mode Drop Seat Combination combines a full length vest and regular drawers in one garment. An absolutely closed suit with a drop seat, so it can be used like ordinary drawers, also adapted to any style of Corset. We show them in low or high neck, long, ¾ or short sleeves, ankle or knee length. Prices..$1.19 to 3.98

Splendid Fall Weight Cashmere Hose 19c pair
Women's Cashmere Hose, Fall Weight, made of soft wool cashmere yarns, seamless feet and 3 ply leg. Extra value Saturday Bargain 19c

Large 2 Pound Bars Castile Soap 19c
Clear White Soap in large 2 pound bars, the kind that lathers freely and lasts a long time, for a Saturday Bargain we offer them at each 19c

60 x 72 Inch Comforters 98c
Comforters filled with Pure White Carded Cotton and covered with splendid quality silkoline in choice designs and colourings. Size 60x72 in. Sat. Bargains 98c

75c Women's All Wool Underwear 48c Garment
The time has come for a change of underwear and to make to-morrow a busy day in that department we will put on sale a line of vests or drawers made of soft wool yarns. Regular 75c quality for a garment 48c

Children's Crape Kid Gloves 59c
Children's Tan Cape Kid Gloves, pique sewn, have dome fasteners and are good fitters, a splendid looking and extra good wearing glove. Saturday Bargain pair 59c

BASEMENT SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

All Copper Nickeled Tea Kettles $1.19
Made of all copper, nickle plated and brightly polished, large number 9 size, fitted with Japanned handle and full pit heavy copper bottoms. Saturday 1.19

Sample Fancy China 48c
The assortment includes Fine glaze finished tea plates, cocoa and tea pots, finest China salad bowls, and cream and sugar sets. These are samples which we were fortunate in getting from an European maker's agent. Many are stamped hand painted. Values up to $3. Sat. 48c

Fine Engraved Table Glasses 59c doz.
Clear crystal thin table glasses in medium shape which slightly flares out at top and engraved on sides in lily of the valley, or band and star patterns, usual $1 doz. Sat 59c

Galvanized Laundry Boilers 98c
Made of non-rustable galvanized metal. Complete with covers, large number 9 size. Saturday Bargain 98c

97 Piece Real Limoges Dinner Sets $14.69
Real Limoges Dinner Sets every piece stamped with maker's name and decorated with a very dainty small floral design in dull pink and neatly touched up on handles with gold. This special line is exactly in the same shapes and style of pieces as our most expensive sets. Regular $29.00, Saturday 14.69

Turnbulls

The Smart

Suspender Costume the Sleeveless Overblouse Tunics and Panel Front

are new features and together with many up-to-date styles will be shown in the Standard Fashion Sheet for October. A free copy awaits you at our Standard Pattern Department.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

How Connie Mack Creates And Develops Championship Teams

NEW YORK, Oct 1—He develops, makes and creates champions, this Connie Mack. He won the first American League pennant in 1902; he won the flag in 1905; again in 1910. 1911 and 1913; he won the 1910 world's championship, also in 1911 and 1913. Now's he won the 1914 American League title, and probably will repeat in the 1914 world's series. That isn't all—look out for Connie Mack and the Athletics in 1915, 1916 and all years thereafter.

Near Perfection.

The Athletics of to-day are claimed the nearest step to perfection in baseball. It's a machine of brains and ability from top to bottom, and a machine which has reached the top through the Connie Mack system—not the purchase of a high-priced star, but the development of some youngster from the minor leagues.

If you win to-day, why can't you win to-morrow? That isn't Mack's policy.

Strong Substitutes.

A line in the box score of one of the Athletics' victories the other day exposed the Mack scheme, why he won the pennant in 1902 and why he landed it again in 1914. Here it is:

Three-base hits — McAvoy, Davies, and Kopf.

The Athletics won that game, 16 to 3. They bombarded the Naps' pitchers for 16 hits. Baker, Eddie Collins, Barry, Schang, McInnis and other stars were in the game. And with a big lead Mack introduced Davies, McAvoy and Kopf. They delivered with triples.

It is asked, who are Davies, Kopf and McAvoy. They are rookies fresh from some place, no one knows where but in a couple of years from now they will have passed through the Mack training and they will be prepared to continue winning pennants for Connie and the Athletcis.

On the Lookout.

Mack is surrounded with the stars of the diamond at present. He has the world's champions—two years in succession; it probably will be three straight years, still he is not sitting on the bench waiting for the crash of his present champions; he is viewing the future with the same look that allowed his 1902 champs to crack another pennant winner in 1905; that team to drop out of sight and then another set of winners in 1910.

His Own Developer.

One never hears of Connie Mack breaking into the baseball market with the highest bid for a star in the minors. He has allowed other magnates and managers to lift O'Toole for $22,500; Blackburne for $12,500; Chappell, $18,000; Felch, $12,000; Schalk, $15,000, and a score of others. Why?

Only once has Mack brushed through the opposition to snatch these touted phenoms. That isn't his system. He picks up a youngster, hauls him inside Shibe Park, mixes him with the major league ways for a season or two and then the kid is a full-fledged star.

Mack doesn't crave the seasoned minor leaguer. He prefers the rookie, who needs polishing of the Mack style. He gets it, and he plays it. That's why the Athletics are winning pennant after pennant in the American League.

How Boston Won.

George Stallings, manager of the Boston champions, lets a sidelight in on the methods of his team. He says:

I never play two games the same. A winning pitcher needs regular work.

Confidence comes first. I tell my players they're the best team in the league.

Walter Maranville is the greatest player to enter baseball since Ty Cobb arrived.

I can't say that I favour the hit and run over the sacrifice. Mix 'em up—that's my policy.

Stealing bases alone will not always win—that's why I don't pay so much attention to the steal, for my club.

Why do they consider my pitching staff weak? Davis, Crutcher and Hess equal any "second-string" pitchers in the league.

FORMER CANADIAN LEAGUER WITH THE WORLD'S CHAMPS

The majority of local fans are perhaps not aware of the fact that a former Canadian League player will get his share of the world's series as a member of the Athletics. This is Jimmy McEvoy, the youngster with the cannon whip who caught for Jack White's Berlin Bees in 1913. Manager White touted McEvoy so strongly to Connie Mack that the Athletic leader grabbed the kid a year ago this fall. He was used in a number of games before the end of the season, and this year he accompanied the Mackmen on their training trip. After the season opened he was sent to Baltimore for more seasoning and went so well with with Jack Dunn that the Athletics had to pay $3,000 to get him back. He is now with the White Elephants, and while it is not likely that he will get a chance in the world's series, he'll get his share of the spoils just the same.

BOXER KILLED IN RING; SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.— "Bill" Huddie, a young pugilist fighting at 142 pounds, died to-day from injuries he received here last night in a six-round bout with Arthur (Knock-out) Carroll.

Huddie was floored in the first round with a right to the jaw and struck the canvas hard. He rose before the count of ten, however, and lasted out the round. He was not noticeably in distress again, although in the last round he was knocked down a second time. Carroll was given the decision.

While dressing Huddie collapsed and never regained consciusness. Concussion of the brain was given as the cause of death.

The first arrests made were those of Bert McCullough, the referee; Carroll, the surviving principal, and Gregory Mitchell, the matchmaker. All were charged with manslaughter.

UGLY STORIES IN OTTAWA CIRCLES

Boucher Jumps to New Club—Some Shady Doing Alleged.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—The anticipated strife between the Ottawa Football Club and the newly-organized Rough Riders broke out this afternoon when George Boucher, who starred in the backfield for Ottawa last season, jumped to the Ontario Union club. Boucher was with Ottawa Monday, but has not been out since. He is a cousin to Martin Kih of the Rough Riders and has promised to play with the new team.

One of the Ottawa executive officers said that he had been informed Boucher was offered $300 to desert the "Big Four" team in favour of the new organization. He also alleged that other players had been approached and threatened to make matters warm for the Rebels. On the other hand, Jack Williams stated that Boucher had gone over to the Rough Rider camp unexpectedly. Williams scoffed at the rumours that money had been offered any players. "We haven't got it to offer," he explained.

JOE JEANNETTE BEATS THE BOSTON TAR BABY

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Joe Jeannette of Hoboken outpointed and outfought Sam Langford of Boston in a ten-round bout here. Both are negro heavyweights.

BASEBALL.

National League.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	90	61	.616
New York	80	64	.541
St. Louis	77	69	.529
Chicago	76	73	.507
Philadelphia	73	76	.490
Brooklyn	72	76	.497
Pittsburg	65	83	.439
Cincinnati	58	89	.394

—Thursday Scores—

Philadelphia..... 9 Brooklyn 7
Pittsburg..... 5 Cincinnati 1
Boston..... 7 New York 6

—Friday Games—

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
Chicago at St. Louis.

American League.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	97	56	.600
Boston	89	59	.601
Washington	78	71	.523
Detroit	75	73	.506
St. Louis	69	80	.463
New York	66	81	.456
Chicago	67	83	.447
Cleveland	54	100	.333

—Thursday Scores—

New York.....5-3 Boston 8-4
Philadelphia..... 3 Washington 1
St. Louis..... 7 Detroit 8

—Friday Games—

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Federal League.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Indianapolis	93	64	.566
Chicago	85	65	.563
Baltimore	89	66	.543
Buffalo	78	69	.524
Brooklyn	74	92	.547
Kansas City	67	79	.459
St. Louis	62	86	.419
Pittsburg	59	94	.413

—Thursday Scores—

Chicago..... 2 St. Louis 1
Pittsburg..... 3 Buffalo 2
Kansas City..... 2 Indianapolis 3
Baltimore..... 3 Brooklyn 0

—Friday Game—

Baltimore at Brooklyn.

MID-WEEK SCORES IN BRITISH LEAGUES

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The results of yesterday's soccer games:

English League—First Division.

Tottenham 2, W. Bromwich 0.

Southern League.

Reading 2, Luton 1.
Portsmouth 1, Croydon 0.

Dick Sheehy got into his running togs yesterday at the University of Toronto Stadium, but did not take any part in the football practice. He is busy now with examinations, and may not be out in his football uniform for some time.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE CANADIANS

By "Cornelia" in the Toronto Telegram

QUEBEC, Sept. (—).—It has begun, Canada's boys are now on the long, long way to Tipperary. And with firm hearts and joyous spirits did they begin that march.

Would that every Canadian could have seen them take the road! But it was not to be. The nation was allowed to cheer them on their way when they left their home towns to seek the road. The nation was allowed to see them at Valcartier, where they prepared to take the road. But when the road at last appeared before them it was veiled from the nation's view.

True, for a week before the road appeared, those who were in the midst of that wonderful camp felt its coming. Rifle ranges were deserted, manoeuvres were put off; we saw long lines of khaki men in full marching array; we saw long lines of men swearing loyalty to their King; we saw long lines of men bending over kit bags preparing them for the road.

We saw more than that. We saw Canada's Premier and three of his cabinet go through that entire camp. Officers of each battalion formed in a hollow square to await their approach.

Then when they appeared, Sir Robert Borden in the name of all Canadians bade them Godspeed and grasped the hand of each officer as they filed by in single file.

The air was filled with rumours. No man knew when his orders would come. Nightly the camp's telegraph offices were filled with long lines of men who sent off their hundredth final "good-byes." Horses, wagons, guns, and men were constantly on the move, yet none seemed to know where they were going, or if they had really gone. Journalists' lips were sealed, but oh, how our fingers ached to tell of sights we saw. For so weird was the feeling that one was standing in the very presence of great History herself, and no record was being put down. For there at Valcartier were we not watching the magnificent dawn of a glorious new era for Canada, and we could not tell its wonders to the world. And the pity of it was that before we could picture it all its magic would slip from our grasp.

In those lost days at Valcartier we saw many a scene that made us sigh for a magician's wand to flash them all before you. Rosa Bonheur never gave to the world such beauty as these long lines of thousands of black and chestnut steeds that we saw pass along that twenty-mile road to Quebec. Magnificent animals were many of them and they seemed to feel as martial as the men. And your heart went out to the noble animals for their fate seemed so much harder than that of the men who were going forth. For even if you felt that among those boys were some who would not come again, you knew that the splendid spirits within them would give them as immortality which the poor dumb brutes could not have.

Splendid were the infantry brigades of that camp, but even the picturesque Highlanders failed to stir the imagination as did the cavalry and awesome artillery on the move. To the R. C. H. A. came the delight of first orders. Before them had gone the pemounts and some advance parties. But to them went the honour of a real march to Quebec. It was a real march, a march through rain and cold, a march through mud to the knees. It started at sunset and lasted until dawn next morning. And when the men reached Quebec's docks there! All day long they worked at loading their guns and equipment aboard. Towards evening each man climbed into his bunk, where in five minutes he fell in a dead sleep. Not a man had faltered, not even the officer, whose horse had slipped in a bog and whose scalp was almost severed, when a horse trampled upon him. But a bandage was quickly applied and he insisted on accompanying his fellows to the boat, though he had to finish the trip in a transport.

Canada's boys will strike many a bob on the road to Tipperary, but few worse ones will they see than that boggy road to Quebec. But the splendid spirit with which they conquered to sustain them on their way.

For two days did the heavens deluge the road from Valcartier to Quebec, and so slow would have been the progress of troops that the infantry were moved to Quebec by special train. Battalion after battalion marched off to special sidings two miles from camp and from there were taken straight to the Quebec docks. There boat after boat, until about thirty had been filled, they dropped down the river, until all were assembled. There such a mighty fleet of convoys awaited them that you felt all of Canada's 31,500 men, 7,500 horses and countless guns were safe.

Before they finally moved off, the Minister of Militia, accompanied by Japanese Consul-General Yada, and Mrs. Yada, visited the men on board. Through the lines of transports they passed in the yacht Ungava and after wishing the men godspeed, orders were given for the first ship to move on her eastward way.

It had taken nearly a week for the embarkation. Throughout that time how the heart of grim Quebec throbbed! But though, hundreds had lined the streets of America's Gibraltar there were no public farewells. Quaint habitants who rose at dawn had murmured prayers to many a saint as the artillery boys had passed, weeping French women had told their beads along the way and on Quebec streets. Up at the Chateau many a maid and matron peered eagerly down from the ramparts at the grey vessels that were bearing Canada's youth out to sea.

But armed sentries closely guarded the docks, only those with precious passes got past them. And those passes were exceedingly few. Even influential senators pleaded for them in vain. Only those who had work to do for that embarkation received the magic squares.

Col. Price, of Quebec, one of the Harbour Commissioners, was in charge. Beds had been placed in his offices near the dock and here night and day the work went on. Military and naval officers were in every corner of the building and trusty Boy Scouts had replaced office boys. Just how minutely Col. Price carried out his positive orders that NO ONE was to be allowed on the docks we can bear testimony. No sooner had we seen the artillery on the march from Valcartier than we sped to Quebec with a precious bit of cardboard! Not all John Rockefeller's millions could have purchased that card from us. For on it were the precious words that directed Col. Price to show US over a troopship.

Along Quebec's crowded streets we went to the docks. Then when a haughty sentry poked his Ross rifle at us with what flourish did we show him the magic card. We knew it was all a dream and that we would wake up any minute, but we would until we were in the very presence of Col. Price himself.

Then our hopes were ruthlessly dashed to the ground.

"No," said the colonel, "I cannot let you go over a ship, not even with that order."

Then how we pleaded with the Colonel! We knew mere newspaper men were going on those trips with the soldiers. We felt that it was little enough for a woman who wanted to tell boys' mothers about their taking to the road to be allowed to see a ship.

So after we had convinced the Colonel that we could keep a secret, we were handed over to a soldier who in turn handed us over to a naval officer. But as we passed over the gang-plank we felt sure it was all a dream. For was it not all a tiny peep of the Road to Tipperary itself?

Gay had been the air at Valcartier, but to pick one's way over planks lined with heavy guns, to come face to face with huge liner painted battle grey, to hear the swish of the waters that were to bear the boys to the centre of it all made you feel as if you had reached the very battle itself.

"Are they going to be very cramped for room?" we asked the navy man as he led us down, down into the very hold itself. Here bale after bale of hay for the horses was being stowed away while men were hard at work finishing the narrow stalls which were replacing much of the steerage quarters.

"Why no!" said he, "the soldiers in many instances will have more commodious quarters than ordinary travellers. Some of the best ocean liners are being used, and on this boat, for instance, forty officers will occupy the first-class quarters which usually hold 200 passengers. Then the non-coms and some of the privates will be in the second-class, and as for the others you can see for yourself."

And as here we reached the men's dining room we declared that they would feel as if it was a palatial hotel after dining on the turf out of a mess tin that you'd scrubbed ourself.

Over the entire ship we went, then a shouting burst upon the air we rushed to the boat's stern and there saw a transport, crowded with khaki lads waving a last adieu to old Quebec. Strains of the "Tipperary" song and of "The Maple Leaf" and "O, Canada" came over the water. What a brave sight they were. What a magnificent spirit was theirs. No need for them to be told "England expects every man to do his duty." These were men who had answered duty's call, and who are happier? At last they were off, and no one save they could know the joy of that moment. Crowded was the upper deck, even the ship's ropes were thick with boys in khaki. And on the dock was here and there a tiny Boy Scout who was just sick that he was not two feet higher.

What splendid faces flashed forth above that ship's rail. There were dark-eyed, dark-haired French lads; there were sunny-haired, blue-eyed Saxons. Earnest faces, full of that stern resolve that keeps flanks from rolling back. How could they take their parting look at their native land with such joyous faces. They had felt man's supremest call.

Back to the land of Drake and Frobisher, sons of British sires, were going to march with the sons of France. The land of the lilies had sent her most interpid sons nearly five hundred years ago to make civilization from a wilderness. Now Britons and Gauls were going to a continent that was deep in the wilderness of hate and envy.

Only an epic could plaint such a scene as we saw from that transport. Long have we heard that Canada has no pens that can truly picture her. May the noble men who are now on the Way loosen the tongues of her sons and daughters, even as the heroic deeds of the men of Elizabeth's time when hers became the Golden Age.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER

247 Princess St., Peterboro'

High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.

Guns of all makes promptly repaired New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c

"H" COMPANY AND THE BAND WERE WINNERS

The indoor baseball games at the Armouries last night resulted in "H" Company and the Brass Band being the winners, "H" Company defeated "G" Company by the score of 48 to 1. The Brass Band wo from 'B' Company by 17 runs to 13.

BASEBALL

For three consecutive seasons Manager Joe Killian has piloted the Oshkosh team to the championship of the Wisconsin-Illinois league.

The management of the Chicago Cubs has refused to give Captain Tommy Leach a three-year contract Tom now threatens to jump to the Federals.

By defeating the New London Eastern Association champions in four games out of six, the champion Lawrence team of the New England League won the minor league championship of New England.

In pitching and winning a 'double-header against Detroit the other day Ray Collins, the Red Sox flinger, cut in with a stunt seldom seen in major league circles nowadays.

FINAL GAME WILL BE AT BRAMPTON OR NEWMARKET

There remains but one O.A.L.A. championship to be decided—the intermediate. Bracebridge, by their defeat of Meaford in their home-and-home semi-final games, qualify for the finals, and their opponent will be either London or Weston. These latter teams meet to-morrow at Weston in their second of home-and-home games, and it looks like Weston to be the team to meet Bracebridge. In the first game at London last Saturday Weston won by two goals, and thus have a two-goal lead, which, with the advantage of playing to-morrow's game on their own grounds, should asure them of winning the round. If Weston wins, the final game will be played at Newmarket a week from to-morrow. If London wins, the final game will be played at Brampton on the same day.

BRAVES ARE GIVEN CHANCE TO WIN FROM CHAMPION ATHLETICS

The triumph of the Boston Braves has made interest in the world's series much depeer and more widespread than would have been the case had the New York Giants won the National League pennant. The Giants have several times tackled the job of winning the world's championship, but failed dismally on each occasion. The Braves must be conceded a chance.

The National League champions will have a big betteing following in the series, but the Athletics will be favourites. On form the Bostonians seem to be outclassed by the slugging Mackmen, but the Braves have upset every phase of baseball form by smashing their way from bottom to top of the Tener circuit. Light hitters, slow afoot, if the figures count for anything, but carrying a formidable pitching defence, those Braves have done everything that the dope argues they should not be able to do. So when they align their forces against the fighting front of the lean Jesuit of baseball next week many will follow them with no little hope of success, believing that they are favourites of Fortune and cannot lose.

Maurice F. Dunne, son of Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois, is a student at Michigan university, and trying for a position on the football team. Another applicant is Achi, an Hawaiian athlete. He weighs 200 pounds, and is speedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE Charlotte Street

The Wier A very impressive Drama
Sapolio's Imaginary Visitor—A Novelty in Comedy Drama
A Tour Through Turkeys and Asiatic Turkey
Send Maud—Introducing himself, a lively girl with a winning way, Comedy
All Mixed Up—A Big Comedy full of laughs.
The Weather Brother—A story of the war between the north and south, 2 Reels, Drama.

Friday and Saturday, October 2nd and 3rd.

Continuous Performance from 2.30 every Afternoon and at 7.30 in the Evening.

Prices Always The Same 5c & 10c

ROYAL THEATRE *TO-NIGHT*

VAUDEVILLE.
High Class Singers and Musical Act.
Special Photo Plays.
5c and 10c

RED MILL TO-NIGHT
Special Photo Plays
5c to all 5c

Princess Theatre VAUDEVILLE
Matinee 5c Night 10c

GRAND **OPERA HOUSE**
J. J. Turner & Sons Owners-Managers
Seats on Sale at Box Office

To-day and To-morrow — *Matinees daily, 2.30.* — *Oct. 2nd-3rd* — *Nights, 8.15*

British Canadian Film Co., Ltd., presents $100,000 Photo Play DeLuxe
SIXTY YEARS A QUEEN
In 7 Wonderful Acts, 250 marvellous scenes. Life and Reign of our dearly beloved
QUEEN VICTORIA

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE, WEDNESDAY OCT. 7th.
The Annual Guaranteed Attraction
GUY BROTHERS MINSTRELS
In their New Musical Comedy "A DAY ON THE CONGO".
Best Dancers—Greatest Singers—Special Scenery. Everything New from Street to Stage but the name. Watch for Street Parade at noon.
PRICES:—25c, 35c, 50c and 75c. Sale opens Monday.

SUPREME RANGE

This is the Range that Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

Sole Agents for Peterborough

F.R.J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
341 GEORGE ST. - 'PHONE 386

Made-to-Order Clothing

WE offer the service of

Hobberlin's, Campbell's And LeBrun's Special

The Country's foremost producers of High Art Clothes, tailored to your order.

$15 —TO— $30

FIT, STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

AN unsurpassed variety of Samples, an imposing selection of models and the best tailoring obtainable, distinguish these lines as different from the ordinary.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS TAILORED TO YOUR MEASURE

H. LeBRUN & COMPANY

ROBT. FAIR & CO., LTD.

$12.50 Waterproof Coat for $9.50

Paramatta Waterproof Coat, made with Raglan sleeves, high neck, slash pockets, straps on cuffs, Fawn colour. This seasons best model. Regular $12.50. Saturday only 9.50

SATURDAY BARGAINS

At The Golden Lion Store

$3.50 Blazer Style Sweaters $1.98

Would be excellent for school wear. Knitted in cardinal and white, navy and white and tan and white. Just six of these $3.50 Sweater Coats on Sale Saturday at 1.98

Down Go the Prices on Women's and Misses' New Fall Suits and Coats

FROM A PROMINENT CANDIAN MAKER—All trade records will be broken in this Sale Saturday. The manufacturer made up these Suits and Coats to have on hand for ready delivery, but owing to the continued warm weather, the demand was not up to his expectations. He therefore gladly accepted our low offer for the entire lot and they go on Sale at a Marked Reduction in Price.

Curl Coats for Women and Misses
Very swell, smart models. Would sell regularly at $18.00. Saturday 12.50

Women's and Misses' Fancy Sport Cloth Coats
Something just out of the ordinary, fancy material, made up in one of the swellest styles of this season. Regular value $18.00. Saturday ... A very 12.50

Women's and Misses' Curl Coats
In tan, navy and black. Splendid curl cloth made up in the most stunning models of the season. The regular value of $22.00. Saturday ... 15.00

Women's and Misses' Sample Coats
About twenty of them and they are certainly up-to date. They come in Tweeds, curl cloths, plaids and Cheviots. They were made to sell at $12.50. Sat. at 9.50

Women's and Misses' Suits
In this sale you will find suits to fit your purse. Just as stylish and attractive as some you see at double this price. They are navy and black serges, Venetians and Cheviots. Perfect fitting and the newest models that are offered for sale. Worth $18.00. See them on Saturday at 13.50

Women's and Misses' High Grade Suits
Fancy Cheviots, Tweeds and Serges in brown, navy and black. This line is one of the high grade suits, but at the price marked there will be no hesitancy in selecting one of these $25.00 and $26.00 suits Saturday for.... 19.50

$2 Flannelette Blankets $1.59 pair
White or Grey, with coloured borders. The extra large double bed size. You will be delighted with the size and quality. Worth $2.00 Saturday, per pair.. 1.59

Fancy Stripe Flannelette 10½ yards for $1.00
Pretty Pink or Blue stripes. 35 inches wide. Splendid wearing quality. Worth 12c yard. Saturday .... 10½ yards for 1.00

18c Heavy Cream Flannelette 12½c yard
Soft wool-like finish, the best and biggest value we ever offered in Flannelette. Worth 18c. Saturday .... 8 yards for 1.00

12½c Checked Tea Towels for 10c each
Size 22 x 30, Hemmed ready for use, in Blue or Red check, with border. Worth 12½c. Sat. each 10c

35c Men's Ribbed Socks 25c pair
Black ribbed Half Hose, seamless. Sizes 10½ and 11 Worth 35c. Saturday pair 25c

Wilton and Brussels Body and Border Carpets
Enough in each end to make a good size rug. The regular price was not less than $1.25 and up to $1.75 yard. Clearance price for Sat. per yard.... 75c

Tapestry, Stair and Body Carpet
Two exceptionally good wearing and splendid designs, 27 inches wide. Regular 75c for yard 49c. Regular 60c yard for..... 39c

Tapestry Square 2¼x3 yards
If you need a rug this size you can get this $6.00 Rug Saturday .....for 4.25

Yard Wide Plain Scrims
Suitable for Curtains. This line will go out with a rush, when you consider the regular price was 25c yard. Saturday per yard 15c

Sample Curtain Ends
1 to 1½ yards long, worth 20c to 30c. Saturday to clear quickly ..... per end 7c

New Portiere Curtains
Heavy knotted fringed ends, brocaded design, in brown, red and green. Regular price 4.00. Saturday per pair 3.15

Window Shades on Sale
With insertion in white or cream mounted on best roller. Regular price 85c. Saturday only per shade..... 55c

The New Chorley Floor Oilcloth
2 yards wide, wear guaranteed. Choice design, worth 50c. Saturday per.. ..... square yard..... 35c

Linoleum at Cut-Rate Prices
2, 3, 4 yds wide. We are going to sell a lot of Linoleum on Saturday when we price our best stock this way per square yard, 90c for 65c, 70c for 50c, 55c for 42c

Imported Pacific Flannelette 7 yards for $1.00
One of the best washing and wearing qualities you would wish for, the designs are really handsome. For Men's day or night shirts and Women's and Children's wear. Worth 18c yard. Saturday .....7 yards for 1.00

Sale of Mantle and Coating Cloths
Owing to the continued mild weather the season has been backward for the sale of Mantle Cloths. A great big assortment of Plaids, heavy Tweed effects, broken Checks, plain heavy Blanket Cloths in colours, and many other cloths. Worth up to $3.00 and $3.50 On Sale Saturday at ..... $1.25 and 1.50

The Melba Gloves 25c Per Pair
Mocha lined, browns, navy, black and ivory, Correct sizes, perfect fitting. Worth 35c per pair.. 25c

Perla Chamois Gloves
Made of the finest Duplex Fabric, will wash in cold water. Natural and ivory shades. Worth $1.25 Saturday pair 1.00

WEDDING BELLS

DARLING—GRAHAM.

Tuesday evening at five o'clock a pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. Thos. H. Graham, of Smith, of his eldest daughter Edith, to Mr. Russell Darling, son of Mr. Robt. Darling, of Smith. The bride who wore a wedding dress of grey aeolienne with a hat to match, entered the parlour on her father's arm to the strains of the wedding march, played by her sister, Mary. After the congratulations a sumptious supper was partaken of, the guests numbering about twenty-five, and after a pleasant evening the happy couple left for their home amid showers of rice and congetti.

Mrs. Darling wore a going-away suit of Copenhagen blue.

Mr. and Mrs. Darling will be at home to their friends after November 1st.

CLIFFORD—McROBERTS.

A quiet wedding was celebrated on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock in Knox Church Manse, when Jane McRoberts was married to Robert George Clifford. Rev. H. J. Keith officiated in the presence of witnesses. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford will reside at 212 Reid Street.

HENDERSON—KRAGER.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Krager on the 23rd, when their youngest daughter, Ena Doretta, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Joseph Henderson, of Bobcaygeon. The ceremony was conducted out of doors under a beautiful arch of evergreens, artistically decorated with maple leaves and ferns. Mr. Clifford Beck of Bobcaygeon acted as groomsman. The bride's mother, Mrs. John Krager, received the guests in a gown of mauve Liberty satin with cream trimmings. After congratulations, a very dainty supper was served to all, the guests numbering close to one hundred. During the signing of the register Mrs. M. McIlmoyle, sister of the bride sang, "O Promise Me." The presents to the bride were numerous and very costly. On Thursday afternoon the happy couple were conveyed by auto to the station, where they left for a trip to Peterborough and points east. The bride travelling in a navy blue serge suit, with hat to match, and on their return will reside in Bobcaygeon.

NIGHT SCHOOL CLASSES

Domestic Science classes are all filled.

There is accommodation in all the other classes.

Instruction in additional subjects will be provided if a sufficient number register.

Register to-night.

OBITUARY

MRS. R. M. MATCHETT.

The death occurred this morning at St. Joseph's Hospital of Mrs. R. M. Matchett, 384 Mark Street, East City.

he deceased, whose maiden name was Rebecca Neithercut, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, 73 years ago, coming to this country when two months old, with her parents, and settling in Otonabee. In 1869 she was married to the late Richard Matchett who died twenty yars ago.

She was a Mthodist in religion, being a member of the Mark Street Methodist Church. She leaves to mourn her loss three sons, Messrs M. W. of Hamilton, and Stanley and Oscar S. of this iCty, also three brothers, Messrs. Joseph Neithercut of Dundalk, Montgomery Neithercut of Lindsay, and Alex. M. Neithercut of Gaylord, Mich.

The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon from the family residence, 384 Mark Street, at 2.30 p.m. to Little Lake Cemetery. Service at the house at 2 o'clock, conducted by Rev. F. A. Conners.

Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

Dr. Cayman To Retire Soon.

OTTAWA, Oct. 2.—Rev. Dr. Albert Carman, who for over thirty years has been general superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, will practically retire from active office when the quadrennial general conference, now in session here, rises in a few days. Yesterday afternoon an unanimous vote of the conference decided in favor of the recommendation of the superintendence committee to appoint him as superintendent emeritus for the next four years with the same salary as is paid to a general superintendent.

Rev. S. D. Chown, of Vancouver, was again elected general superintendent, with the proviso that his term of office be for the next eight years.

45c Worth Of Palm Olive Soap FREE

How did you like the Palmolive Samples which you received a few days ago?

We are headquarters for these High-grade Toilet Specialties, and can with pleasure recommend them to you.

For a limited time only, we are giving with each Jar of Palm Olive Cream at 50c

3 Cakes of Palm Olive Soap Free

These large cakes retail at 45c

See these goods on display in our South Window.

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE

351 George St. 'Phone 527

CITY AND GENERAL

PROBABILITIES.

Light winds, fine and moderately warm to-day and on Saturday.

FOR SALE.

Sugar bags for sale, 3 cents each, at Gordon-Davies, Limited. 340 George Street. d-t-f-78

MANTELS AND FIRE PLACES.

Contractors and others building houses can secure the best value in the Market in Wood Mantels, Fire Place Fittings, etc., at E. B. Clegg & Co's., 427 George Street.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Dr. E. A. Hammond has moved his office from 543 Water Street to 232 Brock Street, corner of Brock and Aylmer. Telephone 483. 6d-74

ORANGE MEETING.

An Orange meeting was held in May's school house last night. The fife and drums returning up-town on a special C.G.E. car about midnight impressed the fact upon residents who live near the street railway.

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 585, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-t-f

CITIZENS' RIFLE CLUB.

A meeting of the executive of the Citizens' Rifle Club will be held to-night at 8 o'clock, in Mr. E. L. Goodwill's law office.

SPECIAL MEETING.

There will be a special meeting of the W.C.T.U. to-night at the home of Mrs. Mathewson, Grand Central Apartments. All members are urged to be present.

W. C. T. U. MEETING.

A special meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held to-night at 8 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Whalley, 308 Boswell Avenue.

MILLBROOK FAIR.

If the long line of automobiles wending their way to the Millbrook Fair to-day is an indication of the crowd there will be a bumper attendance.

ENTERED INTO REST.

At the family residence, 25 Union Street, Kingston, Ont., October 1st, 1914, Fanny Grundy, relict of the late Captain Augustus, and granddaughter of the late William Spencer, M. R. C. V. S., London, England. 1d1w

AUCTION SALE

On the Market, Saturday, of furniture, including a new five-piece parlour suite, new dining-room table, gas stove, baby carriage (good), chairs, beds, etc. No reserve. Sale at 10.30 a.m.—J. F. Thornton, Auctioneer.

SATISFACTORY REPORT OF MURRAY STREET CHURCH

The report of the financial condition of affairs of Murray Street Baptist Church at this time is very satisfactory. Despite the anxious and dull state of trade in general, the managers have had, during the past few months, the most progressive period of their existence.

PUPILS WANTED.

Herbert C. Trenser, Organist and Choirmaster of St. Andrew's Church, will be pleased to accept pupils in Piano, Organ, Theory and Vocal. Former or prospective pupils kindly call, 'phone or write to the Studio at the J. M. Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, 'Phone 585. 28d-58

APPEAL FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

The vigourous raid made on the Jumble Sale, corner Charlotte and Aylmer streets, on the opening afternoon and evening, yesterday, has greatly depleted the ranks of clothing, boots and shoes, etc. The young ladies are asking for immediate reinforcements from the ladies of Charlotte St. Church, and any others who may be interested. Childrens' and men's clothing particularly required. Send or 'phone 1390 Friday or Saturday.

C. P. R. WANTS $5,000,000.

Amount of Damages In Stcmtad Suit Is Increased.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2. — By an amendment made in the Admiralty court yesterday the C. P. R. has changed the sum of its suit for damages against the owners of the collier Stcmtad for the running of the Empress of Ireland from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. The additional million, it is stated is to cover actions for damages by loss of life, either on the part of the relatives of the crew under the Workmen's Compensation Act or otherwise.

It is likely that the case will be given a hearing soon.

A new hasp is provided with a catch to prevent a person opening it from the wrong side of a door.

Wireless telegraphy links a big sugar company's numerous mills scattered through the Fiji islands.

One per cent. of the salt in the oceans would cover the land areas of the world to a depth of 200 feet.

A famous cathedral in Italy the cornerstone of which was laid 687 years ago, only recently was completed.

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Ball, practical tailor, over Medill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wfm

WHEN YOU DO BUY

Buy That Washing Machine Here

where you will get the Right Quality at a Reasonable Price.

The 1900 Gravity Washing Machine

which we are the agents for, can't be beat. Look elsewhere if you choose, but don't buy until you look here also, and if in need of a Clothes Wringer, Wash Tub, Wash Boiler, Wringer Stand, Clothes Rack, Clothes Basket, Mop, Mop Cloths, O'Cedar Mops, O'Cedar Polish, and the many other Wash Day and House Cleaning Requisites, you will find our stock the Most Complete and our prices the most reasonable. Try us now.

"The House of Quality & Service"

MORGAN HARDWARE CO

HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS

PHONE 119 — 337 GEORGE ST

The Flying Boat "America" Sent to England

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Secretly shipped on board the Mauretania, of the Cunard line, because of the possibilities of having it seized by this government, the flying boat America, that was to have attempted a trans-Atlantic flight, started for England last night, and the news of the shipment was not made public until the steamship was many miles to sea. The America was packed in great crates that were lashed to the main deck of the Mauretania under tarpaulins and no one was allowed to get near the hydro-aeroplane when the big steamship was making ready for steaming at one o'clock this morning.

When war was declared Lieutenant Porte was making his final arrangements for the flight that was to have started from Canada and the whole scheme was interrupted when he had to return to answer the call to colours. He joined the aviation corps, and it has been reported that six machines similar to the America are being made in this country, later to be sent to England consigned to private individuals, but really to be made into a special flying corps, at the head of which will be Lieutenant Porte.

The America, according to her design, is capable of flying for more than one thousand miles without landing, and she has a lifting weight of more than five thousand pounds. She is much larger than any of the aeroplanes that have so far seen service in the war, and, it is said, would be invaluable for attacking the German naval vase at Heligoland.

EARLY AUTUMN PHOTOGRAPHS

We are at your service. You are, doubtless, looking and feeling well after your holidays. Why not come in and sit for your picture, even if you don't need them until Xmas time?

THE - -

MOULE STUDIO

374½ George St. 'Phone 46

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE

Every Vegetable Grown

Tomatoes, Onions, Cucumbers, Vegetable Marrow, Squash, Pumpkin, Cauliflowers, Cabbage Beets, Carrots, Peppers, Lettuce, and Cranberries, Sweet Potatoes, Grapes, Peaches and Pears, Apples, Canteloupe, Bananas, Oranges and Lemons.

Oysters, Fresh Salmon Trout.

N. DOUROS Prop.

'Phones 18-19 376 George St

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK

Boy's Watch and Chain $1.25
Genuine Waltham Watch $5.00
Fine Alarm Clock for..... 95c
8-Day Kitchen Clock $2.75
Fine Casserole..... $1.95
Silver Pickle Caster.....$1.75
Pearl Handled Butter Knife and Pickle Fork for..... 85c
Cut Prices on All Rings
1847 Rodgers Knives, Forks and Spoons at Special Prices.

WARNE BROS. 349 GEO. ST.

Next to Warne Drug Co.

COOKING and SERVING WITH "GUERNSEY" EARTHENWARE

BROWN - WHITE LINED - ENAMELLED

The above assortment consisting of 6 Individual Custards, 1 Bowl, 1 Nappy, 1 Casserole and Recipe Booklet..... $1.25

THAT pottery has a distinctive and [illegible] charm no one denies. The housekeeper who is desirous of setting a pleasing table without an undue expenditure of time or money, will find this ware quite an indispensable addition to her table service. With this ware at hand, left over bits of vegetables, fish, fowl, veal or other delicate meats can be transfered quickly into delicious and appetising dishes.

Our stock consists of other dishes such as Ramequins, Pie Plates, Shirred Egg Dishes, Mixing Bowls, Tea Pots, Cream Pitchers, Salt Holders, Match Holders, Casseroles, etc., ranging in price from

15c to $1.75 Your inspection Invited.

Peterboro' Hardware Co., Ltd.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fruity Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fruity Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 79 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1914. PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

CONVENIENCE

IS A BIG FACTOR IN MODERN LIFE

If it isn't convenient for you to have a sitting in the day time we will, by special appointment, make it in the evening for you.

Our New System of Electric Illumination is as efficient as day light.

PHONE FOR AN APPOINTMENT 368

THE ROY STUDIO

140½ Hunter Street

Cabinet Sworn In.

TORONTO, Oct. 3.—The Ontario Government is once more ready to resume business under a new directorate, the new members of the Cabinet and Premier Hearst having been sworn in yesterday. The whole morning was devoted to the ceremonies necessary to the taking up of the reins of Cabinet office by new officials, and at the end a social function, presided over by the Premier and Lieut.-Governor Hendrie, was held for an hour in the council rooms. This resolved itself into a period of congratulations and well wishes to the administration on the part of the guests.

FELL IN A FAINT

Mrs. Edwin Martin, Aver's Cliff, Que., writes: "Before using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was in a terrible condition. Dizzy spells would come over me and I would fall to the floor. I could not sweep without fainting. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has so built up my system that I can wash and do my housework. Your medicine cured me when doctors had failed."

Free GUARANTEED American Silk HOSIERY

We Want You to Know These Hose

They stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They have no seams to rip. They never become loose and baggy at the shape a knit in, not pressed in. They are GUARANTEED for fineness, for style, for superiority of material and workmanship, absolutely stainless, and to wear six months without holes or replaced by new pairs free.

OUR FREE OFFER

To every one sending us 50c to cover shipping charges, we will send subject to duty, absolutely free;

Three pairs of our famous men's AMERICAN SILK HOSE with written guarantee, any colour, or

Three pairs of our Ladies' Hose in Black, Tan or White colours with written guarantee.

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when dealer in your locality is selected. Give colour and size desired.

The International Hosiery Co.
21 Bittner Street
Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

NEW WAR MAP OF EUROPE

IN THE WINDOW OF THE EXAMINER OFFICE

Its size is three feet by four feet and is a wonderful map for for the money.

Any one paying for a year's subscription to THE EXAMINER (either new or renewed) can have one FREE or it will be sold for

35c IN THE CITY OR 40c IF MAILED

It is a complete map of Europe and contains all the information as to towns and cities to be had in any map. It sold previously for $1.50.

SEE IT IN THE WINDOW OF THE EXAMINER OFFICE

PUBLIC LIBRARY NOTES

Some of the Filed Works That Are Not on the Main Shelves—List of Recent Pamphlets Added to This Department.

In starting these bi-monthly articles for the fall and winter months, no more useful beginning can be made than by showing a few of the ways in which a library can be of service to the public. Many people who have never been inside a library (and there are a few even in Peterborough who could plead guilty to the soft impeachment) are under the impression that it is a place where men are enabled to loaf and read the newspapers and women to satisfy their cravings for sensational fiction. It is easy enough to form such an impression; it is a vastly different matter to eradicate it.

Let it be understood, first, that the bookshelves do not by any means represent the full resources of the library. Packed away in 60 pamphlet cases are many items of the greatest interest to the student. They deal with all manner of subjects and as every one of them is catalogued it is an easy matter to get access to them, provided one knows how to go about it. By looking at the pamphlet case cards in the catalogue cabinet one can easily find out whether the information of which he is in search is to be obtained therein.

The library is in possession of as complete a set of Patent Office Records as it is possible to get. There is no necessity for anyone to write write to Ottawa for information concerning patents, for it can be obtained here at a minimum of trouble and a total absence of cost.

Other valuable publications that are regularly received are those sent out by the Washington Bureau of Education. A list of these is appended to this article as a help to any teachers resident in the city who may be anxious to obtain one of them for perusal.

The Canada Gazette is received every week, and can be always obtained on inquiry at the receiving desk.

The library is also in possession of publications having a direct bearing on the topics of the day. It does not matter whether these are of ephemeral or permanent interest, if a reference to them is made in the British or American magazines the inquirer can be brought into touch with them.

The same holds good of the current literature of the day, for the library subscribes for publications dealing with criticisms of the latest fiction and other literature.

List of Pamphlets.

List of educational pamphlets issued by the United States Bureau of Education:

Educational Directory (1913).
Vocational Guidance.
Education of the Immigrant.
Physical Growth and School Progress.
Sanitary Schoolhouses.
Teaching Material in Government Publications.
A List of Books Suited to a High School Library.
Present Status of Drawing and Art in the Elementary and Secondary Schools of the United States.
Kindergartens in the United States.
Some Suggestive Features of the Swiss School System.
The Tangible Rewards of Teaching.
University Extension of the U.S.
The Folk High Schools of Denmark.
Bibliography of Education.
The Farragut School.
Fitchburg Plan of Co-operative Education.
Reorganization of Secondary Education.
Comparison of Public Education in Germany and the United States.
Consular Reports on Continuation Schools in Prussia.
School Hygiene.
Economy of Time in Education.
Organized Health Work in Schools.
The Reorganized School Playground.
History of Public School Education in Arkansas.
Training Courses for Rural Teachers.
Agricultural Instruction in High Schools.
Prison Schools.
Present Standards of Higher Education in the United States.
Experimental Rural School at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S.C.
Latin-American Universities and Special Schools.
Special Collections in Libraries in the United States.
Illiteracy in the United States.
The Promotion of Peace.
A Trade School for Girls.
Agricultural Instruction in Secondary Schools.
Educational Directories for 1912 and 1913.
Expressions on Education.
Teaching of Modern Languages in the United States.
College Entrance Requirements.
Teachers' Pension System in Great Britain.
Special Features in City School Systems.
Industrial Education in Columbus, Ga.
Education in the South.
The Georgia Club for the Study of Rural Sociology.
Bibliography of the Teaching of Mathematics.
Bibliography of Child Study.
Bibliography of Industrial, Vocational, and Trade Education.
Bibliography of Exceptional Children and Their Education.
Good Roads Arbour Day.
German Industrial Education and Its Lessons for the United States.
Cultivating the School Grounds in Wake Co., N.C.
Statistics of State Universities and Other Institutions of Higher Education Partially Supported by the State.
The Status of Rural Education in the United States.
The Massachusetts Home Project Plan of Vocational Agricultural Education.
Legislation and Judicial Decisions relating to Education.
The School System of Denmark.
Compulsory School Attendance.
Elementary Education in England.
Public School System of Gary, Ind.
The School and the Start in Life.
30 publications.

GREY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative used as directed is guaranteed to restore grey hair to natural colour or money refunded. Positively not a dye, and non-injurious. On sale at McDermid & Jury's Drug Store, Peterborough. Price $1 (postpaid). Write Tremain Supply Co., Dept. EX, Toronto. d1f

PLEASED TO RECOMMEND BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Henri Bernier, Anceline, Que., writes: "It is with pleasure that I recommend Baby's Own Tablets, which I have given my little ones for stomach and bowel troubles, constipation, loss of sleep and simple fevers. No mother of young children should be without them." The Tablets are guaranteed to be free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety and good results. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CARDINAL FERRATA ILL.

New Papal Secretary Has Serious Attack of Appendicitis.

PARIS, Oct. 3. — Advices from Rome state that Cardinal Ferrata,

CARDINAL FERRATA.

the papal secretary of state, is dangerously ill of appendicitis. The message states that he is "gravely ill."

FINANCIAL STRESS IN TURKEY MAY HOLD DRIED FRUITS IN ASIA

Canadian Grocer Discusses Market Conditions During the Past Week—City Demand is Dull—Western Supply of Butter Lowers the Price—Sugar Shows an Upward Tendency.

Publication Office, Toronto.
Oct. 1, 1914.

Business is generally quiet in the cities and towns but fair at country points. This is the natural reaction after the overwhelming war demand of a few weeks ago. The amount of goods which went to the trade and to the consumer indicates to the wholesalers that close buying on the part of the retailer is now the wise policy and they are generally encouraging the hand-to-mouth policy. However, the fact that there is still a demand for sugar above the output of the refiners is an indication that there is yet considerable buying of staple lines.

Higher prices for sugar appear to be almost a certainty of the near future. The situation has strengthened to some extent in New York where there have been offers made at one-sixteenth above the market without bringing takers from cover. In Canada demand is still above output and refiners are paying high prices for raw—so high that they are not materially under the quotations for refined and this cannot continue. The clearing of the war situation would undoubtedly cause a reaction, but this cannot be looked for.

The situation as regards foreign goods, particularly Turkish goods, such as figs and Sultana raisins, has become very complicated during the week and no one can much more than guess as to the developments. The high exchange, the war risks, the increased freight rates and the difficulty of securing transportation were bad enough in themselves, but the financing problem now takes first rank. Advices from Smyrna indicate that the money difficulties are becoming more far-reaching all the time. Turkey, still in a neutral state, has declared a moratorium, and is financially in a state of demoralization. Packers report that they cannot even get money with which to get the goods on board ship, and when this is done it is only after importers have placed credits on call at London. The same conditions to less extent apply to Spain and other countries from which Canada imports. Under these conditions it may be that higher prices will be charged for what goods do come out of the country in an endeavour to counteract the loss for what may go to waste.

Tea has reacted during the week, good grades being up about a penny at London. Nothing is coming forward from Calcutta, and if this condition continues, the embargo is almost certain to be imposed again. Coffees are higher with the exception of Brazils.

The flour situation is dull. Domestic demand has fallen off and prices for winter wheat product have receded somewhat, quotations being much in the hands of individual millers. Strength for Manitoba is maintained on account of the foreign situation and mills are working to capacity. However, there is a chance that Canadian millers may have to reduce prices to compete with American offers when they have completed the Government order and have to give their attention to the export market. Rolled oats have declined under the influence of the lower prices of the October option, and rolled wheat also easier.

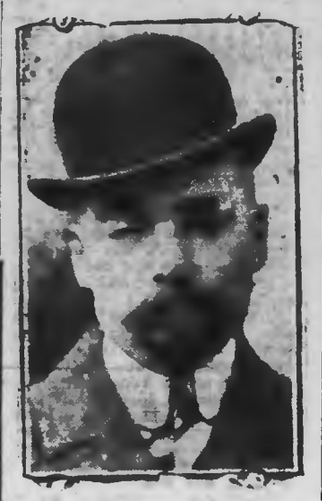
The shipment of three carloads of butter from the Western prairies to Montreal, which marks an evolution in the Canadian produce trade, is only one of the unsettling factors in this market. The influence of this shipment at a time when export business was tied up on account of difficulty with boats had the temporary effect of knocking two cents off the top of the market. Outside influences indicate an easier market for eggs, but there has been a shortage of fresh stock which had effect of raising the high figures a cent and other departments firmed in sympathy. Fall packing will be general next week.

Despite interruptions to cheese exports, price has advanced again and is in the highest position for some years. Domestic demand for meats is weak and hogs have declined. Lard is somewhat cheaper. Foreign demand is holding the market together.

LAST NOTICE

MR. COWAN, who has taken over Orme Studio on Charlotte Street requests all holders of coupons from Mr. Orme to arrange for their sittings on or before Saturday, October 3rd., as after that date no coupons will be recognized.

Walter Cowan
Ground Floor Studio on Charlotte Street



Prince Cantacuzene—Aide-de-camp to Grand Duke Nicolas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces, who has been seriously wounded in battle. He married a grand-daughter of U. S. Grant, late President of the United States, and is well known in America.

TERM FRENCH GUNS THE BLACK BUTCHER

Illustration of Dreadful Effect of Big French Artillery Pieces

LONDON, October 2.—Dilating on the splendid accuracy of the artillery fire and the extent to which the artillery has been used in the present war, the Daily Mail correspondent in France says:

"The infantry has counted for little in these protracted operations. On the allies' left wing the men say they have nothing to do, and several have complained of spending eight days in a trench without seeing a German. Both armies are tired.

"There was one appalling incident. Three days ago 500 Germans were caught in some flat fields with slopes on every side. The French artillery took up positions secretly, and when the moment came to open fire, the officer in command said: 'Make me a cemetery down there.'

"His orders were obeyed, the guns accounting for the greater part of the 500, and the rifle fire for the rest. Those who were there say that not a single German escaped.

"It is no wonder that the Germans have nicknamed the big French guns in the field artillery, 'The Black Butcher.' Their effect is terrible. The shells they throw explode only ten feet above the ground, and spread their missles over an area measuring 100 yards by 30 yards. The shock of their explosion alone often kills at once a whole row of entrenched men."

HAD TOO MUCH HELP.

Reinforcements Loaded on Von Kluk Proved His Ruin.

LONDON, Oct. 3. — A correspondent of the Central News at Calais, who has returned to that city from a tour in the vicinity of the allies' left, says:

"Without disclosing military secrets, I can say that I have seen many things to remove any misgivings as to the outcome of the battle. The moment is near when the curtain will be lifted on the greatest drama ever seen in war.

"The position of the German right wing on Wednesday was such that a portion lying between Lassigny and Chaulnes was in extreme danger. Above Chaulnes the German lines, which a few days ago faced westward, are now facing northwest, and have been bent back on the line of Chaulnes, Cambrai and Valenciennes. On Sunday a German patrol was captured near Chaulnes. The fate of the Germans was due to a shortage of horses. The men said that they had had nothing to eat for some days. They belonged to Gen. Von Kluk's command.

"It has been apparent throughout that Gen. Von Kluk's right was made more precarious by the crowding on him of reinforcements from the centre and left by the German General Staff. His commissariat failed. This might have been avoided if the Germans had been prepared to sacrifice their carefully selected position in the Noyon region, but they staked everything, holding that the peril of an envelopment was becoming more imminent daily."

Col. Hughes Goes To England.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3. — Col. Sam Hughes, it is reported, has made arrangements for going to England for a few weeks' rest and to see the Canadian troops begin their training over there. He will sail from New York next Wednesday.

Col. Victor Williams, who was commandant of the Valcartier camp and is going to England, will, it is said, in all probability be attached to Gen. French's staff.

THE ENEMY LOSES VIGOR

British Official Statement Says Attacks Are Weakening

EVERY ASSAULT REPULSED

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The official bureau issued a statement at midnight from the headquarters of the British expeditionary force, under date of Sept. 28, concerning the movements of the British force and the French armies in immediate touch with it. The statement is in part as follows:

"The general situation as viewed on the map remains practically the same as that described in the last letter, and the task of the army has not changed. It is to maintain itself until there is a general resumption of the offensive.

"No ground has been lost. Some has been gained, and every counter-attack has been repulsed—in certain instances with very severe losses to the enemy.

"Nevertheless the question of position is only a part of the battle, and there has been considerable improvement in the situation in another important respect. Recent offensive efforts of the enemy have been made without cohesion, his assaults being delivered by comparatively small bodies acting without co-operation with those on either side. Some of them, indeed, evince clear signs of inferior leadership, this bearing out statements made by prisoners as to great losses in officers suffered by the enemy.

"Further, the hostile artillery fire has decreased in volume and deteriorated both in control and direction. The first is probably due to the transfer of metal to other quarters, but the latter facts may be the direct result of the activity of our air craft and their interference with the enemy's air reconnaissance and observation of his fire.

"The Germans recently have been relying to some extent on observations from captive balloons sent up at some distance in the rear of their first line, which method, whatever its cause, is a poor substitute for the direct overhead reconnaissance obtained from aeroplanes.

"As a consequence the damage being done to us is wholly disproportionate to the amount of ammunition expended by the enemy. For the last few days it has amounted to pitting certain areas with large craters and in rendering some villages unhealthy, as the soldiers put it.

"Of recent events an actual narrative will be carried on from the 25th to the 29th inclusive. During the whole of this period the weather has remained good. On Friday, the 25th, comparative quiet reigned in our sphere of action.

"That night a general attack was made against the greater part of the allies' position and it was renewed in the early morning of the 26th. The Germans were everywhere repulsed with loss. Indeed, opposite one portion of our lines, where they were caught en masse by our machine guns and howitzers firing at different ranges, it is estimated that they left one thousand killed or wounded."

"On Sunday, the 27th, while the German heavy guns were in action, their brass bands could be heard playing hymn tunes, presumably at divine service.

"The enemy made an important advance on a part of our line at six p.m., and renewed it in strength at one point, with, however, no better success than on the previous night. Sniping continued all day along the whole front.

"On Monday, the 28th, there was nothing more severe than a bombardment and intermittent sniping, and this inactivity continued during Tuesday, the 29th, except for a night attack against our extreme right."

KAISER'S TRAIN REPAINTED.

Palatial Outfit Is Now In Danger of Being Blown Up.

ROME, Oct. 3. — (Via Paris.)—Emperor William, says a telegram from Berlin, is going from one front to another. He travels in a special train of ten Pullman cars, which formerly were painted white and blue, but which now have been repainted like the ordinary cars, in order to protect the train from the bombs of French aviators.

When the Emperor goes to places out of the reach of the railway he travels by automobile. Besides his aides and bodyguard he is also watched by secret field police.

The Rexall Store

SATURDAY SPECIALS

At

McDermid & Jury's Drug Store

Assorted English Pastilles, per pound 23c.

50c Quality Chocolates on Sale Every Saturday per pound 29c.

English Licorice allsorts Sat. only per pound 23c

McDERMID & JURY

The Safe Satisfactory Druggists

Cor. George and Charlotte

Cornwall Man Injured.

CORNWALL, Oct. 3. — Frank Lavine, who lives on the Carlos Kinney farm at Massena Centre, is lying in the Hotel Dieu Hospital here in a critical condition as the result of a runaway accident, and his chances of recovery are said to be poor. While driving home from a neighbor's his horse was frightened by a dog and ran away, throwing him out on his head and shoulders. Dr. Elkins found that Lavine was suffering from a severe concussion and from bleeding from the nose and ears. He was hurried to Cornwall.

Seventy-Five Millions In Bonds.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Tenders will be received by the Bank of England on Wednesday next for treasury bills to the amount of $75,000,000, in amounts of $5,000, $25,000 and $50,000. The bills will be dated Oct. 10, and will be payable in six months.

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She either makes or mars her figure.

When lovely woman dons

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She makes her figure.

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We Manufacture and Fit Glasses Exclusively.

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Optical Parlors and Lens Grinding Plant With
NUGENT DRUG COMPANY, 386 GEORGE STREET

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Transient Display ..... 25c per Inch
Transient Reading ..... 60c per Inch
Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 2,000 Inch Contract, 15c per inch.
Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 30c per inch.
Legal and other notices, 5c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

Minimum charge, 10c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 10c to cover postage on replies if out of town.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.
Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

PERSONAL

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

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ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS

From all Stations in Ontario to certain points in

ALBERTA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
ARIZONA	CALIFORNIA
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MONTANA	NEVADA
OREGON	TEXAS
UTAH	WASHINGTON, Etc.

On Sale Sept. 24 to Oct. 8 inclusive

Full Particulars from Agents or Write C. E. HORNING, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

Full particulars and tickets from agents.
E. A. ROSS, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
Mayfield, Station Ticket Agent. 'Phones 259 & 136

CANADIAN PACIFIC

COLONIST FARES

(One-Way Second Class)

From stations in Ontario to certain points in

Alberta British Columbia California Montana Oregon Washington Arizona Idaho, etc.

Sept. 24 until Oct. 8

Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m.	*8.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	3.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
	9.50 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
	5.15 p.m.	12.20 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.32 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**3.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*3.05 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**6.35 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph	4.12 a.m.
Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*5.34 a.m.
North Toronto	*5.57 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.34 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.31 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay and Bobcaygeon and Intermediate Points	**8.00 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.23 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port Hoffeboll, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

*Daily **Daily except Sunday

ALLAN LINE Royal Mail

Hesperian Montreal to Liverpool 6th October
Rates—1st Class $80 2nd Class $50 3rd Class $31.25

Numidian Montreal to Glasgow 10th October
Rates—One Class Cabin (II) $47.50 3rd Class $31.25

For full information apply local agents of THE ALLAN LINE, 95 King St. W., Toronto

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

He touched a large and closely-wrapped bundle lying in the little crypt, dimly seen by the flicker of the oily wick.

"Yea. Raise it out that I may show you!" answered the patriarch. His hands trembled with eagerness; in his blind eyes a sudden fever seemed to burn. For here was his dearest, most sacred treasure, all that remained to him of the long-worshipped outer world—the world of vague past and of his distant ancestors—the world that Stern and Beatrice had really known and seen, yet which to him was only "all a wonder and a wild desire."

"Lay the book upon the bench," he ordered. "I will unwrap it!"

Complex the knots were, but his warped and palsied fingers deftly undid them as though long familiar with each turn and twist. Then off came many a layer of the rough brown seaweed fabric and afterward certain coverings of tough shark-skin neatly sewn.

"The book!" cried the patriarch. "Now behold it!"

"That?" exclaimed Beatrice. "I never saw a book of that shape!"

"Each page is separately preserved, wherefore it is so very thick," explained the old man. "See here?"

He turned the leaves reverently. Stern, peering closely by the dim light, saw that they were loosely hung together by loops of heavy gold wire. Each page was held between two large plates of mica, and these plates were securely sealed around the edges by some black substance, like varnish or bitumen.

"Only this," explained the patriarch, "could we hope to save this precious thing. It was done many hundreds of years ago, and even then the book was almost lost by age and use."

"I should say so!" ejaculated Stern. Even sealed in its air-tight covering, he saw that every leaf was yellow, broken, rotten, till the merest breath would have disintegrated it to powder. A sense of the infinitudes of time bridged by this volume overwhelmed him; he drew a deep breath, reached out his hand and touched the wondrous relic of the world that was.

"Long ago," continued the old man, "when the book began to crumble, one of my ancestors copied it on gold plates, word by word, letter by letter, every point and line. And our family used only that book of gold and put away the other. But in my grandfather's time the Lanskraan raided our village and the gold plates went for loot to make them trinkets, so they were lost.

"My father meant to begin the task again, but was killed in a raid. I, too, in my fighting youth, had plans for the work; but blindness struck me before I could find peace to labor in. So now all that remains of the mother tongue here is my own knowledge and these tattered scraps. And, if you save us not, soon all, all will be lost for ever!"

Much moved, the engineer made no reply, yet thoughts came crowding to his brain. Here visibly before him he beheld the final link that tied these lost Folk to the other time, the last and breaking thread. What history could this book have told? What vast catastrophies, famines, pestilences, wars, horrors had it passed through? In what unwritten cataclysms, in what anguish and despair and long degeneration had the human mind still clung to it and cherished it;

No one could tell; yet Stern felt the essence of its unknown story. An infinite pathos haloed the ancient volume. And reverently he touched its pages once again; he bent and by the guttering light tried to make out a few words here or there upon the crackled, all but perished, leaves.

He came upon a crude old woodcut, vague and dim; then a line of text caught his eye.

"By Gad! 'Pilgrim's Progress'!" he exclaimed. "Look, Beatrice—'Pilgrim's Progress,' of all books! No wonder he says 'Verily' and talks archaic stuff and doesn't catch more than half we say. Well, I'll be—"

"Is this then not the English of your time?" asked the patriarch.

"Hardly! It was centuries old, at the epoch of the catastrophe. Say, father, the quicker you forget this and take a few lessons in the up-to-date language of the real world that perished, the better! I see now why you don't get on to the idea of steamships and railroads, telephones, and wireless and all the rest of it. God! but you've got a lot to learn!"

The old man closed up the precious volume and once more began wrapping it in its many coverings.

"Not for me, all this, I fear," he answered with a deep melancholy. "It is too late, too late—I cannot understand."

"Oh, yes you can, and will!" the engineer assured him. "Buck up, father! Once I get my biplane to humming again you'll learn a few things, never fear!"

He stepped to the door of the hut and peered out.

"Rain's letting up a bit," he announced. "How about it? Do the signs say it's ready to quit for keeps? If so—all aboard for the dredging expedition!"

CHAPTER XXXIV.
THE COMING OF KAMROU.

The storm, in fact, was now almost at an end, and when the engineer awoke next morning he found the rain had wholly ceased. Though the sea was still giving forth white vapours, yet these had not yet reached their usual density. From the fortifications he could see, by the reflected lights of the village and of the great flame, a considerable distance out across the dim, mysterious sea. He knew the time was come to try for the recovery of the machine, if ever.

"If I don't make a go of it to-day," said he, "I might as well quit for good. There'll never be a better opportunity. And if it's left down there very much longer, Heaven only knows what kind of shape it'll be in. I make good to-day or it's all off."

Beatrice eagerly seconded his plans. The old man, too, was impatient as a child to learn more of this wonder of the upper world. And, translating to the Folk the directions that Stern gave him, he soon had a great throng on the beach where lay not only the Folk's canoes, but also many left by the slaughtered and dispersed Lanskaarn.

Two hours after a crude meal that must be called breakfast for want of a better name, the expedition was ready to start.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops drop-pings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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W. H. CUNNINGHAM,
563 Weller Street

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend for the three (3) months ending Sept. 30th at the rate of ten per cent. (10 per cent.) per annum has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this institution, and the same will be payable at the Offices of the Company in this city on and after October 1st, 1914.

The transfer books will be closed from September 20th to 30th, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

E. R. WOOD, Man. Dir.

CENTRAL CANADA Loan & Savings Co.
26 King St. E., Toronto
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AILING WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Doucette Tells of her Distressing Symptoms During Change of Life and How She Found Relief.

Belleville, Nova Scotia, Can.—"Three years ago I was suffering badly with what the doctors called Change of Life. I was so bad that I had to stay in bed. Some friends told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it helped me from the first. It is the only medicine I took that did help me and I recommend it. You don't know how thankful and grateful I am. I give you permission to publish what your good medicine has done for me."—Mrs. SIMON DOUCETTE, Belleville, Yarmouth Co., Nova Scotia, Canada.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness, are promptly headed by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life when woman's great change may be expected.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried many women safely through this crisis.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Twenty-five of the largest boats, some holding twelve men, set out, to the accompaniment of shouting and singing much like that when the captives had been brought in. Stern, Beatrice and the patriarch all sat in one canoe with eight paddlers. In the bottom lay Stern's heavy grapple with the ten long ropes, now twisted into a single cable, securely knotted to its ring.

To Stern it seemed impossible that any means existed for locating, even approximately, the spot where the machine had fallen. As the shore faded away and the village lights disappeared in the gloom and mist, all landmarks vanished. Everywhere about them the dim, oily sea stretched black and gloomy, with here and there the torches of the little fleet casting strange blue-gren lights that wavered like ghostly will-o'-the-wisps over the water.

The boatman's song wailed high, sank low, trembled and ceased; and for a while came silence, save for the dipping of the paddles, the purling of the waters at the bow of the canoe. The engineer, despite his hard-headed practicality, shuddered a little and drew his mantle closer round him.

Beatrice, too, felt the eerie mystery of the scene. Stern put an arm about her; she slid her hand into his, and thus in silence they sat thinking, while the boats drew on and on.

"They really know where they're going, father?" the engineer asked at length. "It all looks alike to me. How can they tell?"

"Verily, I cannot explain that to you," the old man made answer. "We know, that is all."

"But—"

"Had I been always blind you could not expound sight to me. A deaf man cannot understand sound."

"You mean you've developed some new sense, some knowledge of direction and location that we haven't got?"

"Yea, it must be so. In all these many centuries among the dark mists we have to know. And this gloom, this night, are the same to us as you have told me a lake on the surface would be to you in the brightness of that sun which none of us have ever yet beheld."

"Is that so? Well, hanged if I get it! However, no matter about that just so they locate the place. Can they find the exact spot, father?"

"Perhaps not so. But they will come near to it, my son. Only have patience; you shall see!"

Stern and the girl relapsed into silence again, and for perhaps a quarter-hour the boats moved steadily forward through the vapours in a kind of crescent, the tips of which were hiden by the mist.

Then all at once a sharp cry rang from a boat off to the right, a cry taken up and echoed all along the line. The paddles ceased to ply; the canoes now drifted idly forward, their wakes trailing out behind in long "slicks" of greasy blackness flecked with sparkles from the reflected light of all those many torches.

Another word of command; the boatmen slowed their craft.

"Drop the iron here, son, and drag the bottom," said the patriarch.

"Good!" answered Stern, thrilled with excitement and wonder.

He pitched the dredge into the jetty sea. It sank silently as he payed out the cable. At a depth he estimated—from the amount of cable still left in the boat—as about thirty fathoms, it struck bottom.

He let out another five fathoms.

"All right, father!" he exclaimed, sharply. "Tell our boatmen to give way!"

The old man translated the order: "Ghaa vroudad, m'yaun!" (Go forward, men.) The paddles dipped again and Stern's canoe moved silently over the inky surface.

Every sense alert, the engineer at the gunwale held the cable. For a few seconds he felt nothing as the slack was taken up; then he perceived a tug and knew the grapple was dragging.

Now intense silence reigned, broken only by the sputter of the smoking torches. The canoes, spaced over the foggy sea, seemed floating in a void of nothingness; each reflected light quivered and danced with weird and tremulous patterns.

Stern played the cable as though it were a fish-line. All his senses centred on interpreting the message it conveyed. Now he felt that it was dragging over sand; now came rocks—and once it caught; held, then jerked free. His heart leaped wildly. Oh, had it only been the aeroplane!

The tension grew. Out, far out from the drifting line of boats the canoe went forward; it turned at a word from the patriarch and dragged along the front of the line. It crisscrossed on its path; Stern had to admire the skill and thoroughness with which the boatmen covered the area where their mysterious sixth sense of location told them the machine must lie.

All at once a tug, different from all others, yielding, yet firm, set his pulses hammering again.

"Got it!" he shouted, for he knew the truth. "Hold fast, there—she's hooked!"

"You've got it, Allan? Really got it?" cried the girl, starting up. "Oh—"

"Feel this!" he answered. "Grab hold and pull!"

She obeyed, trembling with eagerness.

"It's caught through one of the sailirons, or some yielding part, I think," he said. "Here, help me to hold it tight, now; we mustn't let the hook slip out again!" To the patriarch he added: "Tell 'em to back up, there—easy—easy!"

The canoe backed, while Stern took up the slack again. When the pull from below was vertical he ordered the boat stopped.

"Now get nine other boats close in here," commanded he.

(To be continued.)

Sale of Remedies for Headache!

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THE HOME CIRCLE COLUMN

Pleasant Evening Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as They Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide

CRUDE THOUGHTS FROM THE EDITORIAL PEN

MOTHER.

"All that I am or hope to be," said Lincoln after he had become President, "I owe to my aged mother."

"My mother was the making of me' said Thomas Edison, recently. "She was so true, so sure of me and I felt that I had someone to live for, someone I must not disappoint."

"All that I have ever accomplished in life," declared Dwight L. Moody, the great evangelist, "I owe to my mother."

"To the man who has had a good mother, all women are sacred for her sake," said Jean Paul Richter.

The testimony of great men in acknowledgment of the boundless debt they owe to their mothers would make a record stretching from the dawn of history to to-day. Few men, indeed, become great who do not owe their greatness to a mother's love and inspiration.

How often we hear people in every walk of life say "I never could have done this thing but for my mother She believed in me, encouraged me when others saw nothing in me."

"A kiss from my mother made me a painter," said Benjamin West.

A distinguished man of to-day says "I never could have reached my present position had I not known that my mother expected me to reach it. From a child she made me feel that this was the position she expected me to fill, and her faith spurred me on and gave me a power to attain it."

Many a man is enjoying a fame which is really due to a self-effacing, sacrificing mother. People hurrah for the governor or mayor or congressman, but the real secret of his success is often tucked away in that little unknown, unappreciated, un-heralded mother. His education and his chance to rise may have been due to her sacrifice.

It is a strange fact that our mothers, the moulders of the world, should get so little credit and should be so seldom mentioned among the world's achievers. The world sees only the successful son, the mother is but a round in the ladder upon which he has climbed. Her fame or face is seldom seen in the papers, only her son is lauded and held up to our admiration. Yet it was that sweet, pathetic figure in the background that made his success possible.

There is no one in the average family, the value of whose services begins to compare with those of the mother, and yet there is no one who is more generally neglected or taken adavantage of. She must remain at home evenings and look after the children when the others are out having a good time. Her cares never cease. She is responsible for the housework, for the preparation of meals; she has the children's clothes to make or mend, there is company to be entertained, darning to be done and a score of little duties which must often be attended to at odd moments, snatched from her busy days and she is often up working at night long after everyone else in the home is asleep.

• • • •

We are defeated in our attempts to make home cheerful and happy because we pay too much and work too hard. We tack and weary ourselves so much in the attempt to collect the materials for enjoyment that they give us but little pleasre when collected. Neatness and order are excellent virtues in a fmily, but they can be carried to excess so as to be a daily torment to everybody in the house. The best clock has the fewest wheels and makes the least noise, and the more simple the order of our domestic life, the better and happier it will be. Live within your means. Make your dress, your house, your furniture, your style of living, such as will not subject you to struggle and anxiety to keep up appearances. Be content to set a poorer table than your rich neighbour, who has a French cook; and be not ashamed of your faded carpet if you cannot afford a new one. Do not mind what the outside world says; this is your business and not theirs. Outside friends and guests must be drawn to our house, not so much by costly dinner services and lavish entertainments, as by the kind and gracious manners of those who give the invitations.

• • • •

It isn't the amount of religion a man has that makes him good and fits him for heaven; it is the amount he uses. Long prayers and loud professions do not count; but the man who loves his fellowmen and fellowwomen, who ministers to the afflicted and wears a smile for all, including his wife and children, who never smiles on Sunday or kicks the dog when he ought to kick himself, who speaks well of people when their backs are turned, and under all circumstances keeps an even mind—that man doesn't have to die to go to heaven. He gets to feeling happy all the time as a matter of habit, and he takes all the dispensations of life with philosophical satisfaction.

• • • •

Sweet to the human ear is the voice of approbation; dear to the human heart is the music of approving lips. Everybody has burdens and what we need is the spirit of helplessness, words of encouragement. We have blamed each other long enough: now let us praise

CHOICE RECIPES

GREEN CUCUMBERS

Mix in the following proportions: One gallon vinegar and one cup brown mustard. Put in a large crock and fill with small green cucumbers (whole). They are now ready for serving and can be kept until spring.

A FAVORITE PICKLE

One quart cooked beets chopped fine; one quart cabbage; one cup grated horse radish; two cups granulated sugar; vinegar to cover, with salt and pepper to taste. Mix thoroughly.

RIPE CUCUMBER PICKLES

Pare and scrape the inside out and cut into small blocks one peck cucumbers (ripe). Put into weak brine for 24 hours. Take them out, drain and dry. Cook until soft in vinegar with one pound sugar and spices to taste. Store in small jars, well corked.

PICKLED APPLES

One peck sweet apples; three pounds sugar; two quarts vinegar; half dozen cinnamon; half ounce cloves. Pare apples, leaving them whole. Boil them in part of vinegar and sugar until you can put a fork through them. Take out, heat the remainder of vinegar and sugar and pour over them. Be careful not to boil too long or apples will break. Add cinnamon and cloves when done.

FRENCH PICKLE

Slice in an earthen jar one peck green tomatoes, six large onions, and pour over them one cup salt. Let stand 24 hours and drain. Add a quart of vinegar, three pounds sugar, quarter pound white mustard seed, one teaspoon ground cloves, one of ginger, one of cayenne pepper and two teaspoons mustard. Cook slowly for 15 minutes.

Fruit Soups.—As an appetizer, try a little cup of cold soup, made from cherry or currant puice, thickened with a little sago or arrowroot, and seasoned with a little salt, white pepper, and sugar to taste.

The fruit is washed and one pint of juice and pulp is used to one pint of water. Sometimes it is not thickened and in that case a lemon with its juice and grated yellow rind, a little cinnamon, and sugar are added. This is served in cups and garnished with a little of the whole fruit.

Spinach Souffle.—Cook four pounds of spinach in the usual way, and after draining all the moisture from it, pass through a wire sieve. Take a tablespoonful of any cooked turnip, carrot or onion which may be in the cooler, and pass through a sieve. Add them to the spinach with two tablespoonfuls of thick white sauce and two ounces of warm butter. Season the mixture with salt, sugar, pepper and grated nutmeg. Add the yolks of two raw eggs and then the whites of three eggs which have ben whisked to a very stiff froth. Pour at once into a well buttered pudding dish, smooth the top, and after pouring a little warm butter over it, scatter some breadcrumbs lightly over the surface and bake at once in a quick oven for about twenty minutes.

Iced Cream Cheese and Tomatoes.—Mix half a pint of aspic jelly which is cold but not set with four ounces of grated cheese and two tablespoonfuls of sieved tomato thickened with flour and milk. Season with celery salt, cayenne, and a dust of curry powder, and stir in half a pint of whipped cream. Beat the mixture for a few minutes, pour into a china dish and place on ice long enough for the souffle to become very cold. Just before it is served, cover the top of each with strips of red pepper arranged to form a lattice-work pattern, and in the spaces between place alternately a little powdered parsley and grated cheese.

Jelly Salad.—A tempting salad course is made from jellied stock, well seasoned and tinted green. Harden it in a fancy mould and surround when served with lettuce and sliced tomatoes, or with lettuce and sections of grape fruit. Serve with mayonnaise dressing. Tomato jelly, bordered by small green string beans, boiled until tender in salted water, is another fine salad for a hot day.

USE EVERYTHING TO ADVANTAGE UNDER THE PRESENT CONDITIONS

The greatest score the housekeeper can make when practicing household efficiency, so necessary now when all food products threaten to become still higher, is to stop small leaks and learn to use everything to the best advantage. A few pounds of apples if carelessly pared and cooked offer but poor value considering their cost at this season; but if the parings are used as well many dishes gain not only in bulk but in taste and appearance. Too much cannot be said about saving small remnants of food, especially milk and cream; crackers that have lost their first crispness may be used even to the last crumb, and once you have mastered the right proportions in using gelatin, all kinds of heretofore despised remnants can be made into delicious desserts and meat, fruit or vegetable jellies.

Remember all measurements are level, use a graded half-pint measuring cup an sift flour before measuring.

Strained Apple Sauce.

Method— Wash, quarter and core tart green apples, removing any blemish they may have, but do not pare them. Place in covered kettle and pour on just enough water to cook tender without burning. As soon as soft run through a fruit press or collander. Season to taste with sugar and a little cinnamon or nutmeg. This is economical as well as labour saving.

Oven Steamed Apples.

Method—Wash and core evenly sized tart apples and fill the cavities with soft brown sugar. Set in a pudding dish, add enough water to just cover bottom of pan, cover over tightly and steam until tender. According to kind of apples this may take from half an hour upward. This conserves the bulk of the apples better than baking. Excellent if placed in fireless for one to two hours.

Bread and Apple Pudding.

Method— Wash and core apples, then run through food chopper. Spread thin slices of stale bread with butter and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon over. Place a thick layer of the apples in a shallow pan, sprinkle sugar over, then place the prepared bread on top. Bake in moderate heat until apples are tender and bread nicely toasted. Serve with little lemon hard sauce.

Method—Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter until soft, add one tablespoonful of lemon juice and a little nutmeg, then beat in enouh sifted confection sugar to make a light, fluffy mass. Let harden a little before serving.

Hot Cracker Sandwiches.

A good way to use crackers that are not quite fresh.

—(With cheese filling.)

Method—Spread plain soda crackers with grated American or Roquewort cheese, dust well with paprika and place another cracker on top. Toast in hot oven until crisp and cheese is melted. Serve hot.

—(With fruit filling.)

Method—Spread stiff preserves or jelly between small milk or soda crackers and toast until crisp. Dust with confectioners' sugar and serve with tea or coffee.

Tomato Aspic.

Ingredients—
Two cupfuls of strained tomatoes.
One tablespoonful of sugar.
One-half teaspoonful of salt.
One-half teaspoonful of paprika.
Three tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin.
One-quarter cupful of cold water.

Method—Use canned or fresh tomatoes, cook until done and run through a sieve or fruit press. Dissolve the gelatin in the cold water and when ready to mix add seasoning to the hot tomato. Stir in the gelatin and stir well. Pour into moulds dipped in cold water and set away to harden. Best made a day in advance and kept in ice box.

If desired, minced onion or peppers can be added. This is nice if it is served in small moulds on lettuce leaves with a boiled dressing, or it can be made in a square tin, then cut into blocks and used for a meat or salad garnish.

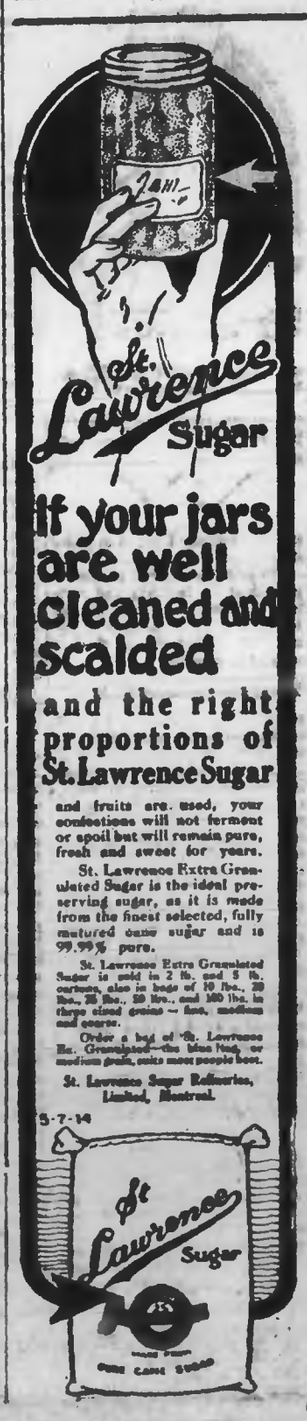
Remnant Jelly.

Method— For this a few plums, apples that were rejected as not quite ripe enough for other uses, and perhaps a lemon or orange which is on hand. Also a few spoonfuls of blackberries or perhaps a peach left from the breakfast. All can be rounded up once a week, and a few good glasses of jelly made. Core or stone the fruit but do not remove peeling. Wash and place in kettle with enough water to cover. Let cook slowly until tender, then drain in jelly bag or piece of cheesecloth. Measure the juice and simmer for twenty minutes, removing any scum that arises. Have ready an equal amount of sugar. Now add half of the sugar and cook ten minutes. Add rest of sugar and as soon as it jellies if dropped on a cold plate it is ready to pour into glasses. In this way you have a little early jelly for immediate use, or it can be sealed and kept for winter.

Peach Gelatin.

Ingredients—
Two cupfuls of peach pulp.
One-quarter cupful of sugar.
Three tablespoonfuls of gelatin.
One-quarter cupful of cold water.

Method—Skin and stone soft peaches, those that are not quite sightly enough to serve whole may do. Add the sugar and a very little water, then bring to the boiling point. Dissolve the gelatin in the cold water, stir into the hot peaches, mix well, then pour into a mould dipped in cold water. Let harden and chill, then unmould and serve with thick or whipped cream.



MEAT INJURIOUS TO THE KIDNEYS

Take a Tablespoonful of Salts If Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers

We are a nation of meat eaters and our blood is filled with urio acid, says a well-known authority, who warns us to be constantly on guard against kidney trouble.

The kidneys do their utmost to free the blood of this irritating acid, but become weak from the overwork; they get sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog, and thus the waste is retained in the blood to poison the entire system.

When your kidneys ache and feel like lumps of lead, and you have stinging pains in the back or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment, or the bladder is irritable, obliging you to seek relief during the night; when you have severe headaches, nervous and dizzy spells, sleeplessness, acid stomach, or rheumatism in bad weather, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys, to neutralize the acids in urine so it is no longer a source of irritation, thus ending urinary and bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink, and nobody can make a mistake by taking a little occasionally to keep the kidneys clean and active.

The Most Costly War

that has involved the whole human race for all time is the conflict between Nature and Disease. The first move in the warfare against Disease is to clear the system of all the accumulated toxins of past food follies by eating Nature's food—

SHREDDED WHEAT

the food that keeps the bowels healthy and active by stimulating peristalsis in a natural way and at same time supplies all the tissue-building material in the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form.

"War Prices" need not disturb the housewife who knows the nutritive value and culinary uses of Shredded Wheat. It contains the maximum of nutriment at smallest cost. Delicious for breakfast with hot or cold milk or cream, or for any meal with sliced pears, sliced peaches, or other fruits.

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HOME HEALTH CLUB

By DR. DAVID H. REEDER

Written for the Christian Science Monitor

A Fall Cold: As cold weather approaches it is the general custom of people who are not in perfect health to "catch a severe cold," which is hard to overcome. It seems to keep getting a firmer hold and the winter comes on with the cold still troubling and a deep seated catarrhal discharge or a troublesome cough. Why?

If we know the reason for certain things or conditions we can, if we will, guard against their evils. A few years ago, at one of the agricultural experiment stations, a test of conditions and health was made upon a certain number of cattle, by dividing them into three lots as nearly equal in health and condition as possible. The first lot was comfortably housed in a well ventilated barn and all properly cared for, fed and watered and the barn cleaned every morning.

The second lot were left in an open lot which had sheds that would keep off the snow and rain as well as the wind from the north and west. They were fed the same as the first lot. The third lot was left in an open field, where the hills and the bare branches of the trees was the only protection. They also were fed the same rations as the first lot in the barn.

The first lot suffered severely with colds and required the attention of the veterinarian from time to time, while the second lot was troubled but little with colds, yet they required some attention. The third lot, left in the open field, appeared in perfect health throughout the entire winter, and in the spring were in much better condition than either of the others. Do you see the answer to fall colds?

In large cities it has been found necessary to establish outdoor schools for weak, sickly children, for children that take cold easily or have weak lungs and a tendency toward consumption. The strong, robust, healthy children can stand the perils of artificially heated schoolroom. Quite a number of them will take cold when the windows are shut and the heat turned on. Some of them will contract tuberculosis and other diseases, but the sick children that go to school out doors get strong and well, they seldom are troubled with the many children's diseases.

Can you now answer the question of fall colds? You do not catch cold as long as the doors and windows are all left open both night and day. It's only when the fresh pure air and sunshine are shut out that the colds and coughs and catarrh and consumption get in.

I am one of the trustees of The Children's National Tuberculosis Society. A man who loves children has given to the society about 15 acres of beautiful grounds covered with fruit trees and having a fine lot of splendid big buildings at Alamagordo, New Mexico, and one of the first things we did when we opened it for tubercular children was to build splendid porches so it would not at any time be necessary to sit indoors. The place is now open and any poor child is free to go there where he will be kept in God's pure air and sunshine, fed, clothed and taught just the same as though he was the possessor of unlimited wealth. Those who are able to pay will pay, of course, but to the poor tubercular child it is as free as the air and the sunshine.

Don't be in a hurry about shutting up the house in the fall. If it's cold and raining, build up the fire and put on more clothing, but don't shut out the pure air. Be sure to clean the stove and the furnace and the radiators thoroughly before the heat is turned on and let the furnace run a few days with the windows and doors wide open and then you can gradually accustom yourself to the poor heated air of indoors without so much risk, but don't forget that there is life and health in the pure fresh air and sunshine and there is sickness, catarrh, colds, consumption and death in superheated, unventilated houses, schools, churches, etc.

Imitating Mamma.

While playing with a pair of shears little Laura severed one of the prettiest of her golden curls.

"My dear child, why did you do that?" asked Aunt Mary, who came to call soon afterward.

"I wanted 'em so I could take 'em off and hang 'em on the fence," explained the little girl, "just like mamma does."—New York Globe.

For sale by E. L. PAYNE and DERMID & JURY.

FRENCHMEN AT THE FRONT

AUSTERLITZ AND THE FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE SOLDIERS OF FRANCE

Marshal Lannes, Duke of Montebello.

The Battle of Austerlitz.

Napoleon.

By Richard Conover.

SHOULD you ask the fighting possibilities of the soldier of France, look toward the great domed tomb of the Invalides in Paris and find the answer there—Napoleon Bonaparte.

To the loftiest heights of military achievement the great Corsican led his Gallic hosts during two and twenty world stirring years. To the loftiest height and then beyond, the Man of Destiny led them. Up into the very clouds, nearer to the suncentre of glory and renown than man had ever mounted before, the fighting French soldier followed. Patriotically consecrated, with a sneer for death and a delirious dash ever ready for the desperate occasion, he flung himself into the hell of battle, passionately happy because of the chance to distinguish himself under the eye of his demigod leader.

Nobody had ever made a French soldier do as much before. Nobody, certainly, has made him do as much since. But the doing is in him, ever ready to be brought out. History warns, however, that the fighter of France to insure victory must first partake of the sacrament of true dedication. A lazy nibble of the bread of devotion or a trifling sip of the froth of rant from the chalice of sacrifice is insufficient stimulus. Analysis of many a French defeat proves it. Properly stirred, the fighter of France is invincible.

The Great Conde.

Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia.

Joachim Murat, Afterward King of Naples.
From the Painting by Gerard at Versailles.

The Great Turenne.

Napoleon Met Allies.

From 1793 to 1815 the French soldier met the fighting man of every other nation and was Napoleon-led to victory. During all that period he was seldom, if ever, confronted by the troops of one country. Forever it was allies, allies, and more allies. He did all his fighting away from his own soil, carrying the battle to the enemy, never waiting for him. Bonaparte didn't know how to fight that way. In the Peninsular campaigns the French marshals of the absent Emperor suffered defeat at the hands of Wellington's English, Spanish and Portuguese troops. But they fought terrifically and had their share of victory.

And are these twenty-two years of glory all the praiseworthy fighting of which the French soldier can boast? Far from it. He has a fighting history that for scope of field and range of operations over the world is second only to that of England. And not even second in the matter of fighting. Second merely in fighting that does not result in the fruits of battle, which, after all, is more of a diplomatist's job and not the province of a soldier.

During the eight celebrated Crusades of history undertaken to rescue the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem from the anti-Christian, the French soldier did his full share of fighting and then some to spare. In the First Crusade, 1095, Hugh, the brother of King Philip I. of France, led a large army of his countrymen into Constantinople, from which rallying point they advanced on Nice and Antioch, and finally took Jerusalem in company with their allies. It was French soldiers who erected and guarded the little kingdom encircling the holy tomb. In 1147 Louis VII. of France led 150,000 soldiers across Europe and laid siege to Damascus. Philip Augustus, King of France, in company with Richard the Lion Hearted of England, captured Acre in the Third Crusade, 1189. The Count of Flanders led another French army in the Fourth Crusade, 1202, during which Constantinople was captured as a feat incidental to the main purpose and without Crusade value whatever.

French valor has a very decided dating point from the battle of Bouvines, fought August 27, 1214. Philip Augustus, the French King, attacked an immensely superior force of 150,000 English, Flemish and German troops and won a complete victory. The Counts of Flanders and Boulogne were delivered to the French cruelly, and a five year truce was bought of Germany by the payment of 60,000 marks. Louis IX. of France, or Saint Louis, led the Seventh and Eighth Crusades with enthusiastic French soldiers in the years 1249 and 1270 by way of Egypt and Tunis. He died in the latter country, the last champion of the attempt to gain and guard the Holy Sepulchre.

Flemings Vanquished.

During the reign of Charles VI. of France a great victory was gained over the Flemings at the battle of Rosebecque, 1382. This was a knights' victory, the Flemings being trampled under hoof by thousands.

To this day the praises of the devoted French maiden Jeanne d'Arc are sung. She donned armor and led the French soldiers of her day to the successful siege of Orleans, May, 1429, and the capture of Troyes, beating the English conclusively at both places. In 1453 the French soldier won another victory over the English on the field of Castillon, leaving Calais the only English possession in France.

In the reign of Francis I. of France another brilliant fighting epoch of the French soldier was reached. It was the day of the immortal Chevalier Bayard, the beau ideal of the courtly battler of the time, whose every action was without fear and above reproach. At the battle of Marignano, 1515, the French army, after having been led over the Alps through narrow, chamois hunters' paths, clashed with an army of Swiss in the pay of Italy. The Swiss were compelled to retreat with a loss of 15,000. Bayard was knighted by Francis on the battlefield for bravery. A French army gained a decisive victory over the German imperialists at Cerisolles, April 14, 1544. The battle of Ivry, January 11, 1590, between Henry of Navarre and his League enemies made Henry King of France. The fight was all between Frenchmen, but it was a notable example of valiant battling around the white plume that has been so often sung.

Two great French war captains made their country famous during the minority of Louis XIV. One was the young Duke d'Enghien, afterward famous as the Prince of Condé. He defeated a force of Austrians and Spaniards at Rocroi, May 19, 1643; a Bavarian army at Nordlingen, 1645, and in 1646, aided by a Dutch fleet, captured Dunkirk. Another one of his noteworthy victories was gained over the Archduke Leopold at Lens August 20, 1648. Marshal Turenne, the other great French commander of the period, was equally successful, winning several minor victories in Flanders during 1645 and after capturing Treves inflicting a severe defeat upon the German imperialists near Augsburg, 1646. It was Condé who hurled his marshal's baton into the enemy's trenches so that he might recover it sword in hand.

During the reign of Louis XIV. the French soldier also achieved brilliant victories under Marshal Luxemburg and took Alsace-Lorraine. At Fleurus, June 30, 1690, he defeated an English, Dutch and German army under the Prince of Waldeck. Another victory was gained over the same allies headed by King William of England in person at Steinkirk, in Hainault, July 24, 1692. Luxemburg defeated William again at the battle of Neerwinden, July 29, 1693, and there did the French soldier fight harder for his victory. During the War of the Spanish Succession, beginning in the latter part of the seventeenth century and lasting until 1714, the French soldier fought and fought and fought against the great Marlborough, always returning for another try for victory after each stinging defeat at the hands of the famous English commander. Remember, it required French valor to make British victory noteworthy.

The War of the Austrian Succession brought additional lustre to the arms of France through the leadership of the celebrated Maurice, Count of Saxony, afterward Marshal Saxe. May 11, 1745, he defeated an English and Hanoverian army under the Duke of Cumberland at Fontenoy, and as fruits of the victory Tournay, Ghent, Bruges, Oudenarde and other cities of Flanders were surrendered to him. Saxe then captured after siege Brussels, Antwerp and Namur, and, defeating the Austrians at Raucoux, near Liege, made himself the master of all of Belgium—then under the dominion of Austria. France then declared war on Holland, and Saxe led his French soldiers over the Dutch frontier and captured the whole line of fortresses on the Scheldt, from Antwerp to the sea, in less than a month. Then he turned on the English and Hanoverian forces under Cumberland, and at the battle of Lawfeld drove them behind the Meuse. In 1748 he captured Maestricht. During the famous Seven Years War the French soldier faced Frederick the Great at Rossbach, November 3, 1757, and, although fighting hard, went down to a defeat that caused his victor to be acclaimed the greatest captain of his age.

Napoleon's Finished Fighters.

For two years before Napoleon became the dominating military figure the fighting man of France had been serving a war apprenticeship. He came to the great conqueror a finished workman in the new battling art. All he needed was the leader. On September 20, 1792, saw troops of France cannonaded a seasoned army of Prussians and Austrians at Valmy into ignominious retreat. Dumouriez won another victory over the Austrians at Jemappes, November 6, 1792. This was the same Dumouriez and the same army concerning which the general said that "they marched out like madmen and returned like gods" in earlier encounters.

From September, 1793, four French generals led the French soldier to hard fighting and victory during the remainder of the year. Houchard drove the English from Dunkirk; Jourdan crushed the Austrians at Wattignies; Hoche and Pichegru defeated the allies under Brunswick and Wurmser at Worth and Weissenberg. In 1794 Moreau defeated the Duke of York at Tourcoing and Ypres. Jourdan made himself famous by his great victory at Fleurus, causing the Duke of York to retreat into Brabant; Pichegru seized Antwerp, made a forced march over the ice and captured the Dutch fleet in the Texel. Thus boldly facing a foreign army at each of her frontiers, and beating them one after the other, France came to the year 1795, the year of the wonderful Italian campaign and the rise of the star of Bonaparte.

Years of Achievement.

Henceforth every French soldier felt that he "carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack." Napoleon insisted that he did, and promotions from the ranks to generalship solely on merit in action seemed to prove it. Five, ten and fifteen years of marvellous achievement followed. The fighter of France proved that his great leader and emperor was right when he said: "Impossible is the adjective of fools." The list of accomplishment is too long to detail. Success in one remarkable battle was repeated in another quickly following. The French soldier performed prodigies of valor in them all.

Four principal battles of Napoleon's career illustrate in an epochal way what his armies did for him. These battles are Marengo, June 14, 1800, by which he gained the indisputable first place of power in France; Austerlitz, December 2, 1805, by which he compelled Europe to acknowledge this ascendency; Leipzig, October 16-19, 1813, by which Russia, Prussia and Austria were able to dash Napoleon from his European pedestal, and Waterloo, June 18, 1815, by which the great Emperor lost the confidence of France and consequently his control. Marengo is the antithesis of the battle of Waterloo and Austerlitz that of Leipzig. At Marengo the soldier of France whipped Austria. At Austerlitz he whipped Austria and Russia combined. At Leipzig he was whipped by Russia, Prussia and Austria allied. At Waterloo he was whipped by a combined army of English, German, Prussian, Hanoverian and Belgian troops. When beaten, he was always outnumbered. These battles are aside from his unparalleled sufferings during the awful retreat from Moscow in 1812.

The battle of Austerlitz has been termed the most complete victory on land during the whole of the Revolutionary or Napoleonic wars. So what the French soldier did there may be properly considered the apex of his effectiveness as a fighter. It caused the death of the great English statesman, William Pitt, who said when he heard the news:—"Roll up the map of Europe; it will not be wanted these ten years." In this one battle Russia and Austria were reduced to the condition of humble suppliants. Thereafter whenever the mighty Emperor led his soldiers to battle and wished to instill enthusiasm he would say:—"See, the sun of Austerlitz shines on us. We cannot fail." This because on the morning of the battle the sun broke through the clouds and mists, and Bonaparte prophesied that it was an augury of victory for the French.

Napoleon's Strategy Won.

At Austerlitz the French soldier demonstrated that he had advanced to a military proficiency never before equalled. The battle was one in which the superior strategy of Napoleon won, but his operations were so delicately timed that the slightest delay or failure in the sudden advance and seizure of the plateau of Pratzen would have been fatal. The Emperor's troops of this period of French fighting history were a consummate blend of enthusiasm, comprehension, patience, endurance and dash.

Forgetting the importance of the plateau, the allies deliberately planned to use their forces to cut Napoleon off from Vienna by turning his right. The rest of the Emperor's army was in quarters near the capital. They attempted this move in the full sight of the Emperor, who gloated over their fatal foolishness as he watched their columns marching across his front to take up position. Napoleon had one small cavalry corps retire purposely as though intimidated at the approach of the enemy's armies. The humblest French soldier was soon aware of the mistake being made by the Russians, and when Napoleon visited the bivouacs that night he was everywhere huzzaed. One grizzled grenadier is reported to have stepped forward from his fire to Bonaparte's horse and said:—"I promise thee that to-morrow we will bring thee the colors and the cannon of the Russian army to fete the anniversary of thy coronation." The story is vouched for as indicating the survival of the Revolutionary republican spirit in the army despite the trappings of empire. For that matter Napoleon's soldiers considered his titles and honors as secondary, matter of course appendages to his ability and renown as a war captain.

In the morning when the fog lifted Napoleon gave the signal to his impatient commanders and army. Soult's division rushed up the heights of Pratzen, driving the manoeuvering Russians down the slopes. That settled the battle. Incidentally there was a terrific hand to hand encounter right between cavalry in which the Russian horse guards were cut to pieces. Then masses of Russians fled over the pond of Telnitz. Napoleon ordered his artillery to play on the ice, which broke beneath the soldiers. This detail of the victory was a massacre. The Russians and Austrians lost 27,000 dead and wounded and the French 8,500. The triumph placed Napoleon and the French soldier at the zenith of their glory.

France's Fighting Men.

Several characteristics of the fighting man of France stand out during these wonderful two and twenty years. The chief of these may be called the almost fanatical consecration to the task of beating in battle every king or commander of a king or soldier of a king that came before him. No Mohammedan was ever more reckless of life or willing to sacrifice that life to principle. The guillotine period of Revolutionary France was responsible for a callousness to death. Childhood had witnessed beheadings and gore until boys and girls asked to be taken to executions as an amusement similar to going to a circus. Boys who became Napoleonic soldiers later became accustomed to the sight of fathers and mothers and relatives seized at supper and executed within forty-eight hours. Death had snatched some one in every household. So certain was it to come that children heard it joked about. The pall of death imminence hung over them. They were taught that the kings and armies menacing France were responsible for the guillotine. They became the most redoubtable soldiers of Europe, for they fought for years to force an acquiescence in their views.

It is related that Frederick William of Prussia, in an engagement near Frankfort in 1791, saw a young French grenadier holding a slope alone against a score of enemies. He had him taken alive, and when he was brought before him said:—

"You are a brave lad, and it is a pity you fight for a bad cause."

"Citizen William," replied the young soldier, "we should never agree on that point. We'd better change the subject."

Thus the strong anti-king belief made the French soldier invincible. He believed he was ordained to uplift the world. This belief had the force of a religion with him, the same as Christianity overcame Rome and Mohammedanism subdued great peoples of Asia and Africa. Because of this a levy of 750,000 men was raised quickly to face the nations battering at the frontiers of France. All were inoculated with the revolutionary principle and felt themselves apostles ready for sacrifice of self. They had a hardihood and heroism that could never be shaken and which never failed them in the direst misfortune.

Their leaders helped to make the French soldier irresistible. All were young men, and men who achieved their rank by deeds on the field and not through influence. Napoleon was but twenty-seven when he began his memorable Italian campaign. Hoche, a corporal in 1788, was a general of division and commander of an army at twenty-five. The extreme youth of these leaders naturally brought with it the accompaniment of youth, a dash, an impetuosity and an unusual way of fighting which bewildered the older generals of the allies.

Mass Formation.

Many of the victories of the French soldier of the period were gained through an attack comparable in its elements to the French temperament. The column or mass system was in vogue. The troops were formed in battalions in column and hurled at the enemy's line. Nine times out of ten the enemy had to give way. But much was risked on the one charge. The French enthusiasm was at the boiling point when the attack was ordered. It was like his nature to leap en masse, shouting his human battering ram on to victory. When the mighty catapult of the French soldier landed on the enemy's van experience showed that something had to give way. The young French generals altered the fighting system of formation, and until Wellington had schooled European troops not to be frightened beforehand at the advance of great masses of glistening bayonets they won their battle by it. Between 1792 and 1809 nearly 700,000 troops out of 2,500,000 sent to battle perished on the field. Nothing daunted, the French soldier fought terrifically fifteen years longer.

Another striking characteristic of the French soldier was his idolatrous loyalty to Napoleon. This devotion was incomprehensible even to the great Emperor, who made use of it so often. Men were proud to be cut to pieces under his eye. His marshals shared in the worship, although they had fought with him when he did not seem anything but ordinary clay like themselves.

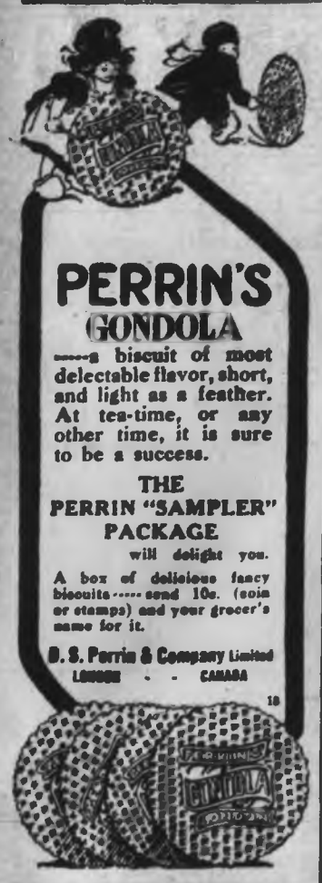
On the retreat from Moscow it is related in a large number of memoirs and accounts that the thousands dying along the snowy road roused up to give a dying "Vive l'Empereur!" Young soldiers especially thought him a god. His marshal, Desaix, at Marengo insisted that a final trial be made because "I am ready to die for you." And so he did die. When Napoleon waxed impatient at a critical point in a battle because his plans halted he had only to say something sarcastic about "wavering devotion" and his soldiers cried with shame and mortification and begged to be ordered to their death.

No French Decadence.

While the French soldier attained the crowning point of his glory in the Napoleonic era, the years since then have found him valiantly fighting when his country called him to arms. In the Crimean War, forty years after Waterloo, he acquitted himself admirably. In the attack on Sebastopol, September 8, 1855, he seized Malakoff, his part of the battle programme, while the British soldier was forced to retire before he could perform his share by taking the Redan. In Algiers the French soldier has battled often and well in the conflict covering nearly half a century necessary to the establishment of French dominion in Africa. He fought hard in India before England was able to clinch her hold beyond all rivalry in the Far East.

These acknowledged to be most conversant with the fighting spirit of France and the fighting ability of the French soldier have always denied that the German triumph of 1870 and 1871 was conclusive proof of German superiority or French decadence. They maintain that the French soldier was impregnated with republican principles and put up only a half-hearted fight. He did not rise to battling his hardest for an emperor who was not a soldier and for a cause that had its origin in the differences of diplomats rather than abridgments of elemental rights or liberties.

Even in the humiliating defeat and without competent leaders the French soldier in the Franco-Prussian War fought better than is generally credited. The chronological details address this fact.



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READ THE EXAMINER

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

The Rivals

They Were an Old Bachelor and a Young Sailor

By F. A. MITCHEL

When John Gorman died he left his daughter Helen an orphan with no income. Richard Hunter, a bachelor friend of Gorman's, had lent him $3,000, taking a mortgage on his farm for security. Hunter did not ask for the security; Gorman insisted on giving it.

Helen Gorman was but seventeen years old when her father died and knew nothing about his affairs, but Gorman had talked with his friend about her.

"Dick," he said, "Helen at my death will have nothing but the farm, and you hold a mortgage on that for pretty near all it is worth. There's only one thing that would give me any comfort at leaving her, and that's out of the question."

"What is it?" asked Hunter.

"If I could see you and Helen married before I die I wouldn't feel worried about her."

A faint flush came over Hunter's face and a light of pleasure in his eye, but it was transient.

"That can't be," he replied sadly, "on account of the difference in our ages. Helen is but sixteen, and I'm thirty-eight."

"That's not an impassable barrier. But there is another reason why I can't see my little girl provided for as I would like. She's given her heart to a young sailor."

Hunter looked grave at this and asked if the lover would not be able

SANK ON HER KNEES BY HIS BED.

to take care of Helen. Whereupon Gorman told him that the youngster was wild, without ambition and would not be likely even to take care of any one, not even himself.

Gorman died without again referring to the matter. Helen had the good sense to send for Hunter and ask him to take charge of her affairs. There being no funds, he provided for her immediate wants out of his own pocket, concealing the fact from her. After her father's funeral she consulted Hunter as to what she should do. He told her that there was no income for her, but said nothing about the mortgage he held. That was at a time when the fields for self support for women were not open to them as they are now. Helen looked very much troubled.

"It seems to me," said Hunter, "that you had better be married. Isn't there some one you would like to marry?"

"Yes," was the reply, "there is. But he couldn't support a wife just yet. Besides, he is at sea all the while, and I should be left alone."

"It is a pity that I am so much older than you. I would be only too glad to provide for you as my wife."

Helen made no reply to this, and Hunter left her. At the end of every month he gave her $50. She asked him if the property had produced that amount, and he told her that it might produce the total during the year, but the income was not regular. This was saved from being a falsehood only by the word "might."

Since Brackett, the sailor, did not return—and there was nothing to be expected from him when he did—Helen made up her mind to marry Richard Hunter. He was kind to her—she did not know how kind—and she took comfort in having him for a protector. She also felt companionable with him. But she had built up an imaginary idol out of the sailor boy, and it would not crumble. Her decision to give herself to Hunter was therefore made reluctantly and after a copious flow of tears.

Hunter flushed with pleasure when she told him that she would marry him. She had made a resolution to banish young Brackett from her mind and acted a lover's part toward Hunter so well that he was deceived into thinking that she was quite content, if not possibly happy, in her decision. But he did not hurry her, preferring that she should have plenty of time to be off with the old love before taking on a new one.

As time wore on Helen seemed to grow more and more satisfied with her decision, and at times Hunter thought he could perceive a glimmer of true love in her treatment of him. Indeed, so encouraged was he that he asked her to name the day. She did so quite willingly.

Hunter, though not sheering off so far from the truth as to leave it entirely, convinced her that she was living on her own income and when the wedding day was fixed contrived to make her believe that a windfall had come to her property, which would pay for a trousseau. This was especially pleasing to her, for nature has not yet produced a woman who would be indifferent to this accessory to her marriage. Helen made her purchases and went to work with a will in the construction of a wardrobe.

Suddenly there came a thunderclap from a clear sky. Rob Brackett returned from his voyage with a fine sum of prize money, his share of the salvage of a disabled ship that his vessel had towed into port. He burst in upon Helen, not knowing of the change that had come over her, with the news, finishing with the words, "Now, sweetheart, let us be married at once."

When Hunter heard of his rival's return he went to Helen and said to her:

"I wish you to consider yourself released and to feel perfectly free to marry the man who has returned to you."

"I have given you my promise," was the reply, "and I will keep it."

But Hunter saw that her heart was not in her words. He asked her to tell him truthfully whether he or the sailor possessed it. She tried to evade the question, but Hunter would not be put off. At last he forced her to tell the truth. Her heart had been given to Brackett, and she was unable, if she would, to take it back again.

Hunter at once withdrew in favor of his rival. With an effort he succeeded in concealing from Helen what a crushing blow had fallen upon him in his loss. One matter puzzled him. Now that another was to be her husband the fact that Hunter had been supplying her with the wherewithall to live, that he had deceived her in the matter of the windfall for the trousseau, that he held a mortgage on her farm for all it was worth, must come out. How should he break the fact to her?

Hunter was a very sensitive man. He was much broken by his disappointment, and, though he had been resolute in giving up his bride expectant, he was vacillating in the matter of how to let her know that instead of possessing property she was a pauper. Worry made him ill, and he was confined to his bed.

Helen, who, importuned by the sailor, had accepted her release and agreed to marry Brackett before he sailed again, went on with the preparations for a wedding in which there was to be a change of grooms. She seemed to regret the disappointment she had occasioned Hunter, and Brackett in order that her break with his rival should be complete proposed that a transfer of the care of her property should be made to him. Helen reluctantly consented.

Brackett went to see Hunter, whom he found in bed, and asked for an accounting of Helen's estate. Hunter was too ill to invent any more subterfuges and was obliged to make a clean breast of the matter. Brackett returned to Helen with the information that she had nothing and that all she had received had been given her by Hunter.

"I believe," added Brackett, "that the fellow has contrived to get your property into his own possession."

Helen looked at him like one dazed. Then suddenly, without a word, she went out and strode rapidly in the direction of Hunter's house. Brackett, who did not know what action she would take, watched her till she had passed out of sight, then went into the house to await developments.

Hunter was lying alone in his misery when suddenly the girl he loved hurried into his room, sank on her knees by his bed, put her arms around him and moaned:

"Forgive me."

Renewed vigor ran through the sick man's weakened body. He sat up, took the girl in his arms, and there were caresses such as had never passed between them before.

"Send some one," she said presently, "to tell him to go away."

An hour later Richard Hunter, walking with a tread that had received a powerful stimulus, appeared at Helen Gorman's home. Brackett, who was awaiting Helen's return, saw him coming. Having left Hunter a short time before ill in bed, he wondered. A dread took possession of him. Hunter came up to him and said:

"I am commissioned by Miss Gorman to tell you that she has come to a final decision between you and me and in my favor."

Brackett was thunderstruck. He made no reply for some time, then said:

"If Miss Gorman will say that to me or write it I will accept it as the truth."

Hunter drew a bit of paper from his pocket and handed it to the sailor. He read it, tore it into bits, turned on his heel and left the house.

On the evening that Hunter married Helen the returned sailor spent the prize money he had brought home in an orgy and the next day went on another voyage.

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Genuine must bear Signature

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When boggled on the name of a Russian city, all the operator has to do is throw a chunk of the alphabet in backward.

The doctors who have conquered nearly every known form of disease admit they can do nothing to allay the war fever.

It is said that laughter will cure indigestion, but the trouble is when a man has indigestion he doesn't feel like laughing.

A Canadian preacher thinks the time is near when there will be no liars. When that time comes obituaries will be much shorter than they are now.

Many a man is going through life pushing a wheelbarrow loaded with imaginary troubles and wondering why he can't get ahead of other men.

After he recovers a little bonsts about how high his fever went. His temperature was 10 degrees higher than anybody else's that ever survived.

Still, the money that American tourists in Europe could not spend because no one would take it can be usefully spent here. Some of them may be able to do their Christmas shopping with it.

"I'm thirsty!"

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6

USE STRONG ELECTRO-MAGNETS TO REMOVE GERMAN BULLETS

Some of the Details of Sanitary Precautions in the Hospitals--Conditions Are Nearly Perfect

PARIS, September 30.—During the course of an official mission which he has fulfilled since the beginning of the war on the battle fields, in ambulances and hospitals, Professor Edmond Delorme, a member of the Academy of Medicine and Medical Inspector General of the Army, has made observations which he has just submitted for the consideration of the Academy of Science.

He showed that in the armies the sanitary condition is perfect. The wounded Frenchman is a healthy man. Illness is exceptional. The number of cases of illness is less than the number of cases in time of peace, and Professor Delorme has met no ill persons, only the wounded.

There is complaint of certain delays on the battlefields, the extent of 150 to 200 kilometres (94 to 125 miles) makes the immediate removal of all of the wounded impossible. On the other hand, removal having been made, the transportation is necessarily long.

In aid of the first measures to be taken, Professor Delorme has constructed waterproof containing apparatus (gutters) for all fractures of the upper and lower limbs, which he presented to the Academy, experimenting with a soldier before the Academicians.

Apparatus used for Complicated Cases

In one day, the professor said, he was able to use twenty-five of these apparatus for the most complicated fractures of the thigh and fifteen for the most complicated fractures of the leg.

In the present war, complications of wounds appear with a relative frequency and gravity which are surprising. The efforts of all the surgeons are directed to combatting them. Thes complications are:

1. A gaseous gangrene.
2. Tetanus.

Against gaseous gangrene injections of oxygenated water are found to be preferable to amputations and large incisions, but this first treatment must be thorough.

Against dangers of tetanus oxygenated water is also recommended, but when tetanus has declared itself or is imminent injections of anti-tetanic serum are necessary. On the other hand, sulphate of magnesia in intra-arachnidian injections cause contractions to stop and relieves the wounded man.

Electro-Magnet used to Extract Bullets

Dr. Dastre indicated several operations that had been performed by Dr. Rollet with the aid of a gigantic electro-magnet. This electro-magnet which can lift more than 1,250 kilogrammes (2,530 pounds) is very successful in extracting the balls of the German rifle, which have a ferro-nickel envelope, and also splinters of steel. It attracts the balls at a distance of eleven centimetres (4.2 in.) and the splinters at a distance of 15 centimetres (6 inches). An incision completes the operation. Thus extractions have been possible with or without anaesthesia.

Dr. Gaston Darboux, the permanent secretary, called attention to the use of paper garments by the troops as a protection against the cold. Dr. Carpentier vouched for the excellence of such garments. Dr. Laveran recalled the fact that in 1870 in the army of the Loire during a period of terrible cold many of the officers protected themselves by the use of ordinary newspapers. Things are better to-day, and the Japanese have already made use of a paper shirt.

By common consent this addition to clothing was approved.

TIRED-OUT KIDNEYS

Kidney troubles are so frightful to women because the kidneys are so easily upset by overwork or excesses of eating and drinking. Cure is effected not by whipping them on to renewed effort, but by awakening the action of liver and bowels by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This rests the kidneys and makes them well. Backache and urinary disorders then disappear.

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Stuart's Calcium Wafers will work this wonderful miracle of good looks for you within a very few days. No matter how covered with pimples, rash, eczema or any sort of skin eruption your face may be—no matter how dull and yellow yours kin appears — your complexion will be transformed almost instantly into all that is lovely and desirable.

"Everybody loves a pretty face and a delicate skin."

Face lotions and creams merely alleviate the irritation of the skin—they are of no permanent value. Stuart's Calcium Wafers go right after the cause of pimples—thep oisons and impurities in the blood. They chase them into the pores, change them into gases that are easily eliminated and then stimulate the pores into throwing them out. There is now aste of time—no fooling around. These little Wafers assimilatedi nto the blood, work night and day until every impurity is gotten rid of and you not only have a clear complexion but pure, vigorous blood that endows you with new life and energy.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain nothing harmful—nothing but what thousands of physicians have used and recommended. Its chief constituent, calcium sulphide, is universally recognized as the most powerful of blood purifiers.

Surprise your friends by meeting them with a face radiant with loveliness instead of the disagreeable, pimply one they are used to. Give yourself the supreme happiness that the consciousness of good looks and the power of attraction will bring you.

Buy a box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers to-day and see how quickly the pimples will disappear. They can be obtained at any drug store at 50 cents a box. They come in a form convenient to carry and are pleasant to the taste. A small sample package will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., 178 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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In this model the collar and small front vest are cut in one piece. The fronts of the blouse are gathered along their upper edges and are joined to the extension of the sleeve, which act as a small shoulder yoke. The back is plain, without fullness.

Crepe de Chine, taffetas, chiffon, handkerchief linen and other soft fabrics are used for these waists.

The waist pattern, No. 6,847, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material and ¾ yard of 27-inch goods for collar and vest.

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Famous French Watering Places Utterly Destroyed

Lid is Clamped Tight on Deauville and Trouville—Big Gambling Halls Are Equipped as Hospitals—Grand Villas Empty and Silent

(By Herbert E. Corey.)

PARIS—We were standing before the great gambling pavilion of Trouville.

"Last year," said my companion, nodding at the silent structure, "I stood in there and watched a Russian grand duke play roulette. He never bet less than 2000 francs. Half the night his bet was 10,000 francs. His women, six of them, the most ravishing beauties I have ever seen, stood behind his chair, dressed in the most chic of Parisian toilettes. Now and then the favourite of the night bent to whisper in his ear, or pour him a glass of champagne, or light his cigarettes between her fresh lips."

This year the great pavilion has been seized by the government for hospital purposes. Ranked in orderly rows upon the gambling floor are little white beds, waiting their freight of wounded men. Over the grand entrance flutters the flag of the Red Cross. The street in front is silent and deserted, except for a passing infantryman or a hospital attendant wearing the white band with the red cross upon his arm.

The whole Norman coast is to become one vast hospital. In the season—this should be the height of the season—these resorts are filled with the most fashionable and extravagant patrons in the world. There is a Deauville hotel in which a single room cannot be obtained for less than $20 a day. In Trouville is a street hardly a city block long—its ends are chained against vehicles — in which each woman of elegance in Europe feels she must appear half a dozen times during the season. The great Parisian modistes and milliners have tiny ateliers there. Later in the year they follow their flitting customers to Monte Carlo. Prices pass the pinacle of folly and become sublime. This year there is but one clerk in the street—a little Parisian in the shop in which "American drinks" are sold.

"Do not buy of me, M'sieur," she begged. "I have spent two days here"—with a sweep of the arm—"without a customer. M'sieur will understand that I wish to establish a record unique!"

Great Resorts Deserted.

Deauville and Trouville are separated by an arm of the sea so narrow that it is bridged. Taken together, they become a gambling resort that is second only to Monte Carlo. Their hotels are among the most luxurious and costly in the world. The whole Norman coast is lined with fashionable villas and great hotels and residential resorts. In Le Havre the Hotel Frascati is one of the largest—perhaps it is the largest—in France. Every great hotel has been requisitioned by the government for hospital purposes. At Deauville is perhaps the most beautiful of the world's gambling houses. It is a gem, set in flowers upon a velvet lawn. Before it sparkles a sea that seems always sunny.

"In the casino I saw one of the younger millionaires of New York lost $30,000 in 10 bets," said my companion. "It happened so rapidly that the room was not aware of it. Not half a dozen people saw him lose that fortune."

It has been taken over for a hospital. Wounded privates from the armies of France will lie in that room from which they would have been contemptuously ejected by liveried flunkies two months ago. Their weary eyes will rest upon a ceiling painted by one of the great artists of France. More money has been won and lost in five minutes in the space occupied by a single bed than the occupant of that bed could earn in France in all his life. It is difficult to comprehend the utter poverty of some of these poor devils.

"The greatest need," said the lady who organized the volunteer hospital force at Houlegate, 20 miles down the coast, "it semes to me, will be for shirts."

That did not occure to me as the greatest need, and I said so.

"Consider," said she. "Some of these men have no shirts—not anything—between their uniform coats and the bare skin. They have never worn shirts, even in winter. The rough seams of the heavy coats cut through their skins until their bodies are raw."

These coast resorts are utterly deserted. Here and there a little shop remains open to sell the necessities of life to those who cannot go away. The great villas, owned by the richest and most fashionable men and women of France and Europe, are silent and empty. Their doors and windows are boarded. Only a caretaker remains, who spends his time in pottering about the blowing beds of brilliant flowers. Many of these villas have been requisitioned by the government for use as hospital quarters for officers. All will be, if needed.

Residents are requested to notify the government of the number of convalescent officers who can be cared for in their homes is somewhat after the fashion of recent notice. Owners have not the power to refuse. If they were anything less than obliging they might be punished. The government is ruling with the strong hand in these days. Nine business men out of ten in these coast resorts will be absolutely destroyed financially. That fact is not being considered.

IMPROVED RIFLES AND BULLETS

It must be a marvellously deadly infantry rifle which had so far reduced the masses engaged for a given mile. Its range is a mile and a quarter, on the average, and its bullet whistles through the air at the rate of about 2500 feet a second when it leaves the muzzle. The German rifle propels its projectile at the muzzle velocity of 2952 feet a second, and is in that respect superior to any military rifle in the world. On the other hand the French rifle has a longer range by about quarter of a mile.

By France the "D" bullet is used, by Germany the "S" bullet. The difference between the two is largely one of shape. Both are pointed at the forward end; but the "D" bullet is longer and tapers off slightly toward the rear, whereas the German "S" terminates abruptly. Of the two the French bullet is the better because it churns up the air less. The German bullet's greater speed is obtained because it is lighter than the French and because it is propelled from the rifle by a heavier charge of explosive.

The energy of each type of bullet at all ranges has been mathematically studied by French and German ballistic experts, so that its possibilities are known to a nicety. Any French officer can tell you, for example, that the German "S" bullet, weighing ten grammes (154 grains) must have a speed of 300 to 400 feet per second to disable a man, and 625 to 650 feet per second in order to disable a horse at a range of about a mile and a quarter. Need it be said that the powder charges have been carefully calculated to give the bullet that energy?

Consider what this energy means. Drop a ten-grammne weight in a vacuum from a height of twenty-four and a half miles and it will have about the same striking force as a bullet discharged by a German infantry rifle. That amount of energy must therefore be developed in a steel barrel thirty-one inches long. Were it not for modern smokeless powder that miracle could not be performed. As it is the German "S" and the French "D" bullet can kill a man at a mile and a quarter, or penetrate more than one-half an inch of pine wood.—From "The War as Affected by New Inventions," by Waldermar Kaempffert, in the American Review of Reviews for October.

LAXATIVE FOR OLD PEOPLE—"CASCARETS"

Salts, Calomel, Pills, Act on Bowels Like Pepper Acts in Nostrils

Get a 10-cent box now.

Most old people must give to the bowels some regular help, else they suffer from constipation. The condition is perfectly natural. It is just as natural as it is for old people to walk slowly. For age is never so active as youth. The muscles are less elastic. And the bowels are muscles.

So all old people need Cacarets. One might as well refuse to aid weak eyes with glasses as to neglect this gentle aid to weak bowels. The bowels must be kept active. This is important at all ages, but never so much as at fifty.

Age is not a time for harsh physics. Youth may occasionally whip the bowels into activity. But a lash ain't be used every day. What the bowels of the old need is a gentle and natural tonic. One that can be constantly used witsout harm. The only such tonic is Cascarets, and they cost only 10 cents per box at any drug store. They work while you sleep.

PUPILS WANTED.

Herbert C. Treneer, Organist and Choirmaster of St. Andrew's Church, will be pleased to accept pupils in Piano, Organ, Theory and Vocal. Former or prospective pupils kindly call, 'phone or write to the Studio at the J. M. Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, 'Phone 585. 262-tf

ATTACKS REPULSED.

Germans at Antwerp Driven Back With Great Loss.

LONDON, Oct. 3. — The Antwerp correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. has sent the following despatch:

"The German attack on the fort and approaches of Koningshoyck (one of the new forts on the outer line) Thursday night was repulsed.

"A violent attack on Termonde was repulsed at two o'clock yesterday morning, the Belgians blowing up the bridge (over the Scheldt).

"The Belgians undertook a counter-attack from Antwerp Friday morning on the front of the easterly position. This still continues.

"The Germans have suffered heavily everywhere under the well-directed machine gun fire of the Belgians," according to a statement cabled from Antwerp by the correspondent of the Central News. "At the Wavre and St. Catharine forts alone (outside of Antwerp) the German dead may be counted by thousands. At several points the corpses lie in heaps. Entire companies have been exterminated, while the other troops were driven back at the point of the bayonet."

POSITION TOO STRONG.

Servian General Temporarily Abandons Attack on Sarajivo.

LONDON, Oct. 3—A despatch from Nish, Servia, according to a telegram from the Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co., asserts that Gen. Jankovitch, the Servian commander-in-chief, has ordered that the attempt to capture Sarayovo be abandoned temporarily, as it was found that the Austrians defending the city occupy positions that could only be taken by great sacrifices. The Servian general staff considers such action unjustifiable at the present moment.

WHAT CAUSES COLDS?

This question and "How to Prevent Colds" is asked a thousand times every day. A cold is really a fever, not always caused by the weather but due to a disordered condition of the blood or lack of important food-elements. In changing seasons fat-foods are essential because they distribute heat by enriching the blood and so render the body better able to withstand the varying elements.

This is the underlying reason why the medicinal fats in Scott's Emulsion quickly overcome colds and build strength to prevent more serious sickness. It contains nature's medicinal fats, so skillfully prepared that the blood profits from every drop, and it is totally free from harmful drugs.

14-57 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, has been appointed honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 56th Grenville Regiment.

Application for extension of time will be made to the Dominion Parliament next session by the Brantford & Hamilton Electric Railway Co.

Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, has completed an inspection of the wireless stations throughout Italy and reports finding them efficient.

Samuel Atkins came up before Judge Roger at Cobourg yesterday and was sentenced to one year in jail on a charge of assault on a young girl under fifteen.

The death occurred in Brockville of V. H. Marshall for many years prominent in the commercial and municipal life of Brockville. He served eight terms in the City Council.

The corner-stone of a Carnegie public library at Sterling, Ont., was laid with Masonic ceremony in the presence of 1,500 people. The village provided the site and received a gift of $5,000 from the Carnegie Trust.

Alexandre Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, yesterday informed the Cabinet that the financial situation on Oct. 1 was entirely satisfactory, as shown by an examination of the books of the treasury department and the Bank of France.

AN EASY WAY TO GET FAT AND BE STRONG

The trouble with most thin folks who wish to gain weight is that they insist on dragging their stomach or stuffing it with greasy foods; rubbing on useless "flesh creams," or following some foolish physical culture stunt, while the real cause of thinness goes untouched. You cannot get fat until your digestive tract assimilates the food you eat.

Thanks to the remarkable new scientific discovery, it is now possible to combine into simple form the very elements needed by the digestive organs to help them convert food into rich, fat-laden blood. This master-stroke of modern chemistry is called Sargol and has been termed the greatest of flesh-builders. Sargol aims through its re-generative, reconstructive powers to coax the stomach and intestines to literally soak up the fattening elements of your food and pass them into the blood, where they are carried to every starved, broken-down cell and tissue of your body. You can readily picture the result when this amazing transformation has taken place and you notice how your cheeks fill out, hollows about your neck, shoulders and bust disappear and you take on from 10 to 25 pounds of solid, healthy flesh. Sargol is absolutely harmless, inexpensive, efficient. Your druggist has it and will refund your money if you are not satisfied, as per the guarantee found in every package.

Caution:—While Sargol has given excellent results in overcoming nervous dyspepsia and general stomach troubles it should not be taken by those who do not wish to gain ten pounds or more.

Undecided, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—(By wireless to Sayville, L.I.) — According to announcement made in Berlin yesterday the great battle in France is still undecided. The Germans are described as hammering the French positions at numerous points by their heavy artillery. The attempts of the allies to break through the German lines have been repulsed. The heaviest losses have been in the Argonne region.

School Teachers Warned.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3. — Advices from Maestricht, close to the Belgian border, say that the schools in Liege and other towns and villages now in German hands are reopening and that the teachers are warned that they must instruct their pupils to be good in their behavior toward the Germans.

Good Sleep Good Health

Exhausted Nerves Were Fully Restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

When the nerve force expended in the day's work and in the act of living is not replenished by restful sleep at night you have cause to be alarmed, as physical bankruptcy stares you in the face. This letter directs you to the most satisfactory cure for sleeplessness.

Mr. Dennis Mackin, Maxton, Sask., writes:—"I have just finished using the sixth box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I must say that when I commenced using it my nerves were so bad that I could scarcely get any sleep. I would lie in bed nearly all night without sleep, and anyone who has this trouble knows the misery of sleepless nights. The Nerve Food helped me from the start, and has built up my nervous system wonderfully. I now enjoy good, sound sleep, and instead of feeling tired in the morning I am strong and healthy, and well fitted for my daily work."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Notwithstanding that breadstuffs exports for the week from Atlantic ports were the greatest on record the price of wheat today continued to fall. Lack of speculative buying counted heavily against values. The market closed nervous, 7-8c to 1 1-4c under last night. Corn finished 5-8c to 3-4c down, oats 1-8c up and provisions off 12 1-2c to 35c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 18	to $...c
Geese wheat bushel	1 16	...
Barley, bushel	0 65	0 66
Peas, bushel	1 36	...
Oats, bushel	0 51	0 52
Rye, bushel	0 83	...
Buckwheat, bushel	0 76	...

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 30	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 27	0 28
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 16	...
Eggs, new-laid	0 37	0 38
Honey, new, lb.	0 11	0 13
Honey, comb dozen	2 50	3 00

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.07½; No. 1 northern, $1.04½ to $1.06½; No. 2 do., $1.01½ to $1.03½; Dec., $1.05½.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 66c to 67c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 42½c to 43c.

Flour—Fancy patents, $5.55; first clears, $4.45; second clears, $3.25.

Bran—$20.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 2.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.06½; No. 1 northern, $1.05½; No. 2 do., $1.02½; Dec., $1.06½.

CHEESE MARKETS.

PICTON, Oct. 2.—On the Picton Cheese Board today 1110 boxes, all colored, were offered, and sold at 14 13-16c.

NAPANEE, Oct. 2.—Cheese boarded today totaled 255 boxes white and 720 boxes of colored, and 650 sold at 14½c and the balance at 14 13-16c.

CORNWALL, Oct. 2.—The offerings on the Cornwall Cheese Board today were 1467 colored cheese. All sold at 14½c and 14 13-16c. On the corresponding date last year 1349 colored cheese sold at 13c.

CATTLE MARKETS

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts 300; easy; prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts 150; active; $5 to $12.

Hogs—Receipts, 9400; active; heavy, $8.90 to $9; mixed, $9.05 to $9.10; yorkers, $9 to $9.10; pigs, $8.75 to $9; roughs, $6 to $6.10; stags, $4.50 to $7.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3000; sheep slow; lambs active; lambs, $5 to $7.90; yearlings, $4.50 to $6.50; wethers, $5.25 to $6; ewes, $2.50 to $5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.50 to $6.15.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 1000; market, slow; beeves, $4.50 to $11; Texas steers, $6.15 to $9; stockers and feeders, $5.25 to $8.35; cows and heifers, $3.60 to $9; calves, $7.50 to $11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market, steady; light, $8.30 to $8.80; mixed, $8.35 to $8.80; heavy, $7.50 to $8.65; rough, $7.50 to $7.65; pigs, $4.75 to $8.50; bulk of sales, $7.90 to $8.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; market, strong; native, $4.75 to $7.30; yearlings, $5.50 to $6.25; lambs, native, $6 to $7.90.

WILL PREVENT EXPORTS.

Holland's Decision Prevents Anglo-American Friction.

LONDON, Oct. 3. — Holland has given assurance that it will prevent the exportation of foodstuffs from Holland to Germany or to other countries now at war.

This action by the Dutch Government greatly simplifies the differences which have arisen concerning cargoes of food destined for the Netherlands, and makes it possible for the British Government to cease the seizure and investigation of cargoes of foodstuffs consigned to Dutch dealers.

The decision will eliminate also the friction caused by the seizure of foodstuffs bound from the United States to Rotterdam, and is described as gratifying both to the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, and the American Ambassador, who have been conferring daily as to what shipments may be properly considered contraband. A great percentage of the American exports to Holland is wheat and other foodstuffs, the status of which is now thoroughly defined.

LAWYERS HARD HIT.

Many of Frances' Legal Lights Have Fallen on Field.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The French Bar has suffered the fortunes of war. In opening the sessions of the courts yesterday the public prosecutor, Jules Herbaux, announced that three judges of the Paris bench had been killed, while a list of dead issued by the War Office contained the names of many lawyers, among them being a large number of young men who had already entered on brilliant careers and whose futures seemed full of promise.

Justice Blondel, the public prosecutor said, fell in the fighting at the Meuse, Justice Matillon was killed at the Aisne and Justice Perlange was mortally wounded in a recent engagement.

Greece In Pacific.

ATHENS, Oct. 3.—(Via London)—Premier Venizelos of Greece has announced in the chamber that Greece is striving to avert war in the Balkans. He declared that Greece is willing to make concessions to Turkey, even going to the extent of restoring the Aegean Islands, taken during the latest war, on condition that Greek administration of the islands be continued.

Japanese Warships Wreck Fortress.

TOKIO, Oct. 3.—A flotilla of Japanese destroyers has wrecked the German barracks at Tsingtau and fire is reported to be raging within the fortifications. The Japanese fleet continues to bombard the fortress, which is also being shelled by British and Japanese batteries from the land side.

KAISER BILL'S LAMENT

A subscriber has handed the following verses in for publication:

Oh! woe to the morn I started this battle,
Though my soldiers were men, they turned out just cattle:
They wilt, they retreat, they fly and they squeal
When the British come at them with bayonets of steel.

I planned to be Kaiser of all the whole earth,
From north to south pole, to the land of my birth;
But by signs of the times, I'm beginning to think
If my country's not ruined she's just on the brink.

Those pig-headed Belgians were servants of mine,
Thought I'd sneak through their towns easy and fine:
But the French butted in, and to war they were goaded,
And Me and Mein Gott didn't know it was loaded.

On the Austrian soldiers I depended for help,
All destroyed by the Russian bear and his whelps,
It seems I've no allies by land or by sea—
They all turn their backs on Gott and on me.

Gott in Himmel! Oh, where shall I be
When the boys from Valcartier come over the sea?
They'll chase my big army from Belgium's fair sod,
I'll be wringing my hands, crying "Me and mine Gott."

Out in the North Sea my fleets bottled up,
Notwithstanding she's armed with guns made by Krupp.
They are anchored out there just waiting their fate,
My officers frightened, my men can't shoot straight.

And now I am beaten in the Valley of Seine,
The French have recaptured Alsace and Lorraine;
The Belgians are asking for a billion or more,
The allies are knocking at back and front doors.

I weep for my soldiers, so mild, though so bold,
Who have murdered the women and babies untold;
"Go back and sit down." You'll never have rest,
For vengeance is coming from north, south, east and west

Next the allies will say, "Kaiser William get out,"—
So I'll sail off to Canada and make my own kraut;
I shall not be happy, and I very much fear,
I'll be short of sausage, and of good German beer.

—SKIPPLING.

DRINK HABIT

RELIABLE HOME TREATMENT.

The ORRINE treatment for the Drink Habit can be used with absolute confidence. It destroys all desire for whiskey, beer or other alcoholic stimulants. Thousands have successfully used it and have been restored to lives of sobriety and usefulness. Can be given secretly. Costs only $1.00 per box. If you fail to get results from ORRINE after a trial, your money will be refunded. Ask for free booklet telling all about ORRINE.

Wm. Madill, corner of Hunter and George Streets.

Advantages of a Corporate Executor

If you will appoint an individual as Executor, you are placing your estate under grave risks. The individual executor may die, or by sickness, absence, or inexperience, may cause loss or may prevent the trust from being executed as contemplated by the testator.

The corporation, on the other hand, is perpetual, experienced, trustworthy, accurate and thoroughly organized to carry out the terms of your will in every particular. Write for our book let, "The Making of a Will."

Head Office Building, Toronto

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TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

ESTABLISHED 1882 CAPITAL $1,500,000.00 RESERVE $1,650,000.00
ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION $63,055,063.97
Head Office, Bay and Melinda Sts. Toronto. Branches, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Saskatoon

Death Not Necessary

It is not necessary to die to "win" under an Insurance Policy. Last year this company Paid Living Policyholders $957,180.64.

A Policy in the Manufacturers' Life is efficient in life as well as in death.

Write for Copy of full Annual Report. It will interest you.

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.
374½ Water Street,
Peterborough, Ontario
THOMAS MARK
GENERAL AGENT

COAL

Best Quality Lehigh Coal, Properly Screened

AUG. CASH PRICES

Stove, ton	$7.45
Chestnut	$7.70
Pea Coal	$6.70

Remember all orders of One Ton and over—Weighed over Market Scales.

R. W. Davidson
171 Antrim Street,
'Phone 1209

JOE LONGO

Pears	Grapes
Peaches	Oranges
Plums	Bananas
Apples	Potatoes
Tomatoes	Celery
Cucumbers	Olive Oil

TWO STORES {416 GEORGE ST. 'PHONE 631 / 280 CHARLOTTE ST 'PHONE 1013

TO FARMERS AND POULTRY MEN

We beg to advise you that we have opened our Poultry Plant and are now prepared to receive your poultry at highest cash prices.

'Phone 264

W. SCOTT CO., LTD.

D. D. D. Opens New Era In Cure of Skin Diseases

Mr. Corns' case of eczema was known to almost every hospital and physician of reputation throughout the city of Toronto. His letter is another interesting demonstration of what is being accomplished by the famous specific D.D.D. Prescription.

"I will consider it a favor if you will allow me to add my testimonials to the many hundreds you no doubt have in praise of the great cures effected by the D.D.D. Prescription. I was a sufferer for two years with eczema on the legs and ankles. I tried three or four different doctors and none of them did me any good. I got tired of trying their remedies, I then went to a skin specialist, but he was no better than they.

"I secured a trial bottle of D.D.D. and it did me so much good that I sent for a dollar bottle, also a cake of soap. That is all I used, and I am perfectly well. You are at liberty to use my name, for I consider D.D.D. the best remedy in use.—I. W. CORNS, 21 Givens St., Toronto, Canada."

Ask any druggist to-day for D.D.D. Prescription. He'll tell you it allays the itch instantly—and soon there are signs of cure.

We have handled the remedy for years and regard it as the specific for skin troubles of all kinds. Come in or ask us about D.D.D. soap especially for tender skins.

We offer the first full size bottle on the guarantee that unless it stops the itch at once, it costs you not a cent.

McDermid & Jury and E. L. Payne, Peterborough.

D. D. D. Keeps Your Skin Healthy

No increase in price. Notwithstanding heavy increase in cost of important ingredients, price remains the same.

Puddingham's Auto & Taxi Livery, 109 Hunter
Taxi must rate as a Home Rule Dyspeptic Evening Cure. Questions Cheerfully Answered.
Office 'Phone 97a. Residence 107

The Evening Examiner.

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PETERBOROUGH SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1914.

ALLIES REPULSE GERMAN NIGHT ATTACK

German Defeat at Cracow Will Be a Crushing Blow

BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE

King of the Belgians Calms Citizens of Antwerp When Bombardment Was Feared

FOE CANNOT CRUSH THEM

ANTWERP, Oct. 2. — When the great German siege guns, "Beautiful Berthas," the Kaiser's artillerists call them, began the bombardment of Antwerp on Monday and the shells began to burst over the city there was a panic among th women, children and other non-combatants, which was speedily dissipated when Albert, Belgium's soldier King, appeared on the balcony of his palace and appealed to Belgians to be worthy of the traditions of their glorious little army.

"Be calm, said the King. "I hope to set an example to my wonderful people. The foe may ruin our land, but his greatest guns will never destroy the Belgian spirit or nationality. Our cause is just. We suffer for the right, but our grief will be assuaged, our wounds, healed, our outrages redressed, when in the hour of triumph justice comes to us, as it will come when the invincible armies of rance, England and Russia, supplemented by the support of our own brave soldiers, conquer.

"Thousands of Belgium's brave sons have died that freedom may live, and it will live. Long live Belgium! Long live our glorious Allies."

A great crowd wildly cheered the inspiring words of the heroic young King, and as his subjects sang the national anthem he left for the battle front along the first line of defences. He is in the trenches night and day.

VEGETABLES WERE CHEAP

Tomatoes and Cauliflower Are Now at Zero Prices—To-day's Markets

The benefit of the recent favourable weather is still being felt among marketers. Tomatoes are ripening with such rapidity that the market is glutted and in consequence large baskets may be obtained for 15c. each. It is expected, however, that the price will soon ascend. Cauliflowers, too, for the same reason, are selling at 5c. each, while only three weeks ago such a vegetable could not be purchased under 30c. Corn is cheap but small, selling at 5c. a dozen. Potatoes are 20c. a peck or $1 a bag, while apples may also be obtained for 20c. a peck. Pears are very scarce this year and those who are fortunate enough to get a supply have to pay 35c. and 40c. a peck for them. The same may be said of peaches, which have risen a further 5c this morning, selling now at 30c. a basket. Grapes are still 20c. and 25c. a basket.

In the inside market prices kept fairly firm. Eggs were 30c., butter 30c., chickens $1 and $1.10 per pair, and ducks 75c. each.

Purpose of The Patriotic Fund

Enquiries have frequently been made as to the Canada Patriotic Fund, and who will be benefitted thereby. Paragraph 7 of the Act Incorporating that Fund for the wives, children and dependents of the officers and men, residents of Canada who are rendering their services during the war reads thus:

The Corporation shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, apply or distribute to the best of its judgment, in such manner, among the persons entitled to share therein, and in such amounts, as in the absolute and uncontrolled discretion of the Corporation seems proper or advisable, and the Corporation shall take such means as it thinks necessary or advisable to ascertain who are entitled to share in the said fund, and to what extent and in what manner the persons entitled will be relieved by the Corporation.

Battle of Cracow May Decide The Duration of War

Russia's Army Will Be Put Through Real Acid Test--Germans Are Concentrating Their Strength in the Path of the Tzar's Thousands, Realizing That They Must Win to Save Morale of Nation.

RUSSIANS HAVE NOT YET BEEN STOPPED

Special to The Examiner:

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.—The battle of Cracow as it will probably be called, is still in the initial stages. Russian outposts have engaged the Austro-German line along the Donajec River, just west of Tarnow which forms a natural barrier flowing almost directly north and south 34 miles east of Cracow. The battle line extends to the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains and flows over into Russian Poland north of the Vistula River where the Austrian and German lines are in contact.

The entire line is strongly held, it being estimated that the German forces alone number at least 750,000, while additional troops are constantly arriving. Precautions are being taken to prevent a flanking movement by the Germans against the Russians now in Galicia. The chief difficulty so far as the Russians are concerned has been the heavy rains. In this respect, however, the Russian equipment is far superior to the German. The enormously broad tires on all field equipment has made it possible to move the Russian transports, although slowly. The air scouts report, however, that wherever the Germans got off the main roads their auto transports have immediately been mired and in the fighting of last week they lost a great many guns.

Outcome Will Be Momentous

LONDON, October 3.—Special Cable.—The outcome of the European war will depend, to a great extent, on the battle now beginning in the near east. This battle, already referred to as the Battle of Cracow, will find the acid test applied to the Russian army. It will be demonstrated whether Russia is the active, potent, fighting force that her admirers claim that she is, or whether she is to be more hindrance than help in the attempt to crush Germany.

It is a new and untried Russian army that is in the field. The forces far outnumber all others, but whether the troops are to have the energetic direction of competent officers or are to be handled by blunderers, as was the case in the Russo-Japanese war, this battle, now commencing, must decide.

To Britain, therefore, the battle of Cracow will be considered of far greater importance than the long-drawn-out conflict now in progress in France. If the Russians can overwhelm the combined Austro-German army, the way will be open for an overwhelming advance on Berlin.

Germany is making a final desperate stand. She has massed the flower of her southern armies here. Everyone from the active line in France that could be spared has been sent to the east. The Kaiser himself is in full command of the movements, aided by the Chief of Staff, Von Moltke, and the council of Field Marshal Von der Goltz, who originated the secret defences along the Russian frontier, has been sought.

Every bit of information received here shows that Germany has staked everything on this battle. She hopes to decisively defat Russia, and to show that Russia is no more a factor in this war than she was in Manchuria. A decisive defeat of the Czar's forces, it is believed in Berlin, might result in at least a partial patching up of the differences between Russia and Germany, as the Czar would certainly face a revolution at home if his army were to be overwhelmingly defeated at this stage of the present war.

GERMAN LOSSSES ARE VERY HEAVY

LONDON, Oct. 3., 3 p.m.—The London official bureau says the German losses are so great that whole units are without officers.

SOME OF THE CANADIANS DISEMBARK

TORONTO, October 3. — Although there has been no official announcement of the landing of any Canadian troops in the Old Country, cables to-day contain references to greetings made by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Osler, Lord Rosebery and others, to Canadian troops, and it is thought that some of the contingent have already appeared in the Old Country.

(Continued on Page 14.)

General Von Auffenburg—Commander of the Austrian Army in Galicia, which has been badly beaten by the Russians. This General is now reported ill with cholera.

HOME FROM GERMANY

Miss Killmaster, of Conservatory of Music Was in Dresden When European War Broke Out

HAD LITTLE TROUBLE

Miss Killmaster of the Conservatory of Music staff, returned to the city yesterday from Dresden, Berlin, where for several weeks previous to the outbreak of war, she was engaged in studying vocal and instrumental music with her former teacher, Mr. Field.

To the Examiner this afternoon, when interviewed, Miss Killmaster said that in spite of being a British subject she had little difficulty in leaving the Kaiser's dominion and getting passage to Canada.

Of course the whole of Germany, including Dresden, was in a turmoil and when hostilities first broke out foreigners were very closely watched. Miss Killmaster told of one young Englishman who near the residence of the King of Saxony in Dresden, was teaching his companion to whistle by means of his fingers when he was spied by some German officials. Suspected of being a spy and of attempting to signal, the young man spent the following week in jail. He was finally able to satisfy the authorities that he was not a spy or foreign agent and was released.

Three weeks ago the day before yesterday, Miss Killmaster attempted to leave Dresden with a young lady friend. They were not allowed to leave, however, as they had not reported to the police. They were detained for a day, and during that time attempted to secure passports, but failed, as no one in the city would take the responsibility of giving them. But finally Miss Killmaster, on the advice of some friends, telegraphed the German authorities at the Dutch border and received permission to leave the country. In doing so both she and her companion took their lives in their hands, but very fortunately no one interfered with them.

The chief difficulty in leaving Dresden was on account of nearly all the trains carrying troops. Miss Killmaster and her friend made their way to Holland on locals which travelled very slowly, the result being that the journey took more than twice the time it would ordinarily have occupied.

After they reached Queen Wilhelmina's territory, however, they had no difficulty whatever in getting passage in either trains or boats, and soon after their arrival in Holland sailed for England.

Spending four days in England, Miss Killmaster sailed from Glasgow, arriving safely in Canada without mishap. Very few British subjects have had the privilege of seeing Germany in a state of war, and in enjoying the privilege they at the same time take the risk of serious trouble to themselves. But such was the opportunity of Miss Killmaster, and while her statement to the Examiner to-day that she had very little trouble in leaving Germany is somewhat of a surprise after stories that others have circulated regarding conditions there, she has no doubt had an experience that will be a life-long memory. After the outbreak of hostilities she spoke only German in public so that she did not suffer the danger of being treated as a British subject by the mob.

Official Summary Of War Situation From Paris Office

German Night Attack Repulsed Near Roye---Crown Prince's Troops Foiled in Effort to Break Through--Bombardment of Antwerp Continues Heavy But No Serious Damage Done Yet.

RUSSIANS FORCE GERMAN ARMY BACK

Examiner Special:

PARIS, October 3.—The official review of the battle of the Aisne, which was issued at 3.05 this afternoon, confirms the report that the Germans failed in their night attacks last night when they tried to break through the French left in the vicinity of Roye, and between there and Lasigny.

It is stated that the Germans were heavily reinforced but that they have been unable to penetrate the French lines, and that they have again been repulsed with loss. The official communique also declares that an attempt on the part of the army of the Crown Prince to slip through the French line in the vicinity of the forest of Grurie, failed. The French attacked and drove the enemy back at this point. Generally speaking the situation in the centre is described as unchanged while constant progress is being made by the French in the Woevre district.

The Complete Official Statement

PARIS, October 3.—The complete text of the communique is as follows,—

"On our left wing a violent engagement, raging since yesterday, continues, particularly near Roye, where we have repulsed all attacks, although on part of the front the enemy has been reinforced by new troops, on the centre of the line.

"At the centre of the line there is nothing to report from Rheims to Argonne. In Argonne the 10th army corps of the Crown Prince's army tried to slip by the forest of Grurie but was repulsed at the north of the road of Varennes-La-Harazace-Vienne-La-Ville. The corps lost heavily.

"In the Woevre region and on the heighths of the Meuse our advance is slight but it has been steady.

"In Belgium the Germans are bombarding the south east front of the fortress of Antwerp without having suceeded in making any considerable effect on the works. Several infantry attacks made by them have been repulsed.

"In Russia one German army, having the strength of four corps, established between the Niemen River and the Prussian frontier, has been thrown back on its left wing upon Suwalki. At its centre the city of Augustowo has been reoccupied by the Russians and on the right wing the battle continues between Lyck and Blaystock.

"In Galicia the rear guards of Austrians are falling back in disorder beyond the Vistula. In Bosnia, the Montenegrin-Servian column continues its advance."

ANOTHER ITALIAN WARSHIP DOWN

ROME, Italy, Oct. 3.—Another Italian warship has been blown up by the Austrian mines, with a loss of 80 men.

FOUR MARSHALS OF FRANCE

LONDON, October 3.—The French Government will create four marshals of France. The men selected are Generals Joseph Joffre, the Commander-in-Chief of the French army, J. S. Gallieni, the military governor of Paris, Gerald Pau, and C. Decastelnau, who are now fighting on the line.

PRUSSIANS SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES

LONDON, October 3.—A despatch from Copenhagen states that the first thirty-five Prussian casualty lists showed a total of 90,000 men killed, wounded and missing. This list includes about 1,000 officers who have been killed and 2,000 who have been wounded.

(Continued on Page 14.)

BRITISH M.P. WAS KILLED

Lieut. Harold Pearson Tried to Escape From Prison Enclosure After Capture by Germans

HIS ORDERLY ESCAPED

Special to The Examiner:

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Lieut. Harold Pearson, M.P., in the British Commons, son of Lord Cowdray, the noted oil financier, and head of S. Pearson and Son, Ltd., who was taken prisoner at the battle of the Marne, was later shot and killed by a German sentry while trying to escape. He and his orderly, a private named MacKay bolted from the prison enclosure; the sentry fired killing Pearson instantly. MacKay escaped and securing peasant's clothing, drove a calf through the German lines and reached the British forces.

Next Saturday Is Tag Day

Annual Appeal of Children's Aid Society Next Week

Next Saturday is Tag Day. While there are many appealing needs at the present time, the request of the Children's Aid Society is a very pressing one, and should call forth the hearty response of all citizens. Eighteen children are now being cared for at the Shelter, some of them belonging to soldiers gone to the front and whose mothers are lying ill in the hospital. It takes money to look after so many, and it is hoped that the "taggers" who will be on duty next Saturday, will be generously rewarded.

City To Have A Monopoly

On Sale of Electricity in Peterborough—Otonabee Co. Must Remove Distribution System

No power company has any legal right to distribute electricity for light or power in the City of Peterborough. The City is not only in the business, but it is in the business without opposition.

The Otonabee Light and Power Company are little less than trespassers on the City streets. Their ten-year franchise allowing them the use of the City's streets for their poles and wires expired last January and at the time the City Council not only refused to renew the franchise but ordered the Company to remove their poles from the streets. This has not yet been done, but undoubtedly some action will be taken in the near future to force the Company to remove their distribution system. This means that they cannot sell electricity in the City and as they are the only company at present doing so, it will be an easy matter for the City to establish its monopoly in the interest of the people.

Charlotte Street Not To Be Paved This Season

Charlotte Street will not be paved this year owing to the inability of the contractors to get vitrified brick. Meantime the other paving will be proceeded with. The cement has already been laid on Charlotte Street to Water, up Water to Hunter, and on Brock Street to Water Street, and on Water to Blewitt and Middleton's livery stable. This leaves only the short distance from the livery to Hunter Street to be completed. Aylmer Street is being got ready for the laying of the concrete base and it is expected that Simcoe Street, from George to Aylmer Street, will also be done this fall. That means that this year Charlotte Street, from George to Water, Water Street from Charlotte to Brock, Brock Street, from George to Water, Aylmer Street, from Charlotte to Brock, and Simcoe street from Water to Aylmer, will be paved this fall.

Evening Examiner

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SATURDAY OCT. 3, 1914

A RESEMBLANCE.

History has a way of repeating itself. Will it do so in the case of the present Ontario government? It has had a shaking up; will it have a shaking down as happened to the Conservative governments that followed the death of Sir John Macdonald? There was almost continuous deterioration till the grand debacle in 1896. Sir John Thompson might have held things together and creditably succeeded in succession even to as strong a leader as Sir John. But death intervened and from that time it was facilis decensus. It would perhaps be more polite than sincere to regard Mr. Hearst as being in the class of Sir John Thompson; and it may be more sincere than polite to suggest that the materials of a certain "nest of traitors"—the beginning of the end—may exist in the vicinity of Queen's Park. The opportunity given, history may repeat itself. There seems to be a suggestive resemblance between the conditions succeeding Sir John Macdonald's death and those following the death of Sir James Whitney.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH HANNA?"

This bit of interrogatory slang seems to fit the situation. Why was not the "strong man" of the cabinet made premier and leader? As far as preferment goes, Hanna's head goes into the guillotine basket with Beck. Not long ago Hon. W. J. Hanna was offered the chairmanship of the Railway Commission. Though the position yielded a much larger salary than that of a cabinet minister, the offer was refused. It was well understood that he was to be the successor of Sir James Whitney, then well stricken in years and liable to retire. The question of Sir James' successor was not discussed two years ago, so general was the feeling that Hanna would be the man. Things have happened since then that dimmed the lustre of Mr. Hanna's administration. But that should not have been a bar. The standard of official virtue is not higher for a prime minister than a minister. If he is good enough for a minister he is good enough for a head. There must have been some friction in the domestic machine when the Ottawa machine was substituted. When the best brains of the cabinet are either cuckooed out of it or forced to subordinate rank, things are not as good as they should be. Both Mr. Hanna and Sir Adam Beck have been publicly humiliated, made puppets by the man who introduced Mr. Bourassa into Ontario in 1911, an action indicating how far Hon. Frank Cochrane is prepared to sacrifice decency and public considerations to the success of the party game.

NO DANGER AND DANGER.

If tight boots cause corns there seems to be little danger of the new Premier of Ontario suffering from such cuticular induration from wearing Premier Whitney's shoes. Hon. Mr. Hearst is a product of modern methods — machine made. If he makes a success of his office, if he should come to consider himself the trustee of the people, to consult their interests, he will have to break pretty sharply away from the influences that have been responsible for his appointment. To say that he is the product of a clique, even though that clique is the members of the Cabinet, is to simply state an acknowledged fact. He is not the choice of the people, even the large section of the people composed of the Conservative party, and while he inherits the "Whitney traditions," whatever they are, his occupancy of the position and the way he gained it, do not involve the traditions of the principles of popular government. It is said that Mr. Hearst is personally favourable to concentrated power as represented by corporations, and it would be natural if he would continue in this mind from the concentrated power to which he owes the responsibility he bears. Technically, he will meet this responsibility by being amenable to the wishes of the power that created him, which is not the people in any sense. He will have to do a good deal of breaking away if he means to meet the demands of the democratic institutions upon which our Government is supposed to be based.

MONEY AND TIME WASTED.

The city is to be credited with providing a good deal of useful employment, but the School Board is doing more. It is, or has been providing a good deal of employment that lacks the useful character of that now being given by the city corporation.

Reference is made to the arboreal abortion represented by the tree-planting enterprise of the School Board around the grounds of St. Mary's School, Monaghan Road. Last season—in 1913—the School Board had a considerable number of trees planted on the boundary of the grounds. Of course they didn't grow for several reasons. The trees, taken evidently from among other growth in the woods, were not suitable for transplanting in the open. They were badly planted and not properly pruned. With perhaps more than half the root system destroyed by violent uprooting, too much top growth was left—far more than the diminished roots could sustain, and the consequence was that when the season ended there was not one healthy living tree out of a twenty-five or thirty planted. The season was exceedingly dry, but the trees were not artificially watered. Trees carelessly uprooted, badly pruned and doubtless, perfunctorily planted, were left unwatered and, of course, died. A row of trees that with proper selection, pruning, planting and treatment, would have resulted in a line of beauty became about as ornamental as a range of hop poles in winter.

Thus were both time and money wasted—a year's growth was lost. This experience, however, taught no lesson. This year the bungle was repeated on a somewhat larger scale. The money expended on what was called tree planting, is to-day represented by thirty or forty leafless poles. A very few trees have survived—with a sickly existence which will probably cease next summer.

Why does the Board do these things? The grounds of St. Mary's School have been graded and a beautiful "catch" of grass secured; but the grounds apart from this are no more ornamental than a cow pasture. Not a shrub has been planted to relieve the monotony.

One is forced to ask who looks after these things? The answer comes without waiting—judged by results nobody with any interest, taste, or even surface solicitude, looks after these things. Beauty has been destroyed instead of being created. In clearing the grounds a little act of vandalism was committed by cutting down a thorn tree (Crataegus Canadensis) of long growth—a tree with an uniquely beautiful stratified habit of growth, a long-lived tree. The tree mentioned was of great age, and being hardy would have been a thing of beauty for generations. This is mentioned to show that nobody that cares, nobody that knows, is in charge of things that mean so much in the matter of city beautification.

Because we are under the war cloud, we must not forget that the cloud will roll by and we have to maintain our interest in things. There seems to be no good effected by calling attention to the blunders—the overt blunders referred to. The only remedy seems to be the creation of a Park Commission composed of men who know and care about creating civic beauty. We should expect the School Board to set an example, in demonstration of culture. It is or should be taught in our schools, and the lesson made practical by attention to school surroundings.

We learn from pupils that are attending the St. Mary's School that the principal is insistent in urging upon pupils respect for created beauty of public places, and abstention from trespassing upon boulevards and open lawns in way to destroy them. But such injunctions lose force when pupils see that the members of the School Board are indifferent to the principle and practice of the cult of the beautiful. This indifference is exemplified in the waste of money in planting trees that won't grow; while time is wasted by abortive and ineffectual and unskilful attempts to grow trees. Every year lost is a year wasted in securing a stand of trees.

PIANO, ORGAN, AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, 'phone, or write. Studio, 567 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1093. 1m-t.t.s.

PRUSSIANS AND BRITISHERS NOT OF THE SAME SAXON FAMILY

A Comforting Philological Explanation—British Not Ethnically Related to the Huns and Tartars

The statement is frequently heard that "the Germans will fight to the last ditch, that they are of the same race as we are, and consequently do not quit under fire." That is not true, the Germans west of the Elbe, or the Low-German people, are related to us, but the Prussians who constitute the largest proportion of the German Empire, are not related to us. As a matter of fact, they are no nearer related to us than are the Turks with whom, according to some late ethnologists, the Prussians have blood connections.

The British people are a blending of Teuton and Celt, with the Celtic strain predominating. The Prussians, on the other hand, are neither Teutons nor Celts, but are the offspring of the Slavs, an expatriated gang driven out because of their violence and stupidity. There, on the shores of the Baltic they settled, mingling with a remnant of Huns who had been driven from Central Europe by the Romans and Goths. As a result the Prussians are half Slav and half Mongol. The authority for these statements is Professor Schwill, a German, who writes as follows:

"In the ninth century another branch of the Slavs, called the Letts, came into history. We first meet them on the shores of the Baltic, from the Vistula to some distance beyond the Nieman. They were divided into Lithuanians and Prussians. It is curious to note that the name of this non-German people (the Prussians), has in the process of time come to be applied to the German leading States."

Canon Taylor tells us that the Prussians are the Po-Rusi, the men near the Russians. In the names of Pomerania and Prussia we have the Sclavonic preposition "po" (by).

It is a notable fact that the Prussians, apart from having given the world Emmanuel Kent, have never produced a really great man. The great musicians, scientists, authors, and inventors of Germany did not come from Prussian, but from the Low-German stock. The only mark the Prussians left upon the world is that of blood. During one half of their history, they were savages, and for the other half slaves, and from all accounts are carrying out their innate tendencies at the present time. History shows that one of the earliest achievements of the Prussians was the martyrdom in 997 A.D., of Bishop Adalbert, of Prague, who tried to convert them. A quarter of a century later, Boleaus, Duke of Poland, forced Christianity upon them at the point of the sword, but for the next three hundred years the Prussians did nothing but engage in Pagan raids against their Christian neighbours. They remained pagan savages until the middle of the 13th century, when the order of Teutonic Knights subdued them on condition that they be allowed to retain possession of whatever lands they conquered. The war lasted until 1283, when the Knights finally subdued and Christianized Pagan Prussia, founding, among other cities, the present strongholds, Konigsberg and Thorn. In 1454, Prussia aided by Poland, overthrew the power of the Knights, and twelve years later Prussia became a dependency of Poland, and remained so until 1701, when the father of Frederick the Great converted the Duchy into a Kingdom.

The treacherous nature of her rulers, and the brutality of her people has left Prussia minus friends among the powers of Europe. Her whole history down to the present time is a disreputable one. Her mean war with Denmark, followed by that with Austria in 1866, and then her action in provoking war with France in 1870, are but on a par with the early history of this barbaric race. The present German Emperor is King of Prussia, and his injunction to his soldiers to emulate Atilla and the Huns is what might be expected from a people with a history such as that possessed by Prussia. It is a base slander to say that the Prussians are kinmen of the British. They are not in any way related to us, and do not have even the excellent fighting qualities possessed by the British. Prussians are the result of a union of the off-scouring of the Slavic races and of the Huns who originally were Mongols. — Montreal Herald-Telegraph.

THE WONDER OF THE SOLIDARITY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Indissolubly Knit Together in Sentiment and Action Without Any Tangible Bond

We take the British Empire as a matter of course, and while we are proud of it we have not often taken the time or thought to analyize the marvel of it. As onlookers often see most of the game, so sympathetic outsiders sometimes see more marvel in the British Empire than we to the manner born. The St. Louis Republican, a type journal of our "Yankee" cousins, who know a good thing when they see it, pays a tribute to the undefinable spirit of the empire and the greatness of its soul, in these words:

This fearful and wonderful fabric has no central body. There is no "Bundesrath" or Imperial Council. No collective action of its units is possible. The relation to them of the mother country is illogical, ill-defined. To the foreigner accustomed to the federation of the American States or of the units of the German Empire the Government looks planless and ineffective.

All of which is preliminary to the observation that there is not at the present moment any more effective institution in the whole world of political fabrics than the British Empire. Whatever its machinery lacks appears to be supplied by its spirit. The defects of its body are made up for by the unity of its soul.

The fact cannot be gainsaid that England, who does not begin to be as logical as Germany or as systematic as France in matters of government, has nevertheless the knack of making men step out of their own free will to die in her defence. She has the gift of keeping alive, across tumbling seas, round half a world, the undying bond that unites the heart to home. She has shown herself indifferent to the possession of the taxing power over her colonies—but what matter it? Those colonies willingly tax themselves to send her warships and their sons seize their rifles in time of strife to go to her aid. She has the wisdom so to train and guide the swarthy children of alien races, and even the foes of yesteryear, that they put their living bodies between England and England's enemies. She has a fearfully muddled theory of government, but her practice of government lays hold on the deepest things in the soul of man.

As we contemplate this wonder of an empire which is an empire of the spirit, an empire whose philosophy of politics is all wrong, but for which the colstliest things within the gift of man are poured out without stint, we are moved to wonder whether this is a prophesy of the future. Will the States of the coming days make more of the spirit and less of the machine? Will they reckless of constitutions and bills of rights and fabrics or government and more of the invisible things which touch the soul?

We do not want to seem to degrade a high theme, but English plum pudding holds the key to the mystery.

English plum pudding never saw the day when it was worth the eating. It is soggy; it is greasy; it is flavourless; it tastes like the roller composition, compact of glue and molasses, which every country printer knows. It is unworthy of the good fruit spoiled in its making and the good spirit burned beneath it when it is brought to the Christmas board. It will not compare with the dark suet pudding of Missouri. Yet English plum pudding is eaten on Christmas not only from Land's End to John o' Groat's House but in Manitoba, in Khartum in the sides of the Himalayas, under the orange groves of New Zealand, where December is June, and in the blistering humidity of the Straits Settlements. Why? We cannot tell. But eaten it is. And English hearts, from London to Melbourne and back again, answer to the strains of "God rest you, merry gentlemen," and English eyes grow dim with happy tears.

The British Empire is unscientific. It is unreasonable. But it is mighty with the greatness of the soul.

AUSTRALIA'S FLEET

Australians will be more proud than ever of their practical patriotism, in view of the praise they have received for the activities of their fleet in the present crisis. The home fleet which the land of the kangaroo maintains has been in the thick of active service almost since the commencement of hostilities. Its cruisers have been protecting the shores and shipping of Australia and searching for prowling German men-o'-war. It has put a number of the enemy's wireless stations out of action, and has convoyed the New Zealand expeditionary force to Samoa and the Australian expedition to the Bismarck Archipelago, which has changed colours since the war began.

The fleet of cruisers has proved so useful that a distinct patrol has been assigned to it by the admiralty. Australia has been so confident of its cruisers' ability that it has loaned its Dreadnought to the admiralty. One of its cruisers, the Melbourne, has patrolled over 18,000 miles since the war began.

There are those in Australia who did not believe in an Australian navy. They will be glad to hear it designated, as it has been, an effective branch of the navy in the present circumstances. Australia has proved the case for a colonial fleet.—London Advertiser.

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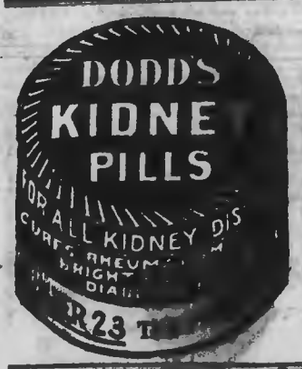

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Germany's Plan To Contest For Sea Mastery

Monster Siege Guns That Battered Liege Were, in Fact, Designed, It Is Said, for the Kaiser's Navy

FEARSOME ADOPTION OF THE MORTAR PRINCIPLE

A 1,700 Pound Projectile, Fired at an Angle of 45 Degrees, to Fall on Enemy's Ship

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — About the middle of October Germany will put forth a supreme effort to become as near mistress of the waves as Great Britain.

Navy ordnance officers for weeks have been hearing rumours that fourteen vessels of the Kaiser's navy were being fitted with 42-centimeter guns and that the work would be completed early in October. There are fourteen ships of the Dreadnought and super-Dreadnought type on which the new gun is being fitted. These officers are almost ready to believe the reports that were published in the newspapers at the time the Germans began reducing the forts at Liege with heavy siege guns, namely, that the German land forces were really using an arm intended for the fleet.

The first reports as to the character of the gun being used on the forts at Liege came from Austrian sources. In a newspaper despatch it was asserted that "the Germans sent their 42-centimeter naval gun" to be used on the forts "on a platform built on a railway carriage."

At that time the report was discredited because no navy so far had ever thought of using siege guns fired at a high angle. But since that time corroborative reports have been coming from many sources.

An Uncanny Weapon.

Circumstantial gossip is now coming from Germany that for two years the Krupps have been making a gun which, when ready to fire looks like a bunch of tubes fastened together, smaller ones surrounding a large one in the centre. There have been pictures in the newspapers, none, however, distinct enough to make a definite study of the weapon possible, which have indicated that the Germans have produced a new type.

The big tube in the centre of the bunch is the barrel of the gun that is to do the trick. The smaller tubes surrounding it are recoil tubes, filled with compressed air, to absorb the shock of the firing of the centre tube.

This gossip, coming from letters written by workmen in the Krupp works and in the German shipyards, is to the effect that the new gun can be fitted to the carriages that have been discarded. The inference is that the check the Belgians gave the German army at Liege was so unexpected that the work of fitting the German battleships had to be suspended to provide guns for the work of the army.

The difference between the naval gun now in use and the 42-centimeter weapon (16.39 inches bore) is that the new gun fires its projectile upward at an angle of 45 degrees, while the degree of elevation of the ordinary naval gun is seldom more than 5 or 6 degrees. The ordinary gun is designed to send the projectile on as near a straight line as possible; the new gun is aimed so that the bullet will go five miles into the air and then fall on the target.

Would Cut Hull in Two.

It is an adaptation of the mortar. The hitting power of the projectile is increased many fold by being thrown up into the air to fall on a target five miles away with a velocity much greater than is possible to a projectile fired horizontally.

Reports from Germany indicate that the 42-centimeter gun sends up a shell weighing probably 1,700 pounds. One such shell falling on a ship, no matter how large, would cut her hull in two, even if the high explosive failed to work.

But firing a mortar from a rigid base is one thing; firing it from a platform on the deck of a rolling battleship is entirely different. And no ordnance officer who has given a thought to the matter would be willing to undertake to plot an enemy's position, preparing the fuse, and then firing it from the deck of a ship, and guarantee to hit the target once in one hundred trials.

The One Problem.

Mortar fire from land fortifications is the most deadly known to ordnance officers. The hits average nearly 98 per cent. If a hostile ship were to endeavour to force its way into a harbour guarded by such ordnance, the only questions to be determined in advance would be her location and the rate at which she is steaming. If they are accurately ascertained, the ship has less than three chances in one hundred of escaping unhit.

There are no instruments in the American army or navy delicate enough to get the range and the rate of steaming so as to enable a gunner to fire a mortar from the deck of a battleship with any hope of landing other than by chance. But Germans have the finest instrument makers in the world. They kept the fact that they were making a 42-centimeter mortar for use on battleships under cover, and the gossip did not begin to attract attention until the forts at Liege were blown up.

The Germans are said also to have been making a special preparation to neutralise the submarine also. Their latest ships are said to have triple well-braced bottoms, so that unless a torpedo is right up against the outer skin when it explodes, the ship has a chance of escaping.

31 Transports And 11 Warships Were Required

To Carry and Convey the Canadian Contingent From Quebec—No Display at Departure

MONTREAL, Oct 3.—A writer in the Daily Mail has sent from Rimouski the following description of the departure of the Canadian troops from Quebec:

"Thirty-one ships were required to carry the men, the guns, the horses and the supplies of the overseas expeditionary force. To convoy that number of ships a fleet of eleven war vessels was requistioned, the whole movement being the largest and most important ever effected on the Atlantic. It was carried out in a splendid manner. The movement from Valcartier was effected in fine style, and the embarkation and sailing followed as part of a well ordered plan. The movement of 31,200 troops and 8,000 horses was the biggest war action that Canada has ever undertaken, and it was performed almost faultlessly.

Took Eight Days.

"The movement from Valcartier started with the mustering of the left half of the 12th Battalion, which was sent to Quebec to perform guard duty, and ended with the departure from camp, eight days later of the right half of the same battalion. The troops that moved in took possession of the wharves and the breakwater, and when they disappeared one saw the red coats of the 87th Regiment replaced the khaki serges of the men of the 12th Battalion. In those eight days the division had moved out of Valcartier, Horses, artillery and transport wagons came over the eighteen miles of road, while the troops were sent by train.

From Train to Ship.

"It had been intended to march all the men to Quebec, but the weather was vile, and plans were hastily made for the movements by train. It required five days to transfer the various units, an average of ten troops moving away from the camp each day. The trains ran directly to the breakwater, and the transfer to the ships was promptly made. As the ships were filled they moved off and steamed down the river to anchorage previously agreed on, and there met the naval convoy and afterwards the great fleet set out to sea.

"There was little of the picturesque in all this business. There were no cheering crowds; in fact comparatively few people knew anything of what was going on."

NEW LAKEFIELD POST-OFFICE NEARING COMPLETION

LAKEFIELD, Oct. 1.— Mr. W. J. Stuart of Peterborough, spent Thursday in the village on business.

Mr. and Miss Rose of Toronto were the guests of friends here on Thursday.

Mr. J. Smith returned home Thursday after a short visit with friends in Peterborough.

The brick work on the new post office building has been completed. The steps are now being placed in position, and the roof put on.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church will hold their annual Thanksgiving supper on Thanksgiving evening, Oct. 12th.

Mr. F. H. Amys of the local Bell Telephone staff spent Thursday in Bowmanville, Ont.

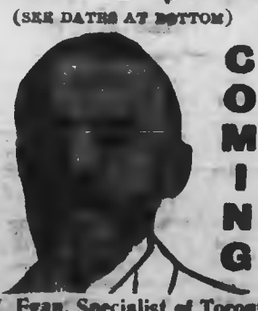
Mr. Wm. Batten ran an excursion to Bobcaygeon on Thursday, Oct 3rd, leaving the wharf at 7 o'clock a.m.

Mrs. Warren Nichols returned to her home in Smith on Wednesday after spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. T. Simpson.

A new galvanized iron roof is being put on the Presbyterian church by Mr. J. W. Botterill.

Mr. C. Fee of Peterborough was a visitor to the village on Wednesday.

RUPTURE
(SEE DATES AT BOTTOM)



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Multitudes of cured men, women and children testify. Greatest success where others fail.

Nothing complicated, no pain—just a natural retaining method at small cost.

Immediate relief guaranteed. No foreign mail order lies. Refer to patronize a Canadian personality. Be sure and tear off coupon now.

Free Rupture Coupon.

This coupon, upon presentation to J. V. Egan, specialist, 9 East King St., Toronto, who will visit the towns below, entitles bearer to free consultation and examination of samples. Add at hotel office. Note dates.

LINDSAY—Benson House, Oct. 16.
PETERBORO'—Oriental Hotel, Sat., Sun., (all day and night) 2 days only, Oct 17, 18.
CAMPBELLFORD—Windsor Hotel, Oct. 19

A CONSERVATIVE JOURNAL SHOWS DANGER OF MAKING A PREMIER BY MACHINERY

This is the way the Toronto World (Conservative) under the heading "A Free Choice Denied," deals with the matter of selecting a premier and a leader of the Conservative party in Ontario:

This is a great day for the Liberal party in Ontario. The Conservatives, who have the strongest representation any party could hope to get, have deliberately thrown away their advantage, disgusted their members, and flown in the face of all Conservative party principles by submitting to the dictation of outside agencies, and failing to insist upon a caucus for the choice of a new leader.

The death of Sir James Whitney left the party in an unusual position. On coming into power for the first time after an election, a political party always has a leader who is naturally recognized as the logical premier. In the present case the Conservative party has no recognized leader in Ontario, and the proper thing to have done would have been to call the members together and let them decide upon a leader. An inner circle, however, decided that they would not trust the members, that is, that they would not trust the people, and set about carrying out their own wishes independently of either members or people.

The members have not had strength enough, or perhaps a sufficient nucleus of opinion, to enable them to come out in the open and say what they wanted. If half the members had declared in public what they have been thinking in private there would have been a caucus summoned immediately after the funeral on Tuesday. No action was taken. The city members sat tight, and the country members ran around loose.

Ottawa sent down word what it wanted, and the thing was put through in approved Kaiser fashion. This overthrow of popular government methods, this infringement of the rights of the members of the Legislature, this sweeping aside of all the honourable principles of government for which Sir James Whitney established a tradition in the province, can only mean the decadence and ultimate break-up of the Conservative party.

We shall be told that it is rank treason to say such things. It is far ranker treason not to say them. To allow the Conservative party to run its train into a broken bridge and keep quiet while the smash is coming is a poor idea of loyalty to the party. Every man who has the interest of the Conservative party at heart should be out with a red flag waving off the danger.

Government by junta or by chique or by any form of Kaiserism is utterly foreign to the spirit and principle of the Conservative party and the Conservative voters of Ontario. Certain self-appointed leaders may think they know better than all the political sages of the last hundred years. But they don't, and they will learn, as others have learned, when it is too late to put the lesson into practice.

The World has taken its stand on this democratic principle, and the Whitney tradition. It has not supported nor opposed the claim of any man to office. It has declared that the choice of a weak man will be fatal to the party interests. It holds that no man should be chosen without taking the views of the party in caucus. If the holding of such opinions is treachery to the Conservative party, then there are few loyal men in it. But such views and opinion are the strength of the party, and without them the party will be weak as water, and the strongest man appointed to represent the absence of such views will have neither influence nor authority with the members nor in the country.

We are informed by The Toronto News that Hon. Mr. Hanna has refused the position of premier. The News should have supplemented the statement by telling us who offered it to him. The News also tells us that Hon. Mr. Lucas has not had sufficient experience for the office. The News should also have told us why a man with still less experience is regarded as more eligible. The Mail and Empire discourses on Von Klnk's predicament and on greenhouse vegetables in winter, but says nothing about Hon. Dr. Pyne's predicament, or how to get a premier in an open fall. Papers like The Brantford Courier say that whoever may be chosen, the choice will be that of the members and the party as a whole. But what has been done to insist upon the assembling of the members in caucus?

There is no blinking the fact that the members are being pushed to one side in the choice of a premier, and therefore the democratic status of the Conservative party is attacked. We have already pointed out where that attack has come from. We are glad to see that The Evening Telegram also recognizes the danger, and we quote from what The Telegram says elsewhere.

There is really no general disagreement about the matter at all, but those who are agreed seem afraid to express their convictions, and the choosing of a premier for Ontario is being allowed to go by default. Every minister in the future cabinet will be under the same stigma that must attach to the new premier chosen in such a way, and when the next session of the house is called the whole government will be particularly and unnecessarily susceptible to criticism.

DRAGOON SERGT. TELLS OF WILD CHARGE OF HORSE

LONDON, Oct. 2.—This is the story of a British sergeant who was wounded somewhere in that retreat toward Paris:

The sergeant was cross. He was distinctly cross. At first he seemed disinclined to take up the role of wounded hero of the Great War, which several of us had pressed upon him.

"Don't get too bally near me," the sergeant said. "First thing you know you'll be stepping on my sore foot. And then I'll jolly well bash the man as does it."

But there are ways of mollifying wounded heroes, and a British soldier could never be convinced that ale could be the slightest drag upon convalescence. He had just returned from France, where he had been wounded in a battle with the Germans. His wound was not serious. He hoped to be back on the fighting line in a month.

"Where was the battle in which you were wounded?" some one asked.

Then he revealed the fashion in which a fighting man looks at a battle—much as an ant would look at a sandbag. He could only see the little grain of sand immediately before his eyes. Of the strategy involved, of the numbers in conflict, of the general plan of the battle, he knew no more than we did who had stayed at home.

"All I know is they were fighting all over," said he. "Mornings you'd wake up to 'ear them same guns going. Everywhere they were at it—all around. Sometimes the Germans seemed in the rear of us and sometimes we were in the rear of the Germans. I don't know what happened. We were somewhere in Belgium."

The troop of cavalry to which he belonged had not been engaged during the first day of the big battle. "We never got near the Germans. Three or four times they had been ordered here or there.

"Just like we'd be going out to exercise our 'osses like," said he. Sometimes we'd see 'em, and they'd see us, but both of us went on about our business."

Idly Watching the Wounded.

He saw the wounded brought back from the front. It was pretty tough, he said, to stand in ranks and watch waggons full of groaning, cursing, screaming men file past. The worst of it, he thought was to watch the blood drip through seams of the waggon beds. The undergear of some of the waggons grew to a dark, dusty purple. When his troop was ordered on scouting duty the men took it as a relief.

"It was bad, now," said he, "to watch the water waggons that used to sprinkle London's streets come jolting up with water for us. They took your mind hoff the fellows that 'ad been 'urt. And the 'buses! When I got my 'urt, I rode to the rear in a Charing Cross 'bus, that maybe the old woman used to ride in every morning when she went down town. Rum, aren't it?"

His troop was sheltered behind a hill, he said, where the shells couldn't get at them. It was hot, and most of the men were standing by their horses. They had loosened the girths and opened their own tunics. He was concerned about his own horse.

"Old 'Vdraulic," he said, "got to lathering bad that morning. I feared the old beggar was going to be sick."

A staff officer cantered up in a perfectly matter-of-fact way, and gave an order to the commanding officer. The word to mount was passed along. It was obvious that another scouting expedition was on foot. The sergeant heard one of the men in the ranks say to a comrade that one of these days they'd get bally well caught by the sausages, going around this way, careless like. He reprimanded the speaker.

"'E was just a cornerboy in London," said the sergeant. "I could tell what sort 'e is directly I laid heyes on 'im. They always 'ave more strategy than ole K. himself."

The troop took the long hill at a walk. The warm, tired men lolled in their saddles until the sergeant made them straighten up to save the backs of their horses. They were distinctly not interested. Half a dozen of these expeditions had been unfruitful. They had seen nothing of significance in the movements of the enemy.

"H'all as once," said the sergeant, in a louder tone. "'e sounded the charge."

The men took the crest of the hill at a gallop. The first of the troop were already tearing down hill, toward a company of German lancers, who were on level ground, not a hundred yards away. The noise of battle which filled the air for 75 miles on either side had masked the approach of each from the other.

"It was a 'ell of a charge," said the sergeant, in disgust. "We didn't 'ave no chawnce to get into proper formation or nothink. We just beat it down the hill, 'ell for leather. My pore ole 'Vdraulic, 'e planted them fore feet 'ard every jump. 'E 'alle nearly shook me h'out of the saddle."

When the Clash Came.

It was just a disorderly gallop of molnted men upon an equally disorganized other group of mounted men, the sergeant said. On his way down he he remembers that his knee was bruised against the saddle of the man on the right. He wanted to button his tunic, which had been flying open, but abandoned that as impracticable. Someone behind him had lugged out a revolver and was shooting. It annoyed him excessively.

"Me beink a sergeant, like," said he, "it would look bad hif I was to be shot in the back by one of my own men. Wouldn't it, now?"

So he sat his horse in that yelling, swearing, sweating rout, and kept his sabre up in the first position—which is guard—and wondered how he would dodge the Sausage's lance when the collision came. The guards he had been taught in sabre school seemed absurdly ineffectual. Ten feet away from the other line he and a big German sergeant, profuse of whisker, seemed to get each other's eye. But some one got between them.

"I 'it 'im"—referring to this unlucky other fellow—"in the 'ead with my sword. 'E cussed like anythink in Dutch I 'eard 'im."

The two troops passed through each other in some miraculous fashion, as though they were country dancing. Halting to reform, they saw a French mounted battery bounce over a hill, swing into position, with the dust of the hillside rising in huge clouds from the scoring wheels, and the gunners leap from their seats and begin to whirl the muzzles toward the Germans.

"So we got under the 'ill again," said the sergeant. "Then Frenchies had took over our show. They was giving them Sausages what-for almost before we was under cover. So taht night I was sent to the rear and come 'on 'ome with this 'ole in my foot."

War May Solve Problem.

LONDON, Oct. 3.— Sir Edward Carson, speaking in Ulster, said though Home Rule was now on the statute book, the act was not worth the paper it was printed on. Ulstermen, having helped the Empire in the present emergency, would never be asked to go under the government they so detested. The present war might prove the solution of the Irish troubles.

Radway's Ready Relief

Mrs. J. Westervelt of Paterson, N. J., writes: "I have a large family of small children, and of late served the usual 'doctor's bill.' Your Radway's Pills in each house as well family more than twenty. For a sudden cold, take a large dose of Radway's Pills, and a hot bath full of liquid with a teaspoonful of mustard in it, a tumbler of hot water. Sitting in same in a pleasant temperature will benefit you, and in the morning the cold will be gone."

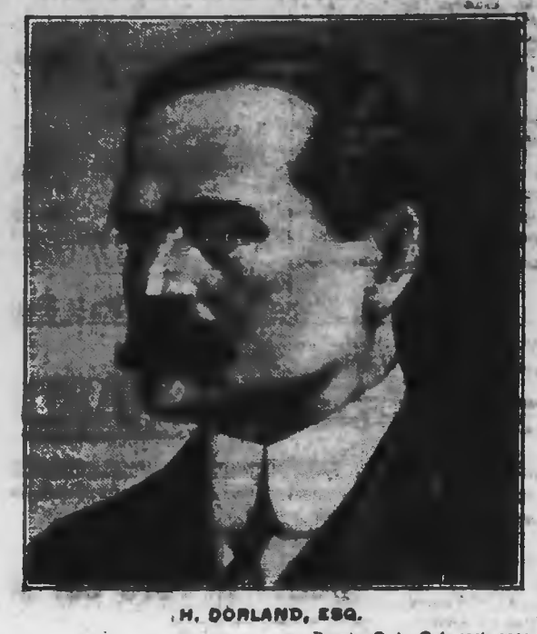
RADWAY & CO., Montreal, Can.

CURES SORE THROAT

Apply the Relief at the throat and chest and the inflamed muscles and tendons. Then Radway's Pills in each dosing as will finally move the bowels. For a sudden cold, take a large dose of Radway's Pills, and a hot bath full of liquid with a teaspoonful of mustard in it, a tumbler of hot water. Sitting in same in a pleasant temperature will benefit you, and in the morning the cold will be gone.

KIDNEY DISEASE CURED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Father And Son Both Owe Their Good Health To The Healing Qualities Of The Only Medicine In The World Made Of Fruit Juices.



H. DORLAND, ESQ.

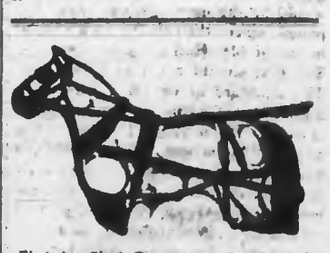
Bronte, Ont., Oct. 31st, 1913.

"For about 40 years, I was troubled with Lame Back brought on by Kidney and Bladder Trouble. I was never confined to my bed with the trouble, but it affected my spine and I had to rest for a time. I took advertised remedies that did not do me any good. I saw "Fruit-a-tives" advertised and decided to try them. They did me more good than any other remedy. I would advise anyone suffering from Kidney or Bladder Trouble, to use "Fruit-a-tives".

H. DORLAND.

"Fruit-a-tives" acts directly on the kidneys and bladder, relieving inflammation and stopping the pain. But it does more. It prevents the formation of an excess of uric acid, by restoring the Kidneys, Bowels and Skin to healthy action. When these three great eliminating organs of the body are working in harmony, there can be no uric acid to poison the blood and irritate the nerves, "Fruit-a-tives" sweetens the stomach, regulates the bowels, clears the skin and cures every trace of Backache, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia and Chronic Headache.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



First-class Single Turnouts for Pleasure Driving, Weddings and Funerals.
Commercial Driving given special attention. Careful drivers when desired. Speedy, well matched horses and comfortable rigs.

A. T. FONTAINE
193 Hunter Street (Formerly Dr. Pulkinghorn's Livery)
PHONE 762

Peterboro, Oct. 1st, 1914

Mr. W. H. Hill,
City

Dear Sir :—

I wish to thank you for the very prompt manner in which my claim was settled by the Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York.

I have carried accident insurance with this Company for a number of years and have found them and their representatives very courteous at all times.

Regarding my recent claim, the claim papers were filled out and sent in on Sept. 29, 1914, and to-day I received a cheque for the full amount of the claim.

Again thanking you for the prompt manner in which this claim has been handled, I am

Yours Truly
R. G. STURGEON

Seamless Scotch Axminster Rugs

ATTRACTIVE PATTERNS AND COLOURINGS

Suitable For Any Room in the Home
Supreme Value at $27.50

IN this splendid make of Scotch Axminster Rugs is included a series of fine reproductions of Oriental Designs, as well as Louis XVI and Conventional patterns in colourings suitable for any room in the home.

The Rugs are obtainable in two sizes

9 feet by 10 feet 6 inches | **9 feet by 12 feet**

THEY are woven without seams and are noted particular for their supreme value, unusual depth and closeness of pile, durable wearing quality and harmony of colour and pattern.

Money Cannot Buy Better Rugs Than These at $27.50

See Window Display To-night
Rug Dept., 2nd Floor

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

A Triumph For Alderman Duffus In Ford Car Sales

Makes a Record for Selling the Largest Number of Fords of Any Dealer in the Province

It is somewhat early, as yet, to determine to what extent business in Peterborough has been affected by the great struggle going on in Europe, but it is cheering news to learn that there are a number of our local industries in which, instead of depression, there is increased activity.

One striking instance of this fact comes from Alderman Jos. J. Duffus, proprietor of the Duffus Garage. In a brief interview, the other day, Mr. Duffus was asked if the sale of Fords had diminished in any way on account of the money stringency or the existing war conditions. His reply, in his own words, was: "I am glad to be able to say that the sale of Fords in my territory, this season, has gone away beyond my most sanguine expectations. One reason for this is that the Ford has become a necessity, not a luxury. My output of automobiles this season to date, makes a record, of which I may feel justly proud, because I am now able to claim the honour of having sold the largest number of Ford automobiles in the Province of Ontario."

Here in Peterborough, it was generally known that Ald. Duffus was an aggressive motor car salesman. Rain or shine, summer or winter, he was carrying the glad news to the "other man." He was going where automobiles were only infrequently mentioned and coming out with the order in his pocket. He was selling the man who "can't be sold," even if he had to sell the wife, daughter and hired man to do it. Best of all, Ald. Duffus combines these attributes with intelligent administrations of his business and a determination to excel.

Few, however, had any idea that Mr. Duffus was outselling all other motor car agencies in the province, where larger fields were open to the salesman, and where the opportunities were so much greater. This is a triumph for Peterborough to share in as well as Ald. Duffus, and he is to be congratulated on his remarkable success.

"Has the recent reduction in the price of the Ford been a factor in increasing your sales, Mr. Duffus?"

"No. I believe I could have sold all the machines at the old prices, although I know that some of my customers expected a reduction and waited for it."

"Do you mind saying what your sales amount to this season so far?"

"Well, off-hand, I hardly remember now, the exact number; but last season my sales were over sixty cars; this season I know I have more than doubled that number. Practical business men are buying Ford automobiles and practical business arguments are selling them. I am daily receiving more evidences of the practical characteristics of the wonderful Ford. With us it is—"Business as usual during alterations to the map of Europe."

The Ford year ends with the 31st of September, and it was while in Toronto this week arranging for a large shipment of new Fords that Mr. Duffus learned that he had reached the "Grand Final," and scored the highest number of cars sold by any one dealer in the province.

A new shipment of Ford cars was received at the Duffus garage this week to begin the new Ford year. Advance catalogues are being sent out, and Mr. Duffus starts off the new year with the good old proverb that "He who would reap well must sow well."

Peterborough has a right to feel proud of such successful business men as Alderman Duffus, who possess the ambition not only to be successful but to excel in whatever they undertake. And the Ford Motor Car Co., too, is to be congratulated on having secured the services of so sagacious and keen-sighted a sales agent for Peterborough, who has made good in a city where competition in motor cars is so acute.

ALDERMAN JOS. J. DUFFUS,
A Business Man With a Provincial Record.

PETERBORO' FAIR SURPLUS WILL BE CLOSE TO $1000

Highly Satisfactory Showing for Present Year—Question of Permanent Grounds Must be Taken up Soon—Grant Made to Red Cross Fund

Between $900 and $1,000 is the surplus indicated to the Peterborough Industrial Exhibition directors, as they wind up their 1914 accounts. At a meeting held last night it was reported that most of the bills had been paid and the prospects were bright for a credit balance of slightly less than $1,000.

Considering the finacial conditions previous to the fair the directors are truly grateful that their efforts were so successful. The surplus is regarded as an evidence of the popularity and the strength of the Peterborough Exhibition.

The directors passed a vote of thanks and a grant to the Salvation Army band in recognition of their services voluntarily offered on the two main days.

A contribution of $10 to the Red Cross Fund was also passed.

Question of Grounds

The question of permanent grounds still confronts the directors. They are more than ever convinced that the time is ripe for a pretentious exhibition of a week's duration in Peterborough. It is the natural selection of a half way location between Toronto and Ottawa. In addition there are indications that the smaller fairs will be gradually absorbed. Finally, Peterborough cannot afford to continue marking time—an advance is almost imperative. The directors realize this fact but they are handicapped by the lack of permanent grounds. Let that obstruction be removed and they are prepared to go ahead along lines they have been carefully planning. Hence during the coming year they will probably make a strong effort to convince the City that it should take over the grounds for park, fair and other purposes. The directors will then commence to erect the necessary sheds and buildings.

"Mystery of the Lighthouse" will be presented by the Dramatic Section of St. Peter's T.A.S. on Friday Evening, October 9th. Admission—Adults 25c, Children 15c.

PLAN TO GET RID OF CITY DEBENTURES

To Advance Sum of $20,000 to City Trust Commissioners Finance Committee Meeting

The Finance Committee of the City Council met last night and discussed several matters relative to the monetary branch the the city's affairs. There were present Aldermen Anderson (chairman), Duncan, Langford, Johnston and Greer.

City Treasurer Adams was present and suggested a unique scheme of getting rid of $20,000 worth of the city's debentures. This could be accomplished by advancing $20,000 to the City Trust Fund, and at the end of two months receive that amount for the debentures now in the bank. The plan was eagerly taken up, and the thing will be done as suggested.

A statement was to hand from the Bank of Montreal showing a debit balance to the city of $70,848.50, and a credit balance for sewers of $41,800, and for pavements $11,375. Mr. Adams reported that $10.00 had been added to the latter, raising the city's credit to $62,000.

A communication was received from the Utilities Commission asking the city to buy their interest in the adding machine, (of which both owned half), as they would need one continuously in the new offices, and proposed to get a new one. The machine when new cost $525, and the Finance Committee last night decided to offer $300 for the half interest. The adder has been in use three years.

Bills for city indigent patients at St. Joseph's Hospital were received. But, as before their entrance into the hospital the Relief Officer had had no notification, which should have been attended to by the hospital authorities, the City Clerk was instructed to return the bills with a note to that effect. A large number of reports from Mr. Miller were received, giving the names of persons who were allowed into local hospitals as "City" patients, on his order.

Indigent patients in the hospitals are costing the city quite a figure. The bill from the Nicholls Hospital for attendance on local indigents during the past month was $278.00.

Has Beautiful Persian Kittens

People passing Number 565 Weller Street often stop to admire a family of Persian kittens playing around the lawn and trees. Mrs. Callander is always pleased to show them to callers. They are mostly solid black with fine bushy tails and are splendid mousers and great house pets. The owner says she will dispose of two or three of them to good homes at $5.00 each.

Relief at Once Cure Certain

Conclusive Evidence That Dr. Chase's Ointment Cures Itching Piles.

Mr. John G. McDonald, Pictou, N.S., writes:—"I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for itching piles, and found that the first application gave relief. After using a few boxes of the ointment I was completely cured, and can recommend it highly to all sufferers from this disease. You have my permission to use this letter for the benefit of others."

Mr. James M. Douglas, Superior Junction, Ont., writes:—"For about six years I suffered from piles, and often could not work for two or three days at a time, so great was the suffering from pain and itching. Doctors treated me in vain, and I tried many treatments before I came across Dr. Chase's Ointment. Two boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured me, and for several months I have had no return of this annoying ailment."

There can be no doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most effective treatment obtainable for every form of piles. 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

THE RUSH HAS FAILED

Germans Have Done Their Worst Now Without Success

FIGHTING IS STILL SEVERE

ON THE BATTLEFRONT, Oct. 3, —(Via Paris.)—A thrill was in the air all along the extended allied lines to-day. The French and British troops, who have been over a fortnight in the closest contact with the Germans, felt that they had accomplished their hard task of preventing the Germans breaking through the human barrier erected between them and their main objective, Paris, and that this meant eventual victory for the allies.

The following communication was issued last night by the French War Office:

"First—On our left wing one of our detachments which came out of Arras to fortified town and capital of the Department of Pas-de-Calais) has fallen back a little toward the east and north of that city.

"North of the Somme we have made progress in front of Albert. Between Roye and Lassigny the enemy has directed violent attacks, which have broken against our resistance.

"Second—Quiet prevails along the rest of the front. It is reported that in the neighborhood of St. Mihiel (Department of Meuse, twenty miles southeast of Verdun) there remains no enemy on the left bank of the Meuse."

The fury of the German onslaught was unabated yesterday, especially on the western wing, but their every effort was met with vigorous resistance by the allies, who seemed to vie with each other in throwing all their strength and courage against the attackers.

The scene of the most violent attacks changes day by day. The Germans, finding it impossible to penetrate the allied lines in the vicinity of Rheims and Soissons, quickly transported many of their divisions farther northwest and yesterday hurled them against Roye. Again they failed, although last night they had not ceased their efforts to batter down the resistance.

Spies are so numerous along the front that orders have been issued stating that any German in civilian dress encountered will be considered a spy, and those furnishing him with clothes will be regarded as accomplices. Germans who do not surrender on the first summons to do so will be executed. The order says that any group of more than three armed Germans found behind the allies' lines will be considered as ghouls and shot while every person found committing robberies on the battlefields, whether civilian or soldier, will be court-martialled.

Fight Three Weeks Old.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The battle of the Aisne, as it is still called, although the armies contending in it have spread far beyond that river, has been in progress just three weeks now, and no decision has yet been reached. The reports coming from Paris earlier in the week that the results of the allies' operations were about to be attained were premature, and from all appearances there must be more hard fighting before either side gives way.

The heaviest blows are being given and taken in the western area, where, according to yesterday's French official communication, an extremely violent battle continues, especially in the Roye district, where the Germans have concentrated considerable forces. The communication added that the action was extending more and more northward, and that the fighting front now extended to the district south of Arras.

This, apparently, was a modest account of the northward advance of the French, for private telegrams received in London last night announced that the French actually had reached Arras. Stubborn resistance is being offered by the Germans in the vicinity of Roye, where earlier in the week they succeeded in occupying the heights, which, however, they later were compelled to give up.

Along the front from the Oise to the Meuse rivers, according to the French report, only partial operations have been attempted by either side. Frontal attacks by the allies have, as a matter of fact, been discontinued, while the flanks are fighting for ascendancy.

On the allies' right the Germans have made another attempt to cross the Meuse at St. Mihiel, where they got across last week. The German attempt to regain this ground, which they had abandoned when threatened on their flank by troops from Toul, was made Thursday, when they tried to throw a bridge across the river. The bridge, however, according to the French report, was destroyed during the night.

Although figures are naturally withheld, it is learned in Paris that during the last two days the army of Gen. D'Amade, which commands the extreme left of the French position, has been reinforced by nearly three army corps (about 120,000 men), so that it has been possible to extend this line very nearly to the Belgian border. As a matter of fact, the French are in touch with the Belgian forces, who have been operating irregularly in the west of Belgium and with the British base at Ostend.

Zeppelin To the Front.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Count Zeppelin is declared to have passed through Essen on route to the front, where he will direct the operation of the Zeppelins, according to a news agency despatch from Amsterdam.

Typhoid Among Germans.

LONDON, Oct., 3.—It is reported in Amsterdam, telegraphs the correspondent of the Central News in that city that 800 German troops on the lines between Brussels and Antwerp are suffering from typhoid fever.

THE ATTACK IS FUTILE

Germans Driven Back From Osowitz With Great Slaughter

FLEEING FROM SUWALKI

LONDON, Oct. 3. — The Russian War Office announced yesterday that following the assault of the Germans at Osowitz, in the Polish Province of Suwalki, the Kaisers' forces have been driven back with great slaughter. The principal German forces are said to be strongly entrenched in the vicinity of Pitrokow and Kielce, in the region west of the Simno. Violent conflicts are in progress. Many of the German troops participating in the series of actions which lead to their retreat came from France. This is established by the capture of numerous prisoners.

Following the fall of Tarnow on Wednesday the Russians pushed forward and crossed the Nida river in Poland and the Donajec river in Galicia. This force constitutes the main Russian army. It is said to have gone into action along the Raba river, the first advance line before Cracow.

Gen. Von Hindenburg, who has scored several successes against the advance of the Czar's legions, is in command at Cracow, where several of the Bavarian army corps are stationed. These troops did valiant work in France before being transferred. The total Austro-German force are estimated in some quarters to aggregate 2,500,000 men. These figures are probably excessive.

Opposed to those forces are the pick of the Russian troops, under Gen. G. Rennenkampf. At least one million men will be on the fighting line, supported by an enormous amount of heavy artillery.

The Russian embassy at Rome announces that the Germans have been decisively defeated with terrible losses in the Province of Lodz and Suwalki. The Germans have been compelled to flee from Suwalki, Ostrowitz and other towns, leaving great quantities of transport guns. The troops in their route, threw away their rifles and small baggage. Numerous batteries were abandoned in the deep quagmires.

Other messages from Petrograd declare that the Germans lost 30,000 killed and wounded and 20,000 prisoners.

A despatch to the Central News from Rome says:

"The Russian embassy here has issued a communication which announces that the Germans have suffered a terrible defeat in the provinces of Lodz and Suwalki, Russian Poland.

"The Germans, the communication says, were attacked with extreme violence and compelled to flee from Suwalki, Ostrowitz, and other towns, leaving behind them great quantities of transport and guns. Their troops threw away their rifles and baggage. Numerous cannon were abandoned in the quagmire."

Other telegrams from Petrograd, the Central News correspondent at Rome says, declare that the Germans have lost 30,000 men in killed or wounded and 20,000 men taken prisoners.

Russian Cavalry's Success.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—A despatch from Petrograd gives the following official announcement:

"A division of Russian cavalry has obtained a brilliant success against the advance guard of Germans leaving Andreje, Government of Kielce, Russian Poland, in the direction of the city of Kielce. The enemy, surprised, threw down their arms and ammunition and fled, while the Russian cavalry cut up a laggard detachment.

"The German operations in Russian territory have nearly all failed, their artillery being defenceless on the roads, which are not macadamized. Most of the batteries become stuck in the mud as soon as they leave the principal roads."

Pertinent Reminder

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Sir,—Much is said and money is spent beautifying and making our city up-to-date. A stranger takes a walk around the principal part of our city to see the sights. He halts at the corner of Aylmer and Brock streets. He is told he is within three minutes' walk of the post office, and within a stone's throw of the residences of many doctors and leading business men of our city.

He looks on either side of him and behold two large unsightly billboards and a vacant lot grown full of burdocks, about three feet high, ripe, all ready to harvest, but no harvester. He asks why are things in this wild state? This is a violation of the law, to allow weeds to grow anywhere. This looks like the outskirts of a little village away back in Muskoka. Why is this so, especially on a street they are now paving? The only answer that could be given was this: If it was owned by a poor man or the money to come out of the city treasury, to pay the cost, it is more than likely the law would have been enforced, and this brown harvest of burrs would not appear as they do.

Yours truly,
Ratepayer.

THIS RANGE SELLS AT $49.00

OTHER HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES FROM $37.00

An Old Friend in a New Dress

THE PEERLESS "HAPPY THOUGHT"

For Forty Years Canada's Leading Range.

All the old and exclusive features which have placed the HAPPY THOUGHT beyond the reach of competition are retained and enhanced in the new model.

MADE IN BOTH CAST IRON AND STEEL.

134 Hunter Street. Telephone 79

Campbell Bros.

The Epic and Apex Store.

Western Tailoring Co.

311 GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'

$13 SUITS and OVERCOATS

MADE TO MEASURE FIT GUARANTEED

Great Selection of Suitings and Overcoatings in the Latest Style Goods. Special Try-on to every Customer. All our Work made on our own Premises by Practical Tailors.

311 George St.

DOWNRIGHT BARGAINS FOR PROPERTY OWNERS.

A house that is nicely papered and made comfortable is sure to be kept rented. We are doing our part in price reductions both for landlords and tenants. Read the following—

Wall Papers

1000 Rolls, 6 to 10 rolls of a kind, of Ceiling Paper. Prices were from 10c to 25c. Clearing, per Roll..... 5c

400 Rolls Ceiling Papers, regular from 8c to 10c. Clearing at per Roll..... 3c

650 Rolls Side Wall Paper. With every 2 yards of Border you buy at regular prices we give you 1 roll free. Example: 10 Rolls Free 20 yards Border at 2c .. 40c

Dinnerware—Crockery

48 piece Dinner Set which will seat 12 persons for 2.67

30 Dinner and Tea Sets, pretty Greek or floral decoration. Enough to seat 12 persons at the dinner or tea table. All for 3.67

15 Chamber Sets, best quality Per Set..... 1.34

China Offer

30 dozen Decorated China Fruit Saucers, each 5c

30 China Covered Pickle or Marmalade receptacles, each 10c

Cake Plates..... 10c

Cream Jugs 10c

Cups and Saucers 10c

Bread and Butter Plates 10c

Tea Plates 10c

These mentioned goods with many other lines are set out on a table so that you can choose easily at

C. B. ROUTLEY'S

262 Queen St., Toronto 379 George St., Peterboro

BRIDAL GIFTS

Customers are in every way protected, as we fully guarantee our goods.

Silverware Diamonds
Pearls Watches Clocks
Real Cut Glass
Cake Plates
Macaroon Dishes
Bon Bon Dishes
Ebony Goods

Hundreds of Jewellery Suggestions

E. V. WARNE
325 GEORGE ST.

A Ramble Over Our Third and Fourth Floors will Reveal Every Kind of Wanted Furniture For The Home Beautiful

Whether you have an entire House to fit, or just require a Single Piece, it will pay you to come here, as nowhere else, do we believe, will be seen such excellent variety and such beautiful designs.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE **PARLOR FURNITURE**
FURNITURE for the BED-ROOM **FURNITURE for the DEN**
FURNITURE for the LIVING-ROOM

The Collection would make an Artistic Exhibition anywhere, and to find such Superb Furniture at the moderate figures we have it marked, will indeed be a surprise to many. We cordially invite Your Inspection, whether you wish to buy or are just looking.

Store Opens 8.15. a.m. — The CRESSMAN Emporium Limited — Store Closes 9.30 Sat.

The Store of Better Values.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WAR FUND

List of Recent Contributions Through Sub-Committees or Direct to the Treasurer

Below is given a partial list of recent subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund, including subscriptions made direct to the treasurer and through sub-committees:

J. A. Garbutt	$ 5 00
Wm. Henderson	10 00
E. G. Patterson	10 00
F. D. Mulholland	10 00
Mrs. Armstrong	50
E. B. Hyland	2 00
J. Richardson	1 00
A. M. Chalmers	5 00
C. S. Thornton	1 00
T. J. Wilson	2 00
R. Munroe	10 00
R. Begley	1 00
M. T. Butcher	1 00
Frank White	1 00
A Friend	5 00
F. D. Kerr	75 00
Mrs. R. D. Hamilson and Mrs. Lilian Hamilton	5 00
Mr. Wm. Witcraft	2 00
D. H. Hickey	1 00
A Friend	50
Tom Him	1 00
Tom Jim	1 00
Friend	25
Porter S. White	25
A Friend	20
A Friend	50
M. Sherlock	50
Marathon Candy Store	50
S. B. Griffith	25
Mrs. A. Rountree	1 00
A Friend	1 00
C. N. Cameron	1 00
A Friend	25
A Friend	25
A Friend	25
B. A. Rose	1 00
Lung Quen	1 00
Om Neen	1 00
A. W. Allison	1 00
W Cowen	2 00
Mrs. A. E. Brasseur	1 00
W. J. Hancock	1 00
Ed. Wright	50
A. Pearson	50
Mrs. J. Grey	1 00
A. Delyea	1 00
P. Decarlonis	1 00
A. Longo	50
Charlie Lee	50
S. Wing	50
E. A. McFarlane	25
J. H. Ferguson	5 00
W. A. Greenslade	50
R. G. Sturgeon	1.00
D. Zacks	1.00
S. L. Lorn	50
S. Finberg	50
Geo. A. Buoix	5 00
Mrs. J. Lebar	50
Hop Sing	25
Mrs. M. G. Hurley	1 00
Harry Rudkins	50
D. O'Connell	10 00
A. G. Walmsley	5 00
F. Doleman	50
F. Ropp	50
Geo. Whibbs	50
Leo Primeau	25
Geo. Barrell	25
V. Scully	25
G. Gray	25
M. E. Green	50
H. Wood	50
D. Hardie	25
E. Harrison	25
T. Turner	25
G. Dundas	25
H. E. D. Witton	25
Rosen	10
Mrs. Caldwell	25
M. Caldwell	50
W G. Morrow	1 00
V. A. Wood	50
Ed.	25
Mrs. Irwin	25
Mr. Langley	50
Mrs. Longley	50
Tom Hendry	50
L. Cany	50
Fred Meeks	25
Wes. Hinck	25
Leo Picard	1 00
H. Hayes	50
A. P. N.	50
John Sanderson	25
Herb. Deck	25
William Scott	50
L. Duffy	25
W. Kimball	25
E. Counsmeys	10
F. Agnew	25
Joe Murdock	25
V. Claney	25
W. J. Watson	50
E. Withers	25
W. Hardwick	25
H. Miles	50
H. McDonald	25
V. Thorndyke	25
F. Gillespie	50
P. Ecobichon	25
V. Shannon	25
Total	$ 234 15
Previously acknowledged	3.487 40
	$3.721 55

THE NEW ARTILLERY AND HOW IT IS USED

Although the armies of Europe are equipped with artillery of a power and range surpassing anything that was used even in the comparatively recent Russian-Japanese war, the great battles that are now being waged will be won by infantry. Yet the steadiest infantry would be helpless without artillery. Not until the enemy's batteries have been silenced dare the infantry advance. Hence the old Napoleonic artillery duel is still a dramtic feature of modern warfare. But how changed! How puny and utterly insignificant are the cannon that roared at Austerlitz compared even with the smallest modern field gun!

How different, too, is the method of firing! Nowadays the gunners crouching behind steel shields, never see the object at which they are firing. A battery comander, perched on a support ten or fifteen feet above ground and screened by foliage, scientifically finds the range and then corrects it by observing how the first shots fell. The accuracy of fire is amazing. If there is any pleasure in the game, the battery commander has it all; for he alone knows what is happening when the shrapnel explodes. Also he is more likely to be killed than his men because of his elevated station.

The guns now employed on the battle-ground vary from the three-inch field piece with a range of three and one-half miles, firing a fifteen-pound projectile, to the German 8.4-inch field howitzer firing a projectile weighing 250 pounds. For siege work, for battering down fortifications, like those of Liege or Namur, even heavier pieces are required, such as mortars that have a bore over eleven inches in diameter and fire shells weighing 500 pounds and more. Each cannon whether it be used in the field or behind a fixed barrier, has its special use. Against men under cover, for example, the ordinary field gun is useless. A gun must be brought to bear which throws its projectile high into the air and drops it behind an embankment or on top of a bomb-proof. That gun is the howitzer.—From "The War as Affected by New Inventions," by Waldemar Kaempffert, in the American Review of Reviews for October.

ALSATIAN GIRL FACED DEATH IN THE WAR ZONE

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Her health shattered by twelve days of horrors which she is never likely to forget, Miss Jenny Dufau, of Chicago, who was in Saulxuers, Alsace, while the Germans and French were fighting there, returned home on board the Italian steamship Tamaso di Savoia. Her experiences, which included her arrest as a spy by the Germans, and the suspense following an order that she, with her two sisters and aged father, be put to death, have left the woman a pitiable wreck.

"In July," said Miss Dufau, composing herself with an effort when approached by reporters, "I went to Saulxuers to visit my seventy-two-year-old father, my sisters and two brothers. Their home is in a valley, an hour's trip from the French border, and there my father managed a linen factory. When I arrived home all was peace and quiet. Then war came. My brother went to war, forced to join the German army, although French at heart. They, like all Alsatians, will never fire at the French, being bound by pledges among themselves to fire their rifles in the air hoping that they may be captured in order to serve with the French army.

"We did not feel the effect of the war until August 12, when two French regiments, one of infantry and one of cavalry, arived and took possession of the town. The Germans came next and from the hills to the east started to shell the town. The French infantry attempted to take the German position under protection of their artillery, but were practically annihilated. The French withdrew and the Germans occupied Saulxuers. The following day the French, reinforced, shelled the town and the Germans were the ones to retreat. All that night and for days to follow the battle raged, finally extending from Metz to Salles.

"The inhabitants of Saulxuers took to their cellars when the cannonading started, and stayed there, although in many cases the house were knocked down over them. At the end of the battle the whole place was destroyed and the streets were full of French dead."

Miss Dufau said that with her father and sisters she was arrested as a spy and condemned to death. An hour before the time set for the execution of the order she was freed, but the strain has left its permanent mark. She finally managed to leave Alsace and get to Naples.

"SIXTY YEARS A QUEEN" PICTURE

Is Attracting Large Crowds at The Grand Opera House

There were large attendances both afternoon and evening at the Grand opera house yesterday to witness the splendid moving pictures entitled "Sixty Years a Queen." The picture is a wonderful review of the leading events in the British Empire during the reign of Victoria the Good.

This "movie" is one of the finest ever seen in this city, and those who have not already seen it should avail themselves of the opportunity to do so, either this afternoon or evening. The school teachers of the city will be the guests of the management this afternoon, and the scholars will be particularly benefitted by attending.

HARDING DAVIS HAS HAD ENOUGH

PARIS, Oct. 2 — I met Richard Harding Davis sprinting down the Rue de Rivoli to-day.

"I've only got time to shake hands and say good-bye," he said. "I'm off in five minutes."

"Off to the front," I asked.

"No more front for me," he replied. "I have been arrested and locked up and God knows what else. War correspondents can do nothing, and I leave England for New York on Saturday."

Citizens Urged To Join The Rifle Club

Gallery Practice to Commence Early Next Week—Regular Service Rifle to be Used

LECTURE TO BE GIVEN

The next regular meeting of the Rifle Club will be held on Tuesday evening in the recreation room of the Armouries, when a lecture on rifle shooting will be given by W. H. Moore, an ex-Bisley man. To be eligible for membership in the Rifle Club prospective members must be British subjects, between the ages of eighteen and sixty years. Rifles are issued free, one to every four persons, also one hundred rounds of ammunition. Each member is required to shoot the above amount of ammunition, and as this is done a report is made to the Executive, who sends the returns to the Government.

The Executive is making arrangements for gallery practice with miniature ammunition and the regular service rifle, which, it is expected, will commence early in the week.

Citizens Urged to Join.

On account of a large membership the Club will be formed into different detachments, and a plan that has been followed in other places, might easily be adopted here. In many cities where rifle clubs have been organized the various professions, merchants, bankers, ministers and different branches of the Trades and Labour Council have formed the detachments in the Association. Thus competition is encouraged and keener interest is aroused. It is urged that every eligible man in the City not already connected with the regiment, join the Rifle Club. Those desiring to do so are asked to communicate with E. L. Goodwill (Capt.); F. Linton, (Sec.-Treas.), or any of the following members of the Executive. Messrs. F. Bartlett, W. H. Moore, F. D. Kerr, W. H. Munro and G. A. Borland.

Educational Rally At The Y.M.C.A.

Splendid Gathering of Young Women Last Evening—Opportunities Offered

The educational rally at the Y.W.C.A. last evening was largely attended, it being the opening of the fall and winter work. Miss Dickson occupied the chair, and the opening devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Rollins. Interesting reports from the Muskoka Conference were read by Miss Denne and Miss Cameron. Mrs. J. E. Middleton gave a vocal solo that was much enjoyed, as was also a violin selection by Miss Palmer.

Miss Peacock gave a splendid talk on the work of the association, setting forth its exceptional opportunities for young women. The world-wide Association work embraced thirty nations with a total membership of 600,000. In Canada there are 27 associations with 18,600 members. The purpose of this organization is a three-fold one, namely to provide recreation, education and religious inspiration to young women. In Peterborough a beautiful building splendidly equipped, was at the disposal of the young ladies of this city, and should be taken advantage of by them.

AN OLD FRENCH VETERAN DRANK TO BRITISH CROWN

LONDON, Sept. 30. — A British cavalryman gives an account of a speech of an old French squire, a retired General, who entertained a small party of troops at his house. He says:

"The old gentleman's two daughters helped to wait on the men, and after the meal was over the General said:

"'My dear comrades, let me so call you. It is an old soldier who fought against Prussia forty-four years ago. I was then a Captain of Cuirassiers—who welcomes you to his house with a heart full of emotion and in a voice trembling with sympathy and thick with tears. You honour me by this visit. In the midst of all your trials and privations you have a soldier's heart and courage and cheerfulness. By your wounds I know your sufferings. You see me old, but I am active and glad to be honoured by your sharing such as I can offer you. France can never repay the debt she owes to England for giving to us her best and bravest sons. My father was killed in the war of 1870 at the battle of Sedan.

"It was a picture to see the grand old veteran, with faltering voice, strike the men's hearts by the first phrase. 'My dear comrades,' but when he raised his glass and gave 'The King and Queen of England' the men stood up and tears chased each other down their cheeks. Then the parish priest said a few kind words of welcome and invited the party to attend benediction in the little church which adjoins the park of the General. This was a happy thought, for Protestants, Episcopalians, and Presbyterians joined with Catholics in a solemn service of devotion under circumstances which show how easily, under stress of trial and adversity, the barriers of class and creed fall down."

"There is no occasion for you to envy me," said the prosperous person. "I have as many troubles as you." "I s'pose ye have, mister," admitted Dismal Dawson, "but the difficulty with me is that I ain't got anything else."

AN INTERESTING FORCEFUL SPEAKER

Rev. H. T. Crossley, the well-known Evangelist, arrives in Peterborough this evening, to begin a mission in St. James' Methodist Church, corner of Romaine and Aylmer Streets.

REV. H. T. CROSSLEY

Evangelist, who is conducting special services at St. James' Methodist Church.

Those who have heard him in his song sermons, and appreciated his messages which are plain, pointed, practical, vigorous, edifying and optimistic, will avail themselves of hearing him again. His meetings are bright, enthusiastic and sensible, yet reverent, interesting, hopeful and popular. To hear him is to like him. All seats are free. You will be made welcome.

TEN YEARS IN PENITENTIARY FOR KILLING

Special to The Examiner:

ST. CATHARINES, Oct. 3.—Ten years in penitentiary was the sentence Chief Justice Falconbridge this morning gave 67-year-old Jesse Ward, of Grimsby Beach, who killed Percy Sparlings whom he found in his room on August 2. The judge said he had no doubt that Ward followed up the shooting by cutting Sparling's throat, but the evidence was not sufficient and he was therefore spared the painful necessity of sentencing him to be hanged.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Peterborough Civilian Rifle Association will be held on Tuesday evening next in the recreation room in the Armouries at eight o'clock.

A lecture will be delivered to the members on rifle shooting and instructions to beginner in the use of the service rifle.

Any person wishing to join the association should attend the meeting or communicate with the undersigned or any of the following members of the executive, viz.: Messrs. F. D. Kerr, F. Bartlett, W. H. Moore, W. H. Munroe, and G. A. Borland.

E. L. Goodwill,
Secretary.

J. F. Linton,
Treasurer

LANGLEY SUCCEDS EDMISON

As Police Magistrate for the County of Peterborough

Mr. A. O. Langley, of Lakefield, harrister, has been appointed County Police Magistrate for Peterborough in succession to Geo. Edmison, Esq., K.C., who recently resigned the position. Mr. Langley is in the prime of life—forty-two years of age—and is held, by virtue of legal attainment to be well qualified for the position. He studied law under Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., leader of the Opposition; after graduating with honours at Trinity University, he was called to the bar in 1896. He has been practicing about fifteen years in Lakefield. He is to be congratulated upon the practical recognition of his ability involved in his appointment.

The Oldest Mason In The World

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 3. — Abram Kittlehune, the oldest Mason in the world is to-day celebrating his 108th birthday at his home near London. Yesterday he went out with his gun and shot two birds on the win and brought them home for to-day's dinner. He was born at Wantonford, New York. His father lived to be 104 and his mother 99. They were Hollanders. Mr. Kittlehune became a Mason in 1825. He was never sick in his life.

CURE HIS DRINKING

It Can Be Done and Will Save His Future-His Work-His Life

Often our best and cleverest are those on whom the drink disease fastens its clutches. It is a disease, for the inflamed stomach sets up that terrible craving that makes men forget their promises and all that is near and dear to them.

Alcura is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. It removes the craving, soothes the nerves, builds up the system, and renders drink distasteful. Alcura can be had at our store, $1.00 per box. Alcura No. 1 is tasteless and odorless and can be given secretly. Alcura No. 2 is the voluntary treatment. Try it to-day. Ask for free Alcura booklet.

MacDermid & Jury, Druggists, Peterborough.

QUESTION?

IS YOUR EDUCATION DEFICIENT? If so, is it the result of wasted opportunities or were such opportunities never within your reach? Even a few hours each week under proper supervision will bring astonishing results. This supervision is to be had by attending our NIGHT CLASSES on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Nights.

COMMERCIAL,
STENOGRAPHIC AND
CIVIL SERVICE COURSES

Peterborough Business College

'Phone 589 — E. E. LOGAN, Principal

DUTCH BULBS

choice supply just arrived.

Hyacinths
Tulips
Narcissus
Daffodils,
etc.

Named varieties in all colours suitable for Forcing or Bedding

We invite you to call and look over our Stock

Peterboro' Floral Co.

(Successors to F. Moore)

2 Stores—380 GEORGE STREET and 405 WATER STREET

Telephones—1205, Residence 1647

EASY SHORTHAND

Shorthand that can be learned in the winter evenings. That's the kind we teach at night school and in our day classes. The Gregg System is the easiest known. Students learn it more easily, write it more rapidly and read it more readily. This system is taught in Peterboro only by

The Hudson College
Opposite the Oriental
'Phone 1227

Implement Agency REMOVAL SALE

HEARD & NORTHEY

Will remove across the street about the middle of October, to

383 WATER STREET

To save trouble and expense of removal, we will hold a Clearing Sale of many articles, including—

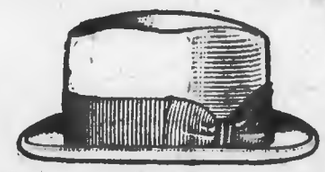
4 New Buggies, Summer Rugs, Horse Clothing, Harness, etc., Etc.

International Harvester Farm Implements and Machinery
OLIVE PLOUGHS
Gasoline Engines, etc.
are leading lines all the time

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

It should be cleaned and oiled once a year. Many dead watches are allowed to go without cleaning and oiling, and the result is the oil is entirely dried up, the pivots become cut and rusted so badly that it costs nearly as much as a new movement to put it in proper condition again. The old saying "A stitch in time saves nine" holds good.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Street
Next Turnbull's.



YOUNG MEN'S HATS

We have just received a Fresh Stock of the popular styles in Young Men's Hats, including the contrast band, dish brim, new crease features, etc. See our stock.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter
366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 726

The Associated Board of the
Royal Academy of Music
Royal College of Music
LONDON, ENGLAND.
for Local Examinations in Music
PATRON: His Majesty the King.

Music Examinations 1915

Opens to the Pupils of all Teachers of Music.

The Annual Examinations in Practical Music and Theory will be held throughout Canada in May and June, 1915. An examination in Theory only will be held November 11th 1914, application to be made by October 1st 1914.

An exhibition value about $500 offered annually; also 2 Gold and 2 Silver Medals.

Syllabus, Music for the examinations and all particulars may be obtained on application to

H. WARING, DAVIS, 777 Hutter Street, Montreal. (Resident Secretary for Canada.)

Parents and Teachers wishing to enter their pupils for these examinations should communicate with the Secretary at once and have their names placed on mailing list. 5

Giving Up The Millinery Business

Mrs. W. B. Armstrong of the Peterborough Millinery Parlours, 435 George Street is giving up the Millinery Business and Announces the Sale of her Entire Stock of Hats, Bonnets, Feathers and Millinery Trimmings At and Below Cost. Ladies will please note this fact.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
E.W.GILLETT CO.LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Scout News

The Ambulance Class will be held at the Armouries on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

Junior Troop will meet at the Armouries on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 7.30 p.m. sharp, in full uniform.

Senior Troop will meet at the Armouries on Friday, Oct. 9, at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

All boys are requested to turn out on Saturday, Oct. 10, at Mr. Milby's house, at 1.30 p.m., sharp, in uniform for rifle practice, for the shooting contest which is to be held in Peterborough for the Boy Scouts very shortly.

CAN YOU WASH WOOLLENS ?
Without shrinking or stretching them without making them harsh and hard ?
WE CAN
We guarantee those we wash not to shrink, that they will be soft, fluffy and comfortable. We call and deliver.
The PETERBOROUGH STEAM LAUNDRY
179 Charlotte Street 'Phone 65
HETHERINGTON PROP.

FRESH CANDIES
EVERY DAY AT THE
Marathon Candy Works
We are always glad to have people come in and look around to see what fine goods are manufactured here on the premises.
Try Our Toffee — lemon and good — and other Home-made Candies
Chocolates — in great variety — Lowney's Fry's, Cowan's and others equally good
ICE CREAM and ICE CREAM SUNDAES
331 George St. Next to Bank of Nova Scotia

EMPRESS CAFE
The Leading Restaurant for Quick and Clean Service, an Up-To-Date Dining-room, a Special Dinner Served from 11.30 to 2 o'clock.
Your patronage will be appreciated by
JAS. HAGGIS & CO.,
WM. COROS, Manager.
370 GEORGE STREET
CUBITT'S OLD STAND

Office Supplies
Account Books
Office Files
Stationery
Newspapers
—Etc., Etc.—
CUBITT'S
NEW BOOKSTORE
Next W. H. Hamilton's Grocery
140 SIMCOE STREET

MILLBROOK FAIR HAD RECORD ATTENDANCE AND EXTENSIVE ENTRY LISTS

Directors Delighted With Results—Peterboro' People Were Numerous on the Grounds and Weather Was Ideal—Races Were Good

SPLENDID HORSES SHOWN

(By Staff Reporter)

The conditions which attended the Millbrook Central Exhibition, yesterday, were far more favourable than those of the past few years. On several of the immediate preceding occasions the Fair Directors in Millbrook had to contend with either cold or wet, but the weather yesterday was more in keeping with July or August than with October.

The trains from Peterborough were all crowded. The 11.40 contained two extra coaches, and in addition to a large number of visitors from Peterborough, the 57th Band attended, rendering selections during the judging. Many of those attending from afar carried light coats with them, but were glad to discard them when arriving at the grounds upon which the sun shone warmly from an azure sky.

The President of the Exhibition is Mr. A. T. Armstrong, and the Secretary Mr. J. N. McGill. In conversation with the latter it was learned that up to last evening the attendance had far surpassed either last year or the year previous. Indeed, he thought the show was the best the directors had ever experienced. The horse exhibition was said to be one of the finest in the United Counties, while the entries complete numbered about three thousand.

The building of the fair grounds was replete with specimens of various industries. The arts exhibit was no doubt superior to previous efforts, and the ladies' fancy work suggested considerable skill and patience. The samples of cooking, too, proclaimed that the wants of the inner man were well provided for in that vicinity. The fruits and vegetables, in view of the somewhat unfavourable summer, was quite up to the average and it may safely be asserted that the apple exhibit was more than normal.

Along the midway were the usual pastimes and exhibits. While some satisfied their curiosity by viewing the five-footed colt, others amused themselves throwing at dolls, while ever and anon the voice of the cheap Jack could be heard selling articles and returning the money just to show "their hearts were in the right place." Mr. Maher of the Oak Hall, Peterborough, exhibited at the Fair, as did also Mr. Duffus, with Ford automobiles. Much might be said of the cattle and sheep exhibit would time and space permit. Suffice it to say that the reputation of the locality was adequately maintained and the prizes distributed by competent judges.

The Races.

There were very few entries for the races, nevertheless they were keenly contested, the final heat of the 2.30 being especially exciting when only a head divided Ester D and Orono Medium, at the finish. The first prize in the free-for-all came to Peterborough, Mr. Montgomery carrying off the prize with Jimmy Direct.

The results were as follows:

Free-for-all.

Jimmy Direct	1	1	1
Oro Medium	3	2	2
Ester D	2	3	3

Result of Free-for-all:

Mr. Montgomery's "Jimmy Direct" 1st money; Mr. W. Montgomery's "Oro Medium" 2nd money; Mr. W. E. Juby's "Ester D" 3rd money.

2.30 Class

Ester D	1	1	1
Newcastle			
Oro Medium	2	2	2

Result of 2.30 class.

Mr. W. E. Juby's "Ester D" 1st money; Mr. W. Montgomery's "Oro Medium" 2nd money; Mr. B. Stapleton's "Newcastle" 3rd money.

Prizes.

The prizes in the light class of horses were also keenly contested, and although competent judges officiated, it was in many cases difficult for them to decide. Nor were the prizes monopolized by any individual or vicinity, as will be readily seen by the following results:

Roadster Class.

Best Gents' Turn Out — 1 J. T. Staples & Son, Ida; 2 R. Reid, Peterborough; 3, Thos. Cowan, Orono.

High Steppers—W. Harbridge, Otonabee, first and second prizes.

Pony—7 R. Doak, Millbrook; 2 J. Bothwell, Cobourg.

Single Roadster Under 15 Hands.—1 H. Faldis, Millbrook; 2 C. R. Dean, Garden Hill; 3 W. D. Mulligan, Franklin.

Single Horse Roadster Over 15.2.—1 N. Henry, Cavan; 2 Fred Cochrane, Cobourg; 3 F. R. Currelley.

Pair Horse Roadster—1 Bert Reid, Clark; 2 N. F. McElroy, Orono; 3 J. N. Johnston, Port Hope.

3 Year Old in Harness—1 E. W. Otonabee; 2 Thos. Cowan, Orono; 3 Hal. Argue, Cavan.

Best Lady Driver—1 Miss Anderson, 2 Miss Grady, 3 Mrs. Dean.

Carriage Class.

3 Year Olds—1 G. T. Hancock, Port Hope; 2 A. B. Mann, Peterborough; 3, Mark Lee, Mount Horeb.

Pair Horses Over 15.2—1 Lewis Bros. Port Hope; 2 R. Kearns, Franklin; 3, J. O. Ball, Springville.

Single Horse Over 15.2 — W. Harbridge, Otonabee, first and second; 3, J. F. Staples & Sons.

Pair Horses Under 15.2—1 W. H. Simons & Son, Welcome; 2 Geo. Brown, Millbrook; 3 W. H. Hoskin, Campbellford.

Single Horse, 15.2 and Under.—1 J. F. Staples & Son; 2 A. T. Fontaine, Peterborough.

Col. Sutton and Mr. A. J. Henderson were judges.

When the receipts were counted at the end of the day, it was found that last year's amount had been considerably exceeded.

PROMINENT EXHIBITORS

While ther were quite a number of outside exhibits that were worthy of extended reference it was remarked that there were but few practical displays of an agricultural character.

W. G. RUSSELL & SON'S EXHIBIT

Near the main building Messrs. W. G. Russel & Son's of Millbrook made an interesting display of Eastlake's Steel Shingles and corrugated roofing for interior decorations, ceilings, wall finish, etc. They are agents for the Metallic Roofing Co., of Toronto, and were fortunate in securing a large number of prospects from well known farmers in the district. The utility and advantage of these metallic goods has been well proven, being fire-proof, storm-proof and wear-proof. If you are going to "roof" call up Russell & Sons, phone 5, Millbrook. Russell & Sons also are large dealers in lumber, shingles, doors, coal, lime, salt, etc., and have on hand large supplies of pine and hemlock logs to fill bills from.

THE FORD MOTOR CAR CO. EXHIBIT.

The growth and expansion of the Ford Motor Car in this district, stimulated by the energetic Peterborough representative, Mr. Jos. J. Duffus, of Peterborough, received additional expression in the hearty encomiums evoked by the interesting exhibit he made at the Millbrook Fair. Without enquiry whether Mr. Duffus is the originator of the idea of exhibiting Ford cars at agricultural fairs, it is safe to assume that he was present at the hatching of it.

Modern business hates uncertainty, delay and waste; and in the same measure farmers demand honest, quick service and sane economy. In these things the Ford claims to excel. And so it was quite a novel sight to the farmers at this Fair, to see a large red and white tent, occupying a commanding position on the grounds, in which was shown the newest types of the Ford motor car. Here was displayed a handsome sample of the Ford Five-passenger Touring Car, as well as a Service truck, motor tires and other accessories. The exhibit attracted many of the farmers, farmers' wives, sons and daughters, who besieged the enterprising agent with many inquiries about his "universal car."

It has been the aim of the Ford Company to build a car for the people—not a luxury, but a car so reasonable in price that everyone can buy it—a car that was simple, practical and economical. Nowhere in the last hundred years has there been an invention that has meant so much to the farmer as the motor car. One of the things it has taught him is that there is more enjoyment in life than he thought. He has come to realize that the good things of life are for him as well as for his brother living in the city. When we look at the matter seriously, we are almost brought to believe that the motor car is more for the farmer than anyone else. The city man has the street cars that will take him any where he wishes to go, and quick train service to suburban points and other cities. He really does not need an automobile, and he has to compromise with his economical conscience to make himself believe that such an investment is justified. But the farmer has nothing to take the place of his motor car, nothing else can give him the advantages, the pleasure. Nothing else can add to so much enjoyment to his life. Farmers are beginning to learn also to market their products in the motor car—having bought it for pleasure, it has turned out to be one of the most useful things on the farm.

He motors through the gladsome glades of budding green and white spring shades. He hears the phoebe's sweet, sedate song in the orchard to his mate. And, when at eve he's homeward turned, he frets not at the gas he's burned. He thinks the kids will want a ride at twilight—and the wife besides. He strokes with glee his Model T—without, at, where would e'er he be?

Mr. Duffus, the energetic Peterborough agent, was rewarded with numerous prospects of sales at the Fair, and believes he has opened up a fruitful field for Ford cars in this section.

WATERY RASH ITCHED AND BURNED
On Arms. Would Tingle and Itch. In One Great Mass. Looked Scaly. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Rash Disappeared.

So. Buxton, Ont.—"My skin trouble started about seven years ago. My arms began to tingle and itch. A watery looking rash, very fine and close together, would break out every summer. It would itch and burn as the trouble progressed and it became worse when I scratched it. It looked ashy and scaly and in one great mass. My arms were so disfigured I could not wear short sleeves. I could not help scratching it all the time and when I had taken a bath it would itch and burn for about an hour. My flesh was sore from scratching.

"I used all kinds of soap and used sulphur baths but nothing would relieve me. At last I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper and I sent for a sample. The samples helped me so much I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and began bathing with the Soap and water as hot as I could bear it, then I would take a little of the Ointment and put on the skin. I did this every night and morning. I used only two cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment and in less than six weeks the rash had all disappeared and now my arms look natural again." (Signed) Mrs. Andrew Johnston, May 29, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient when all else has failed. Sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

THREE THIRTY-FIVE
This is a Special Price we are making, for the next two weeks only, on our
POPULAR ELECTRIC IRON
Formerly Listed at $4.50 each, For Two Weeks Only $3.35
This cuts a clean dollar and fifteen cents off the price and passes them on to our citizens at 3.35
Don't let this chance slip if your house needs an Electric Iron.
The elements in the Irons we are offering you are guaranteed for a period of ten years by the Manufacturers, who have been making Irons in Canada for over nine years, and any heating element being found defective, from any cause whatever, will be replaced absolutely free of charge.
GRANT & THORPE ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES AND CONTRACTORS
430 GEORGE STREET 'Phone 799

"OAK HALL" CLOTHIERS OUT FOR BUSINESS.

The popularity of Oak Hall clothing was never better exemplified than at Millbrook this year. It was impossible for a visitor to miss the palace clothing display at the Fair, as it faced the main entrance and showed up with fine effect. The exhibit was a timely representation of the popular styles of the season for men, youths and boys. The Sanford Company of Hamilton, the wholesale manufacturers of "Oak Hall" clothing, are a Canadian house with a national reputation for reliable goods, and the excellent samples shown at Millbrook could not fail to enlist the interest of all visitors.

"True service to you" is the aim of "Oak Hall" and one of their best paying advertisements. Personal expression in one's dress means an appearance which is becoming, the current fashion being of secondary importance. And so it becomes that this firm devotes special attention to fitting the man, not the figure. The men worth while to you judge quickly by the becomingness of your outfit and the faulty details stand out like red flags. If appareled a the "current fashion dictates," you may lose your identity.

The "Oak Hall" shop in Peterborough is known to give you that personal expression in dress which is best suited to your features and figure. Their excellent fall suits and overcoats, are skillfully tailored to look like "yours," and they also supply the haberdashy accessories to create an ensemble which bespeak the man.

In an interview with Mr. Maher, manager of the Peterborough store, some interesting facts were learned. Mr. Maher had just returned from Hamilton, where a meeting of "Oak Hall" managers had been held for two days, with the object of discussing business with the heads of the firm. Mr Maher had a "cheer up" attitude respecting the season's prospects and among other things modestly mentioned that the Sanford Company had donated $5,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Besides the Peterborough store, there are large Oak Hall establishments at Hamilton, London, Galt, Toronto, St. Catharines, Windsor, Owen Sound, and Woodstock. The company, perhaps the oldest clothing manufacturers in Canada, keep from eighteen to twenty-two travellers on the road, and 2,500 other stores are supplied besides their own. Sovereign brand clothes for men and young men were shown in their highest grade, and they are guaranteed not to lose their shape. A smart looking suit in brown heather mixture was shown. Ticketed at $12.50, was a good sample of excellent values. Other suits were marked at $10, $13 and $15, that showed very moderate prices. For boys they make the Juvenile brand, and the little men get something that stands the wear of boisterous youth. Attractive literature was handed out freely and there was always a good demand for the Oak Hall picture post-cards. Mr. Geo. Wesley of the Peterborough store, had charge of the exhibit.

MERITORIOUS DISPLAY OF BUGGIES

Finney Bros., of Cavanville, made one of the finest displays of buggies at this Fair ever seen in the district. There were twelve handsome designs, including Stanhopes, with auto seats and rubber tires, and substantially built top buggies, with steel and rubber tires. Quite a number of those on the ground were sold, and good prospects for others. Finney Bros. have built nineteen new buggies this year, and are now engaged in building twenty-five new cutters. The firm is well established in the district and have a fine trade.

Ploughing Contest To Be Held Soon

Mr. J. H. Garbutt has been canvassing recently for prizes for a ploughing contest. He has met with considerable success in his efforts and in a short time the date and the place of the contest will be announced.

A sod and a stubble field have to be secured, and the other details will be arranged shortly.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Sir,—My experience teaches me that the one great dominant principle is duty on the part of the employee toward his or her employer. If this were the case with all employees there would not be sweatshops.

Subscriber.

CAPITAL MAY BE MOVED.

Austrian Government Contemplates Transfer To Prague.

LONDON, Oct. 3. — Despatches from Vienna, via Rome, state that the Austrian Emperor and his Cabinet are debating the removal of the Government to Prague, in view of a possible siege of Vienna by the Russians. For the past month a large number of laborers have been throwing up defences in every direction and the city is believed to be almost impregnable. But the Government will not risk capture and has chosen Prague as its new location.

Prague is about midway between Vienna and Berlin on the north bank of the River Moldau. It is fortified.

Salsburg Also Mentioned.

ROME, Oct. 3. — (Via Paris.)— A great impression has been produced by a report circulating in diplomatic circles here to the effect that the Austrian Government is urging Emperor Francis Joseph to transfer the court and seat of Government to either Prague or Salsburg.

FORCED TO LAY MINES.

Britain Announces Adoption of Measures to Cope With Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The official information bureau announced yesterday that the Government had decided to lay mines in certain areas as a counter stroke to the German procedure.

The official information bureau has issued the following on behalf of the Admiralty:

"The German policy of mine-laying, combined with the submarine activity, makes it necessary on military grounds for the Admiralty to adopt counter measures.

"His Majesty's Government has therefore authorized a mine-laying policy in certain areas."

The Saviour of the British Left Wing —General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, whom General French praised very highly for practically saving the British left wing on August 26. His coolness, intrepidity and determination were what was needed to extract the British forces from a hazardous position.

The Churches

ANGLICAN

St. John's Church

REV. J. C. DAVIDSON, RECTOR.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

8.30—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Holy Communion and sermon.
Prelude, "Stabat Mater" (Rossini)
Processional 289, Tune 402, "According to Thy Gracious Word."
Kyrie 123
Gloria 134
Hymn before sermon 248, "I am not worthy."
Sanctus 130
Gloria 131
Benedictus and Agnus Dei, Woodward.
Anthem, "Lord we pray Thee" (Roberts)
Hymn 257, "Jesu Thou Joy of Loving Hearts."
Postlude, "Communion in D Flat" (Batiste).
3 p.m.—Sunday School. Men's Bible Class in Lower Vestry, conducted by Mr. W. F. Johnston. Women's Bible Class in Upper Vestry, conducted by Mrs. May. Everyone cordially welcomed to these classes.
7 p.m.—Evening prayer and sermon.
Organ prelude, "Saint D'Amour" (Elgar)
Processional 433, "Lord God the Holy Ghost."
Gloria 155
Magnificat, Plummer.
Nunc Dimittis, Plummer.
Offertory hymn 661, "When all thy mercies."
Hymn before sermon 337, "Great God of Nations."
Anthem, "Recessional" (Kipling) (De Koven).

All Saints' Church

REV. R. B. GROBB, M.A., RECTOR.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

11 a.m.—Holy Communion. Preacher, The Rector.
Hymn 546, "Come ye Thankful People, Come."
Kyrie 125. Gloria Tibi 133.
Hymn 540, "Lord speak to me that I may speak."
Offertory anthem, "Thy Banket and Store." Baritone solo, Mr. Weller.
Hymn 343, "Now thank we all our God."
Sanctus 129 (Gloria in Excelsis 131.
Amen 139.
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
7 p.m.—Evening prayer. Preacher, The Rector.
Hymn 604, "Spirit Divine, attend our prayers."
Psalms 182. Magnificat 175
Nunc Dimittis (Simper).
Hymn 348, "We plough the fields and scatter."
Hymn 566, "O God our help in ages past."
Offertory anthem, Ye shall dwell in the Lord" (Stainer). Bass solo Mr. G. East. Soprano solos, Masters M. Murduff and H. Rose.
Alma presentation 369
Hymn 606, "Peace, Perfect Peace, in this Dark World of Sin."
Amen 138. Vesper 40.
Choirmaster—Mr. Geo. E. Chandler.
Organist—Miss M. Flowers.

St. George's Church South Peterborough

(Lock and Braidwood)

REV. J. PRICE, RECTOR.

11 a.m.—Holy Communion and sermon.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Choral evensong and sermon
Monday, 8 p.m.—Men's Meeting.
Thursday, 2.30 p.m.—Ladies' Guild.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Choir Practice.
Friday, 7.30 p.m.—Boys' Brigade.
Organist and Choirmaster, E. M. Turner.

BROWNTON CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION

(166 Western Avenue)

2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
3 p.m.—Shortened evening prayer.

St. Luke's Church

REV. F. J. SAWERS, M.A., RECTOR.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

11 a.m.—Holy Communion.
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes. The Rector's Bible Class in the Church.
4.10 p.m.—Holy Baptism.
7 p.m.—Evening prayer and sermon. Subject: "Some Women of the New Testament." "The Mother of Jesus."
The Rector will preach at both services. All seats free.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Peter's Cathedral

There will be three masses celebrated: At 8 a.m., Low Mass; at 9.15 a.m., Children's Mass; at 10.30 a.m., High Mass; at 7 p.m., Vespers, with sermon.

METHODIST

Charlotte Street Methodist

REV. J. P. WILSON, B.A., PASTOR.

11 a.m.—Morning service.
7 p.m.—Evening service.

MUSIC

Morning anthem, "Jubilate Deo" (Schilling).
Offertory solo, "Nearer Thee" (Godfrey), Miss Richardson.
Evening anthem, "Hark, Hark my soul" (Shelley).
Soloists, Miss Richardson, Miss Stevens and Mr. Downey.
Offertoire, "Prayer" (Delbruck).
Mr. J. Edward Fisher, Organist and Choirmaster.

George Street Methodist

REV. R. G. PEEVER, B.D., PASTOR.

10 a.m.—Society Class Meeting of Junior Epworth League.
11 a.m.—Morning service.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Evening service.
Good Music. All Welcome.

Mark Street Methodist

REV. L. PHELPS, PASTOR.

10 a.m.—Sunday school.
11 a.m.—Service and sermon.
7 p.m.—Service and sermon.

St. James' Methodist

REV. J. N. CLARRY, B.A., PASTOR.

(Corner of Romaine and Aylmer Streets)

10 a.m.—Class meetings.
11 a.m.—Rev. H. T. Crossley will preach.
3.00 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7 p.m.—Rev. H. T. Crossley will preach. Special services all next week will be conducted by Evangelist Crossley.

PRESBYTERIAN

Knox Church

REV. H. J. KEITH, B.D., M.A., PASTOR

11 a.m.—Morning service. Five-minute talk to Boys and Girls.
Offertory, "Aria" (Rossini).
Anthem, "Incline Thine Ear" (Himmell).
Sermon Subject, "Immediate Opportunities."
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7 p.m.—Evening service.
Anthem, "The Day Thou Gavest" (Woodworth).
Offertory, by Ballete.
Male quartette.
Sermon Book of Daniel. IV., "The King's Conversion."
Strangers Welcome.
Geo. Kenyon, Organist and Choir Leader

St. Andrew's Church

REV. LAS. ROLLINS, B.A., MINISTER.

11 a.m.—Divine service. Rev. R. J. Ross, B.A., will preach.
3 p.m.—Sunday school and Bible Classes.
7 p.m.—Divine service. Rev. R. J. Ross, B.A., will preach.

EVENING MUSIC.

Prelude, "Consolation" (Mendelssohn).
Anthem, "Come let us join our cheerful song" (Churchill).
Offertory, "Air from the Magic Flute" (Wagner).
Solo, "The Lord is full of compassion and mercy" (Marchant), Mrs. Lock.
Postlude, "Marche of the Troubadors."
Herbert C. Trancer, Organist and Choirmaster.
Strangers Welcome Seats Free

St. Paul's Church

REV. ROBERT POGUE, PASTOR.

11 a.m.—Morning service. Subject: "The Transformation of the Sword."
Organ prelude, "Offertoire in F" (Salome).
Solo (soprano), "Jesus my Lord" (Carl Bohm), Miss Dorothy Allan.
Offertory anthem, "Hymn of the Home land" (Sullivan).
Organ postlude, "Festal March" (Theilman).
3 p.m.—Sabbath School. Young Men's Class—Teacher, Mr. H. B. Cowan. Young Women's Class—Teacher, Dr. Moir.
7 p.m.—Evening worship. Subject: "The Churches and Peace."
Organ prelude, "Prayer and Cradle Song" (Guilmant).
Male chorus, "The Two Paths" (Rothbiasi).
Offertory anthem, "Angels that around us hover" (Wallace).
Organ postlude, "Allegro Moderato" (Smart).
Organist and Choirmaster—Mr. John Allan

BAPTIST

Murray Street Baptist Church

REV. J. R. WEBB, PASTOR.

Residence, 104 London St.

11 a.m.—The Monthly Communion Service and Reception of New Members.
7 p.m.—Evening service.
The Pastor will preach both morning and evening.

Park Street Baptist Church

REV. P. A. CONNOR, PASTOR.

Residence, 287 King Street.

11 a.m.—Subject: "The Faithfulness and Fellowship of God."
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7 p.m.—Subject: "Concrete Faith."

MISCELLANEOUS

Salvation Army Temple

ADJUTANT AND MRS. MACILWINEY IN CHARGE.

7 a.m.—Knee Drill.
10 a.m.—Bible Study.
9.15 a.m.—United Open Air, Cor. Louis and Charlotte Sts.
11 a.m.—Old Time Holiness Meeting, Salvation Army Temple.
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
7.15 p.m.—Open Air, Cor. Hunter and George Sts.
8 p.m.—Old Fashioned Experience Meeting.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
7.15 p.m.—Songster Brigade, Market Square.
7.15 p.m.—Senior Band, Hunter St., near George.
Monday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service.
Monday, 8 p.m.—Soul Saving Service, Junior Band in attendance.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Soldiers', Converts' and Recruits' Meeting.
Thursday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Soul Saving Service.
7.15 p.m.—Open Air Corp Cadets and Songster Brigade in attendance.
Friday, 8 p.m.—Old Fashioned Holiness Meeting.
Saturday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service.
Saturday, 8 p.m.—Salvation Meeting, Senior Band in attendance.

I. B. S. A. HALL.

George Street. Upstairs, between Nugent's Drug Store and Smith's Shoe Store.

International Bible Students' Association will hold meetings for Bible study, Sunday 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Bethany Tabernacle

REV. E. E. JOHNSON, PASTOR.

Residence, 633 Aylmer Street.

10 a.m.—Sunday school.
10.30 a.m.—Prayer circle.
11 a.m.—Preaching.
7 p.m.—Evangelistic service.
8 p.m.—Open air service, corner George and Hunter Streets.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Prayer and praise service.
A cordial welcome to all.

Free Methodist

Aylmer Street, between Charlotte and King Streets.

REV. E. SNYDER, PASTOR.

9.45—Sunday school.
11 a.m.—Morning service.
7 p.m.—Evening service.
Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Prayer meeting.
Seats Free. Strangers Welcomed.

Gospel Hall

11 o'clock—Breaking of Bread.
3 o'clock—Sunday School meets.
7 o'clock—Gospel meeting in the Hall.
8 o'clock—Gospel meeting in Central Park.

Salvation Hall

(Undenominational and non-sectarian)

204 1-2 Water Street.

Meetings.

Sunday—11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in the hall. 6.30, Street meeting, cor. George and Hunter.
Thursday—8 p.m. in the hall.

SUPREME RANGE
This is the Range that Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.
Sole Agents for Peterborough
F.R.J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
341 GEORGE ST. - 'PHONE 386

THE WORLD OF SPORT

AND MUGSY McGRAW GOT G. T. STALLINGS HIS JOB

Irony of Fate Reflected in the Result of the National League Race---Honesty of the Grand Old Game Proven in Many Ways

The baseball season drawing to a close has been a most remarkable one and filled with many startling surprises, writes Joe Vila in the Sun. Not the least of these has been Boston's sensational fight against great odds, soon to be crowned with a championship. But through it all—the glorious achievments and the bitter disappointments one fact stands out so clear that it cannot be questioned by the most sceptical. Baseball is a square and honest sport.

The defeat of John J. McGraw's three-time champion Giants proves this more conclusively than any other individual circumstance in recent years, though many striking illustrations might be furnished to prove the honour of the sport. There is no object save glory to spur the Braves to victory. From a monetary standpoint the club would have done as well as runnerup. That would have given a city championship against the Red Sox in a town that is simply baseball daft and which might have overshadowed in both attendance and spoils the prospective classic between the Braves and Athletics.

By winning this year's pennant, then, the Braves virtually destroyed one of two prospective bonanzas. It may be put even more strongly: They destroyed two of three. Can you imagine the crowds that would have turned out to the Polo grounds for the five games between the Giants and Braves had the race been as close as it was when New York journeyed to the Hub Labour Day? Those five games would have broken all series records of attendance and fiancial game. They would have furnished the interest and excitement of any world's series.

Was No Jockeying.

A little jockeying might easily have conserved the closeness of the race until the season's close. It could have been accomplished, perhaps, without the least risk of the public ever finding out. But, instead of this, when the champion Giants began to crack Stallings fought all the harder to break up the race as quickly as possible. Had there been the least shade of dishonesty in America's national game it no doubt would have crept out in such a situation. Goodness knows there was excuse enough to salve the ordinary conscience. This has been a sadly lean year for the promoters.

The American league, too, has paid its tribute to honesty. The Athletics won the race so easily and so early that the circuit suffered greatly there by. On the last Western trip the Eastern clubs have not been drawing carfare. The race in the Johnson circuit was over before Labour Day. Connie Mack's walkover meant a loss of fully $20,000 to each and every one of the seven other clubs. To Connie it meant double that figure, for once away out in front he attracted attention neither at home nor abroad.

There are certain croakers who always shout against the honesty of baseball every time some unusual circumstance arises. These under existing conditions have been hushed for once. They can find nothing to reproach. And this exoneration of the grand summer pastime which every honest man always has considered honest is worth the loss of half a dozen pennants to New York.

A fourth consecutive pennant would have been a crowning achievement for Christy Mathewson, one of the grandest pitchers of all time, who seems at last to be nearing the down grade of the great decline after carrying the Giants on his back for more than a dozen years. Without the grand old master New York's chances for a speedy renewal of another attempt against the fourth straight pennant are sadly dimmed. Matty cannot hope to retain his cunning through the course of four more campaigns.

New York's failure against tradition removes the danger of such an unset for some years to come. Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics are now clinching their second straight pennant. They slipped up in 1912 after putting two triumphs behind them. But this wonderful machine would have to win again both next year and the season after that to obtain the fourth straight flag. That is too much to expect. Baker, Collins and Barry have been together almost eight years. The $100,000 infield has just about survived the usual span of major league effectiveness.

Stallings Usurps Throne.

George Stallings has usurped the throne of John J. McGraw. He is now the lion of the hour. This must make the little leader appreciate the pain of Casear as Brutus poigniarder him. McGraw is directly responsible for his present humiliation, for it was he who secured George Stallings his berth with the Boston Braves. James E. Gaffney had selected another manager to succeed Johnny Knig. He chanced to meet McGraw one night and asked him his opinion of the man he had in mind. McGraw, who was a close friend of Stallings, and who appreciated his worth, recommended George so highly to Gaffney that the Boston owner at once opened negotiations for his services. But for McGraw, Stallings would not be in Boston now. But for Stallings Boston would not have the pennant clinched. And but for Boston's having clinched the pennant, John J. McGraw's champions already would have achieved their fourth straight pennant.

In spite of Stallings' wonderful generalship, McGraw might have won the great distinction that lay almost within grasp all season, but for the fact that the whole Giant team cracked together.

The National League race this season was a mighty cheap one; that is, a team of usual first division strength should have cantered home. This is shown by the fact that Boston which does not figure strongly on paper, was able to rush from last to first place in two months. Nothing in the field could stop the Braves once they gained the confidence of a few victories.

McAvoy Will Get World Series Share

If baseball fans will recall the Berlin team of last year they will probably remember a long lanky but very energetic player behind the bat for the Dutchmen. He was Jim McAvoy, twenty years old and awkward. Jim's contract probably called for $125 a month. Next week the same lanky backstop will be sitting on the Athletic bench at Boston and Philadelphia, and when the world's series is over, he will drag down as much of the winner or loser's end of the receipts as Eddie Collins, Walter Maranville, Chief Bender or Dick Rudolph. McAvoy is a full-fledged member of the Athletics and has been with the Mackmen on and off all season. He was recalled from the International League where Mack had sent him in May and has been with the Athletics since the middle of August. McAvoy was drafted by the Athletics from Berlin last fall. He didn't look any great potatoes here, but Connie Mack's scouts saw lots of baseball stored away in his awkward frame, and though just twenty-one, the ex-Canadian leaguer will receive anywhere from $2,000 to $3,000 at the conclusion of the world's series.

BIG JEFF LOOMS SMALL IN THIS

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Charles E. Tesreau, known to baseball fans as "Jeff," filed in the Supreme Court a bond for $25,000 guaranteeing that he will be present at the trial of the breach of promise action which Miss Clara Young has brought against him.

Miss Young, who lives at Perryville, Mo., alleges that "Jeff" courted her for several months and then asked her to be his wife. She consented and it was generally known, she says, that she was his fiancee. Many letters passed between the couple, which Miss Young says she will produce at the trial.

About the time that Miss Young expected to become Mrs. Tesreau, she was startled to see an announcement of Tesreau's mariage to Miss Helen F. Blake. This was just prior to the time he started on a baseball trip around the world.

Tesreau has filed an answer denying the allegations. In one of the letters which Miss Young intends to use at the trial the baseball pitcher wrote: "You spoiled me the evening we came from your sisters—I mean I was already spoiled—but that first kiss was enough to have me tell you about it. And I have never regretted a word that I ever told you or a minute that I spent with you."

In another letter he wrote: "McGraw has been kidding me ever since the news came out. He asked me if I could do my best when I was in love. Everyone in the club now calls me Clara."

MARANVILLE'S AMBITION HAS BEEN ATTAINED

As the Giants and Athletics were about to begin the first game of the world's series last week on the Polo Grounds, a notable incident developed when the big band on the field blazoned forth the national anthem.

It was an impressive, thrilling incident in that day of sunshine, crowding and excitement.

In the space allotted to the newspaper men, a little under-developed chap, apparently a school boy, who had bagged it for the day, and in some incredible manner sneaked his way into the expensive pavilion, seemed especially to share the excitement.

"Gee!" he said wistfully, looking out to the diamond where baseball's best was about to begin their great annual struggle. "I'd like to be out there!"

The speech seemed a piece of vanity, of absurdity, on the part of the mite, but he had a perfect right to make it.

This year he will be "out there."

The boyish outburst came from Maranville, midget shortstop of the Braves, then a despised second division team. He was in the press stand writing for a Boston paper. All who met him liked the earnest, polite little fellow, but his chances for getting in a world's series then looked most remote.

His own team's sensational spurt, and the crumbling of the Giants give him his chance. This year he moves from press box to field; fine, manly little chap that he is. Not one of his newspaper pals who met him last year, but will wish him the best in the series to come.

As one of the chief factors in Boston's incredible victory, he deserves to be where he is.

KLEM BANISHED 26 GIANTS WITH ONE DECISION

Before the shortlived Braves had attended to all the little details of beating the Giants by a 7 to 6 score at the Polo Ground yesterday, William Klem, umpiring genius, established a record for wholesale exile of athletes by banishing twenty-six Giants from the players' dugout and nearby points in one sweeping decision.

Following a declaration by Klem adjudging Grant out at the home plate in the sixth inning there was a well-trained chorus of protesting voices from the Giants' bench when the Braves began their half of the seventh. Klem called "Time," and summoning "Mike" Donlin, acting manager, explained that every one but Donlin would have to go. Led by "Matty," the athletes lock-stepped to a point near the exit gate in right centre, marching in Indian file with the leader setting a pace that brought an accompaniment of shouts from the diverted populace. Some one is charged with having called the umpire "catfiish," but why Mr. Klem should consider that an insult is beyond the understanding of many who have never had a chance to talk it over with Mr. Klem at close range.

"Rookies" are Flattered.

Some of the young athletes who got fired off the field yesterday can thank the best umpire in the National League for their baptism as big leaguers. Being ordered out of a game before having a chance to play in one puts some of the rookies in possession of bewildering fodder for winter fanning. "The day 'Bill' Klem chased me" is likely to be the basis for some village poet office arguments.

BASKBALL.

National League.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	90	57	.612
New York	81	65	.544
St. Louis	78	69	.531
Chicago	75	74	.503
Philadelphia	72	76	.490
Brooklyn	72	76	.487
Pittsburg	66	83	.443
Cincinnati	58	90	.392

—Friday Scores—

New York.....13 Boston 5
St. Louis..... 5 Chicago 0
Pittsburg..... 2 Cincinnati 1

—Saturday Games—

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.

American League.

Games.	Won	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	97	51	.656
Boston	80	69	.604
Washington	79	71	.527
Detroit	78	73	.516
St. Louis	69	81	.460
New York	63	83	.433
Chicago	60	85	.450
Cleveland	51	100	.338

—Friday Scores—

Chicago..... 5 St. Louis..... 1
Boston.....11 New York..... 5
Washington..... 4 Philadelphia 3

—Saturday Games—

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.

Federal League.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Indianapolis	83	64	.566
Chicago	85	65	.563
Baltimore	80	67	.544
Buffalo	76	69	.524
Brooklyn	75	72	.510
Kansas City	67	79	.459
St. Louis	62	86	.419
Pittsburg	59	84	.413

—Friday Scores—

Brooklyn..... 3 Baltimore 1

—Saturday Games—

Baltimore at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Buffalo.
Kansas City at Indianapolis.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Girls Of King George School

Organize a Girls' Athletic Association—The Officers

On September 15 a meeting of the girls of the King George School was held with the purpose of organizing a Girls' Athletic Association. The officers elected are:

Hon. President—Mr. Maniece Park.
President — Miss Sadie Gamble (pupil).
Manager—Miss Ethel Nicholl.
Secretary-Treasurer—Miss Myrtle Smith (pupil).
Executive Committee—Miss Florence Adams, Miss Elva McIntyre.

Basket ball teams have been organized in the more advanced classes. The following captains were elected.

Park's Class—Wilhelmine Gaskins, Dolly Anderson.
Mr. Steer's Class—Audrey Huycke, Florence Adams.
Miss Erskine's Class—Edith Stevens, Grace Morgan.
Miss Garbutt's Class—Emily Willshaw, Edna Thornpoor.
Miss Nichol's Class—Marjorie Mesley, Isobel Nelson.

On Tuesday, September 29th, the first games were played. Under the leadership of the lady teachers, the pupils are rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the new game and the interest and enthusiasm shown argues well for its success.

THREE FRENCH JUDGES KILLED IN THE WAR.

PARIS, Oct. 2 — The French Bar has suffered the fortunes of war. In opening the sessions of the courts to-day the Public Prosecutor, Jules Hebeaux, announced that three judges of the Paris Bench had been killed, while a list of dead issued by the War Office contained the names of many lawyers, among them being a large number of young men who had already entered on brilliant careers and whose futures seemed full of promise.

Justice Blondel, the Public Prosecutor said, fell in the fighting on the Meuse; Justice Matillon was killed at the Aisne, and Justice Perlange was mortally wounded in a recent engagement.

Presentation To Mrs. W. Taylor

W. C. T. U. Gave Retiring President a Beautiful Sunburst of Pearls

Last evening the members of the W. C. T. U. assembled at the residence of the President, Mrs. T. W. Whalley, Boswell Avenue, and presented the retiring President, Mrs. Wilson Taylor, with a beautiful sunburst of pearls and the following address:

Dear Mrs. Taylor,—We, the members of the W. C. T. U. of this City, feel we cannot let you leave us without presenting some token of our appreciation of your efforts in the interests of our loved White Ribbon work, "for God and Home and Every Land." So we ask you to accept this little gift, not for its intrinsic value, but for the love that goes with it from all our hearts.

Our Union need what you have given us, and we are sure we shall always do better work because of your sojourn with us.

You bear a lamp of hope
To shine where He may say,
And lamps are not for sunny rooms,
Nor for the light of day.
But for the dark places of the earth,
Where wrong and trobule and worment have birth.

May you ever be able to dispel the clouds with the bright sunshine of your presence.

We pray the Master's "Well Done" may be your reward. May the spirit of our loving Father ever be with you and yours to keep you in all your ways until we meet with the Redeemed, where sin and evil shall be no more.

Signed by the sub-executive of Peterborough W. C. T. U.:

Mrs. Whalley, President.
Mrs. Goodfellow, Cor.-Sec.
Mrs. Fife, Rec.-Secretary.
Mrs. Micks, Treasurer.

Mrs. Taylor replied in a suitable manner, thanking them for their gift and assuring them that she would cherish it as a reminder of the pleasant times spent in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and wishing them continued success in the Master's work.

Afterwards a very pleasant evening was spent together.

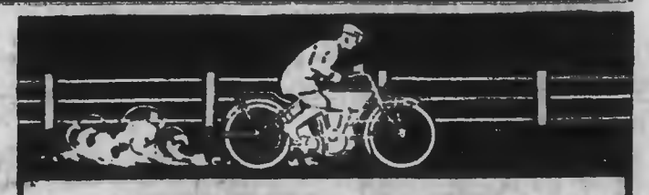
AFTER THE SALARIES

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—I saw a communication in your paper some time ago stating that at least some of the factories had reduced the workmen's wages twenty per cent. on account of the war, and made the suggestion that, in order to even up matter and provide for the needy, made so by the war, the Council should deduct a similar percentage from the higher salaries of their employees. If they would only reduce these salaries, say ten per cent., it would lessen the taxes on the poor man, and add to the relief of the suffering caused by the war during its continuance. There are others who should share in the reduction for the term commencing and ending with the war, for instance the Ministerial Association, who are undoubtedly patriotic should take into consideration a reduction of their salaries and set the ball rolling. The poor man generally, has done his duty nobly, but I am afraid that most of our rich men have been impervious to their responsibilities.

Yours truly,
FAIR PLAY.

October 3rd, 1914.



FIRST

In Speed—In Miles—In Sales

Goodyear Motorcycle Tires have won the world. They have done it in four short years. In that time they have won first place in every field. Today they hold every world's record for speed and durability.

In sales they outnumber all others. Of this year's new motorcycles, three of every four were Goodyear-equipped.

How Men Buy

Men have come to know Goodyear Motorcycle Tires for their master construction, their day-in-and-day-out dependability and super-service by which they have won everywhere.

Cost No More

And with all their qualities of leadership, Goodyear Motorcycle Tires cost no more than other standard makes. Buying Goodyears eliminates all chance. When you buy Goodyears your search for the best ends then and there.

Made in Canada

They are made in Canada at the Goodyear factory at Bowmanville, Ontario. Here every Goodyear master method is centered on every tire, insuring the wonderful quality and service by which Goodyears have won first place.

GOODYEAR MADE IN CANADA Motorcycle Tires

Ask for Goodyears—the tires that offer more without costing more.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited
Head Office: Toronto, Ont. Factory: Bowmanville, Ont.
For Sale by All Dealers (147)

XXIII PSALM.

The Ford is my auto; I shall not want (another).
It maketh me to lie down beneath it.
It leadeth me in the paths of ridicule for its namesake.
Yea, though I ride through the valleys,
I am towed up the hills.
And I fear much evil, for thy rods thy engines discomforteth me.
I anoint thy tires with patches,
Thy radiator runneth over.
I prepare for blow-outs in the presence of mine enemies.
Surely if this thing followeth me all the days of my life, I shall dwell in the bug-house for ever.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER
247 Princess St., Peterboro'

High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.
Guns of all makes promptly repaired
New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c

EMPIRE THEATRE Charlotte Street

The Idler—A very impressive Drama
Sophia's Imaginary Visitor—A Novelty in Comedy Drama
A Tour Through Touraine and Asiatic Turkey
Red Head—Introducing herself, a lively girl with a winning way. Comedy
All Mixed Up—A Big Comedy full of laughs.
The Weaker Brother—A story of the war between the north and south, 2 Reels, Drama.
Saturday, Oct. 3rd,
Coming Monday and Tuesday October 5th and 6th.
"The Luck of Industry"
A Drama on Capital and Labour.
Prices Always The Same 5c & 10c

RED MILL
MON. TUES. WED.
The biggest performance ever shown in this City, featuring
The Famous American Jockey Scovelle
IN THE STRETCH
4 Spectacular Parts
Don't miss this splendid feature 4 Other Special Features
8—REELS—8
Every performance the biggest show in town and will be sure to prove the best.
Matinees 5c 8 REELS 8 Nights 10c
EVERY PERFORMANCE
COME EARLY

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
J. J. Turner & Sons Owners-Managers
Seats on Sale at Box Office
TO-NIGHT
Matinees daily, 2.30. Nights, 8.15
British Canadian Film Co., Ltd., presents $100,000 Photo Play Deluxe
SIXTY YEARS A QUEEN
In 7 Wondrous Acts, 289 marvellous scenes. Life and Reign of our dearly beloved QUEEN VICTORIA
PRICES: Matinee 10c & 15c Night 25c-to all parts

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, WEDNESDAY OCT. 7th.
The Annual Guaranteed Attraction
GUY BROTHERS MINSTRELS
In their New Musical Comedy "A DAY ON THE CONGO".
Best Dancers—Greatest Singers—Special Scenery. Everything New from Street to Stage but the name. Watch for Street Parade at noon.
PRICES:—25c, 35c, 50c and 75c. Sale opens Monday.

SIMPLEX
SHOE POLISH
Brightest and Best

A FEW
Plums
Peaches
Grapes
Pears
Yet get them before they are done for the stock is fine
AT SPECIAL PRICES
To-day and To-morrow
D. M. Minicola
610 George St. Phone 935

Ford
Lower Prices on Ford Cars
Effective August, 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915, and guaranteed against any reduction during that time. All cars fully equipped f.o.b. Ford, Ont.
Runabout - - - $540
Touring Car - - $590
Town Car - - - $840
(In the Dominion of Canada only)
Buyers to Share in Profits
All retail buyers of new Ford cars from August, 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915, will share in the profits of the company to the extent of $40 to $60 per car, on each car they buy, PROVIDED; we sell and deliver 30,000 new Ford cars during that period. Ask for particulars
DUFFUS GARAGE,
195 SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO'
J. J. DUFFUS, Proprietor.

HOW BRAVES FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO FRONT

The rise of Geo. Stallings' Boston Braves from a tail-end team on July 15 to leaders and champions of July 15 to leaders and champions of the National League on October 1 is one of the greatest stunts that has ever happened in major league baseball. Getting away to a very bad start, Stallings' team only won ten out of their first thirty-four games, and were hopeless tail-enders, 373 points behind the Giants.

On July 15 the Braves were still tail-enders, but their playing had improved, while the Giants were beginning to come back. They were only 153 points ahead of Boston. By August 1 the Braves had shot up to the fourth rung from the top, being only 91 points behind McGraw's men. From this date onward Boston never faltered, being in first place on September 7. The rise of Stallings and the fall of McGraw is told in figures below.

Date.	Club.	Pos.	W.	L.	Pct.
May 1	New York	4	5	4	.556
May 1	Boston	8	2	8	.200
May 15	New York	2	11	6	.647
May 15	Boston	8	3	15	.167
June 1	New York	1	22	11	.667
June 1	Boston	8	10	24	.294
June 15	New York	1	27	18	.600
June 15	Boston	8	17	30	.370
July 1	New York	1	37	23	.617
July 1	Boston	8	26	37	.413
July 15	New York	1	44	31	.587
July 15	Boston	8	33	43	.434
Aug. 1	New York	1	52	36	.591
Aug. 1	Boston	4	45	45	.500
Aug. 15	New York	1	58	43	.574
Aug. 15	Boston	3	54	46	.540
Sept. 1	New York	1	63	50	.558
Sept. 1	Boston	2	63	51	.553
Sept. 7	New York	1	68	53	.562
Sept. 7	Boston	1	68	54	.585
Sept. 15	New York	2	72	58	.550
Sept. 15	Boston	1	75	56	.577
Oct. 1	New York	2	80	67	.544
Oct. 1	Boston	1	80	56	.614

Evers Predicts Fall of Mackmen

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—A happy crowd of well trained athletes arrived in New York last night from Boston. It was George Stallings and his National League champions coming here to entertain the Giants in a five game series on how pennants are won. Led by "Johnny" Evens, the newly crowned title-holders hied early to their hotel, where only a few questions were answered.

"Just how did it happen?" Evers was asked.

"We just decided we wanted the pennant, so went out and got it," was his laughing reply.

"How do you figure your chances against the Athletics?" was the next question.

"Some writers have dubbed us the 'Miracle Workers.' There may be something to that, so grab some of the short money," again smiled Evers.

"We are not the weaklings that 'dopesters' and others contend," continued Evers. "We have been sorely tried all year, and I believe we have delivered whenever asked. We have a better pitching staff than the Othletics. Maranville is worth more to a team than Barry, and Gowdy compares favourably with Schang. Of course there are Collins, Baker, McInnis and Oldring, but these men will have their work cut out to terrify James, Rudolph and Tyler. The more I think of it the better I like the Braves' chances. Nothing like having confidence, and no team ever had more confidence than we have right now."

Since the pennant is tucked safely away the veterans will get a short vacation, and the youngsters will be given a chance to show their mettle.

$25 BRUSH FIRE

A fire broke out about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon among some brush wood under the bridge in the lane running from George Street to the Barnardo Home. The Fire Brigade was summoned and laid one line of hose. About $25 damage was done to the bridge and sidewalk, which are owned by the city.

SOCCER RESULTS IN OLD COUNTRY

Special Cable to The Examiner:

Scottish League.

Aberdeen, 0; St. Mirren, 0.
Raith Rovers, 3; Airdrie 0.
Hibernians, 0; Ayr, 4.
Celtic, 6; Dundee, 0.
Hamilton, 3; Clyde, 2.
Dumbarton, 3; Hearts, 2.
Kilmarnock, 1; Falkirk, 0.
Rangers, 0; Morton, 2.
Motherwell, 3; Third Lanark, 2.
Queen's Park, 0; Partick, 2.

Vegetables with a strong flavour, like cabbage, onions and turnips, should be cooked in a large amount of water and kept boiling rapidly. Such vegetables will improve with the addition of a bit of soda. The soda helps to soften the fibre of these vegetables, and when the water is to be all poured off no appreciable trace of the soda remains.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Made from
Grape Cream of Tartar
NO ALUM

COAXING THE WINTER.

The Fire Hall Boys are anticipating the national winter sport. Failing ice last night the "Boys" set to work with a ball in lieu of a puck, and a high old time they had of it in front of the Fire Station.

CITY AND GENERAL

MANTELS AND FIRE PLACES.

Contractors and others building houses can secure the best values in the Market in Wood Mantels, Fire Place Fittings, etc., at E. B. Clegg & Co's., 427 George Street.

PROBABILITIES.

Moderate south-easterly winds, fine and moderately warm. Sunday, moderate easterly winds, fair.

CHIMNEY FIRE.

The Fire Brigade received a call this morning to 272 Thomas Street, a chimney fire. No damage.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Dr. E. A. Hammond has moved his office from 543 Water Street to 233 Brock Street, corner of Brock and Aylmer. Telephone 463. 6d-7-4

SUGAR BAGS WANTED.

Gordon-Davies Limited will pay three cents each for any quantity of sugar bags delivered at their store, 340 George Street dtf.

KITCHENER CLUB.

The president of the Kitchener Red Cross Club requests every member to be present at the regular meeting Tuesday evening, 8 p.m. at the Y. W. C. A., instead of at the home of Mrs. Knox, Gilmour street.

THE "JUMBLE" SALE.

The sales at the "Jumble" Sale up until noon to-day netted $100. The self-sacrificing ladies in charge are quite jubilant over the results of their laudable efforts, and it looks as if it was deserving of an encore.

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 588, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-4-4

AN ERROR.

Through an error, Gordon-Davies Limited were made to say in yesterday's Examiner that they had sugar bags for sale at three cents each. It should have been that they would pay three cents each for sugar bags.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce. Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store. 'Phone 485, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Elder F. J. Johnston will preach in Woodmen Hall, over Nugent's drug store, on Sunday night at 7 o'clock. The subject will be "The Two Adams: Who are they?" and on Tuesday at 8 p.m. "Satan: Who is he? Where did he come from? and what will become of him?" Sabbath school every Saturday at 2 p.m., and preaching at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Bring your Bibles.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.

In many houses in the City there are uniforms, belts, some rifles, side arms and other equipment belonging to the 57th Regiment. These in some cases have been left by soldiers now out of the City. The equipment is urgently needed and will be called for if a card is sent to Capt. A. G. Carruthers, 138 Hunter Street.

Persons unlawfully having these articles in their possession are liable to a fine of $20.00. 6d-nCt-73

PERSONALS

The Rev. T. Stannage Boyle is back from Peterborough.—Globe.

Rev. H. T. Crossley is staying at 91 Lock Street during his stay in the City.

Mr. Chester Froude, who has been engaged in journalistic work in Saskatoon, is home on a visit.

Rev. H. A. Ben Oliel, B.A., of Lakefield, will officiate at all services at St. John's church to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stubbs and son Edgar have returned to Stoney Lake, after having spent the month of September in Toronto.

The many friends of Mr. J. D. Tully will be glad to know that he has recovered to such an extent that he has been removed from Chemong to his home here. He was brought home in Belleghem's Private Ambulance this afternoon.

Mr. Alan S. C. Rogers, son of Mr. Edwin R. Rogers, Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, arrived on Thursday from New Zealand. Mr. Rogers, who is a lieutenant in the Indian 61st King George's Own Pioneers, is on leave, and has been in Australia as well as New Zealand. After a short stay with his parents he will sail for England and report for service at the War Office in London.

Mr. J. H. Osborn of the "Specialist Press Agency" of London, England, is in the city for a few days. He is on a tour of Canada and will contribute his impressions in articles to leading British journals. During his stay in the city Mr. Osborn will give an address on "England To-day—Conditions in War Time," in a few days, under the auspices of the Canadian Club.

To Start The Outfall Sewer In Two Weeks

In the course of ten days or two weeks the outfall sewer into North Monaghan will be started, supplying still more work to local men. The hoist, which is one part of the large ditching machines that will be assembled in Peterborough for use in the digging of the sewer, is being built at Belleville and will soon be completed. When it arrives in Peterborough the work of the construction for the ditching machine will begin and as soon as that is finished the digging and laying of the sewer will commence. All of which it is estimated will take nearly two weeks.

WAR NEWS CONTINUED

(Continued from Page 7.)

To these figures the despatch states, must be added the Bavarian, Saxon and Wurtemberg lists. Prince Franz, the third son of the King of Bavaria, commanding the Second Bavarian infantry, has been wounded in battle. The list includes three major-generals, one killed and two wounded. Major General Scherbening was killed, while Major General Oskar Reuter was dangerously wounded.

RUSSIANS SAY THEY HAVE KILLED OR WOUNDED 60,000 GERMANS

PETROGRAD, October 3.—In a review of recent operations in Russian Poland issued by the war office to-day, it is stated that at every point the Germans have been forced to retreat. The war office estimates that the total losses to the Germans in these operations, which have extended over the last fortnight, will reach 60,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. In addition it is stated that the Russians have captured a number of German guns and rapid firers mounted on motors.

BARONESS' SON KILLED IN ACTION

LONDON, October 3. — Captain the Honourable William Amherst Cecil, of the Grenadier Guards, 26 years of age, who was the eldest son and heir of Baroness Amherst of Hackney, has been officially reported as killed in action in France.

Belgians Flood Fields and Remove Trees To Stay Advance of the Invaders

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A graphic picture of the desolation of Belgium was brought to London to-day by Mr. J. H. Whitehouse, member of Parliament from Lanarkshire, who has just returned from a tour around Antwerp for the purpose of assisting in the relief measures.

"Always having regarded war as the negation of all that is good," said Mr. Whitehouse to-night, "I desired to see what its ravages were in a country exposed to all its fury and what steps were possible to mitigate them. I do not think that any one here has realized the plight of the civilian population of Belgium to-day and can only attempt to give any picture of this by describing some of my own experiences."

Mr. Whitehouse made the journey outside Antwerp with two military automobiles, attended by Belgian officials. In describing the damage which the Belgians had to inflict upon their country to supplement the defences of Antwerp, he said:

"Hundreds of thousands of trees had been cut down, so that at some points of our journey we had the impression of passing thropgh a wilderness of roots. The tree trunks had all been removed so as to afford no cover to the enemy. All houses had been blown up or otherwise destroyed. Later, we passed through the country, which had been flooded as a further measure of defence. The damage resulting from these precautionary measures alone amounted to £10,000,000 ($50,000,000.)

"In the villages all ordinary life was arrested. Women and children were standing or sitting dumb and patient by the roadside. Half way to Termonde we could plainly hear the booming guns and saw many evidences of the battle which was then raging.

Destruction in Termonde.

"I had read newspaper accounts of the destruction of Termonde, and had seen photographs, but they had not conveyed to my mind any realization of the horror of what actually happened. Termonde a few weeks ago was a beautiful city of about sixteen thousand inhabitants, a city in which the dignity of its buildings harmonized with the natural beauty of its situation, a city which contained some buildings of surpassing integest.

"I went through street after street, square after square, and I found every house entirely destroyed with all its contents. It was not the result of bombardment; it was systematic destruction. In each house a separate bomb had been placed, which had blown up the interior and set fire to the contents. All that remained in every case were portions of the outer walls, which were still constantly falling, and inside the cinders of the contents of the buildings. Not a shred of furniture or anything else remained.

"This sight continued throughout the entire extent of what had been a considerable town. It had been an indescribable influence upon observers which no printed description, or even pictorial record, could give. This influence was increased by the utter silence of the city, broken only by the sound of the guns.

Only Two Alive in City.

"Of the population I thought that not a soul remained. I was wrong, for as we turned into a square where the wreck of what had been one of the most beautiful Gothic churches met my eyes, a blind woman and her daughter groped among the ruins. They were the sole living creatures in the whole town.

"Shops, factories, churches and houses of the wealthy, all were similarly destroyed. One qualification only have I to make of this statement. Two or perhaps three houses bore the German command in chalk that they were not to be burned. These remained standing but deserted amidst the ruins on either side. Where a destroyed house had obviously contained articles of value looting had taken place.

"I inquired what had become of the population. It was a question to which no direct reply could be given. They had fled in all directions. Some had reached Antwerp, but a great number were wandering about the country, panic stricken and starving. Many were already dead.

OBITUARY

BABY BYERS.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Byers, Brown street, Brownton, will sympathize with them in the loss they have sustained by the death of their infant son, who passed away on Thursday evening. He was seven weeks and four days old.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock to the Little Lake Cemetery.

THE LATE JAMES KERR.

The death occurred at his late residence, James street, on Saturday of James Kerr, in his 64th year. Mr. Kerr met with an accident about two years ago, when he was injured by a fall, after which he was unable to resume work, and has been since gradually failing. He was born at Baltimore in 1850, and came to Cobourg at the age of 14 years. He has since resided here, with the exception of one year, or 30 years he has been superintendent of the iron department of the Crossen Car Works. He was a clever and affable man, and the turnout of the employees of the Car Works at the funeral on Monday was a tribute of the respect in which he was held by the men. Mr. Kerr was a member of the town council for several years, also of the public school board, and like for a number of years been an elder in St. Andrew's Church. Fraternally he was a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was a genial, straightforward and kind man, and in his death Cobourg has lost one of its best citizens. Mr. Kerr was married twice. His first wife, Miss Colvin, died in 1897. This union was blessed with two daughters, Mrs. George Gibson of Toronto, and Miss Ethel Kerr. In 1900 he was married to Miss Annie Murdock Dickson. Mr. Kerr is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. Carter of Indian Road and Miss Annie Kerr of Peterborough, and three brothers, John of Peterborough, Edward of Toronto, and William of Cobourg. The funeral took place on Monday to the Union cemetery, Rev. Dr. Reynar conducting the funeral services. The pallbearers were Messrs. Arthur Hayden, John Tinney, Col. N. F. MacNachton, Jas. F. McCullagh, J. B. McColl and J. D. Hayden.—Cobourg World.

SOME RECIPES

Sweet Potato Croquettes

Cook in boiling salted water eight medium sized sweet potatoes, peel and press through a sieve. Add one large tablespoon of water, two tablespoons of brown sugar, one tablespoon of powdered cracker crumbs, one-quarter teaspoon each of peper and cinnamon, one-half teaspoon of salt and the beaten yolks of two eggs. Mix thoroughly, shape into cones, roll in fine crumbs, dip in beaten egg, roll again in crumbs, and fry in deep hot fat.

Molasses Drop Cookies

To make them use one large cupful of granulated sugar and two-thirds of a cupful of shortening mixed together. Add one egg, one and one-third cupful of molasses, one cupful of lukewarm water, two teaspoonfuls of soda, a pinch of ginger, and four cupfuls of flour. Drop from a teaspoon, but do not roll out. Bake in a rather quick oven. If the cakes spread out too much in baking, a little more flour is needed.

FRIED APPLES.

Quarter and core five apples without paring. Put into a frying pan one cup of sugar, one tablespoon of butter, and three tablespoons of water. Let this melt, and lay in the apples with the skin up. Cover and fry slowly until brown.

Germany Loses Her Great Rheumatism Cure

It is now made in Canada and a Dollar Box will be sent Free to every Rheumatic Sufferer in Canada

THE GERMANS were the first to discover this Great Remedy which has cured so many Cases of Rheumatism. The secret of this remedy is now known, and it will be joyful news to every Canadian who suffers with Rheumatism, as they can now have a chance to try this great remedy called:

PAD POWDERS In Capsule Form

This is actually the only medicine that goes to the seat of the pain and drives the uric acid from the joints by dissolving the uric acid. It matters not how long you have had Rheumatism or how severe. This remedy will actually cause the pain to disappear in one to three days.

An Epidemic of Rheumatics has spread throughout the Dominion this Fall, and there are thousands upon thousands who are suffering especially throughout the several Districts where they are subject to such sudden changes of temperature. About nine persons out of every ten are complaining of a steady pain in the Shoulders, Hands, Feet and any place where there is a joint. Well this is a sure sign of Rheumatism with its pains and intense agony which follows, if you do not soon get it cured.

No effect on the Bowels, you will notice—if you have taken many Rheumatism Cures, that they will act as a laxative on the bowels and as soon as that is over, your Rheumatism comes back again. Pad Powders do not act upon the bowels, but instead, they go right to the joints and disolve the uric acid and drive it entirely from the system.

To every sufferer in Canada, a chance to secure a Dollar Box will be sent FREE to try. If it cures you send me just One Dollar, if not, merely write me so and it costs you nothing. Why I am sending these out free to try, is because this is something new and the people do not realise what a wonderful cure it is.

Send your name on a Postal to:

R. MAINPRIZE,
65 Calendar Street, Toronto
Who is Sole Agent for the Dominion

45c Worth Of Palm Olive Soap FREE

How did you like the Palmolive Samples which you received a few days ago?

We are headquarters for those High-grade Toilet Specialties, and can with pleasure recommend them to you.

For a limited time only, we are giving with each Jar of Palm Olive Cream at 50c

3 Cakes of Palm Olive Soap Free

These large cakes retail at 45c

See these goods on display in our South Window.

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE
351 George St. 'Phone 527

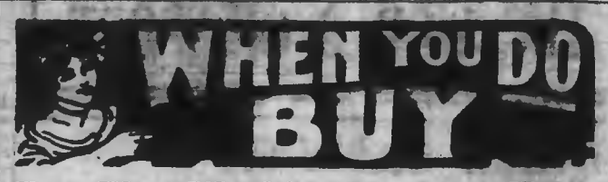
See Us And See Better

Do You Realize That Your EYES

Are the most delicate organ of the body and the most easily injured? Therefore when your eyes require attention of any kind you should use great care and judgement as to whom you consult.

Dr. Tait of the Tait Optical Co. has a reputation for ability in treating eye defects that covers a large area. His experience, both in this country and abroad, and the unexcelled facilities and equipment of his establishment make the Tait Optical Co. the safest and most reliable place to have your eyes examined and glasses fitted.

TAIT OPTICAL Co.
Exclusive Opticians
410 George St.



Buy That Washing Machine Here

where you will get the Right Quality at a Reasonable Price.

The 1900 Gravity Washing Machine

which we are the agents for, can't be beat. Look elsewhere if you choose, but don't buy until you look here also, and if in need of a Clothes Wringer, Wash Tub, Wash Boiler, Wringer Stand, Clothes Rack, Clothes Basket, Mop, Mop Cloths, O'Cedar Mops, O'Cedar Polish, and the many other Wash Day and House Cleaning Requisites, you will find our stock the Most Complete and our prices the most reasonable. Try us now.

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO
HARDWARE SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 357 GEORGE ST

WINTER SCHEDULE GARBAGE COLLECTION

Beginning on Monday next there will be a change to the once a week service according to the following time-table.

Monday — The territory south of Charlotte, between Monaghan Road and Bethune Street.

Tuesday—East of George, north of Charlotte, and all north of Smith.

Wednesday—East of Downie to Aylmer and north of Charlotte to London.

Thursday —East of Bethune and south of Charlotte.

Friday—West of George to Aylmer, and north of Charlotte to Smith.

Saturday— All east of Monaghan Road to Downie (both sides), and north of Charlotte to McDonnel.

REV. J. G. LEWIS TO TAKE SERVICES

The Rev. J. G. Lewis of this City will take the Anniversary Services of the Warsaw Circuit to-morrow. The Rev. Mr. Lewis will preach at three services during the day, all other services on the circuit being cancelled to allow everyone to take part in the observation of the anniversary.

Panama will establish two agricultural schools and later may have an experiment station.

When a man starts out to make a fool of himself he usually works overtime.

EARLY AUTUMN PHOTOGRAPHS

We are at your service. You are, doubtless, looking and feeling well after your holidays. Why not come in and sit for your picture, even if you don't need them until Xmas time?

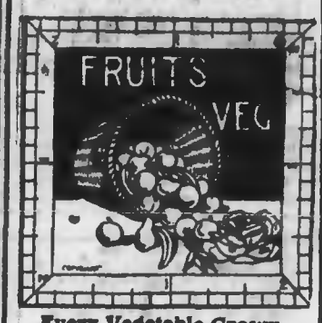
THE MOULE STUDIO
374½ George St. 'Phone 46

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK

Boy's Watch and Chain.. $1.25
Genuine Waltham Watch $5.00
Fine Alarm Clock for..... 95c
8-Day Kitchen Clock.... $3.75
Fine Casserole..... $1.95
Silver Pickle Caster.....$1.75
Pearl Handled Butter Knife and Pickle Fork for..... 85c
Cut Prices on All Rings
1847 Rodgers Knives, Forks and Spoons at Special Prices.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEO. ST.
Next to Warne Drug Co.

AT THE OKE FRUIT STORE



Every Vegetable Grown

Tomatoes, Onions, Cucumbers, Vegetable Marrow, Squash, Pumpkin, Cauliflowers, Cabbage Beets, Carrots, Peppers, Lettuce, and Cranberries, Sweet Potatoes, Grapes, Peaches and Pears, Apples, Canteloupe, Bananas, Oranges and Lemons.

Oysters, Fresh Salmon Trout.

N. DOUROS Prop.
'Phones 18-19 376 George St

COOKING and SERVING WITH "GUERNSEY" EARTHENWARE

BROWN—WHITE LINED—ENAMELED

The above assortment consisting of 6 Individual Custards, 1 Bowl, 1 Nappy, 1 Casserole and Recipe Booklet..... $1.25

THAT pottery has a distinctive and lasting charm no one denies. The housekeeper who is desirous of setting a pleasing table without an undue expenditure of time or money, will find this ware quite an indispensable addition to her table service. With this ware at hand, left over bits of vegetables, fish, fowl, veal or other delicate meats can be transfered quickly into delicious and appetizing dishes.

Our stock consists of other dishes such as Ramequins, Pie Plates, Shirred Egg Dishes, Mixing Bowls, Tea Pots, Cream Pitchers, Salt Holders, Match Holders, Casseroles, etc., ranging in price from

15c to $1.75 Your inspection Invited.

Peterboro' Hardware Co., Ltd.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 80 12 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

ROAST FOR KING CHARLES

Roumanian Ruler a Traitor To His People Says Premier's Nephew.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—"From the commencement of this European conflict the Roumanian people have been hostile to Germany and Austria. This hostility is pushing the people to drastic action—the cry for greater Roumania and the liberation of our brothers in Transylvania. Undoubtedly the situation has placed King Charles in a dilemma, for he already has made his choice between his duty as a free people and his duty as a Hohenzollern.

"This policy of King Charles will give him in history the role of a traitor to the interests of his country, although he is a hero in his staunchness to the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg traditions."

This amazing statement has been given to the public by Victor Jonnesco, nephew of the Prime Minister of Roumania and at present secretary of the Roumanian legation in Paris.

IN DREAD OF CROUP

Every mother dreads croup unless she knows about *Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine*. Given in frequent small doses, at the first indication of trouble, this treatment loosens the cough and affords relief and comfort. It is now should be kept up until the child is entirely recovered.

CONVENIENCE
IS A BIG FACTOR
IN MODERN LIFE

If it isn't convenient for you to have a sitting in the day time we will, by special appointment, make it in the evening for you.

Our New System of Electric Illumination is as efficient as day light.

PHONE FOR AN APPOINTMENT 806

THE ROY STUDIO
—140½ Hunter Street

ADVANCE ON WEST WING IS GRADUAL

Trench After Trench Was Taken by the French Who Are Now Meeting Heavy Forces of the Enemy

VON KLUK REPULSED

FROM THE BATTLEFRONT, Oct. 5.—Trench after trench of the German line fell into the possession of the allies on Saturday after most vigorous assaults, carried home with determination, combined with the newly-learned lesson of caution.

The Germans who had borne back the allies' western wing slightly retained their advanced positions near Roye until they became untenable. They then fell back to new lines which had been previously prepared.

The western wing of the allied armies was still farther extended yesterday and now reaches within 30 miles of the Belgian frontier, carrying the allies' overlapping movement in a northeasterly direction.

The German reinforcements on this end of the line are very strong. These troops probably were brought from bodies of German forces echeloned in the rear of their advanced entrenchments. Their courageous dashes to the allies' front did not meet with success, and the French and British were able to make them fall back on their deep trenches.

The sight of the allied infantry creeping across the open spaces in front of the trenches, in a brilliant sunshine which glittered on their weapons, was impressive. Hundreds of holes burst overhead in their rear without doing damage.

Everywhere the French and British soldiers seemed as though glued to the ground, but yet their widely extended lines progressed always forward. In only two or three instances did they encounter the spitting machine gun fire with its murderous hail of bullets, which opened on them when they surmounted slight eminences, before reaching the German trenches. They found few Germans there to meet their bayonets, as the invaders had retired to another line only a few hundred yards back.

It is stated that the Germans also receded on the eastern wing, where for many days they have been going back continually. In that region of the great battlefield the famous French Alpine riflemen came in contact with the Germans and inflicted considerable loss.

In the centre there was comparative calm, although the artillery and infantry kept firing occasionally as though to remind their adversaries of their presence.

The aviators on each side have kept continual watch on the movements of the enemy, and sometimes have dropped shrapnel bombs, generally with small effect, as the troops are well sheltered in their burrows.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

A Petrograd despatch says it is semi-officially announced that Emperor William has left Breslau for Thorn and Bromberg in East Prussia.

M. Eyschen, Minister of State of Luxemburg, has issued a proclamation urging the people of the little state to remain calm in the face of German aggressions.

Ward Hamilton Bewlby, K.C., celebrated his 86th birthday yesterday in Berlin. He is the oldest crown attorney in the Dominion of Canada, having held his position for 47 years.

The war is costing France $7,000,000 a day. Minister of Finance Alexandre Ribot announced Saturday that the outlay for the first 60 days of the conflict had been $420,000,000.

Among the speakers on the second day of the American Bar Association Convention in New York on Oct. 20, 21 and 22, will be Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Canadian Supreme Court.

Lieut. Harold Pearson, M.P., son of Lord Cowdray, the noted oil financier, who was taken prisoner at the battle of the Marne, was later shot and killed by a German sentry while trying to escape.

Samuel Jones, farmer, of Percy Township, was found dead by a neighbor at his farm near Warkworth, Ont., Saturday. Mr. Jones was suddenly attacked by illness while in the fields.

Choosing a term in jail in preference to returning to the tramp steamer Askehall and serving under Capt. Harris, thirteen sailors were sentenced Saturday to 12 weeks in jail by Judge Lanctot at Montreal for having "mutinied" on board the steamer.

Telegraph Poles on Track.

GUELPH, Oct. 5.—An attempt was made Friday night by persons unknown to wreck a Grand Trunk passenger train between Brantford and Guelph. Opposite the siding at the lime kilns, three miles north of Hespeler, the passengers were almost thrown out of their seats by the sudden stopping of the train.

The crew ran back with lanterns, and it was discovered that three large telegraph poles had been placed across the tracks. The engineer did not see the poles in time to stop the train, and he ran into them at full speed. Two of them were broken to pieces, while the third was pushed to one side.

The engine was not derailed, and there was no one hurt.

Snow in Calgary.

CALGARY, Oct. 5.—It is snowing in Calgary, and with a strong wind, and the heavy clouds gathering, it looks as if this district would register a good fall within the next day or two. The temperature has dropped perceptibly and wintry weather prevails.

IT is only a short time that you can call her Mother's baby—soon she will be a school girl and then a young lady.

But a photograph of Mother and baby keeps for all time the memory of those happy days—and later pictures will show the transition from childhood to girlhood.

Make the appointment to-day

GROUND FLOOR STUDIO.

THE
COWAN STUDIO
(*Late Orme*).

Young Man's Suit
Long Roll
Novelty Lapel Sack

¶ There's something clever about the style of this two-button long roll novelty lapel sack. It will surely suit the smart dresser. Select from the wide range of new materials we show for this season and let us tailor you a suit to measure after the style shown in this plate, and the young man of to-day will have a suit that'll make him an outstanding figure among the best dressed men of the day.

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This is the Range that Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

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341 GEORGE ST. - 'PHONE 386

BATTLE OF THE AISNE TO DECIDE THE FUTURE PHILOSOPHY OF WAR

Experts Predict That Result of Great Conflict Raging in France Will Prove Whether a Nation of Militarists or One of Patriots Make the Best Fighters

To military experts who have been watching the progress of the battles on the Aisne not only the political destinies of Europe, but the philosophy of warfare, are being decided there. On the final result of this—the greatest of all world's conflicts—they believe will rest the fate of militarism.

The battle, which has raged with unabated ferocity through days of burning heat and clammy chill, from trenches alternately baked by the sun and flooded with fall rains, has now reached the stage where the stamina—the morale of the contestants—will decide it. Army officers and experts believe that the Allies will win a sweeping victory, and they say that if they do they will prove what has long been contended—that a nation of militarists are weaker in war than a nation of patriots.

No nation ever went into a war more completely prepared than Germany, they state. The bewildering number of minute details which have been taken care of and the contingencies which have been provided against are stupendous. From the armoured soup kitchens that provide the soldiers with warm, palatable food to the little vials of oil to keep their shoes soft when they are wet, nothing seems to have been overlooked. Besides all these minute preparations, which range from cut to order uniform with complete changes for every soldier to armament that is amazing in its diversity and completeness, the Germans have a staff of highly trained, competent leaders, who were supposed to have foreseen every military probability. As an indication of the effect which the armies of the French and the Germans produced, a correspondent in a recent article referred to the entrance of both into Brussels—the French pasing through to relieve Namur, the Germans entering as conquerors.

The French, he wrote, took with them the gay atmosphere of the panoply of war, with the jaunty step, their red breeches and their laughing greetings. But, he added, here and there the door of a supply train flapped open and here and there straps on packs were twisted. When the Germans entered they came like a green haze, marching evenly and solemn. All of their supply trains bore patent locks and their straps and ropes were all tied one way. Each regiment had its own fleet of automobile trucks.

The French went into the war with little preparation. The automobile omnibuses of Paris were transformed into commissary waggons. Of course, the French reservists were trained soldiers in a way, but their training was not that of a nation absolutely military. Rather, it was a patriotic training, which taught them that devotion to the cause of one's country was of more avail than knowledge of a drill manual.

The English nation, calm, resolute determined, sent its little standing army over to Belgium, where it showed the Germans what the training of an Anglo-Saxon soldier is.

Now England is drilling and sending her volunteers to war, and when this contest is ended, experts say, it will prove once for all whether the efficiency of a centralized government is superior to the glorious patriotism of the men who love their countries and who are fighting not because a scientific, cold blooded general staff has ordered them to but because, in the words of a great Englishman

"England expects every man to do his duty."

Problem Of Feeding Armies

Vast Numbers May Mean an Army's Defeat Unless Proper Attention Has Been Given to Commisariat

It is useless to collect together a vast multitude of fighting men unless athey can be fed, for the human machine requires fuel just as certainly as any mechanical motor. Something about the preparations that must be taken in this respect is as follows.

To provide for the wants of the troops every army has one or more administrative departments charged with the procuration, custody and distribution of certain varieties of supplies which are essential to keep the troops in health and strength, and which provide them at all times with everything that is indispensable for the furtherance of the plan of campaign.

Points to Consider.

In forming a plan of supply for a particular campaign the following points must be carefully considered: the resources of the theatre of war, and the facility of utilizing the same; the time of year and climate; the nature of the war, whether offensive or defensive; the length of the line of communications; the rapidity of the movements, the propinquity of the enemy; and the temper of the inhabitants.

The national country must provide the supplies for its armies. This is particularly important now, as it has been held that provisions and foodstuffs of ordinarily innocent use, which are usually only conditionally contraband, may become absolutely contraband of war when actually and especially destined for the military or naval forces of a belligerent.

Live on the Country.

The right of armies to take from the country all that they require for their sustenance is indisputable, though we usually understand the expression "living upon the country" has direct application to an enemy's country. Military necessity, as understood by all civilized nations, permits the enforcement in an enemy's country of all those measures which are indispensable to facilitate and assist in the conduct of the war, and which are lawful according to the modern law and usages of war.

The preparation, therefore, must extend to an elaborate study of the resources of the home country and of a probable theatre of operations. In some of the great powers this work is carried out through the co-operation of the various civil authorities whose duty it is to make instant report of any change in the supply situation in their district. Statistical data and supply maps are prepared showing

What to Know.

The principal production of the country; the distribution of the available resources; the importance of the last harvest; the amount of the exports of same; the amount locally consumed; the number and kind of meat cattle; the number, motive power, daily capacity, and location of the flour millsIn the number and average yield of the bakeries; the number and location of the abattoirs and meat-packing establishments; the number of draft animals; the means of transportation, railways, steamboat and ordinary roads, and their capacity; the number of the inhabitants, urban ad rural; the character of the imports and exports; the supply and character of the potable water; the fuel used and its abundance

COLLIDED WITH G. T. R. GATE

An automobile leaving the G. T. R station on Saturday evening with some half dozen ladies, ran into the east King street gates. The car itself was only slightly damaged, but the gates were knocked down and the casting broken. None of the passengers, however, were injured.

TRUCE IS REFUSED

Germans Before Antwerp Wanted Time to Bury Their Dead—Losses Were Heavy.

NEAR HOLLAND BORDER

LONDON, Oct. 5. — A despatch to the Central News from Antwerp, dated Sunday night, says:

"The Germans have been repulsed. They asked for a two-hour armistice to bury their dead, but the Belgians refused to comply.

"The Belgians have destroyed all the bridges over the River Nethe. The Germans attempted unsuccessfully to rebuild the bridges."

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent in a despatch filed Sunday, says:

"The German troops to-day displayed greater activity around the Dutch frontier. They occupied Lanaken after a short bombardment."

An earlier despatch said: "The Germans have also been active in two widely-separated parts of Belgium. They visited Tournai on Saturday and announced that they were an advance guard of 10,000 men proceeding to Lille, while last night and this morning fighting was going on far to the east near Lanaken, northwest of Maestricht. One report said that Lanaken was on fire, but another declared that it was a nearby village that was burning. A number of fugitives have arrived at Maestricht, as well as some Belgian soldiers, who have been interned."

GHENT, Oct. 5. — The Germans made no forward movement all day Saturday. Southward of Antwerp there has been scarcely a shot fired near the Antwerp forts or the Scheldt defences. Skirting Ghent on the loop line, I have seen many trains in operation. Early yesterday morning the Germans blew up the railway bridge near Grammont to prevent the allies from using that route to cut off the German retreat from northern France by bringing troops down to Enghien.

There has been heavy fighting east of Antwerp, the Germans yesterday having concentrated on the forts on that side, but it has been in favor of the defenders. One of the huge 17-inch guns of the Germans was located by a Belgian aeroplane and destroyed by concentrated Belgian artillery fire. Scouts proceeding as far southwards as Nlenov report that they have seen no Germans whatever.

AEROPLANE IS SHELLED.

British Aviator Completes Task and Sails Home Unharmed.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A despatch to The Morning Post from its Antwerp correspondent says: I witnessed on Friday from the outside of Lierre the most interesting aerial engagement, if engagement is the proper word for a flight under heavy shell fire. A little after four o'clock a British naval biplane rose out of Antwerp and headed for the German lines between Willebroek and Howndonek. These machines fly with almost incredible swiftness. This one passed a fast motor-car going in the same direction as easily as a swallow passes a sparrow.

As soon the the British aeroplane got over the German lines it came under the fire of German guns, especially designed to attack aviators. Two of these guns engaged the aviator. They fired first some ranging shells, which on bursting left a thick ball of black smoke. These shells apparently were fired with a difference in elevation of 500 feet, and were designed to ascertain the elevation of the aeroplane, but the aeroplane seemed to shape its course so as to avoid passing near the smoke balls, which were in any case at a greater height than itself.

The German guns then began with shrapnel fire, as if satisfied with the information given by the ranging shells. Twelve shells were fired, all at a greater height than the aeroplane, as if the design were to scatter the balls on it from above. Changing its course occasionally the aeroplane flew about, completed its work and winged its way back to the Belgian lines. Its passage in safety under the bursting shrapnel was one of the most exciting warfare incidents imaginable.

To Clean Mother-of-pearl.

Mother-of-pearl articles that have become dull and blurred may be restored by cleaning them with pure olive oil, then applying the ordinary nailbrush and rubbing with chamois.

The Rexall Store
SATURDAY SPECIALS
At
McDermid & Jury's
Drug Store

Assorted English Pastilles, per pound 23c.
50c Quality Chocolates on Sale Every Saturday per pound 29c.
English Licorice allsorts Sat. only per pound 23c

McDERMID & JURY
The Safe Satisfactory Druggists
Cor. George and Charlotte

PRINCE'S HEART FAILED.

Kaiser's Son Had Serious Attack After Fight With Turcos.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A despatch to The Evening News, from Copenhagen, reports that the correspondent of The Berliner Tageblatt, who witnessed the battle at Verdun, on Sept. 24, when Prince Oscar led the Imperial Guard, says: Though the Germans fought like lions, the Turcos climbed trees like monkeys, hiding in the leaves. The Germans and Turcos fought and wrestled in a terrible

PRINCE OSCAR.

hand-to-hand struggle, and many German officers fell dead around the prince, who thereafter had the heart attack already described.

He was taken to the hospital at Metz in a rather serious condition. Arrived there he began to regain strength, and when told that the Kaiser had conferred the Iron Cross on him he brightened up visibly.

The decoration was pinned on him by Gen. Von Stranta, who received it in 1890.

COL. HUGHES RETURNS.

Minister of Militia May Not Have Time For Trip to England.

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—Col. Hughes arrived back in Ottawa yesterday and took over the administration of his Department again, Sir Robert Borden having been acting Minister of Militia for the past two weeks. A long session of the Militia Council was held yesterday to deal with a mass of accumulated business.

Col. Hughes confirmed the reported appointment of Gen. Alderson to command the Canadian contingent and said the choice was a good one.

Asked as to whether he was going to England, he replied that he might go, if he could find time for the trip, but he had made no definite arrangements and was not sure that he could spare the time. He had gone with the troops ships as far as he could without going right across.

Col. Hughes added that the organization of the French-Canadian brigade would be commenced forthwith and troops would be enlisted at various Canadian centres to reinforce the contingent which has just sailed.

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We Manufacture and Fit Glasses Exclusively.

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NUGENT DRUG COMPANY, 386 GEORGE STREET

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Transient Display ..... 25c per Inch
Transient Reading ..... 60c per Inch
Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 2,000 Inch Contract, 15c per inch.
Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 25c per inch.
Legal and other notices, 8c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS
Minimum charge, 10c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 10c to cover postage or replies if out of town.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.
Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

PERSONAL
ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

Dominion Cafe
MODERN & Up-to-Date Dining-Rooms also Private Dining Table. Drop in and try our Special China Dishes. Nothing but the best of Steaks and Chops used. We guarantee the best of satisfaction to strangers, and all our patrons. 'Phone 535
828 George St.
Tom Him, Manager
Open from 7 a.m. to 12 a.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
COLONIST FARES
ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS
From all Stations in Ontario to certain points in
ALBERTA — BRITISH COLUMBIA
ARIZONA — CALIFORNIA
COLORADO — IDAHO
MONTANA — NEVADA
OREGON — TEXAS
UTAH — WASHINGTON, Etc.
On Sale Sept. 24 to Oct. 8 inclusive
Full Particulars from Agents or Write C. E. HORNING, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.
Full particulars and tickets from agents.
B. A. ROSE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
MacNabb, Station Ticket Agent. 'Phone 250 & 136

CANADIAN PACIFIC
COLONIST FARES
(One-Way Second Class)
From stations in Ontario to certain points in
Alberta British Columbia
California Montana
Oregon Washington
Arizona Idaho, etc.
Sept. 24 until Oct. 8
Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	13.10 p.m.	*8.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Colborne, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	9.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
	8.50 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
	5.15 p.m.	12.20 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.23 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**5.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*2.03 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**5.33 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	4.22 a.m.
	*5.34 a.m.
North Toronto	*3.57 a.m.
Local for Cavanaville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.34 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.31 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay and Bobcaygeon and Intermediate Points	**5.00 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.35 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port Mulkeholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

China Painting
Mrs. Langley McCarthy
Teaches Bircoff's New and Beautiful Dark Work in China Painting.

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Taxidermist
HEADS, ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISH, etc mounted artistically and permanently
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Heads, Animals, Birds, Fish, Artificial Eyes, Taxidermist Supplies. Bird & Flower Guide Books for sale
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Builders' Materials of all kinds' Shingles, Scantlings, Joist and Bill Stuff, Mouldings, Castings, Hose and all kinds of Finish. Boxes and Box Shooks. Slabs and Mill Wood.
ALF. McDONALD ESTATE
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TELEPHONE 790
When you want your Piano or Organ Tuned Right.
W. H. CUNNINGHAM,
563 Weller Street

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend for the three (3) months ending Sept. 30th at the rate of ten per cent. (10 per cent.) per annum has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this institution, and the same will be payable at the Offices of the Company in this city on and after October 1st, 1914.

The transfer books will be closed from September 20th to 30th, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

E. R. WOOD, Man. Dir.

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OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

The old man gave the order. And presently nine canoes stood in near at hand, while all the rest lay irregularly grouped about them.

Now Stern's plan of the tenfold cable developed itself. Already he was untwisting the thick rope. One by one he passed the separate cords to men in the other boats. And in a few minutes he and nine other men held the ropes, which, all attached to the big iron ring below, spread upward like the ribs of an inverted umbrella.

The engineer's scheme was working to perfection. Well he had realized that no one boat could have sufficed to lift the great weight of the machine. Even the largest canoe would have been capsized and sunk long before a single portion of the Pauillac and its engine had been so much as stirred from the sandy bottom.

But with the buoyant power of ten canoes and twenty or thirty men all applied simultaneously, Stern figured he had a reasonable chance of raising the sunken aeroplane. The fact that it was submerged, together with the diminished gravitation of the Abyss, also worked in his favour. And as he saw the Folk-men grip the cords with muscular hands, awaiting his command, he thrilled with pride and with the sense of real achievement.

"Come, now, boys!" he cried. "Pull! Heave-ho, there! Altogether, lift her! Pull!"

He strained at the rope which he and two others held; the rest—each rope now held by three or four men—bent their back to the labour. As the ropes drew tense, the canoes crowded and jostled together. Those men who were not at the ropes, worked with the paddles to keep the boats apart, so that the ropes should not foul in bend. And in an irregular ring, all round the active canoes, the others drew. Lighted by so many torches, the misty waters glittered as broken waves, thrown out by the agitation of the canoes, radiated in all directions.

"Pull, boys! pull!" shouted the engineer again. "Up she comes! Now, all together!"

Came a jerk, a long and dragging resistance, then a terrific straining on the main cords. The taut and a half of men breathed hard; on their naked arms the veins and muscles swelled; the torchlight gleamed blue on their sweating faces and bodies.

And spontaneously, as at all times of great endeavour among the Folk, a wailing song arose; it echoed through the gloom; it grew, taken up by the outlying boats; and in the eternal dark of the Abyss it rose, uncanny, soul-shaking, weird beyond all telling.

Stern felt the shuddering chills chase each other up and down his spine, playing a nervous accompaniment to their chant.

"Gad!" he muttered, shivering, "what a situation for a hard-headed, practical man like me! It's more like a scene from some weird pipe-dream magazine story of the remote past than solid reality!"

Again the Folk strained at the ropes. Stern with them, and now the great weight below was surely rising, inch by inch, up, up, toward the black and gleaming surface of the abyssmal sea.

Stern's heart was pounding wildly. If only—incredible as it seemed—the Pauillac really were there at the end of the converging ropes; and if it were still in condition to be repaired again! If only the hook and the hard-taxed ropes held!

"Up, boys! Heave 'er!" he shouted, pulling till his muscles hardened like steel, and the canoe—balanced, though it was by five oarsmen and the patriarch all at the other gunwale—toped crazily. "Pull! Pull!"

Beatrice sprang to the rope. Unable to restrain herself, she, too, laid hold on the taut, dripping cord; and her white hands, firm, muscular, shapely, gripped with a strength one could never have guessed lay in them.

And now the ropes were sliding up out of the water, faster, ever faster; and higher rose the song of all those labouring Folk and all who watched from the outlying ring of boats.

"Up with it, men! Up!" panted the engineer.

Even as he spoke the waters beneath them began to boil and bubble strangely, as though with the rising of a monstrous fish; and all at once, with a heave, a sloshing splatter, a huge, weed-covered, wing-like object, sluicing brine, wallowed sharply out into the torchlight.

A great triumphal howl rose from the waiting Folk—a howl that drowned Stern's cheer and that of Beatrice, and for a moment all was confusion. The wing rose, fell, slid back into the water, and again dipped upward. The canoes canted; some took water; all were thrown against each other in the central group; and cries, shouts, orders, and a wild fencing off with padles followed.

Stern yelled in vain orders that the old man could not even hear to translate; orders which would not, even though heard, have been obeyed. But after a moment or two comparative order was restored, and the engineer, veins standing out on his temples, eyes ablaze, bellowed:

"Hold fast, you! No more, no more—don't pull up any more, d——n you! Hey, stop that—you'll rip the hook clean out and lose it again!

"You, father—here—tell 'em to let it down a little, now—about six feet, so. Easy—does it—easy!"

Now the Pauillac, sodden with water, hanging thickly with the luxuriant weed-clusters which even in a fortnight had grown in that warm sea, was suspended at the end of the ten cords about six or eight feet below the keels of the canoes.

"Tell 'em to let it stay that way now," continued the engineer. "Tell 'em all to hold fast, those that have the ropes. The others paddle for the shore as fast as they can—and d——n the man that loafs now!"

The patriarch conveyed the essence of these instructions to the oarsmen, and now, convoyed by the outlying boats, the ten canoes moved very slowly toward the village.

Retarded by the vast, bird-like bulk that trailed below, they seemed hardly to make any progress at all. Stern ordered the free boats to hitch on and help by towing. Lines were passed, and after a while all twenty-five canoes, driven by the power of two hundred and fifty pairs of sinewy arms, were dragging the Pauillac shoreward.

Stern's excitement—now that the machine was really almost within his grasp again—far from diminishing, was every minute growing keener.

The delay until he could examine it and see its condition and its chances of repair, seemed interminable. Continually he urged the patriarch—himself profoundly moved—to force the rowers to still greater exertion. At a paddle he laboured, throwing every ounce of strength into the toil. Each moment seemed an hour.

"Gad! If it's only possible to make it fly again!" thought he.

Half an hour passed, and now at length the dim and clustered lights of the village began to show vaguely through the mist.

"Come on, boys; now for it!" shouted Stern. "Land her for me, and I'll show you wonders you never even dreamed of!"

They drew near the shore. Already Stern was formulating his plans for landing the machine without injuring it, when out from the beach a long and swift canoe put rapidly, driven by twenty men.

At sight of it the rowing in Stern's boats weakened, then stopped. Confused cries arose, altercations, and strange shouts; then a hush of expectancy, of fear, seemd to possess the boat crews.

And ever nearer, larger, drew the long canoe, a two-pronged, blazing cresset at its bows.

Across the waters drifted a word.

"Go on, you! Row!" cried Stern. "Land the machine, I tell you! Say, father, what's the matter now? What are my men on strike for all of a sudden? Why don't they finish the job?"

The old man, perplexed, listened intently.

Between the group of canoes and the shore the single boat had stopped. A man was standing upright in it. Now came a clear hail, and now two or three sentences, peremptory, angry, harsh.

At sound of them consternation seized certain of the men. A number dropped the ropes, while others reached for the slings and spears that always lay in the bottoms of the canoes.

"What the devil now?" shouted Stern. "You all gone crazy, or what?"

He turned appealingly to the old man.

"For Heaven's sake, what's up?" he cried. "Tell me, can't you, before the idiots drop my machine and ruin the whole thing? What—"

"Misfortune, O my son!" cried the patriarch in a strange trembling voice. "The worst that could befall! In our absence he has come back—he, Kamrou! And under pain of death he bids all men abandon every task and haste to homage. Kamrou the Terrible is here!"

CHAPTER XXXV.

FACE TO FACE WITH DEATH.

For a moment Stern stared, speechless with amazement, at the old man, as though to determine whether or not he had gone mad. But the commotion, the mingled fear and anger of the boat crews convinced him the danger, though unknown, was very real.

And, flaring into sudden rage at this untimely interruption just in the very moment of success, he jerked his pistol from its holster, and stood up in the boat.

"I'll have no butting in here!" he cried in a loud, harsh voice. "Who the devil is Kamrou, I'd like to know? Go on, on, to shore!"

"My son—!"

"You order these men to grab those ropes again and go ashore or I warn you there's going to be a whole big heap of trouble!"

Over the waters drifted another hail, and the strange long boat, under the urge of vigorous arms, now began to move toward Stern's fleet. At the same time, mingled cries arose on shore. Stern could see lights moving back and forth; some confusion was under way there, though what, he could not imagine.

"Well," he cried, "are you going to order these men to go forward? Or shall I—with this?"

And menacingly he raised the grim and ugly gun.

"Oh my son!" exclaimed the patriarch, his lips twitching, his hands outstretched—while in the boats a babel of conflicting voices rose—"O my son, if I have sinned in keeping this from you, now let me die! I hid it from your knowledge, verily, to save my people—to keep you with us till this thing should be accomplished! My reckoning was that Kamrou and his men would stay beyond the Great Vortex, at their labour, until after—"

"Kamrou?" shouted Stern again. "What the deuce do I care about him? Who is he, anyhow? A Lanskaarn, or—"

The girl seized Allan's sand.

"Oh, listen, listen!" she implored. "I—"

"Did you know about this? And never told me?"

"Allan, he said our work could all be done before the—"

"So you did know, eh?"

"He said I must not tell you. Otherwise—"

"Oh, hang that! See here, Beatrice, what's the matter anyhow? These people have all gone crazy? just in a second, the old man and all! If you know anything about it, for God's sake tell me! I can't stand much more!

"I've got to get this machine to land before they go entirely nutty and drop it, and we lose all our work for nothing. What's up? Who's this Kamrou they're talking about? For heaven's sake, tell me!"

"He's their chief. Allan—their chief! He's been gone a long time, he and his men. And—"

"Well, what do we care for him? We're running this village now, aren't we?"

"Listen. The old man says—"

(To be continued.)

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[The matter under this heading is supplied by the Pastor Russell Lecture Bureau, who conduct the Brooklyn Tabernacle (unsectarian) Bible Studies, and who have arranged for its insertion.]

October 4.—Pastor Russell's discourse to-day was strictly up to date. He took for his text the Master's words, "Upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things that are coming on the earth." (Luke 21:25, 26.) He said in part:

Never was there such a war as there is at the present time. Peculiar conditions have arisen, more so than has ever been known before in the history of the world. With the utter destruction of civilization impending, present conditions seem to take on a peculiar force as we think of what relationship God has to all these matters.

On every hand prayers for peace are ascending to God. Some are praying for the success of the allied armies—which means the slaughter of the Germans, Austrians and Hungarians; others are praying for just the reverse; still others are praying that the war shall not go on. All this shows great confusion of thought. How could all these prayers be heard? The Master has told us that we are to pray in accord with the Word of God. Therefore, before praying on the subject, it would be well to determine what are God's purposes in regard to this war, in order to pray in harmony with His arrangements. Instead of telling the Almighty what to do, we should all hearken to His Word, and take note of what He says about this war and the terrible Armageddon which will follow it—the "Time of Trouble such as was not since there was a nation."

As I read my Bible with clearer eyes than once I read it, I see so many things different from what once I thought that I have great sympathy with people who are confused on this matter. As I read the Bible, God has foretold this very war and has indicated just what is happening to-day. Through the Prophet Joel He has said to all nations, "Let the weak say, I am strong. * * * Let the nations be wakened, and come up to the Valley of Jehoshaphat"—to the Battle of the great Day of God Almighty. If God prophesied this war of nations, then we need not pray that He stop a war which He has foretold would take place.

Surely, so far as the present war has gone, it has brought a greater number to the grave than has any previous war. Many, doubtless, will be shocked at the declaration that this war and the still greater calamity to follow are of Divine arrangement. Nevertheless, the gathering of the nations to the present struggle is referred to in the Prophet's words, where the weak nations are called upon to assert their strength and to go down, all of them, to the Valley of Jehoshaphat—otherwise the Valley of Graves.

In harmony with this prophecy, the nations have for years been "beating their plowshares into swords, and their pruning-hooks into spears," in the sense that money has been spent for military purposes which should properly have been spent in agricultural implements and developments. Apparently all the nations of the world will yet be involved. Happy would it be if our own land should escape! We are very glad to note that our President and our Secretary of State are men of peace, and will surely do all in their power to avoid complications and war itself. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to expect that the great nations of Europe, realizing how much they will be weakened by the war, will do all in their power to ensnare these United States, lest at the conclusion of the war we should tower too much above the other nations in financial strength and in every other way.

But to the majority it is very confusing to think that God would bring about any great war. There is surely something wrong or there would not be such perplexity; for the Lord tells His people that they will not be in darkness. Speaking about this Time of Trouble, St. Paul says, "But ye, brethren, are not in darkness that that Day should overtake you as a thief. Ye are all the children of the light, and the children of the Day." (1 Thessalonians [illegible].) God's people should have general information regarding His plans, purposes and arrangements.

Only as we look at the Divine Plan as a whole can we understand God's relationship with this bloody war—and with all war. Many have seen only small portions of the Divine Plan, and so have failed to grasp the great lengths, breadths, heights and depths of God's great Purpose. But whoever has an understanding of the great Plan of God will ever after be able rightly to appreciate and to locate not only the events of to-day, but also everything that is coming; for the Bible outlines the history of man.

The Scriptures clearly teach that our earth is the only rebellious province in all God's fair creation. In this little planet God has permitted sin to take its course—to bud, to blossom, to bring forth its fruitage—that both men and angels may see the dire results of opposition to the Divine Government. The Bible tells us how this world became rebellious. It tells us that God did not create mankind imperfect, as we are to-day. Man was created perfect, an earthly being—in the image of His Heavenly Creator, in the sense of having a moral character, but limited to earthly conditions. This perfect man was placed in a perfect home in every way adapted to his needs. This Eden was especially prepared for him, and he was to enjoy it. But he was the king of the whole earth; and therefore his Creator instructed him that, as his family increased, he was to subdue the earth and develop it. Had mankind remained in harmony with God, the whole world would have become as Eden.

God foreknew just what would occur, however. He foreknew Adam's sin and fall, as well as the mental, moral and physical degeneracy which would result from the disobedience of our first parents. He foreknew our weakness and imperfection, our attempts at moral, religious and mental reform and at mental and physical health. Yet He permitted all this to come to pass.

Sin entered the world, and has continued to rest upon the human family for six thousand years. This curse of sin and death is upon mankind. God's penalty for sin is death, and whether it comes through pestilence, famine, war or by slower processes, matters little. There is no one so stupid but that he can see that the whole course of human history has been a reign of Sin and Death.

The Bible tells us that God has permitted this condition to continue for the past six thousand years as a great lesson on the exceeding sinfulness of sin and on the utter hopelessness of any other help than that which He Himself has provided. For six great Days of a thousand years each—from Adam's time until now—Sin and Death have reigned over the race. These are man's own Week, in which he has been permitted to try everything he could imagine for his own relief from sin and its penalty—death.

And now, after the Week has drawn to a close, what do we find? Mankind are still dying—mentally, morally, physically. So far from gaining life for our race, all our efforts through doctors, scientists, etc., have accomplished practically nothing. Yea, our most learned physicians and specialists tell us that the world is on the verge of a collapse. They say that at the present rate of increase there would not be, in a hundred and sixty years from now, enough sane people in the world to care for the insane. They tell us that various diseases are increasing so rapidly as to endanger the existence of the race in a very short time; and this in face of the fact that sanitary conditions are made a necessity, even to the extent of providing individual drinking cups.

Our only hope is in God; and He has arranged that His blessing shall come through Messiah's Kingdom when our race shall have reached its limit. Man's extremity will be God's opportunity. In the great Seventh Day of man's work Week, the antitypical Sabbath, Messiah will, in association with His Church of this Gospel Age, set up the Divine Kingdom amongst men—a spiritual Kingdom, not an earthly one, ruling, blessing and uplifting mankind. For a thousand years this work of uplift will progress, until all the willing and obedient will have attained again the lost likeness of their Creator and all the unwilling and disobedient will have been cut off from life in the Second Death.

Another great lesson which God has been teaching mankind during the reign of Sin and Death is the fact that they are incapable of establishing such a government as is necessary for real blessing and uplift of the race. For a time He assisted the nation of Israel to be His typical kingdom, selecting King David and his posterity to constitute the royal family. The last king of David's line was Zedekiah, of whom we read: "And thou, profane wicked prince of Israel, whose time has come that iniquity shall have an end. Thus saith the Lord God, Remove the diadem, take off the crown; I will overturn, overturn, overturn it until He comes whose right it is; and I will give it unto Him." (Ezekiel 21:25-27.) The One whose right it is, is Messiah—Jesus the Head, and the Church His Body—on the spirit plane.

Certain Scriptures indicate that the time during which God's Kingdom would be removed would be seven prophetic Times, each of which is 360 years in length. Seven Times would therefore equal 2,520 years. That period, reckoned from the time of King Zedekiah's overthrow, ends with this year; for according to the Scriptures the crown was taken away from King Zedekiah in 606 B. C. If so, with the close of the present year Messiah should take to Himself His great power and begin the long-promised Millennial Reign of Glory, the opening or beginning of which, according to the Bible, will be a very dark hour—"a Time of Trouble such as was not since there was a nation," "nor ever shall be"—the like again.

When God took away His typical kingdom, 606 B.C., He gave the Gentiles authority or permission to do their best to rule and govern the world and to bring in righteousness. That we might know all this, He gave a dream to Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, and sent the interpretation of the dream through Daniel, the Prophet. The dream showed a great image, whose head was of gold, representing Babylon; the breast and arms of silver, representing the succeeding government of Medo-Persia; the belly of brass, representing the Grecian Empire, which succeeded the Medes and Persians; and its legs of iron represented Rome, the government of the Caesars. Each of these governments has had universal sway, each has shown the best it was able to do for humanity, and each has failed.

The feet of the image were of iron, showing that they represented part of the Roman Empire; but they were smeared with clay and thus made to represent stone feet. These feet represented the Holy Roman Empire, whose divisions, or toes, are now at war with each other. The dream and its interpretation showed that the stone which struck the image in the feet, ground them to powder and utterly destroyed the entire image, represented God's Kingdom. According to the prophecy, this Kingdom will ultimately fill the whole earth.

The clay smeared on the feet, making them look like the stone, represents the fact that the present Roman governments of Europe claim to be Christ's Kingdom. On their coins, and otherwise, they claim to be representatives of God. They have deceived themselves into thinking of themselves as Christendom, which signifies Christ's Kingdom. In reality, however, they are Gentile kingdoms, the last representatives of Gentile power—the feet and the toes of the image of Gentile supremacy which Nebuchadnezzar saw in his dream.

These powers are what the Bible calls "the kingdoms of this world." But they are part of the Gentile power which has been permitted to rule the world up to the time when God will be ready to set up His Kingdom, which was also represented in Nebuchadnezzar's dream—the stone cut out without hands. The Word of God transforming the hearts of his people will gradually make them His Kingdom, and in the spiritual Kingdom these will be Messiah's joint-heirs. When the image of Gentile supremacy falls, these will be put into power and place. Then all will have opportunity to return to the image of God.

We have read in history, and daily we are reading in the newspapers, how these nations are attempting to blow one another off the sea and the land. "The nations were angry," says the Revelator. There is no nation so small but that it desires to go to war. As the Prophet Joel says to the nations, "Come up to the Valley of Jehoshaphat." Outside of the walls of Jerusalem is the cemetery of Jehoshaphat, known as the Valley of Graves. In figurative language the Prophet is saying to the nations, "Come up to the Valley of Graves!" And this is just where they are going.

When we think of the appalling loss of life amongst these angry nations, it is grand to know that all these bitter experiences are not lost, and that the poor creatures who have suffered are not, when they die, buried into eternal torment—that these poor creatures, not knowing what the war really is about, but demonstrating to the best of their ability their patriotism, are not thrown to the devil to be forever roasted. Ah, no! According to the Scriptures, they are falling asleep in death. Their sorrows and woes are all over for the present. They will know nothing more until He who has redeemed them will call them forth from the dominion of Death.

The present war will weaken the nations, not only of their life-blood, but also of their wealth; and it will demonstrate the inefficiency of all Gentile kingdoms to bring to the world peace, righteousness, satisfactory government. But Messiah's Kingdom, which will then be inaugurated, will be "the desire of all nations." This war and the anarchy of Armageddon, which will follow it, will prove conclusively the great need of Divine interposition in human affairs.

Doubtless earth's great rulers have done the best they know how to do for their peoples. Some of our very best laws came from Julius Caesar, in combination with the Mosaic code. Some of the world's rulers to-day are also doing their best; but they are confused. Having a false idea of what constitutes Christ's Kingdom, they seem to think it their mission to conquer the world. They also believe that they foresee a general uprising of Socialism, and their hearts are failing them, fearing the things coming upon the earth.

While they know that this would be the worst war ever known, yet they preferred it to that which they were striving to ward off and which they have succeeded in [illegible]

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Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

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"I have used "Fruit-a-tives" for Indigestion and Constipation with most excellent results, and they continue to be my only medicine. When I first started about six years ago to use them, I took four at a dose but gradually reduced the dose to one tablet at night. Before taking "Fruit-a-tives", I took salts and other pills but the treatment was too harsh. I thought I might as well suffer from the illness as from these treatments. Finally, I saw "Fruit-a-tives" advertised with a letter in which some one recommended them very highly, so I tried them, and I have no hesitation in recommending them." ANNIE E. CORBETT.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

HAVE AN EXPRESSIVE FACE.

The secret of beauty does not entirely lie in the art of massaging, nor is it due to the skill of the perfumer, the taste of the dressmaker or the cleverness of the milliner, but in the recognition of the fact that the human face and form change with every year of life, and knowing this, governing one's actions accordingly. If your face lacks intellectuality, the only way to remedy it is by exercise of mind. Take up a course of reading and study beyond that which you have hitherto attained. To put it figuratively, cultivate the muscles of the brain as you would cultivate the muscles of the body. It is the action of the brain that will influence the expression.

Belgian Railway Stock And Motor Cars In South France

Letter From Bordeaux Says Germans Have Wanted War Every Day For Forty Years—Many Belgians in France.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—A U. S. banker, writing to a friend from Bourdeaux, to a friend in New York, comments on the war as follows:

"The most surprising feature of the war, in my judgment, is the ignorance of the French and English as to the character of the German preparation for one final, desperate struggle. What to us who have been keeping our eyes open for the last twenty years is only what we have known must happen whenever the war did come is to these people a sort of painful surprise. This explains the daily newspaper complaints that the Germans burn villages where their troops are fired on from windows, etc., and that they even use motor vans by the hundred to bring up their troops quickly.

One newspaper here seems astonished that when three farmers fired on German scouts from a field the scouts killed the lot of them. The fact is that guns and ammunition alone don't make a nation ready for war. Neither the French nor the English, remain a warlike people. They like peace and all that goes with it, as we do. The Germans wanted a war, have wanted it every day in the week for forty years, and have trained one whole generation of fighting men to live and work and think with nothing else in mind. What can you expect?

Dummies to Draw Rifle Fire.

A wounded French officer, who fought them in Belgium, told me yesterday that they were wonderfully organized, but couldn't shot their rifles They excel, he says, only in their Gatling guns, which are terribly effective and in their science and strategy. He told me how a large force of Germans engaged the 10,000 French he was with in Belgium from 8 o'clock one morning until dark—firing from behind trenches all day without making one forward move.

It was of course, a cover for other operations. He said they entrenched behind a triple earthwork, the front line being set up with dummy men to draw the rifle fire, the second with abattis and barbed wire, and the third with the troops.

He said his men wasted a lot of fire on the dummies which carried helmets from dead soldiers; and that these trenches were almost impossible to take until the troops behind them had been driven out by artillery.

This officer said the condition of the country districts in Belgium was awful. The whole country has been trampled over by the armies, and there is absolutely nothing left but a dead land strewn with corpses. The numbers of men engaged is greater than was ever in the field before.

All the best Belgian railroad rolling stock has been moved safely into France and I saw 250 Belgian motor cars in Havre the other day—run out of the country and packed there to await the end of the war. The Chemin de Fer du Nord of France, most of which is in German hands, must have sent some of its rolling stock south, because the car I came to Bordeaux in on the last lap of my journey, was one of that company.

Use Hotels for Hospitals.

Most of the best summer hotels in France are taken for hospitals. This has caused trouble for a great many Americans who counted on remining in Europe "until the war is over."

I don't know what part of the Belgian population has fled into France but it must be very large. Trains are still crowded with them as far down as Nantes and Bordeaux. I understand it is the same in England. From France no foreigners, except Americans on their way to America, are permitted to leave for England, unless they have a residence in England. You have to prove the residence to British Columbia, and I have had to send to London for my proofs. I am thankful to say that I had a wire this morning saying they are being sent, and they ought to arrive by the time I need them.

One Result of The War Is Certain

CANADA must Manufacture for part of the World now involved in War.

Europe can no longer supply the Export Markets.

If you are proud of Canada, you want to see our Factories hum, our Stores alive with Business, and our Offices piled with Orders.

Let Peterborough enlist in this movement to boom Canadian Made Goods.

Let Peterborough Manufacturers get on the job, and let us read, mark and hear more of "Made in Peterborough" Goods.

How many good-going factories in Peterborough never tell our own Citizens what they manufacture.

And if they don't tell, how can they expect to sell.

Much of the European trade that was exported into Canada should now become our own. Who but our own Manufacturers should now make the Foodstuffs, the Hosiery, the Underwear, the Toys, and much of the Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, and other things Germany has supplied us?

Advertising will soon reveal which of our industrial enterprises are most worthy and best prepared to profit by Europe's need. The Firms first to advertise for this business will be the first to profit.

Who, among our manufacturers, is willing to be left out in the cold? Who, among such Firms, will fail to Advertise?

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A GRACIOUS LADY SHE

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN THE TUILERIES, 1855.

QUEEN VICTORIA
BUILDER of EMPIRE

ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND WHEN VICTORIA REIGNED.

Stead's Tribute to Queen Victoria on Her Diamond Jubilee in 1897

"NO other British monarch has reigned so long and so well and has continued so steadily to grow in the love and affection of the lieges to the very end. The English speaking race has in the closing century made a tolerably conspicuous mark for itself in the history of the world. It opened with the battle thunder as of Trafalgar and Waterloo. It is closing with the peaceful commemoration of a reign which, although darkened by the shadow of one war and one mutiny, has nevertheless for sixty years been a reign of peace.

"Among all the garnered glories of the hundred years there are none that may be regarded with more perfect and absolute satisfaction than the production of the supreme American man in the person of Abraham Lincoln and the supreme English woman in the person of Queen Victoria.

It is easy to suggest how either might have been altered so as to make them conform more closely to the conventional type of the human ideal in person, in character and in capacity. Improvements might be suggested to bring them up to a more ideal standard. Lincoln was not a Shakespeare. The Queen is not a Raphael.

"But, notwithstanding that, the century has very little that is greater to show than the somewhat homely but familiar figures of that man and that woman—neither of them apparently of the stuff of which saints and sages and heroes are made, both modelled out of simple human clay, treading our common earth with average mortal feet, and yet both alike discharging 'the common round, the daily task' with fidelity and capacity, passing through ordeal after ordeal unvanquished, meeting great crises with undaunted heart—who have stamped indelibly upon the mind of the race the conception of the highest duty noblest done.

"There is nothing after the Elizabethan era which compares with the Victorian age except perhaps the troubled glories of the Commonwealth. Elizabeth and Victoria will ever be the greatest names in our history, ranking side by side with Alfred, Edward the Third and Oliver Cromwell.

"Many a time and oft has the idea recurred in later years whether by some strange inversion of the Salic law our dynastic line could be made to pass only through female sovereigns.

"Queen Victoria is the central figure of the whole English speaking race, the supreme woman of our century."

By Mary Watts.

BECAUSE a little woman was sufficiently wise and true-hearted to become a builder of empire half a century ago German statesmen were greatly disconcerted when, at the beginning of the present war, England came forward as an active member of the allied forces.

If Queen Victoria had not been also the Empress of India, if she had not made fast the bond between Australia and British North America and the mother country, Germany would have been indifferent to the stand taken by England in the struggle that is now disrupting Europe.

If there were not Canada and Australia to feed England, if there were not India and British Columbia to send troops, what would it matter to the armies of Emperor William that Great Britain dared to defy them?

Queen Victoria stood with Sir John Macdonald and Lord Beaconsfield as the builder of the greatest empire that the world has ever known.

She was a strictly constitutional monarch, and throughout her long reign never deviated even by a hair's breadth from the line of conduct which lay well within her right.

Her influence, therefore, in solidifying the position of the crown and in welding together the empire in all the more remarkable. The Queen's career from the beginning to the end of her reign was a triumph of personality.

It is the influence of that personality, more than anything else, which sent the crack troops of India across two seas and a continent to fight side by side with London clerks and Scottish ploughmen. It is the tradition of "the Great White Mother" which Beaconsfield used so successfully in the Orient and Sir John Macdonald wielded so powerfully in the great north of our own continent that enabled the empire to survive even when a group of English statesmen had come to the conclusion that it would be much better for Great Britain if her colonies were to fall away and demand their independence.

"Under Victoria England has encompassed the world with innocent commonwealths," said William T. Stead.

"The chronicle of the Queen's reign is an unbroken record of imperial expansion. Of all the jewels in her diadem of empire she has lost only one, Heligoland."

When the young Queen came to the throne monarchy had ceased to be greatly admired in England.

It had come to be associated more or less with despotism, lax morals and undignified behavior.

Little that was good or kingly, much that was weak and ugly, was connected in the minds of the people with the preceding reigns.

In order that Queen Victoria should be able to exercise any influence whatever, therefore, it was necessary that she should first gain the respect of her lieges and that she should win from them a personal regard which would prove a much needed bulwark for the crown.

The Queen was eminently fitted by nature to achieve this task merely by living out her life according to natural inclination. Pure hearted, honorable, industrious and devoted to her duty both as a sovereign and a woman, she was able as the years went by to nullify to a certain extent the effect of the unhappy records of the previous reigns. She came soon to embody the national ideal of what a good woman and a good wife and mother should be. The personal equation has never counted more heavily in the history of the world. In the contemplation of the career of the good Queen the English people forgot the bad kings who had gone before her. The respect and love for the Queen personally came to constitute an asset for monarchy that in England provided an indestructible barrier to the democratic and liberal principles which in the comparatively early part of her reign flooded Europe and might have found England a very easy conquest if the head of the State had been an object of scorn or of derision.

Thus while the year 1848 shook so many Continental thrones, that of Great Britain scarcely felt the shock of the Continent wide upheaval of discontent with monarchical government. Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, Rome, Naples, Venice, Munich, Dresden and Budapest were all shaken by revolutions that year. But royalty was again in stanch favor with the people of Great Britain, and England became an asylum for the royal personages who were forced to flee from their own countries by the misfortunes of their governments.

The Queen was not beautiful, but she had much personal charm, a sweet and self-sacrificing nature and that womanliness which appeals more widely to men of all classes than even more brilliant qualities. From her earliest coming to the throne she had been an inspiration to her subjects. Men of the army and the navy, government officials of all classes and the public at large cherished a sentiment of tenderness for the young sovereign, who represented to them all that was sweetest and best in life. Kipling in one of his stories speaks of this feeling which existed among the officers of the Indian regiments, in which it was the custom for the officers to drink the glasses from which a toast to the Queen had been drunk, since no one else was worthy to be toasted from the same glass.

William IV., Queen Victoria's uncle, and her predecessor on the throne, had some vague conception of the relation in which his sweet and charming niece might stand to the people of Great Britain when she came to reign over them. He was fond of the girl and very often asserted that she would become a good woman and a good Queen. That she should ever rise to such heights of fame and occupy so exalted a place in the affections of her people as came later to be hers he probably never imagined. But in a slighter sense he realized how a pure hearted and devoted Queen might appeal to the hearts of her subjects.

"It will touch every sailor's heart to have a girl Queen to fight for," said the King when he realized that he was fast coming to his last hours. "They will tattoo her face on their arms, and I'll be bound they'll all think she was christened after Nelson's ship."

It was the personal popularity of the Queen which was the strongest bulwark of the crown in the Chartist movement which in 1840 was supposed to have found a tool in Edward Oxford, a tavern potboy, who sought to take the Queen's life while she and Prince Albert were driving up Constitution Hill in an open carriage. Oxford fired two pistols, but the bullets went wide of the mark. He was tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, but his rooms were found to be filled with the literature of a society called "Young England." So impassioned did the demonstrations of loyalty for the Queen become after this episode that Sydney Smith, the English wit, declared that even the London street dogs barked "God save the Queen."

Having invested the crown in the minds of the people with the integrity of her own character so that it had come to be again surrounded with reverence, the Queen then came to the second phase of her building of empire.

The generation of her day, many of them at least, had brought the home government into disregard with the colonies by insisting that these dependencies and federated states owed allegiance to England as a sovereign state.

The colonials universally rejected this theory of government and insisted that they owed allegiance to the crown only, and not to England as a sovereign state. Modern historians are of the opinion that the insistence on the former theory of the land which outfitted the colonies to the mother country would have disrupted the empire.

The Queen and her favorite advisers set about making the crown the symbol of empire. It was tacitly admitted that the colonies owed allegiance only to the crown, and since the person of the sovereign was so much beloved the bonds which united the various parts of the empire soon became strong beyond possibility of severance. While the Queen played her part in the strengthening of the empire by standing as its embodied expression, Lord Beaconsfield, her favorite minister, made imperialism a reality for the nation through a political party and also advanced the interests of the empire in the Orient. Sir John Macdonald held the great North American territories to the crown as his part of the compact. It is interesting to note that British historians have set down the conviction that it was the combined power of the Queen and Macdonald at this point that kept Canada from acceding, with the probability of later joining the United States.

It was well for the empire that the Queen had been able to make for herself so strong a position in the hearts of the people of the colonies, for between 1860 and 1890 a number of the leading British statesmen arrived at the conclusion that it would be wisest to dismember the empire by pursuing a course of action which would goad the colonies into demanding their independence. These statesmen had come to believe that in the matter of markets for English goods and in all other ways it would be best for Great Britain to be free of her colonies. Conditions of trade were largely responsible for this point of view, as in certain instances special arrangements in regard to trade existed between the mother country and the colonies which seemed to some economists of the times to be a drag upon the home market.

The colonies by this time, however, had learned to disregard the Ministers and to consider the sovereign as of sole importance. What has since been called the fallacy of dismemberment was therefore entirely ineffective.

The name of Queen Victoria was one to conjure with throughout the world. The men who built up the empire in Australia, South Africa and British North America worshiped the Queen, whom some of them had never even seen, as they might some fair divinity who furnished them with an ideal for which to fight. In India the natives called Queen Victoria "The Great White Mother," and even in the most remote portions of the empire, where the name of the greatest British Minister or the Viceroy would have been received without recognition, that of the Queen was respected and loved.

The Queen became the Empress of India in 1876 by the passage of a bill introduced into Parliament by Disraeli. The bill was strongly opposed by those who conceived the title to be merely an empty bauble, designed solely for the pleasure of the sovereign. But there was a much bigger reason for the acquisition of the title. It was intended to impress the Indian princes and people with the suzerainty of the British crown. It was also a recognition of the sovereign's responsibility toward her great dependency. The effect of the adoption of the title upon the Indian subjects was immediately felt in their greater devotion and in greater unity. Some years later the influence of the Empress of India was still further to be noted in the voluntary raising and equipment of a native force to be maintained at the expense of the tributary States.

The newly created Empress left no stone unturned to impress upon her Indian subjects her interest in their welfare. That the "Kaiseri-hind" loved them and took a personal interest in their well being they were never left to doubt. The Queen endeared herself to her Indian subjects by studying the literature of the East, in which she was instructed by learned Indians. She learned Hindustani when she was seventy years old and she kept a diary in the Urd tongue. She kept many Indian servants about her and at all times continued until the end of her life to show a warm and never waning interest in her dark subjects.

In June, 1897, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, the Queen had the opportunity of reviewing a procession which represented in magnificent fashion the imperial solidarity for the furtherance of which she had expended her influence for sixty years.

The Ministers of Great Britain seized the opportunity to make the occasion a festival for the British Empire.

In the Jubilee procession there were, in addition to the regiments of Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen, Mounted Rifles from Victoria and New South Wales, from the Cape, from Natal and from Canada; Hausas from the Niger and the Gold Coast, colored men from the West Indian regiments, Zaptiehs from Cyprus, Chinese from Hong Kong, Dyaks from British North Borneo, Imperial Service troops sent by the native princes of India and detachments of Sikhs who, next to the brilliant Indian troops, received the most admiring applause from the spectators.

The Queen, greatly affected by the magnificent loyalty of the display, sent to her subjects throughout the world the message:—

"From my heart I thank my beloved people; may God bless them."

The Queen died January 22, 1901, having reigned sixty four years.

GREAT BATTLE OF TSU-SHIMA.

IN the armaments engaged and the fierceness of the fighting Tsu-shima has not been equalled in the authentic annals of the sea before the present war. According to Sir George Sydenham Clarke in his preface to Captain Lindsay's translation of "Tsu-shima," a book by Captain Semenoff, commander of the Russian war ship Suvaroff, the Russians had eight first class battle ships, the Japanese four; the Russians three coast defence armor clads, the Japanese none, the Japanese eight armored cruisers, the Russians three.

It was May 26 when the stately Russian vessels, wrapped in fog, approached the straits. Later in the morning a large body of vessels was sighted, steaming on a parallel course to the Russians. The Orel opened fire by mistake and the Japanese withdrew.

At the Admiral's order four Russian battle ships turned to starboard, as though to attack the enemy, and, then wheeling, formed in line ahead, parallel to the rest of the fleet and somewhat ahead of it. The Japanese withdrew from range, and at about half past one in the afternoon four more Russian ships joined the advance line to starboard.

The fleets were now in the wide eastern strait of Tsu-shima. At about a range of 9,500 yards the heavy Japanese vessels, with Togo in the Mikasa leading, steamed obliquely across the Russian bows and began a circling movement, which would enable the line to reverse the Russian bows, the ships being so spaced that the Russians would be under a converging fire.

The light cruisers, meanwhile, unknown to the Russians, were manoeuvring to attack from the rear.

To oppose the Japanese circling movement, Rojdestvensky swung to starboard and opened fire at 8,500 yards. With batteries silent, the grim vessels of Togo swept onward to 6,500 yards. There was a series of flashes from the sides and turrets of the Mikasa and the vessels near her and shells began to explode on the Suvaroff and the Oushakya.

The Japanese gunnery was unswerving. A heavy shell exploded against the conning tower of the Suvaroff, and Rojdestvensky staggered back, his skull so injured that he could not speak.

By now the Imperator Alexander III. and the Oushakya were in flames. A few minutes later three other ships of this division cheered off, wrapped in flames and black smoke.

Her steering gear carried away, the Suvaroff floundered about in the swells. While Japanese quick fires swept her decks, gallant squads fought the fire with buckets, practically all her steam pipes having been severed.

The Imperator Alexander III. had become the flagship and she led the Russians in a circle in an attempt to foil the Japanese and break through eventually to the north, but Togo followed in a parallel line until, as the Russians were pointing due south, he wheeled his ships in short half circles and was ready to cross the Russians' bows as they finally bore away to the north.

The Alexander was the next to drift out of line ablaze. The Borodino was now ahead, but as she tried to reform the Russian line one of the light cruiser squadrons appeared from the rear, commanded by Rear Admiral Dewa, who is now said to be attacking Kiaochau. This threw the Russians into a huddled mass and doubt as to the outcome of the battle was at an end.

Away to the west lay the Mikasaff, afire, the Admiral speechless with a fractured skull and Captain Ignatius blown to atoms. From her mast a tattered Russian naval flag still floated and as a group of Japanese destroyers darted out to finish her she fought them off with six quick firers which were still in commission.

Under the guns of enough Japanese vessels to blow her out of the water the Russian destroyer Buiny ran alongside and took off Rojdestvensky and a handful of survivors.

When night fell the Japanese battle ships withdrew and eighty torpedo boats and destroyers which had remained under cover all day were unleashed. The night roared with the explosions of the hunted Russian vessels. With no light showing they sped through the heavy seas, but the enemy were relentless in their pursuit.

The war ships then renewed their attack. A squadron of Japanese vessels asked the Sviethana to surrender, but Captain Behein and his officers decided to fight, though they had but 100 cartridges in the hold.

As the last shot was fired Captain Behein opened the sea cocks and the great vessel sank beneath the white crested waters. The fighting was fraught with similar acts of heroism on both sides and Togo showed his appreciation of Rojdestvensky's gallant conduct by refusing to receive his sword when the Russian Admiral was finally captured May 28.

Only two Russian destroyers, the Bravy and Grosny, and the cruiser Almaz reached Vladivostock after the battle of Tsu-shima, the greatest naval battle of all time, previous to the present war.

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READ THE EXAMINER

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

A KISS DEFERRED

By Nathaniel J. Cotton

THE long, cavernous depth of the floor of Sol Hemingway's barn was thickly hung with dim, flaring lanterns. Gigantic mows of sweet-smelling hay were lost in the dense gloom of the towering loft. Piled along the floor in big heaps was the corn to be husked.

Merry voices, shouts of laughter, snatches of songs and sprightly jokes broke on the clear, bracing October air, as under the mellow light of the moon a merry group of girls and boys and staid middle-aged farmers and their buxom wives trooped noisily into the big barn.

Climbing on to a pile of corn, Sol arrested the attention of the merry huskers by a loud shout, accompanied by windmill gyrations of the arms. "Hold yer gab thar a minit. 'Fore we pile inter this air corn I've got a sort of an innervation ter introduce. Fust thing all you gals that ain't married line up side of ther barn thar."

In a flutter of excitement and amid suppressed giggles and whispered comments, the fresh-cheeked, wholesome lassies of the countryside ranged themselves demurely in line as directed.

"Now, boys," continued Sol, taking off a tattered straw hat and dropping it on the corn before him, "cast yer vote fer the gal of yer chise. The one that gits the most votes is ter be queen of the evening, ter have the place of honor at the husking, lead the grand march at the hoe-down, and set at the head of the table at the spread. Move lively now, boys."

Amid the gibes and banter of the older people the lads furtively prepared and cast their votes, some with awkward diffidence, others with swaggering bravado, all more or less embarrassed by the titter of the girls and the raillery of the old folks.

In suppressed excitement the party watched Sol deliberately count the votes. This accomplished, Sol arose, stroked his whiskers, spat once and with proper solemnity began: "It seems from the vote that the wind blows puty much all one way. Miss Amy Dean, schoolmarm at No. 2, having a majority of all votes cast, is declared elected Queen of the Huskers. Bring the wreath, Mandy."

Bustling, buxom Mrs. Hemingway brought a wreath made of corn husks, and with pompous ceremony Sol placed it upon the dark hair of the pretty schoolmarm, and the boys promptly cheered until the old barn rang.

"Now, boys," broke in Sol, "the Queen's got ter have a King. You young fellers git over thar and git ter shucking corn. The one that shucks the most corn in ten minutes gits the job shucking corn with the Queen, leading the march to the hoe-down, and taking her ter supper. Git ready now, and when I say the word, hump yerselves."

Pulling an ancient watch from his pocket, Sol glued his eyes to the face an instant, with one hand uplifted; then it dropped, and he roared: "Hump yerselves, boys!"

Right and left the corn shucks fell as the nimble fingers of the expert lads stripped the coats from the shining yellow ears. Cheers and words of encouragement flew back and forth to the frantic huskers, who were bending their best efforts to win.

With bated breath Amy Dean watched the contest. It was all new to her. Fresh from high school, she was teaching her first school in a country district. Unconsciously she watched a big, broad-shouldered, smiling, good-natured young man, who husked with a certain sure deliberation, in striking contrast to the frantic haste of his rivals. As the piles grew in front of the huskers, she realized he was to be her king, and a thrill of pleasure tingled every nerve, as he looked up and she squarely met his smiling blue eyes.

"Time's up," snapped Sol, and closing the big watch he returned it to his pocket, while critically viewing the piles. "No need measuring," he decided. "Cliff Leighton's got more than a half bushel more corn than yew tother fellers. Mandy, another wreath. Come, Cliff, march up and take yer medicine, and git acquainted with ther puttiest schoolmarm in Coos County."

Blushing like a schoolgirl, big Cliff Leighton, with a certain awkward grace, came forward and was duly crowned.

"Now, King and Queen, take yer places at the head of the barn, and the rest of you pair off and git ter husking, and every red ear means a kiss."

In a few moments the barn was riotous with mirth. Red ears were plentiful, and scuffles and resounding smacks were heard in every direction.

Amy Dean and Cliff Leighton began husking in shy silence. He instructed her delicate, inexperienced fingers in the knack of stripping off the tough husks. Presently he found a red ear and lifted his eyes questioningly to hers. She smiled back, but her eyes conveyed no answer, and the ear dropped into the basket. She was unchallenged, and secretly she respected him for his delicacy. But the act was noticed, and a dozen voices shouted: "Kiss her, Cliff; you've got to."

He looked appealingly at her, and whispered: "It's the custom, and they'll josh us unmercifully if we don't comply."

"All right," she bravely replied, "but——," and she hesitated, "I'd rather not."

"Trust me," he whispered, and boldly drew her head toward him. She saw his handsome face coming nearer, closed her eyes and waited. There was an audible smack and a shout. It was all over. She looked at him in surprise; his lips had not touched hers. She smiled her thanks.

"How did you do it?" she whispered, when they had resumed their husking.

"Easy enough," laughed Cliff. "I got close and kissed myself."

She liked him better and better. She realized the temptation, and a faint desire of her own, and marveled at his delicate chivalry.

The husking was speedily finished and the merry party trooped down to the big back kitchen for the dance. The room had been previously cleared of everything but some chairs around the room for spectators. The fiddlers, Lem Hoskins and Jake Weatherbee, occupying seats of honor at one end of the long room, began to scrape out a lively march, accompanied by a fan fan of thumping feet, led by Lem's number elevens.

Cliff Leighton and Amy Dean trod the mazes of the march in pure delight. She entered into the spirit of the occasion, and thrilled by the music, the novelty, and the big, handsome lad at her side, she glided along by his side in a dream. Dance after dance, good old-fashioned country dances, succeeded each other, and as Miss Dean did not dance, Cliff sat out many of them with her, and they grew sociable and quite confidential.

She told him of her school life and hopes in music, and he discussed with her his desire for better things, an advanced education, and an ambition along literary lines.

"I love the farm," he went on earnestly, "and would not leave it permanently. But I desire a higher education in conjunction, and most of all I want to succeed in literature. I feel it is in me." Then he went on to tell her of his modest literary success, and was pleased with her earnest sympathy and interest.

After, the bountiful harvest supper, finishing with the famous pumpkin pie, sweet cider and apples, put every one in good humor for the continuance of the dance. Yielding to the persistent entreaties of his admirers, Cliff executed a country clog dance with plump, pretty Kittie Sinclair. Amy watched Cliff and Kittie execute the intricate steps of the dance, and saw their flushed faces and eager animated eyes looking into each others and was conscious of a pang—a desire to dance as well as Kittie, with Cliff.

It was soon over and he was smiling down at her, and asking how she liked it. In the background she saw Kittie's eyes resting fondly on him, then drop to her with a glint of antagonism in them. She was treading on dangerous ground, and eagerly wondered how much there was between them.

The dance was prolonged until early morning. Soon after twelve, young men began to diffidently approach the girls of their choice and engage them in conversation. Speedily Amy learned the reason. Cliff approached and asked if he might see her to her boarding place.

"Why," she replied, "I came with Mr. Hoskins' people; they will expect me to return with them."

"Oh, no," he smiled; "it is customary for the young ladies to be escorted home. If you'd rather—" he began, but she broke in.

"Oh, no, I would be delighted."

Later, as they were departing, Amy met Kittie Sinclair's eyes on them, and the lurid light in them revealed the dangerous nature of the ground she was treading on. But she could not explain or withdraw if she would, so with an uncomfortable feeling she went out into the bright moon-lit night with Cliff.

The splendor of the night and the magnetic virility of the man beside her drove Kittie from her mind, and she lived in the present. Light-hearted and happy, she talked volubly, and he listened attentively, glad to be near a girl in so many ways approaching his ideal. They discussed their likes and dislikes, their hopes and desires; and presently she ventured naively: "Why didn't you kiss me when you found that red ear?"

"Something told me you would not like it," he quietly replied, "though it would have been one of the greatest pleasures of my life."

Innately she knew this was sincere, and was pleased. "I am sorry you didn't, then," she said, half contritely.

"Are you?" he quickly exclaimed.

"I think I am, and still I didn't want you to. It would have changed my opinion of you."

He paused and looked sober, nodding his head. "I understand. I think. We will call it a lost pleasure."

"Yes," she whispered, "I always thought a kiss too sacred to become common, to be given without the heart."

"You are right," he answered. "I should not have liked you as well if you had been perfectly willing."

That night Amy wondered how much Kittie Sinclair was to Cliff, and was troubled. The next day at school she found out for certain. Kittie bluntly told her that Cliff Leighton was her beau, and to leave him alone. Amy quietly ignored the girl and her aspersions, but trouble was brewing, and all through Kittie. The books were new to Amy and she soon had trouble with some mathematical problems for Kittie. Because she could not do them promptly, Kittie told her father, who was on the prudential committee, that she could not do them.

Cliff learned of the difficulty and did the problems for Amy. This put them on more intimate footing, and they saw much of each other. Kittie, fired by jealousy, kept at work upon her father, until he notified Amy that he had decided to dispense with her services. When Cliff heard of it and realized what it would mean to Amy to be turned out of her first school, he went to Mr. Sinclair and tried to reason with him. But Sinclair was a pompous, opinionated man, and flung up his help to Amy, which had leaked out some way. Then Cliff lost his temper.

"See here, Mr. Sinclair, perhaps you don't realize what it means for a young teacher to be turned out of her first school. We have always been good friends, but I don't mind telling you I am interested in Miss Dean, and if you turn her out of this school, on the slim excuse you have, I'll give you the darnedest licking you ever had." Mr. Sinclair took in the square outlines of this husky youngster, and noted the resolute light in his eyes, and decided he would keep Miss Dean.

It was several days before Amy learned of Cliff's championship, then her heart that she had been holding in restraint broke its leashes, and she fully realized she loved this big resolute lad, and she felt it was returned. It was hard to thank him, but she found courage one evening. "I want to thank you for interceding with Mr. Sinclair in my behalf."

"It's nothing," he lightly replied; "he decided to reconsider his decision under my recommendations." Then he tactfully changed the conversation to other matters.

Cliff might never have spoken if Billy Sinclair had not assumed a sudden interest in Amy. His attentions went to such a length that they were almost intolerable, but rather than make more trouble she meekly bore his importunities. The rupture came one night after school. Amy had stopped to do some school work, and Billy, finding her alone, attempted to kiss her. Fighting him with all her strength, she screamed loudly. Cliff, living by, heard the cry and sprang from his wagon to her assistance. Billy heard him coming and attempted to escape, but Cliff met him at the door and promptly proceeded to kick him across the school yard and into a sprawling heap in the road. Then he opened on him. "If I ever catch you insulting Miss Dean again, Billy Sinclair, I'll ridge your worthless carcase until it resembles a washboard."

Relieved of this warning Cliff strode back to the school house. Amy was in tears, and they were what made Cliff speak. Quickly he crossed the room to her side. "Don't cry, Miss Dean; it shall not happen again. Let me be your protector; you need someone."

She lifted her wet eyes to his, and there must have been more than gratitude in them, for he deliberately took her in his arms and said: "Dear heart, I did not mean to speak now, until I made a way for myself in the world; but you need me and I love you so dearly. May I hope?"

She nestled closer in his arms and lifted a shining face through the tears. "There is only you, Clifford, just you, and it will always be you to eternity," and shyly pulling his head down she placed her lips on his in the first kiss—the long deferred kiss they both had so ardently desired, and which now sealed their betrothal.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
Nature's Purifier
EVERYONE is at times subjected to the necessity of breathing bad air, either in stores, on the street cars or elsewhere. And, when one considers that it takes but two and a half minutes for every drop of blood in the body to become affected by this bad air, the importance of a safe and effective purifying agent is apparent.
Eno's "Fruit Salt" may be safely taken at any time by young or old, for the prevention of disease and the preservation of health by one of Nature's own laws.
Order a bottle TO-DAY from your dealer.
Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England
Agents for Canada: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Limited, 10 McCaul St., Toronto.

O'Keefe's
SPECIAL EXTRA MILD ALE
—is the most popular of all light ales. Always uniform in purity, flavor and quality. Brewed only from choicest Hops, Malt and filtered water in Canada's most modern and sanitary Brewery. 363
"The Beer with a reputation."
THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. LIMITED TORONTO
J. M. BROOKS & CO., Distributors, 416 Water Street, 'Phone 81.

Cured of Piles and Eczema

By Using Three Boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. Abram Buhr, Herbert, Sask., writes:—"I want to say that I was troubled with eczema and piles and suffered greatly from the itching, burning sensations caused by these annoying ailments. I sent for a free sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this did me so much good that I bought three boxes more, and after using same was cured of both eczema and piles."

This is the kind of letters we receive daily from people who have been cured of these distressing skin diseases by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. No matter how skeptical you might be, you could not read these letters for many days without concluding that Dr. Chase's Ointment is undoubtedly the most prompt relief and certain cure for these ailments.

If you have doubts send for a free sample box and be convinced. It was by use of a free sample that Mr. Buhr was convinced of the merits of this treatment. For sale at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

No Hindrance.

"Does your neighbour sing?"

"No, but that doesn't keep her from doing it."

JOE LONGO
Pears Peaches Plums — Grapes Oranges Bananas — Apples Tomatoes Cucumbers — Potatoes Celery Olive Oil
TWO STORES {416 GEORGE ST. 'PHONE 631 / 220 CHARLOTTE ST 'PHONE 1013

A FEW
Plums
Peaches
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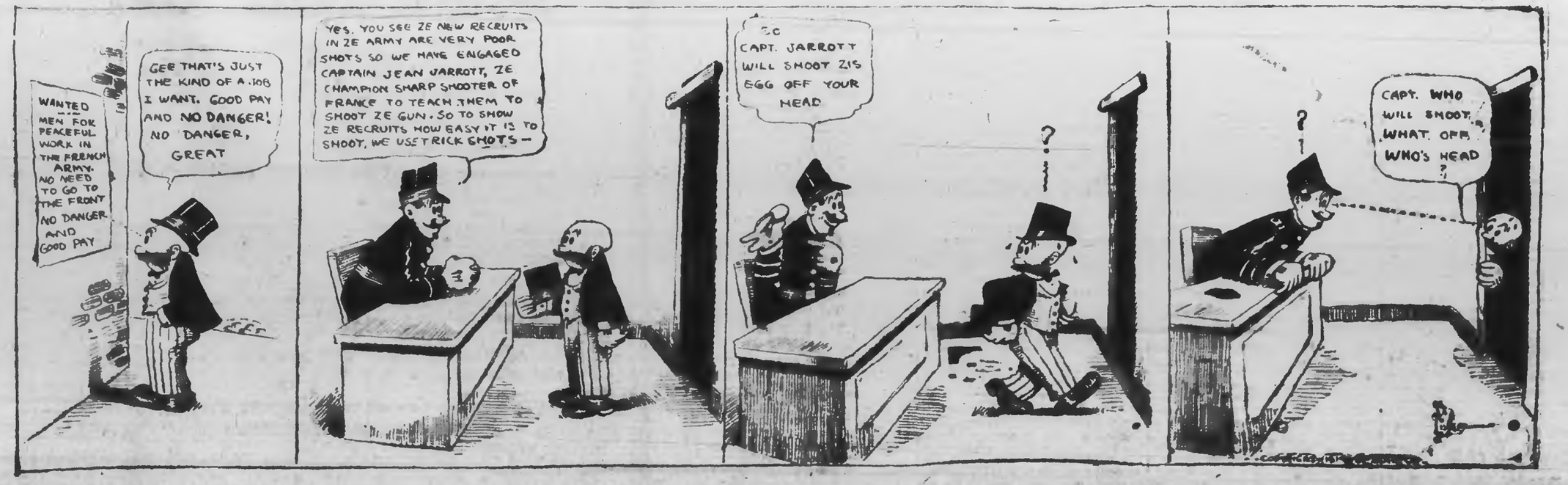
Pears
Yet get them before they are done for the stock is fine
AT SPECIAL PRICES
To-day and To-morrow
D. M. Minicola
410 George St. 'Phone 935

TO FARMERS AND POULTRY MEN
We beg to advise you that we have opened our Poultry Plant and are now prepared to receive your poultry at highest cash prices.
'Phone 264
W. SCOTT CO., LTD.

Capt. Jarrot Won't Get a Chance With Jeff

By "Bud" Fisher



INDOORS From 8 to 5

colds weaken even a strong constitution as shown in nervous symptoms, languor and repeated colds.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is helping thousands every day; its rare oil-food enriches the blood, aids the lungs—It is a strength-sustaining tonic free from harmful drugs.

ENGLAND NOW; CONDITIONS IN WAR TIME

"England To-day; Conditions in War Time," is the timely theme on which H. J. Osborn, J.P., (just arrived from England), is to speak in St. John's School House on Wednesday night, Oct. 7. Everybody is welcome Questions are invited. There will be a collection.

This occasion should attract the attention and presence of all who desire better information of the conditions that attend a state of war in the central country of the empire. The press censorship induces so great reticence in the exercise of the voice of the press, that a viva voce and authoritative detail from a well informed and capable speaker will be deeply interesting. Fresh from England, Mr. Osborn has spoken with effect in Montreal, Ottawa and Kingston, and is very favourably reported in the press of these cities. Mr. Osborn comes Har Time," is the lively theme on Greenwood, the brilliant Canadian member of the British parliament, says: "H. J. Osborn has travelled widely and benefitted by his travels and experiences and is perfectly sound and well informed on the question of the day."

OUT THE POETRY.

Tit-Bits:—Suburban resident— it's simply fine to wake up in the morning and hear the leaves whispering outside your window.

City Man—It's all right to hear the leaves whisper, but I never could stand to hear the grass mown!

EASY TO DARKEN YOUR GREY HAIR

You Can Bring Back Colour and Lustre With Sage Tea and Sulphur

When you darken your hair with Sage Tea and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it's done so naturally, so evenly. Preparing this mixture, though, at home is musty and troublesome. For 50 cents you can buy at any drug store the ready-to-use tonic called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You just dampen a sponge or safe brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning all grey hair disappears, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully darkened, glossy and luxuriant. You will also discover dandruff is gone and hair has stopped falling.

Grey, faded hair, though no disgrace, is a sign of old age, and as we all desire a youthful and attractive appearance, get busy at once with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur and look years younger.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

Lady's Waist.

The yoke in some form, is a characteristic of nearly all waists at present. The model shown has a deep shoulder yoke in one piece, full front and back below it. The open front shows a soft vest and the edges of the neck have a high fitted collar. The sleeves are small and follow the shape of the arm. They are full length. Crepe de Chine, fine linen, cashmere and other fabrics are suitable for this waist.

The waist pattern, No. 6857, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1¾ yards of 40-inch figured goods and ¼ yard of 36-inch plain goods, with ⅝ yard of 20-inch lace.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

ENEMY HAS BIG FORCE

Von Kluk's Army on Extreme West Said to be Unwieldy on Account of Numbers.

ALLIES AT ARRAS NEXT

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The victory of French arms at Roye, where the tremendous assault of the Germans—their major effort of the Aisne campaign—has been completely defeated, is declared to be the deciding point in the twenty-three day battle. A great operation has been launched to hem in the German right in such a way that it cannot reach new defences in Belgium. Great forces are being rapidly concentrated by the allies in an effort to drive a wedge through the forces commanding the railway from Lille to Belgium. This effort is expected to develop in the neighborhood of Arras, where strenuous fighting has already taken place.

In addition to the steady hammering of the allied forces against the entire German right wing, the efforts of the Franco-British are bent directly on the line of German communications. These and these only have enabled Von Kluk to put up his magnificent resistance. By attempting a series of flanking operations, the allies may have delayed the success of their arms, but have saved thousands of lives that would have been thrown away in frontal attacks on the strong German positions. In order to make these flanking operations effective at once, huge reinforcements have come up on the extreme northern end of the allied line, and it is thought that the East Indians landed at Marseilles a few days since are by this time on the fighting line. They may be the deciding factor.

But the Germans are by no means short-handed. It is even reported from some quarters that their manoeuvres are handicapped by the presence of unwieldly masses.

To the east, in the Woevre region, the French advance goes ahead unremittingly. They are reported in command of positions which seriously menace German communications through Luxemburg, even threatening their main supply depot at Prinzville. It is felt that the steady and unsuccessful movement in that quarter indicates a weakness on the part of the exhausted German armies. The same factor has paralyzed operations on the centre of both armies.

The allied commanders are believed to be preparing for the greatest assault of the war near Arras, which will take the form of a frontal attack in tremendous force. On it hinges the result of the Aisne battle; the Germans have made a supreme effort at Roye and failed.

TO TURN ON POWER.

Hydro Commission's First Home-Made Current Begins To-morrow.

TORONTO, Oct. 5. — To-morrow will be recorded as a big day in the history of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, for it will mark the first venture into the actual production of power by a Government commission in the province. Sir Adam Beck will officially open the power plant and developing station at Wausdell Falls, and touch a button that will send light and power flashing into the first three of a string of municipalities in the surrounding district. On the same day inaugural ceremonies in connection with the new power facilities will be conducted by him in Cannington, Beaverton and Stouffville, the three towns which will begin at once to benefit by the commission program.

Arrangements are being made for mass meetings in the different municipalities in the new power zone, and Sir Adam will deliver addresses on Tuesday evening.

To Congratulate Troops.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 5. — President Poincare, Minister of War, Alexandre Millerand, and Premier Rene Viviani, have left for headquarters to personally congratulate the French troops on their gallant conduct of the way.

NOT DRUGS
Food Did It.

After using laxative and cathartic medicines from childhood a case of chronic constipation yielded to the scientific food, Grape-Nuts, in a few days.

"From early childhood I suffered with such terrible constipation that I had to use laxatives continuously going from one drug to another and suffering more or less all the time.

"A prominent physician whom I consulted told me the muscles of the digestive organs were weakened and could not perform their work without help of some kind, so I have tried at different times about every laxative and cathartic known, but found no help that was at all permanent. I had finally become discouraged and had given my case up as hopeless when I began to use the pre-digested food, Grape-Nuts.

"Although I had not expected this food to help my trouble, to my great surprise Grape-Nuts digested easily from the first and in a few days I was convinced that this was just what my system needed.

"The bowels performed their functions regularly and I am now completely and permanently cured of this awful trouble.

"Truly the power of scientific food must be unlimited." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Trial 10 days of Grape-Nuts, when regular food does not seem to sustain the body, works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter. A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

GERMANS ROUTED IN PRUSSIA

Wounded Abandoned

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5.—The official communication from the general staff headquarters, issued last night, reads:

"The battle of Augustowo ended yesterday, Oct. 3, in a victory for the Russian arms. The German defeat is complete.

"The enemy is at this moment in a disordered retreat and in flight toward the East Prussian frontier. The valiant Russian troops are in close pursuit, the Germans abandoning in their desperate march trains, cannons and munitions, not having even time to gather up their wounded.

"It is already known that the battle of Augustowo, began on Sept. 29 with a bombardment by the German heavy artillery in the region of Sopotskin (on the left bank of the River Niemen), followed by an offensive movement by the enemy against the same fortified town.

"At the same time, the Germans made repeated efforts to crush and dislocate the Russian forces near Druskeniki on the Niemen.

"On Sept. 26 the Germans also began an attack on the fortresses of Ossowetz, but everywhere met with fierce resistence and were compelled to retreat. Not satisfied with counter attacks, our troops took the offensive vigorously and pursued the enemy. Notwithstanding the energetic resistance offered by the Germans, they could not check the onward rush of our troops, who captured the enemy's positions, one after another.

"Routed by this irresistible engagement, the Germans weakened and are at present in full retreat, they are leaving our territory in haste. At certain points this retreat is degenerating into a flight."

An official communique issued Saturday night said:

"Yesterday in the region of Augustowo the enemy developed an extremely obstinate defence in positions to the north of Lake Tligra. They made a desperate attack from Rachka and Borjimau, trying to seize the western exits from Augustowo forest. On the road to Ladzee and Shiplishka the first German cavalry division attempted to stop the advance of Russian squadrons. A desperate fight proceeded until darkness set in. The German cavalry recoiled and fell back in disorder with terrible losses before the Russian charge, sweeping back in general flight their own infantry supports. The Russians have occupied Raigrod, Kalkaria and Marjampol. Minor encounters have occurred in the region of Kielce.

"In the Carpathians the Russians have descended into the valley of the Nat Iag. An Austrian detachment was defeated at Migulitse and lost their guns and maxims in the fighting.

The military critic of Russky Slowo says that the German army assembled in Silesia includes two Bavarian corps and that the army is commanded by the King of Bavaria.

"The Russians now have to deal with a total of six armies," he says. "Two of these in East Prussia constitute the left flank, two in West Poland form the centre and two others are concentrating on the right wing in West Galicia.

"The Polish peasants in Kalisz, Russian Poland, are carrying on a guerrilla warfare, in which the Germans and the peasants hunt each other on the forest with the aid of snares and entanglements. No mercy is shown on either side."

TOO QUICK FOR VON KLUK.

Allies Are Mercilessly Cutting Off His Retreat to Belgium.

LONDON, Oct. 5. — The Daily News has the following from its correspondent, H. M. Tomlinson, dated in France, Saturday, Oct. 3: The violent and repeated attacks of the Prussians against the French line between Craonne and the Argonne were intended to mask a great and rapid German movement, which, aided by reinforcements from Germany, through Belgium, was meant to outflank the allies primarily, and, in any case, to secure the main German lines of communication and a broad road home. But the French were quicker; their wonderful railways prepared a shocking surprise for Von Kluk. The impregnable British position by Soissons was the hinge of this huge door, which was being shut against the exit of the German army, vainly at Noyon and at Roye the Germans have thrown their strength against this closing of the barrier, and they have been thrown back.

I cannot say that the German line through Valenciennes, Cambrai and St. Quintin has yet been cut, but if an official communication now announced it, it would not surprise me.

Wheat Flour Scarce.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 5.—(Via London.)—Owing to the general scarcity of wheat flour in Holland, and white bread is becoming a luxury, at Dordrecht, a town ten miles southeast of Rotterdam, the bakers have announced that beginning Monday, they will produce nothing but rye bread.

A despatch received here from Copenhagen states that upon representation of farmers the Danish Government has prohibited the exportation of all young horses.

South Africans Captured.

LONDON, Oct. 5. — The Pretoria correspondent of Reuter's says that the number of prisoners captured by the Germans in the fight in the Warmbad district of Great Namaqualand, German Southwest Africa, on Sept. 20, was 192. All are members of the South African Mounted Rifles.

IF MEALS HIT BACK AND STOMACH SOURS

"Pape's Diapepsin" ends stomach misery, indigestion in five minutes.

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach headache, you can get blessed relief in five minutes.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula, plainly printed on these fifty-cent cases of Pape's Diapepsin then you will understand why dyspeptic troubles of all kinds must go and why they relieve sour, out-of-order stomachs or indigestion in five minutes. "Pape's Diapepsin" is harmless; tastes like candy, though each dose will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all the food you eat; besides, it makes you go to the table with a healthy appetite; but what will please you most is that you will feel that your stomach and intestines are clean and fresh and you will not need to resort to laxatives or liver pills for biliousness or constipation.

This city will have many "Pape's Diapepsin" cranks, as some people will call them, but you will be enthusiastic about this splendid stomach preparation, too, if you ever take it for indigestion, gases, heartburn, sourness, dyspepcia, or any stomach misery.

Get some now, this minute, and rid yourself of stomach trouble and indigestion in five minutes.

FRENCHMEN SURPRISED.

British Soldiers Played Football to Ease Their Muscles.

FROM THE BATTLEFRONT, Oct. 5.—(Via Paris.) — After the determined attacks and counter-attacks of the past few days, there has been more or less calm along the western front since Saturday afternoon, except on the most extreme wing near Arras, where the fighting has continued incessantly.

The French soldiers were greatly surprised Saturday to see their British comrades after the long spell in the trenches retire to some distance in the rear and inflate several footballs and begin lively games. Some of the British battalions had lost a large proportion of their numbers in the severe battles of the last week, but the zest of the men for the sport was unabated. Two battalions engaged in a regular match, on the result of which some money changed hands. The players stripped off their tunics and caps, but retained their footgear, which was covered with thick layers of clay from the trenches.

Yesterday morning most of the units not actually advanced on the firing line attended open air religious service conducted by the army chaplains.

Innsbruck For Capital?

ROME, Oct. 5. — (Via Paris.)—News from Vienna says that if the removal of the capital is decided upon the Government officials favor its transfer to Innsbruck, as in 1848. This city is considered safer and more easily protected.

Advices from Bohemia report a famine among the unemployed, of whom there are great numbers. A committee has been appointed for the purpose of finding work for the unemployed.

British Steamers Sunk?

LONDON, Oct. 5. — The following official statement, issued in Berlin, has been received here by wireless: "The German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk seven British steamers in the Atlantic."

Earthquake Shocks Martinique.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Oct. 5.—A strong earthquake shock was experienced here at 18 minutes past 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The direction was from north to south and the tremors lasted for thirty seconds. No damage was done.

REPORT OF S. S. NO. 2 CHANDOS

Report of S. S. No. 2, Chandos: Marks obtained—450.

Senior III.—Ivan White 282, Carman Whitmore 232.

Junior III — Ida Whitmore 278, Gladys McCauley 263, Lula McCauley 249.

Names in order of merit.

A Class—Wilbert Hall, Reginald McCauley.

B Class—Courtney McCauley, Robert McCauley.

C Class—Leonard McCauley, Ena Hall, Thomas Whitmore, Garnet Griffin, Ivan Nesbitt.

The following is the report of S.S. No. 4, Chandos, for the month of September:

Sr. IV.—Fred Whitmore.

Sr. III.—Roy Woodbeck, Nellie Wease.

Jr. III. — Willie Bullied, George Bullied.

Sr. II.—Myrtle Woodbeck, Nicholas Whitmore, Harry Woodbeck, George Daniels, Maxrul Daniels.

Jr. II.—Mary Bullied, Flora Whitmore.

Sr. Primer—Howard Wease, Wallace Bullied, Earl Wease.

Jr. Primer—Edna Wease, Myrtle Daniels, Edna Whitmore, Eliza Daniels, Malcolm Bullied.

POOR PAPA.

Tit-Bits:— Little Bobby—Papa, did you ever see a cyclone carrying houses up in the air, and cows and horses and waggons upside down?

Papa—No, my son.

Little Bobby—Did you ever see a sea serpent.

Papa—No, my son.

Little Bobby—I should think it 'ud be tiresome to live to your age and never see anything.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Wheat today scored a rapid advance, mainly the result of the belief that regardless of conditions at Liverpool the demand from Europe as a whole was becoming acute. The market closed strong, 2¾c to 3c above last night.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 15 to $....	
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 62	0 65
Peas, bushel	1 25	....
Oats, bushel	0 51	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 85	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 29	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 27	0 28
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 16	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 27	0 28
Honey, new, lb.	0 11	0 13
Honey, comb, dozen	2 50	3 00

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 4.—There was a natural reaction Saturday after the slump of Friday, and the spread that, in spite of there being "little export trade," several million bushels of grain have left Atlantic ports in as many days. Winnipeg wheat opened ¼c to ⅝c up, and there was an excellent demand for No. 1 northern, which sold at ¼c to ½c over the option. Receipts for No. 1 are steadily declining. Nos. 2 and 3 are not wanted, but No. 4 and lower were in fair demand.

The close showed wheat to have advanced 1⅛c to 1⅝c.

Flax was weak and lower. Export houses admitted fair business after the close Friday, but declared bids out of line on the morning advance.

Receipts were 1169 cars, against 1288 last year, and 770 in sight for the day.

Cash: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.06; No. 2 do, $1.03⅝; No. 3 do., 97⅝c; No. 4, 91¼c; No. 5, 89¼c; No. 6, 81½c; feed, 76⅝c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 46¾c.

Barley—No. 3, 65c; No. 4, 59¼c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.15¼; No. 2 C.W., $1.12¼.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.09¼; No. 1 northern, $1.06 to $1.06⅝; No. 2 do., $1.03 to $1.06¼; Dec., $1.07⅝. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 69½c to 69¾c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 43⅝c to 44c.

Flour—Family patents, $5.70; first clears, $4.80; second clears, $3.20.

Bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.03⅝; No. 2 Northern, $1.07⅛; No. 3 do., $1.04⅝; Dec., $1.07⅛.

CHEESE MARKETS.

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., Oct. 4.—Two hundred packages of butter sold at 30c; 400 boxes of cheese at 14½c.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Seven factories offered 1495 boxes colored cheese at today's market. Bidding 14c to 14½c. No sales; 638 boxes butter offered, bidding 28c. No sales.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 3.—At the meeting of the Eastern Township's Dairymen's Association Saturday eight factories offered 800 packages of butter. Two buyers were present. Seven factories sold at 28c; one factory did not sell.

CATTLE MARKETS

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 3.—Cattle—Receipts 1100; dull; prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts 300; active, $5 to $13.

Hogs—Receipts 3600; active; heavy, $8.80 to $9; mixed and yorkers, $9 to $9.10; pigs, $8.75 to $9; roughs, $8; stags, $7 to $7.75; dairies, $8.75 to $9.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2200; active; lambs, $6.50 to $8.10.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; market slow. Beeves, $6.80 to $11; Texas steers, $6.15 to $9; stockers and feeders, $6.35 to $8.35; cows and heifers, $3.40 to $9; calves, $7.50 to $11.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 6000; market unsettled; light, $8.30 to $8.80; mixed, $7.60 to $8.35; heavy, $7.45 to $8.70; rough, $7.45 to $7.60; pigs, $4.75 to $8.50; bulk of sales, $7.80 to $8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3000, market steady; native, $4.75 to $5.80; yearlings, $5.50 to $6.35; lambs, native, $6 to $7.80.

Grand Duke Goes To the Front.

LONDON, Oct. 5. — Telegraphing from Amsterdam, a correspondent of the Reuter Telegraph Co. says that German newspapers announce the departure for the front of the Grand Duke of Baden.

Dutch Steamer Sunk.

LONDON, Oct. 5. — A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says that the Dutch steamer Nieuwland, while on a voyage from Goole, Eng., to Rotterdam struck a mine in the North Sea and sank. Her crew of seven men were saved by a trawler and landed at Ymuiden, Holland.

Thanksgiving Millinery

We are Showing Some of The VERY NEWEST DESIGNS IN MILLINERY AT PRICES TO SUIT THE PURCHASER.

372 George **Mrs. J. Wilson** 'Phone 35

OUR GROCERY WAGES WAR ON HIGH PRICES

Fill the dinner pails as usual with the choicest foodstuffs in home products at regular prices.

Try our PICKLING VINEGAR, SPICES, etc. FRUIT JARS in Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons. Buy now from us and get the best and cheapest Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, and Fruit in the City. Everything NEW. 'Phone orders promptly attended to.

W. B. ARMSTRONG'S NEW CORNER GROCERY

CORNER KING AND BETHUNE STREETS

OUT OF HARM'S WAY.

Empress of Russia Leaves German Cruiser a Wreck on Beach.

SEATTLE, Wn., Oct. 5.—The Blue Funnel liner Talthybius, in port from the Orient, brings details of the pursuit of the German auxiliary cruiser Princess Alice, by the British auxiliary cruiser Empress of Russia, formerly a Canadian Pacific liner, off the Philippines early in September, as already cabled. The German vessel was bound for Tsingtau and was reported to carry $10,000,000 for the German officials there. She was sighted by the Empress and fled at once, pursued by the Britisher. The Empress carries four 6-inch guns and six 4.7-inch guns. The Alice had eight 6-inch guns. The Empress overhauled the German boat and a ranging fight followed. The German lost the top of her smoke-mast and had her mainmast cut off clean. The stern was torn away and several holes made in the hull. The Empress was unmarked.

The German ship to avoid capture or foundering headed for the island of Cebu and ran on the beach. The British vessel did not follow inside the three-mile limit. The loss of life was not learned.

ECZEMA ON THE HEAD

Mr. Peterson, South Bay, Ont. writes: "For years I suffered a sort of eczema on the head. I tried four different doctors, giving each a fair trial, but the [illegible] grew worse and spread to my arm. I got Dr. Chase's Ointment, and it has entirely cured me. I give you my name because I want other sufferers to know about this splendid Ointment."

Ward's Health Failing.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Oct. 5.—Jesse Ward, the Grimsby Beach grocer, who was sentenced on Saturday by Chief Justice Falconbridge to ten years in the penitentiary for manslaughter in killing Percy Sparling at the Beach, is showing rapid signs of failing health at the county jail. Yesterday he said that he did not expect to live out half his term. He is 67.

SIMPLEX For Mine All the Time

SIMPLEX SHOE POLISH Brightest and Best

BROWN'S HARDWARE

TINSMITHING DEPARTMENT

Gurney's Oxford HOT AIR FURNACES Ask for Heating Estimates

Furnace Pipes renewed or cleaned

METAL WORK of all descriptions

RANGES HEATING STOVES See the new grates that save fuel

Coal Oil Heaters for frosty mornings and evenings

A. P. Brown & Co. 171 Simcoe St. - Phone 532

TO

The Drink Habit

THE NEAL THREE DAYS' TREATMENT

For the liquor habit will break, these shackles. A simple, safe and effective treatment. Write or 'phone for particulars.

NEAL INSTITUTE, 78 St. Alban's Street, TORONTO.

WORK FOR ALL

If the men and women of Canada will buy nothing but "Canadian-Made" Goods from now to January First, every workman in Canada will be employed and the country will enjoy a period of prosperity hitherto undreamed of.

Canadian manufacturers are doing their duty under present stress in endeavoring to keep plants running and men employed regardless of profits.

Good Canadians will show enlightened patriotism, as well as sound business common sense, by buying only "Made in Canada" goods, thus building up their own prosperity and looking after those who remain at home.

And "Made in Canada" goods offer equal value with those made anywhere else in the world.

Employ Canadian Dollars to Employ Canadian Workmen

1A

Publishers Auto & Taxi Livery, 103 Hunter
Pages 7-12

The Evening Examiner.

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There are in addition, the despatch adds, what is assumed to be 1,400,000 men of the landsturm and volunteers serving in the interior, while 600,000 fresh recruits are reported to be in training sufficiently advanced for them to be ready for service in November.

Unsettled.

Clubleigh is very much
Inclined to roam;
He says he doesn't feel
At home at home.

German Spy Walks Calmly Before Firing Party To Die

PARIS, France, Oct. 5.—By courtesy from Battle Front—The scenes about here almost defy description. A priest has just led four men, caught pilfering from dead bodies on the battlefield to a place where they are to be shot. A huge German, a magnificent specimen of manhood, who came into the French lines as spy because his officers were desperately in need of information as to the position of French troops, has been arrested. How he ever expected to get his information back to his chiefs I cannot imagine. As I looked at him I realised how much more brave a spy must be than an ordinary soldier. I think he must have been resigned to a spy's death before he left the German lines because, when he was held up at a street corner, he looked over the heads of his captors as if he were only an onlooker. "He'll cuddle up at the foot of a stone wall pretty soon," said a soldier, and he did with several bullets in his courageous breast.

Germans Hurl New Forces At Allies' Right and Meet The British Reinforcements

Enemy Makes a Desperate Effort to Hold Their Position, Having Regard to the Effect a Retreat Will Produce on the Morale of the Army—Have Gained Slight Advantage at Some Points.

FIGHTING IS DESPERATE IN WEST FRANCE

LONDON, October 5.—There is no appreciable sign of let up in the ferocity of the fighting in the west of France. The Germans continue their desperate attempts to isolate the northern army of General D'Amade, and have forced the French to give way at several points on the battle line. It is declared by the military experts here, however, that this action in no way means any general retrogression by the French left. Simply at certain points the advanced line got into trouble and was withdrawn to the base trenches, where under the support of their heavy artillery the units can hold the Germans in check.

GERMANS FEEL THEY MUST HOLD POSITIONS

LONDON, Oct. 5.—That the Germans realise how important to the spirit of the entire army is the holding of their present lines is shown by the extraordinary measures taken to reinforce their western forces. Thousands of men have been withdrawn from the centre and from the left to strengthen their right. They are utilizing these fresh levies in a series of assaults of the most ferocious character. The results, military experts here say, will be to prolong but not to change the inevitable outcome of the battle, already marked by the allies as a victory for their cause. British reinforcements, including Indian and Colonial troops (excepting probably the Canadians) are reported to be on the battle line. There is still considerable mystery regarding the disposition of the Canadian forces. Early in the war it was reported they would proceed direct to the continent. Lately rumour has been circulated that they would be sent to Aldershot to complete their training. Wherever they are intended for the Government is withholding all information regarding them.

BATTLE ON THE LEFT INCREASES IN VIGOUR

PARIS, October 5.—That the battle between the German right and the French left north of the Oise River, continues to increase in vigour, was admitted in the three o'clock official communication issued this afternoon. It was also stated in decisive terms that the outcome of this battle continues uncertain because of the fact that both sides are being constantly reinforced. Elsewhere along the long wavering battle line extending across France and along the Meuse into Alsace-Lorraine, it is said that the situation remains unchanged.

The complete text of the statement said,—"On our left wing north of the Oise the battle continues with the utmost violence, the enemy having again been heavily reinforced. The result of the action continues undecided. We have been compelled to give ground at certain points. Along the remainder of the battle line there has been no change in the situation. In Russia, in a battle which lasted six days, the German army which was operating between the East Prussian frontier and the Niemen River, has been defeated along its full line and forced to retreat abandoning large quantities of supplies. It has completely evacuated the governments of Suwalki and Lomza."

CHURCHES ARE OPPOSED TO A GARBAGE TAX

Declare That They Should Not Be Taxed, Especially For a Service They Do Not Receive

REMOVAL OF ASHES FAR TOO COSTLY

The churches of Peterborough are up in arms against a garbage tax levied on them. Churches in this country have never been assessed, but a new garbage act authorized municipalities to pass a by-law to levy on the community for sufficient money to meet the requirements of the garbage collection, and the act contains the declaration that all land shall be liable for this special tax regardless of all previous laws or enactments. The churches were not notified of any assessment and are now surprised to get demands upon them for services which have never been rendered. Garbage is not collected from any churches in Peterborough for the reason that the churches don't make garbage, save clean ashes from the furnaces, and these they have removed every spring at small expense. It is found now that the following assessments have been put on the churches at a one mill on the dollar assesment for garbage collection:

George St. Methodist	$ 84,000
St. Paul's	80,500
Murray St. Baptist	48,800
St. John's	44,000
Free Methodist	4,000
Salvation Army	11,800
St. Peter's	75,000
St. Andrew's	47,100
Knox	24,600
Charlotte St. Methodist	18,500
Total	$436,300

The Total taxe therefore is $436.80.

The churches are contending that this tax is unjust, unlawful and exorbitant. They all remove their ashes at a cost of about $60 a year, and are willing to continue to remove their ashes and garbage, if any, but do not want to pay $436 a year for work that has never been done.

Toronto has no garbage by-law. No such by-law is being enforced in some of the smaller cities, and other cities are contesting the legality of it, and propose following up their protest. More will be heard of this matter in the near future.

The Population Of Lindsay

According to Assessors' Returns is 7,672

According to Assessor Lindsay's figures, contained in his roll, which has been turned in at the Town Clerk's office, Lindsay's population is 7,672, an increase of 370 over last year (7,302). The assessment has jumped to $3,021,890, last year's assessment being $2,967,975.

The increase in the town's population is very satisfactory indeed, as it denotes a steady, healthy growth. It is especially gratifying in view of the fact that other large towns are reporting a decreased population.—Lindsay Post.

Charlotte St. Young People's Activities

A joint meeting between the Literary Society and the Tennis Club will be held in the Sunday school room on Tuesday, Oct. 6 at 8 p.m. This meeting is for the purpose of organizing a winter club. The literary society is preparing a programme. All the young people of the church are invited to attend.

The members of the Tennis Club intending to enter the tournament are asked to hand in their names to the secretary.

DOURO FUNERAL WAS A LONG ONE

The funeral of one of Otonabee's best known and highly respected citizens, in the person of Lewis McDonnell, took place on Saturday, October 3rd to the family burying ground in Douro cemetery. It was one of the largest funerals ever seen in the township. Mr. McDonnell leaves a widow and large family, consisting of five girls and four boys; also his six brothers and five sisters to mourn his loss.

Had Only One More Day On Blacklist But Boose Got Him

There are times when the vigilance of the police seems marvellous. On Saturday, for instance, one of them executed a hawk like swoop on a blacklister who, on the very last day of his period of "enlistment," slipped from the water-waggon for the alleged joys superinduced by booze. On October 4th, 1913, Michael Murphy's name was added to the rather lengthy list of "Indians." On Saturday, October 3rd, 1914, he flirted with chance and the cops and they got him. In Police Court this morning he was charged with being intoxicated while on the prohibited list. He was remanded until Thursday.

Czar Has Called Out His Reserves to Speed Up the Onward March to Berlin

Russians Have Taken the Heights Around Premsyzl and Fall of the Stronghold is Imminent—Czar's Forces Protect Themselves Against Possible Hungarian Flank Attacks on the Russian March to Berlin—Successes Continue.

SAYS PORTUGAL HAS BEEN INVITED

PETROGRAD, OCTOBER 5.—CZAR NICHOLAS HAS CALLED OUT ALL HIS RESERVES AND TERRITORIALS TO AID HIS REGULARS IN THEIR MARCH TO BERLIN

FALL OF PREMEZYL IS IMMINENT

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5. — The heights surrounding Premezyl have been taken by the Russians and the early fall of this stronghold is imminent.

RUSSIANS PROTECTED AGAINST HUNGARY

ROME, October 5.—The Cossacks who have seized the passes of the Carpathian Mountains, are now moving south, and have occupied Hosszumezo. They also cut the railway line at Cziget; this is along a great portion of Hungary. The invasion of Hungary is first of all to prevent any flanking attack by Hungarian troops in the Russian march to Berlin and generally to interfere with Hungarian mobilization and instruction of troops by providing an ever present menace.

SAYS BRITAIN HAS ASKED PORTUGAL

BERLIN, October 5.—It is stated here that Great Britain has asked Portugal to forsake her neutrality, and send an army to aid the allies in France.

BERLIN, via The Hague, October 5.—The Germans are gaining decisibely in the fighting in France which involves the right wing of the army, according to an official statement this afternoon. The flanking operations essayed by the allies have been checked and at several points along the line on the west the Germans have pierced the French columns and have driven them from their trenches. The fighting, it is stated, continuues with the utmost ferocity, and both sides are losing heavily.

VON KLUCK'S POSITION PRECARIOUS

LONDON, October 5.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in France reports fighting in and around Douai, in the Department of Nord, 18 miles south of Lille, and military experts here say that if the French have reached that point in force, General Von Kluck's position must be desperate. It is considered certain that Von Kluck has had all the reinforcements that the Germans can spare him from any point. There are many evidences from German prisoners, from French officers and from members of the Irish transport service just from the front, that the enemy is much demoralized. German outposts surrender without a fight when surprised by our patrols. They appear to be very much disheartened.

GIFT OATS TO BE CARRIED FREE

OTTAWA, October 5.—Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has made arrangements whereby the Government will pay the cost of transportation on all small contributions of oats, etc., given by Canadian farmers to the War Office. These gifts have been made more particularly by the farmers of Ontario, and the Government has been advised that they are very much appreciated by the Imperial authorities.

MILLION MEN LOST TO DATE

During the First Six Weeks of the War France Lost 310,000 and Germans 500,000.

THE AISNE ALSO DEADLY

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—A letter received by a New York physician from a reputable source in France contains the startling information that the French losses (killed, wounded and prisoners for the six weeks' fighting) up to and including the Battle of the Marne, were slightly over 300,000, perhaps 310,000, exclusive of the English losses, which, the writer says, "have been fairly large in comparison to the small number of their engaged army."

If credence may be placed in the French statements that in most cases the German losses were larger than those sustained by the French—and the German army was on the offensive in all the fighting up to the time for which the figures are given—it would seem to be a fair estimate of the German losses in killed, wounded and prisoners for the same six weeks at close to 800,000 men in the western theatre of war alone, not taking into account their losses in the fighting with the Russians.

Including the losses of the Battle of the Aisne the total loss must be well over 1,600,000.

YOUNG ARMOUR AS LABOURER IN MEAT FACTORY

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—They put on a new "hand" at the stockyards the other day. Wears overalls, high boots and a blue flannel shirt just like the rest of the "pig-stickers" and "butchers," but he doesn't carry a dinner-pail and when he kicks off his rubber boots at 6 o'clock he doesn't tramp off to a shanty "back o' the yards," nor does he join the "bunch" of cattlemen at The Silver Dollar bar.

Nothing like that for the good-looking young chap with square shoulders, the carefully brushed hair, and the soft white hands. It's a perfumed bath for him away from the sickening odours of Packingtown to the gentle zephyrs of Lake Forest. For the new "hand" is none other than Philip D. Armour III., namesake and grandson of the founder of the great American packing industry just graduated from Yale, and the very best tango stepper and golf player at Lake Forest.

Young Armour is on the packing plant payroll as a cattle buyer; he works from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night. It will be four years before he graduates from the stockyards, and by that time he'll know exactly how much a fat steer weighs on the hoof, and he'll be able to recognize a Missouri "razor back" wherever he meets him, and he'll know at a glance just how much hard cash the steer and the razor back represent in the way of canned beef and pork sausage.

In going to work as a day labourer in the "pens" young Armour is following the example of his father and his uncle.

COL. HUGHES WILL SPEND HOLIDAY IN HALIBURTON WOODS

Examiner Special

OTTAWA, Oct. 5. — Col. Sam. Hughes, Minister of Militia, leaves to-night to spend a week or so in the woods of Haliburton County, Ont., for holidays. He declined to say where or when the Canadian contingent was likely to land.

SACRED HEART T.A.S. AT CHURCH IN BODY

The members of the Sacred Heart T.A.S. attended Holy Communion in a body on Sunday morning. Rev. J. J. O'Brien in his sermon spoke upon total abstinence and its fruits, urging the members to keep their pledges.

SOLD.

The splendid home and lot proposition advertised last week in The Examiner real estate columns, in which a $7,000 property was offered for $4,000, found a buyer on Saturday. Mr. H. J. McCannan, real estate agent, Simcoe street, put through the deal.

Publication Office: Arts & Trust Bldg., 185 Hunter
Main 2600 Night & Home Exch.
Editorial Rooms: Main 2600
Main 2601

The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-12

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At home at home.

German Spy Walks Calmly Before Firing Party To Die

PARIS, France, Oct. 5.—By courtesy from Battle Front—The scenes about here almost defy description. A priest has just led four men, caught pilfering from dead bodies on the battlefield to a place where they are to be shot. A huge German, a magnificent specimen of manhood, who came into the French lines as spy because his officers were desperately in need of information as to the position of French troops, has been arrested. How he ever expected to get his information back to his chiefs I cannot imagine. As I looked at him I realized how much more brave a spy must be than an ordinary soldier. I think he must have been resigned to a spy's death before he left the German lines because, when he was held up at a street corner, he looked over the heads of his captors as if he were only an onlooker. "He'll cuddle up at the foot of a stone wall pretty soon," said a soldier, and he did with several bullets in his courageous breast.

Germans Hurl New Forces At Allies' Right and Meet The British Reinforcements

Enemy Makes a Desperate Effort to Hold Their Position, Having Regard to End Effect a Retreat Will Produce on the Morale of the Army—Have Gained Slight Advantage at Some Points.

FIGHTING IS DESPERATE IN WEST FRANCE

LONDON, October 5.—There is no appreciable sign of let up in the ferocity of the fighting in the west of France. The Germans continue their desperate attempts to isolate the northern army of General D'Amade, and have forced the French to give way at several points on the battle line. It is declared by the military experts here, however, that this action in no way means any general retrogression by the French left. Simply at certain points the advanced line got into trouble and was withdrawn to the base trenches, where under the support of their heavy artillery the units can hold the Germans in check.

GERMANS FEEL THEY MUST HOLD POSITIONS

LONDON, Oct. 5.—That the Germans realize how important to the spirit of the entire army is the holding of their present lines is shown by the extraordinary measures taken to reinforce their western forces. Thousands of men have been withdrawn from the centre and from the left to strengthen their right. They are utilizing these fresh levies in a series of assaults of the most ferocious character. The results, military experts here say, will be to prolong but not to change the inevitable outcome of the battle, already marked by the allies as a victory for their cause. British reinforcements, including Indian and Colonial troops (excepting probably the Canadians) are reported to be on the battle line. There is still considerable mystery regarding the disposition of the Canadian forces. Early in the war it was reported they would proceed direct to the continent. Lately rumour has been circulated that they would be sent to Aldershot to complete their training. Wherever they are intended for the Government is withholding all information regarding them.

BATTLE ON THE LEFT INCREASES IN VIGOUR

PARIS, October 5.—That the battle between the German right and the French left north of the Oise River, continues to increase in vigour, was admitted in the three o'clock official communication issued this afternoon. It was also stated in decisive terms that the outcome of this battle continues uncertain because of the fact that both sides are being constantly reinforced. Elsewhere along the long wavering battle line extending across France and along the Meuse into Alsace-Lorraine, it is said that the situation remains unchanged.

The complete text of the statement said,—"On our left wing north of the Oise the battle continues with the utmost violence, the enemy having again been heavily reinforced. The result of the action continues undecided. We have been compelled to give ground at certain points. Along the remainder of the battle line there has been no change in the situation. In Russia, in a battle which lasted six days, the German army which was operating between the East Prussian frontier and the Niemen River, has been defeated along its full line and forced to retreat abandoning large quantities of supplies. It has completely evacuated the governments of Suwalki and Lomza."

CHURCHES ARE OPPOSED TO A GARBAGE TAX

Declare That They Should Not Be Taxed, Especially For a Service They Do Not Receive

REMOVAL OF ASHES FAR TOO COSTLY

The churches of Peterborough are up in arms against a garbage tax levied on them. Churches in this country have never been assessed, but a new garbage act authorized municipalities to pass a by-law to levy on the community for sufficient money to meet the requirements of the garbage collection, and the act contains the declaration that all land shall be liable for this special tax regardless of all previous laws or enactments. The churches were not notified of any assessment and are now surprised to get demands upon them for services which have never been rendered. Garbage is not collected from any churches in Peterborough for the reason that the churches don't make garbage, save clean ashes from the furnaces, and these they have removed every spring at small expense. It is found now that the following assessments have been put on the churches at a one mill on the dollar assesment for garbage collection:

George St. Methodist	$ 84,000
St. Paul's	80,500
Murray St. Baptist	42,500
St. John's	44,000
Free Methodist	4,000
Salvation Army	11,800
St. Peter's	75,000
St. Andrew's	47,100
Knox	24,600
Charlotte St. Methodist	16,500
Total	$426,300

The Total taxe therefore is $426.30.

The churches are contending that this tax is unjust, unlawful and exorbitant. They all remove their ashes at a cost of about $60 a year, and are willing to continue to remove their ashes and garbage, if any, but do not want to pay $426 a year for work that has never been done.

Toronto has no garbage by-law. No such by-law is being enforced in some of the smaller cities, and other cities are contesting the legality of it, and propose following up their protest. More will be heard of this matter in the near future.

The Population Of Lindsay

According to Assessors' Returns is 7,672

According to Assessor Lindsay's figures, contained in his roll, which has been turned in at the Town Clerk's office, Lindsay's population is 7,672, an increase of 370 over last year (7,302). The assessment has jumped to $3,021,890, last year's assessment being $2,987,975.

The increase in the town's population is very satisfactory indeed, as it denotes a steady, healthy growth. It is especially gratifying in view of the fact that other large towns are reporting a decreased population.—Lindsay Post.

Charlotte St. Young People's Activities

A joint meeting between the Literary Society and the Tennis Club will be held in the Sunday school room on Tuesday, Oct. 6 at 8 p.m. This meeting is for the purpose of organizing a winter club. The literary society is preparing a programme. All the young people of the church are invited to attend.

The members of the Tennis Club intending to enter the tournament are asked to hand in their names to the secretary.

DOURO FUNERAL WAS A LONG ONE

The funeral of one of Otonabee's best known and highly respected citizens, in the person of Lewis McDonnell, took place on Saturday, October 3rd to the family burying ground in Douro cemetery. It was one of the largest funerals ever seen in the township. Mr. McDonnell leaves a widow and large family, consisting of five girls and four boys; also his six brothers and five sisters to mourn his loss.

Had Only One More Day On Blacklist But Boose Got Him

There are times when the vigilance of the police seems marvellous. On Saturday, for instance, one of them executed a hawk like swoop on a blacklister who, on the very last day of his period of "enlistment," slipped from the water-waggon for the alleged joys superinduced by booze. On October 4th, 1913, Michael Murphy's name was added to the rather lengthy list of "Indians." On Saturday, October 3rd, 1914, he flirted with chance and the cops and they got him. In Police Court this morning he was charged with being intoxicated while on the prohibited list. He was remanded until Thursday.

Czar Has Called Out His Reserves to Speed Up the Onward March to Berlin

Russians Have Taken the Heights Around Premsyzl and Fall of the Stronghold is Imminent—Czar's Forces Protect Themselves Against Possible Hungarian Flank Attacks on the Russian March to Berlin—Successes Continue.

SAYS PORTUGAL HAS BEEN INVITED

PETROGRAD, OCTOBER 5.—CZAR NICHOLAS HAS CALLED OUT ALL HIS RESERVES AND TERRITORIALS TO AID HIS REGULARS IN THEIR MARCH TO BERLIN

FALL OF PREMEZYL IS IMMINENT

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5. — The heights surrounding Premesyl have been taken by the Russians and the early fall of this stronghold is imminent.

RUSSIANS PROTECTED AGAINST HUNGARY

ROME, October 5.—The Cossacks who have seized the passes of the Carpathian Mountains, are now moving south, and have occupied Hosszumezo. They also cut the railway line at Oziget; this is along a great portion of Hungary. The invasion of Hungary is first of all to prevent any flanking attack by Hungarian troops in the Russian march to Berlin and generally to interfere with Hungarian mobilization and instruction of troops by providing an ever present menace.

SAYS BRITAIN HAS ASKED PORTUGAL

BERLIN, October 5.—It is stated here that Great Britain has asked Portugal to forsake her neutrality, and send an army to aid the allies in France.

BERLIN, via The Hague, October 5.—The Germans are gaining decisively in the fighting in France which involves the right wing of the army, according to an official statement this afternoon. The flanking operations essayed by the allies have been checked and at several points along the line on the west the Germans have pierced the French columns and have driven them from their trenches. The fighting, it is stated, continuues with the utmost ferocity, and both sides are losing heavily.

VON KLUCK'S POSITION PRECARIOUS

LONDON, October 5.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in France reports fighting in and around Douai, in the Department of Nord, 18 miles south of Lille, and military experts here say that if the French have reached that point in force, General Von Kluck's position must be desperate. It is considered certain that Von Kluck has had all the reinforcements that the Germans can spare him from any point. There are many evidences from German prisoners, from French officers and from members of the Irish transport service just from the front, that the enemy is much demoralized. German outposts surrender without a fight when surprised by our patrols. They appear to be very much disheartened.

GIFT OATS TO BE CARRIED FREE

OTTAWA, October 5.—Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has made arrangements whereby the Government will pay the cost of transportation on all small contributions of oats, etc., given by Canadian farmers to the War Office. These gifts have been made more particularly by the farmers of Ontario, and the Government has been advised that they are very much appreciated by the Imperial authorities.

MILLION MEN LOST TO DATE

During the First Six Weeks of the War France Lost 310,000 and Germans 500,000.

THE AISNE ALSO DEADLY

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—A letter received by a New York physician from a reputable source in France contains the startling information that the French losses (killed, wounded and prisoners for the six weeks' fighting) up to and including the Battle of the Marne, were slightly over 300,000, perhaps 310,000, exclusive of the English losses, which, the writer says, "have been fairly large in comparison to the small number of their engaged army."

If credence may be placed in the French statements that in most cases the German losses were larger than those sustained by the French—and the German army was on the offensive in all the fighting up to the time for which the figures are given—it would seem to be a fair estimate of the German losses in killed, wounded and prisoners for the same six weeks at close to 500,000 men in the western theatre of war alone, not taking into account their losses in the fighting with the Russians.

Including the losses of the Battle of the Aisne the total loss must be well over 1,000,000.

YOUNG ARMOUR AS LABOURER IN MEAT FACTORY

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—They put on a new "hand" at the stockyards the other day. Wears overalls, high boots and a blue flannel shirt just like the rest of the "pig-stickers" and "butchers," but he doesn't carry a dinner-pail and when he kicks off his rubber boots at 6 o'clock he doesn't tramp off to a shanty "back o' the yards," nor does he join the "bunch" of cattlemen at The Silver Dollar bar.

Nothing like that for the good-looking young chap with square shoulders, the carefully brushed hair, and the soft white hands. It's a perfumed bath for him away from the sickening odours of Packingtown to the gentle zephyrs of Lake Forest. For the new "hand" is none other than Philip D. Armour III., namesake and grandson of the founder of the great American packing industry just graduated from Yale, and the very best tango stepper and golf player at Lake Forest.

Young Armour is on the packing plant payroll as a cattle buyer; he works from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night. It will be four years before he graduates from the stockyards, and by that time he'll know exactly how much a fat steer weighs on the hoof, and he'll be able to recognize a Missouri "razor back" wherever he meets him, and he'll know at a glance just how much hard cash the steer and the razor back represent in the way of canned beef and pork sausage.

In going to work as a day labourer in the "pens" young Armour is following the example of his father and his uncle.

COL. HUGHES WILL SPEND HOLIDAY IN HALIBURTON WOODS

Examiner Special:

OTTAWA, Oct. 5. — Col. Sam. Hughes, Minister of Militia, leaves to-night to spend a week or so in the woods of Haliburton County, Ont., for holidays. He declined to say where or when the Canadian contingent was likely to land.

SACRED HEART T.A.S. AT CHURCH IN BODY

The members of the Sacred Heart T.A.S. attended Holy Communion in a body on Sunday morning. Rev. J. J. O'Brien in his sermon spoke upon total abstinence and its fruits, urging the members to keep their pledges.

SOLD.

The splendid house and lot proposition advertised last week in The Examiner real estate columns, in which a $7,500 property was offered for $4,500, found a buyer on Saturday. Mr. H. J. McCannan, real estate agent, Simcoe street, put through the deal.

Evening Examiner

'Phones—Editorial 139, Business Office 461. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

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MONDAY, OCT. 5, 1914

AUTOCRACY AND DEMOCRACY.

A great many fearful persons who attach more importace to names than to principles, seem to have doubts of the consistency of Russia being an ally of Britain in a fight for the interests of democracy and humanity. All roads lead to Rome, and a road should not be discarded because it is unexpectedly encountered so long as it leads to the goal. We may distrustfully regard Russia as an ally: we may, by loose thinking, conclude that there is little beneficent relation between autocracy and the aims of democracy. But Russia, autocratic as she is held to be, is already giving us pleasant surprises. At the outbreak of the war, her alliance with free democratic powers like England and France, so modified her attitude that she promised Poland self-government as the price of her cooperation of vodka, the national strong Now Russia is showing the way in reform to the best of the nations. Russia, recognizing the curse of strong drink, its malign influence upon the people and upon armies, is proclaiming and enforcing prohibition of vodka, the national strong drink. This decree is justified as a war measure, but it has been supplemented by another proclamation that indicates that prohibition is to be made a principle of the Czar's Government. So remarkable has been the good effect of the edict preventing the sale of vodka that public opinion will sustain the government in raising by other forms of taxation, the revenue necessarily wiped out by forbidding the sale of vodka. The Russian people, whom we have been inclined to pity as the victims of the exercise of autocratic power, are to be benefitted by it. Thanks to her autocracy, she can enforce prohibition, aided by the circumstance of the liquor business being a government monopoly. Thus Russia is accomplishing, with one stroke of autocratic power, what other countries have for generations been seeking to accomplish by persuasion, argument, prayers and appeal to the popular conscience. These appeals have been made in countries where the public spirit has been supersaturated by democracy—and in vain—perhaps, because the popular spirit has been diluted and weakened by excess of democracy. There are times when club law, wisely exercised, is better, more direct, and more effective, than law founded upon democracy. Democracy is so confoundedly democratic, so self-assertive of its liberty of action and opinion that it seems everlastingly unable to make up its mind; so that precipitation of opinion and sentiment to the point of effectiveness of action is an endless process. The benign tyrant who wants a reform in the interest of the people, decrees it, and the thing is done. The sovereign people squabble, discuss, dispute and waste precious time in—doing nothing. A Russian club in the hands of a Russian autocrat, in the case of Russian prohibition, is far more beneficent in its action than the "Canadian club" that a halting, hesitating, irresolute, and party-blinded democracy permits to be wielded upon the manhood of Ontario. If all the nations concerned in this war could take the step and do the good that 'tyrant Russia' is doing by decreeing and enforcing the prohibition of strong drink, all loss of life, human suffering, destruction of property and commercial blight produced by war would be compensated many times over by the removal, through prohibition of the liquor traffic, of the widespread wastage, human and material, the suffering and moral degradation, represented by the existence and retention of the liquor traffic.

"WHY BORROW NEW TROUBLES?"

Under this heading the Toronto World has the following sensible and timely article:

Surely there is no foundation for the rumours and talk that the Ottawa Government intend dissolving parliament and making an appeal to the country. Surely we have enough of troubles on hand without unnecessarily adding to them that of party rancour.

Canada has thrown in her lot with the empire and has declared to all the world that we are in it to the finish.

That being so—and we believe that was the only patriotic thing to do—would it not besuicidal to destroy the unanimity of the people and of the public men by injecting into the situation all of the old contentions, bickerings and partisan struggles of the naval aid period and to keep the country on a turmoil for three months and to destroy from that time forward all hopes of keeping the people united in their devotion to the empire.

All our energies, the energies of all our public men and of the people should now be consecrated to the one thing, that of saving our empire, our political freedom, our commercial future, the welfare of our country, our nationality. Could there ever be another contingent after such a disruption as a political struggle, on the slump that must be based on recrimination, on charges of disloyalty, of inefficiency in office? It would put us out of all standing as a nation that had instincts of British democracy. We must keep united at all cost and parliament should meet and vote further supplies for continuing our contributions of men and other aid till our arms are victorious, or until we go down with flying colours before the assaults of the most brutal despotism ever known in the history of the world and which now threatens all our civilization.

Let us cease talking of elections. Let us organize another and still another contingent and let parliament fulfill its duties. The mother country has set us all an example of forgetting all party disputes and contentions in the face of supreme danger.

And not only parliament but the government must give us undivided attention to keeping up our end in the fighting line. But we must also deal with the great problem of unemployment and the check that has come to all our business industries, our employments because of the war. Parliament must deal with the financial stringency, with the banking situation, we must encourage and help our farmers to increase their production.

We believe there are men who are canvassing this idea of throwing the people into such a turmoil as we dread: we trust that it will forthwith be made abundantly clear that the government at Ottawa have no such policy in hand no matter what individuals may seek for mere party reasons. All are for the state and nothing else.

The World is a staunchly Conservative journal, is loyal to its party; but it is outspokenly loyal. While it may be partizan it is not blind. It does not subordinate national and imperial interests to the promotion of ephemeral party success. This is a time for party and party interest to be still and small. This is a time when the words of Maucaulay should literally apply—

> Then none were for a party;
> Then all were for the state,
> Then the great man loved the poor
> And the poor man loved the great.

We are called upon, in this crisis to, and do, sacrifice our means, our personal interests, and our relatives, our sons and brothers, to the common cause; and certainly we might sacrifice our party interests. For the sake of this duty, for the sake of the Empire and our country, our parties have made an entente cordiale; they forgot party in Parliament, and united as one body of patriotic men to provide that Canada do its duty. Now while the stress is still on to propose a general election would be about as sensible as a man organizing a dinner party while his house was on fire. We should be patriots first; and only revert to the littlenesses of party conflict, when we have no higher duty to demand our undivided attention.

ELECTION NOT WANTED.

Those who have started the talk of a general election in Canada are poor imitations of good citizens. Those who are spreading the talk as as bad. Those who support it are worse. The British Empire is engaged in the greatest struggle of its history, and the first in which the concentrated labour, energy and sacrifice of its units have been needed. To make political capital of the situation is nasty work. If certain members of the Dominion cabinet want a general election, they should recognize, first, that the people of Canada do not want one. Our citizens could not be enthusiastic in a political fight at home, when such a war rages abroad. About the causes, justice and stakes of that war, all Liberals and Conservatives in Canada are agreed. We may well be content with the leadership of Borden and the loyal assistance of Laurier. There is no need whatever to celebrate the government's policy with a general election. Whichever party had been in power, the same policy would have prevailed in this time of crisis. —Monetary Times.

CERTAIN OF ONE THING.

Kind Hearted Dentist— Well, my little man, does the tooth hurt you?

Boy—I dunno whether it is the tooth or just me; but I know if you'll separate us the pain'll go away.

Machine Manipulation of Ontario Government

The people of Ontario, in all the opportunities and priivleges of their everyday life, have more at stake in the leadership and capacity of their Provincial Government, and especially in the quality and power of the Provincial Premier, than they have either in the Government of the Dominion or in the Government of the Empire. All that goes to make life free and happy and strong in the municipal area, in civil rights and property, in protecting public health, promoting public education and administering public justice, and in that large new realm of social progress and industrial reform now kept in the forefront in Britain—all that is within the purview and responsibility of the Legislature and Government of the Province. And in all that the Provincial Premier must be an intelligent and aggressive leader if the Government itself is not to be a clog and burden on the growing life of the people. For this reason the Globe regards the choice of a new Prime Minister and the incoming of a new Administration quite the most important question of public interest for all citizens of Ontario to-day. The ability of this Province to bear its full share of the loss and the load of war, to recover from the damage this war must incur, and to resist one of the evils in self-government and public education which this war has discovered to all the world in the system of Germany, all depend to a degree on the democratic ideals, the clearness of vision, and the power of practical leadership of the Hon. W. H. Hearst.

For years the Globe has contended that the Government of the Provinces is far more an affair of statesmanship in business than of the political principles and programmes which divide parties in the Federal arena. Ontario to-day requires the true spirit of social democracy and the devotion to the rights and needs of the average man represented in Lloyd George, as surely as in the wider field and in the higher politics the Dominion requires the sanity, steadiness and democratic idealism represented by Edward Grey.

One thing is certain, this Administration is a new beginning. What is called the "Whitney tradition" may be asserted either as a standard to inspire effort or as a cloak to hide incapacity and wrongdoing. In reality it will count for little that is worth while. No government can pose long in the garb of its predecessor. No strong Government will put on its predecessor's armour. This is the Hearst Government. It must set up a Hearst standard and create a Hearst tradition.

Quite plainly, as is openly admitted both within and without Government circles, the calling of Mr. Hearst is a public humiliation for Hon. W. J. Hanna. Unquestionably the strongest man in the Whitney Cabinet—in brain power, indeed, the only man whose grip and ability ever impressed either the Legislature or the public—Mr. Hanna, two years ago, was by common consent the inevitable successor of Sir James Whitney. The pretence that he "declined" the offer is only one way of expressing the fact that, for some reason, he should not get the office. It may be that the damage done to his public reputation by what is associated with the "Taylor charges," and with the equally notorious "Snider matters," weakened his name as a political rallying cry. It may be, too, that his very strength of will made him unacceptable to forces outside the Government desirous of dictating the policy and directing the activities of the new Government. In any case it is a very serious humiliation to him to be asked to serve under a junior member, an inferior in politics, and one rather unhopeful in leadership. All who know Mr. Hanna's ability will regret any necessity for his rejection at a time when ability and trained intelligence are in sore demand.

To be sure, Sir Adam Beck has long been named for the Premiership by some who championed the cause of public ownership. Those who knew the situation during the past half-dozen years know right well that within the Government Sir James Whitney alone gave strength to the Beck Hydro-electric policy. Except as Premier with a sympathetic Cabinet, Sir Adam would be hampered and handicapped. Out of the material remaining he could not have organized a Government in sympathy with progressive social and industrial legislation. His absence from the new Administration is significant of a change of attitude which does not augur well for public interests in the management of public utilities.

That augury of reaction is confirmed by such organs of Conservative opinion as exercise independent thought and free expression. The World and the Telegram only declare what is the general judgment, that in this whole reorganization Federal influence dominated. That interference is not from Sir Robert Borden. It is Hon. Frank Cochrane in Ontario, as it is Hon. Robert Rogers in Manitoba. In both cases it is for the lowest ends of organized machine politics. Under such domination from Ottawa Sir Adam Beck knows what to expect. He had to fight the Cochrane sinister influence, distinctly a "private corporation" influence, in former years within the Whitney Cabinet. To fight it again from its present Ottawa vantage-ground without Sir James Whitney's help meant foredoomed defeat. In a Hearst Government under the Cochrane domination the Bank policy has no chance.

Mr. Hearst begins his race both heavily-weighted and hamstrung. At best only negative virtues are expected in his Premiership. Even these are counteracted by things like the "Dunlop timber purchase job," and are utterly spoiled by the Cochrane shadow. As a public-service administrator Hon. Frank Cochrane, alike in Toronto and in Ottawa, has no worthy achievement to his credit. To his discredit—and Ontario is not at likely to forget it—he has the political treason involved in bringing into this Province in 1911 Mr. Henri Bourassa to denounce in any and every form Canada's share in naval defence. Bourassa's violent anti-British Nationalism can be understood, but that Mr. Cochrane should endorse his programme, bring its exponent to Ontario to proclaim it, pay the expenses of that anti-British campaign, and recognize the Bourassa pledges exacted from the Conservative candidates for election to the Federal Parliament—that is conduct more traitorous than anything of which the French-Canadian Nationalist has been guilty. To have Mr. Cochrane's shadow haunt Mr. Hearst's Premiership—no wonder self-respecting Conservative journals make protest against what they plainly call a "putty" Premier with Hon. Frank Cochrane as political Boss. How long will Ontario Conservatives endure it? —Globe.

OLD COUNTRY POTATOES LARGE

Mr. J. Williams, market gardener, who has been furnishing The Examiner with samples of large potatoes, left the following clipping from a Wiltshire, (Eng.) paper which sets his potatoes away in the shade:

More Large Potatoes.

Supt. Buchanan, the chief of the Amesbury police division, has recently dug a large potato in his allotment which adjoins the police station. It scaled 2 3-4 lbs. bumping weight.

Mr. S. Kimber, of the Market Place, Salisbury, has received a monster potato grown by Mr. Vincent, of Bodenham. It weighed 3 lbs. 4 ozs. when unearthed.

Mr. J. Watson, Holly Cottage, Newton street, Looe, writes: Having noticed in your paper the growing of different people's potatoes I thought these few lines would be interesting. I myself have grown two lots of potatoes in the same piece of ground this season. The first lot of potatoes was put in on the 1st March and dug out the first week in June. The second lot of potatoes was planted the 24th June and I commenced digging the 19th September. Both crops were bountiful. I am still digging at the present.

While digging some potatoes in his garden at Breydon Bloomfield Road, Bath, Mr. Hedley Coe unearthed some tubers of wondrous size. One root bore three potatoes, the total weight of which was five and a half pounds, one of them weighing two pounds four and a half ounces.

The Big Potato Season.

Mr. H. Smith, Little Cheverell, Devizes, writes: Much comment has been made in your valued paper re large potatoes of late. I should be glad if you would state in your next issue that a single potato grown by Mr. Nosworthy, the Manor Farm, Little Cheverell, was found when dug to weigh within 1 oz. of 4 lbs., namely, 3 lbs. 15 oz.

Mr. George Smith, Steeple Ashton, writes: Re heavy potatoes, still they come! My son, writing from Chilton Gardens, Hungerford (head gardener, Mr. Beckett), says that when the Up-to-date variety of potatoes were lifted they had quite a large number weighing 2 1-2 lbs. and one weighed 3 lbs. 2 ozs., so that you see your paragraphs in the Wiltshire Times respecting heavy potatoes are read with interest, and I don't think we can claim to have all the heaviest potatoes here in Wiltshire.

Another statement to hand is that a potato turning the scale at 5 lbs. 11 oz. has been unearthed in the garden of Tetworth Hall, Cambridge.

THE KAISER'S THREAT.

God of the Germans, I am grieved
(Forgive Me if I'm blunt),
To say that I have just received
Some bad news from the Front.
My Armies, which I thought would be
In Paris days ago,
Are cheated of their victory
And flee before the foe!

The British Force, which I felt sure
Would be wiped out by now,
It seems has managed to endure—
I'm puzzled to know how!
The French, whom I had hoped to crush
Within a week or two
Defy my Uhlans' fiercest rush,
And then, in turn, pursue!

The Belgians still My power defy
Though like so many ghouls
My brave and faithful soldiers try
To terrorize their souls!
While in the East the Russian horde
Advances day by day—
In short, things look unhealthy, Lord;
What are you up to, pray?
You know I've always understood
That you were on My side,
That Germany triumphant would
Fill you and heaven wnth pride!
You know I always (though 'tis true,
As a mere act of grace),
When mentioning Myself and you,
Give you the second place!

You know that I, by right divine,
Wear the Imperial Crown,
And that I cherish a design
To rule the world, alone;
You know all this, yet you allow
My foes to baulk My aim!
Well, let Me ask you, here and now,
What is your little game?

For years I've told My people, Lord,
That you were on My side,
And Wolff has wired the news abroad—
Don't let them think I lied!
Exert your might on My behalf,
Or else (this is no cod!)
I and My Military Staff
Will choose some other god!

—John Bull.

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TEAM FOR SALE — GOOD HEAVY WORK Team. Apply Saturday to J. C. Godfrey, Downer's Corners. 3d-77 1w-886

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TO RENT

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Apply 64 Hunter St.

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- NEW -
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

A New issue of our Official Telephone Directory is now being prepared and the copy will close within the next few days.

Orders for new connections, change of name or address, should reported to us at once.

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PETERBOROUGH CONSERVATORY OF Music—Rupert Gliddon, Musical Director, 10th Year. A staff of 20 Resident and Visiting Teachers. Subjects taught, Piano, Vocal, Violin and other Stringed Instruments, Wind Instruments, Musical Theory, Social and Fancy Dancing. Corner of Hunter and Rubidge Streets. 'Phone 355.

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LOST — CAMEO, LARGE BROOCH, Saturday, on Market or George Street. Finder please leave at Examiner. Reward. 6d-80-944

LOST—UMBRELLA, WITH SILVER HANdle, at Central or Victoria Parks on Saturday afternoon. Finder please leave at Examiner Office.

FOUND

FOUND—ONE CUFF LINK. "S. C. P." Apply Examiner. 2d-79

FOUND—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, NEAR S. A. Barracks a cuff button with initials S. C. L. Owner may have same on applying at this office.

HELP WANTED—Female

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 226 Brock St. 3d-80-939

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply between 6 and 8 evenings, 148 Murray. 3d-80-956

WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED GENeral servant. Apply 139 Hunter St. E. 3d-80-952

WANTED—A COMPETENT GENERAL servant. Apply by letter, with references, to Mrs George Lundy, 594 Aylmer St. 6d-80-947

WANTED—NEAT GIRL OR YOUNG women to assist in care of infant. Apply evenings 748 George St. 1d-80-950

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERvant. Apply 366 Simcoe St. between 6 and 7 p. m. 2d-80-954

WANTED — GOOD DINING-ROOM Girl. Apply at once to Waverley Inn, Millbrook. 12d-80-940

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MENTION THIS PAPER! M. 3713

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On easy terms, two new modern brick houses, west of Park St., near car line. Price $1100 each. To get further particulars on this snap, see

W. J. KOSTER
809 Gilmour St. 'Phone 1346

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This Splendid Property Was Sold on Saturday

$7000 for $4500

Entirely modern house, hot water heating, laundry tubs, hardwood floors up stairs and down, mantel, brick garage, large lot, for sale at..... $4500.00

Watch This Space For Two More Just as Good To-Morrow

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100 Acres of Land
Slightly rolling and well fenced and watered by two springs; comfortable buildings, house, stable, barn and drive shed; situated one mile from Church, blacksmith shop and general store, seven miles from Peterborough; will sell or exchange for park lot or city property. $2100.00

9 Acres good Garden Land
Situated near Normal School, north of City, no buildings, will sell or exchange for good dwelling, with all improvements.

12 Acres Choice Land
Good brick house and frame stable; land in a good state of cultivation.

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Good brick house and frame stables; adjoining a village; suitable for a retired farmer.

Farms to rent; houses to rent and houses for sale on easy terms of payment.

For full particulars apply to

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Office Open Evenings 'Phone 276

THE WORLD OF SPORT

T. C. S. FIRSTS DEFEAT P.C.I. FOURTEEN AT RIVERSIDE BY 41-16

College Team Showed Better Condition and Training But Was Fought Every Inch of the Way by Garnet and Greys.

ACCOUNT OF THE GAME

The first T. C. S. team invaded the City on Saturday and put away the P.C.I. firsts in a Rugby game at Riverside Park in the afternoon. There were very few spectators present, but the game was a fairly good exhibition of Rugby. Both teams lacked condition and training, but in both of these the College boys outclassed the local fourteen. Besides there uniforms there was only one thing the P. C.Ifi team showed on the field, but which can be developed to make a fairly good Rugby machine. That was sand. There are some pretty lightweights on the Garnet and Grey lineup, but down to the smallest man they were there all the time, bucking and blocking like heroes. There team play, however, fell to pieces when they were needed most, only on one occasion did they survive the shock of the T.C.S. attack when in the second half the locals in three splendid bucks took Long and the ball over the touch line. And when it came to a buck the P.C.I. outfit usually made good, but the close measures usually were called for after a lot of valuable time had been lost in failing to get away with the open plays. But they were there many different ways with the stuff that rugby teams are made out of and before the season is over they should be a difficult proposition for any of the teams in their own class.

The T.C.S. fourteen had little difficulty in making away with the game the score being 41 to 16 when the play was concluded. And five points of the 16 registered for the P.C.I. were made by Smythe, who grabbed the ball just after the final whistle had blown and rushed it down to the touch line unopposed. As the ball was in play when the time was called the touch counted for the locals. On the other hand the T.C.S. earned every point, and while their opponents put up every kind of individual tactics to make their going hard, their superior condition and team work won the day for them. The wing line of the locals did not hold very well, and they were so tardy in getting the ball around behind their defence that the red and black squad had a chance to get through and hamper the manoeuvres. This they did time and time again. Besides that they showed a good front that allowed them to carry out their own plays, which were pulled off with snap and accuracy. Their long pass had the P.C.I. squad guessing nearly every time; in their tackling they were especially good, tackling low and like lightning; their offensive and defensive tactics while remining me of T.C.S. play of former years, was fast and worked out to perfection owing to the training and speed of the individual players. All these things contributed to their success. For a team of their weight the Port Hope boys showed splendid class.

It must be remembered that the P. C.I. team were playing their first real match and expected to be pitted against the second and not the first team from the Port Hope school. But even though outplayed during most o fthe game, they made a good showing. Before they can improve much though, their tackling will have to be remedied, only about half the team showing any signs of wanting to go after a man's legs as he rushed down the field. A little more practice ought to shake the kinks out of the team plays, which were fatally slow, and when those two things are done, the team will be in good form. Long did some fine kicking yesterday and led a good buck as well. Jobbit was the most effective man in getting a red and black runner, while McNeeley, Carmichael and Bartlett were difficult propositions for any of their opponents who sought to get away with an end run for the touch line. Knapman played a consistent game, and the whole scrimmage, especially Stevenson at centre, acquitted itself well during the whole game. Art Huycke was good at flying wing, and Cannift and Austin assisted materially at various stages when weight was needed. Smythe deserves a boost for the way he handled the T.C.S. kicks from upfield.

THE GAME.

The first few minutes of the game indicated that the College boys were to be the winners. The T. C. S. had the south goal and started proceedings with a rouge from a few yards out. Not many minutes after Ketchum took a long pass at the twenty-five yard line and scampered across without much opposition. This was the first intimation the locals got of the danger of the visitors' long pass. For some time the red and black crew were held safely, but in fifteen minutes Greey, the peppery little leader, on an end run took the ball behind the touch line once more. Thetford nearly repeated the process when Austin got the strangle hold on him and Long, arriving soon afterward, added the bear hug to the pressure and brought the runner to the ground.

The P.C.I fourteen at different times showed signs of breaking away, particularly after a good buck, but it was not long before Hogg had the old goose h ideonce more behind the pillars. Taylor converted. Before the half had been closed Thetford succeeded in getting another touch and Taylor again converted. Score at half time: T.C.S. 23, P.C.I. 0.

Second Half.

The red and black line took the aftensive in the second half. But with the ball only about twenty yards from the locals touch line, Knapman broke through the Port Hopers' defence, getting away before they could get a man in front of him. In the most spectacular dash of the game he carried the ball three-quarters the length of the field and scored the first P.C.I. touch. Long converted. The visitors came back with two touches and one convert before the locals could register again. This time they got within three yards of the line on their first down. An end run by Smythe failed. A buck on the second down did not make a foot. But the third time, leading a good buck, Long carried the ball across for the second P. C. I. touch. The play netted the T. C. S. squad one more touch and a convert before full time was called. When the whistle blew the ball was in play and Smythe rushed it down to the end of the field for another touch, making the score 41 to 16 in favour of T.C.S

The teams were:

T.C.S.—

Right middle wing—Greey (capt.)
Quarter—Thetford.
Right inside wing—Hogg.
Right outside wing—Vilbert.
Left outside wing—Harstone.
Flying wing—Morris.
Centre scrim.—Roche.
Right scrim.—Moore.
Left scrim—Pullen.
Left middle wing—Cruikshanks.
Left inside—McCarter.
Centre half—Taylor.
Left half—Ketchum.
Right half—McLachlin.

P.C.I.—

Centre Scrim.—Stevenson.
Left scrim.—Crawford.
Right scrim.—Keine.
Right inside—A. Austin.
Left inside—Bartlett.
Right middle—Cannift.
Left middle—T. Smith.
Right outside—McNeeley. H. Austin.
Left outside—Carmichael.
Quarter—Knapman.
Centre half—Long.
Left half—Jobbitt.
Right half—Smythe.
Flying wing—A. Huycke.

BASEBALL.

National League.

Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.
Boston	91	56	.611
New York	83	69	.544
St. Louis	80	71	.530
Chicago	77	77	.500
Brooklyn	74	76	.492
Philadelphia	73	78	.483
Pittsburg	68	84	.447
Cincinnati	59	93	.391

—Saturday Scores—

Boston	4-0	New York	1-1
Brooklyn	3-5	Philadel'a	2-4
Chicago	4-0	St. Louis	1-3
Pittsburg	1	Cincinnati	0

—Sunday Scores.—

Cincinnati	5-4	Pittsburg	4-11
St. Louis	4-3	Chicago	3-4

—Monday Games.—
Philadelphia at New York.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

American League.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	97	52	.482
Boston	90	60	.600
Washington	80	71	.530
Detroit	80	73	.523
St. Louis	71	83	.461
New York	69	82	.457
Chicago	69	85	.448
Cleveland	51	103	.334

—Saturday Scores—

St. Louis	7-4	Chicago	1-0
New York	3	Boston	2
Washington	7	Philadelphia	3
Detroit	6	Cleveland	5

—Sunday Scores.—

Chicago	5	St. Louis	1
Detroit	11	Cleveland	0

—Monday Games—
New York at Philadelphia.
Washington at Boston.

Federal League.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost	Pct.
Indianapolis	86	64	.573
Chicago	86	67	.562
Baltimore	81	69	.545
Buffalo	76	70	.521
Brooklyn	75	75	.507
Kansas City	67	82	.450
Pittsburg	63	84	.417
St. Louis	62	87	.430

—Saturday Scores—

Baltimore	4	Brooklyn	2
Pittsburg	3	Buffalo	0
Indianapolis	6	Kansas City	2
Chicago	5	St. Louis	4

—Sunday Scores.—

Indianapolis	6-4	Kansas City	5-0
St. Louis	1	Chicago	0

—Monday Games—
Brooklyn at Buffalo.
Pittsburg at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Chicago.
St. Louis at Indianapolis.

LACROSSE.

Weston 9, London 3.

Weston defeated London by the score of 9 to 3 on Saturday at Weston in the intermediate O.A.L.A. semi-finals and will now meet Bracebridge for the championship. At half-time Weston were only leading by 4 to 3, but in the last half London went to pieces. Weston won the round by eight goals having beaten London in London by two goals a week ago.

INDOOR BASEBALL.

All baseball players of H Company are requested to be at the Armouries to-night at 7:45 p.m. for practice.

WELSH ONLY PETERBORO' MAN HITTING OVER .300

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.	PO.	A	E	P.C.
Eunich, Hamilton, s.s.	10	33	3	13	.363	11	16	11	.711
Trout, Toronto, c., l.f.	100	364	60	127	.349	295	59	23	.930
Mitchell, Ottawa, s.s.	89	230	49	79	.343	128	171	16	.949
Sandersky, Brantford, c.f.	12	35	5	12	.343	26	2	1	.966
Harris, Erie, r.f.	114	408	56	138	.330	124	18	11	.928
Bierbauer, London, 1b.	122	453	63	136	.329	1083	79	9	.992
Loud, Toronto, r.f.	26	74	8	24	.324	42	0	4	.913
Furresdonn, St. Thomas, c.f.	13	37	4	12	.324	18	1	1	.980
Lamy, London, c.f.	114	430	47	134	.320	216	25	7	.972
Neale, London, l.f.	21	75	10	24	.320	42	4	4	.920
(17) Welsh, Peterborough, l.f.	118	381	54	109	.302	160	11	13	.933
(21) Dolan, Peterborough, 1b.	91	349	48	104	.298	768	44	17	.979
(41) Kelly, Peterborough, c.	72	216	21	58	.290	289	90	19	.952
(53) Blount, Peterborough, c.f.	112	415	80	108	.260	249	15	8	.978
(59) Byrne, 3b.	107	393	38	101	.257	112	162	25	.916
(61) Rooney, r.f.	68	247	32	63	.255	218	19	9	.963
(63) King, 2b.	112	396	33	99	.250	251	327	31	.949
Wilcox	27	81	6	19	.235	47	17	10	.866
Fox, s. s.	103	648	31	79	.215	178	154	55	.857
Schettler, p.	43	109	9	22	.202	14	78	2	.979
Gorman, 1 b					.178				.988
Swartz, l. f.					.172				.730
Belting, p.					.130				.915
Price					.115				.800
Cresswell, p.					.087				.840

DAVIS ASPIRES TO BE ANOTHER MATHEWSON

George Davis, pitcher for the Boston Braves, is beyond doubt the most interesting figure developed during the year of sport. His story is one that proves all the old theories of the reward of diligence, perseverance and conscientious effort.

Davis was not a strong youth. He was handicapped by physical unfitness but he had set his heart upon being another Matherwson. He did not confide his ambition to anyone for fear that he would ridiculed, but he never relimquished that thought.

He went to Williams College. Instead of reporting to the baseball squad he went to work to develop himself. He had never played a game of baseball and his knowledge of the game was confined to theory. In the gymnasium he commenced working with a baseball, throwing at a padded surface and studying every ball he threw.

It was not long before he discovered a kindred spirit, a young fellow who aspired to be a catcher, but who would not go out with squad for fear of ridicule.

The strange pair worked together, studying out theoretical pitching and catching and figuring how to stop batters like Cobb, Wagner and Jackson.

Before they had finished their college course the coach discovered that there was a pitched working in the gym who knew more about pitching than any of the regulars' did, and Davis was allowed to join the squad and pitch. There were many things he did not know but his theories worked out, and he became a college pitcher.

Recommended by himself he went to the New York Yankees. There it developed he did not know enough of the major league system of pitching. He failed and was sent back. It seemed as if theory had failed. He was studying law at Harvard and became pitcher for the Harvard law school. The Supreme Court could not reverse any of his rulings on pitching. He knew how.

Manager George Stallings had known of Davis and he watched him. He grabbed him and together they studied the system of pitching.

Last spring Stallings told me he had a great pitcher—Davis. I hunted the record and wondered what had become of Stallings' phenom.

He did not show in the early season; he failed to get his name into the box scores in mid-season. All the time he was studying the system of pitching to major league batters, and all the time Stallings was working with him to put a plus mark of ability behind his theory.

Then one day theory plus practice came to the front, and Davis became one of the big question marks in the world's series. He has studied Mack's batters, and if he gets a chance look out for him.

GROUPS FOR THE TANKARD GAMES

Proposed Arrangement to be Presented at Curling Annual.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Curling Association will be held at the Victoria Club, Toronto, on Tuesday, October 20th, at 11 o'clock. The grouping of the clubs for the Ontario tankard and District Cup competition is the principal business. The proposed grouping for Eastern Ontario is as follows:

Ontario Tankard.

Group No. 1—Brockville, Kingston, Napanee, Prescott. Play at Kingston. Umpire. T. M. Asselstine.

Group No. 2—Belleville, Campbellford, Cobourg, Hastings, Port Hope. Play at Belleville. Umpire — F. E. O'Flynn.

Group No. 3 — Bobcaygeon, Cannington, Fenelon Falls, Lindsay, Norwood, Peterborough. Play at Peterborough. Umpire—R. M. Waddell.

Group No. 4—Toronto Granite, Toronto Lakeview, Toronto Parkdale, West Toronto. Play at Toronto. Umpire—W. Philip.

Group No. 5—Toronto, Toronto Aberdeen, Toronto High Park, Toronto Queen City. Play at Toronto. Umpire—Thomas Rennie.

WILL ENTER A TUG OF WAR TEAM

The Chemong Athletic Club is entering a tug of war team for the meet at Riverside Park on Thanksgiving Day. Smoke, who will run in the ten-mile race, is reported as being in the best of shape and expects to win the event.

RUGBY RESULTS

The following were the Rugby results on Saturday:

Junior O. R. F. U.

Capitals, 19; Broadviews, 1.
Parkdale, 22; Balmy Beach, 5.
Kew Beach, 11; Dons, 2.

Senior City.

Broadviews, 15; Dons, 0.
High Park, 14; West E. Y.M.C.A. 1.
Riverdales, 7; Balmy Beach, 1.
N. E. Y.M.C.A., 9; Victorias, 6.

Junior City.

Capitals, 32; High Park, 0.

Exhibition.

Varsity, 23; Old Boys, 20.
Tigers, 21; TR. and A.A., 2.
Hamilton B. C., 21; Argonauts, 16.
McGill, 6; M.A.A.A., 0.
Hamilton R.C. II., 17; Guelph O. A. C. 6.

Delusions Over.

Wife—You've stopped posing as a saint now that we're married.
Hub—Yes; I discovered that you are not an angel.

COLLINS AND EVERS SELECTED.

Automobiles for Players Who Were Most Valuable to their Clubs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4—Eddie Collins, of the Philadelphia Club of the American League, and John Evers, of the Boston team of the National Leaguge, have been declared winners of the 1914 trophy presented by a Detroit manufacturer to the players whose services were the most valuable to their respective clubs. Each will receive an automobile as a prize as a result of the competition. The vote of the Trophy Commission was canvassed here to-day, with the result that Collins received 63 out of a possible 64 points, while Evers received 50 out of a possible 64 points. The former winners of the trophy were:

American League—1911, Ty. Cobb; 1912, Tris Speaker; 1913, Walter Johnson.

National League — 1911, Frank Schulte; 1912, Larry Doyle; 1913, J. Daubert.

HEADLESS BODY BESIDE THE C.N.R.

Examiner Special:

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 5. — The headless body of a man was found beside the C.N.R. tracks near Portage La Prairie, early this morning. Letters addressed to J. E. Harris, Saskatoon, and Levenham, Man., both sent from Amherstburg, Ont., were found on the body.

SCHETTLER LEADS LOCAL TWIRLERS— 6TH IN LEAGUE

	Pc.
(5) Schettler	.645
(38) Tracey	.417
(37) Sterling	.380
(40) Belting	.286
(47) Cresswell	.182

The first five pitchers in the league were Bramble, Ottawa, .1000; Feisling, London, 818; Kubat, Ottawa, .778; Shocker, Ottawa, .714; Heck, London, .704.

SCRAPS OF WAR NEWS

ZEPPELIN GOES TO FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—In a despatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says, information has reached that city from Germany to the effect that Count Zeppelin has passed through Essen on his way to the front to supervise the management of the Zeppelin dirigibles.

FAMOUS MOVIE MAN KILLED.

ROME, Oct. 2 — A report from Berlin says that Max Linder, the leading comedian of the Pathe Freres moving picture studios in Paris, has been killed in the battle of the Aisne, where he was fighting on the French side.

FINDERS, KEEPERS.

There are times when differences in rank do not count, and an Irish soldier who was in one of our wars chanced upon one of them.

It was a time when Tim should have been in active service that he was discovered by his sergeant in a hole, well out of the way of even a stray bullet.

"Get out of that hole!" commanded the sergeant sternly. "Get out of it immediately!"

The usually good-natured Irish face looked up at him with stubborn resistance written on every feature.

"You may be me superior officer," he answered boldly, "but all the same Oi'm the one that found this hole first."

AN ERRATIC BULLET.

Sergeant E. W. Turner, of the Royal West Kent Regiment, who was severely injured at Mons, in a letter to his fiancee, says that after he was wounded he lay in the trenches for nine hours.

The bullet that wounded me went into one breast pocket and came out of the other, and in its course it passed through your photo, making a hole in the breast. What a strange coincidence! It then passed through my watch and struck a large clasp knife, smashing it to pieces and driving it through my pocket.

FIRED THE DOCTOR.

During the occupation of Pretoria by the British in the Boer War Kitchener observed a soldier digging in a trench. After a while he sent for him and asked him if he wasn't ill. The soldier replied that he was; that he felt quite bad. "Then why don't you report sick?" demanded the General. "I did," replied replied the soldier, "but the doctor said I was fit for duty." Lord Kitchener sent for the young surgeon, ordered him to make an examination, found the soldier was suffering from typhoid fever, and sent him to the hospital. Then he said to the doctor, "You can apply for your leave home. I have no use here for the sort of doctor you are."

STORY OF KITCHENER.

A lady whom Kitchener had known from her childhood married an officer. When he met her he said: "I had always hoped my little girl would not marry a soldier." "Why?" asked the lady. "Because," he replied, "war is long drawn out torture for a soldier's wife. Do you realize you'll have to play second fiddle to your husband?" "Yes," answered the lady, "I know that, but after all, he loves me best." "True enough," said Kitchener, "he loves you, but in the event of war he'll have to leave you. War is his profession, and he'll have to follow it."

HE HAD TRIED IT.

One day Kitchener and some friends were at Colchester, and all the party ate heartily of greengages. The General took one of the ladies to task, and said, "Don't you eat another one of those." "Why?" asked the lady. "Because you'll get the stomach ache," he replied, gravely. "So will you," answered the lady, "for you have eaten quite as many as I." "I know that," he replied, "for I've got it already. That's why I'm trying to save you."

FRENCH WOMAN'S REGRET.

As a sample of the patriotic spirit of the whole French nation, the following extract from a letter written by an unmarried French lady will be hard to beat: "My only regret now is that I did not do my duty to my country when I was young, and marry, so that now I might have sons of my own fighting for France. That I did not now gives me poignant shame."

WAR VERSES.

Lo, in morning, sunlight flashing,
O'er the hilltops wildly dashing,
Or, some men, in thunder clashing,
On for life, they come.
Men of England, rouse from slumber.
See! Our foes increase in number.
Shall the Germans o'er encumber,
Our Dear English Home?

Round about its sacred border,
Let us heed the sacred order—
Up, and fight, for Truth and Right,
And God be our rewarder.
From our rock-bound land forever.
Men of Germany, would ye sever?
Hearts, that daily echo, "Never,"
England shall be Free."

—(Mrs.) Herbert Hinchcliffe.

Those Dear Girls.

"Jack tried hard to kiss me last night."
"That's queer."
"Why, what's queer about it?"
"That he had to try hard."

A Paradoxical Situation.

"Somebody told me that the barbers are preparing to take advantage of the situation—that even shaves are going up."
"Why, I thought barbers always charged cut prices."

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We are always glad to have people come in and look around to see what fine goods are manufactured by us on the premises.
Try Our Toffee — luscious and good— and other Home-made Candies
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WHAT IS GERMAN MILITARISM? WHY DID ENGLAND DRAW THE SWORD?

In Brilliant Sermon Yesterday Morning Rev. R. Pogue Justifies Great Britain's Participation in The Struggle.

CHURCH HAS NOT FAILED

Yesterday morning the Rev. R. Pogue preached a brilliant sermon on the "Transformation of the Sword." His discourse is given in part below:

"And He shall be the judge of nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."—Isaiah 2-4.

Needless to say this prophecy has not yet found fulfilment, but every believer in the religion of Christ can say that it shall yet find fulfilment. We believe in the final triumph of right. We believe in the onward march of the forces of righteousness. We believe that evil yet shall die, and man at last be free crowned with thoughts of his high destiny. We believe just because God lives and reigns, and because Jesus Christ died for the sins of men that brute force shall yet come to an end among the peoples of the earth, and that reason, goodwill, love and brotherhood shall take its place. We believe that the day will come when nations shall no longer fly at each others throats on the slightest provocation; that they shall take their cases to Zion for arbitration.

The president of the great Republic to the south of us has proclaimed that to-day shall be observed as a day of intercession for peace among the waring nations of Europe. In all the pulpits of the United States to-day peace will be discussed and earnest prayer shall ascend to God that this war may be brought to a speedy termination.

As we are part of the British Empire, and as we are directly concerned in the struggle going on, it seems fitting that we should direct our thoughts to-day to the subject of peace, and that we should join our brothers to the south in beseeching Almighty God so to move upon the hearts of men that peace and goodwill shall once more prevail among us.

But though we speak to-day upon the subject of peace, there is one thing we must always remember, and that is that it is not the will of God that the human family should have peace at any price. God would not have His children submit to sin and to sin's audacious rule. He would not have them remain silent or stand idly by while wrong is being done to others. Surely it must be right, if it can not be done in any other way, to fight to free men from slavery; to fight to deliver an oppressed people; to fight to remove the stain from a nation's moral life; to fight in defence of the principles of brotherhood, and love, and liberty, and goodwill.

Now I do not suppose that Britain has ever engaged in a war before when her people were so united in the belief, and so assured in the conviction that the war in which she is engaged is a righteous one. Some of her great statesmen and some of her great citizens, before actual hostilities began, felt that Britain was not justified in drawing the sword; but when the full facts became known, there was a unanimity of feeling and belief throughout the whole of the British Empire that there was only one thing that Britain could do. There was no more eloquent advocate of peace before the war than Dr. John Clifford, the great Baptist preacher and statesman of the Old Land. Just before the war broke out, he was in Germany attending the Peace Conference. On his way home he wrote a letter in which he said that Britain's position ought to be one of complete neutrality. He tells of his great astonishment when he reached Holland to find that Britain had declared war. Then he began an examination of the documents, and of the reasons for the stand that she took, with the result that he came to the conclusion after weighing every item of evidence though with utmost reluctance that Britain was justified in what she did. He saw that Britain had no other choice, and that she was driven to defend from the most menacing attack ever made, the most precious ideas and principles, not merely of British and European, but of all human well being.

It has been said again and again that the thing we are fighting is German Militarism. But what is German Militarism? It is hardly necessary to give an answer to that question. If you have been reading the papers carefully—and who has not?—you will have as clear an idea of what it is as I could give you. The best way to judge of a thing is by its fruits. You have the fruits of German Militarism in the long list of atrocities committed by the German soldiers in Belgium and in France, in the slaughter of innocent little children and defenceless women, in the muttiating of wounded soldiers and Red Cross nurses on the battlefield, in the wanton distruction on the most beautiful works of sacred art, and sacred buildings dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. You have the fruits of it in the words of the German Emperor to the soldiers when sent to the relief of Peking. He said, "When you come into contact with the enemy, strike him down. Quarter is not to be given. Prisoners are not to be made. Whoever falls into your hands is into your hands delivered. Just as a thousand years ago, the Huns, under their King Attila, made themselves a name which still appears imposing i ntradition, so may the German name be known in China in such a way that never again will a Chinaman dare to look askance at a German. The blessing of the Lord be with you. Give proof of your courage, and the Divine blessing will be attached to your colours." You have it again in the utter disregard of truth and honour of German statesmen in their dealings with other nations. You have it in the accepted maxims of its military officers. "Might is right." "Nothing is true. Everything is permitted to the strong." "Necessity knows no law." "War is a biological necessity." You have it in the autocracy which makes war and hesitates at nothing, and regards the treaty which guarantees the neutrality of another nation as but a "scrap of paper."

That is German Militarism, and that is what we are fighting. And back of German Militarism there is a philosophy, an atheism, of which Militarism is but a fruit. We are fighting that philosophy, that atheism. And what is that? you ask. You have it in the works of two German Philosophers—and made popular in a book by one of her soldiers, F. Van Bernhardi. All three or them teach that Germany is destined to rule the world, and that there should be no rest upon the part of Germans until Germany in her shining armour assumes the dominion of the world. Everything should be put down that stands in the way. She must walk over men and nations, rough shod, if need be, to attain her goal. Bernhardi teaches that peace is but petrification and stagnation. "The maintenance of peace never can or may be the goal of a policy. The inevitableness, the idealism, and the blessings of war, as an indespensable and stimulating law of development must be repeatedly emphasized." And so to carry out such a programme it logically follows that the Ten Commandments must be brushed aside. The State is not bound by the laws of morality. Christianity must go. It offers an obstruction to the realization of such hopes. Not only its doctrines but its ethics must be rejected. Christ must be dethroned, morality, public and private, must be discarded as so much useless lumber. Honesty, truth, generosity, pity, mercy—are all antiquated, superstitions.

Now brethren, in view of what I have said, you will understand why Britain drew the sword, and why she declares, through her statesmen, she is in this thing until the bitter end; in it until German militarism is crushed, never to rise again. And in view of what I have said you will understand, too, the task that lies before Britain and the Empire. We believe in peace. We are met to-day to pray for peace. But if our cause is right, then I believe there can be no peace until German Militarism is dead.

AUSPICIOUS COMMENCEMENT OF ST. JAMES CHURCH REVIVAL SERVICES

Rev. H. T. Crossley Renders Introductory Address to the Congregation Yesterday Programme For the Week.

The evangelistic services at St. James' Methodist Church commenced auspiciously yesterday under the direction of the Rev. H. T. Crossley of Toronto. The Reverend Evangelist will stay until the 20th, and in the meantime he expects at least two hundred and fifty conversions. That this is not too much to expect he explained, is evident since there are now nearly three hundred members in the Church. If, therefore, each member would bring another, his ambition would be realized. He apparently views music as an important factor in impressing converts, for music appropriate to the occasion was rendered, and the Evangelist himself rendered the sacred song "He Liftseth Me" in a capable manner.

The following will be the subject of addresses to be rendered during the services of the ensuing week:

Monday, "Seven Great Big Blunders".

Tuesday, "Seven Crowns in Song Sermon."

Wednesday "Wrong Views of God."

Thursday, Song Sermon on "The Highways to Heaven."

Friday, "Seven Life Maxims." A grand rally of young men and women and all of youthful spirit.

As a preacher, his style is bright and attractive, apparently viewing a spice of mirth as by no means untoward. Thus during his sermon on the miracle of the loaves and fishes he appealed to the congregation's imagination when he referred to the loaves as a repast for two men and a good square meal for one boy.

The speaker compared the distribution of the loaves and fishes to the spreading of the Gospel.

If Christ thought so much, he said, of the spiritual needs of those around us, how much more should we think of the spiritual neds of those around us. As Christ used the loaves, so also he needs to use us for the purpose of saving souls. You admit that the greatest privilege a person can have is to save souls over to Him, yet that privilege is given to you and to me. Even the angels had not the chance we have for they were never lost. How great, therefore, should our appreciation of the privilege be. Some say they are not so able as others to do the work, but do not let us make that our excuse. If of ourselves we have great talents we are liable to think ourselves capable of standing alone and in consequence, achieve nothing, while on the other hand, perseverance will do more. Success depends more on concentration than upon talent. As the disciples distributed the loaves, so also should we spread the word. Nor should all the work be left to the preachers, for forty-nine out of fifty are saved through individual effort.

At this juncture the speaker referred to his own experience. It was not until the age of seventeen years, he said, that any one asked him to join a Church. At the age of twenty he was engaged as a school teacher, when one day after hearing an address by Dr. Palmer, he determined to try and induce others to join the Church. He met with success and had continued in that capacity ever since.

In earlier days, he continued, it was not often that the children were gathered in at the Church, but he was glad to see that the children were well represented at the revival.

He concluded by citing the example of the little Parish of Rosneath, which last June yielded one hundred and eighty-one conversions, and he thought that to expect two hundred and fifty from St. James' was not too much.

Germans Know How To Use Their Machine Guns

Wounded Lieutenant of Zouaves Tells Interesting Story—Tells When Every Man's a Coward.

"That is the story, without any retouching of my pen, of a young lieutenant of Zouaves whom I met after the battle of Meaux, with blood still splashed upon his uniform," says Philip Gibbs of the New York Times-London Chronicle war service in a dispatch from Creil.

Said this Zouave, who was put out of action by a piece of shell:

"They did good things, those Zouaves of mine, but it wasn't pleasant work. We fought from village to village, very close fighting, so that sometimes we could look into our enemy's eyes. The Moroccans were with us. The native troops are unlike my boys, who are Frenchmen, and they were like demons with their bayonet work.

"Our gunners were shelling Germans from pillar to post, as it were, and strewing the ground with their dead. It was across and among these dead bodies that we infantry had to charge.

Quick Firers' Clever Style.

"The enemy's quick firers were marvellous. They always manoeuvre them in the same style, and a very clever style it is. First of all, they mask them with infantry. Then when the French charge they reveal them and put up to the test under the most withering fire. It is almost impossible to stand against it, and in this case we had to retire after each rush for about 250 metres. Then quick as lightning the Germans got their mitrailleuses across the ground which he had yielded to them and waited for us to come on again, when they repeated the same operation.

"It is quite untrue to say that the Germans have a greater number of mitrailleuses than the French. I believe that the proportion is exactly the same to each division, but they handle them more cleverly, and their fire is much more effective than ours.

"The German aeroplanes are really wonderful in the way they search out the positions of our guns. We always know that within half a hour of observation by aeroplane shells will begin to fall above gunners unless they have altered their position.

"For four days this hunting among the villages on the left bank of the Ourcq went on all the time, and we were not very happy with ourselves. The truth was we had no water and were four days thirsty. The heat was terrific during the day, and some of use were almost mad with thirst. Our tongues were blistered and swollen, our eyes had a silly kind of look in them and at night we had horrid dreams. It was intolerable agony.

Tortured That Horses Might Drink.

"I have said we were four days without drink, and that was because we used our last water for our horses. A gentleman has to do that, you will agree. Even then the horses had to go without a drop of water for two days, and I'm not ashamed to say, I wept salt tears to see the sufferings of those poor innocent creatures who did not understand the meaning of all this bloody business and who wondered at our cruelty.

"The nights were dreadful. All around us were burning villages and at every faint puff of wind sparks floated about them like falling stars.

"But other fires were burning. Under the cover of darkness the Germans had piled the dead into great heaps and had covered them with straw and paraffin, then they had set a torch to these funeral pyres.

"Carrion crows were about in the dawn that followed. One of my own comrades lay very badly wounded, and when he wakened out of his unconsciousness one of these beastly birds was hitting on his chest waiting for him to die. That is war.

"When Every Man Is a Coward."

"The German shells were terrifying. I confess to you that there were times when my nerves were absolutely gone. I crouched down with my men (we were in open formation) and ducked my head at the sound of the bursting shell, and I trembled in every limb as though I had a fit of ague.

"It is true that in reality the German shells are not very effective. Only about one in four explodes nicely, but it is a bad thing when, as happened to me, the shells pooped around in a diametre of fifty metres. One hears the zip-zip of bullets, the boom of the great guns, the ste-tang of our French artillery, and in all this infernal experience of noise and stench the screams at times of dying horses and men joined with the fury of gun fire and rising shrill above it, no man may boast of his courage. There were moments when I was a coward with all of them.

"But one gets used to it, as to all things. My ague did not last long. Soon I was shouting and cheering. Again we cleared the enemy out of the village of Bregy, and that was where I fell, wounded in the arm pretty badly by a bit of shell."

A Championship Ploughing Match By Ploughmen's Association

Splendid List of Prizes Should Excite Keen Competition Among The Members.

TO BE HELD OCTOBER 28

At a meeting of the Directors of the Peterborough County Plowmen's Association, held in the office of the Farm and Dairy, who had been appointed for the plowing match for the championship of the County of Peterborough, which it is proposed to hold on Wednesday, October 28. The farm on which the match will be held has not been definitely decided upon, but will be selected within the course of the next few days.

The Committee has decided to have four classes and to offer liberal prizes. The 1st class will be open to all and will be held in stubble. The third class will be open to boys under 21, and will be held in sod. The 4th class will be open to boys under 18, and will be held in stubble. Any kind of single furrow plow will be allowed to be used. Four prizes will be offered in each class.

A committee composed of ex-Warden Garbutt and H. B. Cowan of arm and Dairy, who had been appointed to see what prize list could be arranged, reported on Saturday that practically all the prizes had been secured.

Mr. J. H. Burnham, M.P., has donated a cup worth $50.00 to the Peterborough County Council for permanent competition. This will be offered as the first prize in the first class. The party winning it will have his name engraved on the cup and can hold it for one year, when it will be returned to the County Council. With the cup each year will be given a bronze medal which will become the permanent property of the party winning it. In this way the names of the champion plowmen from year to year, will be recorded for all time on this cup, which, when not in the hands of the competitors, will be kept in the County Council building. The second prize in this class will amount to $20 in cash, and has been donated by Mr. R. R. Hall, ex-M. P. The third prize in this class will be $15.00 in cash, and has been donated by Mr. F. D. Kerr.

First prize in the men's class in stubble will be $16.00 in cash, and has been donated by Mr. G. A. Gillespie, M.L.A. The second prize will be $12.00 in cash and has been donated by the Peter Hamilton Co. The first prize for the boys class in sod will be $16.00 and has been donated by Mr. E. A. Peck, ex-M. L. A. The first prize in the boys' class in stubble will be $15.00 and has been given by Mr. G. N. Gordon. The second and third prizes in this class of $12.00 and $8.00 respectively, have been given by Farm and Dairy, and the fourth prize of $5.00, by Mr. Vincent Eastwood. The other prizes will be announced later as also will the rules governing the match. Other contributors to the prize list include Mr. R. J. Soden, Mr. Travers of the Bank of Montreal, and Mr. Pennefather of the Union Bank.

As it is over twenty years since there has been a plowing match in Peterborough County, it is believed that great interest will be taken in this match. Winners in the different the Provincial plowing match, which classes will be eligible to compete in will be held early in November, probably near Toronto.

The German War Machine; Its Meaning

The chorus of admiring comment that has gone up over the completeness of the Kaiser's preparations for the present struggle in Europe has signally failed to emphasize the broad meaning of it all. To anyone who stops to think about the technical side of such things in the same way that one thinks about building a railroad, the German mobilization has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt: First, the dominance of the war party in that country; second their long-framed plans to strike for the mastery of Europe. It is obvious that all the resources of Germany—men, money, and wealth of every sort have been prepared and put utterly at the disposal of the military authorities. History shows no other case of a nation so entirely enlisted and massed for war. The detailed completeness of it is absolute. We read of gigantic stocks of new shoes, new clothes, countless aeroplanes, mobilization posters printed two years ago, gigantic siege guns of novel construction, and so on without end. All these technical details point to one sole purpose; aggressive war. The autocrats of Berlin summoned their countrymen, not to defend Germany, but to crush France through Belgium. It was a scheme of such destructive arrogance that no diplomatic arrangements were possible. The Foreign Office was unable to keep up with the General Staff, and failed either to get Italy into the war or to keep England out. But the struggle had to go forward nevertheless. To say that it was caused by this or that incident is precisely like saying that the Panama Canal was built because the foreman blew the starting whistle. The tragic side of it is that this exhibition of military tryranny is applauded by the German people as a whole. They are willing and eager to take the chance of empire. They believe that a nation which has not yet developed constitutional government is fitted to rule all Europe; that the other races of civilized mankind are to be subjected to the "culture" that has no toleration for the Poles of Posen or the French of Alsace. —Colliers.

THE TORONTO MARKETS

TORONTO, Oct. 5.—Live stock receipts heavy, trade dull. Prices: extra prime steers, $8.25 to $8.40. Butcher steers, good, $7.60 to $7.75. Butcher cows, choice, $6.75 to $7. Spring lambs, $7.10 to $8.10. Hogs, off cars $8.75, f.a.w., $8.50, f.o.b. $8.15 to $8.25.

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MUSIC AND MATRIMONY

Composers Invariably Marry But Happy Unions Are Said to Be In the Minority

It has been said, and not without truth, that amongst the various arts it is music which finds matrimony least repugnant. It is not difficult to see how amongst the great artists of al ltimes and nationalities, the musicians are those who have been most prone to join the life of a woman to their own and to found a family; fgom Verdi to Wager, from Mozart to Mendelssohn, Gluck to Weber; Haydn to Berlioz.

To-day the best known composers have wives and families. But not always can one say that the married lives of musicians have been happy. Rather must one say generally the contrary.

An exception is Mozart. He married early and appears to have been happy, though he was not equally happy in his liberty of choice. The reason he gave for his precocious and obstinate desire to marry was a very practical one—that he needed someone to look after his linen!

At 15 years of age he fell violently in love with the daughter of a theatrical copyist, a certain Weber, uncle of the celebrated author of the "Freischutz." The girl of 15, Aloysia, was not only pretty—which alone might have sufficed— but also clever and fond of music.

Mozart gave her lessons in singing, and she gave him her heart. The young man wrote to the father, exalting the virtues of the maiden and asking permission to marry her. But the father was obdurate and would not give his consent, and the disconsolate lover had to leave for Paris and continue his studies. When he returned a year after, full of hope, he found that the charming Aloysia, who had in the meantime gone on the stage and made a success, would not now hear of marrying. So Mozart consoled himself by falling in love with her sister Constance. Also this time the father opposed the match, but Mozart held firm and married her. It was as was said, a happy marriage; the author of "Don Giovanni" was in love with his wife to the end—full of a love "which brought the sunshine into his life, even when all surroundinv him was dark." When Constance is ill, her husband never leaves the house without first leaving a note, saying, "Good morning my adored wife. I hope thou has slept well and will not rise too early, nor take cold nor tire yourself. I hope thou wilt not have to scold the maids; spare thyself all domestic tasks till I return. God guard thee from evil."

The matrimonial lot of Haydn has a strange resemblance to that of Mozart, but only at the point of departure; for afterwards the two ways separate and diverge always more, to finish at the Antipodes. He also married the sister of the woman he loved. He was some years over 20 when he fell in love with the younger daughter of a certain Keller, a barber, who had done much for him and been almost a father to him. But Keller used to say: "Haydn, you should marry my eldest daughter."

Haydn obeyed, more for duty than from love, and married Anna Maria, the eldest daughter. He was then 27 and she was 32. It was a most unhappy marriage; there was not any reciprocity either of affection or tastes between husband and wife. The world proclaimed Haydn a genius, but Anna Maria thought differently; for her there was little difference between an artist and a cobbler, and she tranquilly used her husband's manuscripts as curl-papers for her hair.

And her gay humour! When her husband was absent she wrote to him in these pleasant terms: "If you should die some day or other, we would not have enough money in the house to bury you." Or she communicated to him this affectionate idea: "I have seen a pretty little house which I would like very much. Please sent me 2000 florins to buy it, so that I may have a refuge when I am a widow."

To the first Haydn responded without upsetting himself greatly. "If I should die, take my MSS. to the editor—you will have enough to pay my funeral expenses." As for the house, he bought it, but it served for him as a widower.

Unhappy he was in his marriage, yes; but one must acknowledge that he looked for, and found some comfort—much comfort, outside the married state—when one remembers the names Shaw, Hodges, Shrootter, Billington.

The conjugal and extra-conjugal doings of Berlioz are better known. It would appear that he lived in an ever-fresh condition of being in love. Once while in Italy, he learned that a celebrated Parisian beauty, who had too often already drained his slender purse, was about to marry. Immediately he laid hands on his pistols and rushed headlong to Paris. He tried to pass the frontier disguised as a woman, but was arrested. When he finally reached Paris he was already so calm and cooled down that he did not know what to do with the pistols. Later on, he became enamoured of Henrietta Smithson, an Irish tragedy artist, who had already made several lose their heads over her, and this time he was desperately smitten.

The superb interpreter of Shakespeare did not fail or even vacillate, and it was not until much later, when she was poor, and, in addition, ailing, that she unbent to Berlioz, who generously offered not only to pay her debts, but to marry her.

It was a most unhappy union, seeing the domineering and "difficult" character of the woman, and led naturally to a speedy separation.

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ELLIOT'S

IRRESISTIBLE VALUES — EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

During This Introductory Sale

Brand New Home-Furnishings

Pretty Slikolines—Very attractive designs, both small and medium patterns. Specially priced, yd **15¢**

English Linoleum—Best quality, 4 yards wide, floral, tile and block effect. Regular 56c and 65c, per square yard... **44¢**

Opaque Window Shades—In cream only, size 37 x 72; mounted on good roller, 3 inch insertion. Regular 45c for... **29¢**

Curtain Nets and Scrims—The 25c quality, very handsome and attractive designs, per yard.... **14¢**

Tapestry Stair Carpets—Colourings of red and green, sells regularly at 65c, just now per yard... **43¢**

BRUSSELS RUGS
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Rugs that are guaranteed to give superior wear and satisfaction. A splendid selection of plain and rich Oriental colourings that are woven right through. Many people prefer this make to any other.

9 x 9, Regular $16.50 for $12.48
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9 x 12, Regular $22.00 for. $17.68

TAPESTRY SQUARES
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These who wish for a lower priced flooring cover will find that these are exceptional values. The amount of wear these squares will give is really astounding—see them.

2½ x 3, Regular $7.50 for $5.95
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3 x 4, Regular $11.00 for..... $9.25

Bobinette Curtain Nets—In white or ecru, our regular 25c stock line, per yard..... **14¢**

Canadian Oilcloth—Best quality, a large range of designs and colourings; 2 yards wide, per square yard ..... **25¢**

Tapestry Curtains—Plain Colours and two-tone effect, values from $5 to $6.50, clearing at **3.19**

Complete Bed Outfit—White enamel bed, strong spring with cable supports and sanitary mattress. Extra special..... **6.95**

Remnants at Clear-Away Prices—Odds and ends from all over the section marked at exceptional prices to clear.

Furniture Prices Away Below Ordinary

Store Opens 8.15 — The CRESSMAN Furniture Limited, THE STORE OF BETTER VALUES — Store Closes 6.00

Splendidly Equipped Hindu Army Gets Warm Reception

Indian Troops Trained in Modern Methods and Equipped With Most Approved Machinery of War

The censor having at last permitted publication, Douglas Crawford, the Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Marseilles, telegraphs this interesting story of the arrival of the Indian troops in France:

"With undisguised delight flashing from their eyes as of burning coal, the Indian troops landed here. From the little Ghurkas and his winning smile, through the ranks of Bengal Lancers, the Punjabi and the Baluchi, to the giant Sikh, they were magnificent specimens of martial manhood. Every one was vying with realizes the reasons for the greatest of the King and Emperor and his allies.

"Let us put the doubters right. Not an Indian has set foot in France but realizes the reasons for the greatest war of all time, and the motto of these troops now, as a thousand years ago, is 'Death'.

Troops Leap Ashore.

"In almost as short space of time as it takes to tell the decks of the ships of the fleet were alive with soldiers, and in a few hours the trying work of disembarkation was completed without a slip or accident to the troops, who literally leaped ashore, fighting men to the last ounce. They were hard and fit, ready to go straight from the quay to the fighting line. Not a few of the Sikhs, lithe, black-beared giants, were deeply concerned to know if I thought the war would be over before they would get at grips with the enemy.

"Never has the port of Marseilles witnessed a scene so kaleidoscopic as that presented by the defiling of the thousands after thousands of soldiers down the seemingly numberless gangways along the quays lit up by the brilliant sunshine.

"Here were Sikhs, there sturdy little Ghurkas—the finest infantry in the world; the darker Hindoo with a merry smile lurking in his distinctly Mongolian eyes. They at once captured the hearts of the French soldiers. A wondering crowd warmly shook hands with the Ghurkas and wished them the best of luck in the exercise of their prowess against the Germans, urther removed were the warlike Baluchis, while at another quay the Punjaubis were busily engaged in grooming their mounts.

Al lthe troops were in khaki with a green or white interwoven band in their headdress to distinguish one caste from the other. The turban, of course, is worn by all Hindoos and Mussulmen.

"The white officers in command are the highest type of soldier, drawn from the best families of Great Britain. In them the men have implicit faith. One important fact that must not be lost sight of is that this great expeditionary force from the Orient isn't only an army in name but an enemy in being, thoroughly trained according to the most modern ideas and equipped with all the first class machinery of war.

"Everything has been brought from India. Cannon, rifles, intrenching implements, sleeping rugs, tents and a hundred and one necessaries of the Indian army, down to the praying mat.

"The scene here at noon when the troops marched through to the different camping grounds was one not to be forgotten. Every man, woman and child in Marseilels turned out. The numbers were swelled by people from the surrounding country districts. The streets were seething masses of highly excited humanity. The excitement of the highstrung Latins rapidly spread to the Indians, and it was a unique experience to see hundreds of martial warriors, from bearded men whose hair was shot with grey, to beardless youth, jump a yard high for sheer joy.

CARD NOT ENCLOSED

Will the lady, ("P. A."), who sent a letter to the Examiner this morning please forward her name and address, as the Examiner is anxious to communicate with her. She evidently omitted to enclose her card, as she evidently intended to do. Meanwhile she is informed through this paragraph that the sentiment she expresses in regard to the subject of her letter are fully shared by the Examiner, which would be glad of an opportunity to give an explanation.

STEAM LAUNCH FOULS ROCK

Whoa! Whoa! a little to the right, Mose, a little to the left! Stop! we've struck a rock, and a launch containing a party of boys and girls fouled mother earth when returning from a trip down the river on Saturday. This circumstance would not have perturbed them greatly had they not lost their way in the fog and traversed the river until after midnight.

OCTOBER LILAC BLOOM

Mr. Walter Scott, 548 Charlotte Street, on Saturday left with the Examiner a beautiful bloom of lilac, one of five or six similar plucked from a roadside lilac bush at Henderson's Corners, fourth line of Smith, on Friday, October 2nd. The shrub grew on a hill side and the leaves were as green as in June. The oldest inhabitant" can't recollect a season when full-blown lilac bloom appeared in October.

PAY WATER RATES AT NEW OFFICE

Water rates should be paid at the new office of the Peterborough Utilities Commission and not at the City Treasurer's Office as formerly. The new office is about three doors west of the City Treasurer's.

General D'Amade—In command of one of the French armies on the west wing engaged in the flanking of Von Kluk. He it was who came to the support of General French during the retreat.

Helping a Wounded French Cavalry man.—French Dragoons helping a wounded comrade at St. Quentin, on the River Somme.

FIT FOR LOWEST LEVELS OF HELL IS MINE LAYING AND BOMB DROPPING

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., October 5.—Declaring that there could be no such thing as "civilized warfare," William O. Stillman, of Albany, N.Y., opened the four days' session of the American Humane Association to-day. "I feel that we may denounce that method of warfare which sends aircraft over sleeping cities and drop bombs," said Stillman. "Equally to be condemned is the floating of mines in the ocean track of neutral commerce. If only fifty per cent. of these reports are true, they would be fit only for the lowest levels of hell."

A WONDERFUL BEAUTY

Last summer there was a long, unexpected wait, at an uncomfortable, lonely little station, nestled in among mountains. Peaks rose up on every side, so close and so high, that one felt shut in, confined, and it seemed as if there were no way out. At the same time the heart of the weary traveller was depressed and discouraged. Life seemed to hold so many sorrows, troubles and problems and seemingly there was no way from which comfort and gladness and help would come. On every side, whichever way she looked in the life trials, there also seemed no way out.

Suddenly tired of looking around, she looked up, and there, one of the lofty peaks was shining and gleaming in the radiant light of the setting sun. In a few seconds the next peak was aglow, and on and on until all were alight, and her own heart throbbed and exulted, at the sight of that wonderful beauty.

It was as if God Himself had sent a special message. What if in the valleys it was gloomy and confined, yet her God had control of all the grandeur and beauty and space.

Into her bruised heart shone the thought, that the Maker of all had planned her life. Out of the sorrow would come strength and joy when He thought best. She would have patience and trust to wait and work in the valley of suffering, and would not look and search for the way out. Strengthened by that beautiful sight, she realized as never before the grandeur of Paul's words: "We glory in tribulations also: knowing that tribulation worketh patience. And patience experience; and experience hope."—Romans v., 3-4.—J. H. N.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES

Henry Gibson, Stoatsburg

The period when plants are removed from the garden to the house is a trying one for plants. Out of doors they have been accustomed to fresh air, moisture, and so forth, and not very high temperature. In the house conditions are greatly changed; the air will be dry, and there will be heat of an enervating character because of the lack of moisture in it.

Leave the windows open, and shower the plants every morning if the weather is pleasant. Use no fire heat unless it is quite cold, and then only sufficient to take away the chill. By a little care in this respect your plants will get accustomed to the new conditions by such easy stages that by the time the cold weather arrives they will not mind it so much, especially if one is careful to admit plenty of fresh air during the middle of the day.

MUSICIANS ARE VICTIMS OF WAR

France's Pianists Playing in Cafes To Make Their Living—Some Have Lost Fortunes Through the Outbreak of War

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Standard has the following despatch from its correspondent at Copenhagen:

The fact that Fritz Kreisler, the famous violinist, who is a lieutenant of the Austrian army, has been wounded, makes it interesting to know how other celebrities in the world of music are occupying themselves during this period of enforced inactivity caused by the war.

Ignaz Friedman, a noted pianist, who had been guaranteed $87,500 for a concert tour through Germany and Russia, will now go to Italy and try his luck as a composer. His wife is a Russian of the Tolstoi family, and he will not expose her to a longer stay in the German capital.

Loses $50,000.

Busoni, the pianist and composer, is in despair. He shut himself up in his rooms in Berlin, declaring he would not see anybody. He had engagements for the coming season worth $50,000, which were all cancelled.

Lisenberger, who fled from Belgium, where he earned a fortune as a teacher of music, has left everything behind him, and is now earning about $15 a month by playing every night at a small restaurant in Berlin. He was arrested as a Russian spy and was detained several days because he had not his papers with him.

Godowsky, who recently purchased and furnished a castle near Brussels, fled almost penniless. Zador, the baritone, who made about $75,000 in the United States last winter, is on the safe side in Berlin. He has, unlike many of his colleagues, invested his money safely. Joseph Weiss, one of Germany's best pianists, is playing at a third rate music hall to get a living.

Little Chance For Peace If This Be True

Until France and her allies admit that France has been beaten by Germany the last named country will continue to fight. This statement is credited by the New York Times to Herr H. von Eckhardt, the newly appointed German minister in Mexico. He said that the admission by France that she had been beaten was the first condition of peace, so far as the German government was concerned.

Herr von Eckhardt told of a conversation he had with the Kaiser two days before he left Berlin for New York. The Kaiser, he said, displayed the keenest desire that the world should understand that it was Russia and France and not Germany that had started the war and that it was Russia and France who had thrust the sword into Germany's hands.

"The emperor," said Herr von Eckhardt, "insisted that he had done all that was in his power to maintain peace in Europe. He was deeply serious. However, the Kaiser is not alarmed. He is confident that victory will be with German arms.

"The German army was in Brussels at the time when I had this talk with the Kaiser, yet he was not carried away by that fact. Instead he insisted that the situation was very serious and he told me that everything he had done was with the thouht of peace in mind and that, while he was working with this end in view, Russia mobilized and France had begun hostilities at Nuremberg and bombs had been thrown. He holds Russia and France responsible for this conflict, and the reason those two countries wanted war was because they did not wish Germany to play a too important role in the world."

With reference to the atrocities that have been blamed on the Germans, Herr von Eckhardt said he had seen no proofs of them.

"What about the possibility of an early peace in Europe?" he was asked.

"It is the wish of Germany, as well as of the whole world" he replied, "that there shall be peace. But it must come, and this I assure you, with honourable conditions for the German Empire. First and foremost, the most important condition of peace must be the acknowledgment that we are victorious in France, that we have won in France. Until it is admitted that Germany has defeated France, Germany will continue to fight.

"Furthermore, when peace is restored it must be with the guarantee that never will more wars come."

SCHOOL REPORT

Following is the report of S. S. No. 1, Douro, for September. Names in order of merit:

Sr. IV—May Guerin, Marie Devlin, Annie Cavanagh, Chas. Whibbs, Jno. Whibbs, Vincent Sullivan.

Jr. IV.—Jno. O'Toole, Josie Cavanagh, Mary Theresa Cavanagh, Oswald O'Toole, Jno. Kerr (absent.)

Sr. III—Mary Kerr, Leo Sullivan, Rosy Tucker, Jno. Collins, Irene Guerin (equal), Ada Lonergan.

Jr. III— Mary Killeen, Maurice Meade, Alice Devlin, Katie Cavanagh.

Sr. II.—Ray Killeen, Gladys Tucker

Jr. II.—Anna Collins, Jno. Meade, Jas. Devlin.

Sr. I.— Lena O'Toole, Geraldine Cavanagh, Kathleen Sullivan, Gussie Whibbs.

Sr. Pr.— Michael Meade, Stanley Killeen, Willie Devlin.

Inter Pr.—Joseph Quinlan, Maggie O'Toole, Adeline Carveth.

Jr. Pr.—Katie Guerin, Stanley Cavanagh, Fred Forsythe, Bernard Quinlan, Jos Lonergan, Jimmie Collins, Theresa Meade, Vincent Ross.

A. HOLLAND, Teacher.

FUR SETS

Our stock of Fur Sets comprises all the newest models for the Season of 1914-15, made up in fashionable Furs including Wolf, Mink, Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal etc.

See our stock if you are thinking of purchasing anything in Furs.

W. E. LECH — Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 736

PREMIER HEARST AND THE MACHINE IN TORONTO PRESS

Toronto World, Conservative—

"This is the great day for the liberal party in Ontario. The Conservatives have deliberately thrown away their advantage, disgusted their members, by submitting to the dictation of outside agencies and failing to insist upon a caucus for the choice of a new leader. Ottawa sent down word what it wanted and the thing was put through in approved Kaiser fashion. This overthrow of popular Government methods, this infringement of the rights of the members of the Legislature, this sweeping aside of all the honourable principles of Government, for which Sir James Whitney established a tradition in the Province, can only mean the decadence and ultimate break-up of the Conservative party. There are more than rumours that Mr. Cochrane wishes to have Ontario Government business harmonize with the designs of the Ottawa government. It is stated that he intends to find a putty man who can be moulded to the wishes of the Federal Government."

Toronto Telegram, Conservative:

"If it were given to the people of Ontario to choose Sir James Whitney's successor, there is no doubt whatever that they would declare by an overwhelming majority in favour of Sir Adam Beck. Whether Hon. Frank Cochrane is busy himself here as Czar, or only a courier from the Czar his gratuitious advice should not be allowed to count in favour of one candidate or against another. Surely the members of the Ontario Legislature are big enough to preserve their atonomy and resent meddling from Ottawa. Particularly is Hon. Frank Cochrane not the man to act as a king-maker in this Province. At Ottawa he has been more of a hindrance than a help to the Hydro-Electric policy. If Cochrane had his way the Conservative Government in Ontario would have no more stable foundation than petty politics. Unless the Conservative party wishes to throw away all the advantages of an era of public service, it will not tolerate hole-and-corner methods but will demand as its new leader a man in whose hands the future of Sir Adam Beck's work will be absolutely safe."

Toronto News, Conservative—

"Sir James Whitney always regarded the Conservative party of Ontario as part of a national organization. Indeed the "Whitney tradition" sanctions and requires intimate association with Mr. Borden and his colleagues. If the leaders of the Conservative party in the Legislature consult with Mr. Cochrane they only follow the example of Sir James Whitney."

Toronto Globe—

"That interference (from Ottawa) is not from Sir Robert Borden. It is Hon. Frank Cochrane in Ontario, as it is Hon. Robert Rogers in Manitoba. In both cases it is for the lowest ends of organized machine politics. Under such domination from Ottawa Sir Adam Beck knows what to expect. In a Hearst Government under the Cochrane domination the Beck policy has no chance. Mr. Hearst begins his race both heavily weighted and hamstrung. 'Kaiser Cochrane' and the 'putty Premier' are to be introduced as characters in a political opera by W. F. McLean, with incidental music by the Editor of The Telegram."

Toronto Star—

"The new Premier of Ontario, like the new King of Albania, seems to have been selected by the powers. It was feared, we suppose, that a legislative caucus if called might give trouble.xxThe only safe and democratic way is to allow the majority upon the death of their leader, to elect his successor."

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. MATCHETT

Took Place Yesterday Afternoon —Largely Attended

The funeral of the late Mrs. R. M. Matchett took place on Sunday afternoon from the family residence, 394 Mark Street, to the Little Lake Cemetery. The funeral, which was a large one, testified to the high esteem in which the deceased was held.

The services at the house and grave were conducted by Rev. F. A. Conners of Park Street Baptist church.

The bearers were the deceased's three sons, Messrs. M. W., Stanley and Oscar S. Matchett, and three of her nephews, Messrs. George William and James Savigny.

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

It should be cleaned and oiled once a year. Many dirt particles are always in the watch, causing it to run slow and stop. The oil is thin and evaporates in a short time, so it must be renewed to keep the watch running as much as a new watch should run. The old saying "A stitch in time saves nine" holds good.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Street
Next Turnbull's.

Office Supplies
Account Books
Office Files
Stationery
Newspapers
Etc., Etc.

CUBITT'S
NEW BOOKSTORE
Next W. H. Hamilton's Grocery
140 SIMCOE STREET

Giving Up The Millinery Business

Mrs. W. B. Armstrong of the Peterborough Millinery Parlours, 435 George Street is giving up the Millinery Business and Announces the Sale of her Entire Stock of Hats, Bonnets, Feathers and Millinery Trimmings At and Below Cost. Ladies will please note this fact.

ROBERT FAIR & CO., LTD.

The continued warm and unseasonable weather conditions during September COMPEL US to venture the attempt to catch up for this loss of business in the Coat and Suit Department by making MARKED REDUCTIONS on all the new Autumn Suits and Coats FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. Here's how we have priced them in order to accomplish this undertaking:

COATS

$12 reduced to..$8.75
$16 reduced to $12.50
$18 reduced to $14.75
$20 reduced to $16.50

SUITS

$13.50 reduced to $10
$18 reduced to $13.50
$22 reduced to $18.50
$25 reduced to $19.50

Carpet Department Offers This Week

10 p.c. off

All Wilton, Axminster and Velvet Squares

All our beautiful Autumn importations in rugs share in this deep cut in price so early in the season.

Pure White Fleece Wool Blankets

Pure Wool and Canadian made, not the least speck of Cotton in them. These Blankets were ordered before the advance in Wool, and the prices are $1.00 to $1.50 less per pair had we to buy now. We are giving you the advantage of the former prices, per pair $5.00, $6.25, $7.50, $8.50 and $9.75.

Superior Qualities in Flannelettes

For men's day shirts, night shirts and pyjamas, suitable colours and designs, 36 ins. wide. Per yard 20c and 25c

300 Wholesale Sample Napkins

Probably not two alike but they are truly an elegant lot, 18 up to 27 inches square. Will be on sale to-morrow and are marked at the original cost price each 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c

Displaying the Autumn Coatings

A large display means a better choice of heavy Plaids, Tweed effects, Bouclas Checks, plain heavy all-wool Blanket Cloths and Zibelines. These cloths were bought to sell at $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 yard. To-morrow on Sale at yard.....1.00, 1.50 and **1.75**

Black Costume Velveteen

Has the new soft lustrous finish that has made this Velveteen so popular. Price per yard.....75c, 1.00 and **1.50**

Invisible Corded Suiting Velveteen

Bright soft silk sheen finish. Shown in Tan, Brown, Navy, New Blue, Cardinal and Grey. Regular value $1.00 yard. On Sale to-morrow at per yard..... **85c**

Women's and Misses' Underwear

Combinations, per suit.....$1.25 to $2.00
Vests or Drawers, All-Wool.....75c, $1.00, $1.25
Vests or Drawers, Cotton and Wool.....25c, 35c, 50c
Black Tights, Special, pair.....$1.00
Children's Vests or Drawers.....25c to 90c
Infants' Vests and Rubens, All-Wool.....50c to 90c

Children's School Stockings 25c pair

2-1 Ribbed Stockings with double knee. All sizes from 5 to 8. Worth 35c pair, but all sizes will be sold at one price, per pair..... **25c**

LOUVAIN IS A NEW POMPEII DECLARES PROFESSOR OF THE CITY'S UNIVERSITY

Only Open Space Where the City Used to Stand--The Old City of the Dukes of Brabant Exists No Longer--Men and Officers Looted Buildings Like Highwaymen --Another Contribution of German "Culture."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5. — A graphic description of the wreck and desolation of the ancient city of Louvain, Belgium, is given by Professor E. Gilson, of the University of Louvain, in a letter to the Belgian Minister of Justice, Mr. Henry Carton de Wiart, one of the Belgian high commissioners who recently presented a statement of Belgium's case to President Wilson. The letter says:

"I enter the city, coming from Tervueren. Beginning at Berthem, I see numerous burnt and crumbling houses; the nearer you come to the gloomy and silent city the more their number. I pass through the St. Esprit street, the St. Jacques square and Brussels Street, here only few houses are in ruins, although most of them are sacked and pilaged.

"At the Sept Coins, Louvain reveals itself to my eyes like a luminous panorama in the glade of a forest. The centre of the city is a smoking heap of ruins. Houses are caved in, nothing remains but smoking ruins and a mass of brick. It is a veritable Pompeii. But how much more tragic and vivid is the sight of this new Pompeii! An oppressive silence everywhere. Everybody had fled; at the windows of cellars I see frightened faces and at the street corners Prussian sentinels, stolid, immovable and silent.

St. Peter's Silhouette.

"In the centre stand the walls of St. Peter's now a grinning silhouette — roof and belfry gone, the walls blackened and caved in. In front stands the Hotel de Ville, dominating everything and almost intact. Further on the ramparts of Les Halles, entirely destroyed, except for the facade of the pillars of the Salle des pas Perdus. The library and its treasures are entirely gone.

"Entering St. Peter's by the Rue de Malines. I find what was the big bell, among the ruins. The vaults are for the most part caved in; there is a continuous stream of stones falling, so that we could not enter it without danger. Everything is burnt. If the paintings by Boest and Vander Wegne have not been saved in time, they must have perished. The jubilee in the choir is standing.

"I walk all over the open space where the city used to stand. At the Sept. Coins everything is lying on the ground. The Rue des Sommers is burnt; to the right the Audience is burnt; the upper part of the Rue du Canal is burnt, including the house of the dean and the students' house. The Rue de Diest up to St. Peter's is a heap of ruins, bricks, scrap iron and charred beams, no trace of a sidewalk is visible and from the ruins the most disgusting odours are rising and enveloping everything. Rue de la Station is entirely burnt; but the fronts of the modern houses have resisted the fire and the sight is not as tragic there as elsewhere.

"I approach the statue of Juste Lipse; everything burnt. The house of David Fishbach and the house of Mr. Deuscher have fallen to pieces, and in the Petite Rue Louis Melahs everything is destroyed. At the foot of the statue in a flower bed all tramped under foot there is an irregular hillock covered with a few dead leaves. An old woman, recognising me, comes out of her cellar and tells me, 'Monsieur, this is the grave of Monsieur David and his son, the best people that ever lived.' She cries. They were killed by shrapnel fired upon them as they were leaving their house.

"The Capuchin brothers buried the dead and made temporary graves for them. Graves were found nearly everywhere. In front of the statue, near a house, I find traces of fire. 'In this place,' the old woman tells me, 'the Prussians burnt a body after soaking it in petroleum. Some men buried the charred remains.' I pick up a key, which must have belonged to the dead man—a memento of this monstrous incident.

"The greater part of Rue Leopold is burned, the houses of Van Geluchten, Lemaire, Debaisieux and many others among them. In the Place du People everything is burned, except one house, which is riddled with bullets. At the Marche Aux Grains, the house of Mr. Gilbert, is destroyed, as well as the first houses to the right, toward Roels. The lower part of the Rue de Tirlemont is also razed to the ground, the military hospital and the pharmacy of Mr. Rauwes are reduced to ashes. A section of the Rue de la Monnaie, the whole block facing Les Halles, the House of Mr. Van Grindelbeck, the epicier; the book store of Mr. Peeters, etc., and the whole Vieux Marche (except the college of the Jesuites) form an entangled mass of ruins of many shapes.

"In the Rue de Namur, above Les Halles, nothing is burned, but everything is pillaged. The avenues of Diest and Tirlemont are destroyed.

"In the centre the sight is extraordinarily picturesque— gloomy, abominable, and more so in the evening. When the full moon is shining over the mass of ruins it is really fantastic, diabolical to look at.

"The centre of old Louvain, the old city of the Dukes of Brabant, exists no longer; a new city will have to be built in the centre of the quarters spared by the torch.

"However, that is not yet the end. The big avenues converging in the centre have also greatly suffered; the roads leading into the adjacent cities are burnt wherever the barbarians passed through. Thus, for instance, on the Route de Malines everything is in ashes, right and left, and within a circumference of eleven kilometres— that is, as far as Campenhout, where the shrapnel of the Belgians scrubbed the torch of the incendiary villains—everything is laid bare. The village of Herent has been particularly the object of attacks; it is half burnt; sixteen persons were shot and a number of men sent into captivity, including the old priest and his two vicars and the old retired priest.

"These two observations I made in the course of my exploration of this modern Pompeii:

"First— The aspect of the ruins leaves no doubt that the incendiary operations were carried out systematically in a carefully thought out manner and beyond doubt by some one's order. Each house was set on fire separately. This fact is particularly noticeable on the Chaussee de Malines where a large number of small houses completely isolated, the dwellings of poor peasants, were set on fire out of sheer malice, one after the other. Poor, innocent wretches! The heavens are crying for revenge for such acts.

"A villager told me that the soldiers had two ways of setting fire to the houses. One was to break the windows of the first floor, throw petroleum on the floor and throw in torches of burning straw, while others were engaged in shooting at the upper story windows to prevent the inhabitants from throwing missiles on those setting fire to their homes. Sometimes they would fire special cartridges into the windows of the upper stories; it is believed they were explosive cartridges, some kind of rockets used during the night while fighting. Curtains and bedding and other inflammable matter immediately took fire. Some houses which had been spared by the fire bore this inscription: 'Diese haus zu schutzen' (This house is to be spared).

"Second—Another observation. I entered consecutively ten houses which had not been set on fire, but which had been pilaged. Among others I visited the house of Baron Descamps, and the impression which I gathered from my examination of the house immediately after the passage of the German troops is the following:

"Pillage, as well as incendiarism has been methodically carried on. It was not the work of a delirious drunken trooper, who all at once breaks from his bonds, but a careful, methodic and minute ransacking of houses from the cellar to the attic. Drawers were everywhere pulled out and their contents looted. Closets which had been left open were not broken, those that were found locked were ransacked and their contents strewn over the floor. Evidently the thieves had looked for valuables that would not be too bulky to carry easily. Clocks, for instance, which as a rule are rather bulky, are generally intact, and so are paintings and engravings of large size. In my house water colours were carefully cut from their frames and carried off. Valuables, jewelry, silverware and small art objects were especially looked for.

"It is proved that the Prussian officers were stealing, no less than their own men. As an example, on the Chaussee de Tervueren a villager noticed a carriage stopping in front of a house whose inhabitants he knew. Two officers entered the house and came out shortly afterward with packages and a clock, a small, but artistic and valuable piece of art, and worth about 800 francs. They packed everything into the carriage and ran off. It is the veriest highway robbery."

Hints

THANKSGIVING DAY IS NEAR AT HAND

and to assure yourself of the utmost pleasure when you sit down to your repast be sure you have a CARVING SET that will not take the edge off your meal right at the start.

We have a most excellent line of CARVERS, in pairs and in sets, made of the VERY BEST SHEFFIELD STEEL, in a large variety of handles as Stag, Ebony and Ivory.

Prices run from $1.25 to $10.00.

We guarantee you the biggest assortment and greatest values in Cutlery to be found in the City.

An opportunity to show these goods will be a pleasure to us.

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST

ATTEND THE BABY CONTEST

Dr. Jessie Birnie extends an invitation to the public to attend the Better Baby Contest which opens at 3 and closes at 5 o'clock during this week.

WINTER SERMONS COMMENCED YESTERDAY

The winter sermons commenced last evening in St. Peter's Cathedral and the Sacred Heart Church. In the former the Rev. Fr. McGuire of Douro preached an eloquent discourse and in the south end church the Rev. Fr. Fitzpatrick of Ennismore. Both chose for their subjects the Holy Rosary, explaining the various prayers in that devotion, and exhorting the congregation to an earnest use thereof.

If vegetables are overcooked their texture toughens; their flavour is somewhat destroyed, and they are not so digestible.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK

Boy's Watch and Chain..$1.25
Genuine Waltham Watch $5.00
Fine Alarm Clock for.....95c
8-Day Kitchen Clock....$2.75
Fine Casserole.....$1.95
Silver Pickle Caster.....$1.75
Pearl Handled Butter Knife and Pickle Fork for.....85c
Cut Prices on All Rings
1847 Rodgers Knives, Forks and Spoons at Special Prices.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEO. ST.
Next to Warne Drug Co.

DIED.

LACHEUR.—At Nicholls Hospital, on Sunday, Oct. th, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lacheur. Funeral at 2:30 p.m. Monday, Oct. 5th.

BIRTH.

PIERCE—To Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pierce, of Lowell Mass., at Private Hospital, a son.

EARLY AUTUMN PHOTOGRAPHS

We are at your service. You are finished, healthy and looking well after your holidays. Why not make it one all for your picture, even if you don't need them until Xmas time?

THE - -
MOULE STUDIO
274½ George St. 'Phone 46

AT THE OKE FRUIT STORE

Every Vegetable Grown

Tomatoes, Onions, Cucumbers, Vegetable Marrow, Squash, Pumpkin, Cauliflowers, Cabbage Beets, Carrots, Peppers, Lettuce, and Cranberries, Sweet Potatoes, Grapes, Peaches and Pears, Apples, Cantaloupe, Bananas, Oranges and Lemons.

Oysters, Fresh Salmon Trout.

N. DOUROS Prop.
'Phones 18-19 276 George St.

CITY AND GENERAL

MANTELS AND FIRE PLACES.

Contractors and others building houses can secure the best value in the Market in Wood Mantels, Fire Place Fittings, etc., at E. B. Clegg & Co's., 427 George Street.

PROBABILITIES.

Light winds, fair. Tuesday, mostly fair and warm, a few light local showers.

SUGAR BAGS WANTED.

Gordon-Davies Limited will pay three cents each for any quantity of sugar bags delivered at their store, 340 George Street. dtf.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education will take place at the Secretary's Office, 427 George street, on Tuesday next, at 7:45 o'clock, p.m.

DELAYED TWO HOURS.

The G.T.R. train due from Toronto at 9 o'clock on Saturday night was delayed between Stouffville and Markham owing to a mishap to the engine. The train arrived at 11 o'clock.

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 595, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-t-f

CARD OF THANKS.

The family of the late Mrs. R. M. Matchett wish to thank all those who contributed flowers and in other ways showed their sympathy in their bereavement. They wish also to publicly thank the Sisters and nurses of St. Joseph's Hospital, who were to kind to her in her last illness.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with cauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 455, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

BELMONT CLUB DINNER.

At the annual meeting and dinner of the Belmont Club this evening, Rev. F. J. Sawers will give a talk on his trip abroad.

INDUSTRIAL NIGHT SCHOOL NOTES.

Registration for classes for men will be continued Monday and Tuesday evenings, October 5th and 6th. Those who intend attending these classes please come and register at once, or at your earliest convenience. Classes in Domestic Science and Dressmaking begin to-night.

ST. JOHN'S NOTICES.

Monday, 7.30 — Girls' Auxiliary opens this season's work in the West Guild Room.

8 p.m.—Meeting of men in the Guild Room for those interested in the forthcoming mission on October 20th, by the Lord Bishop of Kingston. Prayers of the congregation are asked for this important event.

Wednesday, 5.15 — Intercession for all engaged in the great war and for the blessing of peace.

Thursday, 8 p.m.—Choir practice. Boys at 7.30.

Friday 8 p. m.—Women's Association meeting to make final arrangements for the Thanksgiving Supper, Oct. 12.

4.15—Mission Band.

7.30—Sunday School teachers' meeting.

Saturday—9 a.m., Boys' practice.

Sunday, Oct. 11th — October offerings for widows and orphans asked for.

The Rev. Mr. Ben Oliel officiated at all the services yesterday.

De Koven's setting of Kipling's "Recessional" was finely sung by Mr. H. W. Morphet and Choir at the evening service.

KITCHENER CLUB NOTICE.

The members of the Kitchener Red Cross Club who are knitting are requested to turn in their work at the meeting on Tuesday evening in the Y.M.C.A.

THANKSGIVING CONCERT.

The choir of George Street Methodist Church will give a concert in the Church on Friday evening, October 9th 1914. The Church will be tastefully decorated for the occasion along the lines of Harvest Home and Thanksgiving and the music will be of a like character. Keep the evening open and watch for further announcements and programme. 2d-8s.

PERSONALS

Miss Kate L. Taylor leaves Peterborough this afternoon to resume her studies in the Ontario College of Art.

Mr. D. J. McDonald is in the city, as he was attending the funeral of the late Lewis McDonnell.

Mr. F. H. Dobbin returned home from an enjoyable trip to the West on Saturday evening.

Mr. John McDonald of Bobcaygeon, has returned home after attending the funeral of his brother.

Mr. M. J. McDonald, who came home to attend the funeral of his brother, is visiting his mother, 569 Gilmour Street.

Mrs. Taylor is moving this week to St. Catharines to join her husband, Mr. Wilson Taylor, who was a member of the Collegiate staff of Peterborough last year.

Mr. Albert Jones spent Sunday at Omemee visiting his brother, Everett, teller of the Bank of Toronto, there, who left for Waterloo this morning.

Mr. John McGrath, 697 Harvey Street, and his daughter, Miss Kathleen McGraw, leave to-morrow to spend the winter in the United States, with Mr. McGrath's two sons —with Mr. M. McGrath, in New York, and Mr. L. J. McGrath of Bridgeport, Conn.

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Ball, practical tailor, over Madill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember —Not $18., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wfm

BOARDERS WANTED

BOARDERS WANTED, ALL CONVENIENCES. Apply Box 936 Examiner Office. 3d-88-30s

NOTICE

LEARN BARBER TRADE — SURE EMployment. Good wages. Few weeks required to complete course. Write for particulars and catalogue to-day. Moler Barber College, 281A Queen East, Toronto. 3d-77-6s

OBITUARY

JOHN CLARKE.

On Saturday night, John Clarke, a resident of the House of Providence, passed away. He was seventy years of age.

The funeral was held this morning to St. Peter's Church and cemetery.

MRS. BROWN.

Mrs. Edith Brown, aged 40, passed away in Nicholls Hospital on Saturday night. No one in Peterborough is familiar with Mrs. Brown's connections, and no particulars regarding her life could be ascertained. Funeral announcement later.

JOHN SMYTHE.

The death occurred at the residence of his sister-in-law of John Smythe, 76 years of age, a very well known and highly respected resident of that township. Deceased was 70 years of age, and had been ailing some time before his death.

He is survived by one brother, the Rev. Wm. Smythe, of Bridgeburg, Ont.

The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. David Smythe, Lot 23, Con. 6, Cavan, to the Frazerville cemetery.

MRS. GEORGE MILBURN.

The death occurred this morning at five o'clock of Mrs. George Milburn, Chemong Road, after an illnes of two weeks. Death was due to heart trouble. The late Mrs. Milburn was 49 years of age and was born in Ennismore. She attended the Charlotte Street Methodist Church here, and a number of Peterborough friends will regret to learn of her demise. She was well known and highly respected in the community and leaves a large number of friends to mourn her death.

She is survived by her mother, two daughters, Beatrice and Marion, both at home, and one son, Joseph Allan, also at home.

The funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence, Lot 5, to the Little Lake cemetery. The Rev. J. P. Wilson will conduct the services.

45c Worth Of Palm Olive Soap FREE

How did you like the Palmolive Samples which you received a few days ago?

We are headquarters for these High-grade Toilet Specialties, and can with pleasure recommend them to you.

For a limited time only, we are giving with each Jar of Palm Olive Cream at 50c

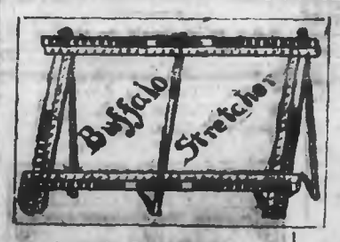
3 Cakes of Palm Olive Soap Free

These large cakes retail at 45c

See these goods on display in our South Window.

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE
351 George St. 'Phone 527

Fall House-Cleaning Necessities



Here are Articles to be found at our store that are great helps, and will prove great labour-saving devices.

Curtain Stretchers
Step Ladders
Self-Wringing Mop
Mop Wringers
Carpet Beaters
Tack Claws
Tack Hammers
Galvanized Pails
Scrub Brushes
Brooms
Mop Sticks
Mop Cloths
Paints and Varnishes
Liquid Veneer
Floor Wax
Waxing Brushes
Wash Tubs

1900 Gravity Washers
Wringers
Wash Boards
Vacuum Cleaners
Clothes Baskets
Dustless Mops
Dustless Broom Covers
Dustless Brie-a-Brac D'st'rs
Ceiling Brooms
Ceiling Dusters
Bannister Brushes
Hair Floor Brooms
(Re-Nu-All
Tack Pullers
Metal Polish
Silver Polish
O'Cedar Mops

Your inspection invited of any of the above articles.

Peterboro' Hardware Co., Ltd.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 81 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1914. PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

CONVENIENCE
IS A BIG FACTOR
IN MODERN LIFE
If it isn't convenient for you to have a sitting in the day time we will, by special appointment, make it in the evening for you.
Our New System of Electric Illumination is as efficient as day light.
PHONE FOR AN APPOINTMENT 308
THE ROY STUDIO
140½ Hunter Street

DRASTIC ACTION TAKEN.

Manufacturers of Underclothing Must Sell Supplies to Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 6. — According to The Yorkshire Post, the War Office is taking drastic measures to secure an adequate supply of hosiery, underclothes, gloves and other woollen goods for the army and navy. All the manufacturers in Leicester, the chief centre for the woollen industry, have been informed that their entire product of heavy woollen goods must be placed at the disposal of the War Office, and that if a single garment be withheld by a manufacturer, or is supplied to any firm whatever, the War Office will at once take over the factory at which it is made and run it, giving the firm a certain percentage of the profits.

Man Who Burned Louvain Taken.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Among prisoners recently taken by the French is Major Von Manteuffel, who is said to have caused the destruction of Louvain. He was recognized by a Russian officer now with the French staff, who formerly knew him at Petrograd when he was stationed there.

KAISER DISCARDS HIS RIGHT BOWER

Gen. Helmuth Von Moltke Deposed is the Report From Berlin—Removal of Chief of Staff Shows Something Wrong.

VOIGHTSRHETZ SUCCEEDS

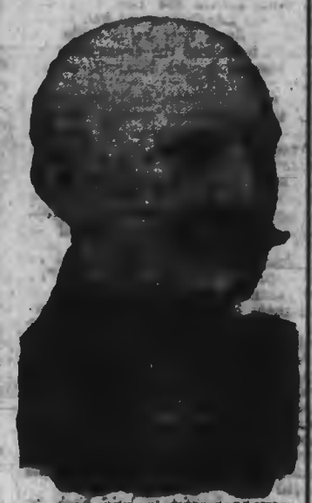
LONDON, Oct. 6.—Gen. Voightsrhetz has been appointed chief of the German general staff to succeed Gen. Helmuth Von Moltke, according to unofficial advices from Berlin.

The deposed general is the nephew of the great leader who directed Prussian operations in 1870 which resulted in the defeat of France. On Jan. 1, 1906, he was appointed chief of staff. The elevation took place over his protest, it being said that Von Moltke did not feel himself fully qualified for the high command. However, he is credited with being an excellent soldier and has done a great deal to increase the efficiency of the German soldier.

Gen. Voightsrhetz, who succeeds him, is almost unknown. His name appears in none of the usual reference works. He is the son of a well-known commander of 1870 who led a division and afterwards became governor of Hanover. When he died an infantry regiment was named after him.

The military expert of The Standard, commenting on the removal of Gen. Von Moltke, says:

"If this is true, it is news, indeed, for it will constitute a serious panic in high places. Even in minor affairs of the world, it is not often that the police know as 'swanning



LIEUT.-GENERAL VON MOLTKE.

hunting while crossing a stream' is adopted.

"There must be something very gravely wrong indeed if the Germans find it necessary to get rid of the man who originated and directed the whole of the strategy of their campaign, and that at a vitally critical moment.

"Only cannot, for instance, believe that Von Moltke of his own initiative and free will withdrew troops from France at a moment when they were urgently needed to secure a decisive result in that area of war. Having withdrawn them, one cannot imagine Von Moltke sending them on a useless errand to East Prussia, when their presence in Galicia might have saved the Austrian army from disaster.

"But if he was responsible for such a fatuous policy, then supersession is not sufficient punishment. He should be sent to take a landsturm division into action."

PRINCE GOT AWAY.

Most Fatal Fish Ever Fought For Wedding Capture.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—When the German troops occupied Coulommiers they took the chief officials of the town as hostages for an indemnity of $20,000. The officials protested that it was impossible to provide this, as all the wealthy inhabitants had left. The German general threatened to have the hostages shot, but in the midst of this scene a tall young officer entered. Gen. Von Kluk clicked his heels and saluted. Then followed a short colloquy with the unknown officer, to whom the general showed an extraordinary deference. The hostages were led out into the street and placed with their backs against a wall while twelve soldiers covered them with rifles. For nearly twenty minutes the hostages faced the muzzles of the rifles, not knowing when the officer's sabre would fall, giving the signal for their death.

Suddenly from above came the drone of an aeroplane. The aviator descended. He brought bad news. The British forces were approaching in great strength. The Germans, forgetting their prisoners, made a dash for their quarters, and half an hour later they evacuated the town in something like a panic. One of the first to leave was the tall young officer to whom Von Kluk had shown such great deference. Mounted on a fine horse, and striking to the left and right with his sabre, he forced his way through the terrified infantry. According to stories of German stragglers whom the British took prisoners, this young man who was in a hurry was Prince Eitel Friedrich, the Kaiser's second son.

HELPING THE BELGIANS.

British Troops Share In Defence of Antwerp.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—British troops are assisting in the defence of Antwerp. Yesterday they fought shoulder to shoulder with the Belgians in the trenches along the north bank of the River Nethe.

The Daily Mail received from its correspondent confirmation of reports that a British force has reached the city and is actively co-operating in its defence. The correspondent of The Morning Post in Antwerp sends the following:

"The Belgian field artillery is co-operating effectually with our heavy artillery. Our infantry is entrenched on the near bank of the Nethe, opposite the main German forces. Two German attempts to cross the river have been smothered by our artillery."

Official Inquiry Under Way.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—An official investigation is being made regarding the movements of a number of vessels which left American ports, carrying coal, predominably bound for ports which have not been reached. While there is no disposition on the part of the British Government to question the efforts of the United States Government to prevent the coaling of German warships by vessels from American ports, it is explained that every effort is being exerted to forestall a repetition of the coaling of the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

H.M.S. CRUISER NIOBE. A TRANSPORT LAURENTIC. SIX-INCH GUN ON TRANSPORT

Canada's Troops on the Atlantic. — The Government has itself announced that Canada's First Expeditionary force has left Quebec. The picture shows some of the transports, with the business-like looking six-inch gun mounted forward, also Admiral Wemyss and the cruiser Niobe which, with a number of other warships, is conveying the contingent.

TURPINITE MOST DEADLY

Will Exterminate All Life Within a Radius of 400 Yards —Writer Doubts its Use by French Up to the Present —Held a Big Card.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—(By Mail to New York)—Whether the French are really using Turpinite, the newest war terror, reported to be in possession of England's ally, is a matter of great speculation in England. This new explosive, which has aroused the greatest discussion throughout the world, is declared to be so deadly in its effect that all life is exterminated within a radius of 400 yards of one exploding shells. Regiments of Germans are reported to have been found dead in their trenches, their rifles still in their hands, not a mark on their bodies, but with the long line of corpses standing as though in life.

The Daily Express declares that a man known to the editor for years and who is generally well informed, has written as follows concerning turpinite:

"The new explosive was invented two years ago by M. Turpin, the 'parent' inventor of melinite and lyddite, is undoubtedly the most terrific and most widely death dealing high power explosives ever known. So lethal in its effect is the new shell on explosion, that should its use become widespread whole armies, indeed, entire nations, would be completely exterminated in the course of a few weeks. For this reason its use is probably prohibited by articles of war, by the international Hague convention, though M. Turpin himself boldly claims this is not the case."

After telling of M. Turpin's dislike of the French war office methods and his grievance following the government's acceptance of melinite and lyddite, the informant of the Express tells how Turpin set to work upon a new explosive which he endeavoured to perfect so that as compared to it melinite and lyddite would be practically useless. He worked for years, had a gun made himself, the parts being constructed at different points and then assembled and directed the making of the shells.

"The merest chance enabled me to witness the early trials of the new explosive," the writer continues. "On a stretch of sand 300 yards from high water level, a temporary sheep fold had been erected, about 400 yards apart, and railed off with wooden hurdles. In this space a dozen sheep and a couple of aged and worn out horses.

"One of the horses was contentedly munching away at some hay and the other was rubbing himself against one of the hurdles, while the sheep were huddled together in one corner.

"This was what I saw through my glasses when, from a ridge some 2,500 yards away there came a sharp, loud thud and the shrieking of a small shell, just as though somebody had been munching hay lay on his torn it in two.

"There was an explosion in the open space in the middle of the improvised sheep pen. The sheep were still huddled in the corner, one of the old horses was apparently leaning up against the railing. The one that had been munching hay lay on his side.

"When 10 minutes later I reached the pen the sheep looked for all the world as if they had been petrified. They were mostly standing up, one against the other. Three or four were lying down, but all were dead, with thir eyes open and lips hanging. It was absolutely ghastly. Yet of all the animals, only the old horse that had been munching hay was hit by a fragment of the shell. The other horse was half falling, half leaning against the fence, his forelegs stretched out forward, his hind feet doubled up on the sand beneath him. Both had been killed instantly.

"There was a faint odour in the air which I can only describe as that given off by methylated spirits, yet mixed with a pungent smell of menthol. Later the experiments were repeated on a much larger scale at the French permanent camps of Chalons and Mailly.

"For special reasons which it would be unfair for me to divulge at the present moment, I am strongly of the opinion that these shells have not been used to any extent by the French armies in the field. Probably an actual test under battle conditions has been made once or twice, but no more.

"That this terrific explosive will, however, be used in case of such an eventuality as an attempt to take Paris by storm, I have no doubt. But I am convinced, despite the thousands of bombs now prepared and the special apparatus that are being cast, this explosive, a single 50-pound shell of which is able to kill and—so to speak—'petrify' every living thing in a space of 400 square yards, will not be used unless under very desperate circumstances and only with the full consent of France's allies."

To clean brass flower pots or trays, rub them with a piece of lemon; then pour boiling water over them, and finally polish with a soft dry cloth.

Knowledge and wisdom far from being one, have offices no connection. Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

Tea or Coffe Hurt You?

No need to get mad now, tear up the paper, or shout "nonsense, good tea or coffee never hurt anyone."

You know better than that, for you can point out all around you folks who are the worse for their slugging.

Think over a few tea or coffee drinking friends and casually enquire if they are entirely and perfectly well and just how tea or coffee treats them.

If it hurts others isn't it just possible—?

Catch the drift, don't you?

In fact after having studied the matter a bit it will become plain that if you are a tea or coffee-drinker the chances are that some form of incipient or perhaps fixed organic disease due to tea or coffee has set in, headache, biliousness, constipation, nervousness, sleeplessness, heart flutter or others of the well-proven tea and coffee ills. One can refuse to look the thing squarely in the face and peg along with the tea or coffee.

Some day Nature will haul him up short.

It's a Poor Bargain

to swap health and a clear, business-like head for a few cups of tea or coffee each day.

Every tea or coffee toper tries to wiggle round and charge his aches and ills to weather, overwork, to much or too little food, this, that or the other thing, but how he hates to admit that the real enemy is his Master, tea or coffee.

A Sure Personal Test

will locate the exact cause of your steady destruction of health, if that cause be tea or coffee. It's worth knowing the plain, sober fact before organic heart trouble or other disease sets in, which perhaps cannot be cured.

The test is pleasant, accurate and satisfying—

Quit both tea and coffee absolutely for ten days and in their place use POSTUM.

Postum now comes in two forms. Regular Postum must be boiled. Instant Postum — soluble form made in the cup instantly, with hot water. Both kinds of this famous food-drink have a delightful flavour and are absolutely free from caffeine (the drug in tea and coffee) or any injurious substance.

If in a few days you begin to sleep soundly at night, digest your food better, stomach and bowels show signs of recovery, or the old feeling of weakness at the heart leaves, or head works clearer, (the ails of tea and coffee drugging are multitudinous) the facts will be before you, and

You Have the Answer---

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

IT is only a short time that you can call her Mother's baby—soon she will be a school girl and then a young lady.

But a photograph of Mother and baby keeps for all time the memory of these happy days—and later pictures will show the transition from childhood to girlhood.

Make the appointment to-day

GROUND FLOOR STUDIO.

THE COWAN STUDIO
(Late Orme).

Von Kluk Made Some Progress

Administered Temporary Check to the Allies' Turning Movement —Silence Over Proceedings

ALLIES GIVE GROUND

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Gen. Von Kluk has at last delivered a successful attack, and the German right wing yesterday gained ground. The points lost by the allies are not known, but it is believed that the principal assault took place in the region between Roye and Arras, where both sides are reported to have massed great bodies of troops in the past few days.

The French official statement yesterday afternoon acknowledged a temporary check on the left wing of the allies. It is worded as follows:

"On the left wing, to the north of the Oise, the battle continues with great violence. The result remains indecisive. We have been obliged, at certain points, to cede ground.

"Along the remainder of the front there has been no change.

"In Russia, after a battle which lasted ten days, the German army which was operating along the eastern Prussian front and the Niemen river has been driven along the entire line and made its retreat, abandoning a considerable quantity of war material.

"This army has evacuated completely the territory of the Russian provinces of Suwalki and Lonja."

This change in the situation comes after several days of desperate fighting on the part of the allies, endeavoring to pierce the line of German communications and complete the enveloping movement begun on the Marne. This line centres at Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, extending northeast from Compeigne through Tergnier, St. Quintin, Maubouge, Liege, and thence to the two first-named points. The allies have taken and held a railway line running from Amiens to Arras, where it diverges east and cut into the territory held by the Germans. This line has proved of immense value in bringing troops to vital points.

The town of Douai reappears constantly in reports from the front. It is said that heavy reinforcements have been rushed to that town, and that the fighting in the vicinity is of the most sanguinary character. Douai is situated 15 miles northeast of Arras, midway between that town and Valenciennes, on the railroad route to Mons. This indicates a progressive advance north. The allies are in touch with Belgian troops in the southwestern section of that country, and by means of a branch road, which runs from Arras via Douai and thence to Lille, Courtrai and Ghent, will be able to push ahead.

The opinion is held that a severe blow to the German lines of communication would completely tie up the German defensive. For this reason Von Boehm and Von Kluk are making superhuman efforts to turn back their enemies, which they have done with some success. Until the points lost are made public, no conclusion can be given as to the true situation.

Both in London and in Paris there is the greatest confidence, although some surprise is displayed at the success of the Germans in preventing the outflanking movement. There is a feeling, however, that the Germans cannot extend their line much further north without weakening it at some point.

Naturally progress by either side must be extremely slow, for after every advance, no matter how slight, the troops making it must entrench themselves for protection against the shells from the enemy's guns posted in strong positions from one end of the line to the other.

The Daily Mail's correspondent in France reports fighting in and around Douai, and considers that if the French have reached Douai in force that the situation of the German general, Von Kluk, must be desperate.

"Gen. Von Kluk," the correspondent says, "has had all the reinforcements which could be spared him and yet finds himself outnumbered at every point. There are many indications from German prisoners, from French officers and from members of the British transport service, the combined testimony of whom it is difficult to disbelieve, that the German army is becoming demoralized.

"The timidity of the German outposts, who surrender when surprised is strong evidence of their demoralization."

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COLD CREAM
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BYE-ELECTION ON OCT. 28.

Liberals Will Not Oppose Return of Hon. Mr. Macdonald.

TORONTO, Oct. 6—Hon. Finlay G. Macdiarmid, the new Provincial Minister of Public Works, will go before his constituents for endorsation on Oct. 28. The nomination meeting has been arranged for the 21st instant and the writs are now being issued by the Government.

It is not expected that much of a contest, if any, will take place in his riding of West Elgin as the majorities which returned Mr. Macdiarmid of late years have been very substantial.

Premier Hearst intimated last evening that other contests are not likely for some time. He said he had not been able thus far to consider the situation in the riding of Dundas, vacated through the death of Sir James Whitney.

Britain Using Pressure?

ROME, Oct. 6.—(Via London.)—The German press, according to communications received here, thinks that Great Britain is using pressure to induce the Scandinavian countries, particularly Denmark, to abandon their neutrality and participate in the war against Germany.

The Deutsch Tage Zeitung of Berlin says it is rumored that many hostile ships have been seen in the Skagerrak and the Cattegat, adding, if these ships are British, it shows an intention to make threatening demonstrations against the Scandinavian states, particularly Denmark.

Essad Pasha Gets His Desire.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—A Havas despatch from Durazzo dated Oct. 4, says that the Senate has named Essad Pasha, president of the provisional government of Albania. His 10,000 Albanian troops occupy strategical positions in the city.

Essad Pasha was formerly Albanian Minister of War and was also commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces at Scutari in the Balkan war. He was opposed to the rule of Prince William of Wied, who was appointed to the Albanian throne by the powers.

Murder Trial Opens To-day.

GUELPH, Oct. 6. — The trial of Gladstone Ray, charged with the murder of John Barr, the Italian, whose body was found lying on the roadway in front of Holliday's brewery, on Essex street, early on the morning of June 23, will open here to-day.

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ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may conveniently do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of town address.

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MODERN & Up-to-Date Dining-Rooms also Private Dining Table. Drop in and try our Special China Dishes. Nothing but the best of Steaks and Chops used. We guarantee the best of satisfaction to strangers, and all our patrons. 'Phone 535

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On Sale Sept. 24 to Oct. 8 inclusive
Full Particulars from Agents or Write C. E. HORNING, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.
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(One-Way Second Class)
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Alberta British Columbia
California Montana
Oregon Washington
Arizona Idaho, etc.
Sept. 24 until Oct. 8
Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
North Bay, Sturgeon Falls and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m.	*8.20 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	5.30 p.m.	8.50 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.15 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	6.30 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	6.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
	8.50 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
	5.15 p.m.	12.20 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.22 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood.	**2.10 p.m.
Havelock, Tweed	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*2.05 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**6.35 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph	4.22 a.m.
Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*5.34 a.m.
North Toronto	*9.57 a.m.
Local for Cavanaville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.34 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Buffalo, Chicago	*3.31 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay and Bobcaygeon and Intermediate Points	**3.03 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, New York, Montreal, London, Detroit and Chicago	*9.35 p.m.
Local for Lindsay, Orillia, Port Perry, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

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Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend for the three (3) months ending Sept. 30th at the rate of ten per cent. (10 per cent.) per annum has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this institution, and the same will be payable at the Offices of the Company in this city on and after October 1st, 1914.

The transfer books will be closed from September 20th to 30th, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

E. R. WOOD, Man. Dir.

CENTRAL CANADA Loan & Savings Co.
26 King St. E., Toronto
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OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

"He's a hard nut, eh? And won't stand for us—is that it?" He turned to the patriarch. "This Kamrou you're talking about doesn't want us, or our ideas, or anything? Well, see here. There's no use beating around the bush, now. This thing's going through, this plan of ours. And if Kamrou or anybody else gets in the way of it—good-bye for him!"

"You mean war?"

"War! And I know who'll win! And now, father, you get these men here to work again, or there'll be some sudden deaths around here!"

"Hearken, O my son! Already the feast of welcome to Kamrou is beginning, around the flame. See now, the boat of his messenger is close at hand, bidding all those in this party to hasten in, for homage. Kamrou will not endure divided power. Trust me now and I can save you yet. For the present, yield to him, or seem to, and—"

"Yield nothing!" fairly roared the engineer, angrier than he had ever been in his whole life. "This is my affair now! Nobody else butts in on it at all! To shore with these boats, you hear? or I begin shooting again! And if I do—"

"Allan!" cried the girl.

"Not a word! Only get your gun ready, that's all. We've got to handle this situation sharp, or it's all off! Come, father," he delivered his ultimatum to the patriarch; "come, order them ashore!"

The old man, anguished and tremulous, spoke a few words. Answers arose, here, there. He called something to the standing figure in the despatch boat, which slackened, stopped, turned and headed for the distant beach.

With some confusion the oarsmen of the fleet took up their task again. And now, in a grim silence, more disconcerting even than the previous uproar, the boats made way toward land.

Ten minutes later—minutes during which the two Americans kept their revolvers ready for instant action—the aeroplane began to drag on the bottom. Despite the crowd now gathered on the beach, very near at hand and ominously silent, Stern would not let the machine lie even here, in shallow water, where it could easily have been recovered at any time. Like a bulldog with its jaws set on an object, he clung to his original plan of landing the Pauillac at once.

And, standing up in the boat with his pistol levelled, he commanded them, through the mediumship of the patriarch, to shorten the ropes and paddle in still closer.

When the beach was only a few rods distant he gave orders that all should land, carrying the ropes with them. He himself was one of the first to wade ashore, with Beatrice.

Ignoring the silent, expectant crowd and the tall figure of Kamrou's messenger—who now stood, arms crossed, amazed, indignant, almost at the water's edge—he gave quick commands.

"Now, clear these boats away on both sides! Make a free space, here—so, that's right. Now, all you men get hold of the ropes—all of you, here, take hold, you! Ready, now! Give way, then! Out she comes! Out with her!"

The patriarch, standing in fear and keen anxiety beside him, transmitted the orders. Truly the old man's plight was hard, torn as he was between loyalty to the newcomers and terror of the implacable Kamrou. But Stern had no time to think of aught but the machine and his work.

For now already the great ungainly wings of the machine were wallowing up, up, out of the jetty waters; and now the body, now the engine showed, weed-festooned, smeared with mud and slime, a strange and awesome apparition in that blue and ghastly torch-flare, as the toiling men hauled it slowly, foot by foot, up the long slope of the beach.

Dense silence held the waiting throng; silence and awe, in face of this incomprehensible, tremendous thing.

Even the messenger spoke not a word. He had lost somewhat of his assurance, his pride and overbearing haughtiness. Perhaps he had already heard some tales of these interlopers' terrible weapons.

Stern saw the man's eyes follow the revolver, as he gestured with it; the high-lights gleaming along the barrel seemed to fascinate the tall barbarian. But still he drew no step backward. Still in silence, with crossed arms, he waited, watched and took counsel only with himself.

"Thank God, it's out at last!" exclaimed the engineer, and heaved a sigh of genuine, heartfelt relief. "See, Beatrice, there's our old machine again—and except for that broken rudder, this wing, here, bent, and the rent where the grapple tore the leather covering of the starboard plane, I can't see that it's taken any damage. Provided the engine's intact, the rest will be easy. Plenty of chance for metal-work, here, and—"

"Going to take it right up to the village, now?" queried she, anxiously glancing at the crowd of white and silent faces, all eagerly staring—staring like so many wraiths in a strange dream.

He shrugged his shoulders.

"That depends," he answered. He seemed already to have forgotten Kamrou and the threatening peril in the village, near the great flame. Even the sound of distant chanting and the thudding of dull drums stirred him not. Fascinated, he was walking all round the great mechanical bird, which now lay wounded, weed-covered, sodden and dripping, yet eloquent of infinite possibilities, there on that black, unearthly beach.

All at once he spoke.

"Up to the village with it!" he commanded, waving his pistol-hand toward the causeway and the fortified gates. "I can't risk leaving it here. Come, father, speak to them! It's got to go into the village right now!"

Then Kamrou's messenger, grasping the sense if not the words of the command, strode forward—a tall, lithe figure of a man, well-knit and hard of face. Under the torchlight the dilated pupils of his pinkish eyes seemed to shine as phosphorescent as a cat's.

Crying out something unintelligible to Stern, he blocked the way. Stern heard the name "Kamrou! Kamrou!"

"Well, what do you want now?" shouted the engineer, a huge and sudden anger seizing him. Already superexcited by the labours of the day and by the nervous strain of having recovered the sunken biplane, all this talk of Kamrou, all this persistent opposition just at the most inauspicious moment worked powerfully upon his irritated nerves.

Cool reason would have dictated diplomacy, parley, and, if possible, truce. But Stern could not believe the Folk, for so long apparently loyal to him and dominated by his influence, could work against their vital interest, and his own by deserting him now.

And, all his saner judgement failing him, heeding nothing of the patriarch's entreaties or of the girl's remonstrance as she caught his arm and tried to hold him back, he faced this cooly insolent barbarian.

"You, d——n you, what d'you want?" he cried again, his finger itching on the trigger of the automatic. "Think I'm going to quit for you, or Kamrou, or anybody? Quit, now?

"Think a civilized white man, sweating his heart out to save your people here, is going to knuckle under to any savage that happens to blow in and try to boss this job? If so, you've got another guess coming! Stand back, you, or you'll get cold lead in just one minute!"

Quick words passed from the old man to the messenger and back again. The patriarch cried again to him, and for a moment Stern saw the barbarian's eyes flicker uneasily toward the revolver. But the calm and cruel face never changed, nor did the savage take one step backward.

"All right, then!" shouted Stern, "seeing red" in his overpowering rage. "You want it—you'll get it—take it, so!"

Up he jerked the automatic, fair at the big barbarian's heart—a splendid target by the torchlight, not ten feet distant; a sure shot.

But before he could pull the trigger the strange two-pronged torch was tossed on high by somebody behind the messenger, and through the dull and foggy gloom a wild, fierce, penetrant cry wailed piercingly.

Came a shooting, numbing pain in Stern's right elbow. The arm dropped, helpless. The boulder which, flung with accurate aim, had destroyed his aim, rolled at his feet. The pistol clattered over the wet, shining stones.

Stern, cursing madly, leaped and snatched for it with the other hand.

Before he could even reach it a swift foot tripped him powerfully. Headlong he fell. And in a second one of the very ropes that had been used to drag the Pauillac from the depths was lashed about his wrists, his ankles, his struggling, fighting body.

"Beatrice! Shoot! Kill!" he shouted. "Help here! Help! The machine—they'll wreck it! Everything—lost! Help!"

His speech died in a choking mumble, stifled by the wet and sodden gag they forced into his mouth.

About him the mob seethed. Through his brain a quick anguish thrilled, the thought of Beatrice unaided and alone. Then came a wonder when the death-stroke would fall—a frightful, sick despair that on the very eve of triumph, of salvation for this Folk and for the world as well as for Beatrice and himself, this unforeseen catastrophe should have befallen.

He struggled still to catch some glimpse of Beatrice, to cry aloud to her, to shield her; but, alone against five hundred, he was powerless.

Nowhere could he catch even a glimpse of the girl. In that shoving, pushing, shouting, horde, nothing could be made out. He knew not even whether civil war had blazed or whether all alike had owned the rule of Kamrou the Terrible.

Like buoys tossing upon the surface of a raging sea, the flaring torches pitched and danced, rose and fell. And from a multitude of throats, from beach and causeway, walls and town, strange shouts rang up into the all-embracing, vague, enshrouding vapour.

Still striving to fight, bound as he was, he felt a great force driving him along, on, on, up the beach and toward the village.

Mute, desperate, stark mad, he knew the Folk were half carrying, half dragging him up the causeway.

As in a dark dream, he vaguely saw the great fortified gate with its huge, torch-lighted monolithic lintel. Even upon this some of the Folk were crowded now to watch the strange, incredible spectacle of the man who had once turned the tide of battle against the Lanskaarn and had saved all their lives, now halted like a criminal back into the community he had rescued in its hour of sorest need.

His mind leaped to their first entry into the village—it seemed months ago—also as prisoners. In a flash he recalled all that had happened srince and bitterly he mocked himself for having dared to dream that their influence had really altered these strange, barbarous souls or uplifted them, or taught them anything at all.

"Now, now just as the rescue of these people was at hand, just as the machine might have carried us and them back into the world, slowly, one by one—now comes defeat and death!"

An exceeding great bitterness filled his soul once more at this harsh, cynic turn of fate. But most of all he yearned toward Beatrice. That he should die mattered nothing; but the thought of this girl perishing at their hands there in the lost Abyss was dreadful as the pangs of all the fabled hells.

Again he fought to hold back, to try for some sight, even a fleeting glimpse of Beatrice; but the Folk with harsh cries drove him roughly forward.

He could not even see the patriarch. All was confusion, glare, smoke, noise, as he was thrust through the fortified gate, out into the thronged plaza.

Everywhere rose cries, shouts, vociferations, among which he could distinguish only one a thousand times repeated: "Kamrou! Kamrou!"

And through all his rage and bitter bafflement and pain, a sudden great desire welled up in him to see this chief of the Folk, at last—to lay eyes on this formidable, this terrible one—to stand face to face with him in whose hand now lay everything, Kamrou!

Across the dim, fog-covered expanse of the plaza he saw the blue-green shimmer of the great flame.

Thither, toward that strange, eternal fire and the ghastly circle of the headless skeletons the Folk were drifting now. Thither his captors were dragging him.

And there, he knew, Kamrou awaited Beatrice and him. There doom was to be dealt out to them. There, and at once!

Thicker the press became. The flame was very near now, its droning roar almost drowning the great and growing babel of cries.

On, on the Folk bore him. All at once he saw again that two-pronged torch raised before him, going ahead; and a way cleared through the press.

Along this way he was carried, no longer struggling, but eager now to know the end, to meet it bravely and with calm philosophy, "as nis a man."

And quite at once he found himself in sight of the many dangling skeletons. Now the quivering jet of flame grew visible. Now, suddenly, he was thrust forward into a smooth and open space. Silence fell.

Before him he saw Kamrou, Kamrou the Terrible, at last.

(To be continued.)

WOMAN WEAK AND NERVOUS

Finds Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Creston, Iowa.—"I suffered with female troubles from the time I came into womanhood until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I would have pains if I overworked or lifted anything heavy, and I would be so weak and nervous and in so much misery that I would be prostrated. A friend told me what your medicine had done for her and I tried it. It made me strong and healthy and our home is now happy with a baby boy. I am very glad that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and do all I can to recommend it."—Mrs. A. B. BOSCAMP, 504 E. Howard Street, Creston, Iowa.

Tons of Roots and Herbs

are used annually in the manufacture of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is known from ocean to ocean as the standard remedy for female ills.

For forty years this famous root and herb medicine has been pre-eminently successful in controlling the diseases of women. Merit alone could have stood this test of time.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are made according to a formula in use nearly a century ago among the Indians, and learned from them by Dr. Morse. Though repeated attempts have been made, by physicians and chemists, it has been found impossible to improve the formula or the pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a household remedy throughout the world for Constipation and all Kidney and Liver troubles. They act promptly and effectively, and

Cleanse the System

HOW THIN PEOPLE CAN PUT ON FLESH

A New Discovery

Thin men and women—that big, hearty filling dinner you ate last night. What became of all the fat-producing nourishment it contained? You haven't gained in weight one ounce. That food passed from your body like unburned coal through an open grate. The material was there, but your food doesn't work and stick, and the plain truth is you hardly get enough nourishment from your meals to pay for the cost of cooking. This is true of thin folks the world over. Your nutritive organs, your functions of assimilation, are sadly out of gear and need reconstruction.

Cut out the foolish foods and fussy pawdust diets. Omit the flesh cream rub-ons. Cut out everything but the meals you are eating now and eat with every one of them a single Sargol tablet. In two weeks note the difference. Five to eight good solid pounds of healthy "stay there" fat should be the net result. Sargol charges your weak, stagnant blood with millions of fresh new red blood corpuscles—gives the blood the carrying power to deliver every ounce of fat-making material in your food to every part of your body. Sargol, too, mixes with your food and prepares it for the blood in easily assimilated form. Thin people gain all the way from 10 to 25 pounds a month while taking Sargol, and the new flesh stays put. Sargol tablets are a scientific combination of six of the best flesh-producing elements known to chemistry. They come 40 tablets to a package, are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive, and all druggists sell them, this to an absolute guarantee of weight increase or money back.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

"An apple each day keeps the doctor away." At least that is what some people tell us. Without a doubt the apple is a wholesome food, easily prepared, attractive, and because of its keeping qualities many are enabled to take advantage of its food value.

For preserving, the tart apples are best. In the fall and early winter apples are, of course, at their best, but on later in the year, if spices are added when preserving, the flavor is much improved.

There are many different ways of preparing apples for serving. Some months ago the Northumberland and Durham Apple Growers' Association issued a small pamphlet containing 100 apple recipes. Of course, it is possible for us to publish only a few of these splendid recipes in our limited space.

APPLE COBBLER.

Pare and quarter enough tart apples to fill a baking dish three-fourths full. Cover with a rich baking powder biscuit dough made soft enough to stir, spread over the apples without rolling. Make several cuts in centre to allow steam to escape. Bake three-quarters of an hour. Serve when hot with sugar and cream.

APPLES STUFFED WITH FIGS.

Pare and core large apples; fill the centres with chopped figs, cover with sugar, place in a deep baking dish, and add a little water; bake, basting frequently. Serve cold with cream.

APPLES IN MAPLE SYRUP.

Cut eight apples in halves and remove the cores with a teaspoon, put into a baking pan with one cup of maple syrup and one and one-half cups water and two tablespoons of butter. Bake until the syrup is thick, and serve with whipped cream.

SAUSAGES AND FRIED APPLES.

Prick the sausages well with a fork. Place in a deep frying pan, pour in enough boiling water to cover the bottom; cover and cook over a moderate fire. When the water evaporates, remove the cover and turn several times, that they may be nicely browned. Turn on to a platter. Core a number of large tart apples, cut in rings an inch thick, and fry in the sausage fat.

Makes good baking a certainty instead of a matter of luck. No guesswork cooking with
McClary's Pandora Range
Reliable oven thermometer enables you to *know*. There's a McClary dealer in your town. See him.
Sold by, ADAMSON & DOBBIN

is always dry and free-running because it is blended with a small proportion of Magnesium Carbonate—which adds to the healthfulness of the Salt. 121

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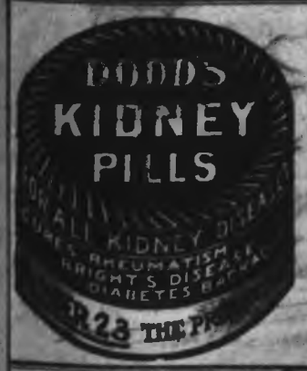

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HOW VAN HORNE FURNISHED SPORT TO TWO WRITERS.

He Didn't Know Where to Find a Moose, But He Warned Them Not to Make a Slaughter — Turned Them Over to Pat Murphy and Patrick Did the Rest—Five Moose Just On the Railway Track!

Sir William Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, once told Mr. J. E. Barrett how he furnished Julian Ralph and the late Frederick Remington a complete moose hunt, which was duly described and depicted in Harper's Magazine, a few years ago. Then the moose were theirs, were shot, and photographed, but how they happened to be there is another story. Mr. Barrett quotes Sir William as follows in The Lumberman (Minneapolis):

I was sitting in the office one day when two cards were brought in bearing the names of Julian Ralph and Frederick Remington. I knew the names and told my secretary to show the gentlemen in. They came, and presented a letter from Harper's Magazine, from which it appeared that they had been sent, the one to write and the other to illustrate a Canadian moose hunt. The editor of Harper's Magazine asked me to show them any courtesies which would assist them in their object.

Now I hadn't a notion whether there was a single blest moose along the whole line of the Canadian Pacific, but I wasn't going to say so to two men from New York. So—

"I understand, gentlemen," I said, "that you have come here to shoot moose." They said that was the case.

"Well, now," I continued, "I suppose that I can take it for granted that you are gentlemen and have the proper sporting instinct. If I turn you loose you are not going to go slaughtering our moose and filling the woods with blood?"

No, no, no; they wouldn't think of such a thing.

"You don't propose to decimate our herds of these noble animals?"

"Why, certainly not."

"I presume that one good bull moose apiece would satisfy you?" And their eyes glistened as they said that indeed it would. "On that understanding," I said, "I'll give you a letter to one agent at Mattawa."

The reason why I chose him was because if there was a moose to be found in Canada Pat Murphy was the man to find it when told to. If there wasn't a moose in the country, I knew he could take a joke. So I wrote:

Dear Murphy:—This will introduce to you Frederick Remington, the well-known artist, and Julian Ralph, the equally well-known writer, who have come in the interest of Harper's Magazine to describe and illustrate a moose hunt. They have promised not to kill too many of the noble animals, but will be content with getting one good bull moose apiece. I trust to you to see that they get them. Yours, etc.

Now it was up to Murphy.

I had forgotten all about the matter in the press of business, when a couple of weeks or so later, the same two cards were brought to me again and once more I met Mr. Ralph and Mr. Remington. They were delighted. Had they got their mooses, or meese, or whatever it is? Of course they had. They had had a simply glorious time, and couldn't say enough in thanks to me or in praise of Murphy. In due course, the article appeared in Harper's. One of them sent me a copy, and a rattling good article it was, pictures and all. But what puzzled me was how it had all happened. Murphy told me some time later.

When they arrived with my letter he didn't know whether there was a moose within five hundred miles. He hadn't heard of one for ten years, but he wasn't going to give us away to any New Yorkers any more than I was. Besides, I had said that he was to see that these men got their moose, and he proposed to do it.

He made excuse that his best hunters happened to be away for a few days and it would be necessary to wait till they came back. Then he sent out runners. He sent them to every point of the compass to start the Indians beating the woods towards Mattawa. Seldom does how

SALTS FINE FOR ACHING KIDNEYS

We Eat Too Much Meat Which Clogs Kidneys, Then the Back Hurts

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless in flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

many Indians and others he got to work, but they beat for all that was in them. From somewhere up in the Arctic regions, from east to west, the entire population of the country came converging toward Mattawa, with a distinct understanding all along the line that any man who let a moose through would be shot out of hand.

It took six days, but they got 'em. By the evening of the sixth day, men came in and told Murphy that they had five moose, two bulls and three cows, safely cornered ten miles off in the woods. So Murphy announced that his hunters had come back, and would be ready to go out next day.

They went. The skill those men showed in reading the moose signs impressed Ralph and Remington as simply marvellous. Within a few hours they were on the track of a herd of five, and early next morning one of the ambitions of the lives of both was realised, for each had shot with his own rifle a good Canadian bull moose.

Within a few miles of the line of the railroad, to strike off at random into the woods and pick up moose as if they were prairie-chickens—what a paradise for hunters!

ROYAL ETIQUETTE IN JAPAN.

A Member of the Imperial Family Can Die Only in Tokyo.

Surely there never was a more grim journey made than that of the dowager empress of Japan when she came for the last time to Tokyo.

She had died in her palace in the country. But the Japanese hold that a member of the imperial family can die nowhere except in Tokyo. Therefore the dead empress, theoretically still alive, journeyed from her country place to the palace in Tokyo with all the ceremonial that attended her movements when living.

She traveled in the royal railway car and was driven through the streets to the palace in a court carriage with the blinds closely drawn. The ministers and high state officials who greeted the train at the station as usual and aboard it in no way that on this occasion they were meeting the corpse of the empress.

Troops lined the streets and presented arms as she passed. Only the great crowds in the streets, parading in silence instead of loudly cheering, betrayed the fact that the imperial carriage contained a dead woman.—New York Sun.

Willing Hands Well.

An interesting example of a man writing himself well is that of "Orlando" Walton. The thing was the work of a moment. He had been reading Cicero's "De Oratore," and some passage suggested to him the expediency of making the improvement of his health his study. "I rose from my book," he writes, "stood bolt upright and determined to be well. In pursuance of my resolution I tried many extremes, was guilty of many absurdities and committed many errors amid the remonstrances and ridicule of those around me. I persevered, nevertheless, and it is now, I believe, full eighteen years since I have had any medical advice or taken any medicine or anything whatever by way of medicine."—London Chronicle.

Swam Too Long.

The attorneys for the prosecution and defense had been allowed fifteen minutes each to argue the case. The attorney for the defense had commenced his argument with an allusion to the swimming hole of his boyhood days. He told in flowery oratory of the balmy air, the singing birds, the joy of youth, the delights of the cool water. And in the midst of it he was interrupted by the drawling voice of the judge. "Come out, Chauncey," he said, "and put on your clothes. Your fifteen minutes are up."

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SAUF-CONDUIT (1)

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à bicyclette.
en tramway.
en automobile.
en chemin de fer

Nom Hill
Prénoms Roland
Profession Journaliste
Domicile [illegible]

Signalement
Age [illegible]
Cheveux [illegible]
Barbe [illegible]
Signes particuliers apparents :

Destination [illegible]

Donné à Paris, le 2/9 1914

Le Commissaire de Police.

(1) Ne sera valable que pour un seul voyage aller et retour.

A PRESS CORRESPONDENT'S FRENCH PASSPORT.—Mr. Roland Hill, an English Press correspondent on the continent wanted to go from Lille to Boulogne, but before he could make the trip, was compelled to secure a passport, a copy of which is shown above. Mr. Hill is a well known Canadian journalist, having edited the Vancouver World at one time, and his stories of the Ulster trouble were widely published in Canada.

BECOMING A BRITON.

Easy For Aliens to Acquire Citizenship in England.

A large number of aliens become British subjects every year by taking advantage of the naturalisation act. The process of taking out naturalisation papers in England is delightfully simple. An application can be put through in a couple of weeks if good and sufficient reasons can be shown, while the average time elapsing between application for a certificate of naturalization and the granting of permission to file the oath of allegiance to the king with the home office, which automatically confers British citizenship, is only about eight weeks.

The naturalisation act of 1870 requires that the applicant shall have resided in the United Kingdom at least five years and shall intend, when naturalised, to continue to reside here.

The lease of a house or an apartment is sufficient to establish legal residence. The landlord's word is taken as sufficient proof. The applicant has merely to fill in a blank with the details of his residence and other information and have the facts as to his residence verified by one British subject, while the applicant's respectability and loyalty must be vouched for by others. He then files the application with a £1 fee at the home office.

A special Scotland Yard detective is assigned to inquire into the case and examine all the statements on the applicant's memorial. Three months is allowed him, in which to make his report, but a few weeks usually suffice. If the application is passed another fee of £2 is required. The applicant then has permission to file his oath of allegiance, which concludes the process.—London Tit-Bits.

CUT THE ARMY RED TAPE.

Willich Knew His Men and They Knew Him and That Settled It.

There are times when the so called "red tape" of the army gives way under the stress of circumstances. At the battle of Chickamauga General Willich, who was commanding a brigade, incurred the displeasure of General Rosecrans, the commanding general, by some slight omission. General Willich was sent for and informed by the general commanding that he must consider himself under arrest for the present.

"You may leave your sword here," added Rosecrans, "until your case is tried."

"Yes, general, I will consider myself under arrest," was the reply, "and just as soon as this engagement is over, I'll come and fix up the matter."

"But, sir," said the astounded Rosecrans, "I want you to consider yourself under arrest now."

"Of course I do," responded Willich promptly, "and just as soon as this fight is over I'll see that the matter is arranged."

"But, sir," expostulated the commanding general, "I can't let you go into this fight. You are under arrest. I will assign an officer to your brigade."

"You send an officer to command my boys!" cried Willich indignantly. "He can't command them! They don't know him! They know me—I can teach them. None of my boys would know how to fight or what to do unless I was with them. My boys belong to me. Yes, me, General Willich! I command the brigade, and I must fight the brigade!"

General Rosecrans gave it up. General Willich was requested to return "and fight his boys," which he did most successfully. And that was the end of the matter.—Washington Star.

Like a Mental Moving Picture.

Baker—People who have been near drowning say that in an instant all the events of their past lives are presented to their mental vision. Barker—I don't believe it. Baker—Why not? Barker—If it were true they wouldn't allow themselves to be rescued.—Life.

The Attraction.

"You say you are in love with Miss Baggs?"

"I sure am."

"But I can't see anything attractive about her."

"Neither can I see it. But it's in the bank, all right."—Cleveland Leader.

One View of Marriage.

Every man who marries is like the doge who weds the Adriatic sea. He knows not what he may find therein—treasure, pearls, monsters, unknown stories.—Heinrich Heine.

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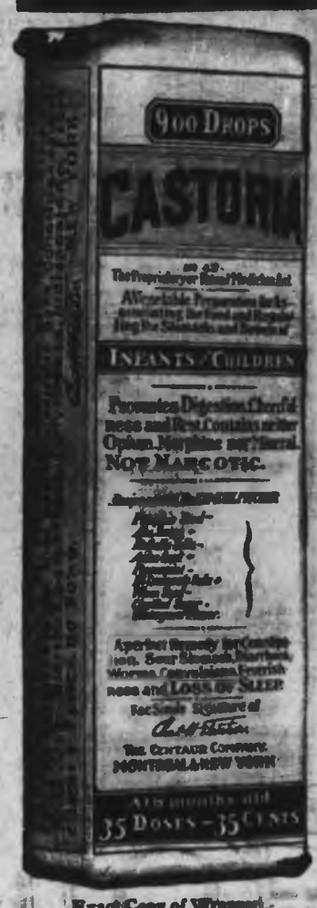

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A Puritan Jury.

That the Puritan fashion of nomenclature produced some very odd results is very generally known. The London Chronicle recalls that James Brome, in his "Travels Over England, Scotland and Wales," published in 1700, gives a copy of a "Jury Return, Made at Rye, Sussex, in the Late Rebellious Troublesome Times."

The names of the twelve good men and true were: Meek Brewer, Graceful Harding, Elisha Pimple, Earth Adams, Weepnot Billing, More Fruit Fowler, Hope-for Bending, Return Spelman, Fly Debate Roberts, Stand Fast on High Stringer, Be Faithful Joiner and Fight the Good Fight of Faith White.

Tax on Hats.

Not only have hats at various times been subject to taxation, but have even been made the subject of special laws. Thus in Henry VII.'s reign none was allowed to sell hats at a larger price than 20 pence or caps for more than 2s. 8d.

Some compensation, however, for this interference with free trade could be found in the fact that in 1571 on Sundays and holidays every one above seven years of age was required to wear a cap of wool of English make under penalty of 3 farthings' tithe for every day's neglect.—London Chronicle.

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This Pinex and Sugar Syrup preparation takes right hold of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough in a way that is really remarkable. It also quickly heals the inflamed membranes which accompany a painful cough, and stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. Excellent for bronchitis, spasmodic croup and winter coughs. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children like it.

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READ THE EVENING EXAMINER

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

An Army Court Martial

There Was Not Much in It at First, but a Good Deal in the End

By F. A. MITCHEL

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Colonel Auchincloss of the United States army was a stickler for army etiquette, discipline and other such matters as pertain to military life. He was in the artillery, and a colonel of artillery in the regular army is a very big man. Then, too, Colonel Auchincloss commanded a big fort on the Atlantic coast, and that made him a bigger man still. Outside the fort was a collection of hotels used by persons from all over the United States as recreation resorts, all of whom looked up to the colonel commanding the fort as a sovereign.

One day when dress parade was taking place inside the fort, witnessed by flocks of persons from the hotels outside—principally young ladies—the colonel left his office to go to his domestic quarters. As he was passing the line the band "beat off," marching before the men, turning and marching back again, what for no one knows except that it has been a part of the ceremony of dress parade for an indefinitely long period.

A MINOR FLY LET ON THE ORGAN.

Lieutenant Bob Phillips was adjutant of the post. Now, the adjutant is an important man at all military ceremonies, especially dress parade. As Colonel Auchincloss passed Lieutenant Phillips was standing, like all the rest, stiff as a ramrod, while the band was marching back and forth. Lieutenant Phillips was suffering at the time from a sore spot on the tip of his nose. It so happened that a hungry fly lit on the organ and, finding such sustenance in the sore spot as especially suited its taste, began to pull lustily.

There are nerves in noses, especially on the under side. The agony endured by the adjutant was excruciating. Nevertheless, owing to the important part he took in the military ceremony he was the last man on the ground who should infringe upon military discipline by raising his hand to shoo away the fly. Such a breach of uniformity would be especially noticeable in every one and if made by the adjutant would constitute a frightful example to the rest of the corps on parade.

Furthermore, it was expected that every man would be at "eyes front." Phillips held his eyes in that position rigidly. Consequently he did not see the approach of his commander on his right. Just before the colonel came within his range of vision Phillips' agony had passed the limit of human endurance, and his hand went up to brush off the fly.

Colonel Auchincloss stopped, cast a terrible glance at the transgressor and passed on. Phillips saw him and knew that he was doomed. He was then preparing for examination for his promotion to be captain and felt sure that such a flagrant breach of discipline as raising a hand to brush a fly from a sore spot on his nose would be a great detriment to his attaining the rank to which he aspired.

The next day Phillips was obliged to read on parade an order relieving himself of the duties of adjutant of the post and appointing another in his place. After the ceremony he went to his quarters wishing that he might be permitted to challenge the colonel and run him through to the hilt. Persons suffer by their mistakes, their misfortunes, and injustice. It is only in the last of these cases that rebellion can possibly be advisable, and even then to grin and bear it is usually the best policy. Lieutenant Phillips was in a sense obliged to do this, but a spirit of animosity toward the colonel was engendered in him which promised to burst into a flame and bring on an army scandal.

Now, it happened that Colonel Auchincloss, who, notwithstanding his age, was a bachelor, and Lieutenant Phillips unknown to each other had intentions with regard to a young lady who was stopping at one of the hotels outside the military reservation. What a fly had started a woman developed. Miss Marjory Dressler was much flattered at the attentions of the mighty commander and much pleased with those of his subordinate. As soon as it became evident to both officers that they were rivals the fire burned hotter in the breast of the younger, and the older drew a tighter rein in his official intercourse with his inferior.

Then came Lieutenant Phillips' examination for promotion, and, owing partly to his being absorbed by love rather than his studies and partly from the breach of discipline for which his colonel had reduced him from the position of adjutant, he was denied a captain's commission.

The young man, conceiving that this deprivation was the result of the colonel's animosity toward him, preferred charges against him for tyrannical treatment.

The commander of the department in which all this happened was an uncle of Miss Marjory Dressler. His official position prevented his expressing any opinion in the matter, but his wife, not being similarly handicapped, took a secret part in the proceedings. Miss Dressler was her sister's child, and the young lady, inasmuch as she was in doubt whether she would marry the colonel or the lieutenant, would one day influence her aunt toward the defendant, the next toward the plaintiff. The former being a prominent artillery officer, that arm of the service took great interest in the trial, some siding with and some against their comrade of the big guns.

Of course the officers' families took great interest in the trial, and, as there is intercourse between the different corps, the trouble spread to the infantry, cavalry and the staff corps. Thus by the time the court was ready to try the case the whole army was involved.

The members assembled in full uniform. The first proceeding was the reading of the charge, which was tyranny, and the specifications, which were very numerous. The first specification began thus:

"In this, that on or about the —th day of —, 19—, the said plaintiff being on dress parade, a fly lighted on his nose, the organ being very sore and painfully tender"—

At this point the president of the court interposed.

"Whoever drew that specification should be cashiered. Lieutenant Phillips is not being tried because a fly lighted on his nose. Colonel Auchincloss is being tried on a charge of tyranny."

It was explained to the president, who was so much of a soldier that he could not be anything of a lawyer, that this incident of a fly lighting on the adjutant's nose was the beginning of the trouble, whereupon he was satisfied, and the reading proceeded.

There was one matter that could not be introduced into the trial. That was the rivalry between plaintiff and defendant for the hand of Miss Dressler. But everybody knew that this had added fuel to the flame till the fly that had lighted on the adjutant's nose had been put entirely in the background. When the trial began and all through the army the question was asked, "What's this rumpus between Colonel Auchincloss and Phillips?" the reply was invariably, "Why, you see, a fly lit on Phillips' nose when he was on dress parade," etc. But after awhile when the question was asked the reply would be, "No one knows, but if you want to get at the bottom of the matter you'll have to look for a woman in the case."

It was found necessary to bring witnesses (at government expense) from the uttermost points of the world, and when a witness was summoned it was necessary to wait for his or her arrival. So the case dragged and was very expensive till at last it was found necessary to ask congress for a special appropriation to carry it on. The matter was then taken up by the secretary of war, who sent for the judge advocate of the court and asked him to give the facts. The judge advocate began:

"Why, you see, Mr. Secretary, when Lieutenant Phillips was on dress parade a fly lit on a sore spot on the end of his nose."

"I haven't time for that!" snapped the secretary. "Give me the gist of it."

"There's no gist to it."

"Isn't there some way of getting rid of it?"

"That depends."

"On what?"

"A woman."

The secretary was informed that the rancor was kept up by a niece of the commander of the department who couldn't make up her mind whether she wished to marry the colonel or the lieutenant.

"Go tell her to come to me—that I have something nice for her."

Miss Dressler answered the summons in person and expectantly.

"What is your ambition?" asked the secretary.

"To be the wife of a military attache at a foreign court."

"Name the man you wish for a husband and he shall be appointed."

"Lieutenant Bob Phillips."

"That will do. Good morning."

The next day Lieutenant Phillips withdrew his charges against Colonel Auchincloss, and an order was published promoting him and relieving the military attache on duty at Paris and appointing Captain Phillips in his stead.

There are those who give Mrs. Phillips' part in this celebrated army case a deeper import than appears on the surface. These persons maintain that she had some sort of an ax to grind, and if not from the first at least from the moment it appeared that the trial was a burden to the government she put the ax on the grindstone. Be this as it may, it is always dangerous for a woman to discover that she holds the balance of power.

When accused of this the lady smiles and says, "Let those laugh who laugh last."

COFFEE

Knows No Substitute And

SEAL BRAND COFFEE

Knows No Superior

CHASE & SANBORN MONTREAL 182

"How can Snodgrassburger afford to have three motorcars?"

"He invented a juice proof lower crust for blackberry pies."—New York Press.

In many ways
I may be brash.
But I won't raise
A cute mustache.
—Detroit Free Press.

"Why is Belle so angry at her doctor?"

"He ordered her to breathe through her nose."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Art and science go together.
Hitched up by the shortest tether.
Dress is art in each appliance;
How to buy it is a science.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Yes, he is wealthy, but he writes silly love letters."

"A girl don't marry a man to have him write her love letters."—Houston Post.

Let bards compose a triolet
About the lovely violet.

Let poets write a villanelle
About a daisy in the dell.

Mine is a more prosaic urge:
I celebrate the rutabaga.
—Kansas City Journal.

She—Why don't you marry?

He—I haven't yet found a girl who can support me in the luxury I am accustomed to.—Life.

Where'er you go, from west to east,
You'll find from coast to coast
It is the lad who knows the least
Who tries to tell the most.
—Atlanta Constitution.

Inquisitive Blind Man—How do you manage to call your dog in the dark when he can't see your fingers moving?

Ingenious Mute—I drum on a dog biscuit with a bone.—Puck.

The bees go toiling all the day,
At night they do not sit up.
But the firefly invades the Great White Way,
Each night he gets all lit up.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure sick-headache—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

THE BATTLE OF MARATHON.

And the Mound Under Which the Ole Grecian Heroes Rest.

A great Grecian landmark is the Soros, the mound erected over the graves of 192 Athenians who fell in the battle of Marathon, Aug. 12, 490 B. C. The mound is about forty feet high and 200 yards in circumference. Underneath the mound lie the heroes who died in this most decisive victory which prevented the Persians from invading Europe.

The battle had hardly begun when the Persians in immensely superior force, doubtless ten to one, pulled themselves together and by sheer mass broke through the Greek center. But this had been calculated upon beforehand. Miltiades employed strategy, making his line weak at the center, and allowed the Persians to break in. Then, with his heavy masses at the ends, he ground the Persian wings to pieces and fell upon their center. The most stubborn fighting, apart from the battle at the ships, was probably at this spot, half a mile from the shore. Six thousand four hundred Persians lay on this plain and along the shore, while 192 men of Marathon lay wrapped in glory on the field.

It was long suspected that the heroes of Marathon were buried under the mound, but Mr. Stais, one of the Greek ephori of antiquities, studying the plain, came to the conclusion that the surface of the soil had been raised by alluvial deposits eight to ten feet above the level of 490 B. C. In 1890 he drove a trench with a downward slant into the center of the mound and found the bones of the heroes with their weapons beside them.—Strand Magazine.

A WEAK HEART

When the heart is weak or irregular in action, when the blood is thin and watery, remember the blood forming qualities of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and by its use flood the system with rich, red vitalizing blood. This is Nature's way of curing weakness and disease. It is the only way to secure lasting benefits.

SINKING SHIPS.

If Completely Submerged They Must Go to the Bottom.

Answering a correspondent who writes: "I am very anxious to find out whether a ship will sink if the bottom of the ocean is at great depth or, at least, at such depth that the weight of the water would be greater than the weight of the ship. It is the opinion of many that at a certain depth the ship would remain suspended instead of sinking to the bottom. Please explain the exact truth of the matter," Edgar Lucien Larkin in the New York American says:

"Any mass that will entirely sink below the surface of the ocean will sink to the bottom of any sea or ocean on earth. This is because water is almost incompressible.

"Enormous pressure in hydraulic presses has been made upon distilled and also upon sea water, and the diminution of volume—that is, increase of density—is only 0.0044 for every water for each atmosphere, i. e., each addition of fifteen pounds to each square inch. Then water soaked wood would be increased in density by very nearly the same amount.

"Hence if all of the wood in a wood en ship sinks below the surface it must go to the bottom. The question of reaching the bottom of the ocean is decided for any kind of matter of any ship or boat by its behavior at the surface. If all of the material of the boat sinks at all below the surface, then it will fall to the bottom of any sea, there being such a slight increase in density of water at the bottom of the deepest ocean."

Getting Results.

"I've tried to make the housemaid pay for what she breaks. But it does not seem to do any good."

"Try my plan."

"What is it?"

"I offered mine a bonus for what she doesn't break."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ORIGIN OF METALS

Varied Theories as to How the Ores Are Formed.

NATURE HIDES THE SECRET.

Science Has For Centuries Tried to Wrest It From Her, but Geologists and Mineralogists Are as Yet Unable to Agree Upon the Process.

You have read of that legendary Indian who while chasing game on a Bolivian mountain side seized a bush to prevent himself from falling, and, the bush being pulled loose from its scanty hold on the rocks, he saw its crooked roots grasping masses of gleaming white ore and thus became the discoverer of the famous silver mines of Potosi.

You have also read, perhaps with itching fingers, of prospectors picking up nuggets of gold worth a thousand dollars each or opening veins of quartz all shot through with heavy threads of the yellow metal.

You know that ores of gold and silver or of any other precious or useful metal are not to be found in everybody's back yard, but must be sought for in certain favored parts of the earth.

But has your intelligent curiosity ever led you to inquire how those ores came to be where they are and nowhere else? Have you ever wondered what makes a gold nugget?

Possibly you think that gold and other metals grow somewhat as fruits do—in soils and climates that are specially suited to them. Well, there is considerable truth in that idea, and the word "grew" is, in one sense, surprisingly applicable to such deposits.

But there is a great deal more in the matter than you would imagine, and as no subject has science fought more battles royal than on this of the origin of metallic ores. I think that there are some geologists who would rather find out this secret to the very bottom than discover the richest lode that the ribs of the earth contain. If they could do both that would be perfection, and we must not forget that knowledge is power.

Until about 400 years ago everybody who thought about it at all believed that veins of precious ore were distributed under the influence of the planets. At that time astrology held the place of science.

Finally George Agricola, a German mineralogist, who lived about the time when the gold and silver of Mexico and Peru were making Spain the temporary mistress of the world, hit upon a theory which came in substance very near the truth. He taught that water, penetrating into the earth and becoming heated, took up scattered minerals in solution and afterward deposited them as ores in cavities in the rocks. The mineral solutions he called the earth's "juices."

A couple of hundred years later the German geologist Werner set forth a view that became very famous under the name of the "Neptunist theory," from Neptune, the god of the sea. Werner's idea was that as the earth cooled down from the primeval nebula out of which it was formed it was enveloped in a universal hot ocean, holding in solution all kinds of minerals, and that when the rocky crust was formed the water leaking down into it deposited its metallic contents by chemical precipitation in veins and lodes wherever the circumstances were favorable.

But a hundred years ago the Neptunist theory, which had swept everything before it in the minds of men of science, met its Waterloo at the hands of Hutton, the Scottish geologist, with his "Plutonic" theory (from Pluto, the god of the infernal regions). Hutton's idea was that the materials which fill the metallic veins were melted by heat and forcibly injected into the clefts and fissures of the strata from below.

The "Neptunists" and "Plutonists" had a hard fight, with the latter holding the upper hand, until their theory had assumed a kind of compromise form, with water again playing the principal role. The American geologist, Van Hise, is the author of one of the latest theories, according to which meteoric water (condensed atmospheric vapor) penetrates deep into the earth's crust, and, with steadily increasing temperature, takes up mineral matter into solution. Spreading, as it gets deeper, the water reaches larger openings in the rocky crust, in which it accumbs, with decreasing temperature and pressure.

There it deposits the ores, whose materials it has collected in its wanderings and carried along in solution.

But this is not the last word, and in recent years there has been a partial reaction toward the Plutonist theory. Besides, a great deal seems to depend upon the nature of the ore whose origin is in question.—Garrett P. Serviss in New York Journal.

He Knew.

Mrs.—Oh, Jack! Dolly told me the most exciting secret and made me swear never to tell a living soul! Mr.—Well, hurry up with it. I'm late to the office now.—Cleveland Leader.

Her Design.

"His wife made a fool of him."

"What reason have you for saying that?"

"I have his own word for it."

"Get out!"

"I have. He says that all he is he owes to his wife."—Houston Post.

Might Have Helped.

"We were smashing all day to the south of the gate."

"Why you didn't have a destist."

"What for?"

"To draw the teeth."

Neuralgia of the Heart

This Letter Tells of Wonderful Change Effected by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mr. James G. Clark, Fosterville, York County, N.B., writes:—"I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors said was neuralgia of the heart. The pain started in the back of the neck and worked down into the region of the heart. Though I had taken a lot of medicine of one kind and another, I could not get anything to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"When I began this treatment I could not rest in bed, except by sitting upright, on account of the dreadful pains about the heart and the quick, loud beating. The change which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made in my condition is wonderful. It has entirely overcome these symptoms, and is making me strong and well. If this statement will help to relieve the suffering of others, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a true tonic and the greatest of nerve restoratives, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited Toronto.

JOE LOGO LOGO

Pears Peaches Plums Apples Tomatoes Cucumbers

Grapes Oranges Bananas Potatoes Celery Olive Oil

TWO STORES 416 GEORGE ST. 'PHONE 681
220 CHARLOTTE ST 'PHONE 1013

A FEW

Plums
Peaches
Grapes
Pears

Yet get them before they are done for the stock is fine

AT SPECIAL PRICES

To-day and To-morrow

D. M. Minicola

410 George St. 'Phone 935

TO FARMERS AND POULTRY MEN

We beg to advise you that we have opened our Poultry Plant and are now prepared to receive your poultry at highest cash prices.

'Phone 264

W. SCOTT CO., LTD.

The Bar Wins

It costs money to put soap into cakes and it doesn't improve the soap. See this: One bar of N.P. SOAP at 15 cents weighs more than four 5¢ cakes of soap—more than 5 cakes of some. And ask any woman if N.P. isn't the best soap.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT

ENGINEER TOOK SUBMARINE.

Left Note With Italian Builders That He Had Gone To Aid Russia.

ROME, Oct. 6.—The shipbuilding firm of Sangiorgio Shezia has informed the Italian Government that one of its engineers, accompanied by 15 workmen has seized a submarine being constructed for Russian and disappeared leaving a note saying they desire to fight in Russia's behalf.

The Government has sent a torpedo boat in chase of the submarine, but the pursuit has so far been ineffectual.

The submarine lacks stores. It has a tonnage of 200, and a speed maximum of 13 knots an hour.

Despite the secrecy which was attempted it has become known that the submarine disappeared Sunday afternoon, on the pretext that it was leaving to conduct wireless experiments. It cost about $75,000.

The task of conducting an official inquiry has been intrusted to Vice-Admiral Nicastro.

Friend of Prisoners Jailed.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—(Via The Hague to London.)—Edward Page Gaston, an American, who recently distributed blankets, underwear and clothing to British prisoners of war, was arrested here yesterday when about to depart from the city. The charge against him was not made public.

When the Liver Gets Torpid

There is Nothing Like Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to Set it Right.

Mrs. C. L. Cook, 240 Tenth street, Brandon, Man., writes:—"I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for the last four years for liver trouble, and can say that I have had great satisfaction and help from them. I find that I do not need any doctor if I use them when the liver gets torpid, and believe that they are exactly suited for my case. My husband has used them for kidney trouble with good results, and my daughter in Winnipeg has been helped a great deal by the use of these pills. We say we can't keep house without them, and have cheated the doctors here out of a good many visits. I think Dr. Chase's medicines are just the thing, and have recommended them to many people who have used them with good results."

By keeping the liver active and the bowels regular Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prevent and cure such disorders as biliousness, constipation, chronic indigestion and headache. One pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co. Limited, Toronto.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

Lady's Coat.

This loose, graceful model has half of each sleeve cut in one with the body section. The neck is open, trimmed with a turnover, standing collar, and a cuff to correspond trims the small coat sleeve.

Fur fabrics are excellent for these coats, which can also be made of tweed, and of other imported cloakings as well as of velvet, satin, &c., lined and interlined for cold weather.

The coat pattern, No. 5,944, is cut in sizes 36, 40, 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material, with ¼ yard of 56-inch contrasting material to trim.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address:—The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

ONTARIO'S NEW PREMIER AND HIS CABINET

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

East Indian Soldiers Assist In Repulsing German Raids.

LONDON, Oct. 6. — Successes of British forces in Africa over Germans are told in an official announcement made yesterday afternoon by the War Office. The announcement is as follows:

"During September a number of engagements took place on the Anglo-German boundary of the East African Protectorate. The activity has been due to the efforts of the Germans to raid the British territory and to cut the Uganda Railway. With the exception of one important frontier station by a small party of the enemy, the entry of which it was inexpedient to oppose, all the attempts at invasion by the Germans have been repulsed.

"The normal garrisons of the East African Uganda Protectorate have been strengthened by powerful bodies of Indian troops and by mounted and unmounted volunteers, raised locally.

"One of the earliest moves of the enemy was an attempt to blow up the Uganda Railway at Maungu. The invading party was broken up before it did any damage. Their dynamite was captured after a hot engagement.

"An engagement occurred on Sept. 6, at Taave, in which the enemy was severely handled and eventually repulsed. The Indian troops showed conspicuous bravery.

"A second German force of 400, including 50 Europeans, occupied Kisii on Sept. 11. A British column engaged the Germans the next day, but was compelled to retire.

"Germans abandoned Kisii on Sept. 13, and retired to Karungu, which they later evacuated.

"Activities were recommenced in the Taave region on Sept. 20. The Germans attacked at dawn, but were beaten after two hours exchange of rifle fire. The conduct of the King's African Rifles was splendid.

"The Germans attacked the British outposts at Majoreni on Sept. 23 and were repulsed. Further fighting occurred on Sept. 28.

"In engagements near Magadi and at Msima on Sept. 26 the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss."

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The Earl of Minto, formerly Governor-General of Canada, has left a personal estate of $300,000 and also considerable real estate.

Among the wounded who have just arrived in Paris is Col. Du Paty De Clam. He is well remembered as a central figure in the famous Dreyfus trial.

The Prince of Wales' fund in London has reached $15,000,000 and the prince has issued a letter expressing his thanks for the generous contributions.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Silcox, of Kansas City, and formerly of Winnipeg, has been called to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church, London, Ont.

Celebration in honor of the republic of Portugal, which was proclaimed on Oct. 5, 1910, were held in Lisbon yesterday. The Lisbon garrison passed in review before the President.

By the falling in of the roofs of two motor garages yesterday in Calgary through the weight of snow, 30 automobiles were smothered in debris and damage to cars and buildings is estimated to be $35,000.

Col. Sam Hughes stated last night that he might make a trip to England in November to see the Canadian contingent in training. He leaves today for a week's rest at Lindsay and some hunting in Haliburton county.

U. S. Ambassador Morganthau at Constantinople has appealed to the State Department for additional funds for the relief of Americans in the Ottoman Empire. The recent deposit by the United States of $150,000 has been found inadequate.

10 CENT "CASCARETS" IS YOUR LAXATIVE

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver and Bowels.

Get a 10-cent box.

Put aside—just once—the Salts, Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters which merely force a passageway through the bowels, but do not thoroughly cleanse, freshen and purify these drainage organs, and have no effect whatever upon the liver and stomach.

Keep your "insides" pure and fresh with Cascarets, which thoroughly cleanse the stomach, remove the undigested, sour food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken, and cost only 10 cents a box from your druggist. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Severe Colds, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipated Bowels. Cascarets belong in every household. Children just love to take them.

GIRLS! GIRLS! TRY IT BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR

Make It Thick, Glossy, Wavy, Luxuriant and Remove All Dandruff

Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a "Danderine hair cleanse." Just try this — moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

Besides beautifying the hair at once, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair.

But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it surely get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any druggist or toilet counter, and just try it.

THE VALUE OF THE NAVY.

Supremacy of the British Fleet Has Justified Itself.

Public opinion in Great Britain is beginning to realize the enormous value of the services rendered already in the war by the British Navy. The Naval and Military Record remarks on the fearful anticipations which in the few days before the war began filled all the United Kingdom that British shipping would be ruined and supplies of food and raw materials cut off. "The most careful inquiry, said the Naval and Military Record, "tended to confirm this anticipation. It was felt that we dare not—so great were the risks—be optimistic. In the months immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities a sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence considered in every detail the problem of how the people of the United Kingdom were to be fed during war time. With the most expert evidence at their command, they came to the conclusion that the peril was a real one, and that the Government ought to take precautionary measures in order to minimize it. One of the first acts of Mr. Asquith's Administration, when war was inevitable, was to announce that the Government itself would take 80 per cent. of the risk which shipping would run under the war conditions which were then developing. A war risk office was immediately opened and a rate of five per cent. quoted. Day by day followed, and though it was known that several German cruisers were still at large, no news was received of any loss. Gradually the confidence of shipowners and shippers was re-established. Private firms showed no hesitation in undertaking war risks, the premium fell from five to four guineas, and eventually it was brought down to three guineas. Even at this figure underwriters were prepared to undercut the Government office. British shipping, which was at first disorganized by the dramatic circumstances under which war occurred, has since been resuming its normal course. As a nation we may congratulate ourselves on the astounding victory which a supreme fleet won in insuring to us ample supplies of food and raw material without striking a blow. Never was so remarkable a demonstration given of the vital importance of sea power to a people who live by and on the sea. The navy opened up a pathway for British trade, and at the same time and by the same process strangled the overseas trade of Germany."

A Link of Empire.

Another link in the bonds of Empire was forged the other day when the Tasmanian Government presented a gold watch, suitably inscribed to Constable Walter Lygo, who, while on duty in London, some months ago found a young Tasmanian seaman named George Johansen in a starving condition and assisted him with both food and money. The people on the West Coast of Tasmania, where Johansen's parents lived, desired to make some recognition of Constable Lygo's kindness and opened a subscription for the purchase of a testimonial.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct 5.—Severe drought in Australia had much to do today with making the wheat market ascend. The outcome was a firm close at ⅝c to ¾c above Saturday night's level. Corn left ⅝c to ⅞c net; oats finished ¼c off, and provisions irregular, varying from 27½c decline to a rise of 3½c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 16	to $....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 14	....
Barley, bushel	0 62	0 66
Peas, bushel	1 25	....
Oats, bushel	0 52	0 53
Rye, bushel	0 65	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. rs.	0 29	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 27	0 28
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 16	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 27	0 28
Honey, new, lb.	0 11	0 12
Honey, comb, dozen	2 20	3 00

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5.—A bull market, with a good demand for all grades of grain and a fair export trade, marked the opening of the week. Wheat prices opened ¼c to ⅝c higher. There was a heavy decrease in world's shipments from last year—bad news from Australia and Argentina, a heavy decrease in local receipts and a $65,000,000-bushel deficit in Europe—so the bulls came down with their horns on. Closing prices were ⅝c to 1⅛c higher for wheat, unchanged to ⅛c higher for oats, and 1⅛c to 2⅛c lower for flax.

Cash prices: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.07; No. 2 do., $1.05⅝; No. 3 do., 98½c; No. 4, 92c; No. 5, 87½c; No. 6, 83½c; feed, 77c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 45¼c; No. 2 feed, 44¼c.

Barley—No. 3, 65c; No. 4, 58½c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.13¾; No. 2 C. W., $1.10¾.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—Business in all lines of grain over the cable today was quiet owing to continued limited demand and the best bids from London for No. 1 northern wheat were 41s 3d. The local trade in oats is quiet, the demand being only for small lots to fill actual wants and as the offerings are fairly liberal, prices are lower all round. Argentine corn in car lots is selling at 68c per bushel ex-store. There is some demand for Ontario malting barley at a decline of 2c to 4c per bushel. The market for rolled oats is stronger in spite of the weakness in the raw material, and prices have advanced 40c per barrel.

In winter wheat flour the feeling is weaker and prices have declined 25c per barrel owing to more liberal offerings. Spring wheat flour is very quiet for both export and domestic account. The trade in millfeed is also slow as buyers are well supplied.

The butter market is quiet, finest creamery at the auction sale selling at 26¾c. Demand for cheese from over the cable was quieter, but the tone of the local market is firmer in sympathy with the higher prices paid in the country. Eggs steady under a fair demand.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.10; No. 1 northern, $1.08⅝ to $1.09; No. 2 do., $1.00⅝ to $1.08⅝; December, $1.01¼.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 65c to 66c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 42⅝c to 43⅝c.

Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.09; No. 1 northern, $1.06; No. 2 do., $1.05; December, $1.03.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 5.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 3095 cattle, 1560 hogs, 895 sheep and lambs and 287 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Choice butchers' steers sold at $8.25 to $8.40; good butchers' sold at $8 to $8.25; medium to good butchers' at $7.50 to $7.75; medium at $7 to $7.25; common at $6.50 to $7; choice cows at $6.75 to $7; good cows at $6.25 to $6.50; medium at $5.75 to $6; common cows at $4.75 to $5.50; canners and cutters at $3.50 to $4; light bulls at $5 to $6.25; heavy bulls at $6.50 to $7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.

Receipts were liberal and prices unchanged. Choice steers sold at $7 to $7.25; good steers at $6.50 to $6.75, and stockers at $5 to $6.25.

Milkers and Springers.

A moderate supply of milkers and springers, which sold readily at $65 to $100 each, the bulk being bought at $75 to $85 each.

Veal Calves.

Receipts were moderate and prices firm. Choice calves sold at $10 to $11; good at $9 to $9.50; medium at $8 to $8.50; common at $7 to $7.50; inferior, rough, eastern calves at $5.50 to $6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

A small delivery of lambs caused prices to be much firmer, but sheep were steady. Ewes sold at $5.50 to $6.25; heavy ewes and rams sold at $4 to $5; culls at $2.50 to $3; lambs sold at $7 to $8.10; culls at $6 to $6.50.

Hogs.

Selects fed and watered sold at $8.90, $8.15 f.o.b. cars, and $8.75 weighed off cars.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $8.25 to $8.50; butchers' cattle, medium, $7.90 to $8; butchers' cattle, common, $6.25 to $6.60; canners, $6.75 to $7; butchers' cattle, choice cows, $6.75 to $7; butchers' cattle, medium, $6.75 to $6; butchers' cattle, bulls, $6.25 to $7; milkers, choice, each, $90 to $95; milkers, common and medium, each, $70 to $80; springers, $65 to $95; sheep, ewes, $5.50 to $6.25; bucks and culls, $5 to $5.25; lambs, $8.75 to $7.50; hogs, f.o.b., $8.25 to $8.50; calves, $8 to $10.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 5—Cattle [illegible]

A DAY WITH THE KAISER

Plays the Game of War With Elaborate Detail—Is Not a Heroic Figure—No Ceremony Omitted, Even Near the Front.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A cable from Amsterdam to the Tribune says: A typical day with the Kaiser is thus described by an eye-witness—

"Rid yourself first of all of the idea that the Emperor is a heroic figure. He is a man, not exactly of small stature, but distinctly below the average height and rather stout.

"Moreover, his left arm is about ten inches shorter than his right, and partially paralysed. This deformity strikes the eye unpleasantly, though one cannot withhold admiration for the energy which enabled the Kaiser to become a good shot and passable rider in spite of his tremendous handicap.

"On this particular occasion the Kaiser had ben sleeping in a French chateau, but not without elaborate precautions against a surprise attack.

Special Shield.

"The French chateau was fortified against aerial attacks. Sacks are piled on the roof and a protective shield of metal network is erected whenever the Kaiser moves his quarters. A samll army of military engineers precedes him to carry out these defensive measures before his arrival. Of course they are withdrawn from the fighting line, but the Kaiser believes that his person is of as much value to the cause of Germany as an army corps.

"Around the chateau were men of his special bodyguard, a detachment outside his bedroom door, another in the hall, another at the front door and two more detachments in the rooms immediately above and beneath his own room. Three unbroken lines of sentries surrounded the house and a whole battalion of infantry and several squadrons of cavalry encamped in the parks. This was some 30 miles from the front, and the chateau was connected by a field telegraph with the headquarters of the nearest army, so that any sudden retreat of the German legions should not place the Kaiser in danger.

Emerges Hat Jove

"Soon after sunrise the Kaiser emerged from the chateau and greeted his soldiers with his customary 'Good morning, soldiers,' to which all of them in the immediate vicinity replied in unison, 'Good morning, your Majesty.' A motor car was in readiness, and the Kaiser whirled swiftly toward the front, while the troops who guarded him stood rigidly at attention, and ten drummers of the bodyguard beat their drums by way of salute.

"The Imperial standard was conveyed in a second motor car, and the officers of the Imperial suite followed in others. The cavalry of the bodyguard preceded the monarch to the place where he left the motor car to mount a horse. As he was helped into the saddle troopers saluted with their swords and another set of drummers beat their drums. So ceremony may be omitted, even at the front.

Keeps Safe Distance.

"The Kaiser rode off with his mounted guard thickly clustered around him. The standard bearer, riding immediately behind him, bore the Imperial flag. Then followed a spectacular progress from point to point in the rear of the fighting line—a safe distance to the rear, I may add, because the supreme war lord must not be exposed to a stray bullet or shrapnel.

"But large bodies of reserves had bivouacked in those parts, and fresh troops were marching up from the direction of the frontier. The Kaiser halted and addressed a fervently patriotic oration to one regiment and another to a second regiment as he rode from place to place, and during the morning delivered no fewer than nine speeches.

"Luncheon was taken in the open air at a table in front of a certain general's tent. Wine and food commandeered from the residence of a French country gentleman supplied the Kaiser with a splendid meal, prepared by his own cook and served by his servants garbed, of course, in the Imperial uniform.

"None of the ceremonial of the imperial court is abandoned at the front. More visits were paid to the troops and more speeches delivered in the afternoon, and then back by automobile to the chateau for dinner. At no moment during the day had the Kaiser been within range of the enemy's fire."

Free Treatment for Piles

Mail this Coupon

TURKISH TOWNS SHAKEN.

Twenty-Five Hundred Persons Killed In Asia Minor.

SMYRNA, Asiatic Turkey, Oct. 6. —(Via London.)—The towns of Ineasta (population about 20,000), and Burdur (population about 12,000) in the Province of Konia, were severely damaged by an earthquake Saturday night. The shocks made themselves felt at midnight. The loss of life was very heavy. These two towns are centres of the carpet industry.

About 2,500 Killed.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—An official message from Constantinople, transmitted from Amsterdam to the Central News, says that the victims of the earthquake in the Province of Konia, Asia Minor, are estimated at 2,500.

Austrian Miner Murdered.

QUESNEL, B.C., Oct. 6.—An Austrian, 40 years of age, a worker in a construction camp, was found clubbed to death just across the river from here. Four Servians with whom he had been over a few hours before, are under arrest. It is believed the tragedy is an outcome of a quarrel over the war.

One Result of The War Is Certain

CANADA must Manufacture for part of the World now involved in War.

Europe can no longer supply the Export Markets.

If you are proud of Canada, you want to see our Factories hum, our Stores alive with Business, and our Offices piled with Orders.

Let Peterborough enlist in this movement to boom Canadian Made Goods.

Let Peterborough Manufacturers get on the job, and let us read, mark and hear more of "Made in Peterborough" Goods.

How many good-going factories in Peterborough never tell our own Citizens what they manufacture.

And if they don't tell, how can they expect to sell.

Much of the European trade that was exported into Canada should now become our own. Who but our own Manufacturers should now make the Foodstuffs, the Hosiery, the Underwear, the Toys, and much of the Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, and other things Germany has supplied us?

Advertising will soon reveal which of our industrial enterprises are most worthy and best prepared to profit by Europe's need. The Firms first to advertise for this business will be the first to profit.

Who, among our manufacturers, is willing to be left out in the cold? Who, among such Firms, will fail to Advertise?

THE EXAMINER

Will Be Pleased to Consult With you about Advertising

The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-14

PETERBOROUGH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1914.

GERMANS MOVE NORTHWARD TOWARDS COAST

THE ENEMY'S CAVALRY SIGHTED NEAR LILLE

THE GENERAL SITUATION STILL UNCHANGED

FIGHTING OF THE MOST DESPERATE CHARACTER, WITH LITTLE CHANGE

French Official Statement Indicates a Movement of the Enemy to the North--Cavalry Signalled in the Neighborhood of Lille--German Attack on Lassigny is Repulsed

ALLIES PROGRESS NORTH OF SOISSONS

Special to The Examiner.

PARIS, October 6.—That the Germans are moving northward towards the coast and from Belgium westward was indicated in to-day's official three o'clock statement, which announced that the Germany cavalry is now signalled in the vicinity of Lille. Fighting of the most desperate character continues it is stated in the communique, with practically no real change in the general situation. In the vicinity of Arras it is stated there has been a very slight change, while the fighting continues with increasing feropity. Between the Somme and the Oise the alternative advances and retirements continue as the pressure increases or decreases at the various points of the line. The Germans are declared to have attempted an attack in force on the French line which is holding Lassigny but failed to gain the slightest advantage. The French, it is declared, are making progress to the north of Soissons and in the region of Berry-Au-Bac.

ANTWERP, October 6.—Rumours are current that some of the forts have been badly damaged, but the war office maintains that resistance is well maintained by the Belgian and British troops. The official statement issued to-day said,—"The Germans continue their bombardment of the outer ring of forts. They have utterly failed however in their attempts to gain a foothold at any point. In a series of sorties the garrison have inflicted great damage on the enemy who has now abandoned all efforts to carry our positions by storm. Every single fort and redoubt is holding out."

PARIS, October 6. — The reinforced German line continues its efforts to break through the encircling movement of the allies. It has gained slightly at new points, only to be thrust back violently at others. It is officially announced this morning that the fighting continues with unabated vigour but that at no point has the allies left been penetrated. The general flanking movement continues to be extended northward, while fresh troops are being sent into action at points on the line where the greatest German pressure is apparent.

LONDON, October 6.—The situation in France is causing great anxiety in non-military circles. The optimistic attitude of the war office during the latter part of last week aroused great expectations. It was said that the long drawn out battle of the Aisne was ending in complete victory. Now with the acknowledgment that the Germans are themselves extending their lines there are fears that the Government is withholding much of the actual truth concerning the situation.

The war office has nothing to say other than to repeat that the general situation remains good. There are no details of the fate of the British troops on the firing line. Even the location of the various units is withheld. It is admitted that the entire British expeditionary forces, the Indian contingent included, are in action. But where they are is left entirely to the imagination. The same condition holds good in reference to the Belgian situation and the theatre of war in the near east. The Russians are reported as attempting to cross the Dona Jec River in Galicia in their campaign against Cracow last Thursday, but to-day no claim that they have actually succeeded in crossing has been made.

THE UTILITIES COMMISSION TO MAKE OFFER

Will Seek to Buy the Out-of-town Distribution Plant of Peterboro' Light and Power Co.

WILL OFFER $4,450.00

At a meeting of the Utilities Commission at noon to-day it was decided to offer the Peterborough Light and Power Company $4,450.85 for their distributing system outside of the City. The power that goes to this portion of the plan has first to pass through the City's wires, so that under any conditions they would have to buy the power from the City.

The Commission also decided at to-day's meeting to purchase, if feasible, the distributing system of the Otonabee Power Company which serves sections of the City, not reached by the City's wires. The secretary was instructed to write the Company, asking them if they were willing to sell that portion of their system to the Commission.

The Commission decided to rent the Murray Street Power House if possible, and the secretary was instructed to write the Electric Power Company asking them if they own the base of the plant, and on what terms they would lease it to the Commission until such time as they have a new street lighting system installed.

POWER COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO COUNCIL

The Power Committee report was passed as follows at last night's meeting:

To the Council of the City of Peterborough.

Gentlemen,—Your Power Committee beg leave to report as follows:

1—That we authorized the Chairman of this Committee to have tile put in on Charlotte Street from George Street to Water Street, to receive underground wire for lighting purposes, if he deemed it advisable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. Johnston, Chairman.

POST WILL HAVE TO BE MOVED

At the Council meeting last night a letter was received from the Grand Trunk Railway Company saying that before their siding on Bethune street, between Simcoe and Hunter streets could be moved an electric light post at the corner of Simcoe and Bathune streets would have to be moved. The matter was referred to the chairman of the Board of Works, to look into the matter and have the post moved if necessary.

WILL ERECT SIGN WITH NAMES OF LOCAL FACTORIES

At the Council meeting last night a letter was read from Mr. Breyfogle, of the De Laval Company, asking that the company be given permission to erect a large sign on the island just north of the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge. He suggested as an alternative that the city or Board of Trade might arrange for a large sign showing the names of several large local industries, each to pay a certain amount to have their name on the sign. This would pay for the cost of the sign, help to advertise the company and the city.

The matter was left with the chairman of the Property Committee to arrange for a sign with the Board of Trade. Permission was given at last night's meeting for the erection of such a sign.

PARENTS CAREFUL

South End Children Find Liberties Curtailed by Precautions Against Diphtheria—Two Deaths Reported

OFFICIALS ARE BUSY

Parents in the eastern section of the south ward have been recently alarmed by the number of cases of diphtheria which broke out in rapid succession. Several deaths from this disease have exterminated the feeling, and parents are exercising extreme precautions in "keeping their children off the streets." In the district south of the C.P.R. and east of Park Street vigilance is taking unusual forms.

"The wife has her hands full in keeping Bill in these nights." Note the impersonal touch of this husband. He's one of those youngsters that would keep a regiment of Uhlans busy watching him. His mother told him not to go out after supper, but believe me she has a busy time keeping him quiet."

Another woman said, "So-and-so has a sore throat and I have been worried to death about him. Jean is all right and so is Jack, but the other fellow needs watching. I've had them home from school with me."

Other parents say the kept children from school spend their spare hours of the day with companions at the usual play.

The parents in that section tell you of families that had "it" and did not know and "that's the way it got a start."

The Examiner has been informed that two deaths have resulted from the present epidemic which is, however, receiving full attention from the authorities.

COUNCIL TO CONSTRUCT SEWER

Dr. Park, representing the inhabitants of Bethune street north of Smith, waited upon the City Council last night to urge the building of a sewer in that section. He explained the difficulties that the residents of that part of the city were labouring under, which included some heavy items of expenditure that would be unnecessary were a sewer put in. It had been said that engineering difficulties had prevented the putting in of a sewer in the past, but they, he thought were rather imagined than real. The sewer could be made to serve ten houses, and would only be six or seven hundred feet in length. A largely signed petition in connection with the matter was, he said, to be presented to the Council.

The Mayor, on behalf of the Council promised that the matter would be attended to at once by the Chairman of the Board of Works and the City Engineer.

PRIME IN CATTLE SHOW

TORONTO, Oct. 6.—Union Stock Yards — Receipts since Saturday morning were very large. 199 cars, 3,023 cattle, 1,000 hogs, 833 sheep and lambs, 287 calves, and 664 horses.

Cattle—Trade in cattle was very slow. Few loads of good and no choice loads of heavy steers being on sale. Prices were barely steady with last Thursday's quotations. Choice butchers' steers, $8.25 to $8.50; good butchers' steers, $7.90 to $8.25; medium butchers' steers, $7.50 to $7.75; common butchers' steers, $7.00 to $7.35; Choice butchers' heifers, $7.75 to $8.00; common butchers' heifers, $7.50 to $7.75; choice cows, $6.75 to $7.00; good cows, $6.25 to $6.50; canners, $5.00 to $5.75.

Feeders and Stockers — Receipts were liberal and prices unchanged. Choice steers, $7.00 to $7.25; medium steers, $6.60 to $6.75, stockers, $5.00 to $5.50.

Milkers and Springers — Receipts moderate at $65 to $85 each, bulk sold at $65 to $85 each.

Calves — Market steady at firm prices. Choice veals, $10.00 to $11.00; common to good, $8.00 to $9.50.

Sheep and Lambs — Market for sheep steady, but lambs were a little firmer. Sheep, $5.00 to $6.25; culls and rams, $3.00 to $5.00; lambs, $7.75 to $8.10.

Hogs—Market was lower. Selected, fed and watered, $8.25 to $8.35 f.o.b cars, and $8.75 weighed off cars.

NEWS FROM TWO MAJORS

Peterboro' Officers Write From on Board Their Transport at Anchor in the Gulf of St. Lawrence

LOOK FOR COL. CLEGG

Major Eastwood has received letters from Major Bennett and Major Mills, written on their transport in the Gaspe Basin. The letters were addressed on Friday last and at that time there were eighteen transports and five warships composing the flotilla and others were on the way down the St. Lawrence. The two Majors of the 57th Regiment wrote that everything had been done to provide for the comfort of the officers and men. Each had a berth, the meals were good and the routine work was pleasant. First thing every morning is the bath. A large canvas tank has been erected on deck, and the men take full advantage of it. Admiral Weymiss had been aboard this particular transport, and there was a feeling that the anchors would soon be lifted. Major Bennett stated that he had no idea where Col. Clegg was, although he might be on the nearest transport, one hundred yards across the water of the Gulf. It may be that the vessels departed on Sunday, and if so, are not much more than in mid-Atlantic by this time. It is expected that they will disembark within a period of two days and will be ready to proceed to whatever destination the military authorities decide. Lieut. Ackerman is reported in excellent health, shewing a slight gain in weight.

BETTER BABY CONTEST OPENS

Handsome Display of Babies at Babies at Opening of the Examinations at Public Library Yesterday

The Better Baby Contest is now in full swing. No sooner had Dr. Jessie Bernie opened the doors in the Public Library at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon than the various rooms became full of life. Proud mothers, some in automobiles, and others with the more humble vehicle, the bassinette, lined the hall, and soon the physicians and nurses were busy examining as fine a company of babies as one could hope to see in one place.

The standing of each infant, in the examination, is to determine by means of score cards, physical and mental requirements are stated thereon and a fixed number of marks allotted to each. First, Mrs. Sutton and assistants, take the infant's entry in the hall, upon which the baby is taken into the first room for Test No. 1, mental and developmental, conducted by Kindergarten teachers. Test No. 2, measurements, is at present made by Dr. Morgan. Drs. Sutton and Hammond conduct test No. 3, Physical, and test No. 4, Oral and Dental. Test No. 5, eye, ear, nose and throat, is made by the specialists, Drs. McCullough and Buchanan.

In a further room are food in all stages of preparation for children and menu cards for the feeding of children from 3 to 12 years of age. The hall is being fitted up as a little theatre and every afternoon moving pictures will be exhibited and lectures delivered by Government officials. It behooves all mothers, therefore, to be present at these lectures in order to glean ideas for improvement.

Dr. McCullough, the Provincial Health Officer, and his district representative, are present at the contest.

SPOKE BEFORE BELMONT CLUB

The members of the Belmont Club held a dinner last evening in their club rooms, at which Rev. Mr. Bowers gave a very interesting talk on his trip abroad, that was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Mr. Bowers' remarks were followed with rapt attention on the part of his hearers, and all went away pleased by the address that they had heard.

The chair was taken by the president, Mr. Will Cochrane, and Mr. Fred Cole was elected secretary to succeed Mr. Bob. Hall, who resigned. Dr. Frank was appointed on the executive.

Russians Threaten In Front And Flank

Have Driven Germans From the Neimen River District and are Moving to Flank Them From the South—Victors Have Captured Many German Cannon.

Special to The Examiner:

PETROGRAD, October 6.—The Russian armies in pursuit of the Germans who have been driven from the Neimen River region are now threatening the Germans on their front and flank. The Germans are reported here to be occupying their fortified positions along the border inside of the East Prussian frontier. The Russian forces, however, are moving to flank them from the south. The estimates of the German casualties in the series of battles that extended well down into Russian Poland continue to grow. They are now placed at 70,000. In addition the Russians have captured a large number of German cannon which became mired in the retreat and were abandoned.

FEARS FOR ANTWERP

LONDON, October 6.—Antwerp is reported as still holding out but it is known that the Germans are subjecting the city to a tremendous bombardment and that unless help comes soon the city may fall.

GERMAN CAVALRY NEAR LILLE

PARIS, October 6.—The Paris official statement says,—"On our left wing the front is becoming more and more extended. Some German cavalry forces of large size have been reported in the environs of Lille, advancing before forces of the enemy who are making a movement to the north of the line of Tourcoing.

CHURCHILL WITH BELGIAN KING

BORDEAUX, France, Oct. 6, 4 p.m.—The members of the government have put a very optimistic interpretation on the report that German cavalry have been seen at Lille. They say it indicates that the enemy has found it necessary to draw from its forces attacking Antwerp to reinforce the hard pressed German right wing in France. It is also stated in Bordeaux that Hon. Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the British Admiralty, is in Antwerp in conference with King Albert and the Belgian defenders in reference to the defence of that city.

TURKEY IS BECOMING ACTIVE

NEW YORK, October 6.—A despatch from Berlin to-day says the attempts of the Entente powers to force the opening of the Dardanelles have failed. The Russian ambassador at Constantinople is reported to be furious on acount of the embargo thus placed on Russia's grain export trade and her importation of arms. The increased Turkish navy is confidently expected here soon to sail against the Russians in Black Sea, while the Turkish troops it is believed here, will soon be attacking the English, on acount of England's suppresion of the Khedival rights in Egypt.

FLANK ATTACKS MAY CRUMPLE ENEMY'S LINES

TORONTO, October 6.—A special cable received here to-day from a London military expert, says,—

"The flank movements in France do not depend for their effectiveness on speed or surprise, but if the Russians win a great victory in the east the Germans will need to withdraw forces from their western armies, whereupon the flank attacks of the allies will crumple up the German lines. Which ever side can extend its lines farthest without weakening its front will win the battle of the Aisne."

ACTOR ON THE WAY TO JOIN THE ALLIES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Two steamships left here yesterday with recruits and prospective volunteers for the Allied armies in Europe.

Reginald McDougall, one would-be volunteer, left on board the Philadelphia, of the America Line. Mr. McDougall was one of the principal supporters of John Drew here last winter. Mr. Drew, his daughter Miss Louisa Drew, Miss Marjorie Woods, Ernest Lawford, and Thomas Louesbery, friends of the war-bound actor, were at the pier to see him off.

Evening Examiner

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"Peterborough Province Possibilities Unsurpassed."

TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1914

CHILDREN'S AID "TAG DAY."

Next Saturday is "Tag-Day," in the interests of giving the general public an opportunity to contribute to the funds of the Society. It may seem to some that, with the multiplicity of calls created by the war situation, the "tag-day" enterprise might be omitted this year. Yet there is more need of it than ever on account of the war. An official of the society informs the Examiner that unusual demand is made upon the society's funds to provide for children thrown upon their own, and belonging in some cases to those who have gone to the front, so that in contributing to the funds of the Children's Aid Society, one is virtually contributing to the Patriotic Fund. Besides, the Society on its merits deserves the strengthening of its funds. The general unemployment doubtless produces demoralizing as well as its distressing results. Children are necessarily neglected physically, and often morally, and become the natural wards of the Children's Aid Society. We should neither look the gift horse too closely in the mouth, nor study too critically the way the finger of duty points.

RARA AVIS.

Judging by some correspondence that has been recently published, ministers of the Gospel who would suffer a reduction of their salaries are to be classified with rara avis in terra. This, however, would be unjust. The Examiner learns that several ministers in Peterborough, when the war situation, with reduced wages in industrial operations, suggested the patriotism of a reduction of others salaries, voluntarily offered to the officials of the Church a reduction of their salaries—in one case a reduction of $300 per year was offered. That the officials did not entertain these proposals, meant that the ministers were considered worthy of their hire, though it may be admitted that their loyalty to their pastors was greater than their loyalty to patriotic considerations. The reduction of the ministers' salaries, if applied to the patriotic fund, would have shown that the congregations the officials represented, were prepared to emulate the self sacrifice of their ministers. In view of some disparaging suggestions that have been made it is a simple matter of justice and fair play to refer to these circumstances. While it might be more significant than respectful to apply the saying, "give the devil his due," to the circumstances under consideration, the application of its spirit, and not the letter, is what the ministers deserve, in view of the action mentioned and in view of the criticisms made and prone to be made by those hypercritical, not to say, hypocritical, persons, who seek to keep the beam in their own eye while pulling out the mote that is in their brother's eye—they, manifesting an interest in what is right, show it by unfairly criticising the ministers of religion, regarding them as legitimate targets for the shafts of shallow cynicism. Ministers are human, and have their faults; but if society in general and especially some warts in the face of society, were as good as our ministers, as a body, we should have an infinitely better world.

HOME RULE FOR ONTARIO.

The Toronto News, apropos of the cabinet reconstruction, has scattered through its editorial page black letter paragraphs glorifying Sir James Whitney. This is right in the abstract, but the application of these paragraphs to the present government lacks point. Sir James has ceased to be anything more than a moral power, a name, may be, to conjure with. But the actual government of the country, the real practical administration of provincial affairs has to be looked after by the reconstructed cabinet; reconstructed in opposition to the spirit of self government upon which the Confederation is founded. There has been stern fighting for many years, there has been even bloodshed in the struggle to win the position of self government. The strength of the Empire, as to her dominions, consists in the self government of her Dominions. Self government has metamorphosed the Boers of South Africa—made friends of foes. If Ontario has self-government, it has been denied in the reconstruction of the Ontario cabinet. The dominant majority representatives of the people have not chosen the leader. A leader has been foisted upon them, however by an outside influence which has no more right to overtly influence the selection of a premier of Ontario than the Ontario cabinet has to dictate reorganization of the Federal cabinet. If we are to be ruled from Ottawa then the logic of accepting the head of a government from Ottawa is understandable; but if Ontario is to enjoy the full fruits of autonomy; if Ontario is to have home rule—to be allowed, as the British North America Act provides, to manage her own affairs, mind her own business, then the injection of Ottawa influences into Ontario cabinet construction, or reconstruction, is an impudent intrusion, as well as unconstitutional and mischievous meddling. It is well enough for provincial and federal governments to have amicable and even sympathetic relations in the matter of public interests, but a partisan "combine" for the promotion of party interests at the expense of public welfare, is simply wrong.

BRITAIN'S STRENGTH.

Great Britain is in this war to win. To this end she needs soldiers, and she will get them. She entered the war with a regular army of only 235,000 men, including 75,000 East Indian regulars. A despatch received last night says that by the new year Great Britain can have, and will have, if they are needed, a total of a million and a half fighting men in France. All her peoples and subjects are with her. Britain's dusky legions from India, which the deluded and badly befooled Kaiser thought would rise in mutiny at the opening of the war, are in the battle line in France at this moment relieving the overworked British troops, and are splendidly filling their place. East Indian troops are cooperating with the British-Boer forces in Africa, another hope of the Kaiser, in stripping him of his colonial possessions, the apple of his imperial eye. Ireland, mother of the Kaiser's blasted hopes, is coming bravely to the fore with her contingents of the best fighting forces in the world. "Tay Pay" O'Connor, a colleague of Redmond, thus describes the change that has come over the Kaiser's dream of Irish rebellion—making Britain's necessity Ireland's opportunity—to raise a ruction. He says in support of the change of Irish heart:

"Irish recruiting goes rapidly on. Callan, a small town of 1,800 population, sent 72 recruits. Two families in Roscommon sent 25 between them. Dublin enlists at the rate of 1,000 a week. Irish of Great Britain, if anything, are keener. Out of 900 Irish (Home Rule) volunteers at Cardiff, 500 went to the front. One hundred members of the Irish League at Merthyr Tydvil enlisted. Liverpool longshoremen, mostly Irish Catholics, left by thousands. The 800 children of one Catholic school have 900 relatives at the front."

And so the game goes bravely on throughout the Empire, which with its hundreds of scattered dominions and colonies, is a mighty unit when its integrity is threatened and the precious liberties and privileges it represents are imperilled by the arch-enemy of all human freedom. The striking contrast is suggested. Britain, with her dominions and colonies flocking to her help, with all her peoples at home and abroad marching in step towards the ultimate triumph; German with her few colonies melting away from her sight, slipping from her grasp. Britain with all her sea paths open and her trade and commerce doing "business as usual"; Germany with her commercial shipping swept from the seas, her trade paralyzed, her supplies shut off from the outside, with domestic famine imminent—in the near future; her costly fleet bottled in home harbours; her modest war fleet as useless as a fleet of models. Britain's strength is not all in her floating ramparts of steel. Her real strength is the hearts of oak of her loyal subjects the world over, at home and overseas.

WHERE IS AUSTRIA'S BLUSTER?

The eagerness displayed by Austria to conciliate the government of Italy for the damage done to Italian ships by her floating mines is evidence of the remarkable change that has come over Vienna in the last few weeks. Two months ago Austria started out gaily upon a punitive and devastating expedition into Servia, refusing in her bluster to have anything to do with the conciliatory efforts of the powers. Backed up by Germany, she was afraid of no one, and would have her war regardless of anything.

Now, however, there is a difference. Instead of overrunning Servia, the war makers at Vienna have seen their own country invaded by the insignificant Servians, and have witnessed their own armies retreating before the Russians. And the promised support from the Kaiser has not come, for the simple reason that the Kaiser has had his hands full with his own quarrel.

And so Austria answers the protest of Italy by offering indemnity for the damage done, and agreeing to remove her mines from the Adriatic. She is apparently ready to cry "enough."—Ottawa Free Press.

WHO CAN DOUBT THE END?

The Dominions have given us of their best, lavishly freely, ungrudgingly. They too are making their answer to the German challenge. From the ends of the earth armies are gathering to write in letters of blood the doom of Kaiserism, and to banish its evil doctrines from the world for ever. Swarms of brave Frenchmen are striking a blow to-day for their beloved land. From afar we hear the irresistible tramp of Russia's myriads. Servia is thrusting forward into the country of her ancient foe; Belgium is stricken but indomitable. When the illimitable resources of the British Empire, our grand fleet, our unconquerable army, the flower of the manhood of these islands, our heroic kinsmen from overseas, our chivalrous Indian troops are all placed in the scale in this mighty struggle from which we will never flinch nor falter, who can doubt what the end will be?—London Times.

FIFTEEN MILLIONS IN GOLD.

Shipments of American gold continue to arrive in Ottawa. There have been several very large consignments recently and have brought the amount of Bank of England gold at Ottawa up to the splendid total of fifty million dollars.—Ottawa Free Press.

GERMAN GLORY.

With the Kaiser giving a nickel-plated and tinselled imitation of Napoleon, well behind the, firing line and with the Crown Prince acting like a common thief in stealing the household treasures of the Baroness de Baye, the German royal family is still adding lustre to German annals. —Montreal Herald Telegraph.

THE INVINCIBLE ALLIES.

So long as we hold the sea, we cannot be vitally struck; and Russia, owing to her vast area and giant reserves of men and horses, is almost equally impregnable. These two great Empires, ruled by perhaps the two most dogged of the European races, saved Europe a century ago, and must rise superior to all reverses in the effort to save it to-day.—London Chronicle.

VARENNES.

Varennes, mentioned in recent despatches as having been occupied by troops of the German left wing, is fast increasing in the present conflict the fame which it first acquired as the result of an incident of the French Revolution.

On June 20, 1791, Louis XVI., a prisoner to all intents and purposes, whose situation had become intolerably irksome, succeeded in quitting Paris in a travelling berlin, accompanied by his children. All were disguised.

They reached St. Menehould in safety, but there the King was recognized by Drouet, the son of the Postmaster, who, mounting his horse pursued the royal fugitives to Varennes, raised an alarm and caused them to be captured when they already thought themselves out of danger.

Louis XVI. was conducted back to Paris, maintained as a constitutional monarch for a while, and combined attacks upon the revolutionists of France by other nations of Europe were considerably delayed.

Once before, in the course of the war of 1914, Varennes has been in the hands of the Germans. At the time of the previous occupation the headquarters of the Crown Prince's army was established there.

The Grand Trunk System in Relation To Western Interests

Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, President of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, has returned to Montreal after a tour of inspection of the Companies' Lines. His trip extended as far as Prince Rupert, the terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in British Columbia.

"I found," said Mr. Chamberlin, "conditions in the West very satisfactory. While the crop generally will fall considerably below that of 1913, yet the quality is fairly good and the increased prices will do much to help in the shortage of yield. Taken all together, the people are very optimistic and are preparing for a very large acreage next season. The crop has been harvested at least three weeks earlier than usual so that a very large amount of fall ploughing has been done and this will be a great benefit to the crop of 1915. Under favourable conditions, I should think the 1915 crop will be far in excess of anything they have ever had in the Northwest, as the acreage will probably be increased at least 25 p.c."

"I found our line in British Columbia in much better condition than I expected, in fact, the work done is remarkable considering that 400 miles were graded and track laid in 12 months through the mountains of British Columbia. We now have a first class track as far west as Prince George, B.C. and at least half of the track between Prince George and Prince Rupert is fully finished and the balance of it has a first and much of it a second lift of ballast, and compares to-day very favourably with other railroad lines in the Northwest. There is a big force of men at work putting on the finishing touch and we expect before the close of the season the entire line will be in first class condition; we are now running a through sleeping car train twice a week between Edmonton and Prince Rupert connecting with the through trains to Winnipeg, and this is being well patronized and giving very good service to the people. We are also running freight regularly through to Prince Rupert."

"It has not generally been understood that this Company is building a very large and extensive dry dock and ship building plant at Prince Rupert. The dry dock being capable of floating a 20,000 ton battleship. It is now expected that this dry dock and shipyard will be fully complete and machinery installed ready for any class of work which may be offered by January 1st, 1915."

"This Company so far has not taken any action relative to steamship lines of their own on the Pacific Coast, deeming it advisable for the present to patronize the old established lines which are running between between the Pacific Coast and the Orient."

"The Grand Trunk Pacific line is British Columbia runs for something over 200 miles through the Fraser River Valley, which is a wide valley now heavily timbered. This timber will be marketed and taken east for consumption in the Prairie Provinces. The land where it has been cleared is very fertile and yields heavy crops to the acre. From Prince George to Hazelton the line runs through the valley of the Nechaco and the Bulkley rivers, which are also very wide with much open country and very lightly timbered. Settlers are now pouring in rapidly and within a very short time we will have a large population in that part of the country."

"The opening up of the G. T. P. will be a great boon to the Prairie Provinces as they will be able to have an all year round port for shipment if they desire and they are already getting— which has been very much needed—a supply of fresh fish from Prince Rupert. The British Columbia fisheries are located within two or three hours' run of Prince Rupert harbour and they are already making extensive shipments to the east from that port ,the fish going at the present time as far east as Winnipeg, St. Paul and Chicago, and probably shipments will soon be taken to Montreal and Toronto.

"I noticed in passing through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta a very large increase in stock, which makes it apparent that the farmers are taking up heartily the question of mixed farming and I have no doubt but what this will be a great improvement for the Northwest. They also seem to be giving more careful attention to the cultivation of their land.

"Up to the present time the G.T.P. has handled about $5,000 carloads of grain more than they handled for the same period last year, but this is largely due to the earlier harvesting and we do not expect that that increase will be continued for the full season."

COCHRANE HAS CROWDED OUT SIR ADAM BECK

Special to The Examiner.

TORONTO, Oct. 6—Beck is out of the Cabinet—and the official explanation given by the new Government does not satisfactorily explain. It says that the Hon. I. B. Lucas takes the position on the Commission "that the Act requires to be filled by a member of the Executive Council"—that is, Lucas is said to take Beck's place as representative of the Cabinet. The statement, however, fails to add that until this change there were not one, but two, members of the Executive Council on the Hydro —Sir Adam Beck and Hon. J. S. Hendrie. Lucas could have succeeded Hendrie, and Beck still remain a member of the Cabinet.

The net result, therefore, is that not only is Sir Adam Beck (for whom the Toronto Telegram (Conservative), says there would be an overwhelming majority if it were given to the people to choose the Prime Minister) not the new Premier of Ontario, but now he is not even in the Cabinet. He is made a private member and his influence, therefore, is that much reduced.

The new Prime Minister, according to Conservative papers, is the nominee of Hon. Frank Cochrane, of whom the Toronto Telegram says: "At Ottawa he has been more of a hindrance than a help to the Hydro Electric policy." Just before the selection of a Prime Minister the Telegram said: "Unless the Conservative party wishes to throw away all the advantages of an era of public service, it will not tolerate hole-and-corner methods, but will demand as its new leader a man in whose hands the future of Sir Adam Beck's work will be absolutely safe."

C. P. R. Forwarding Labourers to Points Where They Are Required.

NO AUSTRIANS OR GERMANS

British Subjects Given Preference, Then the Allies, French and Russians.

Mr. C. H. Baillie, the employment agent of the C.P.R., at Montreal, states that he is busy forwarding groups of labourers to the various points along the C.P.R., where they are needed most. Many requests have come to him, for while, in all the districts there is a certain amount of unemployment, the idle material is not sufficient to meet the new demand, created by the decision of the C.P.R. executive to put on 6,000 men to give work at a time when work is so much desired by many deserving men, who have been thrown out of regular employment. Over 1,000 men have been taken on locally to work at the terminals; others are employed as they are wanted at a distance.

Mr. Baillie stated to The Gazette that the order was a god send to the idle men in the city of whom there were so many. "Of course, we do our best to sift them out a bit," said Mr. Baillie. "We give the preference to British subjects; after that, the Allies. Russians and Belgians; but no Germans or Austrians. The men are grateful for the chance. There are many fellows down on their luck who have been accustomed to different conditions, and duties, yet these are only too willing to take the job that offers.

"Of course, the C.P.R. has a lot of labouring work to do in any case, and it came in handy that the order should be given at such a time. It ought to make other corporations willing to find employment for men to do work—work which might not be absolutely necessary, and yet which would be of value, if not now, later on. The example of the C.P.R. is encouraging in this regard."

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS CARDS

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FOR SALE — QUARTER CUT OAK SIDEboard and Table, in good condition. Apply 18 Hunter Street East. 34-81-966

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FOR SALE—NATIONAL RANGE. HOT water attachments. Apply 379 William Street. 34-81-969

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TO RENT — THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS. Apply 569 Patterson Street. 34-80-961

TO RENT—SUITE NO. 7 GRAND CENTRAL Building. Heated and all modern improvements. Immediate possession. Apply 437 Quorre Street. dtf-79-949

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TO RENT—YOUNG COUPLE WOULD rent part of a very up-to-date new house to congenial parties. West End. Box 980, Examiner. 34-79-980

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TO RENT — MODERN HOUSE, 143 Rubidge Street, near C.G.E., rent $11.00. Also 453 Water Street. Rents low. Also property for sale or exchange. Apply 451 Water St. or 'phone 1281. dtf

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ADOPTION — WANTED SOMEONE TO adopt baby boy, 12 months old. Apply Box 886, Examiner Office 66-76-886

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WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED General servant. Apply 139 Hunter St. E. 34-80-952

WANTED—A COMPETENT GENERAL servant. Apply by letter, with references, to Mrs. George Lundy, 594 Aylmer St. 66-80-947

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERvant. Apply 366 Simcoe St. between 6 and 8 p. m. 34-80-954

WANTED — GOOD DINING-ROOM Girl. Apply at once to Waverley Inn, Millbrook. 134-80-940

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WANTED—TWO MEN TO TRAVEL AND appoint agents. Salary and expenses. Experience unnecessary. Position paid for $200 monthly to hustlers. Box 726, Niagara Falls, Ont. 66-76-886

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KAISER ON THE DEFENSIVE WILL LIKELY BE DANGEROUS

May Take a Long Time For Allies to Make Germany Feel a Weakness—A Few Incidents From the Front.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The military expert of the Times writes as follows:

"However much we may head back the Germen right wing and relieve Antwerp; whatever confidence we have that the shock of the Russian masses in the East will prove decisive, we must not entertain the slight est illusion regarding the hard and trying condition which awaits all the Allies in the future in operating against Germany reduced to the defensive.

"Germany is still united. Her resources grow stop. All her might in arms, all her assistants are working at full pressure. Her fleet will strike when the hour comes, probably in co-operation with the army.

"The line of the Aisne, when forced, may prove to be only one of many similar lines prepared in the rear of it. It may take a very long time for the Allies to compel Germany to find a weakness. It therefore develves upon the Allies to look forward to a long war.

The official information bureau issued a brief account of some of the lighter incidents of the fighting in France, to which it appends certain letters taken from German prisoners. The recital, which is from an eye-witness but which bears no date, is in part as follows:

Toilet Under Difficulties.

"In the presentation of striking contrasts this war is no exception to the rule. Within sight of the spot where these words are being written the chauffeur of a motor car attached to the general staff is making his toilet in the open. After washing his face and hands in a saucepan, minus its handle, which he has balanced on an empty gasoline can, he carefully brushes his hair with an old nail brush, using the window of the car in which he has slept as a looking glass.

"From the backward sweep he gives his somewhat long locks, and judging by his well-made and clean shoes it is clear that he had once been a dandy, in spite of his khaki service jacket and trousers. He is in fact, a former public schoolboy, who has en-

troopship late yesterday afternon. Valcartier Camp became the peaceful place it had been before the greatest military camp in Canadian history was established there.

Less thaff a thousand men of the first gathering of 35,000 soldiers and workers now remains and these will be occupied for some time in clearing up the place. The last transport to leave was the one carrying Col. Victor A. Williams, adjutant-general of the militia, who will retain command of the contingent until its arrival on the other side.

It took forty trains to move the infantry and the baggage to Quebec, and the baggage of the contingent was transported in 75 box cars. The artillery was the first to move. The went by road, starting on Friday morning of last week. The first to leave camp was the second brigade of Field Artillery under ColonelA. J. Creelman of Montreal.

The cavalry followed. The Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Strathcona Horse, with all the mounted troops, covered the journey by road, as the artillery had done before them. The transports and water carts and ambulance waggons, were amongst them, several being brought in case o femergency. These now remain in the sheds on the river-front, the only tangible evidenpse of the activities of the past week.

Of the artillery, the 3rd Brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Citshall, of Toronto, were the last to [illegible]

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my," firing from the bushes and from houses, swept their trenches. This letter continues: "On my right and left wounded comrades were complaining bitterly that the enemy were shooting from houses.

"They found too easy a mark in us. If we assumed an upright position we were immediately fired upon. Soon the enemy's bullets began to get us from the right and after about an hour, during which time our company lost about twenty-five men, we were forced to retire. This brought our total strength down to eighty. We started with 251 men. We had no officers left.

"On the 12th, at half-past four o'clock in the morning we reached a village where we thought we would be able to rest, and so collected some straw. Before an hour had passed, however, the shrapnel had again found us out. We spent the afternoon in the village which was continuously under shell fire in spite of the fact that our guns were shelling the enemy's artillery. We heard our Colonel say that our guns could not cope at times of the enemy satisfactorily because the latter were so well concealed.

"Our condition is now really awful, for we have to sleep out in all weather. We are all looking forward to a speedy end. We are very badly off as regards food. Some of our regiments can muster only from three to four companies."

Another letter written during the retreat in front of the French from Montmirail, contains the following:

Ready to Drop.

"After a thirty-six hour march we had a rest and arrived just in time for the fight, or three days we did not have a hot meal, because our field kitchens were shot. We got a hot meal yesterday evening. Although we are all just ready to drop we must march on."

Here is another abstract from the same letter:

"We found great quantities of food but dreading poison we did not take possession of it until we had gotten hold of the proprietor of the house and compelled him to taste it first. We are near Rheims, after having gone through hard, bloody and most horrible days.

"Thank God I am still alive. Of our regiment of 3,000 men there are now only 1,600 left. Let us hope that this battle, which ought to be one of the greatest in history, will leave me safe and well and give us peace. I Regiment and the 1st Grena Guards, all of Montreal, left cartier.

As the ships were filled they m out. Some went a few miles stream, and some a few miles d stream, but all stayed near Que Many of the ships moved from t wharves at night, empty ships many cases replacing them to w for their share of the men and gu which they had to bear across ocean. In five days the work was f ished.

On the last day the troopshi formed a line in mid-stream belo Quebec, the Lapland leading. La at night the staff of the continge embarked on the Francomia. In t small hours of the morning sh steamed away, and by now h probably taken her place at the he of the line of ships.

Colonel Williams is in command o the contingent at present. With hi are Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Mac Dowell, D.S.O.; Major E. De B. Pa st, Lieut.-Col. Gordon Hall, Majo Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. Lamb, Capt. S. Brown, Capt. G. H. Hamilto Capt. Logie Armstrong, Major F. H mer-Dixon, Major H. T. Hughe Capt. G. Killam, Lieut. Wiliams Ta lor, Lieut. W. Sifton, Lieut.-Col. W. Neil, veterinary officer; Col. Carleton Jones, Lieut.-Col. J. Bridges, Lieut.-Col. Nasmith of T ronto, Rev. Mr. Steacy, of Ottaw and Rev. Father Jolicoeur

[illegible] Oct. 3, and sailed shortly afterwards for Antwerp. The Ardmount was owned by the Ashmount Steamship Co., of Glasgow.

Those Charged With Assault.

ST. CATHARINES, Oct. 5.—Fred Person, Edmund McGrath, and Jas. Augerman, three youths of Merritton, accused of culpability in a brutal assault on John Marshall, a storekeeper on Sept. 4, with Antonio Delori, an Italian, were yesterday committed for trial.

HOW TO GET RID OF DYSPEPSIA

Don't Rely on Medicine; Don't Go on Fresh Diet; Cautious Eating and an Antacid Soundly Ab That Are Needed

"If you have dyspepsia, indigestion, sour stomach, belching, flatulency, stomach heartburn or any other stomach trouble due to hyperacidity (the usual cause of stomach troubles), you should take no medicine to set right the stomach itself. That is positively not the way to cure the trouble. Again, you should not half starve yourself by going without the nutritious food that you need to rebuild waste tissues. Some foods are not good for people often when in perfect health—very rich, sweet, highly seasoned dishes. Avoid these, but eat fairly substantial meals of plain foods. Eat slowly. Even if you drink nothing but water, you should not drink with meals. Drink before and after eating. Do not take pepsin or other artificial digestants. If you follow the foregoing simple instructions it is probable that you will not need any medicine at all; certainly, if you want to call it medicine, a little antacid after meals. The best antacid is ordinary bisurated magnesia, which can be purchased at any drug store. This is said to act upon the stomach but on the contents of the stomach. The antacid, as you will know by consulting your dictionary or encyclopaedia, is merely to neutralize [illegible] causes acid to the stomach and [illegible] the usual unpleasant symptoms. Bisurated magnesia, which is [illegible] is [illegible] with water, then it [illegible] and [illegible] relief. Even if your case is severe, Carnyl, manufactured by the Carnyl Co., Limited, Montreal, should put your stomach in normal condition in a short time; if you have not Carnyl [illegible] to [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Mohair Tweeds and Cheviot Mixtures. New Colourings and Firm, Substantial Qualities. 48 inches wide, yard.....27c

Walking Skirts $2.67

Women's Walking Skirts in Panama Cloth and Serge, Black and Navy. Regular $5.00 to $7.00, each $2.67

Blankets $2.68

Unbleachable Wool Blankets, Size 60x80 inches. Pink and Blue Borders pair..$2.67

Lonsdale Cambric Yard 12c

One yard wide, soft quality, firm weave. Regular 15c, yard.....12c

Waists 39c

Wappertte and Percale in stripe and check design. Regular 75c, each.....39c

Aprons 69c

Checked Gelatea Overall Aprons. Regular $1.00, each.....75c

Curtain Nets Yard 15c

One pattern only, small close design, 54 inches wide. Regular 40c, yard.....15c

Curtain Scrim 12½c

Cream and Coloured Bordered Curtain Scrim. Regular 18 and 20c, yard 12½c

Rug Bargains

Seamless Axminster Oriental Designs and Colourings:—
Size 12 ft x 9 ft. Reg. $32.50 for...$28.00
Size 10.ft 6 in x 9 ft. Reg. $27.50 for $23.00

Bleached Table Linen 39c

66 inches wide, shamrock designs. Snowy white bleached, yard.....39c

Bleached Sateen Yard 11c

Imported highly mercerized quality, 30 inches wide. Regular 15c, yard.....11c

Cotton Comforters 75c

Size 60x72 inches, Cotton filled, ea ..75c

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

Judges At Baby Show Have Mothers To Deal With

It may be set down right now, before the Better Baby Contest has closed its second day, that the majority of the mothers are going to find some flaw or other in the arrangements and administration.

In the first place, it would be surprising if every eligible baby in the City were not entered. Probably there are no possible absentees from the list, for the average mother regards her own offspring as in a class by itself. She would enter her five-months' old with something akin to confidence that it would "clean up" the choicest prizes. Hence, with several hundred mothers deeply interested in the contest, the position of the judges becomes slightly apparent. Yesterday about fifty babies were examined and reports have come in that the wisdom of Solomon was not strikingly apparent.

"My baby cried all the time," said one mother. He was not accustomed to strangers and, of course, they gave him a demerit for not gurgling at the doctors. First, he was stripped and all his measurements were taken. With calipers they gauged the depth of his chest and head. How could any child feel delighted over that. Next they transferred him to another Doctor who weighed him, examined his teeth—he only has three and a half, the last one not being all out. I never heard him cry so hard and continuously. At that, it seemed all the babies were bent on bawling and, at times there was quite a din. They did not seem to appreciate my girl and I'm sure I took her up. I might have known that would shown fav. ouritism. They can't expect a wee baby to act as if it had sense. It missed me and being among strangers, of course, cried. I haven't given up hope of winning a prize, but they should not have taken off marks for her crying and, besides, I'm sure they showed favouritism.

CHICAGO GIRLS SEEM TO PREFER WORK TO MARRIAGE

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—A few years ago when a girl left school she immediately began to hunt a husband. Getting married was her only outlook, and the best chance she had of getting a home. It's different now. When a Chicago girl leaves school these days she immediately hunts a job. Then, when she has demonstrated her ability to support herself—and, perhaps, contribute largely towards sisters—she leisurely looks over the sisters—she leisurely loks over the male of the species and selects one to suit her fancy.

All of this is indicated by the new school census, according to W. L. Bodine, superintendent of compulsory education. His figures show there are 739,776 males engaged in occupations in the city, compared with 555,815 in 1900, while 293,811 females hold positions now, against 149,867 in 1900. The men gained only 33 per cent. while the women gained 58 per cent.

"These statistics show that the women and girls are fast breaking away from economic dependence on men," said Bodine. "Girls are not now marrying to get a home. Statistics show that marriages are not increasing with the same precentage of gains as the population."

Some of the occupations in which women and girls of Chicago are engaged and the number employed, are as follows: stenographers, 21,669; dressmakers, 15,600; domestics, 34,075; physicians, 600; janitresses, 725; bookkeepers, 9,077; merchants, 3,875; telephone operators, 4,777; milliners, 5,461; teachers, 8,573.

Let us show you THE NEW 1914 MODEL of the

Happy Thought Range

YOU will find it of beautiful and harmonious design, smooth and elegant, without too much carving, easily kept clean - a delight to the most artistic eye. Every feature of utility in the former model is retained or enhanced.

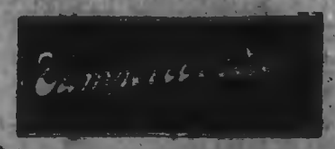
A particularly distinctive feature is the new design steel warming closet, the largest and most convenient made, with drop down door—in every way the finest ever turned out; compare it with any other.

The Happy Thought is the product of fifty years experience in stove building. During all that time it has been the acknowledged leader, and it's own only competitor. It's reputation has been established and is maintained on pure merit alone.

You take no chances in buying a HAPPY THOUGHT. There are now over 300,000 in actual use.

—— MADE IN BOTH CAST IRON AND STEEL ——

136 Hunter Street. Telephone 49



The Gale and Ives Store.

PARENTS OF LOCAL MAN CELEBRATE THEIR FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Carr, of Cavan, Have Their Golden Anniversary.

THOSE PRESENT

"Hallow the fiftieth year," so Moses said;
For they for half a century have been led
By God's good hand along life's upward slope,
Reaching at length this golden crest of hope,
Full well may pause and glance a moment back
Then, thankful, take again the upward track.
"Hallow the fiftieth year," the year of gold,
By bards and prophets heralded of old!
Life's rosary of half a hundred years
Told, one by one, with joys and prayers—and tears,
Meet now in this, which clasps the whole chain,
And in this hour you live them all again!
"Hallow the fiftieth year," Servants of God,
Who life's long road together thus have trod.
Your children rise and honour you to-day,
Friends of this golden milestone mark your way.
So long a path for two to walk as one!
And yet but yesterday these years begun!
"Hallow the fiftieth year," God grant you still
Years with us yet to work His holy will.
The countless centuries in the land of bliss,
When God has given you all the joys of this!
There fifty years shall seem a moment's play—
For there a thousand years counts but one day.
—William E. Barton.

Fifty years married is the happy lot of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Carr, of Cavan, who celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Monday, September 28th. The ceremony was witnessed by the family and the immediate relatives and friends, and was unique in many respects.

On Sept. 27th, 1864, Abraham Carr was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Armstrong, of Janetville, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Peck, of Lifford, and then, as now, the lady and gentleman were held in the highest esteem by their many friends. They were well known throughout the entire countryside, which was not so thickly settled as to-day, and they are at the present time enjoying a quiet, retired life in Cavan.

On the occasion of the marriage a sister of the bride acted as bridesmaid, and the same lady acted in the same capacity again on Monday, 28th, last, in the person of Mrs. Jos. Reynolds of Lindsay. The groomsman at the first marriage, Mr. Jos. Reynolds acting as groomsman on the anniversary event.

The anniversary of their fifty years of happy married life was fittingly celebrated. Rev. Mr. Clarry of Peterborough, a former pastor, being present to officiate at the ceremony, at the conclusion of which all partook of a sumptuous repast. The table was prettily decorated and heavily laden with good things, to which all proceeded to do ample justice. Short speeches and appropriate toasts were made, the various speakers eulogizing on the many good points in the characters of the honoured couple, and wishing them many more years of happy married life.

During the remainder of the evening games of various kinds were indulged in and recitations and musical selections enjoyed.

Family Present.

Among those in attendance were the following members of the family: Messrs. Robert Carr, of Peterborough, and Creighton Carr of Cavan, sons, with their wives. Daughters, Mrs. J. Keegan, Mrs. W. Pritchard and Mrs. L. Parnell, of Cavan, with their husbands. Brothers: Robt. Armstrong, of St. Catharines, and James and William Armstrong, of Janetville. Sisters: Mrs. Jos. Reynolds, of Lindsay, Mrs. D. Hunter of Cavan, a sister of Mr. Carr, was also present, as well as a number of friends and distant relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr received a number of beautiful presents, which were of the costly and expensive kind. —Lindsay Warder.

Caretaker of City Buildings Gets Increase

The following report, fathered by the Property Committee, was brought in and passed at the Council meeting last night:

To the Council of the City of Peterborough.

Gentlemen. — Your Property Committee beg leave to report and recommend as follows:

1. That for extra services, including the caretaking of the office of the Peterborough Utilities Commission, the salary of Robt. Wilson, caretaker be at the rate of $800 per year upon September 1st, 1914, and that the proportion of his salary to be paid by the Utilities Commission, be arranged with the Commission by the Chairman of this Committee.

2. That no action be taken on an account for $100 from W. S. Hare, in connection with the contract of Graham and Hare, for collecting garbage and refuse.

3. That the matter of having the exterior of the City Building painted be left with the Chairman with power to act.

5. That the Chairman of this Committee be instructed to confer with the City Solicitor and City Engineer and report a revised building by-law to the Committee as early as possible.

5. That the matter of fitting up the small vault in the Utilities Commission office for the use of the Council be left with the Chairman with power to act.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Wm. Langford, Chairman.

George Street Epworth League

The meeting of the Epworth League of George Street Church on Monday evening, Oct. 5th, was in charge of the Christian Citizenship Department. The topic "The Purpose of Citizenship," was one that should interest all especially at present. It was very ably handled by Mr. H. R. Cowan, who compared the work being done by Socialists and that being done by the Christian Church, pointing out the duty of all citizens. After the address a vote of thanks, moved by Mr. Logan, and seconded by Mr. Tinker, was heartily endorsed by the League. During the evening Mr. Brown rendered a solo in his usual pleasing style.

An encouraging feature of the evening was the receiving into membership of twenty-five new Leaguers.

PRISONERS OF WAR SAY GERMANS USE THEM WELL

Official Report From Berlin Shows 196,000 of the Allies Have Been Captured.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam) Oct. 5.—British, French, Belgian and Russian prisoners of war are unanimous in declaring that they have received good treatment at the hands of their German captors. The International News service correspondent was permitted to "visit" some of the prison camps on Sunday. He found that the prisoners were being well fed and given humane treatment.

From none of the prisoners could be secured any confirmation of the alleged atrocities that have been described in such harrowing details by the English, Belgian and French correspondents. They declared that the German soldiers at all times seemed to be under perfect discipline.

According to official lists that the correspondent was permitted to inspect the German armies in the western and eastern theatres have taken 196,000 prisoners since the war began. It is frankly admitted that errors may have been made in these lists as a result of duplications in the reports of various corps commanders, but it is asserted that the lists are correct in the main, this being shown in the immense quantities of supplies needed to provide the prisoners with food.

These lists divide the prisoners roughly as follows:
Russians—110,000.
French—62,000.
Belgians—18,000.
British—6,000.

The Germans have suffered heavy losses in the war. No attempt is made to conceal that fact. The lists already published show that nearly 100,000 have been killed, wounded or reported as missing.

Count Von Elsa, General of the Saxony infantry, has been seriously wounded. He was struck by fragments of a shell that also wounded his chief of staff Colonel Von Eulix. Prince Frederick William of Prussia was wounded while leading a charge by his men, but is expected to recover. He has received the iron cross.

A Transient Traders' Case

Another case of the contravention of the Transient Traders' Act came before Magistrate Dumble this morning. Chief Thompson stated that the defendant, Abraham Iinoff, came from Montreal some months ago, and opened a store on George Street, immediately below Charlotte Street. He informed defendant that he would have to take out a license, but up to the present no license had been applied for.

Mr. Goodwill, who appeared for the defendant, said that the defendant had no desire to evade the law, but was not in a position at present to pay the $100 fee.

His Worship said he had no alternative but to impose a fine of $20 and costs, but he would further adjudge that in the event of the defendant taking out a license within one week the fine should be applied to the account of the fee.

Well, I'll tell you all about it, said Duncan Garrow, when charged with drunkenness. I quit work yesterday and went for my money at 9 o'clock, when I was told to return at one. I did so, and was further asked to call at five, and by that time I was "full up."

Two dollars, said His Worship.

Howard McMaster paid a like fine for a similar offence.

CENTRAL SCHOOL GROUNDS ROLLED AND LEVELLED

The movement for better playgrounds in the City has taken form to a certain extent in the repairing and leveling of the extensive grounds behind the Central School. This playground, though a large one, has for years been in a very rough condition. As a baseball field it was impossible to have a satisfactory match as the unevenness of the ground made it very hard to field the ball.

But the Board of Education, a few months ago, considered favourably the prospect of turning these grounds into a very presentable condition. The City, which had previously hinted that any move the Board made in this direction would be supported by the Council, lent the steam roller for the purpose. As a result the grounds have been levelled and rolled and are now in spendid shape for baseball, Rugby or any other game.

The possibility of making a good rink for winter pastime is also increased. A little attention to keep the grounds in condition and the young blood of that locality will not lack a playgrounds in the future.

BASKETBALL FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL GIRLS

The girls of the local public schools are being encouraged to take a little interest in athletics and outdoor sports. In the schools of the city they have been organized for basketball games which will be played under the supervision of the teachers, and it is probable that a public school league, including a team from each of the six school will be formed.

Already the thing has been entered into with enthusiasm by the girls of several schools, and several basketball teams have been already formed. The game is played outdoors, and arrangements are being made to have suitable grounds commissioned at each of the schools for practicing and playing the game.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS

Having disposed of my Meat Business, 686 George St., to S. C. Kernaghan, owing to ill-health, and thanking my customers for past favours I can assure them the same courteous treatment as in the past. I have arranged for all my accounts to be paid here, and all accounts not settled by December 31st, 1914, will be handed to my solicitor for collection.

Yours truly,
WM. KEMP.

A Farmer On Credit Gobbling

Peterborough, Oct. 6th, 1914.

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—A two-column article appears in the Times this morning, saying that Mr. Burnham has given a cup for the ploughing match, to be given in this county. This does not say anything of the half dozen other persons who have given prizes, four times in value of Mr. Burnham's prize.

Why the Times persists in garbling everything it prints, in order to give this man some political support, is beyond the understanding of a reasonable man.

However, the thing works out so that all the other persons who have given fairly substantial sums for prizes for this ploughing match, feel that Mr. Burnham and his friends have tried to gobble up the credit for the whole thing. When the prize list is shown, it will be seen that Mr. Burnham takes a very small place on it, and if it were not for the other persons who assisted in it, and had Mr. Burnham taken alone each there would have been no ploughing match.

Yours truly,
FARMER.

WILL FORM COMMITTEE

A meeting of citizens will be held in the City Council Chamber on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock to form a committee of the local branch of the Industrial Association of Ontario to carry on the work of the Provincial Association in this municipality of gathering information of the unemployed situation and devising ways and means of improving conditions. A large attendance and useful suggestions will be appreciated.

bers of the court in which there are four members of German extraction, four French, four Irish, and one Pole.

Allege Discrimination.

Now some of the Germans, although their own countrymen stand sponsors for the stand taken, allege to find in the policy unfair discrimination against their nationality, but as the Order is purely Canadian and American the vast majority of the members cannot see it that way. —Telegram.

THE HUDSON CO.
Hunter St. Opposite Oriental
Call, Write or 'Phone 12

THE LIFE O A WATCH

I [illegible] Schneider Bro JEWELLERS 365 George Stre Next Turnbull's.

QUESTION?

IS YOUR EDUCATION DEFICIENT? If so, is it the result of wasted opportunities or were such opportunities never within your reach? Even a few hours each week under proper supervision will bring astonishing results. This supervision is to be had by attending our NIGHT CLASSES on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Nights.

COMMERCIAL, STENOGRAPHIC AND CIVIL SERVICE COURSES

Peterborough Business College

J. J. LOGAN,

Office Supp

DOWNRIGHT BARGAINS FOR PROPERTY OWNERS.

A house that is nicely papered and made comfortable is sure to be kept rented. We are doing our part in price reductions both for landlords and tenants. Read the following—

Wall Papers

1000 Rolls, 6 to 10 rolls of a kind, of Ceiling Paper. Prices were from 10c to 25c. Clearing, per Roll.....15c

400 Rolls Ceiling Papers, regular from 8c to 10c. Clearing at per Roll.....3c

650 Rolls Side Wall Paper. With every 2 yards of Border you buy at regular prices we give you 1 roll free. Example:
10 Rolls Free
20 yards Border at 2c .. 40c

Dinnerware—Crockery

48 piece Dinner Set which will seat 12 persons for 2.67

36 Dinner and Tea Sets, pretty Greek or floral decoration. Enough to seat 12 persons at the dinner or tea table. All for.....3.67

15 Chamber Sets, best quality Per Set.....1.24

China Offer

30 dozen Decorated China Fruit Saucers, each 5c

30 China Covered Pickle or Marmalade receptacles, each 10c

Cake Plates.....10c
Cream Jugs.....10c
Cups and Saucers 10c
Bread and Butter Plates 10c
Tea Plates.....10c

These mentioned goods with many other lines are set out on a table so that you can choose easily at

C. B. ROUTLEY'S

262 Queen St., Toronto 379 George St., Peterboro

COATS

FOR

Ladies, Misses and Children

IN choosing this years range we particularized on Coats at:

$6.50 $10 $12.50
$15 $20 $25

DOESN'T that explain to you our moderate and complete range of prices. We have cloths this year in stylish New Coats at prices we never before thought of. Pretty Checks, lovely Tweeds and Plaids, new Plush Styles, etc.

Remember to Visit Us and See Them Next Time you are Shopping

Our CHILDEN'S & MISSES' COATS are more complete than ever, beginning at $2 and up to $15. 2nd Floor.

ELLIOT'S

Little Stories of Great Values To Be Found in The Annex on Wednesday

Second Annex Sale Penman's Coat Sweaters

MEN'S—$2.00 to $2.50 for ..... 1.29 WOMEN'S—$2.25 to $3.00 for 1.39 BOY'S & GIRL'S $1.00 to $1.50 for 69c

Women's House Dresses—A new line, they are made of percale, light & dark colourings, sterling $1.25 value; sizes 34 to 42. ..... each 89c

Egyptene Mercerized Underskirts—Colours of Grey, Green, Rose and Black, regular $1.39 value to clear at..... 69c

Flannelette Blankets—Large size, 64 x 80, very specially priced in the Annex at 1.39

October Sale of Men's Shirts—Made of Princeton Percales, worth 75c and 85c. 3 for $1.40 ..... each 49c

Men's and Boy's Tweed Caps—Correct styles, medium and dark colourings, a wonderful offer at 19c

Mill Lengths, Coatings and Suitings—Double fold Coatings, Greys, Tans and Black Tweed Suitings, a wide selection of colourings ..... per end 79c

White & Fancy Frillings—Beautiful selection of all new lines; regular values 25c, 30c and 35c, to clear ..... per yard 19c

White Flannelette Gowns—With embroidery insertion and lace trimmed yoke. Special 90c garment ..... each 59c

Corduroy Velvets—27 in. wide, mid-brown, Navy and Copenhagen, regular 75c stock line .. .. per yard 49c

2 o'clock Leader—Women's Fall Underwear; Vests and Drawers, Grey or White .....per garment 19c

Store Opens 8.15. a.m. The GRESSMAN Co. Ltd. The Store of Better Values. Annex Closes 5.45 p.m.

VAL CARTIER CAMP NOW ABANDONED
TROOPS ALL AWAY IN FIVE DAYS

Last of the Twenty-seven Transports Sailed Friday for British Port.

EVERY PRECAUTION

QUEBEC, P.Q., Oct. 5.—With the departure of the twenty-seventh troopship late yesterday afternoon, Valcartier Camp became the peaceful place it had been before the greatest military camp in Canadian history was established there.

Less than a thousand men of the great gathering of 35,000 soldiers and workers now remains and these will be occupied for some time in clearing up the place. The last transport to leave was the one carrying Col. Victor A. Williams, adjutant-general of the militia, who will retain command of the contingent until its arrival on the other side.

It took forty trains to move the infantry and the baggage to Quebec, and the baggage of the contingent was transported in 75 box cars. The artillery was the first to move. The went by road, starting on Friday morning of last week. The first to leave camp was the second brigade of Field Artillery under Colonel A. J. Creelman of Montreal.

The cavalry followed. The Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Strathcona Horse, with all the mounted troops, covered the journey by road, as the artillery had done before them. The transports and water carts and ambulance waggons were amongst them, several being brought in case o femergency. These now remain in the sheds on the river-front, the only tangible evidences of the activities of the past week.

Of the artillery, the 3rd Brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Citzhell, of Toronto, were the last to leave. Next came the infantry, all of it by train. They were taken direct to the wharves just as passengers going to the liners have been taken in the past. They were brought beside the ships and there embarked. It was all done quietly, much of it by night, and military guards kept the crowd away.

There was scarcely an accident Thirty-three thousand troops had been mobilized and given training in seven weeks, and they left Canadian shores in five days.

Now there is only the camp and those who are dismantling it. Tents are disappearing before one's eyes, and by the beginning of next week there will be scant evidence at Valcartier of the mobilization of the contingent.

Montreal Corps Go on Board.

The infantry men and rifles from Montreal were among the last of the line regiments to leave camp.

The 14th battalion, under Lt.-Col. W. W. Burland, embarked on the last day of the movement from camp. So also did the 5th Royal Highlanders. The day previous, Lt.-Col. F. S. Meighen and the men from the 65th Regiment and the 1st Grenadier Guards, all of Montreal, left Valcartier.

As the ships were filled they moved out. Some went a few miles up stream, and some a few miles down stream, but all stayed near Quebec. Many of the ships moved from their wharves at night, empty ships in many cases replacing them to wait for their share of the men and guns which they had to bear across the ocean. In five days the work was finished.

On the last day the troopships formed a line in mid-stream below Quebec, the Lapland leading. Late at night the staff of the contingent embarked on the Franconia. In the small hours of the morning she steamed away, and by now has probably taken her place at the head of the line of ships.

Colonel Williams is in command of the contingent at present. With him are Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. MacDonell, D.S.O.; Major E. De B. Panet, Lieut.-Col. Gordon Hall, Major Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. Lamb, Capt. J. S. Brown, Capt. G. H. Hamilton, Capt. Legie Armstrong, Major F. Homer-Dixon, Major H. T. Hughes, Capt. G. Killam, Lieut. Williams Taylor, Lieut. W. Sifton, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Neil, veterinary officer; Col. J. Carleton Jones, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Bridges, Lieut.-Col. Nasmith of Toronto, Rev. Mr. Steacy, of Ottawa, and Rev. Father Jolicoeur.

Father Jolicoeur is parish priest of the Valcartier district, and has been given charge of the Roman Catholic chaplains of the contingent. Mr. Steacy is in command of the Church of England chaplains.

The camp at Valcartier is now under the command of Lieut.-Col. G. P. Murphy, of Ottawa. Major D. P. Papineau, of Montreal, is assistant adjutant-general; Captain MacDonald is veterinary officer; Major H. Ross Matthews senior officer. Others now at Valcartier are Lieut.-Col. R. Guay, district supply officer; Major L. J. Desrosiers, Captain E. Woods, Major Laveux, Captain J. Gilbert, Major Déroche of Ottawa, and Lieut. Irwin of Montreal.

CASE OF CROSS VS. DAVIDSON WAS ADJOURNED

The case of Cross vs. Davidson came before His Honour Judge Huycke in County Court this morning. In this action the plaintiffs, Henry T. Cross and Richard Cross, are claiming the sum of $286, which was made by the defendant through the sale of the plaintiff's house in Campbellford, costs of the costs of the case and damages in connection with the plaintiff's furniture which was in the house when it was sold.

It seems that Richard Cross, an engineer in Toronto, owned a house in Campbellford, and owed a sum of money to the defendant, Charles Davidson, who is a baker in Campbellford. To pay this debt Cross authorized Davidson to collect rent for the house. He was to keep the amount of the debt and return the remainder to the defendants. But a mortgage of $440 on the house fell due and was foreclosed. The house was sold and bought by Davidson for $510. Later he sold it at a profit of $285.

The plaintiffs claim that as Davidson was acting as their agent to collect the rent, and did not notify them of the sale of their house when the mortgage was foreclosed, that he had no right to buy and sell the house except as their agent. They therefore claim the profit on the transaction and the costs of the case.

The defendant, of course, denies any duplicity on his part and claims that he only collected $5 rent, and that the plaintiffs still owe him the rest of the money for which he was authorized to collect rent.

Mr. Geo. A. Payne of Campbellford, was solicitor for the defendant and Mr. D. J. Lynch of Campbellford, for the plaintiffs.

The case was adjourned until the December sittings of the County Court.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICE WAS WELL ATTENDED

Rev. H. T. Crossley, at St. James' Methodist Church, last night had an extra good congregation for the second night of a campaign. From 7:45 to 8 a few hymns were sung from the Book: "Make Christ King"; then Mr. Crossley sang "The Model Church." After responsively reading Ps. 130, and 1; and prayer being offered, Mr. Crossley sang "God Cares For the Sparrow," and gave his evening sermon on "The Seven Great Big Blunders." The "Gospel" he said, meant Good News; yet men were constantly making big blunders in misunderstanding or in misappropriating it. They did not give to children the place Jesus gave them in the kingdom. They often thought they were sceptical—a state less frequent than it was 20 years ago. Often it was nothing more than a temptation to doubt that assailed them; Again men often under conviction were deluded by waiting for feelings to take the place of Faith. Feelings, he interpreted, as moral perspiration; and made telling reference to Sam Jones' incident or the man standing by a tree, with axe in hand, waiting to sweat before he struck a blow. Backslider blundered awfully when he turned his back against God. According to Scripture, Backsliding was Spiritual Adultery. Secret profession of Christianity was as great a blunder as refusing to put up a banner when in the service of the King. The final blunder was when men are content to wish or hope to be a Christian when they may know that by accepting Jesus Christ as a Personal Saviour and King, he is a Christian. The meetings begin each night with a Song Service from 7:45 to 8:00. His Song-Sermon to-night is entitled "Seven Crowns." This should attract many to attend.

A smoky lamp is often the result of a clogged and dirty wick. Take the burner out of the lamp and soak it in a little strong washing soda and hot water, then dry thoroughly, and the lamp will burn much better.

Ald. Anderson Has Resigned

Alderman Anderson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who has been appointed accountant on the staff of the new Hydro-Electric system in this city, tendered his resignation last night. It was accepted with regret on the motion of Aldermen Johnston and Green.

When the resignation was received Mayor Buller spoke of hte regret the Council felt at Alderman Anderson's resignation and said that he did not think any better alderman had ever sat in the Council. Alderman Anderson had been very attentive and painstaking in his work as an alderman.

Alderman Johnston said that Alderman Anderson had been an exceptionally good man and he congratulated the Commission on securing such a splendid man. Alderman Green in seconding the motion spoke eulogistically of Alderman Anderson's term and work in the Council, and Alderman Duncan spoke briefly too in praise of Alderman Anderson's services and regret at his leaving the Council.

In reply Alderman Anderson thanked his colleagues for their kind words in reference to him. He was glad to have had the confidence of the Council during the three years he had been chairman of the Finance Committee. In leaving the Council he could not fail to say a word for the kindness of the City Clerk, Mr. S. R. Armstrong, who had been unvaryingly helpful.

Ald. Johnston Is Appointed

After Ald. Anderson's resignation, last night, it was the Council's duty to elect a Chairman of the Finance Committee. Ald. Johnston was nominated for the position by Alds. Duncan and Green, and Ald. McIntyre was nominated by Ald. Saunders and Duffus. By a vote of five to four, Ald. Johnston was elected to the position, and from now on is the Chairman of the Finance Committee. The voting was as follows:

For Ald. McIntyre—Alds. Saunders, Duffus, Stratton and McIntyre. For Ald. Johnston—Alds. Duncan, Green, Dobbin, Langford and Johnston.

THE TORONTO MARKETS

TORONTO, Oct. 6.—Live stock receipts light; trade fair; prices steady, with no change from yesterday.

CAPTURED UHLAN SAID GERMAN WORKMEN WERE OPPOSED TO THE WAR

Would Not Fight the Belgians, Convinced That He Was Treacherous Invader of Friendly Country.

ANTWERP, September, (By Mail to New York), A contributor to the Antwerp Socialist paper, De Volkwagant, who is a soldier with the Belgian army in the field, writes the following remarkable story:

Last Thursday we succeeded in making 16 German Uhlans prisoners of war. I was one of those ordered to guard them and to escort them from the theatre of battle. First we did not speak to our captured enemies. They, too, were little inclined to talk. As I could understand and speak German, I was ordered to address the commands to the prisoners.

One, a smartly built fellow, not too big, but broad shouldered, of manly and proud bearing, began to whisper all sorts of questions to me. He asked me where we were, what would happen to them and whether the Belgian population were infuriated against the Germans.

At first I did not enter into any parley with the talkative Uhlan. Before answering any of his questions I asked him who he was, whence he came, and what had been his business in his own country. Imagine my amazement when he told me that he had been a paid official of a trade union in one of the largest towns in Prussia. Thus I stood face to face with a leading comrade in the labour movement.

It was now time for me to make myself known, and to listen to him. I shall now repeat as faithfully as possible what my captured comrade told me.

Socialists Against War.

"Our party," he began, "was fully occupied with an enthusiastic agitation against the war when we were being mobilised. Countless meetings, and even riotous demonstrations were taking place throughout the length and breadth of the country. Day by day our press published violent articles against the war. In the last resort, Vorwaerts even addressed an appeal to the Emperor to preserve the peace. It availed us nothing. The Junker clique was bent on war.

"I am fully convinced, that it is the Kaiser and his satellites that are the chief culprits in the European war.

"We then had hastily to make all preparations to march to the frontier. Wherever we came our army was enthusiastically cheered by the overheated population. This caused my colleagues to go into raptures, but it made me feel sad. In the town we heard nothing but 'Hochs' for the Kaiser and cries of 'To Paris,' and 'To St. Petersburgh.' Of our destination we had no knowledge. On arrival at Cologne our regiment was divided into two. We proceeded to Aix-la-Chapelle, where we remained for two days. I had a dread presentiment that we were going to march against the French. The report reached us there that Jaures had been murdered and that the revolution had broken out in Paris.

Uhlan Would Not Fight.

"With a feeling of great anguish I heard the news of Jaures' death. In secret I wept bitterly. We loved him dearly, our great Jaures. He was the darling of the German Social Democrats. He was the man who had drawn closer and closer the bond of fraternity between the German and French workers. They did not leave me much time to ponder over the great loss of the international. We had to advance, and to my horror—over the Belgian frontier.

"When that came clear to me, I finally settled it in my mind; I would not fight. Not that I am afraid, or a coward. Had I been sent to Russia I would have fought to my last breath against the paid soldiers of the Tsar. But now I was told to become a treacherous invader in a friendly country and to deal out murder among a brave and industrious people. It fairly galls, where the seat of the Socialist International is, in the country where Marx and Engels, driven from all lands, found a haven of refuge, in the country of the pioneers of the general strike—no never!" I have kept my word, comrade. Now I am your prisoner of war, they may do with me what they will, but I can rest content in this."

When we parted we grasped each others hands, and he said his most fervent wish was to see a speedy conclusion of the war, so that he might set to work again with the might in the organization of the working class.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF BOARD OF WORKS

Which Were Acted Upon at Last Night's Council Meeting

To the Council of the City of Peterborough:

Gentlemen,—Your Board of Works beg leave to report and recommend as follows:

1. That the matter of appointing a night-watchman in connection with sewer construction and an inspector of cement on pavement construction be left with the Chairman and the City Engineer.

2. That the City Engineer make the usual report respecting the construction of sidewalks on the following streets and that notice of the intention of the Council to construct them be given under section 9 of the Local Improvement Act, namely:—Walton street, east side, from Weller street to Homewood avenue; Townsend street, south side, from a point 166 feet east of Aylmer street to a point 216 feet east of Aylmer street.

3. That an application of the Bell Telephone Co. for permission to erect four poles on the south side of Sophia street east from Mark street be granted, the poles to be placed and the work to be done as directed by the City Engineer.

4. That the agreement given by Barrie's Limited in regard to an area under and glass in a sidewalk at their new building be approved.

5. That the recommendation of the Local Board of Health that sewers be constructed on Adeline and Baker streets be adopted and that notice be given of the intention of the Council to construct these sewers.

6. That the recommendation of the Local Board of Health that a sewer be constructed on Clara street be adopted and that notice be given of the intention of the Council to construct it provided an agreement satisfactory to the City Solicitor is given by Mr. Baker to protect the city from all claims.

7. That a letter from the City Solicitor in regard to the ownership of a lane from Water street past the Post Office and the condition of a drain on that lane be referred to the Local Board of Health.

8. That a letter from the Peterborough Radial Railway Co. saying they wish to construct power feeder lines on certain streets be referred to the City Solicitor, the City Engineer, and the Manager of the Utilities for report, the Solicitor to consider especially the right of the company to put up pole lines for conveying power, and that the City Solicitor be authorized to consult counsel if he thinks it advisable.

9. That an application from G. N. Graham for permission to erect a sign at the Empress Hotel extending out 12 feet over a balcony be granted subject to the usual conditions respecting illuminated signs.

10. That the City Engineer inform the Canadian Pacific Railway that the work done by the railway at the corner of the Monaghan Road and Romaine street is satisfactory. Your Committee received a report from the Engineer saying that he had inspected the work and considered it satisfactory.

11. That the matter of removing trees from Maude street be left with the Chairman and the City Engineer.

12. That the City Engineer notify the person who put rubbish in the drain on Edinburgh street to remove it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. DUNCAN,
Chairman.

COMRADESHIP IN THE FIELD

English newspapers which have been received contain a pleasant anecdote of the fighting at Mons. It comes from the French paper, the Liberte, and concerns a Scottish regiment which is not named. This regiment was occupying a trench, swept by violent rifle fire and artillery fire, when two privates noticed that a Frenchman attached to the battalion as interpreter, occupied the most exposed spot in the trench. One private said: 'The Frenchman is badly placed; let's widen his trench," and during a minute, paying no attention to the hail of bullets and shrapnel, the privates deepened the trench, and with the same calm resumed their places.

DUTCH BULBS

choice supply just arrived.

Hyacinths Tulips Narcissus Daffodils, etc.

Named varieties in all colours suitable for Potting or Bedding

We invite you to call and look over our Stock

Peterboro' Floral Co.

(Successors to F. Mason)

2 Stores—330 GEORGE STREET 134 WATER STREET

Telephone—1288, Bowlings 1647

The Gift For All Time

—For that Birthday, that Wedding, that Brother, Sister, Mother, Husband, Wife—give a

BEAUTIFUL RING

—one that will endure for years to come—

A PERPETUAL GIFT

E. V. WARNE

325 GEORGE ST.

FUR SETS

Our stock of Fur Sets comprises all the newest models for the Season of 1914-15, made up in fashionable Furs including Wolf, Mink, Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal etc.

See our stock if you are thinking of purchasing anything in Furs.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 736

German Catholic Foresters Object To War Policy

Some adverse comment has been made by the German members of the Catholic Order of Foresters regarding the policy adopted by the High Court at Chicago in reference to members of the Order who have gone to war. Canadian Foresters, however, are one in upholding the decision of the supreme body in the Order. This is, in effect, that the beneficiaries of all Foresters going from Canada to fight for Great Britain or her allies shall be protected, but that any leaving the United States to fight for either side shall thereby surrender their membership in the Order.

Germans Are Strong.

There are many German-American Foresters; so strong are they, in fact, that in the official journal of the Order the minutes of the High Court are printed in the language of the Fatherland as well as in French and English.

The policy of the High Court was urged by Mr. M. F. Mogan, high trustee from Toronto, but it was adopted on the motion of two members of the court in which there are four members of German extraction, four French, four Irish, and one Pole.

Allege Discrimination.

Now some of the Germans, although their own countrymen stand sponsors for the stand taken, allege to find in the policy unfair discrimination against their nationality, but as the Order is purely Canadian and American the vast majority of the members cannot see it that way.—Telegram.

THE INGREDIENTS.

Kansas City Journal:—"Have you seen the new artist?"

"Yes, and she's some girl."

"That's right. Some girl, some false hair, some complexion paste and some padding."

QUESTION?

IS YOUR EDUCATION DEFICIENT? If so, is it the result of wasted opportunities or were such opportunities never within your reach? Even a few hours each week under proper supervision will bring astonishing results. This supervision is to be had by attending our NIGHT CLASSES on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Nights.

COMMERCIAL, STENOGRAPHIC AND CIVIL SERVICE COURSES

Peterborough Business College

'Phone 580 E. E. LOGAN, Principal

CAN YOU WASH WOOLLENS?

Without shrinking or stretching them, without making them harsh and hard?

WE CAN

We guarantee those we wash not to shrink, that they will be soft, fluffy and comfortable. We call and deliver.

The PETERBOROUGH STEAM LAUNDRY

170 Charlotte Street 'Phone 60

Beating Time

IN YOUR BUSINESS?

Come to a Business School at night and brush up in your Book-keeping or Stenography, and get an insight into better office methods. Three nights a week during the winter will help to put you in a position to make more money.

The Hudson College

Hunter St. Opposite the Oriental

Call, Write or 'Phone 1287

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

It should be cleaned and oiled once a year. Many dead watches are allowed to die without cleaning and oiling, and the result is the oil is entirely dried up, the pivots dig, become out of shape, and in many cases nearly as much new pivots need to put it in proper condition again. The old saying "A stitch in time saves nine" holds good.

Schneider Bros.

JEWELLERS

365 George Street

Next Turnbull's.

Office Supplies
Account Books
Office Files
Stationery
Newspapers
—Etc., Etc.—

CUBITT'S

NEW BOOKSTORE

Next W. H. Hamilton's Grocery

140 SIMCOE STREET

Giving Up The Millinery Business

Mrs. W. B. Armstrong of the Peterborough Millinery Parlours, 435 George Street is giving up the Millinery Business and Announces the Sale of her Entire Stock of Hats, Bonnets, Feathers and Millinery Trimmings At and Below Cost. Ladies will please note this fact.

"Fire Number One Torpedo Tube"—An exciting moment on board a British torpedo boat destroyer. The little vessel has crept up on a German auxiliary cruiser in the early mists of the morning and is about to send after her a death dealing torpedo. Some of the best men of the British naval service are aboard these scout ships of the fleet, and their work so far has shown the skill and darling of which the British Empire can well be proud.

PARIS AT BAY

The Tragic Week With the Germans at the Gates

You have ben told of the appearance of Paris—empty streets, miles of closed shops, with placards on the shutters—"Closed because the proprietor and personnel have been called to the colours"; no 'buses or trams, the few cabs piled with the luggage of those trying to get away, almost no way to traverse the city's splendid distances but to walk. In London it had seemed that we knew nothing of what was going on, but in Paris one knew less. Papers could not even be cried aloud on the streets, and the only news they had was the three or four blind sentences of the official communique and a word about some Servian or Russian victory in some unpronounceable region of the East. "France is a history, a life, an idea which has taken its place in the world, and the bit of earth from which that history, that life, that thought, has radiated, we cannot sacrifice without sealing the stone of the tomb over ourselves and our children and the generations to follow us." Thus George Clemenceau was writing in "L'Homme Libre," and the people knew that this was true. And yet in that ghastly silence of Paris, broken only by the constant flight of military automobiles, screaming through the streets on missions nobody understood, those left behind did not even know where the enemy was, where the defenders were, or what was being done to save Paris.

Watching a Hostile Zeppelin.

You must imagine that vast space, with the bridge and river and Invalides behind it, and beyond the light tracery of the Eiffel Tower, covered with little specks of people, all looking upward. Back along the boulevards, on roofs on both banks, all Paris, in fact, was similarly staring—"le nez en l'air." And straight over head, so far up that even the murmur of the motor was unheard, no more than a bird, indeed, against the pale sky, "Mr. Taube," circling indolently about, picking his moment, plotting our death.

I thought of the shudder of outraged horror that ran over Antwerp when the Zeppelin came in the night to slaughter a few women and helpless non-combatants. It seemed the last unnecessary stroke of brutality to a heroic people who had already stood so much. Very different was "Mr. Taube's" reception here. He might have been a holiday balloon or some particularly fancy piece of fireworks. Everywhere people were staring upward, looking through their closed fists, through opera glasses. Out of the arcades of the Hotel de Crillon one man in a bathrobe and another in a suit of purple underclothes came running, to gaze calmly into the zenith until the "von" had gone.

As the little speck drew straight overhead, these human specks scattered over the Place de la Concorde suddenly realized that they were in the line of fire, and scattered just as people run from a sudden shower. This was the most interesting part of "Mr. Taube's" visit—these helpless little humans scrambling away like ants or beetles to shelter, and that tiny Ancient bird sailing slowly far overhead. This was a bit of the modern war one reads about—it was a picture from some fanciful story of Mr. H. G. Wells. They scattered for the arcades, and some, quaintly enough, ran under the trees in the near-by Champs-Elysees. There was a "Bang!" but it was not a bomb as near as I could make out, only part of the absurd fusillade that now began. They were firing from the Eiffel Tower, whence they might possibly have hit something, and from roofs with ordinary guns and revolvers which could not possibly have hit anything at all.

The Spirit of the Paris Streets.

Descending, I turned into the Rue des Abbesses, crowded with vegetable carts and thrifty housewives. The grey air was filled with their bargaining, with the smell of vegetables and fruit, and in the midst of it, in front of two men playing violins, a girl in black was singing "Le Fusil de Bois"—about the little boy in an Alsatian village who was shot by the Prussians because he cried "Vive la France!" and pretended to be a soldier with his wooden gun.

True or not it was one of those things that get believed. Poems were written about it and pictures made of it all over Paris—presently it will be history. And this girl, true child of the Paris asphalt, was flinging it at them, holding the hearts of these broad-faced mothers in the hollow of her hand.

She would sing one verse, pause, and sell copies of the song, then put a hand to her hoarse throat and sing the next. The music was not sold with the song, and it was rather curious and difficult—a mournful sort of recitative with sudden shifts into a rhythm suggesting soldiers marching—and so the little semicircle of listeners sang the words over solemnly with her until after a time they had almost learned the tune. "You can imagine how a Frenchman—he was a young fellow who lived in a rear tenement over on the other side of Montmartre—would write that song. The little boy playing soldier, the Prussians marching into the village:

"Happily, he murmured, I am quite small,
But the day will come when I shall be a man,
Ardent,
Valiant,
Then, full of courage, I shall free
Down there, down there, all our brothers from Alsace!"

Then, after each verse, a pause, and very slowly and lower down, with the crowd joining in:

"Petit—enfant . . . little boy, close your big blue eyes, for the bandits are hideous and cruel, and they will kill you if they read what you are thinking . . . . ferment tes grands yeux bleus. . . ."

Down below them as they sang, Paris lay in her grey mist, and out beyond that somewhere the little soldiers in red breeches were fighting—it might have been the voice of Paris, herself, Paris of lost Alsace, and hopeless revanche, of ardor and charm crushed once, as they might be again, as the voice of that pale girl in black, with her air of coming from lights and cigarette smoke, and of these simple market women rose above the noise of the street, half dirge, half battle cry—for out behind the fog the Prussian avalanche was rolling down and the fate of Paris hanging in the balance that morning. — Rohl in Collier's.

Food Supplies During War-Time

Rumours are in circulation that we are unable to supply orders owing to war demand. This statement is absolutely incorrect. We are filling orders as usual. Insist on getting what you ask for—CLARK'S.

W. CLARK, LIMITED
MONTREAL

Seventy-five Accounts Passed City Council

To the Council of the City of Peterborough:

Gentlemen,—Your Finance committee beg leave to report as follows.

1. We recommend that the City Treasurer be authorized to pay to the Peterborough City Trust $20,000 on account of their demand for this year for sinking funds on debentures.

2. We received a letter from the Peterborough Utilities Commission suggesting that the Council take over the Commission's interest in the addressing machine which had been purchased jointly. We recommend that the Commission be offered $200 for their interest in the machine.

3.—We recommend that the following accounts be paid:

St. Joseph's Hospital	$ 34.00
St. Joseph's Hospital	656.00
The Peterborough Examiner	35.70
Jones Bros.	10.50
Pet. Model Foundry & Mfg. Co.	4.50
A. M. Cowling	.40
Can. Pac. Railway Co.	11.62
Wm. Hamilton Co. Ltd.	22.50
Higgins Hardware Co.	25.86
B. W. Manning	1.20
J. J. Lynch	2.25
Messrs. Carew & Clancy	1.55
Alex. Walker	14.85
Curtis Bros.	77.28
D. Belleghen	5.00
Gunsolus & Co.	4.95
A. E. Micks	28.00
G. H. Hutchinson	3.01
Goheen & Matchett	.38
Estate of A. McDonald	5.25
W. H. Lytle	16.66
C. P. R. Co.s Telegraph	.60
Caledonian Insurance Co.	6.25
The Nicholls Hospital	288.00
D. Kerneghan	10.00
Benj. Shortly	25.20
Frank White	28.53
Fanning's Steam Laundry	28.91
Thomas Irwin	43.72
Peterborough Typewriter Co.	.75
F. C. Cubitt	6.00
Robert Wilson	6.50
Davis-Thompson Co.	6.85
W. H. Hamilton	1.75
White & Ackford	.75
Pet. Planing Mill Co.	1.00
Geo. Ball (when certified)	548.00
E. J. G. Sutherland (when certified)	8.27
Hydro-Electric Power Co.	480.82
Fitzgerald & Co.	57.35
Bell Telephone Co.	226.28
Peterborough Lumber Co.	28.00
George Heaman	7.00
Adamson & Dobbin	1.25
Jas. T. Stenson & Sons	13.50
Kingan Hardware Co.	.75
Twp. of North Monaghan	191.75
Grand Trunk Railway System	30.60
Pet. Light & Power Co.	3.95
John Halpin	17.70
M. S. Donoghue	8.25
Morgan Hardware Co.	36.63
G. Walter Green	119.49
Wm. Hetherington	3.60
Peter Hamilton & Co.	18.37
E. Puttick	.50
W. Fair	4.50
The National Mfg. Co.	22.92
R. J. Wolstenholm	9.00
W. B. Turner	19.00
The Review Printing Co.	27.00
B. Morrow, Esq.	2.00
E. N. McWilliams	42.25
C. B. Routly	2.00
International Association of Fire Engineers	5.00
Chas. W. Mack	2.22
J. E. A. Fitzgerald	3.00
H. Edmondson	1.50
R. P. Sorace	2.00
J. J. Turner & Sons	3.00
Pet. Hardware Co.	17.27
W. J. Kennedy	16.00
Pet. Machine & Lubricator Co. (when certified)	6.72

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Ald. J. C. Anderson,
Chairman.

This is Ald. Anderson's last report as chairman of the Finance committee.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

An eminent scientist, the other day, gave his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think! As soon as a single thin layer of Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or a sore, such injury is insured against blood poison! Not one species of microbe has been found that Zam-Buk does not kill!

Then again! As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a sore, or a cut, or to skin disease, it stops the smarting. That is why children are such friends of Zam-Buk. They care nothing for the science of the thing. All they know is that Zam-Buk stops their pain. Mothers should never forget this.

Again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or to a diseased part, the cells beneath the skin's surface are so stimulated that new healthy tissue is quickly formed. This forming of fresh healthy tissue from below is Zam-Buk's secret of healing. The tissue thus formed is worked up to the surface and literally casts off the diseased tissues above it. This is why Zam-Buk cures are permanent.

Only the other day Mr. Marsh, of 101 Delorimier Avenue, Montreal, called upon the Zam-Buk Co. and told them that for over twenty-five years he had been a martyr to eczema. His hands were at one time so covered with sores that he had to sleep in gloves. Four years ago Zam-Buk was introduced to him, and in a few months it cured him. To-day—over three years after his cure of a disease he had for twenty-five years—he is still cured, and has had no trace of any return of the eczema!

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, or we will send free trial box if you send this advertisement and a 1c stamp (to pay return postage). Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

OFFICER'S LETTER DESCRIBES WORK OF FEEDING ARMY

German's Letter to His Mother Expresses Deep Hatred of the British—Wants Chance at Them

ADMITS BURNED TOWNS

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 5.—The following letter of a reserve officer to his mother, published in the Cologne Gazette on Sept. 16, throws an illuminating light on substantiate conditions in the German forces now in France. It is instructive also in a number of other respects:

"It is 4 this morning and we are busy digging trenches, and now the crash of artillery which kept up all morning is no longer heard. I am sitting under a tree, reading again and again your dear letter and the remainder of my mail. Indeed, dear mother, if it could be done I would telegraph you every day. But that is impossible; so now, while I have the time, I will write you as long a letter as possible. One never knows what the future will bring.

"This is a very idyllic spot. I am disturbed now and then in a most agreeable manner. Ripe plums fall from the tree—most conscientiously I eat them. I have breakfasted well, and the company barber gave me a shave—which was needed badly. In addition I have managed to get some washing done, and now I feel again like a gentleman.

"As I already told you, the commissary officer of our battalion and I went to the same college. I have been obliged to pay this happy coincidence with many a bite I needed myself. But yesterday he told me that he had managed to get two honest-to-goodness, real and otherwise bona fide hams. I lost no time accepting my share—it was fine and will last until to-night. To the great surprise of the captain I managed to get one-eighth of a pound of butter from a farm. Commissary bread, ham and butter—what a Lucullan feast I had last night. But there is nothing to smoke. Kindly send me a few cigarettes and some pipe tobacco.

"The owner of the farm where I got the butter is a woman, thirty-two years old and rather wealthy. She left the place, not because she feared the Germans, but the French, as her manager told me. I wish these people had sense enough to remain on their farms. We do them no injury and pay them for everything we take, while the property of those who run away is naturally without owner and thus not protected.

"There is no evidence here of 'volkskrieg' (war carried on by the population, as in Belgium). The people are rather afraid and do everything to get along with us. Everything is upside down nowadays, dear mother. Master alone is the soldier, right and wrong, as matters which the rules on, all power and responsibility has been placed on his shoulders.

"Most of the villages fired were set afire by artillery shells, and then they are burned down purposely, as is done because the inhabitants have fired upon our soldiers. In the villages of "——" and "——" no stone remains in place. Some of our hussars entered them and were treacherously shot down. The example has brought good results. We regretted that we had to do it, and now that the people have been brought to their senses, further measures of that sort have been prohibited.

"In the village of "——" I saw an old man sit in a house which had been destroyed. In front of the ruins of the venerable grey, old man—the priest who sacredly the remnant of his congregation with sorrow. I entered the village at the head of two battalions, and when the old priest saw me he looked at me in a way that cut into my very soul. Then with a sudden motion of fear he took off his hat and held it in his hand until the last man had passed him. I think he feared that a refusal to greet us would be taken as an offence. What went on in the mind of the old priest would be interesting to know. But this is war, and we did not want the indescribable misery which it has brought on.

Hear News of Victory.

"Last night at roll call we heard the news of the German victory over the English, French and Belgians. We especially appreciated the news concerning the English. Our hate for those perfidious fellows is universal and much greater than our feelings against the French. Everybody wants a chance to get at them, and God have mercy on them should they get before our rifles—from us they need expect none.

"At 7 in the evening we heard the news of the Russian defeat. I hope that the good tidings will be confirmed. We are advancing everywhere.

"It is a beautiful evening, and I will have to do field duty to-night. The entire village had prepared itself for defence, but in the last moment they lost heart. Just now they brought in a French soldier who had been in hiding five days in a chicken house.

"It my side the captain is cutting up a cucumber—oil and vinegar have been secured after a long search."

While the officer is on outpost duty he continues the letter.

"Well, I am out in the field. In front of us the territory occupied by the enemy. War is a terrible thing. This noon while I was inspecting the outposts, five French chasseurs on patrol work advanced towards our position. We were in the woods. Fire was opened on them at 200 metres. I regretted having to give the command. The officer, 26 years old and married two days before the mobilization, as I learned afterwards, was killed. The others were wounded and taken prisoners. We did not aim at the horses—they and the saddles are first class, and now five of us will ride. To have to do that sort of thing is distressing, but I have received mail twice so far, and every time the news arrives I invariably there is nothing like it. What is the letter. We are kept from human ken have no tents and are not permitted to make a fire. My meals so far have consisted of dry bread and I dreamt that my supper would be again dry bread, but, oh joy, one of my men arrives with a tremendous slice of bacon which he has found somewhere. My orderly has managed to get a few onions, and we have succeeded in gathering six cigarettes—what a glorious supper.

"The field kitchens are a fine institution. We officers get our food from them together with the men, and I have never had better. It is always well cooked. You would appreciate the field kitchens for there is nothing better and to eat than the contents of an field kitchen. Tomorrow there will be no sleeping, and I wish morning were here. All's well. Thousand kisses. OTTO."

FOR YOUR TABLE

Heinz Baked Beans with catsup, Evaporated Horse Radish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store. 'Phone 455, James, R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

Ford

Lower Prices on Ford Cars

Effective August, 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915, and guaranteed against any reduction during that time. All cars fully equipped f.o.b. Ford, Ont.

Runabout - - - $540
Touring Car - - $590
Town Car - - - $840
(In the Dominion of Canada only)

Buyers to Share in Profits

All retail buyers of new Ford cars from August, 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915, will share in the profits of the company to the extent of $40 to $60 per car, on each car they buy, PROVIDED we sell and deliver 30,000 new Ford cars during that period. Ask for particulars

DUFFUS GARAGE,
195 SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO'
J. J. DUFFUS, Proprietor.

PURE FOOD SPECIALTIES

EVENTUALLY

Bread can be no better than the Flour from which it is made. Therefore,

Cream of The West FLOUR

will, eventually, be used by all particular housewives. It contains the virile strength of the original wheat. It is a natural flour, with cream-white velvety texture.

CAMPBELL Flour Mills Co. Limited
Peterborough

EXTRA SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY.

Prime Meats for particular people, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Roasts, etc., appetising and tempting.

BEEF
Striola Steak 25c
Porterhouse 25c
Round Roast 20c

LAMB
Choice young Lamb by the quarter or pound
Hind Quarters, per lb. 18c
Fore Quarters, per lb. 15c
Legs of Lamb, per lb. 20c
Lamb Chop, per lb. 20c

Smoked Meats
Full line of Sugar Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon—nothing finer.
SAUSAGE—our own make 12½c
HEAD CHEESE, our own make 10c
Choice Mutton, Veal and Pork At Lowest Market Prices

PERRIN'S MEAT MARKET
461 GEORGE STREET

SEARCH THE WORLD OVER

You will find no better beverage than Knox's Stone Ginger Beer. It satisfies the taste and quenches the thirst.

Sold by all first class Grocers, Cafes and Liquor Stores.

D. KNOX SODA WATER CO
MANUFACTURERS
GINGER ALE
LEMON SOUR
CIDER VINEGAR
PHONES: Res. 61 Works 2 .. 384 QUEEN ST.

EMPRESS CAFE

The Leading Restaurant for Quick and Clean Service, an Up-To-Date Dining-room, a Special Dinner Served from 11.30 to 2 o'clock.

Your patronage will be appreciated by

JAS. HAGGIS & CO.,
WM. COROS, Manager.
370 GEORGE STREET
CHRITY'S OLD STAND

FRESH CANDIES
EVERY DAY AT THE
Marathon Candy Works
We are always glad to have people come in and look around to see what fine goods are manufactured by us on the premises.
Try Our Toffee—Delicious and good—and other Home-made Candies
Chocolates—in great variety—Lowney's, Fry's, Cowan's and others equally good
ICE CREAM and ICE CREAM SUNDAES
331 George St. Next to Bank of Nova Scotia

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
S. A. LEONARD PIONEER GUN DEALER
247 Princess St., Peterboro'
High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.
Guns of all makes promptly repaired
New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c.

FREE! FREE!

Two large cakes of Palm Olive Soap Free with a 50c Jar of Palm Olive Cream or a 50c Bottle of Palm Olive Shampoo.

W. J. KENT
DRUGGIST 402 GEORGE ST., PETERBORO

We'll Eat More —OF— **HOOPER'S BREAD**

For the Sake of our Health

It is made of the purest and most nourishing ingredients.

It is sold from our stores and our waggons all over the City.

If your grocer does not handle it, send us his name.

T. H. Hooper
414 GEORGE STREET

CHAMPAGNE ALE

A Delightful Tonic

For sale by all Liquor Dealers

Manufactured by
THE
Calcutt Brewing & Malting Co., Ltd.
Phone 98

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

APPLE WHIP.

Pare, quarter, and core four sour apples, steam until tender and rub through a sieve; there should be three-quarters of a cup of pulp. Beat on a platter the whites of three eggs, gradually add the apple pulp, sweetened to taste, and continue beating. Pile lightly on a serving dish and chill. Serve with cream or soft custard.

"It's Confidence That Does It."

All Kinds of **SOUPS**

A splendid assortment of Campbell's, Edwards', Heintz's Knorrs', Veg., Mulligatawny, Oxtail, Julienne, Bouillon, Chicken, Asparagus, Scotch Broth, Bean, and other kind of soup.

ASK FOR ANY KIND YOU LIKE

Porter S. White
336 George 'Phone, 208.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

ATHLETICS CONFIDENT AS BIG SERIES DRAWS NEAR

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.— Should George Stallings' Braves win four straight games in the coming world's series, there will be an army of baseball experts who still will consider the Athletics the greatest baseball machine on earth. The reason is that in a man-for-man analysis, the Braves don't even compare.

Connie Mack can turn his batting order upside down; he can put McInis, who is hitting fifth, at the top; Bary, now in seventh position, second and trail with Schang and Baker and have a better attacking force than almost any other club in either league.

Shift 'em Anyway.

He can submerge Collins, Strunk, Murphy and Walsh and yet present a battle-front that will terrorize the pitchers of any league. Indeed, there is no rest for the pitcher who opposes the champions of Christendom; no let-up from the top to the bottom of the batting list.

The Athletics play the hit-and-run with every batter on the team, including their pitchers.

Bender and Plank.

Connie will use two veterans, Eddie Plank and Chief Bender, in preference.

In a seven-game series, the pitching is by all odds the biggest factor. A year ago Connie Mack uncovered Joe Bush at the psychological moment and Joe Bush beat the Giants, after Plank had failed in his first game. This year Connie has a big left-hander named Bressler, who has been wining regularly of late. He also has Wykoff, who has been primed for two years and is almost ready for a whirl in the big series, but it is to Bender and Plank that the Athletic players look for the sharpshooting which will land them the winners' end of the big purse next month. And Bender at least seems fit.

Winning Habit.

"Winning pennants is a chronic habit with me," says Cornelius (Connie Mack) McGillicuddy.

"It wasn't so in 1902, the year I won my first flag. The Athletics came to St. Louis that season four and one-half games in front. Jimmy McAleer's Browns gave us a tremendous scare by winning four straight. McAlear had Burkett, Heidrick, Wallace, Powell, Donahue, Dick Padden, Sugden and Kahoe. The Athletics cleaned up in Detroit.

"Jimmy Callahan's White Sox gave me a great fight in 1905 and George Stallings' New York Yankees fought the Athletics to a finish in 1910. The Giants whipped the Athletics in 1905. My men couldn't hit Mathewson or McGinnity. I think Matty shut us out three straight.

Not Worrying.

"All the prophets are predicting that the Boston Braves will clout our pitchers. Counting chickens before they are hatched. I'm not worrying about our twirling department. There are some hefty sluggers in the American League. Nevertheless our boxmen held 'em safe all year and I can't see Stallings' hitless wonders starting anything with the big stick.

Paste Up These Facts About The World Series Contestants

First two games, Oct. 9 and 10—at Shibe Park, Philadelphia.
Second two games, Oct. 12 and 13—at Fenway Park, Boston.
Fifth game, if necessary, Oct. 14—at Shibe Park, Philadelphia.
Sixth game, if necessary, Oct. 15—at Fenway Park, Boston.
Seventh game, if necessary, Oct. 16—at a place to be decided by toss.

If postponements are necessary because of weather conditions, dates not cities, will be shifted.

Teams must remain in either city until above scheduled obligations have been filled, and tie games count as postponements.

Players share in proceeds of the first four games, drawn verdicts to count.

Sixty per cent. of the remainder after th national commission has deducted 10 per cent. of the gross, will form the players' pool.

Winning team will divide among its eligible members 60 per cent. and losing team 40 per cent. of players' pool.

Seats in Boston range in price from 50 cents for rush seats, in centre field bleachers, to $5 for box seats. The $1 seats are non-reserved.

The price of seats at Shibe Park vary from $1 to $5. Dollar seats are not reserved.

Reserved seats in each city will be sold in serial form, which means each purchaser will have to buy for three games instead of for individual contests.

In case three games are not played in each city, national commission, which has full charge of world series tickets, will redeem unused coupons.

Robert E. McRoy, former secretary of the Boston Red Sox, has been selected as special representative of the national commission to superintend the distribution of reserved seats.

Umpires—Byron and Klem of the National League, and Dineen and Hildebrand of the American League.

The list of eligible players, as announced by Chairman August Herrmann, follows.

PHILADELPHIA—Connie Mack, manager; Baker, Barry, Bender, Bressler, Bush, Collins, Coombs, Davies, Kopf, Lapp, McAvoy, McInnis, Murphy, Oldring, Pennock, Plank, Schang Strunk, Thomas, Thompson, Walsh, Wychoff, and Shawkey.

BOSTON—George Stallings, manager; Cather, Cocreham, Connolly, Cottrell, Crutcher, Davis, Deal, Devore, Dugey, Evers, Gilbert, Gowdy, Hess, James, Maranville, Mann, Martin, Mitchell, Moran, Rudolph, Schmidt, Smith, Tyler, Whaling, Whitted, and Strand.

All games start at 2 p.m.

ANALYSIS OF THE BRAVES

The miracle of the Braves is answered in the main by two vital factors — the genius and courage of Stallings, as related before, and the finest defence in the game.

Boston reached the top in 1914 just as Fielder Jones did in 1906—with no great attack, but with a defence almost impregnable. Boston's batting average all the year has been below .250. Her runners have stolen fewer bases than any other rival. Her attack has never been powerful or consistent. But attached to wonderful pitching was wonderful fielding—and all of it at its best in the pinch. The Braves made few errors when an error counted. They had the faculty of rising to meet the occasion—whether it needed wonderful pitching, a wonderful stop or a double by Hank Gowdy down the left field line. And Gowdy, another Giant cast-off, furnished his share of these telling, timely blows. And if one man fell down, some one else took his place.

Which recalls another remarkable feature of the Brave miracle. In the closing days of the stretch, when the leaders were supposed to be on the dizzy verge of "cracking under the strain," they ripped their way to ten victories in a row. And in eight of these ten victories they came from behind, centered their rugged assault upon one inning and dashed on to victory. And in these ten straight contests at least seven different people played star roles, Connolly alone breaking up two tight battles with lusty blows that cleaned the bases.

For this reason Stallings refused to pick out any one or two men as the main stars. "I have never had a club with finer team play," he said. "It was a case of work together and pull together. Each man was for the other fellow and the team—but not for himself. Each man contributed his share. And they all understood that what I said on the bench in a tight game didn't go after the game was over. So there was no sulking and no loafing. It was hustle, work, and fight—through every inning of every day of every week. It was the gamest fight I've ever seen a ball club make—and I've been in the game for thirty years, or this reason I'd rather not pick out any one or two stars. One or two stars or four or five stars or nine or ten stars could never have done what my club accomplished—unless they were all working together—which stars do not always do. It was a case of team play—of twenty-five or thirty men all pulling in the same direction without a quitter, or a sulker or a loafer in the bunch."

Which was of all the more value in a year where so many on other clubs were defying discipline or loafing in the knowledge that another league was waiting to take them in.

Tennis Court In East City School

The teachers of the King George school in East City have laid out a tennis court on the school grounds. Games were commenced yesterday afternoon and will be continued during the remainder of the season.

SURE PROOF.

Baltimore American:— "Did the Smiths really want a home?"

"Did they? They sold their automobile to get one."

FOOTBALL.

The St. James J. F. C. invite Park St. J. F. C. to a friendly game to be played on the Exhibition Grounds next Saturday afternoon, Oct. 10. Kick-off at 2:30 p.m. A suitable referee will be on hand to take charge of the game. St. James boys would like some other junior teams to join in with them in a series of friendly games. St. James' team will be as follows: Goal, A. McLeish; backs, Smith and J. Houghton; half-backs, R. McLeish, Black and E. Houghton; forwards, Lether, Lee, Warmer, Hawthorn, Clelland.

SOME NEW FEATURES FOR ATHLETIC MEET

Some new features have been added to the athletic meet to be held at Riverside Park at 2 p.m. Thanksgiving Day.

One of the feature events of the day will be a public school relay race. Each of the public school of Peterborough is going to put in a team of ten boys, miking sixty boys in the one race. This is something new in this city and should be a big drawing card as all the children in their particular schools will be rooting for their team. This is not only a boom for athletics, but it should create a loyalty among the children for their respective schools. Dr. Morrison, chairman of the School Board, has offered a banner for the winning team. This banner will be perpetual, the school winning it will hold it for one year, and then it will be put up for competition again. Show your loyalty to your school by coming out and cheering your team.

Another feature of the sports will be an exhibition of hammer throwing by Dr. R. W. Frank. This is a very spectacular event, but because of the complicated co-ordinations in getting the turn necessary in order to throw the hammer, very few athletes take it up. It, however, should attract a great deal of attention, as Dr. Frank holds the Intercollegiate championship of Canada.

All men and boys entering the city championships, or the road race, should leave their entries at the Y. M. C. A. on or before Saturday, Oct. 10th. Only amateurs in good standing with the A.L.N.A. or the A.A.U. of C. can compete. If you are not a registered athlete call at once and see the Physical Director at the Y. M. C. A.

D. McDONALD AND W. COMMON WINNERS IN P. C. I. RACES

New Record Made in Junior Event by Common, Who Went the Course in 13 min. 10 sec's.

FIELD DAY FRIDAY

The senior and junior cross country College road races were run off yesterday afternoon shortly after four o'clock. Weather conditions were almost ideal and both races were close and run in good time.

The senior event was run over a course about four miles in length, and which takes the runner up hill and down hill, as well as through fields and over rough paths. Considering this the time (19.55) was good. The senior course is from the Collegiate out McDonnell Street to the Bonner-Worth plant, cross country to Smith, out Smith to Jackson Park, through the Park to the quarry, around paths and across sthe fields to the Chemong road, down the Chemong road to Reid Street to Smith Street, down Smith to Water, to McDonnel to the Collegiate.

The junior course is the same to Jackson Park, but the runners in the junior event return straight down Smith Street to Water and thence to the Collegiate.

Douglas McDonald was the winner in the senior event, finishing in 19 minutes and 55 seconds. He won handily and made a strong finish. A. Austin ran second, H. Lewis third, H. Carmichael fourth and W. Field fifth. McDonald won the race last year in the same time.

In the junior race W. Common made a new record, finishing in 13 minutes and 10 seconds, which is a minute and forty seconds under last year's time. G. O'Connell finished in second, and A. McLeod in third place. The junior race was a remarkably good one, all three competitors making a splendid showing. The junior event was won last year by Fred Soward.

Field Day Friday.

The annual Field Day of the Collegiate Institute will be held on Friday afternoon. The school will gt a half holiday for the occasion in accordance with the time-honoured customs in connection with the day, and good contests are looked for in every department. The jumps will be held tomorrow afternoon, after school.

South Africa Not Disloyal.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Morning Post, says that despite the activities of German spies and rumor-mongers, there is no evidence to suspect active disloyalty in South Africa, Gen. De Wet and a number of the Hertzogites continue demonstrations against the Government, although the number of Hertzog's party are solid for Botha. The correspondent adds that the Boer commandos in German S. W. Africa, who have been raiding union police posts are not, as reported here on Saturday, led by a nephew of Gen. De Wet, but by an adventurer with an inglorious record from the Boer war.

BASEBALL.

National League.

Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.
Boston	93	56	.616
New York	83	69	.547
St. Louis	81	72	.530
Chicago	78	74	.567
Brooklyn	74	75	.497
Philadelphia	73	79	.480
Pittsburg	69	85	.448
Cincinnati	60	94	.390

—Monday Scores—

Boston	15-9	Brooklyn	3-6
New York	4	Philadelphia	6
Pittsburg	6-1	Cincinnati	3-4
Chicago	4	St. Louis	3

—Tuesday Games—

Philadelphia at New York.
Boston at Brooklyn.

American League.

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	98	53	.649
Boston	90	61	.596
Washington	80	73	.527
Detroit	80	73	.523
St. Louis	71	82	.464
Chicago	71	84	.458
New York	69	83	.454
Cleveland	61	102	.323

—Monday Scores—

Philadelphia	3	New York	0
Washington	9	Boston	3

—Tuesday Games—

New York at Philadelphia.
Washington at Boston.

Federal League.

Clubs	Won.	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	96	58	.570
Indianapolis	84	66	.560
Baltimore	79	69	.534
Buffalo	78	69	.530
Brooklyn	74	74	.500
Kansas City	66	83	.443
Pittsburg	63	81	.434
St. Louis	62	86	.419

—Monday Scores—

Chicago	3	Kansas City	0
Pittsburg	6-1	Baltimore	5-1
Indianapolis	15	St. Louis	6
Buffalo	4	Brooklyn	3

—Tuesday Games—

Brooklyn at Buffalo.
Pittsburg at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Chicago.
St. Louis at Indianapolis.

ENGLISH WRESTLER TO APPEAR HERE

All. Hardy, the English wrestler, went two hours and twelve minutes without a fall with Artie Edmunds, the Canadian featherweight champion in Toronto on Saturday night. Hardy meets Jack Forbes in Peterborough on Saturday night, and an interesting bout is expected. The Hardy-Edmunds go was stopped when Sunday morning arrived. The Toronto Star says: "Hardy proved himself a nice, clean wrestler, and made many friends."

Another promising bout will be that of Jean Hurtubise and Charlie Charlie Fraser, heavyweights. Hurtubise is in good condition and is eager to get into another mill. Joe Dwyer will referee.

When you were cutting new bread for the table did you every try putting the knife in hot water? Try it sometime and see if you don't find it cuts much easier.

THE PETERBORO' CIVILIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION

Meeting This Evening

A meeting of the members of the above association will be held in the recreation rooms of the Armouries this evening at 8 p.m.

It is particularly requested that any male interested in the objects of this undertaking should make a point of being present.

An ex-Bisley man will give instruction on rifle shooting and membership tickets will be ready for distribution. There is only a nominal fee of one dollar required. Arrangements will also be made for the commencement of gallery shooting practice.

It is still urged that every available man in the district should embrace this opportunity of becoming an efficient "shot." Any intending members may attain full information from Mr. Frank Linton, the secretary-treasurer, at the offices of the Peterborough Lumber Company, Hunter Street, City.

Mr E. L. Goodwill is captain of the Association and the following are members of the Executive committee viz., Messrs. F. Bartlett, G. A. Borland, F. D. Kerr, W. H. Moore and W. H. Munro.

Membership is open to all British subjects.

FORMER BANKER DEPORTED.

J. C. Dale, Once of Madoc, Sent Away From Niagara Falls, N.Y.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Oct. 5.— J. C. Dale, 64 years old, who says he is a former banker of Madoc, Ont., was ordered deported from here today.

Dale, who was arrested for intoxication, came here four months ago from Toronto in search of his son, who is said to be living in Buffalo. Dale is on verge of collapse.

J. JOHNSON'S BAIL BONDS.

$55,000 Forfeited, but There is Poor Chance of Collecting.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—The $55,000 bail bonds of Jack Johnson, the prize fighter, were forfeited in the United States District Court, but the Government is said to have a poor chance of collecting. The bonds were provided by the late Mathew Baldwin, whose estate is insolvent, and Johnson's mother, who is also said to be unable to pay.

The bonds were furnished to guarantee Johnson's appearance to-day for re-trial on charges that he violated the Mann Act in transporting Belle Schreiber from Pittsburgh to Chicago. He was convicted on the first trial, but an error was discovered by the Court of Appeals.

Don't forget to give your hair at least a hundred strokes with a brush morning and evening. Proper brushing does away with the necessity for two frequent washing.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Charlotte Street
TO-MORROW
"The Leech of Industry" in three parts
Three thousand feet portraying Capital and Labour
This picture alone is well worth the price of admittance
The House of Darkness — A very sensational drama
Bunny's Mistake — A big comedy full of laughs
College Cupid — A thrilling comedy
Between Dances — A comic drama
Prices Always The Same 5c & 10c

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, WEDNESDAY OCT. 7th.
The Annual Guaranteed Attraction
GUY BROTHERS MINSTRELS
In their New Musical Comedy "A DAY ON THE CONGO".
Best Dancers—Greatest Singers—Special Scenery. Everything New from Street to Stage but the name. Watch for Street Parade at noon.
PRICES:—25c, 35c, 50c and 75c. Seats now on Sale.

RED MILL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
The biggest performance ever shown in this City, featuring The Famous American Jockey Scovelle
IN THE STRETCH
4 Spectacular Parts
Don't miss this splendid feature 4 Other Special Features
8—REELS—8
Every performance the biggest show in town and will be sure to prove the best.
Matinees 5c 8 REELS 8 Nights 10c
EVERY PERFORMANCE
COME EARLY

ROYAL Theatre
TO-DAY. Ritter Chando
NEW VAUDEVILLE
TRICK DOG ACT
NEW PHOTO PLAYS
7-Reels-7 2-Hour Show-2
5 cents - 10 cents

Princess Theatre
TO-DAY
New Vaudeville
New Pictures 7-Reels-7
5 cents—10 cents

SENSATIONAL 10 DAY'S SALE
OF
MEN'S SUITS

IF you have been watching for the biggest offer of the Season, here it is. You will never beat this if you wait a lifetime. We find that we have in Stock over

1000 SUITS OF ALL PRICES UP TO $20.00

And they must be cleared out in a phenomenal TEN DAYS' Suit selling. There is every size, every correct shade, and the latest styles. Blues, Blacks, Fancy Worsteds and Tweeds, everything put in at the one little price, and you take your choice of any Suit in the Store for, only,

$11.95

This is surely the greatest opportunity you have ever seen in Peterboro' to secure a High Class Suit. The time is limited, act quick.

10 DAYS WEDNESDAY, October 7th to SATURDAY, October 17th, 1914

Suits will be hung on racks in their sizes, and if you know your size you can take your own choice of the hundreds you will find there to select from. Be on hand early in the morning on Wednesday and get first choice.

MERRELL & MEREDITH
THE MEN'S WEAR STORE
375 GEORGE STREET - - PETERBOROUGH

ROBERT FAIR & CO., LTD.

The continued warm and unseasonable weather conditions during September COMPEL US to venture the attempt to catch up for this loss of business in the Coat and Suit Department by making MARKED REDUCTIONS on all the new Autumn Suits and Coats FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. Here's how we have priced them in order to accomplish this undertaking:

COATS

$12 reduced to..$8.75
$16 reduced to $12.50
$18 reduced to $14.75
$20 reduced to $16.50

SUITS

$13.50 reduced to $10
$18 reduced to $13.50
$22 reduced to $18.50
$25 reduced to $19.50

Carpet Department Offers This Week

10 p.c. off

All Wilton, Axminster and Velvet Squares

All our beautiful Autumn importations in rugs share in this deep cut in price so early in the season.

Pure White Fleece Wool Blankets

Pure Wool and Canadian made, not the least speck of Cotton in them. These Blankets were ordered before the advance in Wool, and the prices are $1.00 to $1.50 less per pair had we to buy now. We are giving you the advantage of the former prices, per pair $5.00, $6.25, $7.50, $8.50 and $9.75.

Superior Qualities in Flannelettes

For men's day shirts, night shirts and pyjamas, suitable colours and designs, 36 ins. wide. Per yard 20c and 25c

300 Wholesale Sample Napkins

Probably not two alike but they are truly an elegant lot, 18 up to 27 inches square. Will be on sale to-morrow and are marked at the original cost price each 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c

Displaying the Autumn Costings

A large display means a better choice of heavy Plaids, Tweed effects, broken Checks, plain heavy all-wool Blanket Cloths and Zibelines. These cloths were bought to sell at $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 yard. To-morrow on Sale at yard.....1.00, 1.50 and **1.75**

Black Costume Velveteen

Has the new soft lustrous finish that has made this Velveteen so popular. Price per yard.....75c, 1.00 and **1.50**

Invisible Corded Suiting Velveteen

Bright soft silk sheen finish. Shown in Tan, Brown, Navy, New Blue, Cardinal and Grey. Regular value $1.00 yard. On Sale to-morrow at per yard..... **85c**

Women's and Misses' Underwear

Combinations, per suit.....$1.25 to $2.00
Vests or Drawers, All-Wool.....75c, $1.00, $1.35
Vests or Drawers, Cotton and Wool.....25c, 35c, 50c
Black Tights, Special, pair.....$1.00
Children's Vests or Drawers.....25c to 90c
Infants' Vests and Rubens, All-Wool.....50c to 90c

Children's School Stockings 25c pair

2-1 Ribbed Stockings with double knee. All sizes from 5 to 8. Worth 35c pair, but all sizes will be sold at one price, per pair..... **25c**

FOR UNSURPASSED WEDNESDAY BARGAINS SEE HANDBILLS DISTRIBUTED TO-DAY

BOARDERS WANTED

BOARDERS WANTED, ALL CONVENIENCES. Apply Box 938 Examiner Office. 2d-30-938

NOTICE

LEARN BARBER TRADE — SURE EMployment. Good wages. Few weeks required to complete course. Write for particulars and catalogue to-day. Moler Barber College, 221A Queen East, Toronto. 2d-7-7-928

See Us And See Better

Buy Service

Not Just Glasses

You are not fair to your eyes unless you get the service that should be a part of every pair of RIGHT Glasses.

Glasses are more than just merchandise, because their use determines their value. You cannot get proper use from glasses unless they are built to your own special needs.

We specialize in examining eyes and fitting them with proper glasses. Our optical work is not a side line.

TAIT OPTICAL Co.

Exclusive Opticians

410 George St.

CITY'S GATEWAY TO PERFECT VISION

45c Worth Of Palm Olive Soap FREE

How did you like the Palmolive Samples which you received a few days ago?

We are headquarters for these High-grade Toilet Specialties, and can with pleasure recommend them to you.

For a limited time only, we are giving with each Jar of Palm Olive Cream at 50c

2 Cakes of Palm Olive Soap Free

These large cakes retail at 45c

See these goods on display in our South Window.

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE

359 George St. Phone 527

WEDDING BELLS

FEELEY—MacDONNELL.

At the Sacred Heart Church at 8 o'clock this morning, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Chas. MacDonnell, of Monaghan, and Edward Feeley, were united in the bond of Holy matrimony by the Rev. Father McCauley. The bridesmaid was Miss Marie MacDonnell, and the best man Mr. Jos. Laplante.

Mr. and Mrs. Feeley will reside in Monaghan.

COOK—DUFFUS.

A pretty wedding took place at the Sacred Heart Church this morning when Mary Loretta, daughter of Mr. J. J. Duffus, of 269 Romaine street, was united in marriage to Basil Cook, of Otonabee. The Rev. Father J. J. O'Brien officiated.

The bride, who was charmingly attired in ivory satin with pearl trimmings and carrying her mother's wedding wreath, was given away by her father. She was supported by Miss Helen Redmond as bridesmaid, who wore pink satin with shadow lace. Mr. Harold Duffus acted as best man. During the ceremony music was rendered by the choir and a solo by Miss Annie Simmons, while Mr. J. Armstrong played the wedding march. After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to Roy's studio where a group photograph was taken.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook will tour Western Ontario, and on their return will reside in Otonabee.

PIANO, ORGAN, AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, 'phone, or write. Studio, 567 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1098. 1m-1-5

BLOTTERS

Have Their Own Way of Indicating User's Character

Few people realize the true inwardness of blotting paper, particularly people who live in big towns and should know better. It is, for instance, a real pleasure to sit down to a large clean sheet of new pink blotting paper, and instead of its soiling one, to be the first to soil it. White blotting paper has to be very thick and absorbing to hold its own, while green blotting paper is suggestive of banks and business, and little soiled ends which are used for the week's books.

The blotting paper connoisseur changes his blotting paper with absolute recklessness. It becomes to him like the paper target which once marked with his prowess has fulfilled its function. It is a delight to tear the corner off a sheet of thick pink, and pick up as much as possible of the blot made by an overflowing pen. But the corner once away, the sheet loses its charm and should be replaced by another.

Blotting paper and ploting pad are indices of the household psychology. There is, for instance, the pad that, though not very much used, has grown shiny with use, and its acquired surface absolutely refuses to pick up any ink at all. There is the pad that has been over-used and has lost its absorbent power through the writing of many black and dashing notes. There is the neat pad which is always carefully tended and which suggests that the sooner all trace of writing be removed the better, and there is the blotting book, with its choice of half-dirtied leaves and its surface which by no possibe means can ever be used as level as blotting paper should be.

The ideal way of using blotting paper is to have two or three loose sheets of thickish white or pink, which can be thrown away, used or stolen with impunity. It is useful to be able to blot from above and the singleness of the sheet enables this to be done most efficaciously. Also it necessitates no fastidious scruples as to waste, and enables the writer to write straight ahead with comfort instead of dodging about his pages to avoid the pains of blotting.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss M. A. Persault of this City, with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. D. McGrath of Saginaw, Mich., spent the past week with friends at Hastings.

Mr. A. P. Brown, of Brown's Hardware, left by the morning train to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. F. Killaly, who died suddenly on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. D. Dennis of East City has returned home from Chicago, after attending the funeral of her brother-in-law, Mr. C. F. Quinlan, which took place on Tuesday of last week.

Dr. MacNaughton and Mrs. MacNaughton of Hamilton, have returned home after spending their holidays very pleasantly with the Doctor's sister, Mrs. Learmonth, Stewart [illegible] City.

CITY AND GENERAL

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh to strong easterly winds and cooler. Wednesday, easterly winds, cool and showery.

SUGAR BAGS WANTED.

Gordon-Davies Limited will pay three cents each for any quantity of sugar bags delivered at their store, 940 George Street. dtf.

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 485, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your pianos requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-t-f

WILL RESUME CLASSES.

Miss Gladman will resume her dancing class in the Conservatory of Music Hall. The social class meets this evening when new dances will be taken up. For information 'phone 355.

WHY NOT YOU?

An attractive mantel for your home. New designs and prices. We will be glad to show you and quote closest prices. Call any time during the day or up until 8 in the evening. E. B. Clegg & Co., Furniture Dealer, 427 George Street.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS

By Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strasbourg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 457 George street. 29d-81

INDUSTRIAL NIGHT SCHOOL NOTES.

There is accommodation in the Dressmaking class; also for a few in the Millinery class. It is hoped that a number more of young men will avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the industrial night classes. 4d-81-961.

FINE RASPBERRIES.

Mr. W. T. Arnott, R.F.D. 6, Otonabee, is enjoying a second crop of Columbian raspberries. Mr. Arnott brought to the Office a branch containing bunches of ripe, luscious fruit. He only planted these bushes this year and the crop yielded has been beyond all expectations.

NAME WAS OMITTED.

In the list of those who subscribed to the Patriotic Fund through Alderman Johnston's committee, which appeared in The Examiner the other night, the name of Mr. Wm. Outram was omitted. Mr. Outram very kindly contributed the sum of $5.00, and should have been credited with the amount in the list.

THANKSGIVING CONCERT.

The concert to be given in George Street Methodist Church on Friday evening, the 9th inst., will consist of anthems, part songs and solos These have been carefully selected in accord with the Thanksgiving spirit, and have been studied and rehearsed in a most thorough manner. Keep the date open and watch for programme to-morrow.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.

In many houses in the City there are uniforms, belts, some rifles, side arms and other equipment belonging to the 57th Regiment. These in some cases have been left by soldiers now out of the City. The equipment is urgently needed and will be called for if a card is sent to Capt. A. G. Carruthers, 169 Hunter Street.

Persons unlawfully having these articles in their possession are liable to a fine of $20.00. 6d-st-t-75

INTERESTING CURIOSITIES.

In the window of the Tait Optical Company is displayed a shrapnel shell which was fired at Petawawa Military Camp from a Canadian heavy field gun. This shell is fitted with a time fuse so that it can be set to explode after having travelled any given distance after leaving the gun. It has an effective fire at 6 1-2 miles. It is loaded with 360 lead bullets and weighs 60 lbs. The gun from which it was fired is now on its way to the front. There is also shown an old Persian flint lock pistol, 200 years old, which is a rare curiosity of itself.

Bargain In Electric Meters

At a meeting held at noon to-day the Utilities Commission authorized Mr. Mowse to purchase from the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission the C. G. E. and Westinghouse meters that are being taken out at Walkerville, and were of a sufficient capacity to be of use here.

The Walkerville authorities are installing a 25-cycle service now, to take the place of the 60-cycle power service which has been used to date. As a result they will have to take out the meters which have been used so far, and as Peterborough's service is a 25-cycle one, the local Commission is of the opinion that it would be good business to buy the meters taken out at Walkerville.

CANADIAN LEAGUE MEETING

TORONTO, Oct. 6—A meeting of the Canadian League was held yesterday afternoon at the Prince George Hotel to wind up the season's business. Three delegates were present: St. Thomas, J. H. Chatler; London, S. Stevely; Brantford, T. Nelson; Hamilton, F. Lynch; Peterborough, W. H. Denham; Toronto, George Lee, Erie, Geo. O'Neil. President Fitzgerald was in the chair.

The president was authorized to attend the National Association meeting at Omaha in November.

President Fitzgerald was instructed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for submission to the annual meeting.

Toronto's appeal against the decision of directors in the Toronto-Peterborough game on June 3rd was dismissed.

Messrs. Nelson and Stevely were reappointed auditors.

Although the season was not a prosperous one, and there has been some talk of changes, the circuit will remain as heretofore.

Two Little Children Die

Two deaths from diphtheria occurred at the Isolation Hospital last night, when within a few hours Reginal Wallace Watson and Tresia Finney, aged 9 and 10 respectively, passed away.

Reginald Wallace Watson was the young son of Mr. Wm. J. Watson of this City and had been ill for five weeks previous to his death. The funeral was held this afternoon to the Little Lake Cemetery.

Tresia Finney was the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Finney and passed away after an illness of only four days. The funeral was held this afternoon.

To both families the sincere sympathy of the community will go out in the loss of their children. Both Mr. Watson and Mr. Finney reside in the south of the city.

FOLKESTONE HAS BEEN PUT "ON THE MAP"

By the Landing of Wounded Soldiers Returning From French Fields

FOLKESTONE, England, Oct. 5.—Since British wounded and Belgian refugees began to arrive in England on every boat, this quaint old town on the coast has been put "on the map" known, for the first time, perhaps, to the world.

Folkestone slowly but surely is waking up to find itself famous. It is not at all certain that the town welcomes the idea, but it bears its unexpected honours with quiet dignity, for at each day of the war passes and the boats from the Continent arrive with victims of German barbarity Folkestone has to unbend and work as it probably never has done before. Suddenly it has developed from a typical English seaside resort into a huge convalescent. The number of French and Belgian refugees has grown into a very serious problem. All sorts and conditions of men, women, and children are there. Hotels and boarding houses are full, and the people are asking themselves, "What shall we do with the hundreds to come?"

Fortunately for Folkestone and the refugees themselves, the problem is being faced boldly and generously. Those with ready money or credit are finding the large hearts considerate and ready to help, and the less are crowded with smartly-dressed people, some of whom bear the hallmark of Paris and Brussels. The description "refugees" perhaps hardly applies to these people, but the serious faces and expressive gestures prove that they feel as much as do the poorer people what their country is suffering. Many of the arrivals are middle-class people, with moderate means, and these rarely stay more than a night or two in the large hotels and then they retire to the boarding houses and lodging houses and some of them will soon find themselves in sore straits.

The poor refugees are terribly poor, many of them having little or no luggage and their personal condition frequently necessitates the most careful examination. The authorities, both local and imperial, have, however, risen to the occasion nobly. The representatives of the Home Office and the Folkestone Relief Committee are there almost every hour of the day; so, too, are the Consuls, and between them these authorities house hundreds of homeless families and despatch hundreds of others to London. They have even found work for a few, but each boat adds to the problem.

All day long the pier has been thronged with crowds of people, not one a holidaymaker. It might seem as if the day had gone for ever when one would take a boat from Folkestone to make holiday on the Continent. Nor of the scores who are arriving from Ostend, Antwerp, Dieppe and Flushing, are any bent on pleasure. Each and all are flying before the devastating advance of the common enemy. To travel the few miles between London and this town brings the war infinitely nearer than would be imagined. In London we see soldiers and recruits; we attend patriotic demonstrations and read newspapers, but here one seems to be on the very fringe of action.

Six steamers have arrived in Folkestone in one day from the Continental ports above named. Between them they have brought nearly 12,000 refugees chiefly from Belgium. One would require to travel far indeed to see more varied groups than those which all day long have been crossing the gangways and climbing up the pier steps. Of the scores who have come ashore, many have found quarters in the town itself. Others, and in fact the majority, have filled the waiting train and gone to London. Among them all there is scarcely one who has not suffered. Every face wears an expression of sorrow. Some attempt to be gay and boisterous in spite of their circumstances, making a bold effort to conceal the grief which they cannot quench. Others are silent and morose. Some weep unrestrainedly.

The boats as they come in show a deck full of people clustered together—there are families innumerable, bereft of everything save a few essential belongings which they have been able hastily to tie up in a blanket. There are Belgian labourers, clad in corduroy and carpet slippers, carrying the very implements with which until recently they tilled the soil over which the Kaiser's soldiers have marched. Pathetic in the extreme is the sight presented by groups of little children, utterly ignorant of the significance of their sudden voyage to a foreign shore. There are people, obviously well-to-do, who appear to be suffering but a temporary inconvenience in the crowded steamer.

One vessel brought a large number of people from Malines. They were the poorest of the poor, travelling under the direction of their parish priest, whose bishop had charged him with their safe conduct. He told an appalling tale of the savagery of the German soldiers and the burning of his town. In fact some of the barbarities which he described cannot be reproduced in print. "For seven days Malines was shelled," he said, "and then the Germans advanced upon it. We had to flee at once, and we got together what things we could and loaded them on carts and waggons and any kind of vehicle that could be found. We set off for Antwerp and not long after our departure our town was in flames behind us. Somehow we got to Antwerp and the boat brought us here. It was a terrible thing the burning of our town, but Louvain was worse."

The people under his care were travelling to London. Many of the refugees had friends in London to whom they were going for help, but it is impossible to discover how the poorest classes will carry on their existence in this country.

One felt for them all, but in a picture lacking nothing in pathetic detail perhaps the most touching feature of all was the spectacle of a score of British soldiers back from the field of battle who, instead of their khaki uniforms, were wearing the cast-off clothing of Belgian peasants.

Hints

THANKSGIVING DAY IS NEAR AT HAND

and to assure yourself of the utmost pleasure when you sit down to your repast be sure you have a CARVING SET that will not take the edge off your meal right at the start.

We have a most excellent line of CARVERS, in pairs and in sets, made of the VERY BEST SHEFFIELD STEEL, in a large variety of handles as Steel, Ebony and Ivory.

Prices run from $1.25 to $10.00.

We guarantee you the biggest assortment and greatest values in Cutlery to be found in the City.

An opportunity to show these goods will be a pleasure to us.

The Home of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO.

HARDWARE SPORTING GOODS

PHONE 119 137 GEORGE ST

THANKSGIVING CONCERT.

The choir of George Street Methodist Church will give a concert in the Church on Friday evening, October 9th, 1914. The Church will be tastefully decorated for the occasion along the lines of Harvest Home and Thanksgiving and the music will be of a like character. Keep the evening open and watch for further announcements and programme. 2d-88.

EARLY AUTUMN PHOTOGRAPHS

We are at your service. You are doubtless looking and feeling well after your holidays. Why not come in and sit for your picture, even if you don't need them until Xmas time?

THE -:-

MOULE STUDIO

324½ George St. 'Phone 66

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE

Every Vegetable Grown

Tomatoes, Onions, Cucumbers, Vegetable Marrow, Squash, Pumpkin, Cauliflowers, Cabbage Beets, Carrots, Peppers, Lettuce, and Cranberries, Sweet Potatoes, Grapes, Peaches and Pears, Apples, Cantaloupe, Bananas, Oranges and Lemons.

Oysters, Fresh Salmon Trout.

N. DOUROS Prop.

'Phones 18-19 376 George St

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK

Boy's Watch and Chain..$1.25
Genuine Waltham Watch $5.00
Fine Alarm Clock for.....95c
8-Day Kitchen Clock....$2.75
Fine Casserole.....$1.95
Silver Pickle Caster.....$1.75
Pearl Handled Butter Knife and Pickle Fork for.....85c
Cut Prices on All Rings
1847 Rodgers Knives, Forks and Spoons at Special Prices.

WARNE BROS. 349 GEO. ST.

Next to Warne Drug Co.

Fall House-Cleaning Necessities

Here are Articles to be found at our store that are great helps, and will prove great labour-saving devices.

Curtain Stretchers
Step Ladders
Self-Wringing Mop
Mop Wringers
Carpet Beaters
Tack Claws
Tack Hammers
Galvanized Pails
Scrub Brushes
Brooms
Mop Sticks
Mop Cloths
Paints and Varnishes
Liquid Veneer
Floor Wax
Waxing Brushes
Wash Tubs

1900 Gravity Washers
Wringers
Wash Boards
Vacuum Cleaners
Clothes Baskets
Dustless Mops
Dustless Broom Covers
Dustless Brie-a-Brac D'sters
Ceiling Brooms
Ceiling Dusters
Bannister Brushes
Hair Floor Brooms
Re-Nu-All
Tack Pullers
Metal Polish
Silver Polish
O'Cedar Mops

Your inspection invited of any of the above articles.

Peterboro' Hardware Co., Ltd.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Sodas Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Sodas Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 82 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

Thanksgiving Day

WITH Thanksgiving Day the busy Fall and Christmas season starts.

The studio will be open all day.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to have a sitting.

'Phone 368 for an appointment.

THE ROY STUDIO
140½ HUNTER STREET

FROWNED ON AFFECTATION.

The lady tells another story about the great soldier, which, if not true, deserves to be. When he arrived in South Africa as Lord Robert's Chief of Staff the young officers realised that "soft snaps" were a thing of the past. They made no mistake. They were all put to work. One day Lord Kitchener saw a young officer sporting a monocle. "Does your eyesight require you to wear that?" he asked. "It does," replied the lieutenant. "Then report to-morrow morning to the line of communication," ordered the General. "I do not require men with poor eyesight at headquarters."

22,000 More Canadians For The Front

AN EYE WITNESS OF THE EMBARCATION OF THE CANADIAN ARMY

Mr. Charles F. Leonard has received a letter from his son, manager of the Bank of Toronto, Gaspe, under date of Oct. 4. The Examiner is kindly permitted to take the following extracts from it regarding the embarkation of the Canadian contingent:

During the last week we have seen our little bit of war here; last Tuesday several large ships anchored in the outside bay, off Douglastown and the report got about that it was some of the transports with the Canadian overseas contingent and a convoy of cruisers. This proved to be correct(and all week the transports kept arriving till yesterday, when they left, thirty-six vessels steamed out of the bay. There were 31 transports and 5 cruisers. To those that saw them it was a wonderful sight. They went out in one line, and it is estimated that there was about 15 miles between the first and last ships.

Yesterday I went to Douglastown by the S. S. "Lady of Gaspe" and saw all the ships there. There were 32 transports and cruisers there then; also one collier. It was a fine fight, all these monster ships there, with any number of small boats from the shore among them. On the "Lady of Gaspe" we passed quite close to the "Laurentic," the "Cassandra," the "Tunisian," the "Royal George" and the "Montezuma," and in the distance, that is about a mile from us, we saw the "Royal Edward," the "Lapland," the "Empress of Britain," the "Franconia" and many others that we could not identify. All were painted gray or black and looked very grim and business-like.

The cruiser convoy that was here with the transports was only a small one, five small cruisers, among them the "Diana" (the flag ship), the "Talbot," the "Canada" and a couple of others.

The "Lady of Gaspe" passed close enough to the "Laurentic" and the "Royal George" for us to see the men on their decks, but not close enough to see who they were. It is reported here that the Patricia regiment is on board the "Royal George."

The excitement was increased last Thursday by the arrival of the Colonel, the Hon. Sam Hughes and his staff. They visited the men on the different ships.

* * *

Outside of the war news there is very little from here. Things are about the same as ever, and the conditions generally are better here this year that they have been for some time.

The Armies

of England, France, Germany and Russia are not permitted to use a pound of alum baking powder. The efficiency of the soldiers depends too much upon their health and endurance to risk the use of food which the authorities believe would be detrimental. Therefore the manufacture and sale of the alum powder is prohibited.

Royal Baking Powder is extensively used privately and by the military forces throughout the world. Its absolute wholesomeness, imparting as it does, healthful as well as appetizing qualities to the food, and its perfect keeping qualities in every climate and under different conditions, make it particularly desirable for all conditions of use.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure No Alum

KEEP an Eye on THE EXAMINER Want Pages for real live business news. The best buys in Real Estate are listed there, as well as the best leaseholds and opportunities for Local Investments.

A Good Impression.

First impressions are tenacious. The customer who gets an unpleasant impression on his first visit to a store, is not likely to be a permanent customer. On the contrary, a favorable first impression will insure a steady patronage.

First impressions are often obtained from a firm's advertising, even before the store is visited. A frank, straightforward statement of values and advantages, will create an impression of fair dealing, and bring the customer to the store in a receptive state of mind.

Our advice to merchants is to give careful thought to their advertising and to advertise regularly.

Heroic Gen. Leman Better.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Miss Marguerite Leman, daughter of Gen. Leman, the defender of Liege, has received word, according to an Ostend despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., that her father, who is now at Magdeburg, has been cured of the wound he sustained from shrapnel during the German bombardment. He still suffers, however, from the effects of inhaling the poisonous gas given off by the picrite of the shells.

Two Vessels Captured.

BREST, France, Oct. 7. — (Via London.)—The German bark Martha Gechahan, from Punta, Costa Rico, and the Norwegian ship Bennestvest, of 1,600 tons, bound from New Caledonia for Hamburg, have been captured by French warships and brought to this port. The Bennestvest has a cargo of nickel.

IT is only a short time that you can call her Mother's baby—soon she will be a school girl and then a young lady.

But a photograph of Mother and baby keeps for all time the memory of those happy days—and later pictures will show the transition from childhood to girlhood.

Make the appointment to-day

GROUND FLOOR STUDIO.

THE COWAN STUDIO
(Late Orme).

A Second Contingent For Assistance of The Empire

Sir Robert Borden Announces Plans For Recruiting and Equipment of Enough Men to Bring Canada's Quota Up to 50,000 Men.

TRAIN IN ARMOURIES

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—Canada intends to have 50,000 men in the battle front, according to an official statement made by Sir Robert Borden last evening. With 33,000 men, accompanied by 7,000 horses and a complement of guns, etc., now on their way to England, Canada proposes further to organize and train forthwith a second expeditionary force of 20,000 men, with a first reinforcement of ten per cent., making 22,000 men in all. This force, the Prime Minister states, will be organized as speedily as possible, and the arrangements for providing the necessary arms, ammunition and equipment are said to be already in progress.

The composition of the second expeditionary force has not been decided upon, but it is expected that it will take the form of the first, though it is scarcely probable that the same number of artillery will accompany it. In view of the many offers of cavalry units, more horsemen will likely accompany this force.

Upon the arrival of the first division in England, it is probable that the force will be organized as follows: Field troops, including a first reinforcement of ten per cent., 26,400 men; line of communication, troops, 2,100; total force at the front, 28,500. This will leave about 4,500 men for training in Great Britain, who will constitute a reinforcement of nearly twenty per cent. for the men at the front.

It is stated that 31 large steamships were required to transport the first Canadian army to England.

In addition to the above organization, preparations are being made to organize and train necessary further reinforcements for both the first and second expeditionary force.

It is probable that the training and organization of these reinforcements will be made in the city armories. It is not stated how the second contingent of 22,000 men will be mobilized, as winter conditions will prohibit the formation of such a camp as Valcartier.

Contrary to previous announcements that Col. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, would leave for a holiday in the Haliburtan woods, it is a matter of general knowledge that the Minister will leave for England probably before the end of this week. It is not known how long he will be away, but the organization of the second expeditionary force will be under the supervision of Premier Borden, in the capacity of Acting Minister of Militia.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The British Government has prohibited the exportation of raw wool from England to any other country.

The Bank of England yesterday received $420,000 in gold bars, $290,000 in French coin and $2,600,000 in American eagles.

Wm. Buckham, aged 75, a resident of South Monaghan, near Cobourg, died very suddenly. He had lived all his life in that township.

The establishment of a military training camp on the Pacific Coast has been suggested to the Militia Department and is under consideration.

A special train of 30 horse cars, each carrying 30 fine horses, purchased in Missouri for British army purposes, passed through Ontario yesterday for Quebec.

After experiments with a new wireless telephone on the roof of the Ministry of Marine building in Rome Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor, said yesterday the human voice had been heard distinctly nine miles away.

In order to provide work for the unemployed Sault Ste. Marie council has decided to issue treasury notes for $20,000 against unsold debentures. These will be issued in denominations of $25, $100 and $500 each.

The first Ottawa man to be reported wounded in France is George P. Hugust, an architect in the Public Works Department, whose family has received the news that he was struck by a bullet in the battle of the Aisne, and is in a hospital at Bordeaux.

FRANCE RETALIATES.

Mines Are Sown In Adriatic to Bar Austrian Fleet.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 7—The Ministry of Marine issued the following notice yesterday:

"The Austrian navy having laid mines in the Adriatic, the French fleet has been obliged to do likewise. But in order to avoid damaging neutral shipping as the Austrians have done, the French have laid their mines according to the rules of Chapter VIII. of The Hague Convention of 1907. The danger zone comprises all Austrian water and channels between the islands and the coasts of Dalmatia."

Message From "Leadeld."

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Oct. 7.—"Nov. 2, 1913, steamer Leadeld. No hope, farewell to all, in God we trust. (Signed) Officer."

The above message was found written upon a small piece of discolored paper which was found in a glass flask by two duck hunters upon the shore of Lake Superior, half buried in the sand.

The steamer Leadeld belonged to the Algoma Central Steamship Line and was lost during the great storm of Nov. 9 last. She was carrying steel rails.

The entire crew were lost and no sign as to where has ever been found.

ARMIES ARE DEADLOCKED

Nothing Decisive Has Yet Occurred Along the Aisne—Heavy Masses of German Cavalry Near Lille

SUMMARY OF SITUATION

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The sixty-third day of the great war of Europe saw a repetition of what the peoples of all the countries have forced themselves to expect, perhaps for months to come—no decisive conflict on land or sea.

From Berlin to London came nothing in the way of Germany's claim to progress or reverses. From Petrograd came what has flowed without interruption for weeks — consistent claims to the progress of Russian arms.

From Paris at the usual mid-afternoon hour was issued the usual communication, so-called, interpreting the situation along the battle line of the western theatre of the war, in the light of those opposing the German invasion. There were in the closely worded communication, cryptic to an extent, as always, hints of a greater diversity of operations than it ordinarily contains.

Above all stood out the presence of what was described as large masses of German cavalry near Lille, as the crow flies, hardly ten miles from the Belgian frontier, and behind them German forces moving on a line between Tourcoing and Armentieres, the latter point right at the Belgian border.

At the same time the official communication makes it plain that the allies have not been idle and have been extending their lines on the left wing more and more widely. Blow for blow around the Arras, the scene of sanguinary fighting recently, is evidently still in order there. The same may be said of the region between the Somme and the Oise, for it is noticeable that the allies have claimed nothing there to-day except a see-saw advance and retirement. They do maintain that they have repulsed the enemy near Lassigny, upon which the Germans made a violent attack.

At Soissons, where the allies recently cleared the German trenches, they have, according to the announcement, pressed their advantage by making a slight advance. It is Noyon which forms the elbow from which the allied line sweeps eastward. Some advance for the allies is also reported at Berry au Bac. From Belgium comes nothing to indicate any change in the situation around Antwerp, except a brief line tucked at the bottom of the Paris official statement asserting that the German attacks along the River Rupel and the River Nethe have failed.

The British press takes occasion to emphasize that while the battle of the Aisne holds first claim in the matter of sentimental interest, the gigantic operations of the Russian, German and Austrian armies in the east may first bring the solution of the war.

The Standard's correspondent in Paris, wiring last night, says: The situation to-night continues favorable. The battle on the Aisne is gradually moving northwards of the Somme, and the enemy is now occupying nearly the same ground as he did in the middle of August. The moral position is, however, radically changed, and the German invading army, instead of promenading against a retreating foe, is desperately making what may be its last stand in France. The Belgian army is again playing a role of the greatest importance, and all efforts of Germany to prevent the Belgians from taking the offensive and threatening the rear and the communications of the army fighting for its life against the Allies have failed.

Prussian Diet To Re-open.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co., from Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, says:

"By special decree issued at Imperial headquarters, the sessions of the Prussian Diet, which have been in adjournment since June 15, will be re-opened Oct. 22.

London May Try Commission.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 7.—Petitions are being circulated asking the City Council to submit to the people in January next the question of commission government for the city. At the same time the ratepayers will vote upon the abolition of the Board of Control and the matter of reverting to the ward system of electing aldermen.

The Rexall Store
3 Large 15c Cakes of
Palm Olive Soap
FREE
With each 50c Jar of COLD CREAM
OR
3 large 15c Cakes of Soap
FREE
with 50c bottle of
Liquid Shampoo
McDERMID & JURY
The Safe Satisfactory Druggists
Cor. George and Charlotte

PREMIER ISSUES ADDRESS.

Hon. Mr. Hearst Says Whitney Tradition Will Be Upheld.

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—Ontario's new Premier, Hon. W. H. Hearst, issued last evening his inaugural address to the people of the province. He makes extended and sympathetic reference to the part which Sir James Whitney played in political life and states that the trail he blazed was broad and worthy enough to provide a path for all succeeding Premiers. If, however, occasion demanded radical action, there would be no hesitation in breaking new ground.

After his tribute to the late statesman, Premier Hearst says:

"We have not yet had time to give thought and consideration to new questions and subjects that may demand attention, but I desire at this, my earliest opportunity, to assure the public that the policy of hydro-electric development, inaugurated under the Whitney Government and carried to such a triumphant success with unexampled energy, zeal and devotion to the public service by Sir Adam Beck, will be carried on with unabated vigor, until the boon of cheap light, cheap heat and cheap power is available to every section of the province and to every class of the community, to the toiler on the farm as well as the dweller in our towns and cities, so far as it is practicable and feasible to accomplish this."

A tribute to the self-sacrificing labors of Hon. Dr. Pyne in his devotion to the late Premier and in his official capacity is followed by mention of the special work of the other members of the Cabinet, including the new Minister of Public Works, Hon. Mr. Macdiarmid, who "brings marked ability and special capacity for work to the service of the province."

Dealing with agriculture, the Premier says:

"An active campaign has been inaugurated, and will be pressed on with increased vigor, to stimulate a greater production of foodstuffs so urgently required now by the Empire as well as for home consumption. Additional efforts will be made to secure for the consumer the products of the farm without any unnecessary advancement in price over that obtained by the producer."

The address touches upon the development of the north, the furtherance of educational work, the financial affairs of the province, social welfare work, and refers in a general way, to the stimulation of trade; the relief of unemployment and ends with a personal expression of the Premier's appreciation of his recent appointment.

Shooting Accident In Woods.

SAULT STE MARIE, Ont., Oct. 7.—While looking up timber woods eight miles from Markesville yesterday morning Alex. McCarty, 28, was shot in the neck by Thomas White, a companion. Dr. Hart of Bruce Mines was hurriedly summoned. Little hope is held that McCarty will live. McCarty was formerly a captain on a tug in the Soo, where he was employed by the Ganly Tug Co. The unfortunate man lost his only child three weeks ago.

Turkey Navy To Sail.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A Berlin despatch says: "The increased Turkish navy, it is expected, soon will be sailing in the Black Sea." No explanation of the statement was vouchsafed.

REMEMBER! That in buying glasses from us, you are getting the very Best Optical Service in the City. Our 11 years of exclusive, successful Optical Business in this city is our best guarantee.

We Manufacture and Fit Glasses Exclusively.

A. A. FOWLER Phm. B. EYESIGHT SPECIALIST Opt. D. Chicago Ref. D.O. Toronto
Optical Parlors and Lens Grinding Plant Here
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Transient Display ..... 20c per inch
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Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 2,500 inch Contract, 15c per inch.

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Legal and other notices, 8c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

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Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c

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Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

PERSONAL

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

THE OTHER POINT OF VIEW.

Judge:— "So you are taking summer boarders this year?"

"Yep, we didn't have to, but my wife loves to hear 'em talk that city dialect."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THANKSGIVING DAY

SINGLE FARE
Good going and returning Monday,

FARE AND ONE-THIRD
Good going October 10-11-12
Return Limit October 13, 1914.

Between all stations in Canada east of Port Arthur and to Detroit and Port Huron Michigan, Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

Tickets now on sale at Grand Trunk Ticket Offices.

S. A. ROSE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
Mayfield, Station Ticket Agent. 'Phones 259 & 196

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.55 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m. 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m. 5.30 p.m.	*8.10 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m. 8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	5.55 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	8.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 8.50 p.m.	8.20 a.m. 1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m. 5.15 p.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m. 12.20 p.m. 5.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.22 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**8.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*2.05 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**6.35 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph	4.25 a.m.
Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*5.24 a.m.
North Toronto	*5.57 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.34 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*2.31 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.23 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Roboaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

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Mrs. Langley McCarthy

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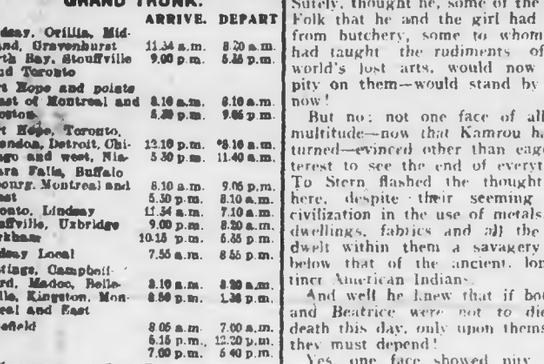
The "CANADIAN"

Fall & Winter Schedules 1914-15



Lv. Montreal (Win'r St.) 8.45 a-m (E.T.)	Lv. Chicago (Cent. Sta.) 6.10p-m (C.T.)
Ar. Toronto ..... 5.40 p-m (E.T.)	Ar. Detroit (Mich. Cen.) 12.35a-m (C.T.)
Lv. Toronto ..... 6.10 p-m (E.T.)	Lv Detroit (Mich. Cen.) 12.45a-m (C.T.)
Lv. London ..... 9.35 p-m (E.T.)	Lv. London ..... 6.15 a-m (E.T.)
Ar. Detroit (Mich. Cen.) 12.35 a-m (E.T.)	Ar. Toronto ..... 8.30 a-m (E.T.)
Lv. Detroit (Mich. Cen.) 11.45p-m (C.T.)	Lv. Toronto ..... 9.00 a-m (E.T.)
Ar. Chicago (Cent. Sta.) 7.00 a-m (C.T.)	Ar. Montreal (Win'r St.) 6.10 p-m (E.T.)

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Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write M. G. MURPHY, Dist. Passr. Agent, Cor. King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

CHAPTER XXXVI.
GAGE OF BATTLE.

The chief of the People of the Abyss was seated at his ease in a large stone chair, over which heavy layers of weed-fabric had been thrown. He was flanked on either side by spearsmen and by drummers, who still held their iron sticks poised above their copper drums with shark-skin heads.

Stern saw at a glance that he was a man well over six feet tall, with whipcord muscles and a keen, eager domineering air. Unlike any of the other Folk, his hair (snow-white) was not twisted into a fantastic knot and fastened with gold pins, but hung loose and was cut square off at about the level of his shoulders, forming a tremendous, bristly mass, that reminded one of a lion's mane.

Across his left temple, and involving his left eye with a ghastly mutilation, ran a long, jagged, bright red scar, that stood out vividly against the milk-white skin. In his hands he held no mace, no symbol of power; they rested loosely on his powerful knees; and in their half-crooked fingers, large and long, Stern knew there lay a formidable, an all but irresistible strength.

At sight of the captives—for Beatrice, too, now suddenly appeared, thrust forward through another lane among the Folk—Kamrou's keenly cruel face grew hard. His lips curled with a sneer of scorn and hate. His punkish eyes glittered with anticipation. Full on his face the flare of the great flame fell; Stern could see every line and wrinkle, and he knew that to beg mercy from this huge barbarian (even though he would have begged), were a task wholly vain and futile.

He glanced along the circle of expectant faces that ringed the chief at a distance of some fifteen feet. Surely, thought he, some of the many Folk that he and the girl had saved from butchery, some to whom they had taught the rudiments of the world's lost arts, would now show pity on them—would stand by them now!

But no: not one face of all that multitude—now that Kamrou had returned—evinced other than eager interest to see the end of everything. To Stern flashed the thought that here, despite their seeming half-civilization in the use of metals, fire, dwellings, fabrics and all the rest, dwelt within them a savagery even below that of the ancient, long-extinct American Indians.

And well he knew that if both he and Beatrice were not to die the death this day, only upon themselves they must depend!

Yes, one face showed pity. But only one—the patriarch's.

Stern suddenly caught sight of him, standing in the front rank of the circled crowd, about twenty feet away to the left, just beyond the girl. Tears gleamed in the old man's sightless eyes; his lips quivered; the engineer saw his hands tremble as he twisted the feeble, impotent fingers together in anguish.

And though he could catch no sound in that rising, ever-roaring tumult of the flame, he knew the patriarch, with some vague and distant remnant of the old-time and vanished religion of the world, was striving to pray.

Stern's eyes met the girl's. Neither could speak, for she, too, was gagged with a rough band of fabric, which cruelly cut her beautiful, her tender mouth. At sight of her humiliation and her pain, the man's heart leaped hotly; he strained against his bonds till the veins swelled, and with eyes of terrible rage and hate stared at Kamrou.

But the chief's gaze was now fixed insolently upon Beatrice. She, as she stood there, stripped even of her revolver and cartridge-belt, hands bound behind her, hair dishevelled, had caught his barbarous fancy. And now in his look Stern saw the kindling of a savage passion so ardent, so consuming, that the man's heart turned sick within him.

"Ten thousand times better she should die!" thought he, racked at the thought of what might be. "Oh, God! If I only had my revolver for a single minute now! One shot for Kamrou—one for Beatrice—and after that, nothing would matter; nothing."

Came a disturbance in the Folk. Heads craned; a murmur of voices rose.

The patriarch, no longer trembling, but his head held proudly up, both hands outstretched, had stepped into the circle. And now, advancing toward Kamrou, he spoke in quick and eager sentences—he gestured at the engineer, raised his hand on high, bowed, and stepped back.

And all at once a wild, harsh, swelling chorus of cries arose; every face turned toward Stern; the engineer amazed, knew not what all this meant, but to the ultimate drop in the arteries he pledged his fighting-blood to one last bitter struggle.

Silence again.

Kamrou had not stirred. Still his great hands rested on his knees; but a thin, venomous smile lengthened his lips. He, too, looked at the engineer, who gave the stare back with redoubled hate. Tense grew the expectation of the Folk.

"What the devil now?" though Stern, tautening every muscle for the expected attack.

But attack there came none. Instead the patriarch asked a question of those who stood near him; and hands now guided the old man toward the place where Stern was standing, bound.

"O friend, O son!" exclaimed the old man when he had come close. "Now hearken! For, verily, this is the only way!

"It is an ancient custom of the Meruenans that any man, captive or free, can ever challenge our chief, whosoever he be, to the death-combat. If the chief wins, he remains chief. If he loses, the victor takes his place. Many hundreds of years, I know not how long, this has been our way. And many terrible combats have been seen here among our people.

"Kamrou has said that you must die, the girl must be his prize. Only one way remains to save her and yourself—you must struggle with Kamrou. I have delivered to him your challenge already. Let fate decide the issue!"

Everything seemd to whirl before Stern's eyes, and for a moment all grew black. In his ears sounded a great roaring, louder than the roar of the huge flame. Quick questions flashed through his mind. Fight Kamrou? But how. A duel with revolvers? Spears? Maces? great roaring, louder than ther?-dan

He knew not. Only he knew that in whatever way the ancient combats must be held he was ready!

"You affirm the challenge I have given in your behalf?" demanded the patriarch. "If you accept it, nod."

Stern nodded with all the vigour of his terrible rage. Kamrou's eyes narrowed; his smile grew fixed and hard, but in it Stern perceived the easy contempt of a bully toward any chance weakling. And through him thrilled a passion of hate such as he had never dreamed in all his life.

Came a quick word from the patriarch. Somebody was slashing the engineer's bonds. All at once the ropes gave way. Free and unfettered, he stepped forward, stretching his arms, opening and closing his cramped, numbed hands, out into the ring toward Kamrou, the chief.

Off came the gag. Stern could speak at last.

His first word was to the girl.

"Beatrice!" he called to her. "there's one chance left! I'm to fight this ruffian here. If I beat him we're free—we own this tribe, body and soul! If not—"

He broke off short. Even the possibility was not to be considered.

She looked at him and understood his secret thought. Well the man knew that Beatrice would die by her own hand before Kamrou should have his way with her.

The patriarch spoke again.

"My son," said he, "there is but

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one way for all these combats. It has been so these many centuries. By the smooth edge of the great boiling pit the fights are held. Man against man it is. Verily, you two with only your hands must fight! He who loses—"

"Goes into the pit?"

The old man nodded.

"There is no other way," he answered. "The new, terrible weapons you cannot use. The arrows, slings, and spears are all forbidden by ancient custom. It is the naked grasp of the hands, the strong muscles of two men against each other! So we decide our chief!

"I, alas, can help you nothing. I am powerless, weak, old. Were I to interfere now and try to change this way, my own body would only go to the pit, and my old bones hang, headless, in the place of captives and criminals. All lies in your hands, my son!

"Ah, everything! Our whole future, and the future of the world! If you lose, the wonderful machine will be destroyed and all its metal forged into spears and battleaxes. Barbarism will conquer; darkness will continue, and war, and death. All will be for ever lost!

"The last ray of hope, or light, from the great past of the upper world, will vanish for ever! Your own death, my son, and the fate of the girl, will be as nothing beside the terrible catastrophe, if you are beaten.

"For, verily, it will be the death of the world!

"And now, my son, now go to battle—to battle for this woman, for yourself, for us, for the future of our race, for everything!

"Kamrou is ready. The pit is boiling.

"Go now! Fight—and—and—"

His voice was lost in a great tumult of cries, yells, shouts. Spears brandished. Came a sound of shields struck with clubs and axes. The copper drums again began to throb and clang.

Kamrou had risen from his seat. Stern knew the supreme moment of his life was at hand.

CHAPTER XXXVII.
THE FINAL STRUGGLE.

Kamrou flung off his long and heavy cloak. He stood there in the flamelight, broad-chested, beautifully muscled, lean of hip, the perfect picture of a fighting man. Naked he was, save for his loin-cloth. And still he smiled.

Stern likewise stripped away his own cloak. Clad only like like the chief, he faced him.

"Well, now," said he, "here goes! And may the best man win!"

Kamrou waved the circle back at one side. It opened, revealing the great pit to southward of the flame. Stern saw the vapours rising, bluish in that strange light, from the perpetual boiling of the black waters in its depths. Oddly enough, even at that moment a stray bit of scientific thought nicked into his consciousness—the memory that under compressed air water boils only at very high temperatures. Down here, in this great pressure, the water must easily be over three hundred degrees to seethe like that.

He, too, smiled.

"So much the better," thought he. "The hotter, the sooner it's all over for the man who goes!"

Up rose numbers of the two-pronged torches. Stern got confused glimpses of the Folk—he saw the terrible, barbaric eagerness with which they now anticipated this inevitable tragedy of at least one human death in its most awful form.

Beatrice he no longer saw. Where was she? He knew not. But in a long, last cry of farewell he raised his voice. Then, with Kamrou, he strode toward the steaming, boiling pit in the smooth rock floor.

Two tall men broke through the tensely eager throng. In their hands they bore each a golden jar, curiously shaped and chiseled, and bearing a whimsical resemblance to a coffee-urn.

"What the devil now?" wondered Stern, eager to be at work. He saw at once the meaning of the jars. One of the bearers approached Kamrou. The other came to him. They raised the vessels, and over the antagonists' bare bodies poured a thin, warm stream of some rank-smelling oil. All over the skin they rubbed it, till the bodies glistened strangely in the flamelight. Then, with muttered words he could not catch, they withdrew.

All seemed confused and vague to Stern as in a painful dream. Images and pictures seemed to present themselves to his brain. The light, the fog and heat, the rising stream, the roaring of the flame, and over all the throb-throb-throb of those infernal copper drums worked powerfully on his senses.

Already he seemed to feel the grip of Kamrou, the pangs of the hard struggle, the sudden plunge into the vat of scalding death.

(To be continued.)

Baby Eczema Becomes Chronic

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This is one reason why every mother should know about Dr. Chase's Ointment, since it is an unfailing cure for all itching skin diseases.

Mrs. F. Clarke, Belmont, Man., writes:—"My baby had eczema on her ear. The sore was very bad, and nothing seemed to do her much good. Hearing of the remarkable cures Dr. Chase's Ointment was making, we sent for some, and after the third application the sore began to heal. I am glad to say that it is quite well now, and we give the credit to Dr. Chase's Ointment. We cannot recommend this preparation too highly."

Here is another letter, which tells of the cure of a five-weeks-old baby: Mrs. Wallace Mingon, River John Road, Colchester County, N.S., writes: "My little girl took eczema when she was five weeks old. Though we doctored her until she was nearly a year old, she got no better. I was advised to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this treatment completely cured her."

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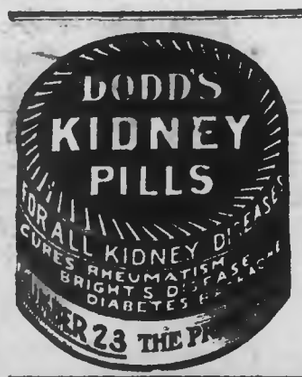

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Twice Escaped Death by Narrowest Margin—How He Won and Lost a Medal

Sir John Jellicoe, Britain's admiral in the North Sea has had exciting times in his life. When a lieutenant on H.M.S. Monarch, a Glasgow steamer stranded off Europa Point, on the Spanish Coast, about three miles from Gibraltar.

The Monarch had left Gibraltar for target practice and had left all her boats but one small one behind. Seeing the almost hopeless position of the Ettrickdale's crew, the commander of the battleship called for volunteers, and Lieutenant Jellicoe and seven seamen got into the small boat and pulled for all they were worth. The boat could not live in the heavy seas, however, and before they could reach the wreck it capsized.

Fortunately each man had donned a cork jacket before starting, and after a terrible struggle in the waves all of them were washed ashore more dead than alive. The crew of the stranded ship was rescued by a Spanish fishing boat, and the British Board of Trade distributed rewards. Lieutenant Jellicoe receiving a medal, which he was destined to lose.

He was commander of H.M.S. Victoria when she was rammed in 1893 by the Camperdown. At the time

SIR JOHN JELLICOE

of the disaster, Commander Jellicoe was down with a sharp attack of fever. Startled by the terrific crash as the two great ships came together, the invalid struggled from his bunk and staggered up on deck, clad only in pyjamas.

Commander Jellicoe stood on the bridge, the flags in his hands ready for signals, when suddenly, with a wild plunge, the enormous vessel buried her bow beneath the surface of the sea. Most of those on deck were thrown into the sea, and then followed a scene that those who saw would willingly forget.

The Victoria's keel was high in the air, her twin-screw propellers racing madly. Gradually as the vessel sank, the screws came down lower and lower towards the mass of men struggling in the water. At last the great steel flanges, still whirling, sank into the waves, and several hundred men were literally torn to pieces in the maelstrom.

Commander Jellicoe was to weak with fever to do much to save himself, and had it not been for a young midshipman, who helped him to struggle away from the sinking ship, it is unlikely that he would have been amongst the survivors.

His Board of Trade medal went down with the rest of his property and when he applied for a duplicate the Board informed him that he would have to pay for it!

Admiral Jellicoe accompanied Admiral Seymour on his march to relieve the Legations at Peking during the Boxer Rebellion.

Surrounded on all hands, the Allied troops decided to retreat to Tien-tsin. On the way they sighted a large body of cavalry, and mistaking them for a relieving force of Cossacks, they stood out in the open and signalled. They found out their mistake when the cavalry opened fire.

In the melee that followed Captain Jellicoe, charging at the head of his men, was shot through the lung. His wound was dangerous enough, but it was made much worse by the next five days' retreat to Tien-tsin, harassed by the enemy most of the time.

But even from this, perhaps the narrowest of his escapes, the Admiral managed to pull through and lived to command the Empire's greatest fleet in the greatest war in history.

Like Kintechener, Jellicoe believed for a long time that

"Down to Gehenna or up to the Throne
He travels the fastest who travels
alone!"

He used to say that a good husband can't be a good sailor and vice versa.

The Admiral changed his mind, however, when in 1903, at the age of 42, he met Miss Florence Gwendoline Cayzer, daughter of Sir Charles Cayzer, and fell in love with her. After an impetuous wooing the daughter of one of England's wealthiest shipowners accepted him and they were married. They have three little daughters who rule the supreme Admiral of the world's greatest fleet with an iron severity.

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NATIONAL WAR SONGS

Martial Hymns Which Soldiers Sing on Battlefield

In Germany no patriotic song has been sung with such fervor as the famous battle hymn of the Germans, "Die Wacht am Rhein" ("The Watch on the Rhine"). It was written in 1840, but remained practically unknown until the outbreak of the war with France, when it was sung by every soldier, and every man, woman, and child throughout the German Empire. "The Watch on the Rhine" was to Germany at that time what "The Marseillaise" was to France—a soul-stirring composition, which made men eager to take up arms and fight for the cause which they thought was right.

Probably the most stately National Anthem is the Russian. Its very title, "God, the All Terrible," seems to strike an heroic strain. Sung by a great mass of peasant soldiers with simple fervor, its effect is grand in the extreme. Played upon the great organ in the cathedral at Moscow it sounds like a prayer. Not only are the words very poetical, but the tune is forceful and haunting.

Of course the greatest of all war songs pure and simple is unquestionably "The Marseillaise." What memories it has clinging to its fervidly patriotic words! It was the song of the French Revolution, and did more to bring down the dynasty of the Bourbons than half-a-dozen army corps. It was called by the name which still is universally applied to it, because the men—and women—of Marseilles, the port of the Mediterranean, marched all the way to Paris singing it as they went. Its first fruits were reaped a few days after their arrival when the hated Bastille fell to its strains. It is now the National Anthem of Republican France.

The Austrian National Anthem is one of the finest in existence. It was composed in 1797 by that great national composer, Haydn, who is chiefly known to concert-goers by his magnificent oratorio, "The Creation," in which occurs the splendid and florid chorus "The Heavens are Telling." The anthem was based upon an old national song, but Haydn made it a thing of beauty. It is the only National Anthem composed by a musician of the foremost rank.

But the song which is sung in cities by civilians is not always, or indeed generally, the one sung by the soldiers who have to bear the brunt of battle and siege and march. The most popular song in Vienna is "Prinz Eugen der edle Ritter," which tells how the "noble cavalier," Prince Eugene of Savoy, who was the ally of the great Marlborough, the ancestor of Mr. Winston Churchill, laid siege to and captured Belgrade from the Turks in 1717.

Our own National Anthem is a Georgian product and originally opened with the words "God bless Great George our King." It has been honored by Beethoven with seven variations for the piano, and it is introduced into his Battle Symphony. On the whole, perhaps, the tune to which we sing "God Save the King" has probably the largest circulation of any tune in the world.

Then there is "Rule Britannia," perhaps the finest national song possessed by any nation, and which was composed by Dr. Arne, the English musician, who wrote several operas. "Rule, Britannia" was included in the "Masque of Alfred," a musical farce produced in 1740.

Forcing a Safeguard

One of the most serious of military offences on active service—one invariably punished by death—is known as "forcing a safeguard."

When an army is moving through an enemy's country its commander will often place sentries over the houses of well-disposed inhabitants to prevent their being looted or pillaged by his own men. Interference with such a "safeguard" is a military crime for which no "extenuating circumstances" are ever considered.

TORTURED BY CONSTIPATION

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Paralyzed Bowels and Digestion

ST. BONIFACE DE SHAWINIGAN, QUE. Feb. 3rd. 1914.

"It is a pleasure to me to inform you that after suffering from Chronic Constipation for 2½ years, I have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives". While I was a student at Berthier College, I became so ill I was forced to leave the the college. Severe pains across the intestines continually tortured me and it came to a point when I could not stoop down at all, and my Digestion became paralyzed. Some one advised me to take "Fruit-a-tives" and at once I felt a great improvement. After I had taken four or five boxes, I realized that I was completely cured and what made me glad, also, was that they were acting gently, causing no pain whatever to the bowels. All those who suffer with Chronic Constipation should follow my example and take "Fruit-a-tives" for they are the medicine that cures".

MAGLOIRE PAQUIN

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

CARRYING DESPATCHES

Many a Trick Resorted to Hide Papers From Enemy

"The military despatch bearer," the late Archibald Forbes used to say, "must combine the artfulness of the Chinee, the skill in disguise of the actor, and the acorn of danger of a V.C. hero, if he is to carry his life through the thousand risks of his calling."

In the old days, when war moved on leaden feet, a favorite method of conveying a message through the enemy's lines was to write the despatch on the shaven head of a slave, allow the hair to grow again, and then send the courier with his message, which a second shaving of the head revealed. A messenger, disguised as a pilgrim, would carry a parchment roll concealed in the hollow interior of his staff, and an arrow shot over the enemy's head has carried many a missive into a besieged fortress in the Middle Ages.

That the war courier of to-day is as daring and resourceful as his long-gone predecessors many a story proves. In the South African War the Kaffir runner was invaluable as a despatch carrier, eluding the Boers by his invisibility on dark nights and by his assumption of childish ignorance. If he was intercepted, the guileless child of Nature would blip, "Me no speak English; me farmer's boy. Me hate English." And with such consummate art would he play his role of innocence that he was almost invariably allowed to pass.

One of these wily creatures was caught between Mafeking and Kuruman, and for once his assumption of guilelessness failed to convince. He was stripped by the Boers, but the most thorough search failed to reveal a scrap of incriminating paper, and he was dismissed with a parting kick. No wonder he chuckled as he sped away, for he carried in one of his nostrils a quill containing an important despatch.

Equally successful was a young Scotsman who fooled the Boers with his charming amiability. "Despatches? No," he laughed. "Catch me carrying despatches." "What have you got there?" asked the Boer commandant, pointing to a parcel the canny Scot was carrying. "Only a few sandwiches. Will ye no tak' one?" was the smiling answer, as the North Briton unrolled his napkin and offered the burghers some of his fare. The Boers declined the hospitable offer, and the Scot got away with priceless papers concealed in his sandwiches and in a hard-boiled egg.

Zig-zag Trenches Used

Are you imagining correctly the appearance of the trenches which the allies use in fighting the Germans? They are not nice, straight open ditches. The modern entrenchment is a great furrow that twists and zigzags across the hillside with confusing irregularity. Every available bush or hollow or turn is taken advantage of for concealment. Often the trench is practically a tunnel, where extensive overhead shelter has been constructed for protection from shrapnel.

Found a Friend in Dr. Chase

His Medicines Proven Effective, and Always Kept at Hand in This Home.

Mrs. Chas. Lovell, Agassiz, B. C., writes:—"I feel it my duty to tell you what a great friend Dr. Chase's medicines have been to myself and family. I cannot praise his medicines too highly, and Dr. Chase's name is a household word in our home. Well, quite a number of years ago I sent to you for a sample box of Dr. Chase's Ointment for protruding piles, and, having used the sample and found relief, I sent to a neighbouring town for four boxes, and I am completely cured.

"I have also used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for constipation, and, after using them, I am completely cured of this dreadful disease. I am the mother of ten children, of whom nine are living, and when seven of my children were all very bad with whooping cough, caught in the middle of a severe winter, I used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and they were all cured before the winter was over, and now we are never without Dr. Chase's medicines in our home, and I recommend them to all."

IN LESSER SPHERES

Recounting the Time When Leading Men Took to Minor Occupations

Now when everyone is doing what he or she can to help the country in her fight against oppression, a few stories of well known men who have turned to at unaccustomed tasks will be of interest, says a writer in "Answers."

For instance, when King George as the Duke of Cornwall and York was crossing the Atlantic on the return from his world tour he donned a stoker's dress and went down into the stoke-hold. He had seen the men come up, like seals to their blowholes, for a breath of fresh air, and he was anxious to try for himself what the work was like. Not content with looking on, the King siezed a shovel, and, for a considerable time, worked hard at feeding the boilers with fuel. When he had had enough he did not wonder that the men should seek a brief respite in the upper regions.

Some time ago Prince Alexander of Teck found that owing to the withdrawal of a large number of men from the barracks at Hampton Court many horses would go unfed and unattended unless the officers themselves did the work. He at once took off his coat, and set the example by carrying bucket after bucket of water, and worked as hard all the morning as any trooper in the ranks.

When Lord Denman, Governor-General of the Commonwealth, was turning the first sod of the Australian Continental Railway he did it in such a workmanlike way, tossing the sod into a barrow, wheeling it across a narrow plank, and returning with the barrow behind him in proper navvy style, that a real navvy shouted: "Bully for you! You're good for seven bob a day!"

The father of the present Duke of Westminster was an expert engine-driver, and so was the late Duke of Sutherland. Sir William Russell used to tell a story of the duke startling one day from Dunrobin Station, when an admiring navvy exclaimed: "There, that's what I call a real duke! Why, there he is, a-driving of his own engine on his own railway, and a-burning of his own coals!" King Albert, of Belgium, too, can drive a railway engine in true workmanlike style.

Colonel Seely, a former Minister of War, has been a member of the life-boat crew at Totland Bay, in the Isle of Wight, for many years, and only last winter he went out in a raging storm as an ordinary member of the lifeboat crew and assisted in saving several lives. Indeed, he is a very efficient member of the crew, and has often been in the boat in circumstances of great risk.

By Fortune of War

Many a chance occurrence has had a marked effect on the fortunes of war. It has often been stated that a strike really caused the Spanish-American War. Two destroyers were on order in England, destined for work on the Cuba coast, but a strike delayed their completion.

The Spanish have declared that had these vessels been delivered to time it would have enabled them to prevent gun-running in Cuba. In consequence the revolt would have been crushed and there would have been no reason for the United States to interfere.

The German Empire might never have come into being had some French artillerymen been able to shoot straight. During one of the fights outside Paris a troop of cavalry came within range of the guns of Mont Valerie. Fire was opened, and a few men fell, cisclosing a carriage, but it was driven out of range as quickly as possible.

The carriage contained the Emperor, or, rather, King of Prussia, as he was then, Bismarck, and Moltke

WHOOPING COUGH

Mrs. Charles Lovell, Agassiz, B.C., writes: "Seven of our nine children had whooping cough the same winter and we attribute their cure to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. We always have it in the house, and recommend it as the king of all medicines. I was formerly completely cured of protruding piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment."

The Cookbook.

When boiling green peas add a lettuce leaf and a tablespoonful of sugar and they will retain their color and have a much better flavor.

To give better flavor to canned fruit, likewise to stewed, add lemon juice in the proportion to the juice of one lemon to one pound of fruit.

Prevent a steamed pudding from becoming heavy by putting a cloth over the steamer before placing the lid on. This prevents the moisture from settling and making the pudding heavy.

Not Guilty.

Mother—Sometimes there are rude boys in Sunday school who giggle and smile at little girls, and sometimes little girls smile back at them, but I hope my little girl does not behave like that.

Small Daughter—No, indeed, mamma; I always put out my tongue at 'em.—Christian Register.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the **Union Bank of Canada**, with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH — C. M. FEATHERSTON, Manager
SOUTH END BRANCH, Cor. Park & Reid Sts.) — D. C. MacKENZIE, Manager
NORWOOD BRANCH — A. E. WILKINSON, Manager
HASTINGS BRANCH — C. B. READER, Manager
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One Result of The War Is Certain

CANADA must Manufacture for part of the World now involved in War.

Europe can no longer supply the Export Markets.

If you are proud of Canada, you want to see our Factories hum, our Stores alive with Business, and our Offices piled with Orders.

Let Peterborough enlist in this movement to boom Canadian Made Goods.

Let Peterborough Manufacturers get on the job, and let us read, mark and hear more of "Made in Peterborough" Goods.

How many good-going factories in Peterborough never tell our own Citizens what they manufacture.

And if they don't tell, how can they expect to sell.

Much of the European trade that was exported into Canada should now become our own. Who but our own Manufacturers should now make the Foodstuffs, the Hosiery, the Underwear, the Toys, and much of the Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, and other things Germany has supplied us?

Advertising will soon reveal which of our industrial enterprises are most worthy and best prepared to profit by Europe's need. The Firms first to advertise for this business will be the first to profit.

Who, among our manufacturers, is willing to be left out in the cold? Who, among such Firms, will fail to Advertise?

THE EXAMINER

Will Be Pleased to Consult With you about Advertising

Of Her Mind.

He—At last we are alone. I've been hoping for this chance.

She—So have I.

He (pleased)—Ah, you know, then, that I wanted to ask you to be my wife.

She—Yes, and I wanted to say "No" emphatically and get it over with.

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330 George St. 'Phone 308

Regular meals served and short orders at all hours. Comforta'le dining rooms and splendid bill of fare. $4.00 21 meals. Open day and night. Yee You, Manager

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OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

THE MINISTER'S SURPRISE.

There Were Two Sides to It.

By KATHERINE YOUNG THAXTER.

The Rev. Calvin Morris was quite annoyed.

He was in anything but a ministerial mood when he tossed his hat on the table amid the confusion of books and papers and sat down in his study to think it over. It was such a ridiculous situation that at first he had been mildly amused at it, but now—pshaw! Why couldn't he ignore it?

But it had passed the stage when it could be ignored. In the past three days he had been told five times that his congregation would like very much to see him married. Nor had these remarks been the half jocular words on his bachelor condition that he had often heard since coming to the church at Littleton, but had been earnest words of advice expressed by the most prominent members of his flock.

He was popular in the parish, and his two years' pastorate had been productive of good results, but there had been one thing lacking.

Accustomed for years before his advent to the service of a most devoted minister and his able wife whose home had been the center for a vigorous church life, the people simply could not get used to a minister in a boarding house. Besides, there stood the fine new parsonage empty. Certainly it was his duty to live up to the demands of his people. When Miss Gilbert, the wealthy maiden lady who had contributed so much to the church, both in money and good deeds, died two years ago the parsonage she was building for the church was not quite finished.

The Rev. Calvin Morris knew he would use it in time. Indeed, all unknown to his people, vague plans had been floating through the minister's head for some months, and he had frequently looked very reflectively at the quiet house beside the church.

But the real vexing, disquieting point of the whole matter was that the congregation had not only decided that he should marry, but apparently had fixed on whom he should marry. This was assured the night he took tea with Mrs. Thorpe, one of the most active ladies in his church, when the chief topic of conversation was Miss Nell Gilbert.

Now, Mr. Morris had taken a most unreasonable and unministerial dislike to Miss Gilbert, a member of his church whom he had never seen. She was the niece of the great Miss Gilbert and had lived with her aunt until the latter's death, when the great house on the hill had been closed. Since then the young lady had traveled, so the minister had never seen her. He had heard a great deal of her, though, and had formed an impression of a person of undoubted energy and ability, accustomed to have things just as she wanted and inclined to be domineering. "Miss Nell" had ideas of her own on church music. "Miss Nell" had designed this and had attended to that. It seemed to the minister there was a little too much of "Miss Nell" everywhere.

Tall and muscular and aggressive himself, accustomed to shouldering burdens and clearing difficulties, the Rev. Calvin had, of course, an ideal of feminine grace very different from his own vigorous personality. Indeed, as he sat thinking in his study that morning a smile rose to the firm lips and softened the austere lines into which he had framed them as he saw in his mind's eye a petite, graceful form, soft, appealing dark eyes and masses of cloudy brown hair. Alas for the plans of the people who had made up their minds that "Miss Nell" and the minister would be an eminently well fitted pair.

But the vision faded quickly, and the many hints that had been dropped during the last few days flashed in rapid succession through his mind. "Miss Nell" was coming home next week. He would be thrown at her head and she at his by his well meaning flock until something happened.

ready the subject had assumed alarming proportions. He could not, he would not, stay round and be made a football of, to be tossed into any woman's arms.

Again came unbidden that alluring vision of brown hair and eloquent eyes. It was preposterous! How could they badger him now, just as his heart was beating more madly every day for some one? Ah, if he were only sure! Did that friendship, formed a few short months ago, that soul satisfying friendship, mean to the girl of the vision what it had come to mean to him? Could he, dare he, offer her his love? He had been living since then in a beautiful dream. Suppose that dream should be fulfilled?

He hesitated. Dreaming had been so sweet he feared the awakening. Dare he risk "the last leap?" With a bound he sprang to his feet. He could and he would. He would please himself in the choice of a wife anyway and if fortune favored him give his officious congregation a surprise and a sharp lesson.

A short phone message to a neighboring town secured a supply for next Sunday's pulpit. "Urgent business out of town" was the message left for the church officers, and the minister found himself on the train bound for the east and the "vision."

The minister's wooing was brief and blunt, but Miss Helen Atwater was not very much taken by surprise. The acquaintance, begun in Scotland the previous summer, had ripened fast on shipboard on the return passage and been brought to fruition by some months of correspondence. She even consented to a speedy marriage, and as she was living with a married cousin, in Boston the minister took his bride from there ten days from the day he left Littleton.

But the blissful days of his honeymoon failed to blot out entirely the remembrance of his church and its work and his people. True, in the tumult of happiness that had possessed him since that day when their clumsy interference had driven him—actually driven him—into the joy that was now his he had almost forgotten their plans for him, but now it all came back to him, and he realized that he did owe them something, for who knows how long he would have doubted and feared had not the terror of "Miss Nell" been upon him?

Suddenly the minister laughed aloud. It was all so funny to him now. Mrs. Morris, sitting beside her husband, was astonished at his mirth and looked it.

"Well, dearest, I know you'll think me crazy, but it is really too good to keep. You didn't know that I asked you to marry me so as to prevent my congregation marrying me to some one else, did you?" And out came the whole story, his mental picture of "Miss Nell" and all.

"You know," he concluded, "I never for a moment thought of her side of it. I was concerned for my own safety. What in the world a woman like her, with money and property and the world at her feet, would want with a poor struggling minister I can't conceive. But I had heard so much of her and the people so evidently had set their minds on it I tell you I was in a regular funk over it. It drove me to put my timid hopes to the test for you, sweetheart."

There was a peculiar smile hovering around Mrs. Morris' lips, and for a minute or two she said nothing.

"What is it, dear?" asked the minister anxiously. "You are not vexed?"

"N-no," hesitatingly, "not exactly, but I am just thinking how beautifully you have played into your congregation's hands, for, do you know, Calvin, you have really and truly married that domineering person, 'Miss Nell?'"

"Married 'Miss Nell!'" repeated the minister blankly, staring at his wife's flushed, laughing face.

"Yes, truly. I am Helen Gilbert Atwater, called 'Miss Nell' at the old home in Littleton. Listen, dear. I had no thought of deceiving you at first. I did not know you were in the church at Littleton till we reached New York on our voyage home. You know we were pretty well acquainted then, but I—neither of us knew our own heart. I often intended to tell you in a letter, but somehow I couldn't. I felt that if you knew it might make a difference. You were poor, comparatively. I had all that money and property. And—and I loved you, dear, too much then to have you leave me.

"Then at the end you took me by storm. I have been too happy to talk of anything like that, and I had been waiting till you would say something of your work to tell you all about myself."

"But, my dear, why Atwater? It was always Miss Nell Gilbert." The minister was still bewildered.

"Yes, my aunt did not like my father, the man whom her young sister married, and never mentioned his name.

"I was always called Gilbert at home, but of course I had no reason for discarding my name. There are plenty of people in Littleton who know my real name, but never used it, for I was but a baby when I went to live with my aunt after my father's death. Really, dear, you needn't be alarmed. I am not half as bad as I was painted. I won't try to run the church or manage the organist or—or"—

"Or any one except the minister," finished her husband. "Well, the surprise is certainly on me, but I must get even with those people some way."

The news of the minister's marriage spread like wildfire through the town. He had sent a laconic message to one of his church officers to the effect that he had been married in Boston and would occupy his pulpit the following Sunday. That was all. Married, after all, and none of his congregation knew a word about it. Who was she? Nobody knew. Conjecture was rife on every point, and one version after another of the story of his wedding found quick credence. Some of the older members of his flock were thunderstruck. To think that Mr. Morris should trick them like that and be engaged all the time! They had just set their hearts on his marrying "Miss Nell," whom everybody knew and loved. They were accustomed to "Miss Nell" and her ways. But a stranger to steal their beloved minister!

All week long the tongues wagged incessantly over the minister and his bride, but at Saturday midnight no one had seen either of them. The church was packed Sunday morning. The bells had ceased ringing, and only a few late comers saw the Gilbert carriage drive up to the door and the minister and a lady alight from it.

Straight up the middle aisle he led her, sweet and demure looking, while the organ played softly and the silence of the church could be felt. At the Gilbert pew he left her, and the congregation had a good view of the sweet face framed in the masses of soft brown hair. Mrs. Thorpe almost jumped out of her seat. It was none other than "Miss Nell." Glance followed glance all over the church. The minister certainly had surprised his congregation.

Radway's Ready Relief

Frank Maiz, 420 6th St., New York, writes: "My wife suddenly fell very sick with influenza. I called in the doctor, but he failed to help her any. We have no time to be sick, so I became my own doctor and with Radway's Ready Relief and Pills, I gave her according to Radway's directions, and she went back to work two days later."

COLDS AND COUGHS

Apply the Relief to the throat and chest until the surface smarts and reddens. Give Radway's Pills in such doses as will freely move the bowels. For a sudden cold take a large dose Radway's Pills and a teaspoonful of Relief with a teaspoonful of molasses, in a tumbler of hot water. Retire at once to bed, in the morning the cold will be gone.

RADWAY & CO., Montreal, Can.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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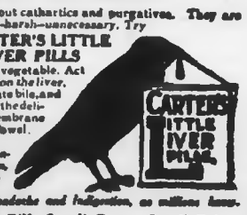

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THE TROUBLE SHOOTER.

That's what they calls me at the shop—
The trouble shooter's me.
I'm chasin' trouble all day long.
That's why I'm it, y'u see.

When big, rich stiffs drive up their cars
For greasin' I'm the guy
That does it. See, I'm black with grease,
An' that's the reason why.

When anybody needs a hand
At any little job,
Like screwin' nuts beneath a car,
Who does it? I'm the slob!

I also helps at washin' cars
When I'm not changin' tires,
An' everybody cusses me
For mislaid bolts or pliers.

Y'u got to stand fer lots of things
When you're just startin' in
To learn your trade; but, hully chee,
Just do your best an' grin!

Today I'm underneath the cars,
A-climbin' toward the top;
Tomorrow—well, it's just like this:
I plans to own the shop!

—Judge.

Sure.

Marie—Suppose your father gave your mother $20 and took back $5—what would that make?

Willie—All kinds of trouble.—Pittsburgh Press.

Our National Pastime.

"Do you stand up in the seventh inning?"

"Yes," replied the excitable fan, "and hereafter I'm going stand up in every other inning. You can take better aim at the umpire when you stand up."—Washington Star.

Sweet Assurance.

She (still blushing)—Am I the first girl you ever kissed?

He—No, darling; but you are the last.

She—Am I really? Oh, Jack, it makes me so happy to think of that!—San Francisco Chronicle.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

Your Health Question

Keeping well is largely a matter of keeping every organ normally active. Livers that slow down and stomachs that falter need this Tonic Laxative—

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

At all Druggists and Stores throughout Canada

25 and 60 cents

FOR BETTER NERVES Abbey's "VITA" Tablets The Best Nerve Tonic

BELGIUM'S NATIONAL ANTHEM.

[A free translation of the famous Brabanconne, the stirring chant which seems so strangely appropriate in the light of recent events.]

Fled the years of servile shame!
Belgium, 'tis thine hour at last.
Wear again thy glorious name,
Spread thy banner on the blast.
Sovereign people in thy might,
Steadfast yet and valiant be.
On thine ancient standard write:
King, and Law, and Liberty.

Strive, nor seek discharge at length.
Hold thy courage as thy crown.
God, who keeps thee in His strength,
On thy labors smileth down
Over all thy fruitful land
Labor's prize is full and free.
On thine arts enthroned stand,
King, and Law, and Liberty.

Foes, that were our friends of old,
Are returned to love at last.
All the free we prize as gold,
Praying that our strife be past.
Belgians and Batavians, friends,
Knit in brotherhood shall be;
With one voice the shout ascends:
King, and Law, and Liberty.

Belgium, mother, thus we vow,
Never shall our love abate.
Thou our hope, our safety thou,
Hearts and blood are consecrate.
Grave, we pray, upon thy shield
This device eternally,
Weal or woe, at home, afield,
King, and Law, and Liberty.

An Economical System.

"Aunty," said a petulant nephew, "what colour is it the said it was?"

"Deed, laddie, I'm no very sure," was the tartsy reply. "They'll hae to clip them doon an' mak' stairs o' them."

Wanted a Little Praise Himself.

Following a disastrous fire in a western city, many men and women gathered to look at the ruins. Some of the men, seeing that a wall near which they were standing was toppling, made haste to get out of the way and narrowly escaped being crushed.

Johnny Bratson, a good Irish citizen, was so near the wall that he could not escape with the others. So, whirling about, he made for a door in the wall, burst through it and came out on the other side safe and evidently very proud of his exploit. Women who had shut their eyes and shrieked when they saw his danger now gathered round him in great joy and cried out:

"Praise heaven, Johnny Bratson, down on your knees and thank heaven!"

"Yis, yis," said he, "and I will, but wasn't it injueryone to me, now?"—Youth's Companion.

Breathe Well and Keep Well.

To breathe well helps to keep well. To live longer and better make it a habit to take some breathing exercise each day. Are you aware that ordinarily you use only one-tenth of your lung space? Is it any wonder that diseases of the respiratory tract are contracted so easily?

Possible Definition.

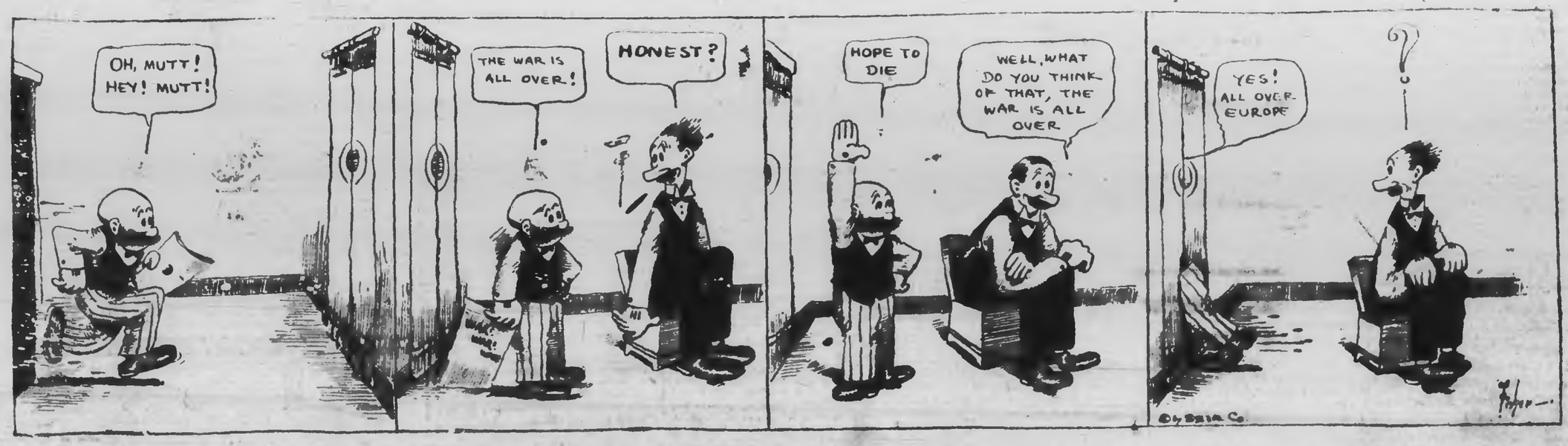
"Why do they call lawyers' papers briefs?"

"Because by the time they get through with them their clients are short."—Baltimore American.

Fraud and deceit are ever in a hurry. Take time for all things.—Franklin.

You may be Advertising in two Papers and find it desirable to drop one altogether and double your space in the other. A careful study will soon give you a good idea of the relative value of different papers.—*Business Ideas.*

Goodness Gracious! That Little Jeff is a Merry Jester -:- -:- -:- By "Bud" Fisher



MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL
NO ALUM

FRENCH IN ALSACE.

They Have Undisputed Control As Far as the Rhine.

LONDON, Oct. 7. — The London Daily Mail's correspondent at Belfort, writing on Saturday last, says: "I have spent to-day in Alsace, in conquered German territory, where the French flag is floating again after forty-four years of exile. For the French are in Alsace. There is nothing in front of them, and if they wish they can walk right through to the Rhine.

"The Germans try to make the world believe they hold Alsace still, for they cannot bear to have it known that the French have won their province back. But I have seen the French in thousands in Alsace, and well established, too — so well that the Germans have not dared to attack them for weeks.

"You have to watch a Frenchman's face as he looks at the tricolor floating in Alsace to realize what it means to him to have regained that lost province after forty-four years of bitter waiting—to have Alsace again. Already French soldiers are repainting names on alsatian houses."

Fill Lancaster's Seat.

ST. CATHARINES, Oct. 7.—It has been decided to call a Conservative convention for the riding of Lincoln on Nov. 2 to choose a candidate for the Dominion House in succession to E. A. Lancaster, M.P., who will retire at the end of the present term. It is expected that James D. Chaplin, of the Welland Vale Mfg. Co., this city, will be the candidate.

Youthful, Beautiful Skin Easy to Have

You may be as healthy as a bird in the air and still have a poor complexion. Changing seasons and temperatures, winds, dust and dirt, are apt to injure any skin, even though the general health be good. When these external influences spoil the complexion, the natural thing is to remove the spoil by external means. Ordinary mercolised wax will do this. It will actually absorb the weather-beaten film-skin, a little each day. In a week or two you'll have a brand new complexion, a new skin. The exquisitely beautiful and youthful complexion thus acquired, comes so easily, without harm or discomfort, there's no reason why any woman should not adopt this simple treatment. Get an ounce of mercolised wax at any drug store, apply nightly like cold cream, washing it off mornings. This will not fail in any case.

To quickly remove wrinkles, signs of care and age, bathe the face occasionally in a solution of powdered saxolite, 1 oz., dissolved in ½ pt. witch hazel. The results will surprise you.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

Lady's Dress.

Simple enough for home wear and dressy enough for the street, this dress has a plain blouse, with drop shoulder, long plain sleeve with band cuff, side front closing and slightly open neck. The three-gore skirt is gathered in the back and closes at the side of the front. It may have high or regulation waistline. An excellent model for serge, cheviot, gabardine and the like.

The dress pattern, No. 6825, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 44-inch material.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

GUNS ! GUNS ! ! GUNS ! ! !

S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER

247 Princess St., Peterboro'

High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.

Guns of all makes promptly repaired. New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c

British Soldiers on the Continent — Highland soldiers captured at the Battle of Mons, who have been interned at Doberitz, near Potsdam, in Germany.

TO DESTROY BRUSSELS?

Germans Have Raised Sidewalks To Plant Mines.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Times' special correspondent in Belgium wires:

German troops are clearing the fields in the neighborhood of Brussels of everything edible—beet root, potatoes, turnips and grain—and running it into Germany by special trains. This action may very well speak for itself. The pavements in front of the Hotel de Ville, the Palais de Justice, and other public buildings have been mysteriously lifted and relaid, pointing to laying mines by the Germans. Heavy barricades of sandbags have been thrown up around the Palais de Justice. Guns now point down the Rue de la Regence quartier, Des Minimes avenue, Louise and Rue Saint Gilles.

Colonists Well Armed.

LONDON, Oct. 7. — The Times prints the following despatch from its correspondent at Cape Town, South Africa:

"An article contributed to The Cape Times by a recent visitor to German Southwest Africa, shows that the Union forces have to meet admirably trained and equipped troops, estimated to number at least 10,000, and armed with numerous machine guns and batteries. The Germans have singularly complete combinations by telephone and telegraph and wireless, the territory is difficult for operations and contains defensive positions of great strength."

When You Want To Laugh---Eat!

And If You Want to Eat Without Food Fears Take a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet After Each Meal.

Laughter, smiles and mirth never go with a "caved-in" stomach. Fancy a man afraid of his food laughing! There is always that haunting feeling that a sick stomach is nothing to be mirthful about.

"My old grouchy days are funny to me now."

Just make up your mind to help nature help herself. Give your body a chance to make good. Heal the raw edges of your stomach and give your blood the tools to make digestive fluids with.

There is only one way to make the body well — give it the chance to make itself well. Harmful and strong medicines handicap the system. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets go into the stomach just like food. They are dissolved and there they strengthen the weakened juices of the digestive apparatus until the digestion is made normal.

There is nothing mysterious or magical about them. Science has proved that certain ingredients make up the digestive juices. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are these concentrated ingredients—that is all there is to it. One grain of a certain ingredient contained in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of food. This illustrates how you aid nature to restore her worn-out materials. When a stomach which is filled with food receives a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet, it is more able to digest the food than it would be without it. The work is not so hard nor the task so long.

When the meal is finally assimilated the entire system absorbs more nourishment and harmful food effects are eliminated easily, quickly and with the maximum of benefit.

Every drug store carries Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. To anyone wishing a free trial of these tablets please address F. A. Stuart Co., 180 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and a small sample package will be mailed free.

NOSE AND HEAD STOPPED UP FROM COLD OR CATARRH, OPEN AT ONCE

My Cleansing, Healing Balm Instantly Clears Nose, Head and Throat — Stops Nasty Catarrhal Discharges. Dull Headache Goes.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning! the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat wil be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake to-night struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul, mucous dropping into the throat, and raw, dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith—just once—in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

ATTACK IS IMMINENT.

Antwerp's Governor Advises Citizens to Leave City.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Antwerp gives the following official communication issued at 10 o'clock last night:—

"The military governor has informed the burgomaster that a bombardment of Antwerp is imminent, and that the people who wish to flee from the town are requested to leave.

"The bombardment will have no influence on the town's resistance, which will be pushed to the extreme limit."

The Exchange Telegraph Co. adds that the foregoing message has been passed by the British censor for publication.

An official statement issued at Antwerp earlier in the day said:—

"The Germans continue their bombardment of the outer ring of forts. They have utterly failed, however, in their attempts to gain a footing at any point. In a series of sorties the garrison has inflicted great damage on the enemy, who has now abandoned all efforts to carry our positions by storm. Every single fort and redoubt is holding out."

It has been announced that Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, is now in Antwerp consulting with the Belgian general staff.

SECURITIES SELLING WELL.

Canadian Bonds In London Find Better Market.

LONDON, Oct. 7. — Business in Canadian securities has been carried through with greater freedom during the past few days. Yesterday there were many enquiries on the part of prospective investors for overseas government securities, though the matching of buying and selling orders presented somewhat of a difficulty. Particularly noteworthy was the demand for colonial stocks. Canada four per cent. changing hands at 94 1-2.

Business in bills continues on a small scale.

HARSH TO BRITONS.

Austrians Are Said To Be Using Prisoners Badly.

VENICE, Oct. 7.—(Via Paris.)—Reports from various parts of Austria-Hungary indicate that British prisoners of war have been subjected in many instances to harsh treatment. They have been insufficiently fed and badly housed amid unsanitary conditions.

Many prisoners have been transferred to various points in the interior. At first they were made comfortable and those with money were permitted to buy all the extra comforts procurable, but later all prisoners were treated alike.

A batch of these prisoners were engaged for a time in building torpedo boats for the Austrian navy at the Montfalcone dockyards, near Trieste, but have recently been transferred to a fortress in Hungary.

The American consul at Trieste is endeavoring to find a way to alleviate the unhappy condition of the prisoners.

Had Eyes Severely Burned.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 6.—Edward Ruttan, Sydenham, had his eyes severely burned with hot solder and may lose his sight.

MORE STAFF CHANGES.

Germany's Passion For Army Reform Finds New Outlets.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A Central News despatch from Bordeaux says that that following important changes in German army commands have been announced:

Gen. Von Mogen replaces Gen. Von Hindenburg in eastern Prussia; Gen. Eberhardt becomes military governor of Strassburg, capital of Alsace-Lorraine; Gen. Von Gerek is appointed governor Ulm Wuerttemberg, and Gen. Ludinghausen replaces Gen. Von Luckwald in command at Coblenz, Prussia.

Count De Mun Is Dead.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 7. — Count Adrien-Albert Marié de Mun is dead from a sudden attack of heart disease. He was the grandson of Marquis de Mun, chamberlain of Napoleon I. Born in 1841, he took part in the Franco-Prussian war and was for a time Minister of Foreign Affairs. Three sons of the count are now at the front.

Montreal Judges Ill.

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—An epidemic of sickness seems to prevail among Judges and magistrates these days. In addition to the serious illness of Mr. Justice Gervais, Judges Basin, Lanctot and Leet, are unable to attend to their duties.

Returning To Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 7. — The French government will return to Paris to-day or to-morrow, according to the Paris correspondent of The Express, who makes this announcement on high authority. The visit of President Poincare to army headquarters is considered a good omen.

TEA CABBAGE, FISH, SAUSAGE, NEW BREAD

"Pape's Diapepsin" digests food when stomach can't—Cures indigestion.

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, get this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favourite foods without fear.

Most remedies give you relief sometimes—they are slow, but not sure. "Pape's Diapepsin" is quick, positive and puts your stomach in a healthy condition so the misery won't come back.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations of undigested food, your head clears and you feel fine.

Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Notwithstanding that wheat at one time today showed a substantial upturn, the bears had the advantage during most of the session. A heavy total for the stocks in hand in the United States and Canada was made much of against the bulls. Prices closed weak, 1¼c to 1⅝c under last night. Other leading staples, too, all suffered a net decline—corn ⅝c to ¾c, oats ½c to ⅝c, and provisions 5c to 55c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 15 to $....	
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 62	0 66
Peas, bushel	1 05	....
Oats, bushel	0 34	....
Rye, bushel	0 85	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 30	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 27	0 28
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 19	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 27	0 30
Honey, new, lb.	0 11	0 12
Honey, comb, dozen	1 60	2 00

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 6.—Winnipeg wheat opened higher on strong cables, general bullish news and a good cash demand, but selling pressure proved too much in the absence of speculative trade and hedging in Winnipeg and Chicago. The close showed a decline of ⅝c for December and ½c for October. Oats were dull to ½c lower.

Cars inspected Monday numbered 1181, and in sight were 800 cars. Cars inspected of all grains during the month of September were 24,536, against 27,943 in September, 1913.

The weather was generally fine and colder, with traces of rain and snow in Southern Alberta.

Deliveries thru the clearing house were: Wheat, 777,000 bushels, and flax, 21,000 bushels.

Winnipeg cash: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.06½; No. 2 do., $1.04½; No. 3 do., 99½c; No. 4, 92⅝c; No. 5, 87½c; No. 6, 82½c; feed, 79½c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 48⅝.

Barley—No. 3, 65½c; No. 4, 60c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.12⅝; No. 2 C.W., $1.09⅝.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—Considerable grain was offered by local exporters over the cable last night, but the acceptances were few and far between today, as only sales of a few loads of wheat were made. The local market for coarse grain was also quiet, the demand for all lines being limited, but prices show no further change. Business in flour is quiet, both for local and export account and the demand for mill feed is limited. In baled hay the feeling is easier and prices have declined 50c per ton.

Cheese is firm, with a fair demand from local exporters for all offerings.

The butter market is more active, with sales of some round lots of finest creamery to local houses. The trade in eggs is fairly active.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.06⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.06⅛ to $1.07⅝; No. 2 do., $1.03⅝ to $1.06⅛; December, $1.07⅛.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 66c to 67c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 42⅝c to 43c.

Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.07⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.06⅝; No. 2 do., $1.03⅝; Montana No. 2 hard, $1.01⅝; December, $1.06⅝.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 6.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 476 cattle, 1414 hogs, 949 sheep and lambs and 135 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Good butchers are worth $7.75 to $8.15; medium to good butchers' at $7.50 to $7.75; medium at $7 to $7.30; common at $6.50 to $7; choice cows at $6.75 to $7; good cows at $6.25 to $6.50; medium at $5.75 to $6; common cows at $4.75 to $5.25; canners and cutters at $3.50 to $4; light bulls at $5 to $6.25; heavy bulls at $6.50 to $7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.

Prices for stockers and feeders were unchanged. Choice steers sold at $7 to $7.25; good steers at $6.50 to $6.75, and steers at $5 to $6.25.

Milkers and Springers.

A moderate supply of milkers and springers sold at firm prices, ranging at $60 to $100, and one extra quality short-horn cow was reported at $120. The bulk of sales at $60 to $80.

Veal Calves.

Receipts were moderate and prices firm. Choice calves sold at $10 to $10.50; good at $9 to $9.50; medium at $8 to $8.50; common at $7 to $7.50; inferior, rough, culls calves at $6.00 to $6.00.

Sheep and Lambs.

A moderate supply sold at about the same values as on Monday. Ewes sold at $5.50 to $6.25; heavy ewes and rams sold at $4 to $5; culls at $3.50 to $4; lambs sold at $7 to $8.10; culls at $6 to $6.50.

Hogs.

Selects fed and watered sold at $8.50, $8.15 f.o.b. cars, and $8.75 weighed off cars.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; steady; prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 25; active; $5 to $12.

Hogs—Receipts, 1600; active; heavy and mixed, $8; yorkers, $8.10 to $8; pigs, $8.75 to $8.90; roughs, $7.85 to $7.75; stags, $6.50 to $7.25; dairies, $8.75 to $9.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 800; active, unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Cattle—Slow; receipts, 1000. Beeves, $6.50 to $11; Texas steers, $6.15 to $8; stockers and feeders, $5.25 to $8.35; cows and heifers, $3.40 to $9.10; calves, $7.50 to $11.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 19,000; market weak; light, $8.10 to $8.60; mixed, $7.75 to $8.05; heavy, $7.20 to $8.25; rough, $7.20 to $7.35, pigs, $4.75 to $8; bulk of sales, $7.50 to $8.20.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 40,000; market steady; native, $4.75 to $5.90; yearlings, $5.50 to $6.60; lambs, native, $6 to $7.85.

JALUIT ISLAND TAKEN.

Japanese Capture German Base of Supply In Pacific.

TOKIO, Oct. 6.—The Navy Department this morning issued the following statement:

"The Japanese squadron delegated to destroy the German fleet in the South Seas, has landed bluejackets on Jaluit Island, the seat of government in the Marshal Archipelago, which was annexed by Germany in 1886.

"It is believed the German base was destroyed and that the fortifications, arms and ammunition were seized. A British steamer in port was released. There was no resistance to the Japanese."

Whole Army Imprisoned!

PARIS, Oct. 6. — A statement in The Figaro has aroused much interest to the effect that the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg has been imprisoned in a castle near Nuremberg, and that the little army of the country, amounting to only 350 men, has also been seized and imprisoned, including their commander.

AN UNBIASED TRIBUTE

Atty. H. B. Anderson, of Memphis, Tenn., in Introducing a Lecturer on Christian Science, Recently, Spoke as Follows:

I feel that it is peculiarly inappropriate for me to introduce the speaker of the evening, for the reason that I am totally ignorant of the teachings of your church. My mind is so limited that I am a most crass materialist, and the spiritual nature of your doctrines is beyond my grasp, but for the Christian Scientist as an individual I have the highest admiration. In a community where one-third of the conversation is about the deplorable state of the speaker's liver, and the other two-thirds is about bad business conditions and the excessive heat, coldness, wetness, or dryness of the weather, the serene countenance of the Christian Scientist shines forth like a beacon-right on a dark and stormy coast. Experience teaches us that at least ninety per cent. of the ills that humanity suffers from is purely imaginary, and the other ten per cent. is aggravated by worry, but your Christian Scientist treads the race-course of life free from the handicap of fear and fretfulness. To him the millennium is a personal matter concealed about his person, and when the rising sun awakens him from his serene slumbers, there dawns for him each morning of his life "the day of long expectation and ancient promise."

Judged by its fruits, your church has naught to dread, since its fruits are peace and serenity for its members, and its heel bruises the head of the serpent of fear, that ancient enemy of humankind. The Christian Scientist can hear of a new disease without canvassing himself for symptoms, can sit in a draught without visions of hot mustard foot-baths, running eyes, and swollen nose; can read of the discovery of a new and horrendous germ or microbe without palpitation of the heart; can face financial loss without fear or the poorhouse, and even witness a new comet in the heavens and refrain from speculating on the consequences of a collision with the earth on which we now reside. The thousand and one little pin pricks of fear, dread, worry, and apprehension from which the rest of mankind suffer, the Christian Scientist airily waves aside as he serenely and calmly treads the allotted pathway of his life.

It may be that I have missed the real essence of your doctrines and the benefits you confer upon your membership; it may be that my view is painfully superficial, but I voice the observation of the mass of outsiders who still cling to calomel and quinine, and have a healthy respect and interest in chills, colds, and old-fashioned "rheumatics." We are frankly envious, and though not of you, we admire you. I have another ground of admiration for the Christian Science Church of Memphis. My respect for your publication committee is very real, and from month to month it keeps on growing. I notice in the papers that about once in so often some minister of another church preaches a sermon denouncing your church, and starts off with the brilliant, startling, and original epigram that "Christian Science is neither Christian nor scientific." Then next morning your publication committee, through its chairman, replies, and does it gently, sweetly, lovingly almost, but does it thoroughly and accurately, and in a workmanlike manner, with full attention to details.—Correspondence.

DEATH NOT OF GOD.

"The unspeakable mistake of the Christian church is in its teaching that the physical laws which provide for death, are of God, instead of demonstrating as did the Master that they are the products of false belief. Here Mrs. Eddy makes vital contribution to Christian thought in her teaching that death and all that leads to it 'must be overcome, not submitted to,' before we can 'rest in Truth, refreshed by the assurances of immortality.'"—Christian Science Sentinel.

TO FARMERS AND POULTRY MEN

We beg to advise you that we have opened our Poultry Plant and are now prepared to receive your poultry at highest cash prices.

'Phone 264

W. SCOTT CO., LTD.

JOE LOGO LONGO

Pears, Peaches, Plums — Grapes, Oranges, Bananas

Apples, Tomatoes, Cucumbers — Potatoes, Celery, Olive Oil

TWO STORES {416 GEORGE ST. 'PHONE 631 / 280 CHARLOTTE ST 'PHONE 1012

A FEW Plums Peaches Grapes Pears

Yet get them before they are done for the stock is fine

AT SPECIAL PRICES

To-day and To-morrow

D. M. Minicola

410 George St. 'Phone 935

LUMBER

Builders' Materials of all kinds' Shingles, Scantlings, Joist and Bill Stuff, Mouldings, Casings, Base and all kinds of Finish, Boxes and Box Shooks, Slabs and Mill Wood.

ALF. McDONALD ESTATE

Point St. Charles Mills

TELEPHONE 790

When you want your Piano or Organ Tuned Right.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM,

563 Weller Street

Edwin Elcome Taxidermist

HEADS, ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISH, etc. mounted artistically and permanently

MASKINONGE, BASS, TROUT ETC., OUR SPECIALTY

Heads, Animals, Birds, Fish, Artificial Eyes, Taxidermist Supplies. Bird & Flower Guide Books for sale

692 HARVEY STREET PETERBOROUGH ONTARIO

ANNOUNCEMENT !

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

NEW WAR MAP OF EUROPE

IN THE WINDOW OF THE EXAMINER OFFICE

Its size is three feet by four feet and is a wonderful map for the money.

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The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-14

PETERBOROUGH WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914

The German Lines Rapidly Pushing To The North

The French Make Progress In The Woevre District

AN INVASION OF ENGLAND IS SUGGESTED

HIGHEST PRICE EVER PAID ON LOCAL BOARD

15 1-8c. Paid for Cheese at the Meeting This Morning

1650 BOXES BOARDED

The regular meeting of the cheese board was held this morning. Messrs. Morton and Cook, of Belleville, Flavelle, of Lindsay, and G. A. Gillespie, buyers, were present. The highest figure ever paid on the local market was bid this morning by Mr. Cook. He called a number of factories at 15 1-8 cents, while Mr. Gillespie took the balance of the board at 15 1-16 cents.

Wednesday, September 30th, was the day chosen for the making of the patriotic cheese. Mr. Cook, in the factories he bought, offered an eighth of a cent extra for the cheese donated to the patriotic fund.

1,650 cheese were boarded as follows:

Keene 96, Warminster 64, Shearer 110, Selwyn 90, Villiers 60, Warsaw 90, Westwood 180, Oakdale 75, Daisy D. 60, Myrtle 100, Ormond 120, Young's Point 45, Laing, 115, Indian River, 75, East Emily 85, Trewern 70, Norwood 125, Fleetwood 71, and Killarney 70.

Board of Health Take Measures

To Stamp Out Epidemic of Diptheria in South of City

At the Board of Health meeting this morning Medical Health Officer McPherson made a verbal report regarding diphtheria in the southern part of the City. There had been six cases in the City and six just outside the City limits. Three deaths had resulted from the ravages of the disease.

Dr. Clinton, District Health Officer, was present. There was some talk of closing the Lake Street Separate School on account of the spread of the epidemic, but he recommended that the school be left open. He also suggested that all the children attending the school be examined, and a nurse be engaged for that purpose.

It was moved by Mayor Buller, seconded by Mr. Murty, that the chairman, Dr. Clinton and Dr. MacPherson confer with the Rev. Father O'Brien and take the necessary steps to stamp out the diphtheria. Carried.

The payment of the following accounts were ordered:

Wm. Stock and Sons, $5; A. G. Dickson $7.15; Fred T. Brown, $3.18; Morgan Hardware Co., $5.65; Higgins Hardware Co., $32.87; A. P. Brown and Co., $7.50.

There were present at the meeting Dr. C. H. Amys, (Chairman), Dr. A. W. McPherson, Mr. Murty, Dr. McPherson and Mayor Buller.

GREAT PICTURES AT RED MILL

The sensational racing picture, "In the Stretch," at the Red Mill this week has been pronounced by those who have seen it as one of the finest motion pictures ever shown here. The action is lively throughout and some of the scenes are remrakable. Local people should not lose their last opportunity to-night of seeing this wonderful picture. For the next three days Manager Clayton has secured another grand film in the $100,000 film play "Through Dante's Flames," in which is shown what is said to be the most wonderful portrayal of a train wreck in the record of filmdom.

"War Time in England" In Lecture To-night

Judging by the interest which has been shown in many quarters, Mr. H. J. Osborn's lecture, to-night, on "England To-day—Conditions in War Time," should be heard by a large audience. It will be given in St. John's Church School House, Hunter street, to-night, at 8 o'clock. Mayor Buller will be in the chair.

COUNT ZEPPLIN MAKING READY FOR AIR RAID

Is Now at Wilhelmshaven With His Staff and Operators Are Working Day and Night---German Newspapers Say Count Has Not Forgotten England and Will Prove It Soon.

Special to The Examiner:

LONDON, October 7.—In a despatch from The Hague, the correspondent of the Daily Express says that German newspapers reaching there indicate that Count Zeppelin is now at Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea, with his staff.

Wilhelmshaven is the point from which the great air raid on the British Isles is to start. One of these papers published an interview with the Count in which he is quoted as saying that he had not forgotten England and would prove it very soon.

The Zeppelin staffs are working day and night at Wilhelmshaven and another station is being established at Emden for other types of airships.

LONDON, October 7.—The correspondent of the Times at Epernay, France, telegraphing under date of Sunday says,—"The battle of the French Rivers has entered upon its fourth week, and unless some flanking movement is carried through, these appears no reason why the titantic tragedy should not continue for a long time its successful run. Now that the perfection of the German trenches is rivalled by those of the allies it has become a struggle in which one is pitted against an invisible foe who is never seen until he springs suddenly from his hiding place. The countryside along the Aisne is a vast military rabbit warren. Everything possible is being done to relieve the men from the strain of waiting. Tobacco and newspapers are provided and mail is delivered regularly. The strain of waiting has been especially severe on the African troops."

HERE IS A BRIGHT SPOT.

TORONTO, October 7.—Among the absurd statements in a German war office official statement issued to-day, is the following,—"England's Indian troops were led to believe that they were going to a military tournament and not to war when they started for the front."

GERMAN LOSS 300,000

LONDON, October 7.—An official list published in Berlin, says a Rome despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, gives the German losses in killed and missing up to October first as 117,000. The authorities admit the despatch says that the total losses to date are at least 300,000.

GERMAN BOATS DAMAGED

TOKIO, Japan, October 7.—Reports reaching here say that the German unprotected cruiser Cormoran and two German gunboats, have been so badly damaged by the Japanese shell fire at Kiao-Chau that they had to be beached to prevent their sinking. The Japanese and British warships continue their bombardment of the Kiao-Chau positions, and have caused great damage to the forts at the harbour entrance.

OTTAWA, October 7.—Those who know the Minister of Militia best declare that he will be on the firing line in France and Belgium before returning to Canada. They do not believe that Colonel Hughes will be content to get close to the battle front without having a look at the field of operations. He is certain to be an early visitor at the headquarters of Sir John French.

A GERMAN DESTROYER TORPEDOED

Sunk in the North Sea After an Attack Made by Two Unknown Submarines

CREW WERE SAVED

Examiner Special:

THE HAGUE, October 7—It is announced that a German destroyer has been sunk by a torpedo in the North Sea. All of the crew were saved by a German cruiser.

The message received here says that at the time of sinking the destroyer was to the north east of Schiernounik, not far from the estuary of the Ems. Observers on the island heard a sudden explosion and a huge mass of water arose from under the bows of the destroyer. The boat heeled over and disappeared under the waves within three minutes of the time of the explosion. The periscopes of two submarines appeared on the scene. Their nationality could not be ascertained.

A German cruiser arived from the estuary, the depatch says, in time to save the crew of the destroyer.

Cadet Corps For Local Public Schools

Permission Granted for King Edward School to Form One —Other Schools May Follow

The Principal of the King Edward School made application to the Board of Education last night to have a cadet corps formed in connection with that school. The scholars were very anxious for such a step. On motion of Col. Miller and Dr. Burnham the Principal was given permission to form a cadet corps and introduce regular drill into the curriculum of the school.

It was the feeling of the Board that any school where a competent instructor was available, would be allowed to form a cadet corps if they asked the Board's permission.

Committed On Theft Charge

The case of John McGarvey, on a remand charge of stealing $60 from Harry Hamilton, was heard before the Police Magistrate, this morning. Mr. Widdifield, for the defence, declined to elect.

The plaintiff, through an interpreter, stated that on the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 29th, he went in his laundry shop, on Hunter street, and put his coat, which contained the money, in an inside pocket, on the counter. It was then, he said, that the defendant came in, took the coat, extracted the money, and throwing the coat back, went out. Plaintiff went to the Police and the defendant was arrested at Hogan's Hotel.

Cross-questioned by Mr. Widdifield it appears that on the evening in question, another man accosted the plaintiff on the street and, slapping him on the back with one hand, took him by the breast with the other and tore his shirt. Asked whether he thought the man attempted to obtain the money, plaintiff said he did not think so.

Robert Allen, an East City boy, testified that he saw the prisoner throw the coat into the Chinaman's laundry door on the evening in question.

Detective Newhall stated that he searched the prisoner on the evening in question and found bills of the denominations specified by the plaintiff.

On the evidence submitted the Magistrate committed prisoner for trial.

Where Is Junkville.

"But how am I to know that you really love me?" sighed the village maiden.

"Just ask anybody in Junkville," logically answered the travelling man who had visited her two Sundays in succession.

GERMANS HAVE LARGE FORCES IN THE NORTH

New Troops Reinforce Gen. Von. Kluk's Forces and an Enveloping Movement is Being Attempted---In the Woevre District the French Are Advancing.

Examiner Special:

PARIS, October 7.—Fighting in the north continues without change. This was the only information obtainable at military headquarters this morning.

BERLIN CLAIMS SUCCESSES.

BERLIN, via The Hague, October 7. — The war office declares that as a result of cooperation between the armies of General Von Boehm and Von Kluck, the French have been compelled to retreat for a considerable distance along the German right. In addition, they are declared to have been compelled to withdraw large forces from their centre to reinforce their left wing in order to avert a disaster. The official report declares that the German offensive on the western end of the battle line is constantly increasing in its intensity, and that the French are being driven back and enveloped.

PARIS, October 6.—The Germans continue their enveloping movement in north-western France, according to the official three o'clock communique. It states that the battle continues with great violence on the French left and has now extended to the vicinity of Lens and Labassec. Labassec is in the Department of the Nord on the canal of Labassec and is midway between Arras and Lille, while Lens is some six miles farther south. The battle line is declared to be prolonged by enormous masses of cavalry who are said to be centred at Armentieres near Lille. In the Woevre district it is stated that the Germans are trying vainly to check the French steady advance. Elsewhere it is announced that the situation is unchanged.

PARIS, October 7.—No details have been received of the movements of the new German force reported in the vicinity of Lille. It is everywhere now accepted that this force plans a raid at the British lines of communication through the western sea coast towns. It is also accepted that measures have been taken to check it, but of necessity no information along this particular line is obtainable. These new forces are first line troops and part of them are said to be Austrians. Information available here says that the bombardment of the Antwerp fortifications is increasing in violence. The German guns are being served by naval reserves. The battle line in the northwest is constantly extending and in consequence it has been impossible for the allies to regain the territory heretofore sacrificed to the Germans for strategic reasons. But it is understood here that the new movements against the extreme right of the German centre is now progressing rapidly and will when completed materially change the entire situation and give the allies a distinct advantage.

PETROGRAD, October 7.—Practically no news comes from the East Prussian frontier where the Russian armies have been reported as driving the Germans back on their first fortified line. It is stated, however, that the Germans have again been heavily reinforced and that because of this fact the progress of the Russian forces is of necessity slow. The Russians now hold the original German line extending from Lyck to Wirballen. The campaign in Galicia has again been retarded by heavy rains which makes the movement of transportation a desperate task. The southern Galician army continues to make progress along the foothills of the Carpathians.

MANY CAVALRY IN THE SECOND CONTINGENT

Large Number of Mounted Men Will Be Sent in Canada's Next Army of 22,000

NOT YET ACCEPTED

Examiner Special:

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 7.—In official circles the view is expressed here that it will be late in December and perhaps January before the second contingent can be armed, equipped and sent to England. It is probable that the new force will consist largely of cavalry and mounted infantry, with army service and medical corps and ammunition column. The offer has not been accepted by the Imperial authorities yet, but undoubtedly will be.

Local School Grounds Best In Province

Inspector Mowat Proud of Condition of the Grounds in Connection with Local Schools

Mr. A. Mowat, Public School Inspector, was present at the Board of Education meeting last night, and reported that for the first time practically all of the schools had adequate play-grounds. The children, he added, were taking the utmost advantage of the splendid grounds, and at all the schools were most enthusiastic in using them. Only the South Central remained without sufficient grounds. The play-grounds in connection with the local schools were second to none in Ontario and he felt considerable pride in them.

Fell From Roof; Seriously Hurt

Lindsay Post—Ald. W. W Jordan was the victim of a most distressing accident on Monday afternoon on his farm, (leased by Mr. Lane, of Mariposa) and which is situated about a mile and a half this side of Oakwood.

It appears that Mr. Jordan had a number of men engaged repairing the roof on the house and while superintending the work, he slipped from the structure and fell to the ground below, striking a timber and sustaining serious injuries. Dr. Rich, of Lindsay, was sent for, and it was found that Mr. Jordan's left arm had been broken in two places above the elbow. Two or three ribs were also broken, and besides Mr. Jordan was severely bruised about the body. He was removed to the Ross Memorial Hospital, where the fractures were set.

BORDEN WILL NOT MAKE AN EARLY APPEAL

Special Wire to The Examiner:

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 7—The best opinion at the Capital is that Premier Borden will not sanction an early appeal to the people but that he will continue the work begun and appeal at the proper time on the records of his Government. This is despite the stories in the Toronto morning papers to the contrary.

OFF TO JOIN HIS REGIMENT

Lieut. Alan Rogers, accompanied by his father, Mr. Edwin B. Rogers, of Toronto, is spending the day with Mr. R. B. Rogers in East City. Lieut. Rogers was five years in India in King George's Own Pioneer Rifles and engineering corps. For the past three months he has been on furlough in Australia and New Zealand, and had still nine months leave of absence, but the outbreak of war changed that and he is now on his way to England to report at the war office for service at the front. He sails on Friday next.

Evening Examiner

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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1914

TO INVESTIGATE OUR IRON RESOURCES.

Pursuant to a request made to the Dominion Government for the granting of some measure of assistance toward the development of iron ore mining in Canada, and in accordance with the statement of the Minister of Finance in his budget speech during the 1913-14 session of Parliament, that the iron mining industry would be investigated, a committee has been appointed to enquire into the situation and to report the facts to the government. Every owner or operator of an iron ore property in Canada should be interested in facilitating this enquiry and should communicate with the Deputy Minister of Mines at Ottawa, or the Secretary of the Committee, who will furnish a schedule of questions covering the information required by the committee.

INDUSTRIAL NIGHT-SCHOOL.

When this cruel war is over and even perhaps before it is ended, industrial and other conditions will return to normal, if not take on an improved, condition. There will be resumption of wonted activity. It is suggested by some who profess to know that one of our largest industrial establishments will resume full operations next spring. There will be openings for employment and the young men who best fits himself for a position stands the best chance of securing it. The Industrial night classes, now being conducted at the old Collegiate Institute building are generally well attended. Indeed in the domestic science department it has been found necessary to organize four classes. In the other departments there is a fairly good attendance except in electricity. In this there does not seem to be taken the expected interest. Young men have no excuse for failing to take advantage of these industrial classes. They are assured of first-class instruction, and the cost is virtually nothing. There is, it is true, a nominal fee of $2.00, but the avoidance of payment is in the pupils own hands, and in his own interest, too. The $2.00 is refunded at the end of the term if the pupil attends ninety per cent. of the sessions of the classes. A young man who aspires to a higher plane of employment will be untrue to his own interest if he does not take advantage of the opportunities for qualifying himhelf, now presented by the industrial classes.

THE BETTER BABY CONTEST.

It is not a "baby show" in the commonly regarded spectacular sense of the term; it is something much higher, much more important and far-reaching. If, as often remarked, "the child is father to the man," it follows that the better the child, the better baby he or she is, or is made to be, the better the resultant man or woman. The object of the baby contest is thorough physical examination and mental examination, to give parents an idea of the good points to be developed or conserved, and of the defects to be eliminated or guarded against, in the process of up-bringing and training. This examination conjoined with the lectures given by government experts in hygienic knowledge and research, will not only benefit the mothers or parents of children actually presented for examination and classification, but all parents intrusted with the immense responsibility of parenthood. Fathers and mothers are urged to take the Better Babies Contest seriously, as it well deserves to be taken. If thus regarded it will be the distinct benefit to the public as it aims to be. All the babies in the contest will not win prizes; but the fathers and mothers of every child, will have gained far more good, than if it had gained a prize, without the thorough examination that gives them a prize—in the way of knowledge that can be turned to the baby's benefit—far more valuable than cup or medal.

ISOLATION AND ITS PENALTIES.

With an epidemic of a contagious disease existing in some parts of the city attention is called to the fact of the benefits of isolation of those affected or exposed in the interests of the protection of the community of the neighbourhood. While isolation is of the first importance and has its important benefits, it also has its hardships. Isolation by quarantine works great hardship to those of limited means. The bread-winners, often both father and mother, are shut off from their regular work and means of earning a living for the family. Then if, as is required the patient is placed in the isolation hospital, the cost is something absolutely impossible to those who have no means ahead, and are prevented by quarantine from earning anything. It needs little reflection to show how great the hardships will be in a large proportion of cases. It is feared that the necessary isolation is not being as effective as is to be desired. Even with the utmost vigilance of the health authorities there is danger of disregard of quarantine which is self-evidently difficult to enforce, especially with the hardships it entails on those of limited means. If some means were adopted to eliminate a large proportion of the hardship — if the Isolation Hospital were made virtually free to those who have not means to pay — the precautions against the spread of contagion would evidently be more effective. To make compliance with the Health Act a really heavier penalty than disregard of it would entail seems to be a logical absurdity and an element in defeating the objects of such legislation. If isolation and quarantine are devised in the public interest it seems fair that the public thus protected, should in some way share the cost of it and not leave the entire burden to fall upon those who, attacked by disease, have not only to suffer from that cause, but suffer in employment and pocket, in the food of the family and otherwise.

THAT AERIAL ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

It is not to be believed that von Moltke has been dismissed by the Kaiser simply because he disagreed with his imperial lord over the latter's desire to despatch an air fleet to attack England. At the same time, if, as is said, he opposed such a project tooth and nail—at any rate for the present—he must have incurred thereby the severe displeasure of his erratic master.

England long ago aroused the yellow demon of greed and jealousy in the Kaiser's breast, and his hatred for England now amounts to a mania. What he could hope to gain by an airship attack on England is not apparent. Nobody in his senses could imagine that such an attack would in any way influence the campaign at its present juncture. All that could be accomplished is the possible destruction of historic places—the robbing of England of some of her historic possessions.

Some of Germany's professors are as rabid in their greedy jealousy of England as is the Kaiser, or instance, in New York to-day is published a statement from Dr. Leonard, President of Physics at Heidelberg University, in which he cries aloud for the destruction of London. It must be razed. Especially is there to be "no respect for the tombstones of Shakespeare, Newton and Faraday."

As the New York Herald says editorially, the meaning of this rabid utterance is plain. The special object of the professor's projected attack is Westminster Abbey. It must go the way of the cathedral at Rheims, while London is meeting the fate of Termonde and Louvain—and all, of course, in the interest of the spread of "Kulture" throughout the world. Evidently the Kaiser and his underlings would like to destroy all evidence of the greatness of other nations. Thus Germany could get not only "a place in the sun," but pose as the sun itself.—Montreal Herald-Telegraph.

THE NEW PRIME MINISTER.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, who alone among the members of the Ontario Cabinet divided before the public at all events political leadership with Sir James Whitney, seems not to have pressed his right of succession. It is reported that his health is not good, and it is not improbable that his party shrank from trial of the political imprudence and tactlessness exhibited in the Taylor incident and especially in the rough methods of resistance to inquiry. Sir Adam Beck was pressed in some quarters because of his activity in the Hydro-Electric enterprise, beyond which his interest seems not to have extended. The Hydro-Electric has still many difficulties to surmount, responsibility for which the politicians would gladly evade. That, and not, as has been alleged, a disposition of the new Cabinet to favour corporations, is doubtless the explanation of his withdrawal from the Cabinet.

Hon. W. H Hearst, upon whom the choice of his party has fallen, is scarcely known to the people of the Province. He has been in the Legislature six years and, since the accession of Mr. Cochrane in 1911, Minister of Lands and Mines. He finds the Provincial Treasury empty. His first act is to issue five millions of treasury notes at five per cent., and his next, doubtless, will be to devise new taxes to meet an expenditure which passed long since the bounds of prudence. It is certain that henceforth the electorate will be critical of expenditure and Old Ontario may resent all but productive expenditures in the North, which is disposed to make trying demands. It is, therefore, not altogether an advantage that he is a representative of New Ontario.

He is asked to preserve the Whitney traditions. If the first interest of the people of the Prince for years to come will be prudent and economical administration, he will assure his own success by reviving and preserving also the Mowat tradition of economy and cautious change.— Weekly Sun.

MR. HEARST AS A TEMPERANCE REFORM PREMIER

Special to The Examiner:

TORONTO, Oct. 8.—There are indications that the new Prime Minister is going to make an appeal to the temperance men of his party on the grounds that he himself is a temperance man and an advocate of temperance measures; in fact, Hon. Frank Cochrane, who is a shrewd man, doubtless thought of this aspect in picking his Prime Minister, and one of the reasons why Hearst appealed to him most was, not only his general pliability, but because he was a man with temperance professions. Cochrane realized that something had to be done in an effort to hold the temperance section of the party. In spite of the undue haste with which the last election was called; in spite of the aid from Ottawa and the money alliance of the liquor interests, and also the strong honoured personality of the late Prime Minister, Mr. Cochrane, as campaign manager, found that he lost ground in the, number of seats and lost far more ground in the popular vote, which rose to 43 per cent. for Liberal candidates and 4 per cent. for independents. Hearst looked to be one way out of the difficulty, which, as Cochrane foresaw, would be greatly increased at the netx contest.

Cochrane, it is said, thought Hearst would do as an alleged temperance head of an alleged tempernce Government; but temperance men are asking, what are the facts concerning Hearst and temperance legislation? The new premier may say he favours temperance, but what is his record?

In the three sessions of the legislature, 1912, 1913 and 1914, Hon. Mr. Hearst voted solidly with his party against the abolition of the bar. He even went so far as to vote against the proposal on April 10th, 1913, to include club licenses in the operation of Local Option.

Hon. W. H. Hearst has an opportunity now to prove himself a real temperance man by introducing genuine temperance legislation far in advance of what the overnment has so far done. Temperance men hope he will do so, but his previous record in the House is not encouraging.

KAISER COCHRANE IN FEDERAL AND ONTARIO POLITICS

Special to The Examiner:

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—That Hon. Mr. Cochrane was expressly invited to assist in organizing for the Provincial contest last June is the interesting revelation contained in an editorial of the Toronto News, Conservative. The man who wrote it could scarcely have realized that he was exposing the hollowness of the Bilingual cry raised by the Government at that time.

Towards the end of the contest, plainly in accordance with a pre-arranged plan, the bilingual issue was made prominent and it was claimed that the English language in Ontario was in danger at the hands of the Liberal party and its alleged connection with the French propaganda. The charge was groundless in any event; the real facts are now becoming apparent.

The Conservative campaign was deliberately put under the direction of the man who in the Federal election of 1911 brought Bourassa into Ontario, with no protests from the "truly loyal" because it was in the interests of their party.

Moreover, it was Hon. Frank Cochrane who, while at a congress of the Ontario Government, made the following statement as quoted in a pamphlet issued by the French Canadian Educational Association.

1. At the Civic Reception tendered the French Canadian Congress at Ottawa, Jan. 19, 1910.—"I have done much towards opening the first bilingual training school in New Ontario and I wish to say to the French-Canadians that they can rely on me."

2. At a banquet given the French-Canadian Congress at Ottawa on the 20th of January, 1910.—"The French-Canadians can reckon upon my sympathy and my support as well as upon the spirit of justice of the Government which I have the honour to represent."

It is this same Mr. Cochrane who not only conducted the campaign in June, but who now, according to Conservative papers themselves, selected the new Prime Minister.

Thirty Recruits For Regiment

Strength of 57th Further Increased, Instructional Classes Under Sergt. Dunkerly to Commence on Thursday

Thirty recruits were added to the strength of the 57th Regiment last night at the regular weekly drill. Of these half a dozen enlisted in A. Co. and seven in F. Co. The rest were about evenly divided between the other companies.

The band was present at drill last night and besides drilling in the armouries, a march out through the centre of the City was held. The regiment made a good appearance and are showing improvement.

The following orders were read at last night's drill:

Headquarters,
Peterborough, Oct. 6, 1914.

Orders by O. C. 57th Regiment, Peterborough Rangers—

1. The following extract from General Orders is promulgated for the information of the Regiment:

G. O. 143, 1914—5th Regiment, Peterborough Rangers— Paymaster and Honorary Major L. M. Hayes is permitted to resign his commission on appointment to the reserve of officers, 10th August, 1914.

The following are taken on the strength of the regiment from 29th September, 1914:

A. Co.—Ptes. J. H. Archer, A. I. Edmison, F. Walker, H. A. LeBar, J. H. Carr, A. Naish.

B. Co.—Pte. A. Ridley.

C. Co.—Ptes. A. Theobald and A. Kingdon.

D. Co.—Ptes. W. Fairley, W. E. Smith, F. Brown, L. A. Clark, R. Ray, J. G. Willshaw.

E. Co.—Ptes. A. Thompson, A. Carpenter, J. McGrath and C. Kincaid.

F. Co.—Ptes. S. A. Lowes, R. Dixon, W. Batley, H. Edwards, E. Kelso, F. Preston, C. Campbell.

H. Co.—Ptes. R. Smythe, W. P. Gray, H. Crowe.

3. Sgt. Instructor Dunkerly has returned to duty with the 7th Regiment at local headquarters.

4. A regimental class for the instruction of non-commissioned officers not already qualified, and for privates recommended by the officers commanding their respective companies will be held at the armouries at 8 p.m. on Thursday next and on such other nights as may be agreed upon. The class will be in charge of Sergeant Instructor Dunkerly.

D. WALKER, Major,
Adjutant.

Quality of Cattle Not Very Good

UNION STOCK YARDS, Toronto, Oct. 6.—Receipts were liberal: 58 cars, 475 cattle, 1,414 hogs, 989 sheep and lambs, and 171 horses and 135 calves.

Cattle: The quality of cattle generally was not good, nearly all of the common and medium classes, with quite a few carloads of rough, heavy Northwest steers, many of which were not fat and nobody seemed to want them.

Choice butchers' steers. None on sale.

Good butchers' steers, $7.75 to $8.

Medium butchers' steers, $7.50 to $7.75.

Common butchers' steers, $6.50 to $7.

Choice butchers' heifers, $7.75 to $8.

Common butchers' heifers, $7.25 to $7.50.

Choice cows, $6.75 to $7.

Good cows, $6 to $6.50.

Canners, $3.25 to $4.75.

Feeders and stockers: Market was quiet because the quality of those offered was not what the farmers wanted, being of a common ill-bred lot that no person wanted to waste their feed upon.

Choice steers, $7 to $7.25.

Medium steers, $6.50 to $6.75.

Stockers, $5.50 to $6.25.

Milkers and Springers: A moderate supply sold at $50 to $120 each; and bulk sold at $75 to $85 each.

Calves: The run being light prices were again firm.

Choice veals, $10 to $10.50; common to good, $6 to $9.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts were quite equal to the demand. Sheep and lambs sold at about Monday's prices.

Sheep, $5.50 to $6.25; yearlings at $7 to $7.50.

Culls and rams, $2.50 to $5.

Lambs, $7 to $8.10.

Hogs: Prices steady at Monday's quotations.

Selected, fed and watered, $8.50 and $8.15 f.o.b. cars, and $8.75 weighed off cars.

GRAND DUKE'S STRENGTH.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army is 6ft. 6in., and is noted for his enormous strength. He has been known to take up an ordinary sized man with each arm and carry them some distance.

Suburban Home and Garden

Ten Minutes to the Street Car Line.

Twenty Minutes to the C.P.R. Station.

On the City's S. E. Boundary Line.

Money that goes for rent will buy this Home—a substantial frame house, good barn and one or more acres of fine land.

Price and terms right to the right man.

Apply by letter to the

Owner, Box 979, Examiner Office.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS CARDS

MANY ACCOUNTS WERE PASSED

Report of the Finance Committee to the Board of Education Was Adopted

The Finance Committee reported to the Board of Education as follows, last night:

To the Chairman and members of the Board of Education.

Gentlemen, — Your Finance Committee beg to report and recommend the payment of the following accounts:

R. Hicks	$630.72
Quebec Fire Assurance Co.	32.50
London Assurance Co.	13.00
Hartford Fire Assurance Co.	32.50
Davis-Thompson Co.	97.50
Andrew Davidson	.32
George Bathgate	5.00
Review Printing Co.	59.00
W. H. Hamilton	2.04
Peck, Kerr & McElderry	50.50
G. M. Hendry Co.	3.00
Peterborough Examiner Co.	4.50
Dr. McCullough	7.00
Peterborough Hardware Co.	3.65
Wm. Hamilton Co.	1.50
R. H. Hunter	2.00
Wm. Saxby	9.00
Peterborough Planing Mill Co.	8.92
Peterborough Water Com's.	21.68
Higgins Hardware Co.	91.75
Campbell & Best	13.45

All of which is respectfully submitted.

V. Eastwood, Chairman.

BOARDERS WANTED

BOARDERS WANTED, ALL CONVENIENCES. Apply Box 938 Examiner Office. 3d-80-938

BUSINESS CHANCES

DO YOU NEED ADDITIONAL CAPITAL to commence or enlarge a business? If so, we will organize a limited company and procure such capital as required. Write or call. A. G. Robertson and Co., 155 King Street East, Toronto. 1 yr. w.s.

PIGEONS PAY DOLLARS WHERE chickens pay cents; small capital needed; small space required; always penned up; ready markets; send for May issue of our Journal; fully explained there; price ten cents. Reliable Squab Journal, Versailles, Mo.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE — CHILD'S BED, MATTRESS and Springs. 469 Stewart Street. 1d-82-936

STANDARD OAK HEATER FOR SALE. Cheap. 515 Bonsoord Street. 3d-82-939

FOR SALE — QUARTER CUT OAK SIDEboard and Table, in good condition. Apply 135 Hunter Street East. 3d-81-964

FOR SALE—TWO TORTOISESHELL PERsian Kittens. Apply for address to Examiner Office. 3d-81-973

FOR SALE—NATIONAL RANGE, HOT water attachments. Apply 279 William Street. 3d-81-969

FOR SALE—BICYCLE IN FINE RUNNING order. First-class tyres. Cheap. May be seen at 156 London Street. 2d-82-960

PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, including Combination Gas and Coal Range. Everything new. Apply to 591 Gilmour Street. 3d-81-962

FOR SALE, CHEAP—ONE COPP HEATER. Good wood saver. Suit farmer for hall or living room. Burns wood only. Apply 778 Water. 1d-82-978

TO RENT

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Apply 64 Hunter St.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BEDROOM, use of bath, Central. Box 946 Examiner Office. 3d-80-945

TO RENT — HOUSE, NO. 376 STEWART St. Modern. Possession 1st Nov. Apply J. Craig, 380 Stewart Street. 3d-81-969

TO RENT — THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS. Apply 569 Patterson Street. 3d-80-941

TO RENT—SUITE NO. 7 GRAND CENTRAL Building. Heated and all modern improvements. Immediate possession. Apply 437 George Street. dtf-78-919

TO RENT—A NICE APARTMENT, FIVE rooms. All heated, gas stove, kitchen cabinet, clothes closets and nice entrance. Box 871, Examiner. 12d-76-871

TO RENT—8-ROOMED HOUSE, ALL CONveniences. Hardwood floors. Conveniently situated. Warm. Rent moderate. Apply 349 Reid St., Corner Simcoe St. 56d-75-867

A FLAT TO LET, LUNDY BLOCK. All modern improvements, with heat hot and cold water. Apply J. J. Lundy 96 Hunter St. dtf-123-5526

TO RENT—GOOD CORNER STORE for Farm and City trade. Apply to 183 Antrim St. City.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 283 STEWART ST. Desirably situated. Also House, No. 247 Wolfe St. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply 437 George St.

TO RENT — 465 GILMOUR STREET. ALL modern conveniences. Hot water heating. Possession given at once. Apply D. C. Dawe, 479 Gilmour Street. 'Phone 534. dtf-69-723

TO RENT—SIX ROOMED HOUSE IN good condition with garden attached. Apply for particulars to 270 Rogers St. 3d-80-948

TO RENT — MODERN HOUSE, 143 Rubidge Street, near C.G.E., rent $11.00. Also 453 Water Street. Rents low. Also property for sale or exchange. Apply 451 Water St. or 'phone 1281. dtf

TO RENT—OWING TO MRS. DYER LEAVing for the South for her health, No. 1 Apartment in the Meldrum Apartments is to rent from 15th. Apply to Miss Dyer, Bell Telephone Office. 74-79-933

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 339 ATLMER ST Suitable for Boarding House. Modern conveniences. Possession immediately. Apply 437 George Street. dtf

TO RENT—ONE STORE IN GRAND OPERA House Block. Steam heating. Immediate possession. Also good Show-Room upstairs, 25 ft. by 60 ft. Hardwood floors. Elevator. Immediate possession. Apply J. J. Turner & Sons dtf-35-1003

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AUTO LIVERY — AUTOMOBILES TO Rent. Good autos, equipped with electric lights and shock absorbers. Careful chauffeurs. C. E. Banks. 'Phones 482 and 1281.

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MONTREAL HOUSE — TEMPERANCE House; Boarding House, Lunch Room, and Soft Drinks. Reasonable board by the week. 232 Aylmer St., 294 King St. James Head, Proprietor.

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GUN REPAIRING—GUNS OF ALL MAKES repaired promptly. C. E. Banks, 294 George Street. 2d-167-3460

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SOLO CORNET TEACHER GIVES LESsons in transposing and good tone for solo cornet. Apply T. C. Knipper 559 George Street. 6d-77

PETERBOROUGH CONSERVATORY OF Music—Rupert Gliddon, Musical Director, 19th Year. A staff of 20 Resident and Visiting Teachers. Subjects taught, Piano, Vocal, Violin and other Stringed Instruments, Wind Instruments, Musical Theory, Social and Fancy Dancing. Corner of Hunter and Rubidge Streets. 'Phone 238.

LOST

LOST — CAMEO, LARGE BROOCH, Saturday, on Market or George Street. Finder please leave at Examiner. Reward. 6d-80-944

LOST—UMBRELLA, WITH SILVER HANdle, at Central or Victoria Parks on Saturday afternoon. Finder please leave at Examiner Office.

FOUND

FOUND—RENDEL BULL LADY DOG. Owner please call at Mrs. E. Drummond, McClelland St. N. 1d-82-981

FOUND—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, NEAR S. A. Barracks a cuff button with initials S. C. L. Owner may have same on applying at this office.

NOTICE

LEARN BARBER TRADE — SURE EMployment. Good wages. Few weeks required to complete course. Write for particulars and catalogue to-day. Moler Barber College, 221A Queen East, Toronto. 26d-79-928

WANTED

WANTED — 500 TONS STOVE PLATE. Quote best cash price on cars. C.P.R., Toronto. Apply to H. S. Jenney, 1394 Dufferin St., Toronto. 3d-82-976

WANTED — FIRST CLASS BOARD AND Room. Central. Apply Box 977, Examiner Office. 2d-82-977

HELP WANTED—Female

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 226 Brock St. 3d-80-939

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GENeral servant. Apply 139 Hunter St. E. 3d-80-952

WANTED—A COMPETENT GENERAL servant. Apply by letter, with references, to Mrs. George Lundy, 594 Aylmer St. 6d-80-947

WANTED — GOOD DINING-ROOM Girl. Apply at once to Waverley Inn, Millbrook. 12d-80-940

HELP WANTED—MALE

RAILROAD FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, $120. Experience unnecessary. Send age, postage. Railway, Care Examiner. 16d-77-896

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED, AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay us after we secure you position. American Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

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$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley-Garretson, Desk Q, Brantford, Ontario.

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AGENTS — UP-TO-MINUTE WAR BOOK. Combination Christmas Gift. Is Sure Money-Maker. Handsome samples free. Liberal terms. Order now. Send postage twenty-five cents. Nichols Limited, Publishers, Toronto. 4d-7-10-14-17-920

OTHERS RECEIVE $15 TO $25 WEEKLY! Why Not You? Write immediately for full particulars, sample picture, literature, etc. Experience unnecessary. Enclose 10c to cover cost. Clifford C. Mitchell, P. O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. dtf-11-4524

AGENTS WANTED — MONEY EASILY earned selling our Perrine Series of Personal Greeting Cards during your spare time. $10 to $20 per week easily earned in half an hour each evening. Our cards are the cheapest on the market. Book free. Write Toronto Greeting Card Co., 359 Pape Avenue, Toronto. 12d-80-936

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Braids and Switches are necessary in the new style of Hairdressing. Bring your combings to us and see what artistic false hair we can make. Highest Class Workmanship Guaranteed. Mrs BYRNE, 434 George Street.

PIANOS AND MUSIC

W. L. TAYOR — DEALER IN HIGHGrade Pianos and Real Estate. 200 Water Street. 'Phone 1402.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A LARGE FRAME HOUSE, large garden, will be sold on monthly payments of $10 per month. Price $950.00. Apply to J. A. Gibbs, 174½ Charlotte Street. 'Phone 72.

SOCIETIES

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR CARE of Neglected and Ill-Treated Children. Incorporated by Act of Legislature. Information required. Informant's name kept Strictly Private. Children for adoption. Geo. Cochrane, Agent and Assistant Secretary.

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NEW BOOKLET OF COMPLETE INFORMATION FREE (MENTION THIS PAPER) M. 3713

FOR SALE

On easy terms, two new modern brick houses, west of Park St., near car line. Price $1100 each. To get further particulars on this map, see

W. J. KOSTER
200 Gilmour St. 'Phone 1246

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New Two-Storey House

and 2¼ acres choice garden land, within half a mile of City boundary. Will be sold for only

$2500

New Two-Storey House

with lot 45 feet frontage and 320 feet deep, splendid land. Don't all speak at once. Will be sold for only

$1350

H. J. McCannan & Co.
140 Simcoe Street
Office 'Phone 749
House 'Phone 772

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

100 Acres of Land

Slightly rolling and well fenced and watered by two springs; comfortable buildings, house, stable, barn and drive shed; situated one mile from Church, blacksmith shop and general store, seven miles from Peterborough; will sell or exchange for peak lot or city property.

$2100.00

9 Acres good Garden Land

Situated near Normal School, north of City, no buildings, will sell or exchange for good dwelling, with all improvements.

12 Acres Choice Land

Good brick house and frame stable; land in a good state of cultivation.

75 Acres Choice Land

Good brick house and frame stables; adjoining a village; suitable for a retired farmer.

Farms to rent; houses to rent and houses for sale on easy terms of payment.

For full particulars apply to

J. T. O'Connell & Co.
136 HUNTER STREET
Office Open Evenings 'Phone 276

With German Prisoners Held In The Prison Camps

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Dust clouds whirling up from a bare, grey field before a bleak and bitter wind. A triple trocha of high wire. Here and there faint wisps of smoke whipped away from the cooking holes that put the sandy surface. Dejected figures wandering to and fro and beating their arms to get warm.

That is one's first impression of Aldershot prison camp, where 6000 Germans are held under guard.

At night the wind screams fiendishly chill over this Aldershot moor. Arc lights glow high above the wire fences. Khaki-clad sentinels tramp their rounds. In the sentry boxes at the corner of the square prison inclosure men stand continually upon watch. The conical white tents within the prison flap and strain at their moorings and gleam cold under the moon. Little figures tramp about wrapped in their blankets, thrashing the blood back into their chilled bodies.

No doubt the prisoners are in better case than if they were fighting in that bloody campaign in France. But no one can doubt their utter misery. Even greater than the bodily suffering is the mental anguish. They know nothing of what is going on. There are moneyed men in that enclosure who would cheerfully pay—have offered to pay—ten pounds for any newspaper. They know nothing of their folks at home. A little blond, blue-eyed German boy came to the headquarters tent and spoke to the interpreter:

"This boy wants to see his father."

"He can't see his father," snapped the officer on duty.

Tears came into the blue eyes. The boy began the long trudge back to town.

How They Are Guarded.

There is no sentimentality about the English in dealing with their German prisoners. The captured men are provided with food and with certain elementary comforts. The rest they must do for themselves.

"We give them a blanket each," said the officer on duty, "and shirts and shoes. Coatless men are given coats. They have the same tents that we have to sleep in, and each tent has a wooden floor. The tents are not heated in any way."

There are German officers inside the trocha. A casual question whether the officers messed with the men brought a smile.

"There is no mess," said the officer. "We give them food and a tin pan. They dig holes in the ground and cook it to suit themselves."

So those casual wisps of smoke blowing across the sandy desert were explained. Noblemen and peasant, stoker and gun captain, met over the cooking pot in democratic equality. Fuel was rigidly limited. Groups of cold figures, sprouded in blankets that had once been white, huddled over some of the fires.

The lucky prisoners have overcoats. I saw one stoker from the cruiser Mainz in bare feet. The single blanket dealt out to each is of no extraordinary weight. It is about the thickness of the ordinary bed blanket. The men have no beds otherwise. Their sufferings on cold night may be left to the imagination. Most nights are cold at Aldershot.

The road from London runs parallel to and at the distance of 100 yards from the camp fence. Each day that road is jammed with luxurious motor cars. Pretty women nestling in furs shiver as they watch the wretched reree-show. Their men stand with glasses at eye.

Death Lies in Encircling Fence.

Three wide fences encircle the camp. The innermost one is perhaps seven feet high. If a prisoner were to surmount this fence, unseen by the sentries in the corner boxes or by one of the guards that unceasingly pace the outer ring, he would come next to a 20 feet high fence. Significantly insulated wires run from the arc lights to this fence.

"It is charged with 3000 volts of electricity," said the commandant. "That is not enough to kill every man, but it would kill most men. It would shock any man into insensibility."

A path runs around the outer ring of this fence. There the soldiers do sentry-go. The final certification that no prisoner can escape is a double wire entanglement 100 feet from the electrified fence. This is a double row of posts six feet tall. Barbed wire is strung along each line of posts and crossed and looped and complicated between them. Given wire clippers and solitude and no man could get through in less than ten minutes. Scattered around the outside of the prison inclosure are the conical tents of the guards.

Most of the German officers who have been captured are held in Wales. The German soldiers and seamen held at Aldershot rarely have risen above non-commissioned rank. Here and there white dandages tell of battle wounds.

"The men who were rescued from the sinking Mainz tell me they are glad to be here," said the commandant. "They say they cannot sleep at night for thinking of that awful deck. Two hundred and twenty-two men were blown to pieces by our gunfire there. Two men lived throughout that hell unhurt."

Other prisoners protest against being billeted with the Mainz men. They cry out so in the night.

The Encampment Store.

For the most part the captured soldiers and sailors are men of excellent physique. But more than one-half of the prisoners are civilians, whose one fault was that they are of German blood and were found in England after war had been declared. Most of them are men of military age, but most unmilitary dispositions. They had hoped to escape the war by refusing to go back and fight for the Kaiser.

"They are a pretty grubby lot," said the commandant. "They are not to be compared with the fighting men."

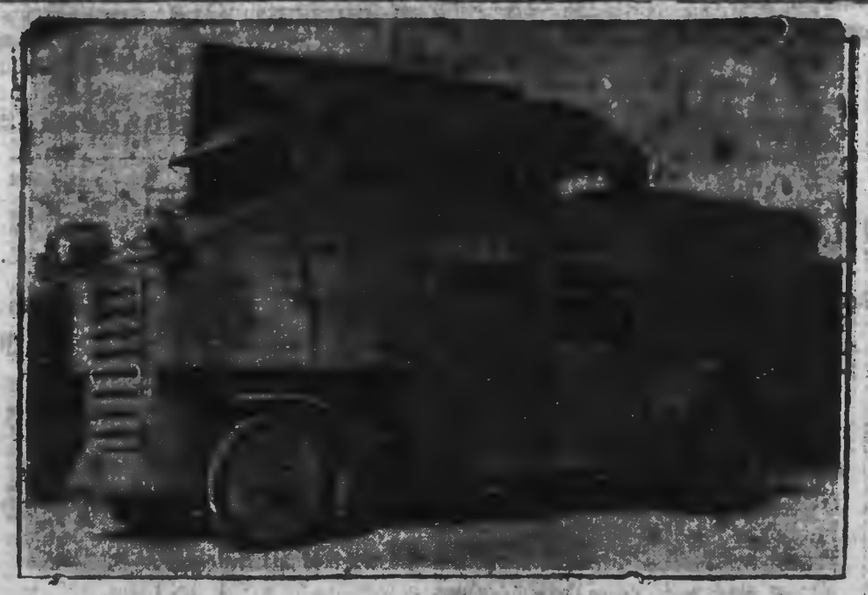
We saw several small groups brought in. Most of them seemed to be waiters and barroom porters and barbers and others of the sort. Indoor pallor was on every face. They shuffled along with hanging heads. Their eyes were reddened by that wind they must face daily until the war is over. They shivered pitifully, poor little thin-blooded chaps.

Many of the civilians—few of the fighting men — have a little money. They have been permitted to retain this, although extremely large sums are taken away. In a separate inclosure of its own stands the encampment store. To this purchasers are admitted in groups of two and three, under a strong guard. The delights of shopping are banned. They go to buy specific articles. When their purchase is completed they are hurried out.

"Then they can buy blankets?"

"Yes," said the commandant. "But they would have to stay awake to watch them. The man with one blanket is sure to steal from the man with two blankets when the nights get cold."

These encampments are scattered about over England. Each is conducted upon a practically identical plan. As the war goes on there must be more of them. They add their large item to the sum of human misery.



An Armoured Motor Fortress.—One of the great features of the present war has been the armoured car combats and some very good work has been executed with them by the various armies in the field.

BABY'S FACE MASS OF ERUPTION

Spread Over Head and Neck. Caused Disfigurement, Burning and Itching. Could Not Get Any Sleep. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

1 Hillsdale Ave., West Toronto, Ont.—"First we noticed a rash on our child's face, which soon began to spread all over his head and then around his neck. I thought it was going all over his body. It was in red patches on his face, then pimples began to form which broke and matter was running from them. His face and head was a mass of eruption and it caused a very bad disfigurement, also burning and itching. The child could not get any sleep. I tried several kinds of ointments and powders but with no success for about two months. The rash seemed to get worse. Little blisters would form then burst and a lot of discharge would come out.

"We tried ——— Ointment and ——— but to no good effect. After the child had been suffering about two months we were recommended to try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After a few applications it gave relief and the child began to get some sleep. In about six weeks Cuticura Soap and Ointment completely healed the trouble and not a scar is left." (Signed) Mrs. Wm. Tucker, Feb. 10, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient when all else has failed. Sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

Just Sit Back and Think.

Is business quiet? Then study the possibilities of your telephone. Just now it can prevent business slowing up and at the same time effect some real economies.

As a salesman, the *long distance telephone* is unequalled. It enables you to get in touch with customers and, by a wise word dispel their uneasiness. You can keep them posted on prices and possibly dissuade them from curtailing their orders. In countless ways your telephone can help you.

Study the possibilities of your telephone *yourself*. Its use in *your business* may be different from its use in other lines, and the saving in travelling expense, time and labor is a great factor.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

The Bell Telephone Co. OF CANADA.

KITCHENER CAN TALK TO FRENCH BY TELEPHONE

LONDON, Oct. 6.— Wonders have been worked in the London telephone service by the exigencies of war. Complaints of the inefficiency have practically ceased. To meet the demand for a larger night staff women operators have been employed all night to reinforce the small male staff which suffices in time of peace.

Besides the rush of work, there are special duties to be performed. For instance, the phones of German and Austrian subjects have to be tapped and cut off if necessary and all suspects similarly treated.

In the private exchanges of the Admiralty, War Office and the Treasury, the staff which normally leaves at 5 p.m. has to remain on duty in shifts for the whole twenty-four hours. In the War and Admiralty departments secret switchboards are installed; that is, any one calling up an official in these offices is plugged through and the operator cannot tap the conversation.

Twelve trunk and long distance lines are reserved especially for the use of the Admiralty and a greater number for the War Office.

News from the fleet comes in by wireless to the Admiralty building and is transmitted by phone by the wireless operator to Mr. Churchill, who is practically always in touch with each Admiral at sea.

Lord Kitchener from his chair in the War Office or from his bedside speaks directly to Sir John French at the front by a private wire which only takes a minute to secure attention at both ends. Thus Kitchener is as much on the spot as if he were at the British headquarters in France.

4,000,000 PAIRS OF BOOTS.

"We have reason to believe that the British Government have placed or are about to place orders for something like 1,000,000 pairs of boots for Regulars, for Lord Kitchener's new army, and for Territorials," writes a Leicester firm of boot manufacturers. "In addition we understand that the French Army have placed or are about to place orders for 3,000,000 pairs. We also hear of the Belgian Army ordering 500,000 pairs, and of Servian and Greek inquiries."

OLD COUNTRY NEWS

Incidents From Scotland and England Reflect the War Being Waged Across the Channel

Miss Alice Jamieson, Dumbarton, has been appointed head mistress of Yarrowford School.

William R. Maxwell, C. E., Burgh Engineer and Chief Sanitary Inspector, Dunfermline, has tendered his resignation.

The Scottish General Transport Company inaugurated an hourly service of motor charabancs between Largs and Fairlie.

The Duke of Sutherland celebrated his 26th birthday. Two years ago he married Lady Eileen Butler, daughter of the Earl of Lanesborough.

Isaac M'Fee, tinker, Sheanmore, arrested in connection with the death of Sinclair Clark, Upper Lybster, was indicted on the capital charge.

The Edinburgh Presbytery fixed October 8th as the date of the induction of the Rev. Andrew Brown, of Glasgow, to Morningside Church, Edinburgh.

J. O'Connor Kessack, the Scottish organizer of the Dockers' Union, who has enlisted in the Scottish Horse, is well known in Aberdeen Labour circles.

The authorities have removed all the registered German subjects from Wick. The three last remaining left under escort for a destination in the south of Scotland.

The Duke of Portland, Lord Lieutenant of Caithness, appointed Alexander Bruce, Town Clerk, Wick, Clerk of Lieutenancy in place of the late R. S. W. Leith.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has decided to deepen Port-Gordon Harbour, and it is the intention to have the work executed by local labour during the war.

The remains of Petty Officer Brash, one of the victims of the Pathfinder disaster, were buried in Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh, with full military honours.

The steamship Glentanar arrived at Aberdeen from Larvik. This is the first cargo steamer to reach Aberdeen from a European port since the outbreak of the war.

Banff and Strathbogie United Free Presbytery at Keith unanimously sustained the call to the Rev. W. Thomas Wells, late missionary of Old Calabar, and of Dundee.

The death occurred at Dalbeattie, of Miss Elizabeth Blaxwell, a nonagenarian, and the oldest inhabitant of the burgh. She had occupied the same house for over 60 years.

The body of Parish Councillor Peter Grieve, a well known Edinburgh Labourist, has been found on the Caledonian Railway at Craigleith Station. He had been run over by a passing train.

Though crews have been paid off, the minimum of idleness prevails among seamen at Leith. This is explained by large numbers joining the Army and Navy, whilst others have migrated to busier ports.

The death took place at Sussex of Colonel Mathias, formerly the Colonel of the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders. He was the leader of the battalion in the famous storming of the Heights of Dargai.

A telegram was received in Ayr from the Rich. Hon. Eugene Wason of Blair, of whom nothing has been heard since the end of July. During that time he and his son have been practically prisoners of war at Marienbad.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced by Falkirk Parish School Board in securing teachers for the evening continuation classes in Bonnybridge and Laurieston as a result of teachers having joined the Forces of the Crown.

A parade of the Elgin District Division of the National Reservists was held at the Drill Hall, Elgin. There was a good muster of men, the approximate numbers being as follows: Elgin, 80; Foshabers, 30; Garmouth, 20; and Lossiemouth, 10.

R. J. Ritchie, M. A., Sc., head of the Natural Science Department in George Heriot's School, Edinburgh, has been appointed rector of Moffat Academy. He is best known as officer commanding George Heriot's School Cadet Corps.

The dispute between the Dunfermline linen manufacturers and their tenters has now come to an end, with capitulation on the part of the men. Most of the tenters have been reinstated, and the men have gone back at the old rates of wages.

John Strachan, who died suddenly of heart disease in an Aberdeen Corporation car, over 50 years had been a commercial traveller for the firm of J. and J. Fleming, hardware merchants, Aberdeen, and was well known among Aberdeen tradesmen.

A public meeting to further the recruiting movement was held in Kingussie. Sir John Macpherson, Grant, Bart, of Ballindalloch and Invershie, presided, and stirring appeals were made by a number of speakers, including Sir Robert Finlay, K. C., M.P.

Hugh Allan, late of Craigie Mains, Ballantrae, a well known agriculturist, who died at the age of 72 years, spent al his days in his native place. He succeeded his father in the lease of Craigie Mains, on the Earl of Stair's estate, which he occupied for 37 years.

One of the crew of H. M. S. Pathfinder, blown up by a mine, was James F'Kay, an artificer, third son of Peter M'Kay, Craigellachie. He was educated at Maggienockater and Aberlour Schools. He began his engineer apprenticeship at Errol, in Perthshire.

ENGLAND

Hebden Wright, of the Whins, Keighley, retired manufacturer, aged 71, who died recently, left £26,456.

Joseph Edge, secretary of the Bolton Card-room Association, has been recommended as Labor candidate for Bolton.

A movement has been started to form a corps of South Wales University students, whose battle cry will be "Remember Louvain."

Partridge shooting has begun, but as was to be expected, the guns out in most districts were but few. The birds are reported to be numerous and healthy.

Among the officers on the staff of Field-Marshall Sir John French, are the Duke of Westminster, Lord Dalmeny, Colonel Seely, M.P., and Capt. Frederick Guest, M.P.

The treasury announces that the size of the new £1 currency notes will be 5 15-16 in. by 3 5-16 in. The new 10s. notes will probably be slightly smaller than the one pound notes.

Owing to the enormous number of applicants for enrolment in the Liverpool City Battalion, the Wallasey contingent, who marched out 160 strong, to St. George's Hall, were not enrolled.

John Carter, one of the highest authorities on poor law matters in the North of England, has resigned the position of clerk to the Birkenhead Union, which he has held for 28 years.

As a result of the appeal made by the directors of Port Sunlight to their workpeople for a response to the call to arms, there was a large muster of employes at the Gladstone Hall, which has been transformed for the moment into a recruiting depot.

Two ladies connected with the theatrical profession—women evidently of refinement and education—were brought up at the West London Police Court on the charge of begging in St. Charles Square, Notting Hill, and were discharged with a warning.

The Archbishop of York has appointed the Rev. Robert Fisher, rector and rural dean of Stokesley, Proctor in Convocation for the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, to one of the vacant canonries in York Minster. Mr. Fisher has worked in the diocese as a parish priest for 40 years.

Henry Somerset Fitzroy, who is to stand as Liberal candidate for the Mid-Essex Division, took his degree at Cambridge—B.A., LL.B.—in 1892. The next year he was ordained deacon and became curate of Netherton. Priest's orders followed in 1894. From 1896 to 1903, when he retired, he was a chaplain of the Royal Navy.

Leicester boot manufacturers have during the week been approached by agents of the Greek Government with the view of placing heavy contracts for army boots. The English manufacturers, however, are busily engaged day and night on English and French army contracts, and are not able to accept further orders.

At Liverpool a smartly attired young woman named Bride G. Hickey, who had been collecting money on the ferry boat, attired in the uniform of a Red Cross nurse, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for obtaining £8 10s. 7½d. by false pretences. She was not authorized to collect. She described herself as a music hall artist out of work.

Lord Torrington visited the Central Recruiting Depot at Great Scotland Yard, and enlisted as a trooper in the 19th Hussars. He was accompanied by nine other gentlemen jockeys, who enlisted with him in the same regiment. They are George Harry Heasman, Jack Drake, Percy Woodlands, Norman Nutt, A. Arbuthnot, R. Arbuthnot, F. Blowers, H. T. Davis and T. A. Roberts.

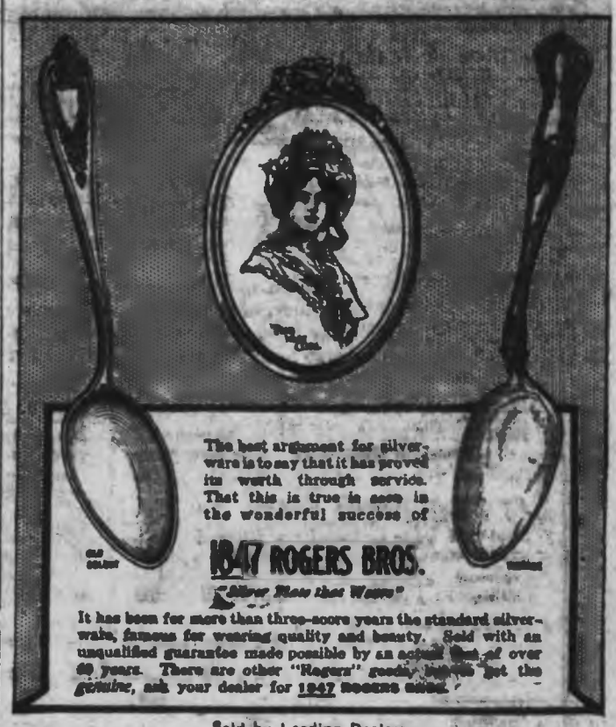
GERMANY LIED TO BELGIUM IN 1911

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Belgian Government has issued a grey book of correspondence relative to the war. The facts disclosed have been almost completely covered by similar British correspondence, but the interesting revelation is made that in 1911 the Belgian Government sought to obtain from the German Government a declaration that Germany had no intention of violating Belgian neutrality.

The German Chancellor replied that although Germany had no such intention, a public declaration to that effect would weaken Germany's military position by reassuring France, which would in that case, concentrate all her forces on the east.

It was for this reason that no declaration of the kind Belgium sought was made in the Reichstag, and this is held to prove that Germany, for a long time contemplated a dash through Belgium on France.

It further appears that Belgium made a last attempt to dissuade Germany from her enterprise by sending an intimation to the German Government that it was wrong to infer that France had any intention of violating Belgian neutrality, and further, that even if she did, Belgium would oppose the invader by a vigorous resistance.

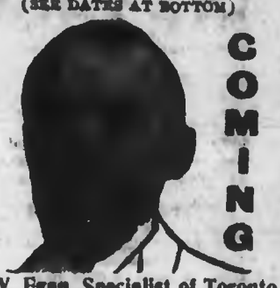


Sold by Leading Dealers

Made in Canada by Canadians. Equal in Quality to the Best the World Produces.

RUPTURE

(SEE DATES AT BOTTOM)



COMING

J. Y. Egan, Specialist of Toronto

Wonderful Method Retains Rupture Without Knife, Danger or Pain.

Old style rubber or truss is no longer necessary. Galling, slipping trusses, barbarous methods of treating rupture done away with by the wonderful invention of a specialist who has devoted fifty years to this one study. The marvelous new "CURATIVE" is intended to give instant relief, rest and security without operation. It stops all irritation, restores rupture to natural position, and old trusses are thrown away.

Multitudes of cured men, women and children testify. Greatest success where others fail.

Nothing complicated, no pain—just a natural retentive method at small cost.

Immediate relief guaranteed. No foreign mail order lies. Safer to patronize a Canadian personally. Do not delay; tear off coupon now.

Free Rupture Coupon.

This coupon, upon presentation to J. Y. Egan, specialist, 14 East King St., Toronto, who will visit the towns below, entitles bearer to free consultation and examination of samples. Ask at hotel office. Note dates.

LINDSAY—Benson House, Oct. 14.
PETERBORO'—Oriental Hotel, Sat., Sun., (all day and night) 2 days only, Oct 17, 18.
CAMPBELLFORD—Windsor Hotel, Oct. 19.

The New Patriotism

There is more than one way of serving your country. We cannot all go forth to fight on the blood-stained fields of France and Belgium, but it is within everyone's power to help crush the monster that threatens Europe.

Modern warfare is a battle of resources, financial resources most of all.

Every dollar you spend for goods "Made in Canada" is increasing the wealth, the resources, of the Empire, it is giving employment to Canadian workmen, it is contributing to Canada's welfare, and it is supplying the sinews of war to Britain, it is helping to fight the enemy.

The new patriotism seizes every opportunity to help—the enlightened patriot insists that everything he buys be "Made in Canada."

PATRIOTISM PRODUCES PROSPERITY

2A

Thanksgiving Day Linens

Attractively Priced

POSSIBLY you may require some NEW LINENS for the Thanksgiving Day Dinner, of course, you want only good Linens, but even then, you like a chance to get these at prices considerably lower than the usual, so here you are—some Specials for Thanksgiving.

Linen Serviettes
Irish Hand Made, size 15 x 15 in. Hemstitched or Scalloped, in plain Linen Priced specially from ... . dozen $3.85 to $8.00

Afternoon Lunch Cloths
Imported from Belfast, Pure Linen Damask, good designs, size 45 x 45 in. and 54 x 54 in., with six Serviettes to match. Hemstitched or Scalloped. Priced from set $3.95 to $6.00

Linen Dinner Sets
Pure Satin Damask Table Cloth, size 2 x 2½ yards, with Napkins to match, size 22 x 22 in., grass bleached, Irish made, lovely designs, reg. $7.25. Priced specially at $5.00

Fancy Huck Towels
Size 40 x 22 in., Pure Linen, snowy white, good designs. Regular $1.00 pair. Priced specially at .....pair 73c

If it's a Thanksgiving Linen Want—Visit our Linen Department where you will find a most complete line—The Better Kind—in imported and domestic makes.

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED — *The House of Quality Linens*

NORWOOD SUBSCRIBES $1200 FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND

Above Amount Raised by Canvass in the Village—A Generous Response

OTHER NEWS

Special to The Examiner:

NORWOOD, Oct. 7.—The sum of $1,200 was secured last Monday by the collectors in the interest of the patriotic fund. A thorough canvas of the village and surrounding district was made and every one responded cheerfully to the call for assistance. The farmers of the district are giving one day's making of cheese and the Women's Institute and I.O.D.E. have already collected over $110 and are busily engaged making articles for the soldiers.

Major Gillespie was in town on Thursday and inspected the High School Cadets.

The funeral of Mrs. Fanny Wood, wife of the late Daniel Woods, took place on Thursday afternoon, from the Baptist Church to the Norwood Cemetery. Her death occurred in Toronto on Tuesday, Sept. 29th, at the age of 84 years and 2 months.

On the first evening of the Fair, Tuesday, Oct. 13th, the Armouries will be open and an admission of 15 cents will be charged for viewing the exhibits. The proceeds will go to the Daughters of the Empire and Women's Institute for patriotic purposes.

Mr. Jas. Cameron of Peterborough was in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Davidson have returned home from Stoney Lake.

Mrs. Brown of Cardiff is a guest of her sister, Mrs. S. B. Pearce.

Mrs. Alex. Anderson of Keene, has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Davidson.

Miss Ena Cuffe has been a guest at the home of her brother, Mr. E. P. Cuffe.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Puffer of Havelock visited Miss Pauline Weir on Sunday.

Miss Ethel Meikle, who is attending Normal, was home on Sunday.

The W. M. S. of the Methodist Church will hold their meeting on Wednesday in the Sunday School room.

Mr. Andy Ormiston of Havelock visited on Sunday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Cyrus Johnston.

Mr. Robert Scott, Hastings Road, has purchased an automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilkinson spent the week-end in Belleville, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Moffatt.

Mrs. Davidson of Peterborough visited Mrs. T. Finlay on Sunday.

Mr. Edward Dewart of Stockton, Man., spent a few days of last week with friends in Town.

Mrs. E. Valleau of Sintaluta, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. P. Cuffe.

Mr. and Mrs. John Weir, Dr. and Mrs. Sutton, and Miss Pauline Weir spent Wednesday in Madoc.

The High School held their annual Field Day on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Mabel Andrews was in Campbellford last week.

Let us show you THE NEW 1914 MODEL of the

Happy Thought Range

YOU will find it of beautiful and harmonious design, smooth and elegant, without too much carving, easily kept clean—a delight to the most artistic eye. Every feature of utility in the former model is retained or enhanced.

A particularly distinctive feature is the new design steel warming closet, the largest and most convenient made, with drop down door—in every way the finest ever turned out; compare it with any other.

The Happy Thought is the product of fifty years experience in stove building. During all that time it has been the acknowledged leader, and it's own only competitor. It's reputation has been established and is maintained on pure merit alone.

You take no chances in buying a HAPPY THOUGHT. There are now over 300,000 in actual use.

—— MADE IN BOTH CAST IRON AND STEEL ——

134 Hunter Street. Telephone 49 — Campbell-Hall — The Gift and Sale Store.

A WEEK OF WAR ON $8.75

Englishman Found Travelling Cheap in France---Received Many Kindnesses and Was Welcomed Everywhere--Saw British Straggling Troops in Queer Attire.

LONDON, Oct. 6:—Returned travellers from the Continent say that travelling there is cheaper than before the war. One artist, who has just come back from France, told how he started out with $10 and returned home with $1.25 after spending a week in the war zone. His week's travel cost him just $8.75. He said:

"I have just spent a week in France and Belgium. I have travelled scores of miles on foot and by rail when, a day ago, I got on the boat at Ostend with a jealously-guarded return ticket. I still had $1.25 remaining from the $10 which represented my financial resources when I landed on French soil. Touring on the Continent just now seems to be cheaper than in times of piping peace, thanks mainly to the scrupulous disregard of French and Belgian railway officials for such mundane things as fares or tickets.

"Eight days ago I found myself in Boulogne, a stranger in a strange land, and with no idea of the language. Boulogne was like Glasgow on a Sunday. I tried to get through to Paris, but it was impossible, so I decided to go to Ostend. Grim tales of Uhlan patrols were told me. Railway fares were out of the question. I had not then thought of the possibility of free rides, so I set out to walk.

"A day's tramp saw me at Calais. Three times I was stopped by the French soldiers. The only French word I knew was 'Anglais,' but that was enough. 'Anglais,' I said, and waved my much-thumbed passport with all the assurance of a tourist with a Baedeker. It had a magical effect. Smiles, salutes, and good wishes replaced the fearsome challenges of a moment before.

"The early success of 'Anglais' brought inspiration at Calais. It was the same there. Gendarmes, stationmaster, ticket collector, booking clerk, bowed and smiles at the magic word. No one dreamt of my paying for a ticket to Dunkirk.

"But having boarded the train, I thought my luck had turned. The ticket collector followed me into the compartment and settled himself as for a journey. Visions of arrest rose up, born perhaps of a guilty recollection of having once travelled from the Mansion House to Charing Cross without a ticket at a moment of extreme financial distress. But in the compartment was a French boy who could speak English, and it appeared that the stationmaster, fearful of my comport and safety, had instructed the collector to accompany me as a sort of guardian to see me safely past the officials at Dunkirk. He did so, and took me to a hotel where they could talk of nothing else but the prowess of the British soldiers, and where they waved away all suggestion of a bill with enthusiastic repetitions of the word that up till now had stood me in such good stead—'Anglais.'

"In two days after leaving Boulogne, with dread tales ringing in my ears of what would happen to me on the way, I had arrived at Ostend without having paid two cents in fares and only a few cents for food.

"In this roundabout route to Ostend I encountered many little kindnesses, but the limit was reached when a porter offered me a franc. It was probably all the money he possessed, but he thought by my gestures that I was 'broke.'

"But although I have spent seven days in France and Belgium at a cost (apart from the boat passage of 35s) I have come back with an uncomfortable feeling that I have hardly had my money's worth. Not one German have I seen.

"In the seven days, however, I have seen sights and heard tales thrilling and glorious that the years will never efface. I shall never forget, for instance, how one morning in Boulogne I saw coming towards me a little group of seven men, clothed in rags, faced smeared with dust and grime, rusty-red blotches showing dully here and there, grim reminders of such things as whistling bullets and flying fragments of shell. One of them asks me to direct them to the British Consul. When I replied to them in words that still have a lingering trace of Midland accent they were almost overcome with joy.

"They were British soldiers not as we know them, decked out in the fine trappings of the parade ground, spick and span, and shaven. They had been at the great battle of Mons, and the nine days of walking and hair-breadth escapes that had followed their having been cut off from their regiment had left their mark.

"French peasants, they told me, had given them clothes and buried their uniforms. The pictures they presented was a cameo of tragedy, but there was the inevitable comic relief. One great giant of a fellow, 6 feet 3 inches in height, had been given a pair of trousers that reached only an inch or two below his knees. 'Bli' me, mate,' he said, with a rueful glance at his partially covered legs, 'I never thought I was comin' out 'ere to be turned into a bloomin' Boy Scout.'

"They had had a terrible time. They had been, they said, in the trenches at Mons. The German artillery had got the range almost immediately. 'The blessed shells,' said one, 'were screaming like—well, like nothing you ever heard before. All we could do was to keep on firing. Our officer stood up in the trenches and clapped his hands like as if he was clappin' a star turn at the Empire. 'Good boys,' he yelled. 'Good boys, stick to it!' That was all he said. The next moment a piece of shell had crumpled him up. The one in command ordered us to retreat and we pelted back.

"On the way we passed a deserted Maxim. There was a Lancashire chap who knew how to work it. 'So long, boys,' he shouted, and made a dive for the gun. A few moments later I looked back. There he was, pumpin' lead into the mass of 'em, laughin' for all he was worth and yellin' out: 'Look at 'em droppin' boys. Look at 'em droppin'.' It was the last I saw of him.

"At Ostend I fell in with nine more stragglers. One of them was a brawny Yorkshireman. His chief grievance was that he hadn't been able to write and tell his wife where he was and how he was getting on. 'Tha' sees, lad,' he remarked in perfect seriousness, 'th' missus knows that now and then I drink one or two more glasses than's good fer me, and she'll be gettin' anxious.' A few days before he had been in a terrifically hot engagement, yet the only thing that worried him was the fear that the 'missus' might be anxious about what he called the 'teetotal lay.'"

H. WEBB CHAMBERLAIN with the Chamberlain Stock Company, Who Open a Week's Engagement at "The Grand" Commencing With Thanksgiving Day Matinee, Monday, October 12, Playing "The Match Maker" for the Opening Performance.

MOTHER! IS CHILD'S STOMACH SOUR, SICK?

If Cross, Feverish, Constipated, Give "California Syrup of Figs."

Don't scold your fretful, peevish child. See if tongue is coated; that is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with sour waste.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, indigestion, diarrhoea, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul waste, the sour bile and fermenting food passes out of the bowels and you have a well and playful child again. Children thus harmless "fruit laxative," and mothers can rest easy after giving it, because it never fails to make their little "insides" clean and sweet.

Keep it handy, Mother! A little given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Remember there are counterfeits sold here, so surely look and see that yours is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse back with contempt any other fig syrup.

ARE STILL RETREATING

Germans in East Prussia May Make a Stand at Lyck—Say Kaiser Caused Disaster

STEADILY RETIRING

LONDON, Oct. 7. — Petrograd official statements continue to repeat in a general way what has been accepted here as a fact for days—that the German army along the east Prussian frontier has been more or less routed and cut to pieces, but as this is only a small portion of the front it is exceedingly hard to get anything like a clear-cut perspective of the conflict. The Petrograd correspondent of the Havas News Agency transmits the following official statement:

"The German retreat continues along the frontier of East Prussia. The Germans have been forced to evacuate their fortified positions between Wierzblow and Lyck."

"The Russian offensive campaign continues. The fortified positions on the frontier are under a heavy artillery fire. The enemy has received reinforcements from the garrison at Koenigsberg. There has been particularly desperate fighting in the Valley of Dakalargewo.

"Railroads in East Prussia are crowded with troop trains, and our aerial scouts report an uninterrupted movement of Germans in a westerly direction. German columns and German troop trains are withdrawing across the frontier."

A news agency despatch from Petrograd says:

"During the Russian retreat through the Mabur Lake District, in East Prussia, a Russian battery was surrounded on three sides by the enemy's quick-firers. The infantry was on the other side of the lake and the Russian ammunition was exhausted. In order to avoid capture the commander ordered the battery to gallop over the declivity into the lake. His order was obeyed and he himself was among the drowned.

"During an assault on the fortress of Ossowitz, a German column got into a bog. The Russians shelled the bog and the single road crossing it. The Germans in trying to extricate themselves sank deeper and deeper into the mire, and hundreds were killed or wounded. Of the whole column there were only about 40 survivors.

A correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The German debacle on the Niemen was due to the mistakes of the Kaiser, who is responsible for the sudden shifting of German forces. It is declared that the Kaiser misled Gen. von Hindenburg with exaggerated reports of German victories. Gen. von Hindenburg, therefore, decided to adopt the offensive, with the result that all he obtained was new losses, new transferences of troops, new vacillations and a new creation of insecurity and mistrust."

The next German stand is expected to be made at Wirballen and Lyck. Gen. Rennenkampf, in command of the Russian forces, is pushing rapidly forward, and it is believed he will soon begin the invasion of East Prussia in earnest.

The town of Marmaros-Sziget, capital of the Hungarian County of Marmaros, has fallen into Russian hands and the seat of local government moved to Huszt, 38 miles northwest of Sziget, where Cossacks were reported to have cut the railway line yesterday.

It is stated that the Russians have met with repulses at Muramarossige and Tarokoro. Engagements are in progress at Poleno and Akkos. None of these battles are really conclusive but have developed the Russian advance in good shape.

The Brigand.

Pullman Porter—Boss, yo' sho' am dusty.

Passenger (resignedly)—Well, you may brush off about a nickel's worth.

Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, who is now General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, being elected to that position at the Methodist General Conference in Ottawa. He succeeds Rev. Dr. Carman.

INCREASING UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY.

The Berlin newspaper "Vorwarts," in a review of the economic situation, gives some interesting figures regarding unemployment in Germany. In Nuremberg, for instance, there are 85,723 labourers, of whom 41,812 are men. About 30 per cent of these have been called to the colours, and of the remaining 43,549, male and female, 11,756 are out of work. These figures are compiled from official statistics but the true numbers of unemployed are probably still higher, as some of the Trade Federations have not sent in their reports, and the "Vorwarts" estimates that at least one-third of the working population is without work in consequence of the war. While at the outbreak of war there were only 1,934 unemployed, this number increased to 9,922 in the first month of hostilities. The "Vorwarts" declares that these figures can be applied to all large towns and trades in Germany, and that it is undoubtedly the fact that unemployment is increasing week by week. Clearly, the journal adds, this question of unemployment is a very serious one for the Government.

8 BOXES CURED PSORIASIS

Mrs. Nettie Massey, Gosseown, Ont., writes: "Three doctors described my trouble as psoriasis and one said I could never be cured. The disease spread all over me, even on my face and head, and the itching and burning was hard to bear. I used eight boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment and am entirely cured—not a sore to be seen. I can hardly praise this Ointment enough."

Implement Agency

REMOVAL SALE

HEARD & NORTHEY

Will remove across the street about the middle of October, to

383 WATER STREET

To save trouble and expense of removal, we will hold a Clearing Sale of many articles, including—

4 New Buggies, Summer Rugs, Horse Clothing, Harness, etc., Etc.

International Harvester Farm Implements and Machinery OLIVE PLOUGHS Gasoline Engines, etc. are leading lines all the time

Let us show you THE NEW 1914 MODEL of the

Happy Thought Range

YOU will find it of beautiful and harmonious design, smooth and elegant, without too much carving, easily kept clean—a delight to the most artistic eye. Every feature of utility in the former model is retained or enhanced.

A particularly distinctive feature is the new design steel warming closet, the largest and most convenient made, with drop down door—in every way the finest ever turned out; compare it with any other.

The Happy Thought is the product of fifty years experience in stove building. During all that time it has been the acknowledged leader, and it's own only competitor. It's reputation has been established and is maintained on pure merit alone.

You take no chances in buying a HAPPY THOUGHT. There are now over 300,000 in actual use.

—— MADE IN BOTH CAST IRON AND STEEL ——

134 Hunter Street. Telephone 49 — Campbell-Hall — The Gift and Sale Store.

FRESH CANDIES
EVERY DAY AT THE
Marathon Candy Works

We are always glad to have people come in and look around to see what fine goods are manufactured by us on the premises.

Try Our Toffee — luscious and good — and other Home-made Candies

Chocolates—in great variety—Lowney's, Fry's, Cowan's and others equally good

ICE CREAM and ICE CREAM SUNDAES

331 George St. Next to Bank of Nova Scotia

Our Success in Fitting Trusses

is phenomenal. Yet it is not to be wondered at. For 50 years we have studied, tested, examined, invented. To-day We guarantee to fit every ruptured person with a truss that is not only easy and comfortable, but also a truss that will retain the rupture.

You take no chances with us.

AUTHORS & COX
136 Church St., Toronto
Specialists in Trusses, Artificial Limbs Orthopaedic Appliances & Elastic Stockings

Advertise In The Examiner

CHANGE IN BUSINESS

Having disposed of my Meat Business, 686 George St., to S. C. Kernaghan, owing to ill-health, and thanking my customers for past favours I can assure them the same courteous treatment as in the past. I have arranged for all my accounts to be paid here, and all accounts not settled by December 31st, 1914, will be handed to my solicitor for collection.

Yours truly,
4481 WM. KEMP

EMPRESS CAFE

The Leading Restaurant for Quick and Clean Service, an Up-To-Date Dining-room, a Special Dinner Served from 11.30 to 2 o'clock.

Your patronage will be appreciated by

JAS. HAGGIS & CO.,
WM. COROS, Manager.
370 GEORGE STREET
CUBITT'S OLD STAND

SEE and INSPECT—THE

SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:

Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

F.R.J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
341 GEORGE ST. - 'PHONE 386

PATRIOTIC STATIONREY

JUST RECEIVED! A fine quality of Writing Paper, in two sizes of Correspondence Pads, on every sheet of which there is a miniature Union Jack in Colours. Fall in with the wave of patriotism that is sweeping over the greatest empire the world has ever seen by using this PATRIOTIC STATIONERY. Prices are:

Large Size Pads, 25c — Small Size Pads, 15c

Box of Paper and Envelopes to match, each 25c

Get it at the Peterborough Bookstore where the best of the newer features are always found.

Trebilcock Bros.
Books and Stationery Wholesale and Retail
417 George St. Peterboro'

If There is a Rug Needed For Your Home—Now is the Time to Buy It!

VALUES EXTRAORDINARY

Our Big Rug Department was never so big, never so superior, never so splendid. Now is the time of all times to secure your floor coverings at prices which are away, away below regular. Some suggestions:—

Brussels Rugs Handsome and Durable

Rugs that are guaranteed to give superior wear and satisfaction. A splendid selection of plain and rich Oriental colourings that are woven right through. Many people prefer this make to any other.

9 x 9, Reg. $16.50, for 12.48
9 x 10.6 Reg. $18.50, for 14.78
9 x 12 Reg. $22.00, for 17.68

Tapestry Squares Now Greatly Reduced

Those who wish for a lower priced floor covering will find that these are exceptional values. The amount of wear these squares will give is really astounding—see them.

2½ x 3, Reg. $7.50, for.... 5.95
3 x 3, Reg. $9.00, for.... 7.49
3 x 4, Reg. $11.00, for.... 9.25

John Crossley Velvet Rugs For Wear and Appearance Quite Unbeatable

If you wish for a practical floor covering and something really handsome, these Rugs will assuredly appeal to you; their rich, deep pile and beautiful Oriental colourings are almost irresistible. These are the Rugs we recommend for years of constant service:

7.6 x 9, Reg. $20.0, for 15.90 9 x 10.6, Reg. $22.50, for 18.90
9 x 12, Reg. $25.00, for 20.90

Quality Furniture at Department Store Prices

Store Opens 8.15. a.m. — The CRESSMAN Grocery Limited — The Store of Better Values. — Store Closes 6.00 p.m.

Board of Education Held Its Regular Meeting Last Night

Mr. Eastwood Reports That Attendance at Industrial Classes For Men Has Fallen Off This Year—Miss Warner Resigns

The Board of Education met in regular session last night, there being present Dr. Morrison, chairman, Dr. Burnham, Col. Miller and Messrs. Crane, McGrath, Eastwood, Ackerman, Hill, Eastwood and Smith.

Attendance Decreased.

Mr. Eastwood reported that the attendance at the Industrial school classes for men had decreased from last year. It seemed that men out of employment were missing a valuable chance to learn a trade, but the fact was that the attendance was smaller, partly owing to so many being unemployed. He had been advised by Dr. Marchant, who predicted that conditions would be such, to continue the classes and that things would probably brighten up before long.

Miss Warner Resigns.

Miss Warner's resignation was to hand and it was accepted. On the motion of Messrs. Hill and Crane, the matter of securing an assistant for Miss Cameron, who will now take charge of the Kindergarten, was left with the Committee on Appointments.

The following statement of money received was to hand:

Monies Received.

Rent Cedar Street House	$ 5.00
H. R. H. Kenner, fees Collegiate Institute	955.00
Old material sold	1.27
Text book fees	330.48
Municipal grant	7,800.00
	$9,089.75

It was moved by B. F. Ackerman and seconded by Col. J. W. Miller, that the payment of the following accounts be confirmed:

Wm. Weatherstone, acct. per order	$ 14.38
Chamberlain Metal Weather Strip Co., account per order	111.15
F. Bartlett, acct., services per order	200.00
L. Williams, per order	3.60
Expenses delegate to Toronto to attend meeting of Ontario Association for promotion of Technical Education	6.00
Trebilcock Bros. acct. for text books and supplies	2,598.41
J. H. Reid, agent McAinsh Co., acct. per order	23.40
Bank of Montreal, interest on overdraft to 1st October	40.10

FUR SETS

Our stock of Fur Sets comprises all the newest models for the Season of 1914-15, made up in fashionable Furs including Wolf, Mink, Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal etc.

See our stock if you are thinking of purchasing anything in Furs.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 726

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WAR FUND

Amount Has Been Increased to $4176.90

RETURNS FROM No. 2 DIV'N

The following recent subscriptions have been made to the Patriotic Fund:

Jos. Metheral	$ 5 00
F. E. M. Roberts	15 00
G. W. Mulligan	1 00
Mr. and Mrs. B. Shortly	10 00
Mr. N. Naish	1 00
Calcutt Brewing and Malting Co.	25 00
E. H. D. Hall	12 50
J. H. Murphy	1 00
P. J. Deslin	1 00
W. J. McColl	10 00
City Teachers	318 75
Dixon Best	5 00
Total	$383 75

Messrs. W. G. Shiner, W. McFaren, and R. C. Braund have also made returns to the treasurer for Division No. 2.

Burglars Still Busy in Lindsay

Lindsay Warder: Burglars, evidently of a youthful age, made a bold attempt to rob the hardware store of Mr. D. Cinnamon early Sunday morning, the robbery being successful to the extent of fifty cents in coppers. Goods usually found in a hardware store, may have been purloined, but as yet the proprietor has missed nothing but the half hundred coppers.

If the thieves (for it is believed that there were two or three) were youths they were bold, also adroit and physically quick. Their means of ingress was through the rear of the store. By some means they were able to climb up a distance of some ten feet along side a window and hoist themselves on to a bridge which spans across the laneway at the rear of the store with the tinsmith department.

On gaining this bridge they forced the door leading to the second-storey store-room, the lock on the door being somewhat weak. Passing down the stairs at the rear they found their way blocked by a door, which was bolted with three small bolts, besides having a regular lock. Nothing daunted they managed to hoist one of the party up to the glass window on top of the door, and by breaking one of the panes of glass, crawled through and unlocked the door for the accomplices. The glass was pulled inwards, no doubt to prevent any extra noise from falling on the floor, and carefully piled on the steps.

The thieves then made their way to the office and no doubt finding the safe locked proceeded to rifle the till. Fortunately the silver and bills had been removed and but fifty cents in coppers remained. These the thieves carried away with them. The robbery was committed during the time the fire was on in the east ward at about one o'clock Sunday morning.

HAPPENINGS AT LAKEFIELD

News of the Village During the Past Week

Special to The Examiner.

LAKEFIELD, Oct. 6.—The Rev. J. G. Brown of Vancouver, B.C., spent a few days last week in the Village, visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. G. Brown, on his way through to attend the conference now in session at Ottawa.

Mrs. John Quartermain of Peterborough was in the Vilage on Wednesday last, the guest of Miss Ogilvie.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Pacey of Shelbourne are visiting friends in the Village.

Mrs. Warren Nicholls and Master Robert of Bridgenorth spent a few days last week in the Village visiting Mrs. T. Simpson.

Miss Bertha Bryans, of Havelock, was the guest of Miss Ila Sawyers for a few days last week.

The Misses Haratone, Miss Phyllis Cumberland and Miss Alva Gireve of Peterborough were in the Village on Saturday last.

Mr. F. W. Amys was visiting friends in Bowmanville on Thursday last.

The Rev. Percy Evans of Chapleau Ont., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Browning on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Felix Belcher of Toronto is visiting friends in the Village.

Mr. A. T. LeFevre of Montreal spent a few days last week in the Village

Mr. Leonard of Peterborough spent the week end visiting his daughter, Mrs. Hewitt, at "Uplands."

Mrs. A. T. LeFevre and children left on Monday for Montreal, where they will reside for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt who have been spending the summer with Mrs. Hunt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Sawyers, have gone to spend the winter in Florida.

Mr. Edwina Rose and daughter, Miss Gladys Rose, returned to Toronto on Monday after spending the week end in the Village.

The Rev. Canon J. C. Davidson of St. John's Church, Peterborough, conducted the services at St. John the Baptist Church on Sunday. While here Canon Davidson was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Mackenzie, at "The Grove".

Miss Dorothy Hilliard left on Monday to spend the winter in Montreal.

The Misses Ray are spending a few weeks at their cottage at Stoney Lake

Mrs. Pedlar and Master George, who have been spending the summer at Oshawa, Ont., returned to the Village on Monday, to take up their residence at "Harborne."

Mr. John Strickland of Bridgeburg, Ont., is the guest of his sister, Mrs. E. E. Cassan at "The Cottage."

Mr. E. R. Tate of Toronto spent the week end at his home in the Village.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Soanes and daughter, who have been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Browning during the summer, left on Tuesday for Toronto.

Mrs. E. R. Tate gave a "Book Tea" at her residence "Bendenis" on Saturday last. There were about thirty guests present, all of whom took a keen interest in the contest and spent a most enjoyable afternoon. The prize was won by Mrs. Osborne.

At a meeting held by the ladies of the Village on Wednesday last a society was formed for the purpose of working for our soldiers at the front. It is to be called "The Soldiers' Comfort Club" and will meet in the town hall every Friday afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock. There will be a fee of ten cents a month for membership. The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. F. J. Tate.
Vice-President—Mrs. J. H. Sherin.
Secretary—Mrs. W. M. Graham.
Treasurer—Miss McKibbon.
Committee to assist the officers—Mrs. Wesley Sherin and Mrs. Sydney Hunter.

TO BE PRESENTED FRIDAY NIGHT

The prizes, diplomas and certificates awarded to the best babies at the Better Baby Contest will be given Friday evening at 8 p.m. at the Public Library Assembly Hall. There will be a short programme in connection with it and moving pictures. The members of the Board of Education, the Ministerial Association, the City Council, and all interested in child welfare, as well as the general public, are invited to be present.

Wants The Cost of Water Reduced

A correspondent sends an enquiry to The Examiner Office asking why the Water Commissioners do not reduce the cost of water to some extent, when he is required to reduce his rent in order to keep his tenants. He says he has had to make a reduction of 10 per cent. to all his tenants, and as he has to pay the water rates he thinks the City should make a reduction in the water rates.

Boiled puddings should never be turned out the moment they are done. They are very likely to break it this is done.

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

It should be cleaned and oiled once a year. Many dead watches are allowed to go without cleaning and the result is the oil is entirely dried up, the pivots get worn and the watch is ruined. It costs nearly as much as a new watch to put it right. Our prices are moderate. The old motto "A stitch in time saves nine" holds good.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Street
Next Turnbull's.

FLOWERING BULBS

WE are ready with a very select assortment of DAFFODILS, TULIPS, HYACINTHS and other BULBS representing the cream of Holland's Crop.

Dutch Bulbs are absolutely hardy, and for next spring's flowers must be planted this Fall. No other flowers demand so little care and attention. Plant them freely both in and out of doors. You'll be perfectly delighted with results.

PETERBOROUGH FLORAL CO.
(Successors to F. Mason)
2 Stores—330 GEORGE STREET, 336 WATER STREET
Telephones—1366, Evenings 1647

Office Supplies
Account Books
Office Files
Stationery
Newspapers
—Etc., Etc.—

CUBITT'S
NEW BOOKSTORE
Next W. H. Hamilton's Grocery
140 SIMCOE STREET

Thanksgiving Millinery

We are Showing Some of The VERY NEWEST DESIGNS IN MILLINERY AT PRICES TO SUIT THE PURCHASER.

372 George *Mrs. J. Wilson* 'Phone 35

OUR GROCERY WAGES WAR ON HIGH PRICES

Fill the dinner pails as usual with the choicest foodstuffs in home products at regular prices.

Try our PICKLING VINEGAR, SPICES, etc. FRUIT JARS in Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons. Buy now from us and get the highest discount. Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, and Fruit in the City. Everything NEW. 'Phone orders promptly attended to.

W. B. ARMSTRONG'S NEW CORNER GROCERY
CORNER KING AND BETHUNE STREETS

Giving Up The Millinery Business

Mrs. W. B. Armstrong of the Peterborough Millinery Parlours, 435 George Street is giving up the Millinery Business and Announces the Sale of her Entire Stock of Hats, Bonnets, Feathers and Millinery Trimmings At and Below Cost. Ladies will please note this fact.

GERMANS HAD PLANNED SIEGE OF TOWNS LONG AGO

Secured Property at Exact Range of Five Miles From Namur and Maubege Forts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—A London Standard despatch from Ostend to the Tribune says:

"What I am convinced is a true explanation of the amazingly swift subjection of Namur by the Germans, and afterwards of Maubenge, has been given me by a resident of Lille, who arrived here this evening from Antwerp. The story offers so simple an explanation that I believe it will be found in due time fully confirmed by local evidence which cannot be obliterated.

"Everyone knows that the great German 42-centimetre howitzers require a concrete base, which has to be most carefully and laboriously constructed. A certain German baron has occupied for some years a chateau five miles from Namur. Last spring he made a new tennis court in the ground. German workmen were employed, and a deep concrete foundation was laid to precise measurements, with a line of rails running to its centre. Above it the asphalt tennis court then was laid. The presence of the concrete beneath, and especially the rails, which were supposed by the few persons who saw them to be simply conveniences for bringing up the concrete, naturally had no importance attached to them by those who played tennis this summer on the courts.

Place for Howitzers.

"When the Germans made their attack on Namur, giant Howitzers, which can only move at the rate of two miles an hour, drawn by thirty-two horses for each one, were placed in position on the rails, and firmly stationed on the concrete, which was exposed and cleared in a few hours by the removal of the asphalt.

"The tennis courts position gave a clear and exactly measured range to the forts of Namur, which were smashed up in two days.

Same at Maubege.

"At Maubege similar plans were made. Some forest land, five miles away, was sold two years ago for building purposes to a firm now believed to be agents of Kruppa. It built an alleged traction engine factory, for which the space was covered with a deep layer of concrete, and provided with rails. The Germans used this in the same way. It is expected that similar concrete bases were prepared for the war by German agents around Antwerp, but the Germans do not appear to have found them accessible yet, or the Belgians forestalled them, and rendered the concrete beds useless.

"A workshop near Schoenaerd was last week labelled by the Germans "not to be burned." It was built with German materials and German labour. When the Belgians returned to it, they found it contained a complete plant and material for making pontoon bridges."

Envoy Brown At The Temple

Special Meetings This Week-end —Great Services

A programme of an immense character is being carried out at the S. A. Temple this next week-end.

Envoy Brewer Brown, who packed the Temple when he was here before, will spend the week-end and conduct a special service on Monday evening.

Great and stirring services will be on Saturday evening and Sunday. On Monday, Thanksgiving Day, the three Sabbath Schools, Brayley, Brownton and the Temple will have tea together after a great junior entertainment in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Then the older folks will have tea together at 5:30, followed by a great open-air and Envoy Brown telling his life story in the evening. A special soldiers meeting is being held tonight at the Temple to make final arrangements.

CROSSLEY MEETINGS

The attendance at the Crossley meetings in the Charlotte St. Church continues to grow; already the gallery is being used. The Song-Sermon was on the Seven Crowns; six of which may be ours if we will be candidates for the same; and toward the attainment of this end we should be guided by Duty or Interest. These six crowns as pointed out in Scripture are the crowns of (a) Loving-kindness, (b) Gold, (c) Glory, where honours come to us, not according to the success standard, but according to the goodness and fidelity of the Christian. Then there was the crown of immortality—of life. As an illustration he cited the martyrdom of Polycarp, at the age of 98 refused to recant and be faithless to Jesus Christ, who had been faithful to him for 86 years. He gained the crown of life being faithful unto death. Then there was the crown of rejoicing which comes to those who see that Christians are saved to serve. It is not enough, said the preacher, to save our souls and lose our lives. The call to many a Christian is to redeem the past failures and seek to save as many souls as possible. Then shall he realize the privileg and duty of the called of God: "I wil bless thee and make thee a blessing."

Here Mr. Crossley sang a solo in which he invited the congregation to join in the chorus, "Shall There Be Any Stars in My Crown?" In the Crown of Righteousness, God vindicates His dealings with us. When he reached the 7th Crown, he said all of the six Crowns should be ours as we are driven by Duty or urged onward by interest; but the 7th Crown is a Crown of Thorns, fit only for the mockers and is a Crown of shame. So strongly did he present this point that there was an evident relief to the pent up feelings when an opportunity was given to sing, "We Will Crown Him King of Kings."

To-night he speaks on "Wrong Views of God," a theme which the late Dr. John Potts most strongly commended, remarking to Mr. Crossley, 'whatever topic he might omit from his sermons in future campaigns, not to omit this one. To-night you will be given an opportunity to hear it.

Last evening Adjutant and Mrs. McElhenny from the Salvation Army, who met Mr. Crossley first at Nova Scotia, were present, as was Rev. Mr. Gardiner, from Nova Scotia.

ANTWERP SILENT AT NIGHT

All Bustle and Stir in the Daytime But in the Night Not a Sound is Heard and No Gleam of Light is Visible.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—There is just one thing certain about Antwerp that one can say without fear of contradiction, and only one. That is that on the stroke of eight o'clock every night Antwerp becomes the darkest and blackest city in the world. Not the faintest glimmer of light is to be seen anywhere. Not a sound is to be heard. Even the footfalls of the few privileged persons allowed to be out after eight o'clock are deadened. The people actually tread softly. Add to this a dark and lowering sky, and you have a real "city of dreadful night."

As we draw up to the pier we pull alongside the steamer Brussels of the Great Eastern Railway Company, her decks fairly swarming with fair-haired Belgian refugees, children outnumbering the grown-ups five to one. Most of them are wearing wooden sabots, many of them are barefooted. On the pier are several hundreds more. We shall take them back with us. They are from the villages and hamlets around Louvain and Termonde.

City of Contrasts.

Their baggage? Oh, yes, this family of five have theirs tied up in a handkerchief, which the mother clasps in her arms, while next to them a group of seven have enough almost to fill a sheet, and the two smallest children are asleep on it. Most of them have walked all the way to Antwerp, and even if the fires the Germans set in their homes spared anything, it is rather difficult to carry two or three babies and any large amount of household effects twenty or thirty miles.

There is no formality about going ashore. You simply walk off the gang plank and there you are. The customs men have a pretence of looking at your baggage, but that is all. Nobody carries more than they can walk in nowadays. We have been careful to have our passports vised at the Belgian Embassy before leaving London, but they were never looked at.

And now for this city of contrasts. For if Antwerp is a "city of dreadful night," it is all bustle and stir in the daytime. In fact, the whole city lives in the streets while daylight lasts, as if to make up for the gay evenings it is robbed of. Or perhaps it is for fear the people may miss something that is going on, some fresh rumour, that they flock to the streets.

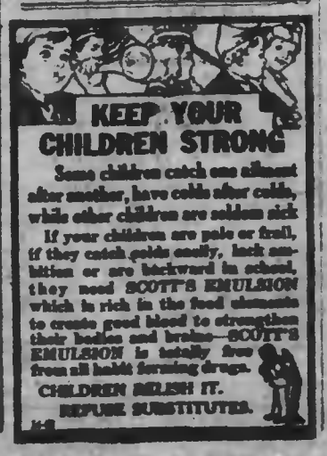
Old Women Gossip.

Even the old women sit in the open doorways hearing the gossip and now and then doing a little sewing or knitting. A flag floats lazily from the tall steeple of the cathedral, and that reminds me of a bit of conversation I heard that is hot without its grim humour.

"I am going to change hotels today," said a man to a friend.

"Why?" asked the other.

"Because I am within thirty yards of the cathedral," was the reply.



Project To Construct Radial Lines North and South Mooted

Mayor Beller Suggests a Visit From Hon. Adam Beck With This View
Busy Session of Board of Trade

At a meeting of the Board of Trade held last evening the secretary read a communication from the Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade requesting the endorsation of the Board of a resolution passed at a meeting of the former body at Granby, Que., on Sept. 23 last, whereby in view of the extinction of trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary the Canadian Government is petitioned to consider the advisability of calling a conference composed of duly accredited representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the banking and transportation interests, labour circles, etc., and that the Government Department prepare statistics and information of the trade transacted between the above mentioned countries during the past year so that broad plans may be initiated and matured for Canada to get her fair share of the business thus offering.

The resolution was unanimously endorsed and the Premier was wired accordingly.

His Worship Mayor Buller brought up the question of the advisability of obtaining the Hon. Adam Beck to speak in Peterborough on the question of building new Radial Railway lines in the vicinity. He thought the time was ripe to consider the building of lines north to Lakefield, Young's Point, and Burleigh, and south to Springville and Fraserville, so that Peterborough should be the hub of the district. It was the opinion of the members that to arrange for a meeting and to get the reeves of the various outlying townships together would probably occupy six weeks, and it was therefore decided to bring the matter up at the next meeting to be held one month hence.

The Board received from the Department of Trade and Commerce a copy of an Act to amend the Inspection and Sale Act, setting forth that the weight of the contents of any bag, sack or package of the cereal products mentioned must be stated thereon, and that uniform weights per bushel or bag for vegetables throughout the whole of Canada must be definitely established.

A resolution was also passed that the Board endeavour to get the 1915 Fire Chief's Convention to meet in Peterborough.

AN INVITATION TO JOIN THE KITCHENER CLUB

The President of the Kitchener Club cordially invites all ladies who are interested in the work for the soldiers to join the club, as helpers are needed to knit. Those desiring to knit will be supplied with wool by calling at Mrs. Knox's, Gilmour street.

Another box was sent this morning from the Club containing 50 pairs of socks, 2 dozen handkerchiefs, 5 helmet caps, 3 mufflers.

NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN WILL BE HELD OCT. 13

Nominations for alderman to represent the East Ward, and to fill the vacancy in the City Council caused by the resignation of Ald. Anderson, will be held next Tuesday, October 13. If an election is necessary it will be held one week later, October the 20th.

CUTTING RED TAPE

Scores of young London men who have been refused enlistment at one office for some slight physical defect have managed to get through at other recruiting stations. A Scotsman whose eyesight was somewhat defective, managed to "talk round" the doctor, a fellow countryman, who, after warning him of the order of the "test" cards he would put up, had to refuse him because he muddled up the numbers. "It a's nae guid, Mac, I kenna pass ye," he said in despair. Then, after reflection, he added, "Still, ye can go ta —— Station, and give Dr. — my compliments. But dinna repeat the blunder, for God's sake, or ye'll never see a German."

RECOGNITION OF CHIVALRY.

The "Cologne Gazette," commenting upon a report that the King paid a visit to Southampton and visited the German wounded in Netley Hospital, says: "The war which now rages has brought about so much hatred and infamy on the part of our opponents that we recognize more highly still the chivalrous feeling which lies in the behaviour of the English King."

"Rally Day Social" Held at Hastings

Under the Auspices of the Adult Bible Class—Other News

Examiner Special:

HASTINGS, Oct. 6—The "Rally Day Social," held on Wednesday night, under the auspices of the Adult Bible Class in connection with the Methodist Church, proved to be quite a success, particularly from a social standpoint. The tables were tastefully arranged and prettily decorated with cut flowers, while beside each plate in a prominent position was placed the motto of the class, "Others". After ample justice had been done to the tasty viands, several important subjects were discussed relative to the interests of the class, and a pleasant and profitable hour spent in this way. Music and recitations were rendered during the course of the evening and all went home feeling that the time had been well spent. Mr. C. Jones, the energetic teacher of the class, has every reason to be pleased with the success of the undertaking.

On Sunday morning Rally Day services were conducted in connection with the school, music and recitations being furnished by the children, who were addressed by the Pastor. The floral committee had done their part well, potted plants and cut flowers being everywhere prominent.

The evening service was in the interest of the Adult Bible Class, the speaker being the Rev. Mr. Demill of Havelock, who took for his subject the motto of the class, "Service for Others." Suitable music was furnished by the Choir, while the offering was in the interest of the Sunday School extension fund.

Rev. T. H. P. Anderson went to Havelock to take charge of the service there.

The employees of the foundry took a half-holiday on Monday and sailed to Healey Falls for an outing. The weather was ideal and everybody enjoyed the trip.

A large number of our people went to Warkworth on Friday to attend the Exhibition, and report a large attendance and a good exhibit. The "Darkey Concert" in the town hall, on Thursday night, was fairly well attended, the street parade during the day being quite an advertisement.

Mrs. Rogers of Peterborough is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Stenson.

Mrs. T. O'Neil was a recent visitor at Keene, the guest of her mother.

Mr. Wm. Oakman of Moorefield, is renewing acquaintances here, the guest of his sister, Mrs. H. Collins.

Mr. Winter Runnels spent Thursday in Peterborough.

Mr. Gould of Colborne is visiting his son, Mr. W. Gould, druggist.

Mrs. Carlaw of Warkworth spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Valleau.

Mr. and Mrs. George Buck of Chicago, are holidaying at the home of his brother, Mr. J. Buck.

Mrs. E. Valleau of Sintaluta, Sask., is at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Valleau.

Mrs. J. Beavis and Miss Evelyn spent Sunday with the former's daughter, Mrs. J. Stevenson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Baker spent the week-end with friends in Campbellford.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Laing have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. Beavis.

Mr. A. P. Parsons motored to Campbellford on Thursday.

Mr. R. Walsh shipped a carload of cattle via G.T.R. on Monday, for which he paid a good price.

Mr. Keith Waters returned last week after a short vacation.

Miss Coveney of Campbellford was in town on Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT WILL PAY FOR DELIVERY OF LOCAL OFFERINGS

The following letter has been received by Mr. J. H. Burnham, M.P., from the Hon. George E. Foster:

Ottawa, Oct. 5, 1914.

Dear Sir,—The desire has been expressed by farmers of various parts of the Province of Ontario, and by several of the heads of municipalities that an offering should be made by them in recognition of their duty and loyalty towards the Government of Great Britain, in the prosecution of the war and to the relief of distress resulting therefrom.

Some deputations came to see the Government with reference to this, and as a result the British Government was communicated with and expressed its gratitude for the proffered offering. Arrangements have been made to pay the cost of transport of these donations from the point of shipment on the railway to their ultimate destinations. I have communicated with the Wardens of the various counties and am sending you this letter so that you may be advised of what has been done, and may co-operate in such way as you think best to make the offer a thoroughly representative and substantial one.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Foster.

Different.

"I'd ask you to dance only you told me you were tired."

"But I'm not too tired to dance."

RELIEF FOR BELGIANS

Encouraged by the prompt response to the appeal issued by the Montreal Board of Trade, on behalf of our suffering and devastated country, may we remind you that the atrocities reported in the newspapers are but too true, and that a large portion of our brave Belgians are absolutely in want of food and clothing, also that prompt action is required if they are to survive the winter.

"If you have not already the matter in hand we implore that you members take it up seriously and at once, the Belgian Consuls will be only too glad to co-operate."

Such were two paragraphs of a circular letter received by the Board of Trade last evening from the Central Executive Committee of Relief Work for the victims of the war in Belgium, in Montreal.

It was unanimously resolved that the Board take up the question of soliciting subscriptions for aid, prepare and send lists to the local bankers requesting them to take subscriptions, that the Treasurer of the Board also take subscriptions and that the city as well as private individuals be asked to donate towards this fund.

Subscriptions to the Board may be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. James Hamilton.

The following extract from a letter received by Mr. H. Prud-homme, General Manager of the Canadian General Development Company, will give some idea of the conditions:

We live in a terrible nightmare, and still it is less frightful than the reality. After two days of fighting, the French army retires from the Sambre-Meuse line (Givet-Dinant-Namur-Charleroi) to establish itself on the defensive behind the French frontier. Our garrison at Namur, which could have been such great help is thereby isolated and condemned to surrender soon.

The whole country, save the enclosure of Antwerp and a small corner of Flanders North of a line passing approximately by Termonde and Thourout, which cannot escape occupation long, is occupied by the Germans.

You can have no idea of the savage destruction and the atrocities committed by the German soldiers in all the country west of a straight line passing by Louvain and Huy from north to south. Everything is ravaged, burned voluntarily, and thousands of civilians, men, women and children have simply been murdered. All that had a semblance of pretence in the very compresensible lack of eagerness of our populations to obey the most humiliating requisitions of the Germans, but it exceeds anything imaginable. In Brussels and in Flanders there have been less brutalities, they say; but, no doubt, the slightest pretext will suffice to make them begin. As for our manufacturing region in Liege and Hainault, it is ravaged by the battles going on ther. There must be south of the Sambre 200,000 French and English (the latter at [illegible] on the front of the Meuse (Givet-Namur.)

[illegible] retreated to Liege and all along [illegible] to Louvain, [illegible]

The English papers have not failed to recognise loyally the importance of the [illegible] by us, and the immense service so rendered to France and England. It cannot be denied; it is known that after 48 hours of fighting at Liebe 120,000 Germans (against 35,000 Belgians) have had to ask a 24 hours' armistice to take away their dead and wounded, and that our general Leman has refused the armistice. Still, we had not had a week to prepare the defence of the intervals between the forts and we have really been attacked by surprise. Such a valour deserved better lot, and it brings up only an atrocious hatred from the Germans.

What will become of us; I do not dare to think of it.

Grand Duke of Baden—Telegraphing from Amsterdam a correspondent says that German newspapers announce the departure for the front of the Grand Duke of Baden.

TEACHERS CONTRIBUTE $318 TO THE FUND

The city teachers made their contribution to the Patriotic Fund yesterday, and a substantial donation it was, too, the offering as collected by Mr. S. J. Keyes of the Normal school, amounting to $318.75. This is practically equal to one day's pay from each of the teachers. Well done, teachers.

CUT HIS WIFE'S THROAT WITH BUTCHER KNIFE

Special Wire to The Examiner:

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—Following a long-standing domestic trouble, a Polish butcher named Solaski, on Queen Street west, today cut his wife's throat with a huge butcher knife, afterwards committing suicide by the same means. The woman is dead and the man is dying.

THE HOMELAND'S CALL

Hearken, ye whelps of the Lion!
Stir ye, awake from your dream;
Hark to the world-flung challenge,
List to the eagle's scream:
Thrown in the teeth of the nations
Terrible; menacing; grim:
Hear ye the words of defiance,
Hurled to the Empire's rim?
"Stand from the path of my southern mate,
Stand aside lest ye be too late
And I tear thee limb from limb."

Hearken, ye whelps of the Lion,
Hear ye his arrogant cry?
"Where is there one to dare me,
One who'll do battle and die?
Fear I the bear that was conquered,
Cowed by the small yellow man?
Heed I the squeaks of an upstart
I ground in the dust of Sedan?
Who talks to me of the Lion's sway?
A lion's cubs may be eagle's prey!
And mercy is none of my plan."

Hearken, ye welps of the Lion,
What says thy mother's roar?
"Who is this Teuton boaster
To prate, so loud of war?
Long have I stood his insults,
Long have I leashed my might
But never brooked dishonoured peace
The time has come to fight!
Rise then ye whelps of the Lion's breed,
Thy mother's call is the Empire's need
And battle for the right!

"Send me the men from the Southern Cross
Eager to do their part;
Send me my sons from the frozen north,
Men of the mighty heart.
Give me the men from the sun-baked veldt,
Bred to the rifle's crack;
Send me alike both rich and poor;
No fear that men I'll lack;
Making one cause with my sons at home,
Warring on land or on salt sea foam,
To fight for the Union Jack."

—Ronald McCaskill in Maclean's Magazine for October.

39c WONDER SALE

PETERBOROUGH'S GREAT WEEKLY BARGAIN DAY

39c WONDER SALE THURSDAY AT THE BIG STORE

As usual many of the Immense Thursday Wonder Sale Bargains will be shown in our George and Simcoe Street Windows Wednesday Night.

MAIN FLOOR WONDER SALE LINES

5 yards (the usual Sheet length) heavy Factory Cotton, 40 inches wide. Regular 63c, for 39c

10 Skeins of single or double Berlin, Zephyr or Andalusian Wools, reg. 80c for 39c

Wool Waisting Delaines, stripe patterns only, 50c quality. Wonder Sale ..... 3 yards for 39c

50c Palmolive Cream, 2 cakes 15c Palmolive Soap and 1 sample package for .. 39c

Elderly Ladies' Black Chiffon Neck Ruffs. Regular $2.00. Thursday 39c

Roman stripe shirred Silk Belts, heavy cord quality. Wonder Sale 39c

Our special quality of Women's 25c Black Cashmere Hose. Thursday, 2 pairs 39c

Small children's Pink or Blue 1-1 rib Cashmere Hose, sizes 5 to 7½. Wonder Sale ..... 2 pair for 39c

Men's Penman Cashmere Hose, All-Wool leg and foot with heel and toe reinforced with Linen. Wonder Sale ..... 2 pairs for 39c

60-inch Half-Bleached, heavy All-Linen Table Damask, extra good quality. Wonder Sale, yard 39c

Table Napkins, 18 inches square, hemmed ready for use. Wonder Sale .. 6 for 39c

Extra large English Turkish Towels, Cream interwoven with Red stripes, 24 by 45 inches. Thursday, pair 39c

Large size close quality Huck Towels, ends scalloped and neatly embroidered. Worth 75c pair. Wonder Sale 39c

Hair Brushes, splendid quality, pure bristle, hand drawn, French make with solid back, Ebony finished. Thursday 39c

One Tube Colgates Dental Ribbon and your choice of any 35c Tooth Brush. Wonder Sale ..... The 2 for 39c

Hand Bags, nearly solid leather, in Black, some last seasons'. Regular up to $2.00. Thursday 39c

BASEMENT SPECIALS—GLASS, CHINA, KITCHENWARE

The following lines of Semi-Porcelain Dinnerware are all the same decoration, gold line with neat gold flower on bright clear glaze. Values at about half usual—

Cups and Saucers ..... 6 for 39c
100 dozen Tea Plates ..... 8 for 39c
122 dozen Sauce Dishes, large or medium size ..... 10 for 39c

3-piece Sets of Crystal Colonial Glassware, covered butter, pint pitcher and covered sugar. Wonder Sale ..... The 3 for 39c

50 dozen serviceable medium weight Table Glasses, nicely fluted on sides. Wonder Sale, dozen 39c

Berry Sets of Clear Crystal Glass in plain pattern, large 8-inch bowl and 6 small dishes to match. Wonder Sale, Set 39c

Our special table of Fancy China Pieces for Thursday offers many extra special values, including a lot of samples which are about quarter usual price. Wonder Sale, each 39c

59c Sets fine Hand Decorated China comprising cream and sugar. Regular up to 98c. Thursday per set 39c

Large Salad Bowls and Cake Plates all in beautiful decorations, worth up to $1.19. Thursday each 39c

A large window on Simcoe Street shows many of the special granite ware bargains for Thursday including Preserving Kettles, Handled Saucepans, 10 qt. Dish Pans, 6 qt. Covered Pails, 6 qt. Stew Kettles, Berlin Pots with covers, medium and large size Tea and Coffee Pots. Wonder Sale each .. 39c

The following two special combination offers are extra great values—

NO. I—includes, 1 medium size granite Pudding Dish, 1 granite Handled Sauce Pan, 1 small Granite Preserving Kettle and cover. Sale .. The 4 for 39c

NO. II—includes the following nickle Bath Room Set—1 Towel bar, 1 Glass Holder, 1 Bath Tub Soap and Sponge Holder, and 1 Towel Rack. Wonder Sale ..... The 4 for 39c

HOME FURNISHING BARGAINS. 4th FLOOR

Splendid patterns in extra heavy, 4 yard wide Linoleum. Wonder Sale per square yard 39c

Lace Curtains, 2½ yards long, cream or white. Thursday pair 39c

Furniture covering in plain and figured tapestries 50 in. wide. Reg up to $1.75 yd, Wonder Sale 39c

White and coloured curtain scrims 36 in. wide. Regular 10c to 29c yds. Thursday 5 yds for .. 39c

Tapestry table covers most are 2 yards square, all slightly soiled. Reg up to $4. Wonder Sale 39c

10 only best grade Scotch Linoleum Squares, in sizes 2½x3 to 3x4 yds. Reg. $1 sq. yd. Sale .. 39c

39c WONDER SALE

This List of Ready-to-Wear Garments at Less Than Cost of Making 3rd Floor

Girls' Watered Moreen Petticoats made of best silky qualities Thursday .. 39c

Women's white and coloured blouses, all sizes, reg up to $1.00. Thursday .. 39c

Infants' Long petticoats, an assorted lot, values up to 98c. Thursday 39c

39c WONDER SALE

Girls' white cotton night gowns, neatly made and trimmed, reg 88c, sizes 2 to 10 years. Wonder sale 39c

Girl's Princess Slips made of good quality white cotton, reg up to 98c, sizes 2 to 10 years. Thursday 39c

Girls' White Skirts to fit ages 2 to 10 years. Wonder sale 39c

39c WONDER SALE

TURNBULLS

39c WONDER SALE

THE WORLD OF SPORT

ROUTE FOR BIG ROAD RACE ON MONDAY

The route of the big road race which will be a feature of the Athletic Meet at Riverside Park on Monday, has been decided. The contestants will start at the Park, at a lap on the track, then out the gate to Hunter street, along that street to George street, then north to Smith street, along Smith street to Water street, up Water street to Nassau, cross the river there and return along the river road to Concession street, then along Douro street to Rogers street, then to Hunter street and back to the Park on that street, winding up with four laps on the track.

Word comes from Chemong that Smoke is in grand shape for the big event. The prizes will be on exhibition in S. C. Warne's jewellery store to-night.

BRAVES ARE CONFIDENT IN SPITE OF INJURY TO THIRD BASEMAN SMITH

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The Boston National League baseball team, which will meet the Philadelphia Americans for the championship of the world, arrived here to-night to prepare for the opening game of the series scheduled for Friday. Despite the injury to third baseman Smith in to-day's game at Brooklyn, the Boston players continued to express confidence in their ability to defeat the present world's champions.

Smith's injury was the more disappointing because it was uncalled for. It was the direct result of his fight spirit and the indirect result of his carelessness. Smith was wearing a new pair of shoes, equipped with spikes longer than those to which he had been accustomed. It was quite natural that he should try for second on his long hit to right centre which bounced off the wall, for that would have left him on second with the winning run and only one out. He might have made second standing up had he kept on after rounding first. But nearing second Smith seemed to hesitate whether or not to slide. He finally decided to hit the dirt when he saw the play would be close. Cutshaw, who covered, swung in toward the runner after taking the throw-in. Smith had begun the hook slide meantime. His right shin struck Cutshaw's left leg [illegible] sign Minister, announced that the powers comprising entente (Russia, Great B[illegible] France) are taking steps the reopening of the Dard[illegible]

game at the American League grounds here between the Athletics and New York Highlanders. He declared that the loss of Smith might weaken the batting strength of the Braves, but that Deal is an equally good fielder. Pitcher Rudolph and Catcher Whaling also arrived here ahead of the rest of the squad, and witnessed the Athletics in action.

Interest in the coming series appears to be greater than in former years here. Nedrly a thousand boys and men were in line to-night awaiting a chance to purchase tickets for the series at the opening of the public sale to-morrow morning. Joseph Banks, the 18-year-old Camden youth who took his place at the entrance to the store where the tickets will be sold early yesterday morning, retained his position to-night, although he was relieved several times by his brother. Many of those holding places in the line had provided themselves with cushions and lunch, while the monotony of the long wait was broken by several games of casino and pinochle.

Joseph P. McCready, who has charge of the press applications for the game, announced to-night that press credentials for Shibe Park will be ready for delivery at three o'clock Thursday afternoon, and will be available at the press headquarters here. Judging from the number of applications, he said, there will be more newspaper men present at the coming series than ever before. Among the requests for reservations are eleven from correspondents for papers in Havana Cuba.

KEE... E...

Pages ...
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Pittsburg	82	68	.459
St. Louis	63	87	.414

—Tuesday Scores—

Kansas City	1-5	Chicago	0-3
Baltimore	11-1	Pittsburg	1-0
Buffalo	4	Brooklyn	1
Indianapolis	7	St. Louis	4

—Wednesday Games—

Brooklyn at Buffalo
Pittsburg at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Chicago.
St. Louis at Indianapolis.

BOSTON LOSES 3RD BASEMAN

James Smith Breaks Leg in Sliding to Bases at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—James C. Smith, third baseman of the Boston National League Club, broke his leg above the ankle in sliding to second base in the ninth innings of the first game of the double-header with Brookly to-day.

Deal, Dugey or Whitted will probably play in Smith's place in the big series.

BRITISH FOOTBALL.

GLASGOW, Oct. 6—Glasgow Cup ...re: Queen's 0, Clyde 2.
Scottish League—Raith Rovers 2, Celtic, 2; Dundee 0, Dumbarton 0.

WAITING FOR THE ICE SEASON.

As the German Fleet persists in refusing to accept our sailors' invitations to put to sea and "have it out," an impatient retired naval officer asks whether we are to wait for a severe frost in order that the erman warships shall be captured by cavalry. The Dutch Fleet was so captured in ... Texel in 1794 by French hussars belonging to the army of General Pichegru.

SPLENDID ADDRESS

Civilian Rifle Association Hears Lecture From Mr. W. H. Moore on use of Rifle

30 NEW MEMBERS

Great enthusiasm was shown at the meeting of the Peterborough Civilian Rifle Association in the recreation room of the Armouries last night. There was a big attendance and thirty new recruits were sworn in, giving the club a membership after two meetings, of seventy-five. This will undoubtedly be augmented rapidly, as the keenest possible interest is being shown. The big feature last night was a splendid address by Mr. W. H. Moore, a Bisley man, and a member of the executive of the Association, upon the use of the rifle and some of the conditions that have to be taken into consideration in learning the art of rifle shooting. Mr. Moore, of course, knows the subject he was discussing thoroughly, and he made his talk a most interesting and instructive one, illustrating his explanations with black-board diagrams that drove the points home. The deep interest that was taken in the address was indicated in the unwavering attention of the audience and in the many questions hurled at the lecturer, which Mr. Moore cheerfully answered.

NO CASES OF DIPTHERIA AT KING EDWARD

The parents of children who attend the King Edward School have manifested anxiety concerning the recent outbreak of diphtheria in the south of the City. Some of them have even gone so far as to keep their children out of school to safeguard them from the disease.

While the epidemic has been of such a serious nature as to warrant action by the Board of eHalth there is little need for the parents of pupils at the King Edward school to worry, for to date there has not been a single case of the disease in the school. This being the case, children are not exposed to infection by attending the school, and do not run the slightset risk of catching diphtheira. A nurse is present every day to look after the interest of the pupils and report at once if any cases of diphtheria are discovered. In the meantime the parents have nothing to gain and much to lose by keeping their children away from school.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the City This Year Up to October 1st

Below is given a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the City from the first of the year up till the end of last month. The statement shows that the City has at present an overdraft of 74,504.91. $57,800 has been paid to the Board of Education and the maintenance of the Fire Department to date has cost $19,693.

The statement is as follows:

	Receipts.	Payments.	Appropriation.
Arrears of Taxes	493.52		
Administration of Justice	693.52	1248.23	2300.00
Assessments and Taxes		2283.97	3400.00
Board of Education		57800.00	81700.00
Charity		5833.56	8280.00
County Registrar	500.79		
Dog Tax	715.00	29.40	30.00
Elections and By-laws		1088.97	700.00
Fire Department	5.00	12088.91	17280.00
Garbage Collection		4139.95	6134.19
Health	43.70	1676.84	2980.00
Heating		183.18	500.00
Hydro-Electric—Operating Expenses		1695.28	4500.00
House of Providence		297.73	495.38
Insurance		3.00	15.00
Illuminated Signs	110.00		
Incinerator	11.33	844.73	1080.00
Interest	38.55	1207.60	1000.00
Law and Legislation		1104.63	1500.00
Light		5082.51	10450.00
Licenses	993.24		
Manufacturers Committee		609.28	1500.00
Market		55.67	100.00
Market Tolls	699.24		
Miscellaneous	15.00	1167.78	1500.00
Municipal Government		3267.12	5000.00
Police Department		8745.81	13100.00
Police Court	2182.05		
Parks		50.15	300.00
Property		288.48	700.00
Printing, Stationary and Advertising		442.12	600.00
Peterboro' City Trust—General Deb.	25.00		
Peterborough Protestant Home		1120.98	1600.00
Peterborough Public Library		2999.97	4000.00
Provincial Railway Tax	513.60		
Queen Mary Hospital	366.50	3097.58	5200.00
Refund of Taxes		196.21	
Refund of Licenses		75.00	
Rents Received	512.50		
R. C. Separate Schools		6189.00	10341.90
Special Grants	25.00	3776.65	4200.00
Streets and Bridges	22341.39		
Sewers No. 29—E. Conroy	4.15	168.85	
Sewers		29345.54	29250.00
Street Watering		3954.17	4000.00
Snow Removal		1490.76	1800.00
Taxes 1913	12728.15		
Taxes 1914	197754.99		
Waterworks—Hydrants, Etc.		6418.38	8800.00
	$221257.14	$164075.48	$239796.47

7 SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

	Receipts.	Payments
Concrete Walks No. 27—1913	10.00	71.43
Concrete Walks No. 28—1914		8913.82
Cement Sacks	1337.90	676.60
Debentures	107317.60	
Hydro-Electric—Construction Acct.	5.00	104449.97
Incinerator Expenses		1950.00
Peterboro' City Trust—Waterworks Debentures		9914.64
Peterboro' City Trust—Hydro-Electri Deb.	246.57	
Rapid Tool Co.	1200.00	
Sewer Contract No. 32—1913		10.40
Sewer Contract No. 33—Outfall		330.06
Sewer Contract No. 34—1914		15001.58
Sewer Connections	3000.24	2278.96
Street Extensions	1000.16	390.01
Street Paving		53780.00
Waterworks—Debenture Account	20000.00	20000.00
Waterworks—Interest and Sinking Fund	6000.64	
	$145528.51	$218073.36
Payment in excess of Receipts—Special Accounts	$72544.85	
Receipts in excess of Payments—Current Account	57181.06	
		$15363.91
Add Overdraft 1st January, 1914		58830.27
Add Cash on Hand 30th September, 1914		11.45
Making Overdraft 30th September, 1914		$74504.91

DEMONSTRATION CAR WILL BE ON VIEW IN MANY PLACES

As a result of the success which has attended the presentation of the Wool and Egg Exhibits of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, at the larger Western Fairs this summer, arrangements have been made in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway to place these exhibits before the people of the Eastern Provinces through the medium of a Demonstration Car. This car will leave Ottawa on or about the middle of October, and will be operated over the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stops being made at a large number of important agricultural centres. The detailed itinerary is now being arranged and further announcement of the date of the arrival of the car at each point will be given later. The car will be in charge of Egg and Wool Specialists of the Poultry and Sheep Divisions, respectively, and Demonstrations will be given at each scheduled stop.

The Wool Exhibit.

The object of the wool exhibit is to assist farmers and city dwellers alike to gain a more complete and definite knowledge of the character of wools grown in this and other countries, and of the products manufactured therefrom. It will demonstrate how wool may be handled to secure the best advantages to both producer and consumer. Carelessness in the preparation of Canadian wool has resulted in an injury to its reputation upon the markets of the world. In an endeavour to overcome these conditions by aiding the wool growers of Canada to place upon the market a high-grade product, the Sheep Division presents this exhibit to the public.

One of the most interesting and instructive features comprises samples of wool in both the greasy and scoured product, showing the injurious effects of using insolubile paints which are difficult to remove. There are also samples of wool tied with binder twine (sisal), which show how the sisal fibre becomes incorporated into the wool and the consequent defect in the finished cloth. The injurious effect of shearing sheep, while lousy, or of permitting the wool to become wet while in storage is exhibited, together with the damage caused by the incorporation of straw and chaff into the fleece.

Representative fleeces of the most important breeds of Canadian sheep are shown; their character and staple being further displayed by means of smaller samples. The Canadian classification is also represented by fleeces of the different grades.

The processes of woolen and worsted manufacture are illustrated by samples representing the intermediate product from the wool in the grease to the finished cloth. This serves to give the public an idea of the types of wool suiting the different classes of fabrics.

The Egg Exhibit.

The principal features of the Egg Exhibit are contained in two large show-cases, and strikingly illustrate right and wrong methods of marketing eggs. In one case, by means of models and appropriate descriptions are depicted the careless methods of handling eggs, prevailing on too large a number of Canadian farms, and in country stores. In this illustration the eggs are gathered infrequently and from questionable places. They are held until it is convenient to carry them to market and are often traded on a flat-rate basis, for merchandise, at the country store where little or no attention is paid to their preservation. Here they are frequently held indefinitely, in anticipation of a rising market, and often are shipped in damp and musty cases to the wholesale dealer, where they are candled and graded. The result of the candling is indicated and it is to be noted that but a relatively small proportion grade "select." The manner in which the average retail grocer permits eggs to deteriorate is also pointed out, and if by chance, a portion of the uncandled eggs should have gone direct to the consumer the result is very evident.

The other case shows the results that may be obtained through the adoption of improved methods, not only on the farm and in the country store, but on the part of all those who handle eggs. The models show a flock of pure bred poultry kept in a clean, well ventilated poultry house, provided with clean nesting in which the eggs are gathered frequently and regularly. The eggs are kept covered in a clean utensil in the coolest place in the farm house and marketed at least, better twice, a week. In the country store they are packed in clean, dry cases and forwarded with the minimum of delay. The result of this careful management is apparent in the Candling Room of the Wholesale Warehouse, where a decidedly large proportion of the eggs grade "select."

An additional and important feature of the Exhibit is a large candling booth, in which continuous demonstrations are given in the art of candling eggs. This phase of the work is of particular interest to consumers, for the reason that but few appreciate the fact that the quality of an egg can be accurately determined without breaking the shell.

The candling of eggs is not a difficult process and the small amount of labour entailed in candling presents no valid reason why the consuming public should not candle their own eggs. It should be recognized that as a business requirement the wholesale trade regularly, candles and grades the product which it receives. Merchants generally, however, should acquire facility in candling and every housewife will find it to her advantage to attend one of these candling demonstrations. She will be interested in observing the methods practiced and by obtaining one of the simule cardboard candling appliances which are distributed, free, she will be in a position to safeguard her family from many unpleasant occurrences at the breakfast table.

Snoggs As A Cookery Critic

To the Editor of The Examiner.

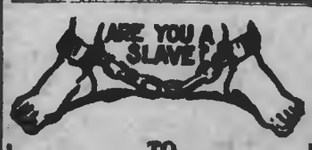
Sir,—Having been out of the City since I last wrote you I want to say that if I was asked what is producing the most discontent and dissatisfaction now I would say it is not religion or war, but ignorant cooking.

Women and girls think cooking is home-work and they are not going to slave at home, so they ain't. There is more discipline at home needed, and more ambition to keep house well, like our forenothers did, and not the canned stuff put off on hard-working men. The canvass-back pie is horrible and one can see any day that the mind of the woman is not on her home, but on some silly gimcrack stuff called dress, that makes her look like a crazy woman. She thinks she's artistic and beautiful. O ord, ain't she a peach?

Yours, etc.,
R. Snoggs.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Charlotte Street
WED. and THURS.
When Women go on the War Path—In 2 Parts
A Big Comedy full of funny situations, a laugh from start to finish
The Scarf Pin—An excellent Drama
The Unwritten Chapter—A Big Melo Drama
Witness A. No. 3. Centre—A very thrilling Melo Drama
Black Beauty—An excellent story portraying the faithfulness of the horse
We change our programme three times each week, Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays
Prices Always The Same 5c & 10c

SIMPLEX
SHOE POLISH
Brightest and Best



TO
The Drink Habit
THE NEAL THREE DAYS' TREATMENT
For the liquor habit will break these shackles. A simple, safe and effective treatment. Write or 'phone for particulars
NEAL INSTITUTE,
78 St. Alban's Street,
TORONTO.

LABATT'S STOUT
The very best for use in ill-health and convalescence
Awarded Medal and Highest Points in America at World's Fair, 1893
PURE—SOUND—WHOLESOME
JOHN LABATT, LIMITED, LONDON, CANADA

Returns In Div. No. 11

Following is a list of contributors to the patriotic fund from Division No. 11:

R. W. Travers	$100.00
J. John	15.00
P. Campbell	10.00
Robt. Hicks	10.00
Dr. Wightman	10.00
Rev. J. Wilson and daughter	10.00
Dr. McNulty	5.00
H. G. Macdonald	5.00
J. W. Magee	5.00
Geo. Mather	5.00
A. B. Cunningham	5.00
W. A. Adamson	5.00
C. Wood	2.00
T. Q. Quartermaine	2.00
John Craig	2.00
Lillian Simons	1.50
Mrs. Mulhern	1.00
F. M. Brown	1.00
Mrs P. Hefferman	1.00
W. Menzies	1.00
Mrs. J. R. Donald	1.00
Miss Wood	1.00
J. McElhiney	1.00
Miss Clementi	1.00
W. H. Bethinik	.50
C. A. Jas. Duranceau	.50
354 Downie street	.25
308 Park Street	.25
Mrs. F. S. Deyell	.25
	$268.25

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, TO-NIGHT OCT. 7th.
The Annual Guaranteed Attraction
GUY BROTHERS MINSTRELS
In their New Musical Comedy "A DAY ON THE CONGO".
Best Dancers—Greatest Singers—Special Scenery. Everything New from Street to Stage but the name. Watch for Street Parade at noon.
PRICES:—25c, 35c, 50c and 75c. Seats now on Sale.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE ONE ENTIRE WEEK
Commencing Monday October 12th. Matinee Monday (Thanksgiving Day) and Saturday at 2.30. IVAN WICKENS offers THE H. WEBB CHAMBERLAIN STOCK CO. supporting the popular Actor, H. Webb Chamberlain, surrounded by a capable Company of players including Peterboro's Favorite Singing and Dancing Comedian GEORGE MARKS. All New Productions, entirely New Scenery, all New Vaudeville. Opening Bill
THE MATCH-MAKER
PRICES 10c, 20c and 30c. Seats on sale Friday

RED MILL TO-NIGHT
Your last chance to see "IN THE STRETCH" This picture is the talk of the City. Don't Miss it.
COMING
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
"THROUGH DANTE'S FLAMES"
In
4—SPECIAL PARTS—4
$100,000 attraction showing the most sensational train wreck ever depicted in a Motion Picture Drama.
8--REELS--8
Every Performance.
Mats. 5c | The Biggest Show in Town. Come Early to Secure Seats. | Nights 10c

THREE THIRTY-FIVE
This is a Special Price we are making, for the next two weeks only, on our
POPULAR ELECTRIC IRON
Formerly Listed at $4.50 each, For Two Weeks Only $3.35
This cuts a clean dollar and fifteen cents off the price and passes them on to our citizens at 3.35
Don't let this chance slip if your house needs an Electric Iron.
The elements in the Irons we are offering you are guaranteed for a period of ten years by the Manufacturers, who have been making Irons in Canada for over nine years, and any heating element being found defective, from any cause whatever, will be replaced absolutely free of charge.
GRANT & THORPE ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES AND CONTRACTORS
430 GEORGE STREET - - - 'Phone 798

Peterboro, Oct. 1st, 1914

Mr. W. H. Hill,
City

Dear Sir :—

I wish to thank you for the very prompt manner in which my claim was settled by the Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York.

I have carried accident insurance with this Company for a number of years and have found them and their reprentatives very courteous at all times.

Regarding my recent claim, the claim papers were filled out and sent in on Sept. 29, 1914, and to-day I received a cheque for the full amount of the claim.

Again thanking you for the prompt manner in which this claim has been handled, I am

Yours Truly
R. G. STURGEON

ROBERT FAIR & CO., LTD.

The continued warm and unseasonable weather conditions during September COMPEL US to venture the attempt to catch up for this loss of business in the Coat and Suit Department by making MARKED REDUCTIONS on all the new Autumn Suits and Coats FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. Here's how we have priced them in order to accomplish this undertaking:

COATS	SUITS
$12 reduced to $8.75	$13.50 reduced to $10
$16 reduced to $12.50	$18 reduced to $13.50
$18 reduced to $14.75	$22 reduced to $18.50
$20 reduced to $16.50	$25 reduced to $19.50

Carpet Department Offers This Week

10 p.c. off

All Wilton, Axminster and Velvet Squares

All our beautiful Autumn importations in rugs share in this deep cut in price so early in the season.

Pure White Fleece Wool Blankets

Pure Wool and Canadian made, not the least speck of Cotton in them. These Blankets were ordered before the advance in Wool, and the prices are $1.00 to $1.50 less per pair had we to buy now. We are giving you the advantage of the former prices, per pair $5.00, $6.25, $7.50, $8.50 and $9.75.

Superior Qualities in Flannelettes

For men's day shirts, night shirts and pyjamas, suitable colours and designs, 36 ins. wide. Per yard 20c and 25c

300 Wholesale Sample Napkins

Probably not two alike but they are truly an elegant lot, 18 up to 27 inches square. Will be on sale to-morrow and are marked at the original cost price each 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c

Displaying the Autumn Coatings

A large display means a better choice of heavy Plaids, Tweed effects, broken Checks, plain heavy all-wool Blanket Cloths and Zibelines. These cloths were bought to sell at $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 yard. To-morrow on Sale at yard ..... 1.00, 1.50 and **1.75**

Black Costume Velveteen

Has the new soft lustrous finish that has made this Velveteen so popular. Price per yard ..... 75c, 1.00 and **1.50**

Invisible Corded Suiting Velveteen

Bright soft silk sheen finish. Shown in Tan, Brown, Navy, New Blue, Cardinal and Grey. Regular value $1.00 yard. On Sale to-morrow at per yard **85c**

Women's and Misses' Underwear

Combinations, per suit ..... $1.25 to $2.00
Vests or Drawers, All-Wool 75c, $1.00, $1.25
Vests or Drawers, Cotton and Wool 25c, 39c, 50c
Black Tights, Special, pair $1.00
Children's Vests or Drawers ..... 25c to 90c
Infants' Vests and Rubens, All-Wool ..... 50c to 90c

Children's School Stockings 25c pair

2-1 Ribbed Stockings with double knee. All sizes from 5 to 8. Worth 35c pair, but all sizes will be sold at one price, per pair **25c**

A BIT TALL, EVEN FOR GERMANY!

Under the expressive headline, "Kolossal!" a Swiss paper reproduces a German official report received from Berlin, which declares that the prisoners taken by the German armies in France number 177 Generals and 880,000 soldiers. They also captured 1,213 standards and 11,882 guns!

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Ball, practical tailor, over Madill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wfm

GERMANY UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

Professor R. du Bois-Reymond, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt of the unanimity of the German people in the present war, says: "We read daily in the journals of celebrated artists and writers who have voluntarily joined the army. From the Berlin University alone 236 lecturers, that is to say, nearly half the total number, are serving their country either voluntarily or in obedience to the law. The medical faculty, of course, furnishes the lion's share, contributing 133 men."

At the monument of Field-Marshal Roon in Berlin was recently deposited a wreath bearing the inscription: "In these serious days children and grandchildren think of the grandfather who helped to sharpen the German sword. Eight brothers fight for their Emperor. Lieutenant-General Count Woldemar v. Roon, Major Albrecht v. Roon, Captain Walter v. Roon, Captain Gerhardt v. Roon, Captain Moritz v. Roon, Lieutenant Waldy v. Roon, and Lieutenant Gunther v. Roon." There is a ninth name appended, that of Field-Chaplain Wolf v. Roon.

Dr. von Sandt, the German civil administrator in Belgium, is described in the Kolnische Zeitung as "an official of brilliant gifts and a great worker, a man with an open mind and an open heart, yet a strict disciplinarian—every inch a Rheinlander, full of wit and gaiety, and, in spite of his 53 years, with some of the unconventional ways acquired during his student days at Bonn."

The paper says that even at the present time, when there is distinctions of party or religion, it may not be amiss to mention that Herr von Sandt comes of a family of good Catholics. When he left Bonn, where he had been district councillor for many years, in order to enter the ministry of the Interior as Privy Councillor, he said, at the public celebration in his honour: "I have always managed to get along well with the clergy, acting upon the principle that the Emperor, God, and the Church should receive what is their due, and being led by the conviction that the worldly and the ecclesiastical sword must join if the state is to prosper." The Emperor Wilhelm has known von Sandt since the days when they were students together and employs the familiar "du" in addressing him.

Among the German celebrities who have affixed their names to a manifesto renouncing the honours conferred upon them by British universities and other learned institutions are: Paul Ehrlich, Emil von Behring, Vincenz Czerny, Wilhelm Erb, Rudolf Kucken, Ernst Haeckel, Max Liebermann, Fritz Schaper, Adolf Wagner, August Weismann, Anton von Werner, Wilhelm Wundt, and many other scarcely less well known holders of degrees. The Assistant Police-President of Berlin, Privy Councillor Otto Friedheim, has given all the British, Russian, and Japanese orders with which he has been decorated to the Vaterlandischen Frauenverein. The proceeds of their sale are to benefit the sick and wounded.

General von Hindenburg, who has distinguished himself in the battles in East Prussia, is himself a son of that province. He was born in Posen and is 66 years old. Contrary to von Emmich and von Kluck, who always served in the field, Hindenburg was for many years employed in the Ministry of War and the General Staff.

The honour of being the youngest soldier in the German army is now being claimed for a boy of 14 years and 9 months, the "Obertertianer" Hilbert, who has just come from a school for military cadets.

INDUSTRIAL NIGHT SCHOOL

— OLD COLLEGIATE —

TO-NIGHT FROM 7.30 to 9.30

MURRAY STREET

CLASSES IN

Electricity
Millinery
Domestic Science

A Fourth Class in Domestic Science will be opened.

Several Vacancies in Millinery and Dressmaking.

All Classes for Men are Short of Students.

REGISTER NOW

45c Worth Of Palm Olive Soap FREE

How did you like the Palmolive Samples which you received a few days ago?

We are headquarters for these High-grade Toilet Specialties, and can with pleasure recommend them to you.

For a limited time only, we are giving with each Jar of Palm Olive Cream at 50c

3 Cakes of Palm Olive Soap Free

These large cakes retail at 45c

See these goods on display in our South Window.

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE

351 George St. 'Phone 527

CITY AND GENERAL

SEWING MEETING.

A sewing meeting at the Children's Shelter to-morrow afternoon at 2.30.

ORCHESTRA PRACTICE.

The Conservatory orchestra will practice to-night at eight o'clock.

PROBABILITIES.

Moderate south-east and south winds, mostly fair and warmer to-day and on Thursday.

SUGAR BAGS WANTED.

Gordon-Davies Limited will pay three cents each for any quantity of sugar bags delivered at their store, 340 George Street. dtf.

ONE WAR'S COST.

Russo-Japanese war, 1904-05, lasted 576 days and cost 558,960 lives and 99,280,000,000.

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 595, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-t-f

HOME FROM CONFERENCE.

The Rev. R. G. Peever is home from the Methodist Conference at Ottawa and will take the prayer meeting in the George Street Methodist Church to-night.

WHY NOT YOU?

An attractive mantel for your home. New designs and prices. We will be glad to show you and quote closest prices. Call any time during the day or up until 8 in the evening. E. B. Clegg & Co., Furniture Dealer, 427 George Street.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS

By Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 537 George street. 29d-31

PIANO, ORGAN, AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, 'phone, or write. Studio, 567 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1099. 1m-t.t.s.

AMERICAN AID ASSOCIATION.

All Americans who desire to become members of the above society are requested to be present at a meeting in the Bank of Montreal chambers Thursday evening at 8 o'clock to complete the organization. W. H. Denham, *Temporary Chairman.*

SPECIAL SALE OF MATTRESSES.

Now is your golden opportunity to buy mattresses at remarkably low prices; good quality. White cotton felt mattresses, worth $10.00, for $6.45. All our mattresses reduced in price for this week. See the show window. E. B. Clegg & Co., 427 George Street.

REV. GIPSY SIMON SMITH

Will preach next Sunday, Oct. 11, anniversary sermons, at Fairview church, 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Bridgenorth, 3 p.m. Will give his lecture 'From Gipsy Tent to Pulpit,' on Monday night in the Methodist church, Bridgenorth. J. F. Ireland, pastor. 1d-84-1w-41,

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 455, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

WEDDING BELLS

PICARD—KERR.

A quiet wedding took place in Toronto on Wednesday, Sept. 30th, at St. Clement's Rectory, Riverdale, when Miss Eliza Emily Kerr (formerly of Peterborough), was united in marriage to Mr. Walter J. Pickard of Toronto. Rev. J. Bushell officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Pickard will reside at 91 Boston Ave., Toronto.

SPRIGGS—HASKILL.

In All Saints' Church, this morning, Miss Leila Florett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Haskill, was united in marriage to Mr. Frank K. Spriggs. Miss Olga Haskill was bridesmaid, and Mr. W. A. Spriggs of Picton was best man.

After a short honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs will reside in the City.

OBITUARY

MRS. R. M. CAMPBELL.

Mrs. F. E. Hunt, Sr., Wescott street, received word from California yesterday that her second daughter, Mrs. Rosena M. Campbell, had passed away at Pomona, Cal., on Sept. 30th. Prior to Mrs. Campbell's removal to California she resided here for three years. She was well known in Peterborough, and her many friends will learn with deep regret of her demise. She was a member of St. Andrew's Church. Her husband and three daughters are left to mourn her loss.

MISTAKE, SAYS MDE. THEBES

Now Says that Kaiser Will Abdicate on November 7th.

LNDON, Oct. 6—H. J. Greenwall of the Daily Express, wires from Paris: "Mme. de Thebes, the Parisian astrologer, in her almanac for 1914, said the Kaiser would meet death on September 29th. Mme Thebes now explains that she was misled by an error in the Kaiser's horoscope, and that the correct reading of the stars shows that on Nov. 7th the German Emperor will abdicate and the aggressive policy of German militarism will come to an end."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. J. E. Wood of Toronto is home for a visit.

Miss M. G. Ritchie and Miss C. Ritchie of Owen Sound are visiting Mrs. J. Skinner, 606 George Street.

Miss Bessie Henderson of Oshawa is in the City for a visit, the guest of Miss Alma Foote, 246 McDonnel street.

Mrs. B. S. Donvan, accompanied by her sister, Miss J. Burns, left on an extended trip to Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D.C.

EXPLANATION RE PATRIOTIC FUND

Regulations Governing the Canadian Patriotic Fund

In connection with the Canadian Patriotic Fund extracts from circulars by the Government are of interest to the public. Mr. J. H. Burnham, M.P., has also received letters from the Patriotic Fund authorities and from members of the Government at Ottawa which throw some light on the purposes and proceeding in connection with the fund. In regard to the separation allowance Circular No. 2 reads as follows:

Circular No. 2.
Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay.

Statement to accompany Form A.

Canadian—The rank and file will, while on active service, be paid at the rate of $1.10 per day. The wife of a married soldier will have sent to her each month, by the Paymaster General of the Militia Department at Ottawa, a cheque for $20.00. The amount receivable as separation allowance by officers will be somewhat greater. (See Order-in-Council of September 4th, 1914.)

Soldiers may, if they so desire, arrange to transfer a portion of their pay to their wives, but the Fund does not take this into consideration when estimating what a soldier's family should receive.

The local Relief Committee determines what is a reasonable amount for the maintenance of each family. It then ascertains from the soldier's wife what she receives by way of separation allowance, what the former employer of her husband grants her during his absence, what she or other members of the family do or can earn and what other sources of income are available. The total from these sources is deducted from the standard of living previously agreed upon, and the difference is paid semi-monthly to the soldier's family.

British Reservist—The wife of a British reservist receives, from the Imperial Pension Office, Butterworth Bldg., Ottawa, the sum of 1s. 1d. for herself, and 3d. for each child and the soldier is compelled to send her 6d. for herself and one penny for each child up to a maximum of 9d. Thus for a wife and three children the Imperial Government would contribute 2s. 4d. per day, or about $17. making $17.10 per month. The Imperial Pension Office at Ottawa has a list of all reservists who have gone to the front and sends out the cheques to their families monthly in advance.

French Reservists — The French Government allows each soldier's wife 25 cents per day separation allowance, and 10 cents per day for each child. This money is sent them through the Consul-General at Montreal. The wives of Belgian reservists at present, owing to the devastation of their country, are receiving only such assistance as donations to their Consul-General at Ottawa render possible.

A circular issued explaining the object of the fund and its application and organization which has been issued lately, reads in part as follows:

How to Determine What is a Reasonable Amount of Relief.

The Local Relief Committee may also be asked to provide for the families of officers. A special confidential memorandum on this matter will be furnished on application to the Honorary Secretary of the Fund. (Ask for Form B.)

Not many families will be left in total destitution. The British Government grants to each married man a separation allowance amounting to about 15 shillings per week. The Canadian Government will adopt a similar course and provide an amount relatively the same. Again, there are often wage-earners in the family who do or can contribute in part towards its support. Further many employers are continuing to pay to the family of a soldier on active service, the whole or part of the amount which such soldier as an employee had been accustomed to earn. All these sources of income should be enquired into by the local Relief Committee and carefully considered when calculating what amount a family may justly receive from the fund. For example, in the City of Montreal, if a woman applies for herself and three children, aged respectively 12, 7 and 3 years, she is regarded as entitled to receive, if she has no other sources of income whatsoever, the sum of approximately $46.00 per month. This would be made up by allowing her $1.00 per day on her own account and adding 20c. per day for a child between the ages of 10 and 15 years, 15c for a child between 5 and 10 years of age, and 10c per day for a child under five years. If, however, she receives a separation allowance of $15.00 or $20.00 per month, the Fund should be relieved to that extent and should give her only the difference between $45.00 and $20.00, that is to say, $25.00 per month. In some cases where reservists' families have relatives or friends in Great Britain, it may be wise to allow passage money to return home.

Limitations of the Fund.

N.B.—It is asked, can this fund be used to relieve a family whose breadwinner has not gone to the front, but who is out of work and in need through the indirect effects of the war? The Central Executive realises that this is a danger which threatens at many places throughout Canada, and must be adequately met, else great hardship will ensue during the coming fall and winter. But, whatever might be their inclination, the administrators of the Fund cannot legally go beyond the powers granted by their act of incorporation, and to relieve incidental troubles arising from non-employment is not one of their powers. Several cities, however, are making up what might be called double-purpose subscriptions. They are first setting aside an amount for the Canadian Patriotic Fund and then providing a further sum for the relief of the locally unemployed. In the expenditure of these latter amounts the local authorities act independently of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, for obviously with conditions differing as they do in various parts of Canada no central organization can adequately deal with this additional problem.

The following letter from Philip Morris to Mr. Burnham also relates to the Patriotic Fund:

Ottawa, October 6th, 1914.

Dear Sir,—At the suggestion of Mr. Ames, M.P., I am venturing to direct your attention to the work of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

In the County of Peterborough branches have been formed at Havelock and Peterborough, but so far as I know these are the only organizations of this nature within the boundaries of the county. It is essential that there should be some committee to which we could refer applications for assistance from any part of the county and I have already written to the County Clerk with regard to this. I sent him a copy of the resolution recently adopted by the Council of the County of Frontenac and suggested that something should be done in Peterborough along similar lines. Enclosed I send you herewith a copy of the same resolution, together with a copy of our circulars and shall be glad if you will do whatever is in your power to stimulate action in this matter.

I would add that it is most necessary that every county within the Province of Ontario should be organized at once. Frequent applications for assistance are being received and it is most difficult to deal with them under existing conditions.

Yours truly,
PHILIP H. MORRIS,
Assistant Secretary.

J. H. Burnham, Esq., M.P.,
Peterborough, Ontario.

P.S.—I am also communicating with Mr. John A. Sexsmith, M.P., Peterborough, and suggest that you communicate and work in unison with him.

Hints

THANKSGIVING DAY IS NEAR AT HAND

and to assure yourself of the utmost pleasure when you sit down to your repast be sure you have a CARVING SET that will not take the edge off your meal right at the start.

We have a most excellent line of CARVERS, in pairs and in sets, made of the VERY BEST SHEFFIELD STEEL, in a large variety of handles as Stag, Ebony and Ivory.

Prices run from $1.25 to $10.00.

We guarantee you the biggest assortment and greatest values in Cutlery to be found in the City.

An opportunity to show these goods will be a pleasure to us.

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THE -:-

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SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK

Boy's Watch and Chain ..$1.25
Genuine Waltham Watch $5.00
Fine Alarm Clock for 95c
8-Day Kitchen Clock $2.75
Fine Casserole $1.95
Silver Pickle Caster $1.75
Pearl Handled Butter Knife and Pickle Fork for 85c
Cut Prices on All Rings
1847 Rodgers Knives, Forks and Spoons at Special Prices.

WARNE BROS. 349 GEO. ST.

Next to Warne Drug Co.

GOVERNMENT AT OSTEND.

Belgian Officials Leave Antwerp on Eve of Bombardment.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8.—(Via London.)—The Nieuws Van Der Dag says the Belgian Government yester-

Dutch coastguards on the Dutch island Schiermonnikog, in the North Sea, off the province of Friesland.

The weather was clear and the sea calm, and the destroyer could plainly be seen cruising before the mouth of the Ems. Suddenly the observers saw a column of water rise near the bow of the destroyer. The vessel immediately turned over and sank in three minutes.

Shortly after the explosion the periscope of the submarine came above the surface of the water for a moment, but as soon as those on board the plunger saw that their torpedo had struck its mark the vessel was again submerged.

A German cruiser and torpedo boats came quickly to the rescue of the crew of the ill-fated destroyer who could be seen swimming about in the vicinity of the disaster or clinging to the wreckage of their sunken ship. As Schiermonnikog is close to the Island of Borkum, where the Germans have a naval base and within 60 miles of Heligoland and the naval arsenal at Wilhelmshaven, the dash of the submarine is considered here a particularly daring one.

A despatch to the Central News from Harwich, England, says that a rumor is in circulation there of the sinking of a German cruiser in addition to the German torpedo-boat destroyer.

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Buy a 10c Can and try it.

If you like it use the 25c size.

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Made in two sizes, priced at 10c and 25c.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen
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Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks.

The Evening Examiner.

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VOL. LVI. No 83 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

Thanksgiving Day

WITH Thanksgiving Day the busy Fall and Christmas season starts.

The studio will be open all day.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to have a sitting.

'Phone 368 for an appointment.

THE ROY STUDIO
140½ HUNTER STREET

Trawler Blown Up By Mine.

LONDON, Oct. 8. — The South Shields trawler Lily has been blown up in the North Sea according to a despatch received here by the Central News. Some of the survivors landed at South Shields. Seven members of the crew are reported missing.

To Open Dardanelles.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 8.—(Via London.)—M. Sassonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, announced yesterday that the powers comprising the triple entente (Russia, Great Britain and France) are taking steps to secure the reopening of the Dardanelles.

RIVAL CAVALRY FORCES IN A MAD RUSH TO THE COAST

Mounted Forces Seeking to Outflank Each Other While Allies Report Advances at Severa Points.

SOUTH IS INACTIVE

LONDON, Oct. 8.—After desperate fighting only nine miles from the Belgian border, French and British cavalry yesterday defeated a large force of German cavalry which was striving to outflank the allies, it is declared in advices from the front. The mounted trops of both armies have been engaged in a mad drive for the past two days, one to reach the French-Belgian coast and the other to prevent it. The advantage gained yesterday by the allies is said to give them a continuous line opposing the Kaiser's armies from Malines to Noyon, and from Soissons eastward in the general direction of Metz.

The official communication issued by the French War Department last night announces that the ground previously ceded by the French between Chaulnes and Roye has been retaken, and that on the centre the French have advanced on certain points.

The text is as follows: "Except on the two wings where the German attacks have been repulsed there has been nearly complete calm along the front.

"On our left wing the German cavalry has been held in check; to the north of Lille it has been driven back.

"Between Chaulnes and Roye the ground previously ceded has been retaken.

"On the centre we have made an advance on certain points.

"There is nothing to report on our right wing."

Gen. Von Kluk is still endeavoring to pierce the Franco-British lines, and Tuesday night repeated assaults were delivered at different points. Although he continues to hold the advantage won on Monday, he has been unable to make any definite impression on the allied front. In fact, the fortified positions of both armies

THE DEATH DEALER BELOW THE WAVES.— The submarine preparing to deliver a torpedo at the oncoming destroyers. The small conning tower above the surface is not easily seen, and when the torpedo has been delivered, the submarine dives out of sight.

impregnable, although the German statement of yesterday acknowledges a retirement at certain points.

This statement says: "Continuous French outflanking movements against our right wing have extended the battle front until it is now north of Arras, west of Lille and west of Lens, nine miles northeast of Arras. Our advance guards are in touch with the enemy's cavalry.

"No decision has been reached in our counter attack along the line between Arras, Albert and Roye.

"The situation remains unchanged along the battle front between the Oise and the Meuse, in the vicinity of Verdun and in Alsace-Lorraine."

The French communique of three o'clock shows a strange agreement with the German statement concerning the battle of the Aisne. It says:

"On our left wing the battle still continues with great violence. The opposing fronts extend into the region between Lens, nine miles northeast of Arras, and La Bassee, thirteen miles southeast of Lille, and are strengthened by masses of cavalry which are in grips as far as the vicinity of Armentieres, nine miles northwest of Lille, and virtually on the Belgian frontier.

"On the front extending from the Somme to the Meuse there is nothing to report.

"In the Woevre district the enemy made a new effort to stop our progress, but his attacks again failed.

The following official statement was issued yesterday afternoon by the British War Office:

"North of the River Oise and Lens there was hard fighting. Elsewhere slight advance or retreat varies throughout the lines. Reports are generally satisfactory. The French army is fighting with great dash and bravery. The Germans attacking Antwerp pushed forward their position against considerable resistance by the garrison."

Everything hangs on the outcome of the action raging in the north. Both armies have brought up tremendous reinforcements, and it would seem that either one or the other must break through. In his effort to effect this end, Gen. Von Kluk is using the protection of night for major assaults. When the Germans advance they turn great searchlights on the allied positions and send up rockets which give a brilliant illumination for 40 seconds. Then the bugles blare and on come the sturdy Teutons. The fighting is desperate and the losses enormous, but the allies are standing firm with proverbial English stubbornness and French gallantry. The two elements are combining to make a marvelous defensive machine. Their offensive qualities have been proven at the Marne, and for the last twenty-six days on the Aisne and neighboring rivers.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The keeper of his Majesty's purse, Lt.-Col. Sir William Carrington, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He was born in 1845.

It is reported that Rear Admiral Story, who is on the retired list, and a resident of Guelph, has been sent for by the Imperial Government, and has left for Ottawa.

Col. Septimus Denison, who is in command of the Montreal military division, was appointed yesterday to the headquarters' staff at Ottawa as acting adjutant-general.

The sum bequeathed by Mrs. Frank Leslie, of New York, who died recently, to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the American suffrage leader, is in excess of $800,000.

Another milestone was passed in the history of hydro-electric power in Ontario yesterday when Sir Adam Beck pressed the button which turned on hydro power in the village of Beaverton.

The second session of the third Legislature of Alberta was convened yesterday with the usual ceremony. The speech from the throne gave but little indication of the business that will be considered.

There was a great gathering of Masons at Read's Cemetery in the Township of Augusta, near Brockville, yesterday at the unveiling of a monument to the memory of Dr. Ziba M. Phillips, a pioneer Mason of Eastern Ontario.

The Ontario Government has sold another township of timber. This went to Manley Chew, of Midland, former member and defeated Liberal candidate for East Simcoe, for $8.50 per thousand feet and $2 per thousand feet timber dues.

ENGINEER WANTED WAR.

So He Stole Submarine To Commit Italy To Hostilities.

SPEZIA, Italy, Oct. 8. — (Via Rome.—The authorities have received a letter from the engineer who disappeared with the Italian-built submarine while the vessel supposedly was having her trials in the Gulf of Spezia and later landed her at Bastia, France.

The letter was written before the submarine left her moorings here. The writer says that he considers Italy's attitude of neutrality a mistake and that it is the duty of every Italian citizen to act individually in an effort to ignite the spark which will render Italian intervention in the war inevitable.

It is supposed that the engineer has placed himself in the hands of the French military authorities.

SHOT IN DISPUTE

Guard at Welland Canal is Murdered by Fellow-soldier — Other Tragedies

MURDER AND SUICIDE

ST. CATHARINES, Oct. 8. — Pte. Theodore Burgoyne of the 19th Regiment was shot dead while on guard duty on the Welland Canal last night, in full view of several comrades, by a fellow-member, of the same detail, known as Pte. Frank Hartley, aged 26 years, who was immediately placed under arrest, brought to this city and lodged in the police station on a charge of murder.

The victim is a son of the late E. W. Burgoyne, and a nephew of Ald. Burgoyne, proprietor of The Daily Standard. In private life he was a clerk in the St. Catharines branch of the Bank of Toronto, 19 years of age, and a great favorite. Of Hartley little is known. He joined the regiment a few weeks ago, since the guard had been placed upon the canal, and as far as can be learned, has no relatives here. He came to St. Catharines from some place in the United States and gave his birthplace as England.

The tragedy took place just outside the lock shanty at lock 9, near Merritton, neither of the men being on sentry-go at the time. An altercation over some trivial matter took place between Burgoyne and Hartley, according to other members of the guard who were close at hand, but very few words of the discussion appear to have been heard. All however agree that with an imprecation, and with no visible provocation, Hartley raised his rifle, pointed it hurriedly at Burgoyne's face, and discharged it before Burgoyne, who was standing just a few feet away, could brush the weapon aside, the bullet passing through Burgoyne's eye. The shot was fired at 7.05, and the victim was dead in seven minutes. Four comrades who witnessed the tragedy, surprised and enraged, sprang upon Hartley before he could again use the rifle, wrenched it away from him, bore him to the ground and handled him rather roughly before he was formally arrested.

Murder and Suicide.

TORONTO, Oct. 8. — Lying side by side, in gruesome dishevelment, on the floor of the kitchen of their home, the police found a foreigner and his wife. The woman's throat had been cut from ear to ear. She was quite dead. The man lay unconscious, likewise slashed across the neck, bleeding to death.

The man, Frank Sakeski, a Polish butcher at 707 Queen street west, was hurried to the Western Hospital, where he died without recovering consciousness. The body of his wife, Caroline, was sent to the morgue.

Murder and suicide was the decision of the officers who investigated. A debauch was the cause.

Young Man Murdered.

HAMILTON, Oct. 8. — Andrew Richardson, a single man, 31 years of age, who gave up his work on the farm of William Nash in order to come to the city to enlist for the second contingent, died in the central police station about 7.30 o'clock last night as the result of a razor gash on the left side of his throat, said to have been inflicted in the Bethel Mission, a cheap lodging-house across the street from the police station. Thomas Brown, 48 years of age, well known to the police, is held in connection with the crime.

The dead man was a son of Mrs. D. Richardson, 172 Cardigan street, Guelph, and was born there. He bore an excellent reputation.

Island of Yap Taken.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. — At the Japanese embassy here yesterday the seizure by the Japanese Pacific squadron of the Island of Yap was said to be only one development in the general plan agreed upon by the British and the Japanese to seize all of the German naval stations in the Pacific. This is regarded as necessary in order to terminate the activities of the German cruisers, which have inflicted serious injury upon British commerce.

Rev. Dr. Albert Carman — retired from the position of General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada after thirty years' service. He will hold the position of Superintendent Emeritus for four years.

THE BATTLE IN BELGIUM

Siege of Antwerp Has Become a Far-extended Struggle—Operations in the Surrounding Country

ANOTHER AISNE BATTLE

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Daily News has the following from its correspondent in Belgium:

"The siege of Antwerp is developing into a second Battle of the Rivers (the Aisne battle.) It is raging from Termonde on the west to Lierre on the east, along the banks of the Scheldt, the Rupel and the Nehte, which the Belgian army is defending against odds but with stubborn determination.

"The main attack at the moment is being launched against Lierre, the enemy having apparently determined to cross the Nethe at this point. But vigorous pressure is also being applied along the Termonde-Malines road, in the neighborhood of St. Amand, with the object of forcing the Belgian field army beyond what can best be described as "the elbow of the Scheldt."

It cannot be too clearly understood that there is a vital difference between the defences of Antwerp and those of Liege and Namur. While the 52-centimetre howitzers of the Germans may dispose of a Briahmont ring fortress, it by no means follows that they will be equally successful against a widespread network of flood, mine, and wire entanglements intersected by water courses, such as that which I passed through yesterday afternoon while I was in the western area of the operations.

The Telegraph publishes the following from its correspondent in Belgium:

"There is nothing, as the position stands at the present, to indicate the least possibility of the Germans being able to secure possession of Antwerp, or even to invest it successfully. Everything points in the opposite direction. Comparatively small results have followed the several days' pounding on the advance forts by the siege guns, and failure has met the successive infantry attempts to break through, carried out, as they undoubtedly have been, with bravery and utter indifference to the loss of life involved."

TO DUPLICATE EQUIPMENT.

War Office Ask Canada For 100 Per Cent. of Extra Outfits.

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—The War Office has asked the Canadian Government to provide 100 per cent. extra equipment for the Canadian troops. There had already been provided 70 per cent. The securing of the additional 30 per cent. for the first contingent of 33,000 men and also the double equipment for the second contingent of 22,000 men is giving the Militia Department a busy time, and will keep the mills all over the country going day and night in order to turn out the equipment in time.

The second contingent will consist of regiments organized in the regular way. There will be no regiments organized as independent units.

Many requests are still coming in from members of the Northwest Mounted Police to be allowed to enlist and go to the war.

Men even from the Yukon have asked to be permitted to go, but the Government still holds to its decision made some time ago that no members of the force can be spared.

CANADIANS ARRIVE.

They Will Land In England To-day and Go Into Camp.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Canadian troops will be landed in England today and sent to an inland training camp.

Col. Hughes at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Canada is willing and able to furnish 500,000 picked men to fight against Germany, if the British Government needs them, according to Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, who sailed for England yesterday on the steamer Cedric.

Col. Hughes follows in the wake of the first Canadian contingent of about 33,000 men, who left Valcartier, Que., for England about two weeks ago.

"They are all crack shots,' he said, "and trained to the minute. When we supplement their numbers with the additional volunteers who are now in camp at Valcartier we shall have about 50,000 men at the front, and good men, too—the best in the world."

KEEP an Eye on THE EXAMINER Want Pages for real live business news. The best buys in Real Estate are listed there, as well as the best leaseholds and opportunities for Local Investments.

Buttonholed.

If a merchant could call at the home of every one of his customers and talk with each for five minutes, he could materially increase his business; but figure out the time it would take!

Exactly the same result may be obtained by an advertisement in this paper. It will go into the homes and be read at a very favorable moment, when the mind of the customer is not distracted by other things. Tell your business news in the advertising columns. If your announcements are truthful and convincing, they will bring results.

IT is only a short time that you can call her Mother's baby—soon she will be a school girl and then a young lady.

But a photograph of Mother and baby keeps for all time the memory of those happy days—and later pictures will show the transition from childhood to girlhood.

Make the appointment to-day

GROUND FLOOR STUDIO.

THE COWAN STUDIO
(*Late Orme*).

The Rexall Store
3 Large 15c Cakes of
Palm Olive Soap
FREE
With each 50c Jar of
COLD CREAM
OR
3 large 15c Cakes of Soap
FREE
with 50c bottle of
Liquid Shampoo
McDERMID & JURY
The Safe Satisfactory Druggists
Cor. George and Charlotte

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK.

Intrepid Submarine E9 Has Another Victory To Her Credit.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Admiralty announces that the British submarine E9 has returned safely after having torpedoed and sunk a German torpedo-boat destroyer off the estuary of the River Ems, between the Netherlands and East Friesland in the North Sea. An earlier report of the sinking of the destroyer, from Amsterdam, said that the vessel had struck a mine.

The British submarine is commanded by Lieut.-Commander Max E. Horton, and this was her second successful raid in German waters. Earlier she sank the German cruiser Hela in the North Sea.

The action took place at 1 o'clock Tuesday and was witnessed by the Dutch coastguards on the Dutch island Schiermonnikog, in the North Sea, off the province of Friesland.

The weather was clear and the sea calm, and the destroyer could plainly be seen cruising before the mouth of the Ems. Suddenly the observers saw a column of water rise near the bow of the destroyer. The vessel immediately turned over and sank in three minutes.

Shortly after the explosion the periscope of the submarine came above the surface of the water for a moment, but as soon as these on board the plunger saw that their torpedo had struck its mark the vessel was again submerged.

A German cruiser and torpedo boats came quickly to the rescue of the crew of the ill-fated destroyer who could be seen swimming about in the vicinity of the disaster or clinging to the wreckage of their sunken ship. As Schiermonnikog is close to the Island of Borkum, where the Germans have a naval base and within 60 miles of Heligoland and the naval arsenal at Wilhelmshaven, the dash of the submarine is considered here a particularly daring one.

A despatch to the Central News from Harwich, England, says that a rumor is in circulation there of the sinking of a German cruiser in addition to the German torpedo-boat destroyer.

GOVERNMENT AT OSTEND.

Belgian Officials Leave Antwerp on Eve of Bombardment.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8.—(Via London.)—The Nieuws Van Der Dag says that the Belgian Government yesterday was moved from Antwerp to Ostend.

The paper says that the German commander of the forces besieging Antwerp sent an officer carrying a white flag into the city yesterday morning to announce that the bombardment of the temporary capital would commence at 9.30 o'clock yesterday morning. Many refugees left for Holland, and at noon the Government was transferred to Ostend.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Ostend says: "Several Ministers with the personnel of the Ministers have just arrived here."

An Amsterdam despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. says: "Among the refugees who left Antwerp yesterday morning were Cardinal Mercier and the Minister of Justice and other high officials. They traveled by automobile to Flushing, from which point they proceeded to Ostend.

"More than 10,000 fugitives have arrived at Rosendeal, at which place the bombardment of Antwerp can clearly be heard."

REMEMBER! That in buying glasses from us, you are getting the very Best Optical Service in the City. Our 11 years of exclusive, successful Optical Business in this city is our best guarantee.

We Manufacture and Fit Glasses Exclusively.

A. A. FOWLER Phm. B. Optl. D. Chicago EYESIGHT SPECIALIST Ref. D.O. Toronto
Optical Parlors and Lens Grinding Plant With
NUGENT DRUG COMPANY, 386 GEORGE STREET

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Measurement, Agate, 14 Lines One Inch.
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Legal and other notices, 6c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS
Minimum charge, 15c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 10c to cover postage or replies if sent out of town.

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Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.
Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

PERSONAL
ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

TELEPHONE 790
When you want your Piano or Organ Tuned Right.
W. H. CUNNINGHAM,
563 Weller Street

Edwin Elcome
Taxidermist
HEADS, ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISH, etc. mounted artistically and permanently
MASKINONGE, BASS, TROUT ETC., OUR SPECIALTY
Heads, Animals, Birds, Fish, Artificial Eyes, Taxidermist Supplies. Bird & Flower Guide Books for sale
692 HARVEY STREET
PETERBOROUGH ONTARIO

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Thanksgiving Day
Reduced Fares

Single Fare	Fare & One-Third
Good Going Oct. 12 Return Limit Oct 13	Good going Oct 10-11-12 Return Limit Oct 13

(Minimum Charge 25c)
Full particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, cor. King and Yonge Sts., Toronto.
JAS. SKINNER, City Passenger Agent

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
THANKSGIVING DAY
SINGLE FARE
Good going and returning Monday,
FARE AND ONE-THIRD
Good going October 10-11-12
Return Limit October 13, 1914.
Between all stations in Canada east of Port Arthur and to Detroit and Port Huron Michigan, Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.
Tickets now on sale at Grand Trunk Ticket Offices.
E. A. ROSE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
Mansfield, Station Ticket Agent. 'Phone 229 & 126

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.44 a.m.	*9.20 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m. 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m. 5.30 p.m.	*2.10 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m. 6.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.44 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	6.35 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.20 a.m. 1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m. 5.15 p.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m. 12.30 p.m. 5.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.22 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood.	**6.10 p.m.
Havelock, Tweed	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.10 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*2.05 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**6.35 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph, Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo	4.22 a.m.
New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*1.24 a.m.
North Toronto	*5.07 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.14 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.21 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.33 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port Hope, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

*Daily **Daily except Sunday

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

With a strong effort he flung off these fancies and faced his sneering foe, who now—his red-wealed face puckered into a malicious grin—stood waiting.

Stern all at once saw the patriarch once more.

"Go, son!" cried the old man. "Now is the moment! When the drums cease, lay hold of him!"

Even as he spoke the great drums slowed their beat, then stopped.

Stern, with a final thought of Beatrice, advanced.

All the advantage lay with Kamrou. Familiar with the place was he, and with the rules of this incredible contest. Everywhere about him stood crowding hundreds of his Folks, owing him their allegiance, hostile to the newcomer, the man from another world. Out of all that multitude only two hearts beat in sympathy and hope for him; only two human beings gave him their thoughts and their support—a helpless girl; a feeble, blind old man.

Kamrou stood taller, too, than did Stern, and certainly bulked heavier. He was in perfect condition, while Stern had not yet fully recovered from the fight in the Abyss, from the great change in living conditions there in the depths, and—more important still—from the harsh blow of the rock that had numbed his elbow on the beach.

His arms and hands, too, still felt the cramping of the cords that had bound him. He needed a few hours yet to work them into suppleness and perfect strength. But respite there was none.

He must fight now at once under all handicaps, or die—and in his death yield Beatrice to the barbaric passions of the chief.

Oddly enough there recurred to his mind, as he drew near the waiting, sneering Kamrou, that brave old war cry of the Greeks of Xenophon as they hurled themselves against the vastly greater army of the Persians—"Zeus Sotor kai Nike!—Zeus Saviour and victory!"

The shout burst from his lips. Forward he ran, on to the battle where either he or the barbarian must perish in the boiling pit—forward, to what? To victory—to death?

Kamrou stood fast till Stern's right hand had almost gripped his throat—for Stern, the challenger, had to deliver the first attack.

But suddenly he slipped aside; and as Stern swerved for him, made a quick leap.

With an agility, a strength and skill tigerlike and marvellous, he caught Stern round the waist, whirled him and would have dashed him toward the pit. But already the engineer's right arm was under Kamrou's left; the right had had him by the throat and Kamrou's head went sharply back till the vertebrae strained hard.

Eel-like, elusive, oiled, the chief broke the hold, even as he flung a leg about one of Stern's.

A moment they swayed, tugging, straining, panting. In the old days Stern would not for one moment have been a match for this barbaric athlete, but the long months of life close to nature had hardened him and toughened every fibre. And now a stab of joy thrilled through him as he realized that in his muscles lay at least a force to balk the savage for a little while.

To Stern came back his wrestling lore of the very long ago, the days of Harvard, in the dim, vanished past. He freed his left arm from the force-like grip of Kamrou, and, quick as lightning, got a jiu-jitsu strangle-hold.

The savage choked, gurgled, writhed; his face grew purple with stagnant blood. Then he leaped, dragging the engineer with him; they fell, rolled, twisted—and Stern's hold was broken.

A great shout rose as Kamrou struggled up and once more seized the American. He raised him like a child, and took a step, two, three, toward the infernal cauldron in the rock floor.

Stern, desperate, wrenched his oiled arms clear. A second later they had closed again about the chief's throat—the one point of attack that Stern had chosen for his best.

The barbarian faltered. Grunting, panting, he shook the engineer as a dog shakes a rat, but the hold was secure. Kamrou's great arms wrapped themselves in a formidable "body-scissors" grip; Stern felt the breath squeezed from his body.

Then suddenly the chief's oily heel slipped on the smooth-worn rock, not ten feet from the lip of the bubbling vat—and for the second time both fell.

This time Stern was atop. Over they rolled, once, twice, straining with madness. Stern's thumbs were sunk deep in the throat of the barbarian at either side. As he gouged harder, deeper, he felt the terrific pounding of the chief's jugular. Hot on his own neck panted the choking breath of Kamrou. Oh, could he only hold the grip a minute longer—even a half-minute!

But already his own breath was gone. A buzzing filled his ears; sparkling lights danced, quivering before his eyes. The blood seemed bursting his brain; far off and vague he heard the droning of the flame, the shouts and cries of the great horde of watchers.

A whiff of steam—hot, damp, terrifying—passed across his face, in which the veins were starting from the oily skin. His eyes, half closed, bulged from the sockets. He knew the pit was very close now; dully he heard its steady bubbling.

"If I go—he goes too!" the engineer swore to himself. "He'll never have—Beatrice—anyway!"

Over and over they rolled, their grips tight-locked as steel. Now Kamrou was on top, now Stern. But the chief's muscles were still strong as ever; Stern's already had begun to weaken.

Strive as he might, he could not get another hold, nor could he throw another ounce of power into that he already had. Up, up, slowly up slipped the chief's arms; Stern knew the savage meant to throttle him; and once those long, prehensile fingers reached his throat, good-bye!

Then it seemed to him a voice very far and small, was speaking to him coolly, impersonally, in a matter-of-fact way as though suggesting an experiment.

Dazed as he was, he recognized that voice—it was the voice of Dr. Harbutt, who once had taught him many a wily trick upon the mat; Harbutt, dead and gone these thousand years or more.

"Why not try the satsu-da, Stern?" the voice was saying. "Excellent, at times"

Though Stern's face was black and swollen, eyes shut and mouth all twisted awry in this titanic struggle with the ape-hold of the huge chief, yet the soul within him calmly smiled.

The satsu-da—yes, he remembered it now, strongest and best of all the jiu-jutsu feats.

And, suddenly loosening his hands from the chief's throat, he clenched his right fist, hard as steel.

A second later the "killing-blow" had fallen on the barbarian's neck, just where the swelling protuberance behind the ear marked the vital spot.

Terrible was the force of that blow, struck for the life, for the honour, of Beatrice, the salvation of the world.

Kamrou gave a strange grunt. His head fell backward. Both eyes closed; the mouth lolled open and a glairy froth began to trickle down.

The frightful grip of the long, hairy arms relaxed. Exhausted, Stern fell prone right on the slippery edge of the boiling pit.

He felt a sudden scalding dash of water, steam, and boiling spray; he heard a sudden splash, then a wild, barbarous, long-drawn howling of the massed Folk.

Lying there, spent, gasping, all but dead in the thick steam-drift of the vat, he opened his eyes.

Gamrou was nowhere to be seen.

Seemingly very distant, he heard the copper drums begin to beat once more with feverish haste.

A great, compelling lassitude enveloped him. He knew no more.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.
THE SUN OF SPRING.

"What altitude now? Can you make out, Allan?"

"No. The aneroid's only good up to five miles. We must have made two hundred, vertically, since morning. The way the propeller takes hold and the planes climb in this condensed air is just a miracle!"

"Two passengers at that!" Beatrice answered, leaning back in her seat again. She turned to the patriarch, who, sitting in an extra place in the thoroughly overhauled and newly equipped Pauillac, was holding with nervous hands to the wire stays in front of him.

"Patience, father," she cheered him. "Two hours more—not over three, at the outside—and you shall breathe the upper air again! For the first time the sunlight shall fall upon your face!"

"The sun! The sun! Oh, is it possible?" murmured the aged man. "Verily, I had never thought to live until this day! The sun!"

Came silence between these three for a time, while the strong heart of the machine beat steadily; and the engineer, with deft and skillful hand, guided it in wide-swept spirals upward, ever up, up, up, back toward the realms of day, of life, once more; up through the fogs and clouds, away from heat and dark and mystery, toward the clear, pure, refreshing air of heaven again.

At last Stern spoke.

"Well, father," said he, "I never would have thought it; but you were right, after all. They're like so much clay in the potter's hand now, for me. I see I can do with them whatever I will."

"I was afraid some of them might object, after all, to any such proposition. It's one thing for them to accept me as boss down here, and quite another for them to consent to wholesale transplanting, such as we've got under way. But I can't see any possible reason why—with plenty of time and patience—the thing can't be accomplished all right. The main difficulty was their consent; and now we've got that, the rest is mere detail and routine work."

"Time and patience," repeated the girl. "Those are our watchwords now, boy. And we've got lots of them, haven't we?"

"Two passengers each trip," the engineer continued, more practical than she, "and three trips a week, at the most, makes six of the Folk landed on the surface weekly. In other words, it'll take—"

"No matter about that now!" interrupted Beatrice. "We've got all the time there is! Even if it takes five years, what of that What are months or even years in the life-history of the world?"

Stern kept silence again. In his mind he was revolving a hundred vital questions of shelter, feeding, acclimatisation for these men, now to be transported from a place of dark and damp and heat to the strange outer regions of the surface-world.

Plainly he saw it would be a task of unparalleled skill, delicacy, and difficult accomplishment; but his spirits rose only the higher as he faced its actual details. After all that he and Beatrice had been through since their awakening in the tower, he feared no failure to solve any questions that now might rise. By case, by keeping the Folk at first in the caves, then gradually accustoming them to stronger and brighter light, more air, more cold, he knew he could bridge the gap of centuries in a few years.

Ever adaptable, the human body would respond to changed environments. Patience and time—these would solve all!

And as for this Folk's barbarism, it mattered not. Much better such stock to rebuild from than some mild supine race of far higher culture. To fight the rough battles of life and re-establishment still ahead, the bold and warlike Merucaans were all that he could wish.

"Imagine me as a school-teacher," suddenly exclaimed the girl, laughing, "giving the children A B C and making them read: 'I see the cat'—when there aren't any cats nowadays—no tame ones, anyhow! Imagine ——"

"Sh-h-h!" cautioned Stern. "Don't waste your energies imagining things just yet. There's more than enough real work, food-getting, house-building in caves, and all that, before we ever get to schools. That's years ahead yet, education is!"

Silence again, save for the strong and ceaseless chatter of the engine, that, noisy as a score of mowing machines, flung its indomitable challenge to gravitation out into the fathomless void on every hand.

"Allan! Allan! Oh, a star! Look, look! A star!"

The girl was first to see that blest and wondrous thing. Hours had passed, long, weary hours; steadily the air-pressure sad sunk, the vapours thinned; but light had not yet filtered through the mists. And Allan's mind had been sore troubled thereat. He had not thought of the simple reason that they were reaching the surface at night.

But now he knew, and as she cried to him "A star!" he, too, looked and saw it, and as though he had been a little child he felt the sudden tears start to his weary eyes.

"A star!" he answered. "Oh, thank God—a star!"

It faded almost at once, as vapours shrouded it; but soon it came again, and others, many more; and now the first breath of the cool and blessed outer air was wafted to them.

Used as they had been, all these long months—for now the year had turned again and early spring was coming up the world—used to the closed and stifling atmosphere of the Abyss, its chemicalised fogs and mists, the first effect of the pure surface-air was almost intoxicating as they mounted higher, higher, toward the lip of the titanic gulf.

The patriarch, trembling with eagerness and with exhaustion—for he was very old and now his vital forces were all but spent—breathed it only with difficulty. Rapid was his respiration; on either pallid cheek a strange and vivid patch of colour showed.

Suddenly he spoke.

(To be continued.)

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is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops drop-pings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED

May Find Help in This Letter.

Swan Creek, Mich.—"I cannot speak too highly of your medicine. When through neglect or overwork I get run down and my appetite is poor and I have that weak, languid, always tired feeling, I get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it builds me up, gives me strength, and restores me to perfect health again. It is truly a great blessing to women, and I cannot speak too highly of it. I take pleasure in recommending it to others."—Mrs. ANNIE CAMERON, R.F.D., No. 1, Swan Creek, Michigan.

Another Sufferer Relieved.

Hebron, Me.—"Before taking your remedies I was all run down, discouraged and had female weakness. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and find today that I am an entirely new woman, ready and willing to do my housework now, where before taking your medicine it was a dread. I try to impress upon the minds of all ailing women I meet the benefits they can derive from your medicines."—Mrs. CHARLES ROWE, R. F. D., No. 1, Hebron, Maine.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Had No Power Over The Limbs

Locomotor Ataxia, Heart Trouble and Nervous Spells Yielded to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It would be easy to tell you how not walk straight. At night I would have severe nervous spells, with heart palpitation, and would shake as though I had the ague. I felt improvement after using the first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after continuing the treatment can now walk, eat and sleep well, have no nervousness. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures locomotor ataxia and derangements of heart and nerves, but it may be more satisfactory to you to read this letter. Mrs. Thos. Allan, R.F.D. 8, Sombra, Ont., writes:—"Five years ago I suffered a complete breakdown, and frequently had palpitation of the heart. Since that illness I have had dizzy spells, had no power over my limbs (locomotor ataxia) and could vous spells and do not require heart medicine. I have told several of my neighbours of the splendid results obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto

PARALYZED LIMBS

To-day it is sleeplessness, headaches, digestive trouble, and irritability. Next thing you know some form of paralysis has developed. Mr. Alex. Honsburger, 12 Moore Street, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "Nervous trouble developed into paralysis of the limbs so that I became helpless. Doctors failed me, but after using ten boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I resumed work, and now feel better than I

Why He Left His House.

In the Paris Louvre is a famous art collection, valued at £800,000, which was given to the institution by M. Camille Groult. In the collection are some of the finest works of Watteau, Fragonard, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Turner and Constable. M. Groult's house on the Avenue Malakoff was so interesting that Alexandre Dumas fils once told the collector that he could not understand why he ever wanted to leave it. "I will tell you," replied M. Groult; "it is for the pleasure of entering it again."

The Culprit.

A schoolteacher complained to the principal one day that one of the big boys was flirting outrageously with the music teacher, who came in once a day. The principal spoke severely to the class and ended by saying that out of consideration for the feelings of the culprit he would not name him in public. At the close of the session, however, he was to come to the principal's office for an interview.

Yes, you guessed it. All the boys in the class showed up.

Utilizes every heat unit. Flues arranged so heat is forced to travel over top of oven in
McClary's Pandora
Range down behind it and twice under the bottom before escaping to chimney. See the McClary dealer.
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THE FIRST SEA LORD WON HIS POSITION

Prince Louis of Battenberg Was Not Favored on Account of His Blood—Refused a Crown

Royal rank has played no part in the career of Prince Louis of Battenberg, the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. He is a man who has won his position solely by hard work, cleverness, and ability. Forty-six years ago, at the age of fourteen, having become a naturalised British subject, he began his career by sailing round the world as a cadet on the old Arethusa, and at forty, having by that time been selected for captain's rank, he had won the distinction of being referred to by Lord Fisher (then Sir John Fisher) as "my best captain."

His organising ability, unusual mechanical inventiveness—he has devised a long signalling apparatus, also an ingenious instrument for indicating a vessel's course and speed—and his good, all-round qualities have made Prince Louis of Battenberg one of the most popular officers in the British Navy, in spite of the fact that he is a German by birth and the husband of Princess Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke Louis IV. of Hesse.

Might Have Been a King

It is not the least distinction of Prince Louis of Battenberg that he once refused the crown of Bulgaria.

PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG

His brother, Prince Alexander, once ruled that turbulent European country, but was obliged to abdicate on the spot by a mob, the leader of which held a revolver at his head. Prince Louis interposed with such effect that a few months later the throne was offered to him, but apparently the Prince preferred the perils of the sea to the perils of Bulgaria, and decided to sail the British main.

When about two years ago Prince Louis was chosen as First Sea Lord, on the retirement of Sir Francis Bridgeman, everyone agreed that the right man had been chosen. He fully deserved the post, for it was recognised that he was a scientific sailor to whom naval warfare is a fine art. How carefully the Prince has studied the international and military situation is illustrated by an important and prophetic speech he made at the Union Jack Club.

A Prophetic Speech

"I trust," he said, "that one great truth will always be remembered—that no one Service can dispense with the other. There are people who go about saying: 'If war comes the Fleet alone is quite enough to keep anybody from coming anywhere near the shores of this island kingdom.'

"There can be no more foolish or mischievous statement. The Fleet alone could not do it, and the presence of a sufficient trained, professional army in this island at all times is quite as necessary as the other arm of the Service."

The lads on the quarter-deck have the greatest faith in the Prince. Throughout the Navy he is known by the nickname of "All Serene."

COURAGE FROM ABOVE

War brings out all that is worst in some men, but it also brings out the very best in others, and a best far exceeding expectations in many cases. Depths of unselfishness and self-sacrifice have been revealed in lives of which the rock bottom seemed very near the surface under the normal conditions of living. The grip of the upper encrustation of indifference and self-indulgence has been loosened in many lives and this must inevitably make for a freer flow of spiritual possibilities so long compressed. Unless the change in outlook and in attitude be the momentary effect of transient emotionalism it will be accompanied by recognition of and desire for further possibilities away from self. As self recedes from, God advances into, the vision of a life that is honestly seeking to learn its possibilities. The value of this extended hour of trial and heart-tearing anxiety lies in its latent blessing as an hour of special opportunity to offer unto Him the sacrifice He so much desires, "an humble and a contrite heart." "Lift up your hearts" will be pregnant with new meaning to many and with a new power will they cry, "We lift them up unto the Lord."—Church Life.

One Pound Notes Not New

In issuing £1 notes, the Bank of England simply revived what was once part of the currency of the realm. It is about ninety years since their issue was discontinued in England, in deference to a popular agitation. Forgeries had become extremely common, and the penalty for the offence being death, many a wretched criminal suffered for it on the gallows.

Sweden, though neutral, intends to spend nearly $16,000,000 on defence.

Austria's naval base, Pola, dates back as a naval station to the Roman period.

LAST AWFUL DAYS IN FORTS AT LIEGE

Graphic Account of Gallant Defence by General Leman, the Belgian Commander

This is the story of the fall of Liege in the simple graphic language of a German officer. It was told to a Dutch representative employed by a big international news bureau.

General Leman's defence of Liege combined all that is noble and all that is tragic. The commander of one fort, at the moment when the bombardment was at its heaviest, went mad and shot his own men. He was disarmed and bound.

Capola and another fort were destroyed by bombs dropped from a Zeppelin. The other forts were swept away like sand castles on the seashore before the relentless waves of our 11-inch siege guns.

As long as was possible, General Leman inspected the forts daily to see that everything was in order.

General Leman decided to hold his ground or die. Steadily his gunners were shot down and he, himself, helped to man the guns. For some time, with a mere handful of men, he held out, but nothing could have stood against the hail of shells from our guns.

When the end was inevitable, the Belgians disabled the kit, and exploded a supply of shells kept in readiness. Before this General Leman destroyed all plans, maps and papers relating to the defences. All food supplies were also destroyed.

With about one hundred men, General Leman attempted to retire to a higher fort, but we had cut off their retreat. By this time our heaviest guns were in position and well placed shells tore through the cracked and battered masonry and exploded in the main magazines. Pieces of stone and concrete 25 cubic metres in size were hurled into the air. When the dust and fumes passed away we stormed the fort across ground literally strewn with the bodies of one hundred defenders. All the men in the fort were wounded, most all were unconscious. A corporal with one arm shattered valiantly tried to drive us back by firing his rifle at us.

Buried beneath the debris and pinned beneath a massive beam we found General Leman. With a gentleness and care which showed our respect for the man who had resisted us so valiantly and stubbornly, our infantryman released the General's limp form and carried him away. We thought him dead, but he recovered consciousness, and looking around, said, "Put in the despatches that I was unconscious." We brought him to our commander, General Von Emmich, and the generals saluted. We tried to speak words of comfort to the old General, but he was headless."

"I was unconscious, be sure to put that in your despatches," and more he

GENERAL LEMAN

would not say. Extending his hand, our commander said: 'General, you have fought gallantly and nobly held your forts.'"

"General Leman replied: 'I thank you, our troops have lived up to their reputations.'"

With a smile, he added, "War is not like manoeuvres." He referred to the fact that General Von Emmich was with General Leman during the last Belgian manoeuvres. Then unbuckling his sword, General Leman tendered it to General Von Emmich.

"No," replied the German commander with a bow, "Keep your sword. To have crossed swords with you is a great honor."

DOGS DRAW LIGHT GUNS

After Hauling Carts in Peace They Find Place in Battle Line

All who have visited Brussels must have been greatly struck with its dogs. For the dog is used as a worker in Belgium, and he is part and parcel of the day's toil. There are the draught dogs of the milk and vegetable sellers. Now many are being used in the Belgian army for the purpose of pulling light machine guns and appliances associated with the army medical corps.

The draught dog of Belgium is a fine and husky fellow. He is an offshoot of the Danish dog, his strength is considerable and his pace is good. He is firm on his feet and his pads are so hard, tough, and tried that he is free from foot weariness, and when there is no work going he lies down in his harness between the shafts of the two-wheel cart and dozes off with his big and sensible head between his forefeet. Awaks he either barks his greetings to a passing friend or greets an old enemy with a savage salute.

At a conference held in connection with the application to the British Board of Trade for permission to dredge St. Ives Bay for tin, it was stated that there was in the bay at present $100,000,000 worth of tin.

MADE REPUTATION IN JAPANESE WAR

General Rennenkampf Proved Himself an Able Leader in Campaign of Many Disasters

One of the heroes of the Russo-Japanese war is out to make another reputation in the present conflict. He is Lieutenant General Rennenkampf, who, as commander of a Russian division, was a constant obstacle to the Japanese in that war.

Rennenkampf played a brilliant part in Manchuria and was promoted from Major-General to Lieutenant-General and otherwise honored during that war. He commanded a cavalry division and a brigade of infantry under Count Keller, who confronted Gen. Kuroki's army on the march to Liao-yang.

Rennenkampf showed himself a determined, energetic, and enterprising

MAJOR-GENERAL RENNENKAMPF

commander and was a perpetual thorn in the side of the Japanese and was Kuropatkin's right arm until the battle of Mukden, where Keller was killed and Rennenkampf was wounded.

As a consequence, he was not able to take part in the battle of Liao-yang.

The high esteem in which he was held was illustrated in the battle of Mukden, when he was hastily shifted from the extreme right of the Russian forces to the extreme left, owing to the inability of Gen. Alexiev, commanding in that quarter, to check the Japanese army under Gen. Kawamura.

Rennenkampf speedily brought Kawamura to a halt, inflicting very severe losses, and the Japanese were unable afterward to dislodge him.

It is doubtful if any other Russian wrung such an enhanced reputation from that disastrous war as did Gen. Rennenkampf.

WHAT SEA POWER HAS DONE

It was sea power which induced the Assyrians and Babylonians to subjugate Tyre. It was sea power which made King Solomon seek an alliance with Hiram, of Tyre. It was sea power which made the Medes and Persians conquer Phoenicia. It was sea power which finally saved Greece from the power of Aerxes in the battle of Salamis.

It was sea power which was won from Carthage by Rome in the Battle of the Aegates Islands, B.C. 241, and forced Hannibal to invade Rome by land instead of by sea to meet his defeat in the Battle of the Metaurus. It was sea power which carried the Scipeons westward across Africa, and gave them Spain, Sicily, and a large part of Italy.

It was sea power which made the Crusades possible, and established the Christian Kingdom of Jerusalem in the heart of the Moslem world for a hundred years. It was sea power preserved the Byzantine Empire at Constantinople for a thousand years. It was sea power which made the Italian cities of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa as powerful as empires. It was sea power which carried the Turks to the conquest of a great part of Europe, and which, in their defeat at Lepanto in 1571 by the Venetian and Spanish navies under Don John of Austria, turned back the oncoming wave of their conquering arms.

It was sea power which made the Pacific a Spanish lake, and lifted Spain to her undisputed rule of the world—undisputed until sea power in the form of the little British navy sent the Spanish Armada to the bottom, and won a world. It was sea power which waged the wars between the English and Dutch for dominion over the waves—in which England won. And sea power has made England the arbiter of Europe's destinies to this day.

This war will settle the sea power of the future—and the sea power of to-day will settle this war.

FIRTH ON CANADA

Mr Algernon Firth, London, referring to Canada, said:" It is the fashion to say Canada is going to the dogs, but with that I do not agree. The possibilities of the country are unlimited. The sums they are receiving for crops, and minerals must enable them very soon to discharge any obligations, and the need of the rest of the world for all the products Canada can provide, even at high prices, justifies the hope that British investors will not close their pockets too tightly."

Their Lime-juice Ration

Whenever possible British soldiers on active service are served with a weekly ration of lime-juice, to prevent scurvy. It is the raw material, sour enough to turn the edge of a cold chisel. Treacle and golden syrup are also excellent for preventing men from suffering from the effects of a more or less continual diet of tinned meat and dried or tinned vegetables.

FIXING THE BLAME

When historians look back upon this time when the world went mad and mighty nations made up of people supposed to be rational permitted their remorseless war lords to herd them like sheep and drive them to the shambles, their first concern will be to fix the responsibility for the outbreak. They will not fail to remark that a single word from Germany would have prevented the Austrian ultimatum to Servia, or would have induced the dual monarchy to accept the Servian concessions as sufficient. That word was not forthcoming, as they will note. Germany was as ready for the conflict as she could ever expect to be. She had just completed her Kiel canal. She had just increased her army to a prodigious total by a special war tax in time of peace, a tax which she could never expect to repeat until war had begun. She had made all possible financial preparation for the conflict and her storehouses were bursting with a two years' supply of war munitions and necessities. In fine, the Kaiser, after twenty years of herculean effort, was ready for the test. He had strained the national resources to the uttermost, was as ready as he could ever hope to be, and gave the word to fire at a time when Great Britain seemed to have a rebellion on her hands which would keep her out of the conflict.—Rochester Post Express.

Many Races in Austria

The population of Austria embraces a greater number of races, distinct in origin and language, than that of any other European country except Russia. The Slavs are the most numerous race, amounting to nearly 43 per cent. of the whole population. They are, however, split up into a number of peoples or tribes, differing greatly in language, religion, culture, and manners, so that their seeming preponderance in the empire is thus lost.

Servians Good Fighters

The quality of the Servian army stands very high. The men are drawn from a hardy peasant class, and are used to hardships and fatigue. Though the majority are illiterate, they are quite intelligent, and among them are a number of leading spirits who, thanks to warlike experiences with the roving bands which infest the Balkans, have been men of war from their youth up.

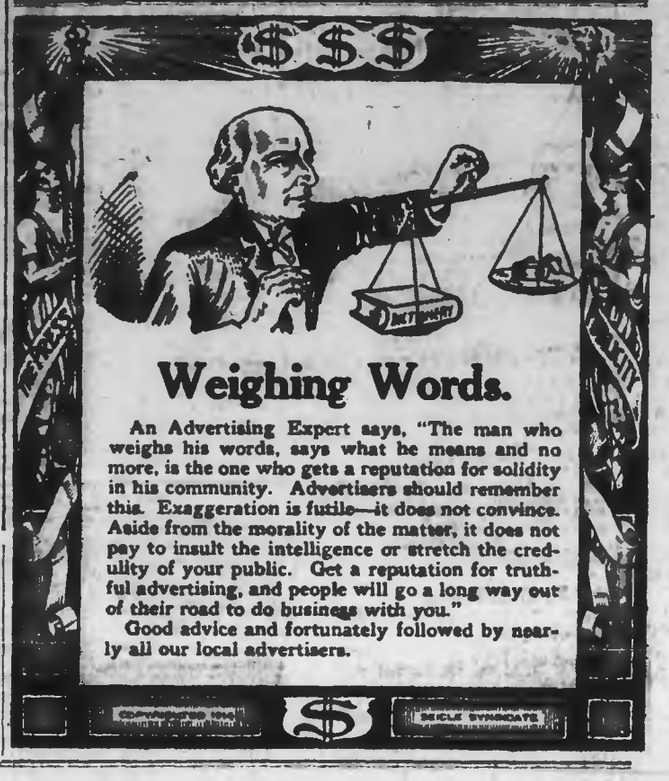
Horses For the War

In war the horse is a very valuable adjunct. If it were not so the demand for the animals would not be so great, and British owners, carters, grooms, and horse keepers generally have felt the wrench of parting with a favorite horse. In one instance in the West Midlands a groom tried to persuade the officials that the two horses to which he was greatly attached were blind, and therefore could not be of any service. He was unable to work off the little ruse. The parting between the grooms and the horses was quite pathetic. In another case a horse seemed to quite understand there was to be a separation, and threw out its forefeet and refused to budge an inch. It was almost by force that it was got to the railway station. Many of the owners and grooms went to see their favorite steeds off.

DUPED GERMANS.

Private E. Harkness, Royal Irish Regiment, to his mother in Dublin:

"There's plenty of hard fighting coming our way these days, and though we suffer cruelly once in a while, we always give them something to let them know that we have not lost our fighting powers in "Paddy's land," whatever else we may have lost. You could not help laughing at some of the tales the German prisoners have about us. When they knew they had been captured by an Irish regiment they wanted to know how it was we were not at home in the civil war that was going on. Says I to one of them that came off with that blarney in his queer English: "This is the only war we know, or want to know about for the time being, and there's mightily little that is civil about it or the way you are behaving yourselves."



One Result of The War Is Certain

CANADA must Manufacture for part of the World now involved in War.

Europe can no longer supply the Export Markets.

If you are proud of Canada, you want to see our Factories hum, our Stores alive with Business, and our Offices plied with Orders.

Let Peterborough enlist in this movement to boom Canadian Made Goods.

Let Peterborough Manufacturers get on the job, and let us read, mark and hear more of "Made in Peterborough" Goods.

How many good-going factories in Peterborough never tell our own Citizens what they manufacture.

And if they don't tell, how can they expect to sell.

Much of the European trade that was exported into Canada should now become our own. Who but our own Manufacturers should now make the Foodstuffs, the Hosiery, the Underwear, the Toys, and much of the Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, and other things Germany has supplied us?

Advertising will soon reveal which of our industrial enterprises are most worthy and best prepared to profit by Europe's need. The Firms first to advertise for this business will be the first to profit.

Who, among our manufacturers, is willing to be left out in the cold? Who, among such Firms, will fail to Advertise?

THE EXAMINER
Will Be Pleased to Consult
With you about Advertising

Household Economy

How to Have the Best Cough Remedy and Save $2 by Making It at Home

Cough medicines, as a rule, contain a large quantity of plain syrup. Two cups of granulated sugar with one cup of warm water, stirred for 2 minutes gives you as good syrup as money can buy.

Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces Pinex (50 cents worth), pour into a 16-ounce bottle and fill the bottle with sugar syrup. This gives you, at a cost of only 54 cents, 16 ounces of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for $2.50—a clear saving of nearly $2. Full directions with Pinex. It keeps perfectly and tastes good.

It takes hold of the usual cough or chest cold at once and conquers it in 24 hours. Splendid for whooping cough, bronchitis and winter coughs.

It's truly astonishing how quickly it loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals and soothes the inflamed membranes in the case of a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, combined with guaiacol, and has been used for generations to heal inflamed membranes of the throat and chest.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE NEEDED UTENSIL.

The scene is a village on the outskirts of Mulhausen. A lieutenant of German scouts dashes up to the door of the only inn in the village, posts men at the doorway and, entering, seats himself at a deal table.

He draws his sabre and places it on the table at his side and orders food.

The village waiter is equal to the occasion. He goes to an outhouse and fetches a hay fork and places it at the other side of the visitor.

"Stop! What does this mean?" roars the lieutenant furiously.

"Why," said the waiter innocently, pointing to the sabre, "I thought that was your knife, so I brought you a fork to match."

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OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

The Orange Beetle

Or the Story of the Search For a Supposedly Rare Orchid of South America

By CLARISSA [illegible]KIE

Copyright by American Press Association, 1913.

Jack Hedges was not a zoologist, yet he had traveled thousands of miles in search of the orange beetle. The finding of it meant a fortune for him as well as the winning of the girl he loved. Not that Dorothy's answer would be influenced by the turn of fortune's wheel, only it happened that Dorothy was the daughter of a rich man, and Jack was a poor young landscape gardener who had not yet received his first big commission.

It was Chalmers who had sent him on this strange quest for the orange beetle. "Jack, old man," Chalmers had said, "I've got a commission for you that will knock the spots out of the landscape business. My uncle, Cassius Chalmers, the banker, you know, is batty about orchids—has the finest collection in the country, so he says. Now, there's another old chap, a crony of his, who also has the finest collection. Understand? As I understand it, the collections are about neck and neck as to value. They both lack one very rare specimen, which they have been unable to obtain, although they both have trained orchid hunters down along the Amazon now. My uncle has declared he will give $10,000 and pay all expenses to the man who brings him back the orchid he's after. Now, there's a chance for you. You've heard of amateurs' luck, haven't you?"

"You're joking," said Jack calmly.

"Never. Come with me and I'll introduce you to Uncle Cassius, the battiest old gentleman in New York where orchids are concerned," said Chalmers, rising, and because he had nothing in particular to do that afternoon Jack went with him and soon was deeply interested in the long talk with Mr. Chalmers, the banker, which followed.

"My man is not only looking for the orange beetle, but he's looking for a dozen other sorts at the same time.

"MAY DOROTHY COME WITH ME?"

and I want you to go and concentrate your search on that one object—see? I'll raise that prize money to twenty thousand if you find it. I can tell you just where to go and give you all directions concerning preparations for the journey, and so forth. It's an easy way to earn the money, and it will give you a start in your business. What do you say?"

"I'll think it over," said Jack cautiously.

He did think it over with the result that he closed his office for a year and made preparation to depart upon this special mission for Cassius Chalmers. As for Dorothy Payton, he did not exact her promise to wait for him, but he did say he would come back to ask her for an answer when the year was up. He could not tell her the secret of his mission, but he hinted at the little fortune that might be his if he was successful and that would enable him to approach her father.

He knew that the orange beetle was not the name of the orchid he was to seek. That, too, was orange tinted and of most peculiar form. The orange beetle would prove his clew to the presence of the coveted orchid. Chalmers had said the beetle was three inches in length and of horrible appearance, though quite harmless. Wherever the precious orchid grew, in its close vicinity might be found the orange beetle.

Months after his departure from New York Jack Hedges was still hunting on the upper reaches of the Amazon.

His guides were Carajonos Indians from one of the hill tribes, and he conversed with them in a broken mixture of bad Spanish and elaborate gesticulations. Never a day passed but that he came upon strange specimens of parasitic plants swaying aloft on some towering tree trunk far above his reach, and his strong glasses enabled him to study them at close range, and, so far as his book taught knowledge went, there was nothing new that he might take to Cassius Chalmers.

At last one day they made a noonday landing in a quiet lagoon where long creepers reached down to brush their faces as the canoe grounded against the muddy shore.

While the guides prepared a simple meal of coffee and cassava cakes Jack took his glasses and splashed through the spongy morass into an open space where tall trees towered above the forest as if seeking a purer air than that afforded below.

Suddenly he leaped backward, and he nearly fell. Quickly recovering himself, he leaned over and scanned the uncanny form of the orange beetle. At last he was within reach of the fortune for which he had risked so much.

About three inches long, with closely folded glossy wings, all of a deep orange tint, the insect jerked a small sticky black head and with a slow, awkward gait crawled slickly over the damp ground, avoiding the wet spots and choosing a dry leaf or bit of fallen twig for its path.

Jack followed patiently until his way was stopped by the massive trunk of a huge sycamore up which the beetle was making its laborious way. Jack threw back his head and looked upward among the twisted limbs at the top of the tree and then brought his gaze slowly downward until his eyes rested on the glowing mass of some parasitic blossom. This was the orange orchid.

Two days afterward he was speeding down the river again, the orange orchids confined in a wicker cage stuffed with rotting vegetation; the orange beetle, quietly chloroformed, sleeping its last sleep in an air tight tin box. Six weeks later he was leaving South America behind, and there was no regret in his heart as he set his face toward the north.

On the steamer he made several acquaintances, among them a renowned orchid hunter. In the course of conversation he mentioned the object of his search, and after an incredulous stare the orchid hunter, Jackson by name, spoke bluntly:

"Who sent you on such a fool's errand?"

"Fool's errand!" stuttered Jack. "Surely I was successful in my quest. I found what I went for. What do you mean, sir?"

"Pardon my abruptness, Mr. Hedges, I was surprised," said the other courteously. "The orchid you have described to me is a very common variety and is hardly worth a place in any collection."

"How about the orange beetle?" demanded Jack, chagrined. "I could not have mistaken the variety of orchid, for the beetle was in one of the flower cups when I picked it from the tree. By Jove!, if I've made a mess of this expedition after all!"— He paused tragically.

Jackson expressed a desire to see the orchid, and the wicker cage was brought and the exotic displayed, to the expert's suppressed amusement. "Deuced queer the old boy's sending you off after that," he muttered after reading the copious notes with which Cassius Chalmers had filled Jack's notebook. "Any reason for his wanting to get you out of the way?"

Jack shook his head hopelessly. "Search me!" he exploded. "A year out of my life—all for nothing, and not a word from"— He bit off Dorothy's name and walked away to conceal his anger and mortification.

At last when they were in the port of New York Jack felt his confidence returning. While he was now convinced that Cassius Chalmers had sent him on a wild goose chase (as well as a beetle hunt), he was determined to press that eccentric millionaire for some explanation of the whole matter. Therefore his first errand on landing was to go straight to the office of Cassius Chalmers.

There bitter disappointment awaited him. Cassius Chalmers had been dead for two months, and his estate had not only been settled, but his heir, the nephew whom Jack knew, had sailed for a voyage around the world. The lawyers knew nothing whatever about the matter save that the collection of orchids had been sold at auction and, it was believed, had been scattered among various collectors.

When he presented himself before Dorothy Payton Jack threw out his hands with a hopeless gesture. "Failed!" he said bitterly. And then into her sympathetic ear he poured the story of the past year. "I've got to begin at the bottom and start over again," he concluded, "and, hang it all, Dorothy, I can't ask you what I wanted to!"

"I shall ask you, then," said Dorothy bravely, and when she had convinced him of her willingness to share his struggles she confessed that old Cassius Chalmers had evidently sent Jack away to get rid of a dangerous rival, for both uncle and nephew had courted Dorothy without the slightest encouragement until death had removed one and her stern repulse had sent the other to the uttermost ends of the earth.

"Show dad the orange beetle. He's quite a 'bugologist,'" urged Dorothy after awhile. And when Jack had approached Mr. Payton and retold his story that genial financier examined the orange beetle with great interest. "I know a man who has a standing offer out of $15,000 for that specimen," he said calmly. "Will you sell?"

"Sell!" yelled Jack. "I'd sell it for 30 cents. I've wasted a year of my life over that thing!"

"Never!" returned Mr. Payton emphatically. "You didn't find out how much pluck and perseverance you had till you set out to search for that orchid. Whenever you feel down in the mouth and distrust your own courage just come up here and look in my collection and survey that orange beetle."

"May Dorothy come with me?" asked Jack daringly.

Mr. Payton smiled indulgently at his daughter and clapped a hand on Jack's shoulder. "She said some time ago she was going to marry you, so I suppose you'll have to bring her along."

"Oh, dad!" cried Dorothy, really tearful.

But her father had escaped from the room.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Much Pain From Kidney Disease

Doctored in Vain Until Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Were Used.

Kidney derangements are often associated with disorders of the liver and bowels, and under these conditions ordinary kidney medicines usually fail to effect cure. It is because of their unique, combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so generally successful, even in the most complicated cases.

Mr. Emanuel Bernard, farmer, St. Paul's, Kent County, N.B., writes:—"About eighteen years ago my wife was bad with kidney disease, and suffered greatly from headaches, pains in bowels and stomach, and her heart was affected. For a year she was treated by her doctor, with no apparent benefit. She then used five boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with most satisfactory results. This gave us such a good opinion of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills that we always keep them in the house to be used for all derangements of the kidneys, liver and bowels." Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Drying Mint for Winter Use

In drying any of the mint family for winter use, hang in a cool, dry place, head down, or dry on sheets of paper on the attic floor. When quite dry put into paper bags and suspend from the wall.

TRAMP STEAMERS.

The Wandering Freighter Roam About Seeking a Cargo.

Why are some ships dubbed "tramps"?

Well, they are tramps just as some individuals are tramps. They go here and there, just as circumstances may dictate looking for employment.

But there is this difference—the tramp we meet on our roads says he is looking for work, but often enough he is secretly praying very hard that he may not find it. The ocean tramp simply has to find it. If she doesn't there is trouble. Here, although some ocean tramps are dishevelled in appearance, by far the greater proportion of them have not the slightest suggestion about them of the untidiness of the tramp on which the policeman has to keep such a wary eye.

As a matter of fact many modern cargo boats are of huge dimensions, bearing comparison with the liners which quite a few years ago were regarded as prodigies of size. A tramp of six thousand tons is quite an ordinary vessel in regard to its dimensions. There are many much larger, and, of course, many much smaller.

They go anywhere. Where there is cargo to be found there is also the ocean tramp. She is bound to no particular port of call. She may be in the Orient one voyage, and in a short time may be nosing round the ports of, say, South America. Then freights from Mexican and American ports may show greater profit, and forthwith our tramp is off on a series of voyages between the Old and the New Worlds, until perhaps more profitable work offers elsewhere.

Throwing the Dart.

In widely differing communities—Venice and Cork — there obtains a curious ceremony, that of throwing the dart. In the first case this is an ancient custom signifying the marriage of the Adriatic. Every year, since 1177, on Ascension day, Venice has been made the bride of the sea, and the throwing of the dart is a picturesque feature of a picturesque ceremony.

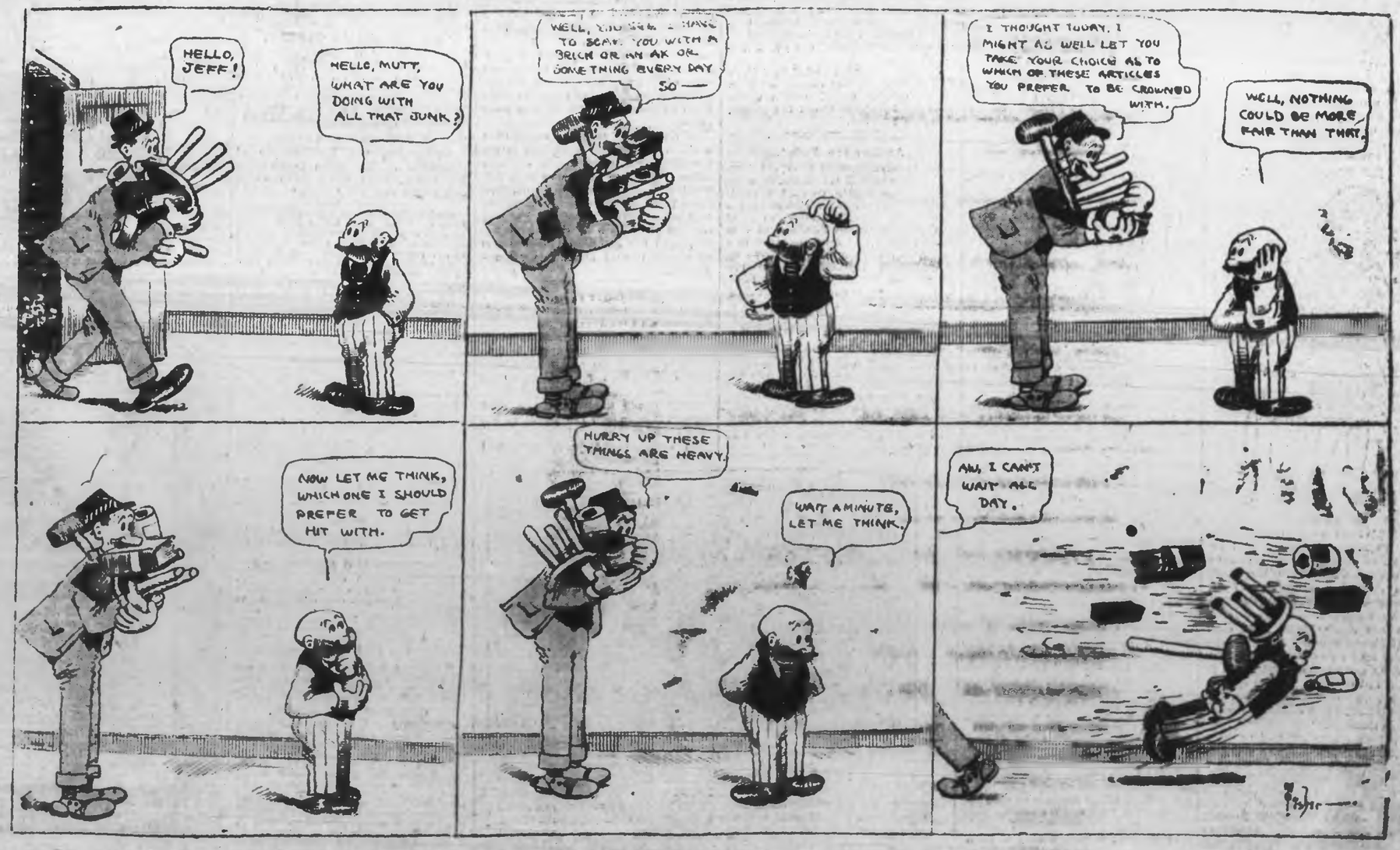
Equally interesting are the circumstances attaching to the similar functions on the first Thursday of September in Cork harbor, Ireland. By virtue of a clause in the city charter the mayor of Cork is constituted admiral of the port. Every three years he must evidence his jurisdiction by throwing a dart into the sea.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the mayor, the town council, all the civic officers and the band of the Cork Civil Artillery embark on a vessel and proceed to a point between Poor Head and Cork Head, which is held to be the maritime boundary of the borough. The mayor dons his official robes, and attended by the mace and sword bearer, the city treasurer and the town clerk, likewise wearing their official robes goes to the prow of the vessel and launches into the sea a dart made of mahogany tipped and winged with bronze, in this way asserting his authority as lord high admiral of the port.

First Coined Money.

To Lydia, the industrial power of the ancient world, belongs the honor of having issued the first coined money. The earliest known coins were stamped on one side with a lion's head or the figure of a king with bow and quiver. So far as we know the first coinage of gold dates from King Croesus of Lydia. It is impossible to say just what form the earliest money (medium of exchange) took. Probably it was cattle, from which our word pecuniary comes.

Mutt Probably Intended to do it Anyway -:- -:- By "Bud" Fisher



MOST PERFECT MADE

THE INCREASED NUTRITIOUS VALUE OF BREAD MADE IN THE HOME WITH ROYAL YEAST CAKES SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT INCENTIVE TO THE CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE TO GIVE THIS IMPORTANT FOOD ITEM THE ATTENTION TO WHICH IT IS JUSTLY ENTITLED.

HOME BREAD BAKING REDUCES THE HIGH COST OF LIVING BY LESSENING THE AMOUNT OF EXPENSIVE MEATS REQUIRED TO SUPPLY THE NECESSARY NOURISHMENT TO THE BODY.

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

French Generals Who Are to Become Marshalls—From left to right, General J. S. Galliem, Military Governor of Paris; General C. de Castilman and General P. Pau, who are fighting in the line with great distinction; and General Joffre, Commander in Chief of the French Army, who promises to make a reputation as one of history's military geniuses.

PROGRESS IS SLOW.

Germans Fighting Hard in Marshes of Eastern Prussia.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 8.—The Russian general staff yesterday issued the following statement:

"On the East Prussian frontier the Germans, having brought reinforcements from Koenigsberg, continue to oppose tenacious resistance upon battlefront of Vladislavoff and Ratchka, profiting by the defiles, lakes and marshes in the region of Tchernenganja.

"Beyond the Vistula advance guard battles have occurred in the region of Opatow and Sandomir.

"In the Carpathians, west of the River Sanok an Austrian detachment was defeated and machine guns and prisoners captured.

"At Saliva, 20 kilometres from the city of Munkatch, we have captured an artillery park and numerous convoys."

GERMANS BOSS ARMY.

Austrian Emperor Not Pleased With Action of Kaiser's Staff.

MILAN, Oct. 8.—(Via Paris.)—A despatch from Vienna to The Corriere della Serra, confirms a previous report that the Austrian army in Galicia has been placed under the control of the German staff, despite the opposition of Emperor Francis Joseph.

The despatch adds that Maj.-Gen. Conrad, chief of the Austrian general staff, has virtually been deprived of all power on account of his alleged condition, resulting from the death of his son, who was killed in action.

Dealing with the removal of Gen. Auffenberg from his command the correspondent asserts this action was taken ostensibly because of the general's ill-health, but that in reality it was due to his move on Lublin, which was considered an ominous mistake, and responsible in great part for the Austrian defeat.

Japs Occupy Chinan.

PEKIN, Oct. 8.—According to advices received here, the railroad station at Chinan, in Shantung Province, west of Kiaochow, has been occupied by 30 Japanese soldiers. One hundred and fifty more are expected today.

A despatch received here by the Associated Press from Chinan says no trains are running over the Shantung Railroad. The rolling stock has been mostly collected at Chinan.

Germans from along the Jihu, including women and children, have taken refuge in Chinan.

The Japanese legation here says siege guns are now ready for an attack on Tsingtau.

Russians Near Budapest.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 8.—A message from Petrograd, via Rome, says that the Russian have occupied Marmaros Gulget after annihilating an Austrian corps, following a battle of six days' duration.

A message from Budapest states that the Russians are now pursuing the offensive, but are six hours by railway from Budapest.

Twin Cities' Large Fund.

BERLIN, Ont., Oct. 8.—When returns were announced last night, although not final, the large sum of $83,781.70 was shown to have been collected for the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The fund of the Town of Waterloo is reported as $53,000, when the list no. closed.

EAT LESS MEAT IF BACK HURTS

Take a Glass of Salts to Flush Kidneys if Bladder Bothers You

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.

BRITAIN WAITED.

Bureau Denies Story of Stocking Maubeuge Before War.

LONDON, Oct. 7. — The official press bureau last night issued a statement declaring to be "absolutely untrue" the allegations made by Prof. Harnack and other prominent Germans that Great Britain had stored quantities of ammunition at the French fortress of Maubeuge before the outbreak of the war, which the Germans claimed was evidence that she intended to violate the neutrality of Belgium. The statement adds:

"No decision to send British forces abroad was taken till after Germany had violated Belgian neutrality and Belgium had appealed for assistance. No British ammunition or stores had been placed at Maubeuge before these events. Any British ammunition or stores found at Maubeuge were sent there after and no before the outbreak of the war and the violation of Belgian territory by Germany."

Spain Favors Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—The Spanish Ambassador, Senor Riano, yesterday issued a statement in which he said the trend of public opinion in Spain is overwhelmingly in favor of neutrality. He declares that recent copies of Spanish newspapers show that telegrams of enquiry were sent to leading Spaniards in all parts of the kingdom, who decided almost unanimously for neutrality.

DRINK AND UNEMPLOYMENT HAND IN HAND

When the test comes and the factory and office forces have to be cut down, drinkers are the first to be let go. This falls hardest on their wives and families for the man who has the whisky or alcohol craving spends so much on it that there is nothing laid aside.

Alcura stops the craving for drink and helps the man to help himself in his desire to get away from the drink disease and keep his work. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money is refunded. Alcura No. 2 can be given secretly by wife or mother, and will render drink distasteful, even nauseous. Alcura No. 2 is the voluntary treatment.

Can be had at our store $1.00 per box Ask for free Alcura booklet.

McDermid & Jury, Druggists, Peterborough.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

Child's Dress.

This simple frock is cut on sacque lines, with no division of waist and skirt except the row of buttonings covered by a belt or not as desired. There is a double breasted closing at one side in front, round neck with flat collar and full length sleeves with cuffs.

Check and plaid cheviot, plain color serge and many novelties and wash materials are used for making these frocks.

The dress pattern, No. 6,502, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material, with ⅝ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim as shown.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Try it! Your hair gets soft, fluffy and luxuriant at once

If you care for heavy hair, that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine.

Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff; you cannot have pretty, heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots famish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast.

If your hair has been neglected and is thin, faded, dry, scraggy or too oily get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine at any drug store or toilet counter; apply a little as directed and ten minutes after you will say this was the best investment you ever made.

We sincerely believe, regardless of everything else advertised, that if you desire soft, lustrous, beautiful hair and lots of it—no dandruff—no itching scalp and no more falling hair—you must use Knowlton's Danderine. If eventually—why not now?

Outlook Is Not Serious.

LONDON, Oct. 8. — David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech yesterday to a deputation of the workers' national committee, said if was not at all sure that they were not premature in anticipating a very considerable amount of unemployment as the war progressed. The demands on the industries in this country, the Chancellor said, would be enormous, but in the cotton trade the distress undoubtedly would be severe. This was the only trade, he added, which had completely broken down so far.

Anti-German League Formed.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—For the purpose of exterminating German thought, commerce and science, an organization has been founded at Marseilles, known as the Anti-German League, which hopes to make it impossible for a German to live in France, either now or after the war. It is planned to completely ostracize the Germanic race.

Pillagers Sentenced To Death.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Charged with pillaging houses between Chantilly and Senlis, four captured German soldiers were sentenced yesterday by a drum head court-martial. Jewelry, money and watches were found in their possession. Two of the men were sentenced to death, one to hard labor for life and the fourth to ten years' imprisonment.

Two of the men pleaded that their actions were in accordance with an actual official order, and another said: "If I had not taken the things, my officers would."

Another Lie Nailed.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 8.—(Via London.)—An official statement declares to be "absolutely without foundation" the report from Vienna that a formidable Russian anti-movement was in progress in Persia, and that the Russians had been defeated in a battle there. It is asserted that only insignificant skirmishes with brigands from Turkey have taken place, and that the brigands were driven across the frontier.

Pope's First Encyclical.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The Echo de Paris is in receipt of a despatch from Rome which declares that Benedict XV. will issue his first encyclical letter on All Saints Day, Nov. 1. It is to follow the general form set by Leo XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla, and it is stated will contain an allusion to the war.

HOME OF THE BIG TREES.

Forest Giants in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

The Sequoia and General Grant National parks, the home of the big trees, are situated in Tulare and Fresno counties, Cal., and are celebrated mainly for the great groves of the big trees which are scattered through them. Sequoia National park may be reached from Visalia, thence by way of electric railway to Lemon cove, thence forty miles by stage or private conveyance to Camp Sierra, in the park. General Grant National park can be best reached from Hanger, thence by automobile, stage or private conveyance, a distance of forty-six miles to the park.

The streams and lakes in these parks afford splendid trout fishing, boating and bathing. The waters are all pure and fit to drink. The forests contain the largest, oldest, tallest and most valuable trees in the world. Aside from the giant Sequoia, there are other forests of pine, fir, cedar and many deciduous trees that are truly royal. There are many shrubs, wild flowers, ferns and mosses of superb beauty, while frolicking wild animals and beautiful song birds are another enjoyable feature of the parks.

In four of the groves certain trees within them have been named, while in all other groves they have not. The General Sherman tree was discovered by James Wolverton, a hunter and trapper, on Aug. 7, 1879, at which time he named the tree in honor of General Sherman, under whom he had served during the war. The General Grant tree was named by Mrs. Lucretia P. Baker, who was a member of the party which camped near the tree in August, 1867. This tree has a height of 264 feet and a base diameter of thirty-five feet.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Years One May Count Upon Living at Any Given Age.

No statistics have been calculated with greater care than the tables which give the exact expectation of life for men and women at various ages. These mortality tables are officially accepted by the various states in the United States, and from them the life insurance companies compute their rates of insurance. They are as accurate as the most carefully gathered figures can make them.

At ten years of age the expectation of life is 48.72 years. When one has reached the age of twenty the chances are much improved, and there is still an expectation of 42.20 years before one. At the age of twenty-five the average has improved, and there are still some thirty-nine years ahead.

For the normal man or woman thirty years of age the average length of life is sixty-five years. A person thirty-five years old may count, according to these tables, on thirty-two years more.

As each milestone is passed the prospect brightens. Thus at the age of forty the prospect is for nearly twenty-nine years more, and at forty-five there is an expectation of twenty-five more years.

By the fiftieth year the expectation is about twenty-one years, and in the fifty-fifth year it is nearly eighteen more. A man of sixty may look forward with some confidence to fifteen more years of life, and this increases so that at seventy years the prospect is eight years. On having successfully passed the eightieth year there is an expectation of about five years.—Exchange.

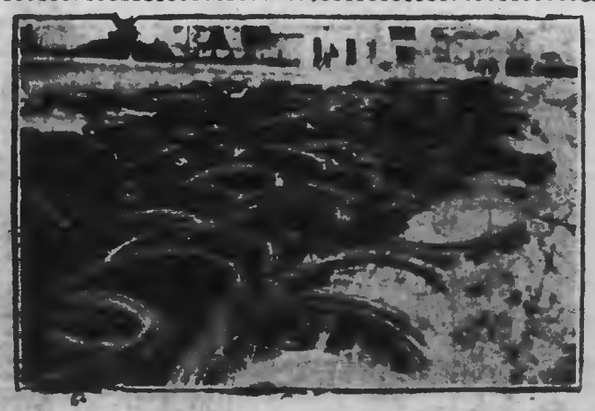
Of Great Price.

The lion had been teased and prodded by an ill conditioned keeper until his patience was quite spent. The enraged beast leaped upon the fellow, knocked him down and fetched him such a blow on the head that his skull was crushed like an eggshell.

"That means the end of you, your majesty," sniggered the jackal in the next cage.

"It would, old night prowler, but I were a mere man," replied the lion, speaking in dignity now, "but you forget that I cost $5,000."

The surviving keepers came, soothed the costly creature with a quarter of fresh beef and hastily removed the body of their comrade from the cage.—New York Post.



PROTECTION OF GERMAN TRENCHES.—The Germans have found a new plan for the protection of their soldiers in trenches. Coils of wire are placed before the trenches and when a shell falls, they prevent the fragments of the shell from spreading to the trenches.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Wheat prices receded from an advance today after discovery that efforts to buy large amounts of flour, ostensibly for the French and Belgian Governments, had been without authority. The market closed unsettled at the same as last night to ⅛c up. Corn gained ⅛c to ⅛c net; oats ⅛c to ⅜c. In provisions, the outcome varied from 10c decline to a rise of 20c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 15	to $....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 [illegible]	....
Barley, bushel	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Peas, bushel	1 [illegible]	....
Oats, bushel	0 [illegible]	....
Rye, bushel	0 [illegible]	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 [illegible]	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb., ea..	0 30	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids..	0 27	0 28
Butter, separator, dairy..	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb	0 [illegible]	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Honey, new, lb	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Honey, comb, dozen	3 00	3 00

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 7.—The market opened strong, unchanged to ⅛c higher, but closed fractionally lower, being unchanged for October and ⅛c to ¼c lower for other months. Cash demand was good, and export fair. Probably from 350,000 to 500,000 bushels of wheat are worked daily. There was a light improvement in the demand for No. 2 and No. 3 for export. The oats market is strong.

Inspections Monday, 788 cars, and in sight for inspection 750 cars.

Cash: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.08⅛; No. 2 do., $1.03⅛; No. 3 do., 99⅝c; No. 4, 91¼c; No. 5, 87½c; No. 6, 82½c; feed 79½c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 46¼c.

Barley—No. 3, 66c; No. 4, 60¾c; rejected, 57c; feed, 55c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.18½; No. 2 C.W., $1.10.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—There was no improvement in the demand from foreign buyers for grain and business continues very quiet. The local trade in coarse grains is also slow but the tone of the market is steady. Demand for flour continues quiet for both local and export account and the undertone to the market is easy. Mill feed is quiet and unchanged.

The tone of the cheese market is strong with a more active trade doing.

Butter is steadier under an improved demand from outside sources and sales of some round lots were made.

Eggs fairly active.

Dressed hogs declined 50c per 100 lbs.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.01⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.00; to $1.07⅛; No. 2 do., $1.03 to $1.06⅛; December, $1.07.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 66c to 67c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 42¼c to 42¾c.

Flour—Fancy patents, $5.60; first clears, $4.55; second clears, $3.15.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 7.—Wheat, No. 1 hard $1.07 7-8c; No. 1 northern $1.06 7-8; No. 2 northern $1.03 7-8; Dec. $1.06 7-8 to $1.07.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 809 cattle, 1231 hogs, 1062 sheep and lambs and 141 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Good to choice steers sold at $6 to $6.25; good butchers' are worth $7.75 to $8; medium to good butchers' at $7.50 to $7.75; medium at $7 to $7.25; common at $6.50 to $7; choice cows at $6.75 to $7; good cows at $6.25 to $6.50; medium at $5.75 to $6; common cows at $4.75 to $5.25; canners and cutters at $2.50 to $4; light bulls at $5 to $6.25; heavy bulls at $6.50 to $7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.

Prices for stockers and feeders were unchanged. Choice steers sold at $7 to $7.25; good steers at $6.50 to $6.75, and stockers at $5 to $6.25.

Milkers and Springers.

A moderate supply of milkers and springers found ready sale at $60 to $80 each, and one extra quality cow brought $110.

Veal Calves.

Receipts were moderate and prices firm. Choice calves sold at $10 to $10.50; good at $9 to $9.50; medium at $8 to $8.50; common at $7 to $7.50; inferior, rough, eastern calves at $5.50 to $6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Ewes sold at $5.50 to $6.25; heavy cwes and rams sold at $4 to $5; culls at $2.50 to $3; lambs sold at $7.50 to $8.10; culls at $6 to $6.50.

Hogs.

Selects fed and watered sold at $8.60, $8.15 f.o.b. cars, and $8.75 weighed off cars.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; steady; prices unchanged.

Veals — Receipts, 150; active; $5 to $12.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 5600; active; heavy, $8.75 to $8.80; mixed, $8.60 to $8.65; yorkers $8.60 to $8.65; pigs, $8.50 to $8.65; roughs, $7.90 to $8.10; stags, $6.50 to $7.25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2000; active; lambs, $8.50 to $8.65; yearlings, $6.50 to $6.75; wethers, $6.40 to $6; ewes, $6.50 to $6.60; sheep, mixed, $6.50 to $6.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; market steady; beeves, $6.30 to $11; Texas steers, $6.15 to $8; stockers and feeders, $5.30 to $8.30; cows and heifers, $3.60 to $9; calves, $7.50 to $11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000; market lower; light, $7.90 to $8.30; mixed, $7.90 to $8.40; heavy, $7 to $8.15; rough, $7 to $7.15; pigs, $6.50 to $8; bulk of sales, $7.90 to $8.

Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; market steady; native, $4.75 to $6.90; yearlings, $6.80 to $8.60; lambs, native, $6.40 to $8.75.

Farm and Dairy Market Report

Toronto, Monday, Oct. 5.—Railway earnings may be taken as a fair indication of the condition of business in a big country such as Canada where transportation demands for so much. Judging of business on this basis does not offer much encouragement. The Canadian Pacific Railway, for instance, state that in August their revenues fell off $697,85, or 15.1 per cent. Wholesale merchants, too, state that their volume of business is diminishing. This weakness is due to a falling off in the city trade. Country trade is normal, except in some sections of the West.

Orchard men are becoming more optimistic as to the prospects of marketing their fruit. Exports from the port of Montreal of this year's crop have exceeded exports to the same date last year by several thousand barrels. Red apples are meeting with a fair demand at $4 to $4.25 on the other side, with green apples a little better than half as much. Grapes during the week have almost invariably been on the down grade, and the same is true of cattle.

WHEAT

Wheat has suffered a sharp falling away. Estimates of the United States surplus, which will be a record one, have been partly responsible. Prices have been too high for an export business, and when this is coupled with a slack demand from local millers quotations must go down. No. 1 Northern is quoted $1.15; No. 2, $1.12½; new crop, No. 1 nom; Ontario wheat, $1.04 to $1.05. Some dealers declare they will not pay over $1 for Ontario wheat.

COARSE GRAINS

Oats have slumped decidedly, barley quotations are uneasy and corn is down a trifle. Rye alone shows a small increase. Quotations: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 56c; No. 3 43c; Ontario oats, new 40c to 46c; corn, 81c to 82c; peas, $1.10 to $1.15; barley, malting, 63c to 67c; rye 70c to 80c; Montreal dealers quote: Oats, C.W. No. 2 42c to 43c; No. 3, 41c; corn, 84c to 85c; barley, malting, 80c to 85c; Manitoba barley, 75c; peas, $1.75 to $2; rye, 80c to 85c.

MILL FEEDS

Quotations here are steady: Bran, $22 to $25; shorts, $25 to $27; middlings, $28 to $30; feed flour, $30 to $32. At Montreal demand is good at a lower quotation: Bran, $24 to $25; shorts, $26 to $27; middlings, $29 to $30; feed flour, $30 to $32.

HAY AND STRAW

Quotations on this market are steady: No. 1 baled hay, $15 to $16; No. 2, $13.50 to $14; No. 3, $11 to $12; baled straw, $7 to $8.50. At Montreal the Government is still buying hay, and this has a strength ening effect on the market. Quotations are irregular but about as follows: No 1, $19.50 to $20; No. 2, $17.50 to $19; No. 3 $15 to $16.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes are in ever supply both here and in Montreal. This market is quoting Ontario's at 60c to 65c in car lots and New Brunswick's, 60c to 65c. On the Montreal market New Brunswick's bring 60c a bag and local potatoes about the same.

Beans here are quoted: Primes, $2.20 to $2; hand picked, $2 to $2.25. Montreal quotations: Hand picked, $2.10; one-pound pickers, $2; three-pound pickers, $2.60.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs have advanced a trifle on reduced receipts. Wholesalers quote to the trade as follows: New laid in cartons 30c to 35c dozen, 30c to 31c; fresh, 25c to 27c; storage, 25c to 26c. The price in the country ranges from 24c to 25c. The Montreal market quotes selects at 32c; straight receipts, 24c; new laids, 33c.

Quotations on poultry now are: Live spring chickens, 11c to 13c; old fowl, 8c to 10c; ducks, 8c to 10c; geese, 8c to 9c; turkeys, 13c to 15c.

HIDES AND WOOL

Quotations: Hides cured, 15½c to 15¾c per cured, 14½c to 15c; green 13½c to 14c; horse hides, $4 to $4.50; horse hair 30c to 35c; calf skins, 12c to 14½c; deakins 80c to $1.20; lamb skins, 35c to 60c; sheep skins, $1.10 to $1.75.

Coarse wool is quoted 18c to 20c unwashed; fine, 20c to 22c; washed wool, rejects, 22c to 24c; coarse, 27c to 28c; fine, 28c to 30c.

DAIRY PRODUCE

The butter market continues decidedly quiet. There is almost an entire absence of outside demand. Local business is of a hand-to-mouth nature. Receipts from Western Canada have not been of the highest quality, but they meet a certain demand and interfere to that extent with the local market for Eastern butter. It is said that New Zealand butter can be laid down at the coast at a lower rate than Eastern Canada can supply it for. On the Toronto market the quotations to the trade are: Creamery prints, fresh made, 28c to 29c; separator prints, 26c to 27c; dairy prints, 24c to 25c; bakers, 20c to 22c.

The feeling in the cheese market on the other hand is stronger. There is quite a lively demand from the other side, and shipments have increased considerably as ocean freight room is more plentiful. Demand from the North-West is expected to be less than last year. Quotations at country boards are given elsewhere.

LIVE STOCK

October is the month when many farmers plan to clean out their herds before stabling. The heavy run of rather poorly finished cattle contained all through last week, and from first to last values were down $1.00. Good cattle a great sub the market. Decreases amounting to fully 50c a cwt. were noted in the case of open choice animals. This condition of the market is common all over America, and only greatly decreased receipts will strengthen quotations, as packers are filled up and distillers have about as many feeders and purchases as they want.

Quotations are about as follows: Choice heavy steers, $8.40 to $9; handy steers, $8 to $8.40; good butcher steers $7.75 to $8.25; com. to med., $6.75 to $7.75; heifers, $7 to $8.25; choice cows, $6.75 to $7.50; com. to good, $5 to $6.75; butcher bulls, $6 to $7.25; stockers, $5.50 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $5.

Milkers are moving readily at $75 to $105 for choice; $60 to $70 for com. to med.; and $50 to $60 for springers. Calves are a strong feature of the market at $5 to $11.

Mutton is dull. Spring lambs, $6 to $7.65; yearling lambs, $7 to $7.90; buck lambs, $5.25 to $6.75; light ewes $6.25 to $6.75; heavy sheep and bucks $4 to $4.25; culls, $1 to $4.

Hogs are a trifle down, packers quoting $8.75 f.o.b. country points.

The Montreal market has suffered a general decline of 50c a cwt. Choice cattle, $7.40 to $7.75; com. to good, $5 to $7.25; choice cows, $6 to $6.50; com. to good, $4.50 to $5.75; butcher bulls, $4 to $7; canners, $3.25 to $4.50; choice milkers run at $75 to $90 and down to $30; small meats are dull; Lambs, $6 to $7; ewes, $4.25 to $4.75; bucks and culls $4 to $4.25.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

London, Ont., Sept. 26.—1,850 boxes offered; none sold. Bidding from 14½c to 14¾c.

Watertown, N.Y., Sept. 26.—Cheese sales, 4,500 boxes, at 14½c.

Ogdensville, Que., Sept. 26.—Eleven factories offered 600 packages of butter. Ten factories sold at 26½c, and one factory not sold.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Sept. 26.—400 packages butter sold at 26c; 400 boxes cheese at 14½c.

Belleville, Sept. 26.—1,400 boxes white and 710 boxes colored cheese offered. 1,055 sold at 14½c, 540 at 14 13-16c; balance refused.

Kingston, Oct. 1.—727 boxes sold at 14½c. Brockville, Oct. 1.—1,450 colored and 1,220 white boarded. Sales were 1,400 white and 200 colored at 14½c. Board closed with biddings at 14½c, and no more sales.

London, Ont., Oct. 3.—1,445 cheese offered. Bidding 14c to 14¼c. No sales. 515 boxes butter offered; bidding 26c. No sales.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Oct. 3.—300 packages butter sold at 26c; 450 boxes of cheese at 14¾c.

Belleville, Oct. 3.—1,405 boxes white and 74 boxes colored. 581 boxes sold at 14 1-16c, 670 boxes at 14c, 170 boxes at 14¼c; balance refused.

Cowansville, Que., Oct. 3.—Offered 260 packages of butter, seven factories sold at 26c; one factory not sold.

Guaranteed Investments

The safe character of the security we offer in our "Guaranteed Investment" plan is a feature which appeals to the conservative investor. Besides SAFETY, this plan also assures a most satisfactory interest return, paid every six months. It is a pleasure to give fullest particulars to all enquiries regarding this most desirable form of investment. We accept sums of $500 and upwards.

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Regular meals served and short orders at all hours. Cigarettes in dining rooms and splendid bill of fare $4.00 21 meals open day and night. Yee You, Manager

A Good Impression.

First impressions are tenacious. The customer who gets an unpleasant impression on his first visit to a store, is not likely to be a permanent customer. On the contrary, a favorable first impression will insure a steady patronage.

First impressions are often obtained from a firm's advertising, even before the store is visited. A frank, straightforward statement of values and advantages, will create an impression of fair dealing, and bring the customer to the store in a receptive state of mind.

Our advice to merchants is to give careful thought to their advertising and to advertise regularly.

The Evening Examiner.

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PETERBOROUGH THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1914

ANTWERP SUFFERING TERRIBLE BOMBARDMENT

THE NON-COMBATANTS FLEEING FROM THE CITY

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE SATISFACTORY TO ALLIES

TERRIBLE SUFFERING IN ANTWERP AS GERMAN SHELLS DROP ON THE CITY

Forts Are Mere Holes in the Ground, Wiped Out of Existence by Terrific Fire From the Huge German Siege Guns---Garrisons Perish With Their Fortresses--All Villages in the Neighbourhood Are in Flames.

REFUGEES HURRYING FROM CITY

Special to The Examiner.

AMSTERDAM, October 8—With her outer ring of fortifications broken and with every village within miles of the city in flames, Antwerp continued to-day to essay the fiercest resistance to the besieging Germans. The city itself, according to trustworthy advices reaching here, was still intact at noon. The Germans were bombarding both the city and the fortifications. Lierre and Contich were practically destroyed yesterday. The shells from the German batteries set fire to the towns and block after block of houses with no one to attempt to check the progress of the flames. Forts Waelheim and Wavre are now nothing but holes in the earth; they have been simply smothered out of existence by the terrible shell fire of the German big guns. Their garrisons perished at their posts of duty. The German artillery is also reported to have proved terribly destructive near Vesaberg.

The villages Hove, Pere-cell and Vieux Dieux have all suffered heavily. They are deserted and many of their houses, especially the poorly constructed homes of the workers, have been levelled to the dust. The scenes among the refugees of these villages and towns are indescribably pathetic. Families have been separated. Some have fled into Holland for safety; others line the roads leading to the border. Weeping women are frantically seeking their missing children. Babies of tender years are toddling along the streets and country roads weeping hysterically. Families are utterly without information of the whereabouts of fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters. Thousands are hungry. There has been no attempt as yet to systematize the exodus of the non-combatants. Many are stolidly remaining in their homes, hopeless, despairing, prepared to accept death as inevitable.

THE HAGUE, October 8.—Communication with Antwerp is interrupted to-day. The city is known to be under a terrific bombardment from all sides. Following a refusal to acquiesce in a demand for the surrender of the city by the military authorities, the Germans, who had previously confined their fire to the encircling chain of forts, turned their guns on the city itself. They had given two hours notice to the inhabitants to leave, and thousands flocked out in utter panic. The roads to the Dutch frontier are littered with household goods, clothing and personal belongings of every character abandoned by the terrified Belgians in their mad rush to safety. Reports from the city itself say that great shells are dropping everywhere, and that many houses have been destroyed already. The Germans claim that they have beaten the Belgians from both the outer and inner lines of fortifications. It is stated that King Albert still remains in the city and is directing the defence although all of the archives of the Government have been transferred to Ostend.

It is generally accepted here that the Belgians in Antwerp can hardly hold out more than a couple of days at the most. They had considered their Nethe River positions absolutely impregnable but they were utterly wrecked by the pounding of the heavy German shells. The losses to the garrison are declared to be very heavy.

The crossing of the Nethe by the Germans was one of most spectacular episodes of the present war. The Germans first tried to build pontoon bridges under the protection of their heavy artillery.

AID FOR ANTWERP

Reported That a Strong British Expeditionary Force Has Been Rushed Into Belgian City

GERMANS IN STRENGTH

Special to The Examiner:

LONDON, Oct. 8.—That a British expeditionary force of unquestioned strength has been rushed into Antwerp from the west of Ghent was reported here to-day. This expedition was declared to consist chiefly of artillery and naval detachment with heavy guns. Whether it will be able to save the situation is not known. In fact the authorities refuse positively to admit that British troops are in action in Belgium at all. The Germans are reported redoubling their efforts to take the city. They are in far stronger force than any one up to the present has imagined, and are on all sides except the north.

The Germans are utilising their aeroplanes to create a reign of terror. These machines, which are far faster than the Belgian aeroplanes, circle over the city at a great height, dropping bombs. It is reported that a score of non-combatants have been killed by the aerial warriors.

Zeppelins are also reported as being [illegible] the outer German battle lines, and it is believed that they also are to be pressed into service.

Why Belgium Was Invaded

Although the general reason that prompted Germany to make its way into France through Belgian territory is generally recognized the necessity of finding suitable roads for the transportation of her immense field guns, which have only recently been disclosed, was a most compelling element in her decision. This feature of the campaign is set forth in an interesting manner in the special war issue of the Scientific American of October 3rd, which also gives a number of illustrations of these novel engines of war. The facts are stated in this story as follows:

It must be admitted, however, that the very qualities of weight and power which make the 11-inch mortar such a formidable piece, nevertheless constitute a most serious problem of transportation. In spite of the skill with which the design has been worked out, with its large diameter pedrail wheels, the weight of one of these mortars is such that it demands the very best of conditions of roadway for its successful, or, at least, for its speedy transportation. To handle these pieces successfully, whether in advance or retreat, calls for the highest class of military roads, roads which as far as possible shall be free from heavy grades. Therein, no doubt, is to be found one predisposing cause which led the Germans to cling so tenaciously to their plan of campaign through Belgian territory. The magnificent highways through Belgium and northern France, stretching, as they do, through comparatively level country, are ideal for the transportation of batteries of these heavy siege guns rapidly to the fortifications of the French capital. At the outset of the war, the world wondered how the Germans could expect, as they evidently did, to be within the city of Paris in a few weeks' time. The answer is to be found in their belief in the invincibility of the huge armies which they were prepared to pour through Belgium, and in the ability of this 11-inch mortar to cut a wide swath through the engirdling fortifications of Paris. The Germans, in our belief, never contemplated for a moment, a complete investment of Paris such as they made in 1870 to 1871. These 11-inch mortars have made such an investment unnecessary. Had the Franco-British resistance to the enveloping tactics of the German right been less successful, it is probable that the German army would have been in Paris at the present time.

Reserve the dates Thursday and Friday Evenings, October 22nd, and 23rd, for "A Trip to the Allied Countries," by Charlotte Street Church Ladies' Aid Society. Watch later announcements. 2dec83

A CHANCE TO HELP

Hon. W. T. Crothers Issues An Appeal to the Women to Dry Apples for the Belgians

TWO BUSHELS EACH

Examiner Special:

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 8.—Hon. W. T. Crothers, Minister of Labour, has issued an appeal to the women of Ontario asking that each and every one who has an orchard dry two bushels of apples in the old-fashioned way from wealth of fruit which this season loaded the trees. The dried products will be shipped to H. Prud'homme, of Montreal, who will attend to its transportation to Belgium.

Count Von Moltke.—Chief of the Staff of German army reported dismissed by the Kaiser. He is a nephew of the hero of 1870. His dismissal, if true, indicates a "panic in high places."

REMEMBER SATURDAY IS TAG-DAY

In the midst of the many demands made upon our sympathy and purses, we should keep in thought and keep a coin for the Children's Aid Society. Remember that Saturday next is Tag-Day in the interests of the funds of the Society.

On account of the war, the demands upon its funds is greater than ever this season. There are now eighteen children under the care of the society and making inroads upon its funds. The number varies; a short time ago it was twenty-two and may almost any day again reach or exceed that figure. We are helping wage a war in the interests of humanity, and we can do our part in helping on the humane work of helping the helpless and the dependent. Let us think of our own well-loved, well-fed, well-clothed and well-housed little ones and if possible think of them being in the case of the orphaned, or worse than orphaned, friendless and dependent children, whose condition calls for the good offices of the Children's Aid Society. If the Society is to stand en loco parentis to these children it must have funds to do this effectively, and the only source of funds, dear reader, is you.

Minister Has Not Resigned

Examiner Special:

OTTAWA, Ont. Oct. 8.—There is absolutely no confirmation of the persistent rumours that Col. Sam Hughes has resigned his position as Minister of Militia. Hon. J. K. Hazen, who from wealth of fruit which this season. To all intents and purposes, however, Col. Fiset, who as Deputy Minister, has done splendid work during the organization of the first force, will be in charge. Colonel Hughes is expected back in about three weeks.

GENERAL SITUATION IN FRANCE IS CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY

RUSSIAN VICTORY

Austrian Battalion Was Completely Wiped Out in a Fierce Encounter With the Invaders

NO ONE ESCAPED

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 8.—A Rome despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., states that a message from Budapest announces the almost complete annihilation of an Austrian battalion of Czechs in a fierce encounter with the Russians during the latter's advance on Marmaros Sziget in Hungary. Every soldier in the battalion was either killed, wounded or captured, it is said.

Patriotic Address And Concert in the S.O.E. Hall Friday

Under the auspices of the Protestant Federation, a patriotic address and concert will be given Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Sons of England hall, Hunter Street, the programme being as follows:

Opening chorus, "O Canada."
Chairman's Address.
Piano and whistling duet, selected, Misses Calder and Green.
Vocal solo, "Tipperary"—Mr. T. A. Anderson.
Violin solo, "Simple Aveu"—Master Baden Greene.
Recitation, "John Canuck" — Mrs. Haggis.
Comic song, selected, Mr. C. Coleman.
Patriotic Address — Colonel Miller.
Vocal solo, "For King and Country"—J. M. Greene.
Recitation, "St. Peter at the Gate" —Mr. W. McLaren.
Vocal duet, "On the Way to Germany" — Miss Chandler and Mr. Thornton.
Banjo solo, selected—Mr. Clarke.
Vocal solo, "The Ship's Fidler" — Mr. H. Hill.
Saxophone Quartette, selected — Salvation Army Quartette.
Vocal solo, "Boys of the King" — Mr. C. Spence.
"God Save The King."

Embarks Into Business In East City

Mr. W. B. Miller, a former resident of Peterborough, but who has been living in the West for some little time past, has purchased the butcher shop and grocery business of Mr. Wm. Quinn, Hunter street, East City. Mr. Miller will take charge of the business in the course of a few days, and with a good stock of both meats and groceries looks forward to a share of the patronage of the residents of East City and others on this side of the river.

THE TORONTO MARKETS

Special Wire to The Examiner:

TORONTO, Oct. 8.—Live Stock Market—Receipts light, demand weak, prices steady to lower. Butcher cows, $6.75 to $7.25; butcher bulls, $6.75 to $7.40; stockers, heavy, $6.50 to $6.75.

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 505, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-4-f

FRUSTRATED ATTEMPT TO CUT COMMUNICATION

PARIS, October 8.—Operations by cavalry in force were reported from the north this morning and in every instance it was stated that success continued with the allies. They are moving their lines steadily toward the Belgian frontier and are reported to have frustrated an attempt to cut the main line of communication.

Cavalry Battle is Being Vigorously Fought and the Lines of Both Armies are Constantly Lengthening Out as Each Strive to Envelope the Other----Lost Ground is Picked Up by the Allies.

OFFICIAL FRENCH WAR OFFICE STATEMENT

Special to The Examiner:

PARIS, October 8.—That great clashes between the rival cavalry of the warring nations are taking place over a space extending from the neighbourhood of Arras almost to the North Sea, was admitted officially to-day in the 3 o'clock war office statement. At the same time it was again insisted that most of the positions from which the allies were driven by the weight of the superior numbers of Germans in the territory between the Somme and the Oise, has now be reoccupied and the Germans again forced back. The Germans are trying unsuccessfully to resume the offensive in the Woevre district but the French are repulsing every violent attack. This was made clear in the 3 o'clock official communique made public at Bordeaux, and telegraphed to General Gallieni here. The statement declares that the general situation was highly satisfactory to the allies. It was said the Germans were falling back to the north of Arras. Between Rheims and the Meuse the situation is declared to be unchanged, as is the situation along the entire right wing.

LONDON, October 8.—Belgium to-day was the centre of action in the European war. News via Calais and Dunkirk indicated that the so-called battle of the Aisne has extended into Southern Belgium. The Germans are declared to be moving strong forces in an attempt to cut the British lines of communication by way of the Channel. A strong squadron of British dreadnaughts is now massed at Ostend, and also along the coast watching the French harbour cities. This fleet will be used to prevent the Germans taking any of the seacoast cities, and thus establishing a base for a possible Zeppelin attack on England. Ther is much sympathy here for the Belgians, who are again bearing the brunt of the war. Belgium is paying a bitter price for her opposition to the German military plans, and even though the allies win she may never be able to recover from the ravages of this war. Energetic measures are to be taken by the Government to aid the Belgium refugees. As quickly as possible those who have fled to Holland wil be brought here and distributed throughout the Empire to be cared for until the war shall end.

POSITION OF OPPOSING ARMIES TO-DAY

THE GREAT BATTLE-FRONT IN FRANCE.

Both sides officially report that the outflanking movements have carried the battle-line north of Arras to Lens and La Bassee, which is only fifteen miles south-west of Lille. The allied troops that once curved from Arras to Douai, round the end of the German line, have been straightened out by a German force coming from Armen-tieres, which it was necessary they should meet on their front. This force came from Menin, and went through Tournai, Templeuve, and Roubaix, and thence by Menin to Armentieres, to save the German line from a critical situation and outflank the outflankers. Though it succeeded, the allies cann ot be said to have suffered a defeat.

Evening Examiner

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R. M. GLOVER, Managing Director.

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THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1914

ONLY ONE.

There is only one perfectly beautiful baby in the beauty galaxy of the "Better Babies" contest, and that is owned by two hundred mothers. It is a blessed thing for babies that every mother thinks her baby the best, and worthy of the care she gives it. If this were not so some babies and most babies would have a hard time of it, as some do have through the ignorance of mothers of the art of giving the best forms of care in rearing and training the child. With the most sensible mother realising by the hard facts of her score-card that her perfect baby is not physically and mentally perfect she can never forgive the perverted judgment that failed to award her darling the prize. On the battle front in Europe failure of decision creates intensity of war; at the Public Library to-morrow decision will bring war. When the judges make their decisions in the "Better Babies Contest," war will break out—the maternal Armageddon. It is no use urging disapointed mothers to be sensible. What mother was ever sensible where her child is concerned? She may be unreasoningly devoted and blindly self-sacrificing, but never sensible. Though mothers may be disappointed in the matter of prizes, they have ample compensation in the knowledge they have gained by the lessons of the "Better Baby Contest." When they see their children thrive and grow stronger, through better methods of feeding, better care, and more intelligent mtahods of dealing with the physiological and psychological problems that child bearing and child rearing present they will acknowledge the benefits of the contest, but—will still hold the grudge.

WAR AND NATURE.

A correspondent, in another column, argues, and not without justification, that war is a normal condition of the world of nature; and seems to deduce that wars such as that which now exists, are inevitable. If we take the state of nature as a standard our correspondent wouldn't have much trouble with his tailor's bills. But under the dispensation of Christianity the state of grace supersedes the state of nature. Even before Christianity came to the world mankind evolutionised from a state of nature in a hundred ways, with war as one of the remaining incidents of the most advanced civilization. That is not to say that further evolution upward would not eliminate even that. That elimination is the work of Christianity; and if we doubt its effectiveness to this end, we must doubt the fulfilment of the Isaiahic prophecy:

> And they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more.

War is repugnant to Christianity; and the influence of Christianity, its ultimate triumph in the realisation of peace, is not to be doubted. Christianity has not yet been effective in destroying other manifestations of the moral uncouthness of a state of nature. Its triumph is coming, though the way upward to light is arduous. We still have to combat the primitive instincts of power, lust of depraved human ambition, instinct of rapine. The world must have peace if it has to fight for it. In this war for rightsous ends, Great Britain is fighting, striving and even agonising—in the Greek as well as ordinary sense of the word—for it; for the implementation of her ideals, of progress and human betterment, that can only have their perfect fulfilment in the triumph of Christianity and the reign of peace—as contrasted with war. The warring forces of nature will always have their predestined operation; but the time can come, and will come, when the warring impulses of humanity, the diabolism of human strife, will be overcome and there will be won the fulfilment of the conditions that divine grace, through Christianity, provides for and exacts.

THE SECOND CONTINGENT.

The announced decision of the Dominion Government to raise another Canadian Army Division of 22,000 men for service, is in line with the decision expressed in Parliament through the hearty endorsation of the declaration of the leader of the Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that—"Canada will devote the last man and the last dollar" to the fight, for democracy and Britannic honour. Then Parliament representing the people of Canada unanimously endorsed this expression of duty. When Britain is at war Canada is at war, and as Britain is determined "to see this thing through, Canada must be in the fight to the finish. The outcome is not doubtful, and but for the infinite losses involved we need not be anxious for the result. The British forces in France have done more than could have been expected of them; but this doing has been done at great cost of life. The gaps in the fighting line must be filled; the fighting line must be strengthened; and Canada must do her share.

By sending 35,000 men overseas we have not done anything like our best. The statement of the Minister of Militia in the House of Commons that in August already 100,000 volunteers for the front had come forward, must not be allowed to stand as a mere sorry bit of brag. We must make it good, in part, at least. Sir Robert Borden's offer cabled to the British War Office on Tuesday, shows that the Government realizes our duty. If we are to raise a second contingent of 22,000 we must be about it; and in this connection one cannot understand the absence of the Minister of Militia from his post of duty. Colonel the Hon. Sam. may reach the fighting line and be able to give Sir John French some valuable hints in regard to waging war, but to the ignorant laymen's mind, the place of the Minister of Militia in Canada is at home preparing to organize and equip a second contingent, a matter which, if Canada is to maintain her credit, is not to be delayed.

We can count upon volunteers offering freely. There are many men eligible for service and the spirit of Canadians has not been dampened but inspired by the sternness of the struggle and the necessity of keeping it up to the end. While a second contingent will be adding to the strength on the field, it will be of benefit at home. The problem of unemployment is still unsolved; its solution will be helped by raising another contingent. If men can't get employment in the battles of peace, in industrial and other occupation, they can get employment in fighting for the interest of commerce, industry and the important conditions of living; for the fruits of the highest civilization, and the interests, imperilled by this barbarous war. Canada, by helping to wage war, can help bring on the reign of peace. Peace cannot be got but by successful war. Hon. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, put the thing in a nut-shell when he said in the course of a recent speech:

> "There is some vague talk of peace; but while the smoke of their abominable cruelty goes up to Heaven there is no time for talk of peace."

Canada, as part of the Empire, must help in the fight for its integrity and what that integrity represents, the championship of human freedom, and the opportunity to advance the highest interests of civilization.

SCHOOL REPORT

The following is the school report of S. S. No. 4, Dummer, for the month of September:

Class IV—Alice Payne, Milford Little, Chester McCracken, Edwin Moore.

Class III.—Vera Garbutt, Florence Batten, Bessie Bulmer, Gordon Hamblin, Florence Walmesley, Chester Hamilton.

Class II.— Ernie Dunford, Walter Hamilton, Clara Gilbert, Hazel Little.

Pt. II, Sr.—Elwood Garbutt, Leona Matthews, Eva Payne, Ralph Hamilton, Walter Little, Garfield Little, Cecil Darling.

Primer (A)—Willa Darling, Winnie Batten, Gordon Sharpe. (B)—Sherwood Payne, Gerald Dodds, Oswald Bell, Leonard Little.

Number on the roll 30
Average attendance 27
Twenty-one pupils had perfect attendance for September.

ETHEL PEARSON, Teacher.

NOTED CRICKETERS CHARMED LIFE.

Lieutenant A. C. Johnston, the Hants county cricketer, who was recently wounded in action, had some marvellous escapes from death. In a letter to a friend he states that the day before he was wounded the nose of a shell hit a wall six inches above his head. Shortly afterwards a bullet struck the ground half a yard in front of him, bounded up, and hit on the body, bruising his ribs. A spent bullet subsequently hit him over the heart. While in the hospital he found the bullet in his left-hand breast pocket, and sent it home to his wife. Finally, while sitting on the steps of a house, half the building was blown up, and he was not even touched.

CANADIAN LADY TELLS HOW LONDON IS IN TIMES OF WAR

LONDON, Sept. 25. — The British War Office is like the inner shrine of a Buddhist temple, so difficult of access is it; and when I called I did not meet with the success that forty-two of my fellow-Canadians did, if one is to believe a story which has been oft repeated in different circles the past few days.

The story runs that these Westerners, who had desired to be attached to the Princess Patricia Light Infantry, and were refused that privilege, being recommended to go to the Valcartier Camp instead, far from going to the camp, had embarked at once for England, where they arrived last Thursday. As soon as they got to London, they marched in a bod to the War Office, demanding to see Lord Kitchener. Here they were told that they could join a training camp in England, but they indignantly declined, averring that they could shoot straight, pick up a shilling while riding at full speed, and had been "Riders of the Plains," and, with true Western pride, they pulled out a wallet of gold, saying that they would buy their own mounts and go to the front whether Lord Kitchener wanted them or not. The last heard of them was in Southampton, whither they had been sent by the authorities, and are probably by this time in the firing line. Whether true or false, this story has caused much amusement here.

So great and clamorous has been the demand to be sent to the front even by raw recruits, that the infection has spread to the American colony as well. The other day an American entered one of the recruiting stations, and, approaching the desk of the recruiting officer said: "Say, boss, they tell me there's something going on over the water, and I want to see it. You might just put me down for the firing line."

Amazed, the officer said: "But you are too old, and you are not a British subject, are you? Where were you born?" "I was born in New York City, forty-eight years ago," replied the would-be recruit, and the officer politely told him that he could only recruit British subjects, and that the age limit was thirty-five.

"I'm most obliged to you, sir," said the American, as he passed out, adding, "but Im going to the front," and about half an hour afterwards he came back with his papers to show the officer, saying: "Well, I've got my papers, and I'm very much indebted to you, sir."

Dumbfounded the ojcer asked how he had got them, and he said: "Well, boss, I just walked up to the next recruiting office and told them that I was born in Montreal thirty-two years ago last June, and that I wanted to serve my country at the front, and they signed me on straight away!"

These stories make us smile in these sad days, but they point a splendid lesson, namely, the truly marvellous manner in which everyone in the Allies' countries are rising to help to break, one and for all time, the military despot of Europe.

London still continues to be flooded with people from the Continent, and has grown even more cosmopolitan than usual.

As train load after train load pours out into the streets, some gayly dressed and some in tatters, one wonders how England is to feed this enormous population, which is daily being added to her own.

I stood for several hours yesterday in the Strand, amid the thousands, who silently waited for the long line of ambulances, which were bringing a train-load of wounded soldiers to Black: dingy, old Charing Horse Hospital, and watched them, as loving hands conveyed them within the building.

I shall never forget that crowd with the strained faces, nor the muffled cheer that went up, like some great groan. It did not seem the time for cheering, yet this waiting multitude wanted the boys to know that they were proud of them, and would do them honour. To-day a great streamer hangs across the street from the hospital bearing the words, "Quiet for the Wounded," and a Metropolitan policeman stands at the Strand corner turning all traffic another way, while from a third story window hangs a new white flag, and as the breese loosens its folds you see on its pure surface a Red Cross.

I spent the afternoon early in the week in the historic St. Jame's Palace, entering through Friday Court to the rooms of Queen's Mary's Needlework Guild, and there beheld the enormous piles ow warm clothing ready to be sent to the soldiers at the front. There were thousands upon thousands of great piles ten feet square and each bearing a ticket such as "shirts," "pyjamas," "mufflers," "socks," "pillow cases," "blankets," or "knitted belts," while in another large room were similar piles of women's dress, petticoats, babies' clothes, children's underclothes, and kitchen aprons.

Two things impressed me about the work, one being the good quality of the flannel and flannelette ad other material the garments were made of, and the second was the neatness of the sewing. I asked if they were made by private individuals, and was told that the committee gave all their sewing to the unemployed, paying them good wages, so this work is like the "equality of mercy," it is twice blessed.

The Queen was there superintending the packing of the immense bales for the front, and was deeply impressed as sh moved about among the great piers of clothing, asking for various articles with a perfect knowledge, not only of the requirements, but the manner of packing and labeling. As the western sun shone through the old leaded windows, lighting up the gold of her beautiful hair, she looked like some beautiful mother packing a Christmas box for a dear son who was far from home in some foreign land. There was no hoping and fussing among the ladies who were assisting Her Majesty—they were all noble women, together engaged in the nation's work for the defenders of our honour and the wounded everywhere.

The secretary, who is a well known lady told me that it was amazing the amount that Work the Queen managed to get through in one day, and that almost every garment for the soldiers passed through her hands.

I was touched by one thing this beautiful woman said to me as we were talking of the horrors of the war, she said: "It is all so big we do not think of it in detail. Every day I hear of two or three of my dearest friends being killed in action, but I do not weep, it must all go on until we triumph, and I feel that each one must go on helping to the end."

She reminded me of Lord Plymouth, who was chairman at the Welsh meeting when Mr. Lloyd George made his famous speech which will go down in history as the greatest recruiting speech England has ever made. Lord Plymouth's son, the honourable Archer Windsor-Clive, had been killed two days before this meeting, at the front, but when he arose to open the meeting, in a dignified stately way, he commenced his speech by referring to sacrifice, he said, "We must all learn to say that Mr. Rudyard Kipling and say it with deep conviction, 'Who dies if England lives!'"

As I visited the different recruiting stations—and all professions, crafts an darts are forming battalions of their own—there are public school corps, sportsmen's corps, artists' corps and many others—I am reminded of our Canadian campaigns for raising funds for charities. The different corps remind one of the teams and each is striving to outdo the other, while the streets are thronged with motor cars bearing the letters "O.H.M.S." These cars have been placed, fully equipped, at the disposal of the Government by their generous owners.

In London, the 'London Scottish" are easily the favourites, and splendid men they look as they swing through the streets in their service kilts of khaki. many of them over six feet in height. They are the only battalion recruiting that marches to music, and they tramp, tramp along to the music of the immortal "bagpipes," which it is indeed bonnie to hear.

The cablegram of the Hon. Rudolph Lemieux, stating that 5,000 French-Canadians were coming with the Canadian expeditionary force which appeared in The Times of the 22nd has given much satisfaction. The London Daily Telegraph had stated that Quebec was apathetic in this war which aroused deep indignation among the Canadians here who know the province well and who appreciate what a big thing Quebec's gift of cheese was, to say nothing of the men who are enlisting. The cheese appealed to the English because many of the poorer classes use it as a staple food, and I have heard many comments about it, such as "It was such an eminently suitable and sensible gift, as cheese is always served in a soldier's rations," and "It is all ready and requires no cooking."

I may say that the Agent-General for Quebec, by his courtesy and kindliness of heart, has endeared himself to all Englishmen with whom he comes in contact. Quebec, too, has such lovely offices in Kingsway, the new thoroughfare of so much importance, and one is always sure of a hearty welcome when one visits them.

Dean Starr of Kingston, who is so well known as "the fighting Parson," is acting as drill instructor in a camp in Essex. The War Office is very short of instructors and continually advertises for them.

Mrs. Moat, a relative of Mrs. Reid, the wife of the Agent-General for Ontario, has offered her palatial country house, "Johnson Hall," in Staffordshire, with servants and upkeep, as well as motor cars, for the use of the Canadian Contingent.

War is a great leveller, not only of wealth, but of position. A few days ago one of the wealthiest manufacturers in London volunteered for service as a private, and one of his own forecen is his superior officer, while it is a very common thing to se a private dash up to the barracks in a huge touring car. Every man one meets thinks he would be disgraced if he did not enlist in some capacity, and so long as that spirit lives the Empire cannot be beaten.

I was asked the other day to tell the people of Montreal, where the tobacco factories are famous, that nothing would be more appreciated by the soldiers at the front than gifts of cigarettes, for the boys at night after standing in the trenches half filled with water. These could be sent to "Queen Mary's Needlework Guild" in old St. James' Palace, to be packed with the shirts and other warm clothes, which almost daily are being sent to the boys at the front.

I have received an invitation to visit the wounded in hospital, and next week hope to tell you something first-hand about the war.—Mrs. D. MacAlister Fitzsimmons in Montreal Herald-Telegraph.

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THE SAW-EDGED BAYONET.

One of them is the most gruesome weapon of war I have ever known to have been issued to a civilized army. It is a German bayonet, half of which is a saw. When in London I was asked by English officers if I had seen in Belgium these bayonets, which because they rip and tear bone and flesh are forbidden by the laws of war. I had not seen them, nor did I believe they existed.

I classed them with the other false charges that are made in every war—of poisoned wells, dum-dum bullets, and firing on ambulances. Yesterday I saw three saw-bayonets found in trenches abandoned by Germans. The saw-edge was not given them by soldiers' hammering one blade against another, but was machine-made, and each bayonet bore a Government stamp, a number, an Imperial crown, and the word "Erfurt." — Richard Harding Davis in London Chronicle.

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As It Is In England--Are We Down-hearted? No!

A Powerful, Descriptive and Patriotic Address Delivered Last Evening in St. John's School-house by Mr. H. J. Osborne of the London (Eng) Daily Chronicle.

A GOOD ATTENDANCE HEARD DISCOURSE

Last evening the schoolhouse of St. John's Anglican Church was placed, by the courtesy of the Rector and Church Wardens, at the disposal of Mr. Osborne, who delivered a lecture—or more correctly speaking, an address—on "England to-day. Conditions in war time."

The Mayor's Address.

Mayor Euller, who presided, opened the proceedings and announced by asking those seated near the back of the room to come further forward, an invitation of which but few availed themselves, possibly owing to nervousness. His Worship then went on to introduce Mr. Osborne, a noted London (Eng) journalist now touring Canada, who would explain the manner in which the English were taking the present war situation, and he—the speaker imagined that when the audience left the room, so kindly loaned to them, they would have a great deal better understanding of the general feeling in the dear Old Mother Country. He (the Mayor) was pleased to see such a considerable number gathered together on such short notice. The chairman then called on Mr. Osborne to address the audience on the conditions in England during time of active war.

Eulogy on Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, said Mr. Osborne, I have great satisfaction in being able to address so many influential citizens. I have just returned from near the scene of the battle fields and I find myself in one of the prettiest and most charming little cities I have ever been in. As a journalist I spoke to a few of the prominent newspaper men and as a result was advised to speak on my subject. This I agreed to do, and I feel very gratified at the privilege afforded to me to see so many of you this evening. I much appreciate the kindness of Canon Davidson and the Church Wardens of St. John's, and as an old municipal man in the Old Land, I am glad to have the support of your Mayor as chairman and of the Rev. Jas. Price, rector of St George's, who also has a seat on the platform.

Study Large Maps.

Lord Salisbury, many years back advised the members of his party to study large maps. If it was advisable to do so in those days it is equally as important, if not more so in these days to do likewise. I do not intend to go closely into the geography of the war area or into the topics leading up to and connected with the war.

This is the sixty-third day of a most terrible war, and there are indications of its lasting for a prolonged period. It is over one hundred years since we had war brought so near our own shores. The last war was in South Africa, thousands of miles away. In earlier days we had the Indian Mutiny a long way off, and the Crimean War was a considerable distance away.

Very Close Home.

Today we are engaged in warfare close home to London—the biggest war the world has ever known. Only the silvery streak of the English channel separates us from the scene of action.

At the time of the break-out of the war I was in Norway at a congress; we numbered some five to six hundred all told, gathered from all parts but the threatening of war broke up the meetings. The German delegates, for instance, had to go home in double-quick time, having received orders to join their colours. But all we could learn from the Norwegian papers was scare news and grim facts.

What Will England Do?

Was the first cry of Norway and Sweden. These and all the other small countries look to England in a crisis. The Kaiser called on Sweden to raise 100,000 men for his assistance with threats of what they might expect if that country did not comply. But in Sweden and in Norway the inhabitants were always cheering for the British, while the thoughts as to Germany were very bitter. The Scandinavians felt that if England took a hand in the matter, all the small peoples would be well looked after for

The Honour of England

is known to all.

I was nearly a week getting away. Vessels were afraid to leave Norwegian ports on account of the mining operations conducted by the Germans. Neither were there enough vessels available for all those who desired to leave the country. Eventually I got across to Newcastle-on-Tyne in a small steamer capable of carrying about one hundred, but having some two hundred and fifty aboard. Shortly after we had left some vessels were blown up by mines. We had some excitement on the voyage, for we were stopped by a British gun-boat and had to give a detailed account of ourselves before being allowed to proceed.

A New Situation.

I found created in England. There were at first excitement and fear, more in the classes than in the masses. At first all the gold and large quantities of food were cornered. Long strings of motor cars might be seen at the large stores. People who had money were provisioning for a long period. A selfish feeling for a time prevailed. It was a case of sauve qui peut. Never mind what happens to anyone else. Prices consequently went up; commercial chaos, if not collapse, loomed in the distance, and it must be remembered that

England is the Banker of the World.

Commercial chaos would have affected the world. Happily all was cleared away in a few days. Emergency laws were passed. A bank holiday fortunately occurred. This was extended to four days. During that period, owing to the cornering of gold, the Mint was busily engaged in coining silver. Postal notes were made legal tender and one pound and ten shilling bills were issued, all this being carried out during the four days extended bank holiday.

"I Wouldn't Mind a Million."

A Peterborough man seeing one of these small notes remarked he didn't think a great deal of its appearance, but he wouldn't mind having a million of them."

Food.

Really only became dearer to any extent for a few days. A government commission was at once formed to regulate prices. Each day was issued a price list and retailers were not allowed to exceed the prices laid down. This calmed down the scare and the rush for food. Our fleet kept open all our ports, so that food came in to England plentifully. Hence we were in a far better condition than our enemies.

At first there was some diversity of opinion, but that was soon dispelled. There was quickly manifested a spirit of union and determination which still dominates. There is a united front for righteousness and truth. No matter what one's views may have been, all quickly became convinced. In the struggle for right all the British became steadfast to right wrong, and on all hands it is conceded that the downfall of Prussian militarism and dominance, which has existed for forty years, must be effected.

Our people are

Confident on Principles.

The British people are all calm in strength. There is no apathy or fear. It goes without saying that we have had to put up with many inconveniences to which we have not been accustomed, but we have all accepted the situation stoically and placidly.

Commandeering.

An entirely new thing to the English was the commandeering of ships, lorries, auto cars, horses, omnibuses, etc., etc. These, however, were all paid for in good prices. I saw a picture in Montreal entitled "An Every-day Scene in London," in which the artist had depicted a waggon left in the street with the horses commandeered. I can assure such is not the case. Things were not done in that way. Nothing was taken by force.

Opened by Censor.

Of course we suffered serious inconveniences in our postal, telephone and telegraph services. No code telegrams could be sent. Letters were opened and censored. Letters from my wife were marked "Passed by Censor," after having been opened. The same applied to letters from soldiers on the battlefield. I saw one in which appeared:

My dear wife.

.....

.....

With my love,

All the rest had been obliterated by the Censor. Probably the soldier had been too forcible with his pen, and given information as to movements not good to fall into other hands.

There are for the soldiers

Military Postoffice.

Each soldier is supplied with postcards on which are printed a number of messages. All the soldier has to do is to cross out those which do not apply to his case, write his number on it, in place of signature, and post it.

Fake Telegrams.

I find that in Canada you have a great deal more war news than in England. There are a lot of "fake" cablegrams "made in Germany." These are not allowed in England. There is an outcry for more news. We wanted to know more of what was going on. But it cannot be given. Moreover, how can news be sent from a battle front extending 200 miles from right to left.

Press Bureau.

Politicians of all sorts and practical journalists are in the ranks of the Censors. It is vastly better that little, yet sound, news, should be given out, than that which is unreliable. This has proved the supreme loyalty of the English press. The Editor's room is a room of strict criticism. Scare cables receive no attention, small items of real official news are all that are given out. The English attitude in this respect is more satisfactory. Exact facts, and not imaginary, are given out.

Kitchener.

England was extremely fortunate that prior to the commencement of the war, owing to a difference with Col. Seeley—who is now serving on General French's staff—Mr. Asquith, the Premier of England, appointed himself as Secretary of War. Of course he could not fill up both positions, but it enabled him to put in the man of all others, the greatest living soldier and organizer in Europe to-day.

Lord Kitchener of Karteum.

This was a decided advantage at once to be seen. There is no conscription in England; all enlistment is voluntary. Kitchener asked at once for 100,000 men. These at once voluntarily enlisted and the ranks of the territorials were all filled up. Ninety per cent. of the territorial forces volunteered for the Zeid inside of a fortnight. From Birmingham alone, my own native locality, there were 3,000 enlisted in four days. There was an outcry for the issue of a badge of some description for those who were rejected, as a proof of their willingness to serve their country. Now, with the aid of the colonies and India one and a half million can be put on the field. It is true Germany has six and a half millions, but it is

Not Always Numbers That Count.

France has 4,000,000.
Russia has 6,500,000.

The allied forces depend on courage and pluck, and unanimity which are wanting in the opposing forces and which will count.

A great deal lies in the fact that ours is a voluntary army and differently trained to the German army, which will make up for many deficiencies. The German army is

A great Machine.

Men just obey their officers. If the officers are taken away the men do not know what to do. On the other hand, with the British there is always some one to take charge, even if he be only a private.

Kaiserism.

For forty years Kaiserism has been taught in schools, Church and press. Kaiserism was supposed to be for the salvation of Germany and the control of the world.

In Dusseldorf I met a thirty-year-old lady. In conversation she said she had given up all the gaieties of life. "I rear soldiers for the Kaiser," pointing to her two boys.

No More German Empire.

There will be no more German Empire. It will be divided up again into principalities and states. Bavaria and Wurtemburg were with difficulty got into the Confederation. North and South Germany are by no means united. There were even quarrels in Brussels between German soldiers on account of some treatment meted out to the Queen of the Belgians.

Airship Invasion.

There's talk of a German airship invasion of England. But have the Germans forgotten that although they may have Wilhemshaven and Dusseldorf, we English have Aldershot and Farnham. W know all about it and when the Germans arrive they will get a very "warm" reception. Count Zeppelin will have something whereby to remember England. If the Zeppelin airships should come they are, I grant, big structures, and might do a lot of damage. When we remember what has been done at Louvain, at Rheims, and now Antwerp is threatened, one must realise it is quite possible to do some mischief to our English towns.

The Silver Streak Fleet.

The Silver Streak fleet has to be reckoned on.

Of large vessels, England, Russia and France possess 304, against 126 of the German fleet. If we include all the small craft, such as destroyers, scouts, etc., the relative proportions are 1,007, against 397. At present the

German Fleet is Skulking.

In the Kiel Canal—afraid to come out.

The Germans have violated every rule of warfare; they have been guilty of the vandalism of the Huns. The atrocities may have been exaggerated, but appear to be mainly true.

No Party Differences.

In England these are all put on one side; there is a steady united front, each party vieing with the other to see who could best help England in the present circumstances. The British are calmly facing all odds, no matter what may be the cost. There is a united people and a united Empire.

At the conclusion Mayor Baller thanked Mr. Osborne for his splendid address, and "God Save The King" was heartily sung by all present.

F. R.

RED CROSS HOSPITAL ESTABLISHED IN GHENT HOTEL.—Hotel Flandria, the largest hotel in Belgium, used for Red Cross Hospital for 1,000 patients. Picture shows Belgian, English and German wounded all located in the same ward.

KEENE NEWS

Examiner Special:

KEENE, Oct. 7—Mr. R. J. Brown was in Peterborough last Thursday.

Mr. A. Bryce and daughter, Miss Margaret, visited friends at Westwood last Friday.

About thirty of our young people enjoyed a pancake party at Sugar Island last Thursday night. A delightful time was spent until the wee sma' hours. Did some one say introduce me?

Mr. and Mrs. Marry Howson visited friends at Warkworth over Sunday.

Mr. Peter Comrie was called to Fenelon Falls on Tuesday morning on account of the death of his sister, Mrs. McNeavan.

Miss Laura Macfarlane was in Peterborough on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Anderson spent a few days the past week with Norwood friends.

Mr. William Miller lost a valuable milk cow on Monday night, it being choked by swallowing an apple.

Mr. J. Drummond of Peterborough was in the Village a few days the past week. Mr. Drummond was a former resident of Keene.

Miss Agnes Lumsden who has been visiting friends at Lakefield, returned home on Monday.

Mr. Thomas Kaitler, who has been convalescing at Bralesford, we are pleased to report, is able to be out again.

Mr. Duncan Macgregor, the enterprising real estate dealer, of Toronto, was in the Village on Monday.

Miss Rose Scheymour is a guest of the Misses Wood.

Mr. William Miller met with an unfortunate accident on Monday while picking apples at his home, by falling from the tree, and breaking his arm.

Miss Belle Howson, of Peterborough, spent the week-end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Guilbert Howson.

Mrs. B. T. Caffe, of Peterborough, is a guest at the home of Mr. H. McLachlan this week.

Mrs. W. R. Wedlock and sister, Miss Lillian Wedlock, were in Peterborough on Tuesday.

Don't telephone for groceries, unless you specify as to quality and price.

Don't think spendthrifts need to be capitalists. One can be a spendthrift with a dollar as well as with a larger sum.

Don't forget that peace of mind is better than things you cannot afford.

Don't forget, either, that you always can afford courtesy, kindness and a smile.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

EMPRESS CAFE

The Leading Restaurant for Quick and Clean Service, an Up-To-Date Dining-room, a Special Dinner Served from 11.30 to 2 o'clock.

Your patronage will be appreciated by

JAS. HAGGIS & CO., Proprietors.
WM. COROS, Manager.
370 GEORGE STREET
CURRY'S OLD STAND

BROWN'S HARDWARE

TINSMITHING DEPARTMENT
Gurney's Oxford HOT AIR FURNACES
Ask for Heating Estimates
Furnace Pipes renewed or cleaned
METAL WORK of all descriptions
RANGES
HEATING STOVES
See the new grates that save fuel
Coal Oil Heaters for frosty mornings and evenings

A. P. Brown & Co.
171 Simcoe St. - Phone 382

CAN YOU WASH WOOLLENS?

Without shrinking or stretching them, without making them harsh and hard?

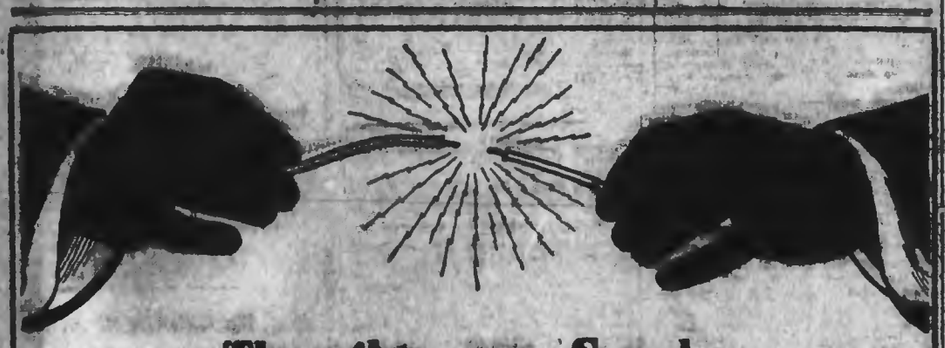
WE CAN

We guarantee those we wash not to shrink, then they will be soft, fluffy and comfortable. We call and deliver.

The PETERBOROUGH STEAM LAUNDRY
179 Charlotte Street. 'Phone 68

Fletcher Single Turnouts for Pleasure Driving, Business or Parades.
Commercial Rigging, also special attention Carriage Horses when required. Horses, will be stabled horses and conditioned, etc.

A. T. FONTAINE
103 Hunter Street (formerly W. Fallis Palmer's Livery)
PHONE 751



Thoughts are Sparks

—flashes of the mind that decide for success or failure.

The question is, what kind of sparks does your brain generate?

The brain, like a battery, must be supplied with certain elements to generate thought properly. These brain elements are water, albumen and phosphate of potash. If any of these are lacking in the daily food, brain and body energy are vitally lessened.

Are any lacking? Listen! Water and albumen are plentifully supplied in ordinary food, but phosphate of potash—together with other mineral elements—is almost wholly lacking in white bread and all white flour products.

Grape-Nuts

—containing all the nutriment of wheat and barley, including the precious phosphates so essential to perfect bodies and active brains, provides a food at once delicious, nourishing and economical.

A morning dish with cream furnishes POWER for accomplishment that many a man has come to appreciate.

Common sense goes a long way toward success. To eat right often means to BE right.

"There's a Reason"

Grocers everywhere sell Grape-Nuts.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

How to arouse a sluggish skin

A dull, sallow, listless complexion has several causes.

Whatever the cause in your case, your skin needs stimulating.

The following treatment is the most effective you can use.

To refresh your skin

Just before retiring, wash your face and neck with plenty of Woodbury's Facial Soap and hot water. If your skin has been badly neglected, rub a generous lather into the pores very thoroughly with an upward and outward motion, until the skin feels somewhat sensitive. After this, rinse well in warm, then cold water. Then rub your skin five minutes with a piece of ice and dry thoroughly.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is the work of an authority on the skin and its needs. This treatment with it cleanses the pores, brings the blood to the face and stimulates the fine muscular fibres of the skin. You can feel the difference the first time you use it—a promise of that lovelier complexion which the steady use of Woodbury's always brings.

Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c a cake. No one lotion or one piece after their first cake.

Do this to-day—now! Tear out the illustration of the cake below and put it in your purse as a reminder to get Woodbury's and try this treatment. Tear out the cake now. Take it to your druggist to-day. Begin to-night to get the benefit of this Facial treat. For sale by Canadian druggists from coast to coast, including Newfoundland.

Woodbury's Facial Soap

Made in Canada by The Andrew Jergens Co., Ltd. Perth, Ontario

A DISTINGUISHED ASSORTMENT OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' HOLIDAY APPAREL, SUITS, COATS, DRESSES

EVERY garment shown here possesses original snappy features that denote style exclusiveness. The changes this season are most pronounced andd ecidedly different from those of the past season.

One must see these handsome Holiday

SUITS COATS DRESSES

to appreciate them.

All the newest materials, colourings and combinations are here in the widest variety for Women and Misses.

Holiday values in

Coats at $15.00, $17.50 and $20.00
Suits at $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00
Dresses at $6.50 and $10.00

READY-TO-WEAR DEPT. — SECOND FLOOR

NOT forgetting our Complete Holiday Stock of

Millinery
Neckwear
Hosiery
Gloves
Underwear
Corsets
Handkerchiefs
and
Table Linens

NEWEST STYLES
DEPENDABLE QUALITIES
PRICES TO PLEASE

Come in and see our Smart Holiday Lines.

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

BE GENEROUS TO CHILDREN'S AID

Saturday is Tag Day and Deserves the Usual Response

The public is reminded that Saturday is Tag Day for the Children's Aid Society. It is not necessary to dwell upon the object of this appeal to the citizens, but a word might be said to urge a generous response. The average citizen is given this opportunity of helping provide for the care of the children to whom the Shelter becomes a comfortable refuge. Practically all the work of organization is given voluntarily. It may be that many are not as prosperous as in other years, but the small sums will be most acceptable. Let those who can be generous, give a little more than usual realizing the fact that they are in a position to do so. But let the other citizens give what they can. Let us all remember that the approaching year ma yentail greater demands than ever upon the Society. Hence the receipts on Saturday should be as large if not larger, than usual.

GERMANY'S STRENGTH IN AUTOMOBILES

Too little credit has undoubtedly been given to the automobile for its part in the effective operation of great armies, as illustrated by the sensational dash into France by the German army; and something of automobile organization that kept supplies moving, and rushed reinforcements to the points where they were needed, is told in an interesting article in the special war number of the Scientific American of October 3rd, which contains the following facts:

In Germany, military motor trucks complete with trailers, to the number of 1,130 were under subsidy on April 1st this year. In addition, the Empire had 14,760 commercial cars, capable of being converted into military vehicles. The order of mobilization placed at the disposal of the German General Staff approximately 15,000 delivery cars, not counting the trailers. In addition, the Germany army contained at the beginning of the year the following "special" vehicles: 90 completely equipped motor kitchens, 100 motor ambulances, 500 motor-driven cannon, and 4 powerful tractors, which have been especially used in drawing the new 42 centi-metre siege guns of the artillery. About 300 armored cars, fitted with Maxim guns; 15 searchlight cars and a number of aeroplane repair waggons make up the remainder.

The government has commandeered the majority of all the pleasure cars in the Empire, amounting to probably 60,000 vehicles, for use by officers at the front, and for rapid communication in the rear of the army. Whole regiments are reported to have been shifted under cover of night by means of big fleets of motor cars to points 60 and 100 miles distant. In addition, there are with the army more than ten thousand cycles and motorcycles.

The shortage of gasoline, which has been the subject of much comment in the American daily press during the past week, is of little importance, as all the military vehicles can be run with equal facility on benzol and denatured alcohol, both of which fuels are available in considerable quantity in Germany.

ARTISTES ENGAGED

The artistes engaged for the Oratorio "Judas Maccabeus," to be performed by the Peterborough Choral Society on Oct. 20th, in aid of the patriotic fund, are Miss Olive Casey, soprano; Miss Dorothy Allan, soprano; Mr. Gordon Chandler, tenor and Mr. G. Morgan, bass.

OMEMEE NEWS

Special to The Examiner:

OMEMEE, Oct. 7.—Mr. David Morden of Peterborough, was in town last week, the guest of his father, Mr. Joseph Morden.

Mrs. A. E. Bryson left last week for her home in Cobalt, after an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Laidley.

Mr. W. Connell was a visitor to Millbrook last week.

Mrs. John Fee left on Friday last for Bowmanville to attend the funeral of her father.

Mrs. D. Pogue and daughter, Miss Alta, were in Peterborough on business last week.

Mr. Bert Nailor and party of Lindsay, motored through town on Sunday.

Don't forget the commencement and concert given in the Cornerstone Hall on Friday evening, Oct. 9, under the auspices of the Omemee High school. Tickets 35c. and 25c.

Miss Mildred Fee of Toronto, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fee.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Bradley of Dunsford were visitors in town last week. Mrs. Bradley spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. McConnell.

Anniversary services will be held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday, Oct. 18. Rev. Dr. McKay will take charge of the services both morning and evening.

Miss Annie Stone of Lindsay, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Magahey.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Bent, Mrs. Charles Bent, Mr. and Mrs. William McQuade, Messrs. R. Patterson, W. Thorne, R. Adams and a number of others from our vicinity took in the Millbrook exhibition on Friday last.

Mrs. M. Stinson returned to her home on King Street on Saturday after a pleasant visit with her son, Mr. Walter Stinson of Detroit.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church purpose giving a fowl supper on Thanksgiving eve. For full particulars see large bills.

Miss Milligan is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Milligan.

Miss S. McQuade and brother, Mr. Charles McQuade, are the guests of their mother, Mrs. Robert McQuade.

Mr. W. H. Kennedy of Lindsay, was in town last week renewing old acquaintances.

Messrs. W. J. Jones and T. Twoody left last week for New Ontario.

BEST LAXATIVE FOR BOWELS—"CASCARETS"

When Constipated, headachy, bilious, breath bad, stomach sour

Get a 10-cent box.

Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your druggist. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipated Bowels. Cascarets belong in every household. Children just love to take them.

Siege Guns A Feature of The War

The siege guns that have been brought into prominence recently in the war in Europe are a startling indication of modern progress. Some interesting facts in relation to these big guns, and something of the history of their introduction into modern warfare is told in a special article in the war issue of the Scientific American of October 3rd, by an ordinance expert as follows:

One of the most striking developments brought to light, or at least brought to public attention, by the present war, is the enormous size and power of the mobile artillery with which the contending armies, and particularly those of Germany, are equipped. The most formidable of these weapons, the one which has attracted most attention in the present war, is the enormous 11-inch siege mortar.

The 11-inch mortar was developed and constructed in large numbers at the famous ordnance works of Krupp at Essen. In respect of size, weight and destructive power this piece marks the climax of a rapid development of heavy ordnance capable of being transported with an army and quickly emplaced for the reduction of permanent fortifications, such as those which were reduced at Leige and Namur. Up to the time of the Russo-Japanese War, a distinction was made between heavy and light siege units. The latter were mounted upon wheeled carriages, and they were capable of being moved with an army on the march. The heavier siege units, say of from 9-inch to 11-inch calibre, required special means for their transportation. The massive parts such as the gun and its carriage, had to be conveyed by standard guage railway or by ship to some place adjacent to the field of operations, whence it was customary to lay a light military railroad or devise other special means of transporting the batteries to the locations assigned to them. Before the mortars could be erected and placed in working order, it was necessary to provide heavy masonry foundations, of sufficient area and mass to withstand the heavy shock of recoil. It can readily be understood that this preliminary work entailed the loss of much valuable time.

This was the method employed by the Japanese in the reduction of Port Arthur. This enterprising people was the first to employ 11-inch siege guns for the reduction of permanent fortifications. They dismantled a large number of their coast defence mortars in Japan; transported them by sea to the port of Dalny; laid a light military road from Dalny to the base at the hills encircling Port Arthur; built heavy concrete foundations; and erected upon them the mortars and their gun carriages. It was these siege guns which assisted in the sinking of the Russian ships in Port Arthur, and contributed very largely to the reduction of the forts which crowned the hills around that city.

Saw French Battleships

Mrs. W. J. Moher and daughter, Helen, arrived home this morning from Ireland, per steamer "Ascania". On the voyage over, which lasted about fifteen days, many exciting moments were passed. They were closely followed at night on several occasions by some French cruisers, who turned their searchlights on their boat and each time would steam off after making sure they were none of the enemy. On account of having to sail from London, all her baggage has been lost or delayed.

THE IRRITATION IS RECIPROCAL

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Dear Sir,—In a recent editorial in the Review in speaking of corruption in politics, the writer states that he has heard the present Member say that when he first went to Ottawa he was much irritated at the chaffing he received for having to represent West Peterborough.

He had not been irritated half as much as the people of Peterborough, who have gone to Ottawa have been through the roasting they got for living in a place represented by Mr. Burnham. When I was last in Ottawa, I was with a party of three Conservative Members, and one of them suggested that I came from West Peterborough. Another remarked: "That is the Riding represented by Mr. Burnham," and then they all laughed.

If Mr. Burnham is so much irritated at the chaffing he received for having to represent West Peterborough he had better quit, because the irritation of those who have to live in West Peterborough under such a representation as gets from Mr. Burnham, is more far reaching and difficult to live under.

Yours truly.

West Peterborough.

Contributions To War Fund

Editor Examiner:

Sir.—It is a privilege as well as a duty for all to contribute to the patriotic fund, but the burden should fall upon the rich. Such has been recognized generally, but not so here. The Germans and those of German descent in Berlin, Ont., who are rich, have responded nobly to our cause, their contributions ranging from $250.00 to $10,000.00, while only one of our rich men subscribed as high as $75.00, but did not reach the century figure. It does not become us to speak disparagingly of the Germans as a whole, when those who share our citizenship surpass our rich men in their contributions.

Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

Oct. 8th, 1914.

In a new electric reading lamp mirrors break up the glare of the light as well as shield it from the eyes.

SHOULD GIVE FARMERS A CHANCE TO CONTRIBUTE

I read, with approval, a communication in your paper, a short time ago, calling attention to the fact that the Patriotic Fund Committee had not put themselves in touch with the farmers for the purpose of securing their surplus crops or some part thereof for the dependants of those who have gone to the war, or are destitute in consequence of the war. If the good committee would kindly wake up and do something, or resign, and let some willing persons act instead, it would prove a blessing where it is needed. It was suggested also to interview the farmers on the Market on Saturdays to that end, but that, too, was never done. It is a slur on the farmers to say that they are doing nothing for the cause, or not as much as they should, when they do not know what is required of them. In speaking to one of our most respectable farmers on Saturday last about contributing anything that he could spare, he replied that nothing was too good for the boys at the front, and that the best his farm could produce was theirs, if he only knew where to take it.

Yours, etc.,

Systam.

Peterborough, Oct. 5, 1914.

THE LION AND THE PREACHER

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Sir,—The lion is not a very useful animal, but its teeth are very sharp. Now, who created the lion? Was it man? Has humanity anything to do with the lion as a product? Nothing whatever. The lion is the handiwork of the Creator, made with sharp teeth for the purpose of fighting and tearing its prey. It is not intended in any sense, for peace. The totem of the German Empire is a double-headed eagle. Now, the eagle is made by the Creator and in no sense by man. The eagle is the very symbol of ferocity and pitilessness. It is made for tearing and rending, and lives chiefly on the murders it commits. Being double-headed it has been appropriately assumed by Germany. The Russians have the bear, which is not really a flesh-eating animal. The totem of the French is the fly, which—poor, innocent thing—is a great contrast to those other products of the Almighty. But I am not speaking in derision. No man who contemplates the facts of creation would venture to decide them unless he considered himself equal to or better than the Creator. But that doesn't lessen the importance of the facts as they are set for the preachers to cry out that the time will come when there will be peace in the world and that these horrible things are all a nightmare, is to cry out too loudly and in mistaken tones. It is to reproach the Creator who has furnished outside of man every evidence of being desirous that the world should consist of tearing, rending and fighting. The dream that some men have of everything being like a Sunday School tea meeting—quiet, nice, respectable, orderly—with a moderate amount of successful business during the day, a quiet evening, wound up by prayers and peaceful slumber may be all very well and very desirable, but it isn't the order of nature, and nature was created by God. It is not due to malignance that man suffers by disease, nor really of his own neglect. The source of disease, as we call it, is merely the efforts of the germs to make a living on their own account, which is detrimental to the human race. That, however, refers only to the malignant germs. There are benignant germs which fight it out with the others and I am afraid it is just so with the world. There are good people and what we call bad people, that is to say, people who have one way and the people who have another, and these two, like the germs and the lion and the tiger, and the rest of it, are bound to fight it out, and I do not think that the efforts of the preachers will make after all, anything like the difference that they think it will. We are doomed, if you like to call it so, to follow the order of nature set out by God, as in the case of the lion and the tiger, and we needn't grumble about it or reproach God for the cold, hard, relentless facts are there, that the world outside of man altogether is a terrible bit of conflict.

I have read your editorials with interest.

Yours truly.

Reader.

For Oily Skin.

Here is a lotion that will relieve an oily skin: Pulverized borax, one ounce; pure glycerine, two ounces; camphor water, two quarts. Bathe the skin with this lotion two or three times a day.

Let us show you THE NEW 1914 MODEL of the

Happy Thought Range

YOU will find it of beautiful and harmonious design, smooth and elegant, without too much carving, easily kept clean—a delight to the most artistic eye. Every feature of utility in the former model is retained or enhanced.

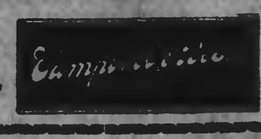
A particularly distinctive feature is the new design steel warming closet, the largest and most convenient made, with drop down door—in every way the finest ever turned out; compare it with any other.

The Happy Thought is the product of fifty years experience in stove building. During all that time it has been the acknowledged leader, and it's own only competitor. It's reputation has been established and is maintained on pure merit alone.

You take no chances in buying a HAPPY THOUGHT. There are now over 300,000 in actual use.

—— MADE IN BOTH CAST IRON AND STEEL ——

134 Hunter Street. Telephone 49



The Sign and Store.

NIGHT CLASSES

MONDAY
WEDNESDAY
FRIDAY
7.30 to 9.30

Peterborough Business College

Established 1888

'Phone 500 or 737

E. E. LOGAN, Principal

ARE YOU READY?

Canadian Manufacturers and Canadian Business will boom after the war. Extra office hands will be needed. Now is the time to make preparations. Get a good Practical Education in

Book-Keeping or Stenography at The Hudson College

and be ready when the opportunity offers.

DAY & EVENING CLASSES

Hunter St. Opposite the Oriental

CHANGE IN BUSINESS

Having disposed of my Meat Business, 666 George St., to S. C. Kensington, owing to ill-health, and thanking my customers for past favours I can suggest them the same courteous treatment as in the past. I have requested for all my accounts to be paid before the 1st of November next, after December 31st, 1914, will be handed to my collector for collection.

Yours truly.

WM. KEMP

6281

FRESH CANDIES

EVERY DAY AT THE

Marathon Candy Works

We are always glad to have people come in and look around to see what fine goods are manufactured by us on the premises.

Try Our Toffee — home-made and good — and other Home-made Candies

Chocolates — in great variety — known by Fry's, Cowan's and others equally good

ICE CREAM and ICE CREAM SUNDAES

331 George St.

The Gift For All Time

— For that Birthday, that Wedding, that Brother, Sister, Mother, Husband, Wife — give a

BEAUTIFUL RING

— one that will endure for years to come —

A PERPETUAL GIFT

E. V. WARNE

325 GEORGE ST.

DOWNRIGHT BARGAINS FOR PROPERTY OWNERS.

A house that is nicely papered and made comfortable is sure to be kept rented. We are doing our part in price reductions both for landlords and tenants. Read the following—

Wall Papers

1000 Rolls, 6 to 10 rolls of a kind, of Ceiling Paper. Prices were from 10c to 25c. Clearing, per Roll..... 5c

400 Rolls Ceiling Papers, regular from 5c to 10c. Clearing at per Roll..... 3c

650 Rolls Side Wall Paper. With every 2 yards of Border you buy at regular prices we give you 1 roll free. Example: 10 Rolls Free 20 yards Border at 2c .. 40c

Dinnerware—Crockery

48 piece Dinner Set which will seat 12 persons for 2.67

30 Dinner and Tea Sets, pretty Greek or floral decoration. Enough to seat 12 persons at the dinner or tea table. All for..... 3.67

15 Chamber Sets, best quality Per Set..... 1.24

China Offer

30 dozen Decorated China Fruit Saucers, each 3c

30 China Covered Pickle or Marmalade receptacles, each 10c

Cake Plates..... 10c

Cream Jugs..... 10c

Cups and Saucers..... 10c

Bread and Butter Plates 10c

Tea Plates..... 10c

These mentioned goods with many other lines are set out on a table so that you can choose easily at

C. B. ROUTLEY'S

262 Queen St., Toronto 379 George St., Peterboro

Giving Up The Millinery Business

Mrs. W. B. Armstrong of the Peterborough Millinery Parlours, 435 George Street is giving up the Millinery Business and Announces the Sale of her Entire Stock of Hats, Bonnets, Feathers and Millinery Trimmings At and Below Cost. Ladies will please note this fact.

TWO-DAY THANKSGIVING SPECIALS

52 Inch British Serge
$1.00 Value for 79c

This is an ideal cloth of British manufacture; it is thoroughly adapted for the making of fall suits, skirts and children's dresses, and then the width is simply lovely—52 inches. The cloth itself has a nice even twill with a smooth, soft finish, it will wear like iron. The colors include the most wanted fall shades, namely Copenhagen, King's Blue, Brown, Grey, Navy and Black. Regular $1.00 value, per yard..... ..... **79c**

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Crisp, New Fall Merchandise at exceptionally special prices—prices that will make Friday and Saturday red-letter days for week-end shoppers. Every department contributes in no small degree to make these two days record breakers. Below will be found a few suggestions. Come on Friday if possible, an early choice is always best.

Fall and Winter Coatings
Values to $2.25 for $1.49

A splendid selection of over sixty pieces to choose from, beautiful heavy Coatings, 56 inches wide, in very pleasing colors and patterns that you cannot help but admire. Amongst them you will find many exceedingly smart plaid, check and tweed effects—fabrics that will make into very becoming Balmacaan or Cape Coats. Many of the Coatings have sold as high $2.25. Come in and see them. Value is supreme at per yard **1.49**

Greater Values—Larger Assortments and The Same Superior Service on The Second Floor

Swagger Fall Coats—Just $10.00

Just arrived, you may rely on these Coats being the last word in present styles; they are developed in most becoming Plaid, Tweed and Zibeline effects. The Balmacaan, Cape and... Belted styles are well represent... At $15.00 these models are decide... low priced. See them Friday or Saturday at **10.0**

Stylish Fall Suits—Only $9.75

Developed in Cheviot Serge of a most superior quality; the style is decidedly new and practical. Coat 24 inches long, showing flare through the hips, button trimmed collar of black vel... the flare of Black **.75**

Moire Underskirt Special $1.98

Made of genuine "Waterline" Moire, cut in close-fitting tailored lines, six inch plain flounce with narrow mushroom pleat, full range of novelty and staple shades, very special **1.98**

Little Boys' Coat Specia...

Made of Navy Military ... trimmed with Anchor ... and patent leather be... right for present wear, va... to $2.50. Ages 2 to 6 years. Friday and Saturday .... **1.**

$3.95 Dainty Waists $2.59

The charm of the latest style features is seen in these waists of Crepe-De-Chene, three quarter sleeves with drop shoulders, made in surplice effect, prettily trimmed with ruching & buttons. Colors of Navy, Grey, Black or White, $3.95 value for.. **2.59**

Cleverly Designed...

These will appeal ... smart and becomin... did variety of exclu... and cleverly design... rooms. Almost eve... ations represented ... to $8.50, Two day ... each ....

Silk Dresses Very Special $9.75

Very cleverly designed in Messaline Silk with long tunic, hemstitched collar and cuffs and crushed belt, long sleeves. This pretty and becoming dress must be seen to be appreciated. Navy or Black. Decidedly Special at..... .... **9.75**

$6.75 Samp...

The season's forem... represented here, ... most wanted fabric... including navy and... Values to $6.75 ... Price.....

In The P. C. I. Sports

...ken in the annual sports this ...here were sixteen entries in ...ior high jump and a corres...ly large number in all the ...ontests. ...is given a list of the events ... winners:

... Running High Jump.—1, G. ...4 ft. 2 in.; 2, A. McLeod; 3, W. ...n.

... High Jump—1, C. Elliott, 4 ...; 2, J. Green; 3, M. Carmich...

... Running Broad Jump—1, W. ...14 ft. 1 in.; 2, W. Common; 3, ...ke.

... Running Broad Jump.—1 A. ..., 17 ft. 1 in.; 2, H. Lewis; 3, ...ichael.

... Broad Jump.—1, W. Fuller, ...in.; 2, W. Common; 3, G. ...

... Standing Jump.— 1, H. ...n; 2, K. Harstone; 3, A. O'...

... Running Hop, Step and ...—1. A. McCleod; 2, G. Clarke; ... Common.

... Running Hop, Step and ...—1. H. Lewis; 2, K. Harstone; ...uycke.

...rows right-handed. Height ...ches; weight 160; age 24. ...ns: 28, hits 42; average, ...

...vers, second baseman; born ... it has the ... Dispersion Guaranteed Tyre Rate, re-enforced by deep double strapping across front, four hose supporters, wide lace trimming, also steel hook at bottom. Very Special Two-day Price, per pair **69c**

Dr. Roller, Gus Americus, ...nskey, the Irish Giant, and a ... others. So it's up to Hurtu...

Clubs: Indianapolis, Chicago, Baltimore, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Kansas City, Pittsburg, St. Louis ... $2.39

Baltimore ... dresses Brooklyn ... city navy Indianapolis ... sailor ... trimmings;

WHAT ... **.39**

It is ... Lord K... War O... some re... had in t... ary For... division ... taking ... Some p... of Lon... what th... Kitcher... The ... pleted ... Army ... this is ... 6th Div... leaving ... of inva... the 7th ... out of ... John F... with th... brought ... the Me...

Home-Furnishing Specials For Friday and Saturday

Opaque Window Shades—Cream and Green, two inch insertion, good roller, size 37x72. Regular 45c for **29c**

Curtain Nets and Scrims—Handsome and attractive designs, a splendid assortment. Regular 25c for **14c**

4 Yard Wide Linoleum—Best English and Scotch makes; floral, tile and block designs; 55c and 65c qualities, per sq. yd.. **44c**

Complete Bed Outfit—White enamel bed, strong spring with cable supports and mattress. Extra special at..... .. **6.95**

Tapestry Curtains—In plain & two-tone effects, regular values $5.00 to $6.50. To clear per pair **3.19**

Bobinette Curtain Nets—Obtainable in ecru and white, our regular 25c stock line; Two-Day Price..... ..... per yard **14c**

Floor Oilcloth—Best Canadian make, a large range of designs and colourings, very special .... per square yard **25c**

Tapestry Stair Carpet—One piece only, colourings of red and green, splendid design, regular 65c quality for **43c**

"Kingcot" Flannelette Blankets
Large Size $1.49

One hundred and fifty pairs of heavy flannelette blankets. Every pair guaranteed "Kingcot" quality; white and grey, size 64 x 76. A blanket not retailed anywhere less than $1.75. Two Day Thanksgiving price, per pair..... .. .... **$1.49**

Main Floor Specials—Don't ...

School Hose for Boys & Girls 2 pairs 25c

Heavy weight, fine ribbed cotton School Hose for boys or girls; seamless feet, spliced heels and toes, perfectly fast dyes. A Hose that will please the most critical buyer for they are sure to give lots of satisfaction. Very specially priced for two days: ....2 pair for **25c**

Spero Flannelettes, 15c value for 12½c

A Two-Day Sale of four hundred yards English "Spero" Flannelettes, plain white and stripe patterns, mostly pinks and blues; 33-34 inches wide, selling regularly at 15c yard and extra good value at that. Two-Day Thanksgiving Special .... per yard **12½c**

New D.&... Cor... & A... ral lin...

This new ... out the nat... it has the ... re-enforced by deep double strapping across front, four hose supporters, wide lace trimming, also steel hook at bottom. Very Special Two-day Price, per pair **69c**

Ladies' & Misses' 75c Tan Cape Gloves 59c

A new import shipment of Ladies' and Girls' Tan Cape "Walking" Gloves; smart, dressy and serviceable. Twenty-five dozen in sizes for everyone—little tots, big girls and ladies. Regular 75c quality. We advise the purchase of future needs at this low price, per pair..... ..... **59c**

Big Savings in Ladies' Footwear

Fall Style Women's Boots, $3.50 Value $2.95

...ee different styles, patent colt with cloth tops, dull calf with ...h tops, patent colt with dull kid tops. Smart and up-to-date footwear made on newest lasts; medium heels, semi-extension soles, all sizes and widths. $3.50 values for **2.95**

Remarkable Value—Five New Models $3.39

Absolutely the last word in the season's demands are these five smart, snappy and dressy models. At $4.00 they seem wonderfully low priced. Patent colt buttons with cloth or brocade quarters and tops, dull calf street boots, button or lace, also patent colt, plain vamps, glove calf button uppers. All sizes and widths in each line. Friday and Saturday pr. **3.39**

The GRESSMAN Shoe Co. Limited

WILL MAKE STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO RELIEVE THE LOCAL INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION

Industrial Association to Try and Find Employment for Local Men Out of Work.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Aims of Association.

To bring together the men that may possibly give employment and the man who needs it. To exhaust every possible method and expend every possible effort in securing situations for all local people out of work.

How They Will Do It.

By a personal canvass of every farmer in the surrounding country urging upon him the gravity of the situation and the possibility of him assisting in the relieving of it by finding employment for one extra man or more.

By employing a permanent secretary who will receive the names of all seeking work; who will see that all who ask for work are given their share of the work that is to be done; and who will give his whole time to the work of securing situations for the unemployed.

What They Ask.

The financial support of the City Council and the co-operation of every one whose desire it is to see the present situation, due to industrial depression, alleviated.

A meeting of the Industrial Association was held in the City Council Chamber last night. A number of local business men were present and entered enthusiastically into the discussion of ways and means of bringing together the men who could possibly employ one or more labourers, and the men who need employment.

Chairman Hall explained that at a meeting held a few nights ago he was elected chairman and was instructed to go ahead and get a committee organized. He suggested two manufacturers, two of the retail merchants, one banker, two labour men and two city councillors. Those present would be asked to elect a committee.

First Mr. Menzies was elected secretary for the meeting.

It was moved by Mr. R. Fair and seconded by Mr. R. J. Soden that the committee as suggested by Mr. Hall be made the Industrial committee in Peterborough, and that Mr. Hall be the chairman of the committee. In moving this Mr. Fair paid a high tribute to Mr. Hall, who has been in charge of the work of the Industrial Association here. The following were elected to constitute the committee: Messrs. G. C. Gladman, I. Brock, R. W. Travers, R. Fair, R. J. Soden, J. J. Hartley, H. Robertson, W. J. Johnston and G. H. Duncan. Three members of the committee and the chairman will constitute a quorum.

A report from the Central Association in Toronto was read, outlining the value of the organizations of local branches and what each branch would be expected to do.

Mr. Hall reported that already a three-day registration of unemployed had been held in the Council Chamber. Two hundred and twenty-five out-of-work had registered, half of whom were men with wives and families. During and after the registration several people notified Mr. Hall of work which they needed men to do, and as a result several men had been secured work. Mr. Hall did not think that the number who had registered represented the whole number out of work in the city. He calculated there must be between 900 and 1,500 out of work in Peterborough.

The data secured on these cards of registration would have to be copied and the cards sent to Toronto. The Industrial Association should also get in touch with the farmers.

Mr. Soden—I think we should ask the newspapers to give us a donation some space each day that we could use to let the people know what labourers were available. The advertisements could say so many labourers available for farm or lumber or other works.

On the motion of Messrs. Soden and Brock, Messrs. Hall and Fair were appointed a deputation to wait upon the newspapers in connection with this matter.

Mr. Fair moved that Messrs. Hall, Brock and Soden be a deputation to wait upon the Finance committee and ask them to finance the Association.

Ald. Johnston said that in a couple nance committee, was present and at ment in regard to the city's finances. He admitted, however, that if the Association needed financial backing very badly the city would have to take it up.

Mr. Soden—Well we can't finance this thing ourselves. If the city isn't going to finance it we might as well quit right here.

Ald. Johnston said that in a couple of weeks the outfall sewer would be started and that would give employment to a goodly number of men.

Mr. Brock said that two things were certain. There were a lot of men out of work and a possibility of securing employment for a percentage of them. It was the duty of this Association to bring the parties together. He suggested that the members of the Association personally visit all the farmers in the district and find out if they could not employ some men. A personal visit would have an effect that could not be secured in any other way. If the City Council invested a couple of hundred dollars in the Association it would be a good investment. While a couple hundred dollars would be expended several times that amount might be saved the city through the efforts of the Association.

Mr. Fair thought the surrounding country should be divided up into districts and that there were enough automobiles in the city to take members of the Association around and visit the different farmers.

Ald. Johnston suggested that the township councillors be asked to co-operate and find out what work there was in the country.

Mr. Brock voiced his opinion that this method would not be as effective as having members of the committee visit the farmers and urging upon them the graveness of the situation.

It was decided that Messrs. Hall, Brock and Soden wait upon the Finance committee at the earliest possible moment and ask for an appropriation of $000 to carry on the work of the Association.

Wanted To Go To Firing Line

And in Disappointment Gave Way to Liquor—Fined $10

Michael Murphy who was remanded a day or two ago on a charge of being found drunk while on the prohibited list pleaded guilty this morning and was fined $10. The defendant who carries in his skull a silver-plate, a souvenir of the Boer war, said he wanted to go to the firing line but was unable to do so. He could get work and pay the fine if the Magistrate would give him time. His Worship allowed him 20 days.

THE LIGHT HOUSE MYSTERY

Will be presented by the dramatic section of St. Peter's T. A. A. on Friday evening, October 9th.

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

...chanics to disassemble and adjust each ... a watch. Every part is examined, ... and adjusted, and the result is ... is entirely fitted up, the whole ... under one roof, resulting in quality that ... comes only as a result of a new ... to put in a watch, a watch ... time means dollars to you.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Street
Next Tyndall's.

Splendid Gift By The Ladies Of Preneveau

Have Sent Two Bales of Useful Articles for the Canadian Soldiers and a Third is Under Way

HAVELOCK NEWS

Special to The Examiner:

HAVELOCK, Oct. 7. — Mrs. McGregor and son, of Toronto, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Foley.

Mr. Thompson, M.P.P., spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. H. Roche spent Tuesday last in Peterborough.

Miss Mary Crowe spent Saturday last in Peterborough.

Mr. Garnet Barlow spent Saturday last in Peterborough.

Miss Tressa Haughton, of Mimico, is visiting at her home here.

Mr. Bruce Mennie spent Saturday last in Peterborough.

Mrs. Jas. Bohan is visiting with friends in Toronto.

Mr. James Bohan of Trenton, spent Sunday last at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McNaboll spent Saturday last in Peterborough.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam McGill were in Toronto on Friday attending the funeral of the latter's brother-in-law, the late Jas. Webb.

The pupils of Miss Lottie Chiles gave a recital in the basement of the Methodist Church on Tuesday night of last week, which was much enjoyed by all those who attended the event.

The Preneveau Ladies' Patriotic League on Saturday, 19th ult., sent to the commandment at Valcartier Camp, two bales containing the following: 70 feather pillows, 70 pillow cases, 82 pair socks, 50 cases of footease, 12 dozen handkerchiefs and 8 pair of wristlets. Another bale, now almost completed, will be sent and will include 80 pairs of wristlets, some pillows and pillow cases, 50 housewives, 80 handkerchiefs and a number of sleeping helmets. (In each housewife a small box of camphor has been enclosed though not asked for.)

The society also donated an outfit, consisting of sweater, shirts, socks, handkerchiefs and a sleeping helmet, to Mr. W. A. Reynolds, of Norwood, brother of Mr. Reynolds, teacher at Preneveau. At the last meeting of the League a card from Mr. Reynolds was read, thanking the ladies for their gift.

Speaking of the helmet, he said, "It is certainly a fine thing for the cold nights down here."

Further encouragement was given the workers, when, a few days later, the employers of the Ontario Rock Co., sent $50.00 to the Society with the following letter:

Preneveau, Sept. 17, 1914.

Mrs. G. A. Sexsmith,
Preneveau, Ont.:

Dear Mrs. Sexsmith,—The employees of the Ontario Rock Co. have much pleasure in handing the enclosed subscription of $53.00 to you and the ladies of Belmont who have handed yourself speaker in the great work of contribution to the comfort of the brave Canadians who are going to the front and the firing line. We all feel that every dollar given in defence of our Empire in this just war is so much given in defence of liberty, of democracy against autocracy and of right against wrong.

Yours truly,
Ontario Rock Co., Ltd.
per W. A. Stewart, Supt.

This highly appreciated donation was forwarded on the 21st ult., to the headquarters of the Red Cross Society at Quebec for the purchase of medical supplies for the field hospitals, which are part of the first Canadian Contingent.

In a recent issue the Mail and Empire said: "For the purchase of medical supplies, money is needed and needed badly. The men in the field, who face the Mausers and the shells, are the ones who demand our first care. They are doing this work and facing wounds, sickness and death for us. Will you help?"

Easiest Way to Remove Ugly Hairy Growths

(Beauty Culture)

Here is a method for removing hair or fuzz that is unfailing and is quite inexpensive: Mix a thick paste with some powdered delatone and water and spread on hairy surface. After 2 or 3 minutes, rub it off, when the skin and every trace of hair has vanished. No harm or inconvenience results from this treatment, but be careful to get genuine delatone.

Is Charged With Insanity

Respected Resident of Smith Remanded on Lamentable Charge

A sad case came before the Police Magistrate this morning when a well known and respected resident of Smith appeared before the Court on a charge of insanity. Some days ago the unfortunate man was held on a charge of being drunk in a local option district and remanded for enquiries. Since that time it has been learnt it is said that the defendant's family lived in fear of him for he slept with a razor under his pillow for no apparent reason and threatened to kill his children. Hence the charge. He was remanded for eight days the police being at present not ready to proceed with the charge.

Music & Drama

With the turning of the leaves comes the return of Guy Bros. to Peterborough. The well known minstrel attraction was back at the Grand last night and entertained a large crowd. Many of the old favourites are still with the Guys, while a number of new artists added variety to the bill. The first part was well up to the average and the olio was bright and clever. The outstanding feature was undoubtedly the wonderful dancing of Berlin Fitzgerald and Urban, whose performance was one of the best ever seen here.

EVANGELIST CROSSLEY'S SERVICES

Shall our views of the Lord be wrong or right? A heathenish or monstrous view of Him, leaves us irreligious or perverted, while proper scriptural teaching, yielding to the Holy Spirit's influence make for a normal Christian experience. These were some of the thoughts brought out by Evangelist Crossley in St. James' church last evening. To-night's theme, "The Highway to Heaven" will be presented in a song sermon. The services are bright, entertaining, sane and spiritual, and good congregations are in attendance. Rev. Mr. Johnston was among those noticed last night. The solos of Mr. Crossley were rendered in his inimitable style, while his Bible reading served as a basis of appeal for men to lead and others to join a definite personal Christian service.

Finance Committee To Meet To-night

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the City Council will be held to-night at eight o'clock. The committee will be waited upon by a deputation from the Industrial Association, who will ask for an appropriation of $000 to carry on the work of the Association.

FUR SETS

Our stock of Fur Sets comprises all the newest models for the Season of 1914-15, made up in fashionable Furs including Wolf, Mink, Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal etc.

See our stock if you are thinking of purchasing anything in Furs.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter
366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 736

Countryside At The Keene Fair

Afternoon Was a Natural Delight--Beats and Antes Brought Crowds--Keen Contest in Horse Exhibits--Close But Friendly Rivalry Between Staples and Hanbidge Stables--Not a Hitch to the Big Show.

The annual fall fair held at Keene yesterday under the auspices of the Otonabee Agricultural Society more than delighted the directors and their visitors. The number of exhibits passed the thousand mark, the attendance was easily two thousand and the weather was the kind you sigh for on the fourth of July or January.

The fall fair is about the only distraction remaining to the residents of Keene and the immediate countryside. Time was when the boys used to fight up for the slightest occasion and the display of agricultural products called for a degree of hilarity that should have been confined to the bar where it was produced. Those were the old days, however. While there was always something proper and correct in the Keene atmosphere, the present generation breathes a degree of rarified ozone that eliminates all unseemliness and even effects to visitors. As a result, the fair and its visitors display a sobriety, propriety and the other qualities that abound where Mrs. Grundy is queen and everyone acknowledges her sovereignty.

The whoops have disappeared with their cause from the Keene fair and none of the visitors regret the absence of the combination. The rational neighbourly spirit manifested, the keen and intelligent interest in the displays and the judging, the good order shown, all these are of the new regime and certainly to be preferred to the old.

Many Visitors.

Among the visitors were four hundred farmers from Rice Lake points brought in by the Rainbow and Geneva. There were also quite a number of the Indians from Hiawatha and Alderville, including the brass band. The sprinkling of Peterborough representatives was a generous one.

The automobile has made fifteen miles an insignificant run, and the dust on the road from Peterborough had barely time to settle until the late hours of evening. One local group that had an afternoon's sport to their liking were Fred Jones, Robt. Gibbs, J. M. Brooks and R. J. Munro. They had charge of the races with Mr. Jones as starter and the others judging. Not a kick from the horsemen and the early completion of the cards were an evidence of the satisfactory work in the judges' stand. The Keene directors would be well advised to reserve automobiles within the grounds and not force visitors to the necessity of using the highway or of hunting an unused shed. There is plenty of room on the grounds and a space should be set apart for the cars. Visitors want to be seen in their cars, too, a consideration that should not be overlooked. Where's the distinction of owning a car if you have to foot it through the gates with the rest of the pedestrians.

Enjoyed the "Beauties."

The Peterborough crowd had a "big time" finding amusements, and nearby everyone spoke of the dramatic catchwork on the long hillside across the Indian River. The fair grounds, on the west side, look down upon the blue ribbon of river and out upon the stretch of marsh that extends to the farther shore, where a lofty bank rises, covered with trees as far as the eye can reach. The scenic grandeur of this vista of autumnal tints baffles description and memory. It alone was worth a visit to Keene on an afternoon like yesterday. Here at your feet is an old stone mill. The steady trilling of water lilts to you from a little dam above which tame ducks gabble and feed. Below it you notice a wood duck skim from the weeds down the river and out of sight. The pale green of the marsh shows clumps of purple here and there, and of canary yellow where lofty shrubs contribute to autumn riot of colour. There is a pale greyish purple fringe here and there, but toward the farther shore the scheme dissolves into the more vivid hues of the maples, beeches, oaks, birch and pine. The tints show in patches like the crazywork attempted on quilts. But the comparison is immeasurably weak. There is nothing that nearly approaches this autumnal display. The maples stand out in red of numerous hues, the birches are a greenish yellow, the beeches stand out in russets and browns; the oaks run to dark reds; and shading gently from patch to patch of distinguishable tints are the multi-coloured, indefinable hues in pales, mild effects. And topping the slope are the tips of the tall pines, while far up steam is the dark red of cedars. After enjoying the natural picture, Mr. T. H. Hooper came to the conclusion that the directors overlooked something when they did not advertise this silent specialty easily seen from the fair grounds.

The Races.

The results of the races were as follows:

Green Trot—
Phil Ha-ha, 1st money.
Sir Walter 2nd money.
Cinderella 3rd.

In this race R. Elmhirst and J. Elmhirst fought it out, but Phil Ha-ha showed the way home in three straights.

Free-for-All.—
Jimmy Direct, 1st.
Dr. Johnston, 2nd.
City Queen 3rd.

Murton Storey, behind the Montgomery horse, had a comparatively easy time making it three straights. In the first heat Dr. Johnston had all the best of it until the home stretch, and was beat out at the wire. Dr. Johnston is a Fife horse and City Queen belongs to W. Elmhirst.

The novelty race resulted as follows: H. Weir, first; G. Howson, 2nd; E. Wood, 3rd. It was the usual hitch, one walk around, one pace and unhitch at the wire.

HORSE PRIZES.

Some of the prizes in the horse classes were as follows:

Heavy Draught.

Mare and foal—1 R. S. Skinner, 2 S. F. Redmond, 3 Adam Humphries.
Two-year old gelding or filly—1 J. F. Staples and Son, 2 W. J. Stiffman, 3 R. J. Shaw.
One year-old gelding or filly—1 R. J. Shaw, 2 S. F. Redmond, 3 H. J. Miller.
Foal—1 Stephen Thorne, 2 R. J. Shaw, 3 Adam Humphries.
Pair of heavy draught horses in waggon, 3000 lbs. or over, 1st prize presented by A. St.A. Smith, manager of Bank of Toronto, Keene—1 S. F. Redmond, 2 John Knox.
Herd of horses, consisting of mare and foal, one-year-old gelding or filly, and two-year-old gelding or filly. 1st prize pair of trousers value $6.00, presented by Oak Hall and 2nd, goods to value of $3.00, presented by W. R. G. Higgins, Peterborough—1 and 2 R. J. Shaw.

Agricultural Class.

Mare and foal—1 R. J. Shaw, 2 S. Thorne, 3 W. Fife.
Two-year-old gelding or filly—1 Robt. Humphries, 2 S. Thorne, 3 Rich. Doris.
One-year old gelding or filly—1 R. J. Shaw, 2 R. Doris, 3 S. Thorne.
Foal—1 R. J. Shaw, 2 W. Fife, 3 Rich. Doris.
Pair of farm horses — Grafton's prize—1 John Bryam, 2 H. J. Miller.

Carriage Horses.

Pair of carriage horses—W. Hanbidge.
Single horse and buggy, 15 1-2 hands and over—1 J. F. Staples and Son, 2 and 3 W. Hanbidge.
Single horse and buggy, under 15 1-2 hands—1 J. F. Staples and Son, W. H. Kidd.

Roadsters.

Two-year-old gelding or filly—1 E. Bowie, 2 Tim. Walsh.
One-year-old gelding or filly — 1 Wm. Braley.
Foal—1 Chas. Nelson, 2 H. McKay.
Pair of roadsters—1 Erastus Wood.
Single horse in buggy, 15 1-2 hands and over—1 Erastus Wood, 2 G. J. Elmhurst, 3 Gil. Howson.
Single horse in buggy, under 15 1-2 hands—1 Rich. Elmhirst, 2 W. Edgar Wood, 3 J. Hope.
Single driver 3-year-old—1 Erastus Wood, 2 W. Elmhirst, 3 Robt. Humphries.

Particular Events.

The lady drivers' contest had four entries, the winners displaying clever work behind the reins. The winners were—1 Mrs. W. H. Kidd, 2 Mrs. Gil-Howson, 3 Miss Wood.

The judge had his hands full in the special single horse in buggy, speed, style and action to be considered.

There wer about fifteen entries, the very cream of horseflesh on the grounds. At first it appeared that the prizes were going to the Staples and Hanbidge horses, but the bunch were sent out on the big ring for speed, and the official returns were—1 Erastus Wood, 2 W. Elmhirst, 3 J. F. Staples.

It might be remarked that this feature seemed decidedly hard to judge, and while the contestants were all satisfied, the fact that a decision was reached was due to willingness of the contestants to assist the judge. Otherwise they would still be at it.

Reversed Millbrook.

The Peterborough people were deeply interested in the judging of the single horses in buggy 15 1-2 hands and over.

There were three entries. J. F. Staples had one and the Hanbidge boys had the other two. In Millbrook, if memory serves us right, the same horses were contesting and the judge gave first to Wasson Hanbidge with his bay; 2nd to the Hanbidge black, and the third to the Staples horse. All the wise ones gathered round the ring yesterday. The judge awarded 1st prize to Staples, thus reversing the decision in Millbrook. The Hanbidge boys drove out of the ring without waiting for the blue and white ribbons of second and third prizes.

The Alderville Band.

The gaiety of the afternoon was heightened by the selections offered by the Alderville Indians' Brass Band. It was composed of the following:

Sam Blaker—Solo cornet,
Wm. Hager—Solo cornet.
Amos Maraden—1st cornet.
Wilfrid Sunday—Solo alto.
Ernest Crowe—Trombone.
Joshua Blaker—Tenor.
Norman Morrison—Baritone.
Ebenezer Blaker—Bass.
Jim Blaker—Big drum.
Art Simpson—Snare drum.

Sam Blaker was conductor yesterday. Chief Comego, who is a clarinette of note, was in the crowd. He did not bring along his instrument and as a result the reed section was not represented. Some of the other boys could not get away, but at that the band played "Silver Threads Among the Old" with a depth of pathos. On one occasion they played a "quick hit," something in six-eighths, keeping time to Jimmy Direct and Dr. Johnston on the up stretch. This was regular circus stuff. Most of the boys dispense with music — the printed sheets—except the solo cornetists, who engage a boy to hold up the page in order that they will miss none of the melody cadenzas that are thrown in here and there. The solo men, Blaker and Hager at times gave a fine exhibition of double tonguing. Mention should be made of the modest bass. He didn't miss a note all afternoon, and now and then threw in a run of bass notes that rolled out across the valley to the silent maples in the distance.

Not Much War Stuff.

That Otonabee crowd presented a suggestion of solidarity, stolidarity and independence that was unmistakable. There were not many men modelled after the street car posters, but somehow or other you knew they had the goods. They are centred upon their own affairs. One group of three were discussing a barn that had been built in record time. Another pair talked threshing. Others went over points in one of the horse classes and so on. You heard not a note of warfare except from reminders from the Red Cross girls who sold flags at 10 cents each.

Patriotic Concert.

In the evening a patriotic concert was held in the Town Hall in aid of the Red Cross hospital work. Some of the numbers on the programme were rendered by local musicians. Mr. George Lightcart of St. Paul's choir, a favourite local tenor, captivated the audience by a splendid rendering of the war number, "The Watch on the Rhine," and was called on for an encore. Mr. C. H. Davey of St. John's acted as accompanist and also rendered a patriotic selection. It is understood that the proceeds were handed over to the Red Cross.

FAIR NOTES.

The first motion-photographic display was uniformly good.

Geo. A. Gillespie, M.P.P., and Mrs. Gillespie were down yesterday. Mr. Gillespie judged the dairy exhibits.

Mick Rennetti missed his calling. After listening to him "barking" grapes at 20 cents a basket, about 5.30 p.m. one was surprised at his volubility and persuasive powers.

The Board seems to have a grouch or two on its list. Some one was yelling more than necessary at one stage of the proceedings.

J. J. Duffus believes there should be more Fords "down Keene way" and spent the day shooting the farmers a fine exhibit.

Geo. Wesley and Elerie White worked overtime for the Oak Hall exhibit. They also rendered the Red Cross girls first aid in groping "come ons" from the city.

Secretary Shearer is just as obliging as ever.

A Peterborough business man declares that the young farmer with the best horse and rig outside of the fairest girl. Bad news.

The Keene gatekeepers know Arthur Johnston now. He hasn't missed in years.

H. M. Bishop enjoyed the scenery, anyway.

Andrew Brown wound up a delightful afternoon by blowing a tire two miles down the road.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Thompson and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Skuce motored down and enjoyed a large afternoon.

Jeff O'Brien and Tommy Hooper had designs on some of the art exhibits. Money wouldn't buy the prize winning heirlooms and the vigilance committee stayed on the job.

Jas. Thompson, M.P.P., was there with the glad hand. Some of the boys down that way are said to be a trifle peeved with the Toronto resident. Seems he got Doure some road or other money for the first time and any extra efforts from Doure don't tickle some of the stalwarts. The Otonabee farmer who related it said: 'Let's change the subject. How are the poor benighted Russians?

PROMINENT EXHIBITORS.

While there were quite a number of outside exhibits that were worthy of extended reference it was remarked that there were but few practical displays of an agricultural character at the Keene Fair.

S. F. REDMOND'S HERD OF DURHAM CATTLE.

One of the most interesting stock exhibits on the grounds was the fine herd of thorough-bred Durhams, shown by Mr. S. F. Redmond, of "Elm Grove" Farm, Lot 22, in the 13th Concession of Otonabee.

Altogether three were nine excellent specimens of record breading and feeding, all of whom were much admired by the hundreds of visitors at the Fair. Stock men and buyers were present who carefully inspected and admired the herd, and must have appreciated the skill and care which the animals showed.

In this class, Mr. Redmond carried off six first prizes and three seconds, as follows: For aged cow, 1st and 2nd; yearling heifer, 1st and 2nd; two-year-old heifer, 1st; bull calf, 1st; beef grades, 1st and 2nd; three-year-old dairy cow, 1st.

Mr. Redmond devotes special attention to cattle raising, and has a wide reputation for superior breeding of Durham cattle. The animals shown at the Keene Fair were only a partial selection picked from his field at random(and as he remarked, he left at home many fine specimens which he did not care to bring so far to exhibit.

Mr. Redmond also made an exhibit of pure-bred Shropshire sheep, his pen carrying off three first prizes and two seconds, as follows: Aged ewe, 1st and 2nd; ewe lambs, 1st and 2nd; shearling ewe, 1st.

NOVEL DISPLAY OF CLOTHING BY "OAK HALL," PETERBOROUGH.

In their handsome palace marquee, the "Oak Hall" Clothing Store, of Peterborough, made a very creditable display of men's and boys' fall and winter suits, overcoats, caps, sweaters, etc. The excellent patterns were shown in a neatly arranged fashion and ticketed at regular selling prices. The materials in the suits were Canadian and English tweeds in browns and greys, and checked patterns; warm fabrics that appear to have been selected with special care and made up for the "Oak Hall" regular trade. Carefully tailored single breasted men's sack suits, with soft roll lapels, and either two or three buttons, with good mohair linings, were shown at $10, $12.50 and $15.00, and certainly looked like extra good values, when compared with prices hitherto known in such dressers. The father of a family of four boys, who was on the ground, volunteered the remark that he had been well satisfied with his dealings at "Oak Hall." He had dealt elsewhere since coming to Peterborough until last fall, when he was induced by his wife to try "Oak Hall." He said: "I had $15 coupons to buy for my five boys, and after fairly comparing values, I decided to fit them out at "Oak Hall," where I bought five first-class Chinchilla coats that were superior in every way to what I was shown elsewhere."

This exhibit attracted thousands of visitors, as all had to pass by it on entering the grounds. In the vicinity of the Fair and throughout the grounds "Oak Hall" attractive coloured signs loomed up conspicuously, each one bearing some such strong legend as: "Men swear by our men's wear," etc., Mr. Geo. Wesley had charge of the exhibit and was kept busy answering enquiries, while his assistant, Mr. White, was industriously circulating "Oak Hall" advertising.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

One of Keene's enterprising merchants, Mr. George T. Gall, made a display of Singer Sewing Machines in the main building. The specimens shown were those made by the well-known Singer Manufacturing Co., known as drop-head machines, and were richly finished in quarter oak. Ladies were frequently to be seen enquiring all about these machines, and doubtless Mr. Gall has new prospects in sight as the result of his exhibit. He also made a display of cattle and poultry foods, and annual medicines manufactured by The International Cattle Food Co., which are well-known among firms and stock-raisers.

CANOE EXHIBIT.

Mr. Robert J. Brown of Keene showed a smart looking model of a double canoe built by himself. It was much admired by good judges, and showed first-class workmanship in every detail. It is a strong, single rib, basswood canoe, 16 feet long, 32 inch beam and has a carrying capacity of between 800 and 1,000 pounds. It should be well adapted for a hunter's canoe, and as the season of the year was well advanced, hunters and sportsmen like himself intends going extensively into the canoe manufacturing this fall, having already received quite a number of good orders, several of which are from Peterborough, Ont. He is deserving of credit for his skill and workmanship.

INSURING GOOD DIGESTION

IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTING FOOD FERMENTATION IN STOMACH

Good digestion usually means good health, for long as the stomach does its work properly disease can find no lodgment in the human system; the liver, kidneys and intestines will perform their work properly and remain in perfect health; but permit anything to interfere with the proper digestion of food, an unending train of troubles is set in motion. About the only thing that will upset the stomach and interfere with digestion is an excess of acid, usually caused by food fermentation. Food fermentation is due to chemical action in the food itself. This fermentation causes the formation of gas, or wind, as well as acid, resulting in the unnatural distention of the stomach and the burning by the acid of the delicate lining of the stomach. Medicine and tonics cannot remove this condition—they usually make it worse. The fermentation and acid are to blame and these must be overcome and prevented by taking after meals a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia in a little hot or cold water. Physicians recommend bisurated magnesia especially because it stops and prevents fermentation of food and neutralizes the acid instantly, making it bland and harmless, without irritating the stomach in any way. Get a little bisurated magnesia from your druggist and try it the next time your food ferments and upsets your stomach. Note how quickly the acid is neutralized and how soon you forget that you have such a thing as a stomach.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER
247 Dalhousie St., Peterboro'

High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.
Guns of all makes promptly repaired
New Stocks, Barrels Rebrowned, &c., &c

JOE LONGO

Fruit — Grapes
Peaches — Prunes
Figs — Bananas
Apples — Potatoes
Tomatoes — Celery
Cucumbers — Olive Oil

LUMBER

Full and Assorted Materials of all Kinds [illegible] Lumber, Lath and Shingles, Cedar Posts, Rails and all Kinds of Fruit Boxes and Box Shooks. Slabs and Mill Wood.

A.F. McDONALD ESTATE
Foot St. Charles Mills

"TIZ" GLADDENS SORE, TIRED FEET

No pulled-up, burning, tender, sweaty feet—no corns or callouses.

"TIZ" makes sore, burning, tired feet fairly dance with delight. Away go the aches and pains, the corns, callouses, blisters, bunions and chilblains.

"TIZ" draws out the acids and poisons that puff up your feet. No matter how hard you work, how long you dance, how far you walk, or how long you've been on your feet, "TIZ" brings blissful foot comfort. "TIZ" is magnetic, grand, wonderful for tired, aching, swollen, smarting feet. Ah! how comfortable, how happy you feel. Your feet just tingle for joy; shoes never hurt or seem tight.

Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now from any druggist or department store. Real foot torture forever—wear smaller shoes, keep your feet fresh, sweet and happy. Just think! a whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents.

SEE and INSPECT—THE SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:
Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

F.R. J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
341 GEORGE ST. - 'PHONE 386

ANNOUNCEMENT!

HAVE YOU SEEN THE
NEW WAR MAP OF EUROPE
IN THE WINDOW OF THE EXAMINER OFFICE

Its size is three feet by four feet and is a wonderful map for the money.

Any one paying for a year's subscription to THE EXAMINER (either new or renewed) can have one FREE or it will be sold for

35c IN THE CITY OR 40c IF MAILED

It is a complete map of Europe and contains all the information as to towns and cities to be had in any map. It sold previously for $1.50.

SEE IT IN THE WINDOW OF THE EXAMINER OFFICE

NEW TO

THERE IS a desire because short time to th Year Events de today, the replen lar as regards styl the new things a

NIFTY SUITS

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Smart---refined---faultless in every detail---combining the limit of luxury with the limit of utility, is the new Ford Coupelet.

Alike all other Fords, this beautiful car is economical in operation and low in price. Don't fail to see it.

Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, LIMITED
Ford, Ontario

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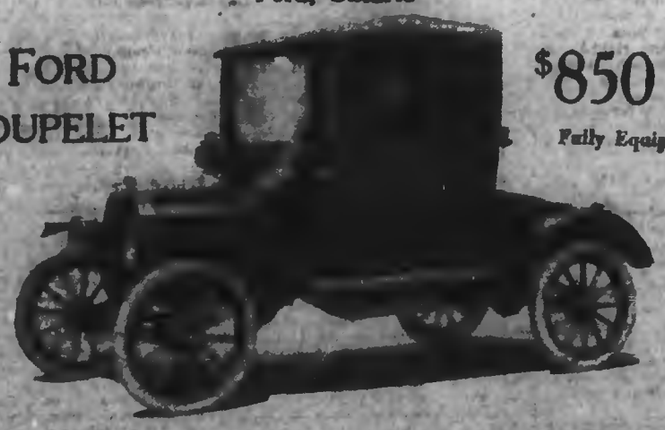

$850 F.O.B. Ford, Ont.
Fully Equipped

WORLD'S SERIES OPENING

GAME TO-MORROW
Over Special G. N. W. Wire from Shibe Park, Philadelphia

TO GRAND HOTEL
Boston at Philadelphia

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

McINNIS MAY NOT GET INTO THE WORLD'S SERIES GAMES

Athletics' Star First Sacker Has Had an Injured Hand Since Sept. 27th;—Confidence in Braves' Camp.

WEATHER UNCERTAIN

Examiner Special:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 8.—In the midst of scrambles for tickets and threats from the weatherman, Philadelphia came up with a jerk to the [illegible] that Connie Mack had

Thanksgivin Day

the Mackmen [illegible] lining out of the Yanks yesterday, pasting off twelve hits for a total of eighteen bases and ten runs, but not a Brave flinched. The boys that make the noise and disburse cash for the series, are mobilising. Skirmishers are already on the scene and the investment of Shibe Park will be completed by noon to-day.

Edward Lynch, aged 10, appeared at the bleacher gate at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He brought a soapbox and a smile with him and will be there when the gates open on Friday. Soon after Edward established himself a second young man arrived, and by midnight there were fifty men and boys on guard. The life was constantly growing to-day.

There was an overwhelming demand for reserved seats to-day despite the fact that the sale closed yesterday, with nearly 10,000 rabid fans still standing in line. The only way the last comer could get a ticket was to hand over $25 or so to some quiet spoken gent in a hotel lobby. Such gents are called speculators and they appear to be well supplied with what they want to sell and the fans want to buy. Weather man Bliss was as non-committal as the war censor to-day in his communique as to the operations in the clouds. It turned warmer and there was a slight leakage from the skies early to-day, but the forecaster was not prepared to say whether this leak would be plugged or would grow in proportions for to-morrow's game.

Edward Plang, pitcher; born in Gettysburg, Pa. Resides at Lancaster, Pa. First professional engagement in Philadelphia. Bats left and throws left-handed. Height, 5 feet, 11 1-2 inches; weight, 180; age, 40. Games 23; runs 6; hits, 7; average, .193. Won, 16; lost, 6; average .727.

Charles A. Bender pitcher; born in Brainard, Minn.; resides in Brainard. First professional engagement in Harrisburg. Bats right and throws right-handed. Height, 6 feet, 1 inch; weight, 170; age, 31. Games 26; runs 4; hits, 8; average, 113. Won, 16; lost 3; average, .842.

Joseph L. Bush, pitcher; born in Brainard, Minn. Resides in Brainard. First professional engagement at Missoula—the Union Association, in 1912. Bats and throws right-handed. Height, 5 feet, 9 inches; weight, 170; age, 21. Games 35; runs 6; hits, 14; average .260. Won, 15; lost, 12; average .556.

John W. Coombs, pitcher; born in La Grande, Iowa. First professional engagement in Philadelphia. Bats right or left and throws right-handed. Height, 6 feet, 1-2 inch; weight, 185; age, 32.

Walter H. (Wally) Schang, catcher; born in Wales, N. Y. First professional engagement in Buffalo. Bats right or left-handed, throws right-handed. Height, 5 feet, 9 1-2 in.; weight 185; age, 22. Games, 102; runs 40; hits, 78; average, .268.

John M'Innis first baseman; born in Gloucester, Mass. Resides in Gloucester. First professional engagement in Haverhill, Mass. Height, 5 feet, 9 inches. Weight, 170. Age 24. Games 148; runs, 69; hits, 178; average, .317

Edward J. Collins, second baseman. Born in Millerton, N. Y. First professional engagement with Athletics. Bats left and throws right-handed. Height, 5 feet, 10 inches; weight 165; age, 27. Games, 148; runs, 61 hits 117; average, .261.

John Barry, shortstop, born in Meriden, Conn. Resides in Meriden. Bats and throws right-handed. First professional engagement at Philadelphia. Height, 5 ft. 9 in.; weight, 158;

FORBES IN FINE SHAPE FOR SATURDAY'S BOUT

When Alf. Hardy and Jack Forbes clash in their wrestling bout Saturday night Peterborough fans will see two of the fastest wrestlers in the game, both being as quick as lightning. Forbes says he isn't worrying over the outcome of his mat battle. "I feel better than I ever did before," he says. "I run five miles before breakfast, skip, wrestle and box in the afternoon for about an hour and finish up with a cold bath.

"I am going all out to win, and in Hardy I am meeting one of the best boys in the world at his weight, as he proved last Saturday in his long bout with Edmunds.

Charlie Fraser, who meets Gene Hurtubise on the same night is a rough-house artist, one of those who would rather fight than eat. He has met the best of them in his time, including Dr. Roller, Gus Americus, Pat Conneley, the Irish Giant, and a host of others. So it's up to Hurtubise.

Large Number of Entries In The First Events of P. C. I. Sports

...ming and Standing Jumps Were Run Off at Riverside Park Yesterday Afternoon.

POINTS WERE DIVIDED

Several events, including all the jumps, in both senior and junior departments of the annual P.C.I. sports were run off at Riverside Park yesterday afternoon. No records were broken, except probably the record for the number of entries in the different events, and no one competitor succeeded in winning more than one of the events. The fact that the points were split up by the different competitors in yesterday's trials means [illegible] will fall [illegible] mains settlefactory.

Interesting details concerning [illegible] being taken in the annual sports this year. There were sixteen entries in the senior high jump and a correspondingly large number in all the other contests.

Below is given a list of the events and the winners:

Junior Running High Jump.—1, G. Clarke, 4 ft. 3 in.; 2, A. McLeod; 3, W. Common.

Senior High Jump—1, C. Elliott, 4 ft. 7 in.; 2, J. Green; 3, M. Carmichael.

Junior Running Broad Jump—1, W. Fuller, 14 ft. 1 in.; 2, W. Common; 3, G. Clarke.

Senior Running Broad Jump.—1 A. Huycke, 17 ft. 1 in.; 2, H. Lewis; 3, H. Carmichael.

Junior Broad Jump.—1, W. Fuller, 6 ft. 10 in.; 2, W. Common; 3, G. Clarke.

Senior Standing Jump.— 1, H. Thompson; 2, K. Harstone; 3, A. O'Brien.

Junior Running Hop, Step and Jump.—1, A. McLeod; 2, G. Clarke; W. Common.

Senior Running Hop, Step and Jump.—1, H. Lewis; 2, K. Harstone; A. Huycke.

STUDIO FEET

SEE and INSPECT—

SUPREM RANGE

Large oven warming c... large covers well-made ... good steel good work

BEST OF AL...

runs, 96; hits, 147; average, .[illegible]

Ruben Oldring, outfielder; born in New York. Resides in New York. First professional engagement at Montgomery—the Southern League, in 1905. Bats and throws right-handed. Height, 5 ft. 11 in.; weight, 190; age, 30. Games, 116; runs, 57; hits 127; average, .278.

Josh Devore, outfielder, born at Murray City, O.; resides in Murray City. First professional engagement in Meriden—Cotton States league, in 1906. Bats and throws right-handed Height, 5 feet, 6 1-2 inches; weight 163; age, 27. Games, 77; runs, 26; hits 40; average, .251.

George Tyler, pitcher; born in Derby, N. H.; resides in Derby. First professional engagement in Lowell, Mass. Bats left and throws left-handed. Height, 6 feet; weight, 175; age, 24. Games won, 17; lost, 13; average .567.

Walter J. Maranville, shortstop; born at Springfield, Mass. Resides in Springfield. First professional engagement at New Bedford. Bats right and throws left-handed. Height, 5 feet, 4 inches; weight, 142; age, 22. Games, 141; runs, 60; hits, 135; average, .251.

William James, pitcher; born in Iowa Hill, Cal.; resides in San Francisco; first professional engagement at Seattle, Wash. Bats left and throws right-handed; height, 6 feet, 1 inches; weight, 205; age, 23; games 46; runs, 9; hits, 31; average, .258. Won 24, lost 7, average .770.

Otto Hess, pitcher; born in Berne, Switzerland. Resides in Dayton, O.; first professional engagement at New Orleans; bats and throws left-handed. Height, 6 feet, 1 inch; weight, 170; age 34. Games, 29; runs, 3; hits, 8; average 205. Won 3, lost 6; average .333.

George Whitted, infielder; born in Durham, N.C. Resides at Durham. First professional engagement with Jacksonville, Southern League. Bats and throws right-handed. Height 5 feet, 7 inches; weight 160; age 24. Games 68, runs 36, hits 42; average, .[illegible].

John Evers, second baseman; born in Troy, N. Y.; resides in Troy. Bats left and throws right-handed; height, 5 feet, 10 inches; weight, 142; age 30. Games 127, runs 67, hits, 128; average .[illegible].

Charles Deal, infielder; born in Williamsburg, Pa. Resides at Williamsburg. First professional engagement in Tri-State League. Bats right and throws right-handed. Height, 5 feet, 10 inches; weight 140; age, 23. Games, 77; runs, 17; hits, 54; average .217.

Charles Schmidt, first baseman; born in Baltimore, Md. Resides in Baltimore. First professional engagement in Baltimore. Bats left and throws left-handed. Height, 6 feet; weight, 195; age, 27. Games, 133; runs, 55; hits, 134; average, .275.

J. Carlisle Smith, third baseman; born in Atlanta, Ga. Resides in Atlanta; bats left and throws left-handed. Height, 5 ft. 9 in.; weight, 165; age, 24. Games, 120; runs, 58; hits, 139; average, .265.

Joseph Connolly, outfielder; born in Woonsocket, R.I. Resides at Woonsocket. First professional engagement in Montreal. Bats left and throws right-handed. Height, 5 feet, 6 1-2 inches; weight, 153; age, 27. Games 111 runs 55, hits 113, average .311.

Leslie Mann, outfielder; born in Lincoln, Neb.; resides at Springfield, Mass.; first professional engagement in Springfield. Bats right and throws right-handed. Height, 5 feet, 9 1-4 inches; weight, 170; age, 21. Games 118; runs, 38; hits, 87; average .240.

Larry Gilbert outfielder; born in New Orleans; first professional engagement in New Orleans. Bats left and throws right-handed. Height, 5 feet, 8 inches; weight, 150; age, 29. Games 70; runs, 31; hits, 61; average, .274.

Henry (Hank) Gowdy, catcher, born in Columbus, Ohio; resides in Columbus; first professional engagement at Dallas, Texas. Bats left and throws right-handed. Height, 6 feet, 2 inches; weight, 17; age, 24. Games, 119; runs, 42; hits 83; average, .228.

Dick Rudolph pitcher; born in New York; resides in New York. First professional engagement in Toronto. Bats left and throws right-handed. Height, 5 feet, 9 inches; weight, 160; age, 23. Games 40; runs, 9; hits 16; average, .143. Won, 24; lost 9; average, .727.

Bert Whaling, catcher; born in Los Angeles, Cal. Resides in Los Angeles. First professional engagement at Seattle. Bats left and throws right-handed. Height, 6 feet; weight, 190; age, 28. Games, 85; runs 17; hits 34; average .235.

WORLD'S SERIES SCORES

The Grand Hotel has made arrangements to have each game of the series come over their special G.N.W. wire by innings and put on their bulletin board. Lovers of sport no doubt appreciated the efforts of the manager of the Grand Hotel for last winter's hockey service furnished. Now that the world's series is on, the same good service will be given. Don't miss the opportunity of watching this bulletin board by innings to-morrow and Saturday afternoon.

Baseball.

American League.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	99	53	.657
Boston	91	62	.595
Washington	81	73	.527
Detroit	80	73	.523
St. Louis	71	83	.461
Chicago	71	84	.458
New York	70	84	.455
Cleveland	51	103	.333

—Wednesday Scores.—

Philadelphia	10	New York	0
Washington	11	Boston	6

Final games of season.

Federal League.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost	Pct.
Indianapolis	86	66	.566
Chicago	80	67	.563
Baltimore	88	68	.550
Buffalo	79	69	.534
Brooklyn	75	75	.500
Kansas City	68	83	.450
Pittsburg	62	85	.422
St. Louis	62	88	.413

—Wednesday Scores.—

Baltimore	6-4	Pittsburg	3-3
Brooklyn	10	Buffalo	4
Indianapolis	4	St. Louis	0

—Thursday Games.—

Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Pittsburg.
Kansas [illegible]

WHAT KITCHENER HAS DONE WITH ONLY TWO MONTHS WORK

It is only about eight weeks since Lord Kitchener took charge of the War Office and he has accomplished some remarkable work. Canada has had in the dispatch of her Expeditionary Force of rather more than one division some idea of what an undertaking and fitting out of an army is. Some paragraphs from a recent issue of London Truth give some idea of what the Mother Country, under Lord Kitchener's guidance, has been doing.

The Army Council has now completed the framework of the new Army Organization, says Truth, and this is how they have done it. The 6th Division has at last gone abroad, leaving Sir John Jellicoe to take care of invasion. Thus two new divisions, the 7th and 8th, are being formed out of regular troops unallotted to Sir John French's six divisions, together with the units which have been brought home from South Africa and the Mediterranean. When the artillery and transports for these two divisions are ready the Field Marshal will have a fourth army corps under his command, the 5th Corps and a third cavalry division being on their way, if they have not already joined him, from India. Judged by the quantity alone, to say nothing of quality, this force of 200,000 men hardly answers the German Emperor's description of a "contemptible little army."

Now about the new armies. The Army Council have got some half a million or more recruits of the best raw material to play and this is what they have done with them. Six divisions were organized on August 21st, six more on September 11th, and another six on September 13th—18 divisions in all. Here we have the framework of three new Expeditionary Forces amounting in round number to 500,000 officers and men, with another 150,000 more remaining at training centres to replace casualties. As Lord Kitchener pointed out, men are easier to get than arms, ammunition or equipment, but the new War Minister has plenty of driving power in his nature, and he is making the best of it now. The spring will soon come round.

In addition to these three new six-division armies is the prospect of a fourth army, which is to be formed out of reserve battalions created when the Expeditionary Force embarked for foreign service, these battalions being brought up to war strength by new recruits. This will give us another six divisions of what Kaiser William calls "mercenary" troops, or 22 divisions altogether, yielding a total of 640,000 officers and men, who are increased to 710,000 by the Indian Contingent. As this figure does not include Colonials, Territorials or the local corps now to be raised in large numbers throughout the country, it is safe to say that within a year or less we shall have an army in the field amounting to a million of men, with plenty more behind them.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Charlotte Street
WED. and THURS.

When Women go on the War Path—In 2 Parts
A Big Comedy full of funny situations, a laugh from start to finish
The Sugar Plum—An excellent Drama
The Unwritten Chapter—A Big Male Drama
Wineca A. No. 3. Comic—A very thrilling Male Drama
Black Beauty—An excellent story portraying the intelligence of the horse
We change our Programme three times each week, Monday, Tuesday and Friday
Prices Always 5c & 10c

Interesting Poultry Lecture

Public Cordially Invited to Hear To-morrow Night's Talk

The illustrated lecture announced for last week under the auspices of the Poultry Association, and which had to be postponed, will be given to-morrow night in the hall on Simcoe Street next to the Orange Hall. Fifty beautiful slides have been secured from Ottawa and they will be used in illustrating the lecture, which will be on interesting and profitable lines, dealing with several features of the poultry industry and more particularly with the marketing of poultry products. The lecture is absolutely free to the public and all interested are urged to be present.

The most extensive attempt to utilize the flow of the tides to produce power is under way in Prussia, where an inventor is building a plant that is expected to yield 5,000 electrical horsepower.

Adapting the principles of reinforced concrete construction to the making of models for statuary, a New York sculptress builds her models of wire netting and coats them with plaster with a brush.

ROYAL Theatre
TO-DAY
BIG EXTRA ATTRACTION
ON THE VERGE OF WAR
Complete in 3 reels
Come and See The Great Battle at Sea
7-Reels-7 New Vaudeville
5 cents - 10 cents

Princess Theatre
TO-DAY
New Vaudeville
NEW PICTURES
Mats. Nights
5 cents—10 cents

RED MILL
TO-DAY
Through Dante's Flames
in
4—SPECIAL PARTS—4
DON'T MISS THIS BIG $100,000 ATTRACTION
2—REELS—2
The Biggest Show in Town.
COME EARLY TO SECURE SEATS
Mats. 5c Nights 10c

GRAND OPERA HOUSE ONE ENTIRE WEEK
Commencing Monday October 12th. Matinee Monday (Thanksgiving Day) and Saturday at 2.30. IVAN WICKENS offers THE H. WEBB CHAMBERLAIN STOCK CO. supporting the popular Actor, H. Webb Chamberlain, surrounded by a capable Company of players including Peterboro's Favorite Singing and Dancing Comedian GEORGE MARKS. All New Productions, entirely New Scenery, all New Vaudeville. Opening Bill
THE MATCH-MAKER
PRICES 10c, 20c and 30c. Seats on sale Friday

Advertising in The Examiner is a Paying Investment.

NEW TOGS FOR TURKEY DAY

THERE IS NO TIME in the whole year when man gets so great a desire to be well dressed as at Thanksgiving time. Not alone because its Thanksgiving, but because he realises that its only a short time to the holiday season, when Trips, Social, Yuletide and New Year Events demand faultless attire. You men, who are considering today, the replenishing of your wardrobe and who are specially particular as regards style and neatness, will find much of interest here now in the new things shown.

NIFTY SUITS You certainly would have to make an extensive search to find a more attractive showing of Stylish Suits than we have here now.

OVERCOATS There's quite a diversity of Overcoat styles this year, and you'll find them all here.

NEW SHIRTS Did you ever wish for a Shirt that was really different than any you had ever worn before. Here's your chance to gratify that desire.

CRAVATS The season's very newest creations that will please.

HATS & CAPS Of course, you want one of those dandy trim looking Caps or one of our Hard or Soft Hats either case you save money buying here.

Society Brand CLOTHES

Come Here For Your Thanksgiving Wearables We will Show You
Values That Will Give You True Cause For Thanksgiving

SPECIAL For Saturday and Tuesday. A fine line of new season fabrics for Suitings and Over-Coatings, tailored-to-measure, designed, cut and made in best Hobberlin style. Special $15.00

H. LeBRUN & CO.
Where Style and Quality are Always Arm in Arm
Corner Hunter & George Streets

Miss McGIVERIN
Entrance at Reid's Store

REMOVAL SALE

All Our MILLINERY
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

45c Worth Of Palm Olive Soap FREE

How did you like the Palmolive Samples which you received a few days ago?

We are headquarters for these High-grade Toilet Specialties, and can with pleasure recommend them to you.

For a limited time only, we are giving with each Jar of Palm Olive Cream at 50c

3 Cakes of Palm Olive Soap Free

These large cakes retail at 45c

See these goods on display in our South Window.

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE
361 George St. 'Phone 527

Remanded Till Friday, 16th

John McGarvey, committed for trial yesterday by Magistrate Dumble, on a charge of stealing $60 from Harry Hamilton, appeared before His Honour Judge Hayeks this morning and pleaded not guilty through Mr. Widdifield, his counsel. He was remanded till Friday, Oct. 16th.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK

Boy's Watch and Chain ..$1.25
Genuine Waltham Watch $5.00
Nine Alarm Clock for..... 95c
8-Day Kitchen Clock.... $2.75
Nine Cameos..... $1.95
Silver Pickle Caster.....$1.75
Pearl Handled Butter Knife and Pickle Fork for.....85c
Cut Prices on All Rings
1847 Rodgers Knives, Forks and Spoons at Special Prices.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEO. ST.
Next to Warne Bros' Co.

Age Is And Age Better

Buy Service
Not Just Glasses

You are not fair to your eyes unless you get the service that should be a part of every pair of RIGHT Glasses.

Glasses are more than just merchandise, because their use depreciates their value. You cannot get proper use from glasses unless they are built to your own special needs.

We specialize in examining eyes and fitting them with proper glasses. Our optical work is not a side line.

TAIT OPTICAL Co.
Exclusive Opticians
410 George St.

Office Supplies
Account Books
Office Files
Stationery
Newspapers
Etc., Etc.

CUBITT'S
NEW BOOKSTORE
Next W. H. Stratton's Grocery
140 SIMCOE STREET

CITY AND GENERAL

PRACTICE TO-NIGHT.

All Saints' Choir will meet for practice to-night at 8 o'clock.

PROBABILITIES.

Light to moderate winds, mostly fair and warm, with thunderstorms in a few localities Friday, showery.

SUGAR BAGS WANTED.

Gordon-Davies Limited will pay three cents each for any quantity of sugar bags delivered at their store, 349 George Street. dtf.

FOR WIVES OF SOLDIERS.

A prayer service for wives and children of the soldiers gone to the front, will be held at the S. A. Temple to-morrow afternoon at 3.30.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS

By Emile Rasmer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 467 George street. 29d-6t

PIANO, ORGAN, AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, 'phone, or write. Studio, 567 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1088. 1m-4.t.s.

DANCING CLASSES.

Miss Gladman will organize beginners' classes Wednesday, Oct. 14. Children's class 4.30. Adults 8 o'clock. Social class Tuesday evenings. Conservatory Hall, 'Phone 355. 3d-6t

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

Died suddenly, to-day, in the General Hospital, Toronto, Alexander Graham, brother of Mrs. Adam Davidson, 168 1-2 Charlotte street.

The funeral announcements will be made later.

SPECIAL SALE OF MATTRESSES.

Now is your golden opportunity to buy mattresses at remarkably low prices; good quality. White cotton felt mattresses, worth $10.00, for $6.45. All our mattresses reduced in price for this week. See the show window, E. B. Cleary & Co., 427 George Street.

THE BURDENS OF AGE

The kidneys seem to be about the first organs to wear out and fail to properly perform their work. The result is weak, lame, aching back, rheumatic pains and many troubles. Many persons of advanced years have recovered health and comfort by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They restore the healthful action of liver, kidneys and bowels.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 430, James E. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

ANNUAL THANK OFFERING.

The annual Thank offering meeting of St. Paul's Women's Missionary Society will be held on Friday afternoon, Oct. 9th at 3.30 o'clock in the school room. Miss Drummond, the late general secretary of the Y.W.C.A., Toronto, and Mrs. Birch of Knox church, will give addresses. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in the work.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.

In many houses in the City there are uniforms, belts, sabre rifles, side arms and other equipment belonging to the 57th Regiment. These in some cases have been left by soldiers now out of the City. The equipment is urgently needed and will be called for if a card is sent to Capt. R. G. Carruthers, 136 Hunter Street.

Persons unlawfully having these articles in their possession are liable to a fine of $20.00. 2d-c

Of German invention is a camera small enough to be carried by a pigeon which takes photographs automatically as a bird flies with it over a place of which information is desired.

Receipts Again Large on Toronto Stock Market

UNION STOCK YARDS, Oct. 7.—Receipts were again large: 109 cars, 900 cattle, 1,800 hogs, 1,600 sheep and lambs, 141 calves and 1,097 horses.

Cattle: The quality of cattle and prices were about the same as reported on Tuesday:

Choice butchers' steers, $8 to $8.25
Good butchers' steers, $7.75 to $8.
Medium butchers' steers, $7.50 to $7.75.
Common butchers' steers, $6.50 to $7.
Choice butchers' heifers, $7.75 to $8.
Common butchers' heifers, $7.25 to $7.50.
Choice cows, $6.75 to $7.
Good cows, $6.25 to $6.50.
Canners, $3.50 to $4.75.
Feeders and stockers: Market active for good quality steers at steady prices.
Choice steers, $7 to $7.25.
Medium steers, $6.50 to $6.75.
Stockers, $5 to $6.25.
Milkers and Springers: A fair supply sold at $70 to $110 each, bulk sold at $70 to $90 each.
Calves: A light supply caused a firm market.
Choice veals: $10 to $10.50; common, $8; good, $9.
Sheep and lambs: Moderate receipts caused the market to remain firm at Tuesday's quotations.
Sheep, $5.50 to $6.25.
Culls and rams, $3.50 to $5.
Lambs, $7.25 to $8.15; culls, $6 to $6.50.
Hogs: Market unchanged at firm prices.
Selected, fed and watered, $8.60 and $8.15 f.o.b. cars, and $8.75 weighed off cars.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING SERVICE OF PRAISE

GEORGE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.
Rev. R. G. Peever, Pastor.
Friday, Oct. 9th, 1914, at 8.15 p.m.

Programme.

Doxology Invocation
Lord's Prayer (chanted.)
Hymn 910, "Come Ye Thankful People, Come, St. George."
Anthem, "Praise the Lord, O, My Soul (Turner.)
Lesson—Ps. 148.
Trio, "Praise Ye" (Verdi).
Soprano, Miss Charlotte Hanson; tenor, Mr. Edward Jones; baritone, Mr. Asa Huycke.
Aria, "O, Thou That Tellest Good Tidings" (Messiah), Handel.
Miss Ida Henderson.
Anthem, "Blessed be the Name of the Lord" (Maunder.)
Quartette, "Only Waiting" (Blockstock.)
Soprano, Miss Pearl McKee; contralto, Miss R. McKee; tenor, Mr. L. Fraser; bass, Mr. W. H. Cunningham.
Aria, "With Verdure Clad" (Creation), Haydn.
Mrs. J. H. Renwick.
Address—Rev. R. G. Peever.
Anthem, "Thou, O, God Art Praised in Zion" (Maunder.)
Violin solo, "Cavatina" (Raff)
Miss Mignon Telgmann.
Anthem, "O King of Kings" (Churchill).
Benediction.
Silver collection for Peterborough Patriotic Fund.
Vesper Hymn.
John H. Renwick, Organist and Choirmaster.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. A. H. Stratton went to Toronto to-day on a business trip.

Mr. Milton Hoben, of Winnipeg, is a visitor in the city to-day.

Mrs. James Manary, of Portland, Oregon, is the guest of Mrs. John Gilchrist, at 62 Water street.

Mr. Howard A. Ellis, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is a guest at the Oriental Hotel to-day.

Mr. C. M. Brownlee, of Minden, is in the City, having been called home owing to the serious illness of his mother in East City.

Mr. H. R. Perkins, Margaret avenue, formerly in charge of the Lamp Department of the C.G.E., left for New York to-day, where he will meet his family and reside in future.

The friends of Miss Zetta Keith, who was recently successfully operated upon, at the Nicholls Hospital, for tonsilitis, will be glad to learn that she was able to be removed home on the day following the operation and is now quite convalescent.

The Delaney Club of Mamaroneck, N.Y., very pleasantly entertained Mr. A. L. Scott, formerly of Peterborough, Ont., to a tin shower, Monday evening, Oct. 5th. The many varied and useful gifts he received testify to the respect and esteem in which he is held.

Miss Mignon Telgmann, the local violinist and teacher, is in Kingston to-day playing in her father's orchestra, which is giving a concert there this evening under the auspices of the Kingston Choral Club of that place. Miss Telgmann will return to the City to-morrow to resume her classes.

Mr. A. H. A. Robinson, 427 Gilmour street, is in the city, called here by the serious illness of his eldest boy, who has undergone a serious operation, but is now nicely recovering. Mr. Robinson is a former Peterborough boy, and is now engaged in mining survey work.

What Central Industrial Association Expects of its Local Branches

Steps Means Possible for Alleviating of Present Conditions Included in Draft of the General Committee's Report.

A draft of the report of the Central Executive Committee of the Industrial Association was to hand at the meeting of the local Association last night. The report was a summary of the situation in Ontario as seen by the committee and suggested remedies.

The report recommends:

(1)—The organization in each municipality of an employment bureau, to obtain unemployment statistics and report to the General Committee so that a comprehensive solution of the problem might be worked out. The organization was of a local branch and a strong executive committee.

(2)—That if possible the work planned as a remedy should be the production of supplies that can be marketed—farm products, pulp wood, live stock, etc.

(3)—Co-operation with the central labour exchange so that tradesmen in need of employment in every part of the province can be given situations should a need for their particular kind of work arise in any other part of the province.

(4)—That as the most effective aid that Canada can offer to the Mother Country during the war is increase in agricultural products that local branches work in accordance with the motto "No Idle Land in 1915." That the attention of local branches should be given to urging agriculturists to increase their production to the limit, and securing statistics in connection with the information received. If the war lasts till spring that the local branches undertake the cultivation of vacant land.

(5)—That municipalities co-operate to have the number of first-class roads in the Province increased.

(6)—That the committee endeavour to arrange with large employers in the north that as far as possible they use Ontario workmen in the cutting of timber and pulp wood.

(7)—That as municipal and other public works can very often be done most cheaply under conditions such as prevail at the present that municipalities not curtail their public work but increase it if possible.

(8)—That to do away as far as feasible with what is known as relief work, that the municipalities be shown the value of organizing the men employed into drill corps, and paying them perhaps enough for board and lodgings. In this way too, by urging all those especially able to enlist they might be the recruiting of a large Canadian contingent there.

(9)—The report also points out the advisability of local bureaus and advises the local committee of funds in Toronto available for loans on chattel mortgage at 6 per cent.

(10)—The Mayor and officers of the local branch should impress on the manufacturers the desirability of reducing the number of working hours instead of cutting down the number of hands.

(11)—Householders and others employing domestic help should be induced not to dismiss servants, chauffeurs, gardeners, etc., but rather to keep them on at reduced wages.

A CADET CORPS AT SOUTH CENTRAL

A Cadet Corps has been organized in connection with South Central School, not King Edward as reported last evening. Between thirty and forty boys have already been enrolled and prospects for a flourishing corps are bright. The boys are most enthusiastic and will undoubtedly make a good showing when they make their first public appearance.

Japanese Women Learning To Copy Western Fashions

Both Newspapers and Magazines Pay Much Attention to Things of Feminine Interest

TOKIO, Oct. 5.—What the Japanese call "western society journalism" is gaining a strong foothold in Japan. Both the newspapers and magazines are paying more attention to the women. Although the practice has not developed to the extent of the women's page as it is known in Canada, the newspapers make it a particular point to tell what women are doing, and, like the magazines, make a specialty of their history, their fads, and their future.

Among the wives of the Cabinet members, all of whom are found especially interesting, the Countess Okuma, consort of the Premier, is generally held up as a model, possessing all the virtues of which Japanese women are famous. She not only presides over the most celebrated kitchen in Japan, which is capable of serving thousands of guests at one time, but she is known and respected for her noble character and fine womanly qualities.

The Count and Countess have been married now for forty-five years. She, before her marriage, was Aranbo, the eldest daughter of a vassal of the Shogun. She was sought out by Count Okuma, who, unlike most of the young men of the turbulent Restoration days, was determined to find a woman of fine character and good home training. She has always devoted herself to her husband. A notable instance was when, 25 years ago, the Count who brought home wounded in the leg by a bomb. The physicians declared that the leg must be amputated. The Countess made a prompt decision when she was told it was the only way to save his life, and after the operation she became more devoted still.

Baroness Kato Holds High Place.

The Baroness Kato, wife of the foreign minister, perhaps has had one of the widest social experiences of any Japanese woman. Daughter of the late Baron Iwasaki, she came from one of the wealthiest families in Japan, and as the wife of Baron Kato she has taken a prominent position, especially in London society, where Baron Kato was formerly Ambassador. She is clever and accomplished, and has complete mastery of English.

A magazine account of how Baron Kato came to marry her is current just now: Young Kato, serving as head of a branch office of a banking concern of which Baron Iwasaki was president, made such an impression that Baron Iwasaki presented him with a gold watch.

"I thank you very much," replied the young man, "but I am not yet in a position to wear such a valuable object. When I am worthy to have it I shall ask for it. Would you keep it for me till that time comes?"

The kind gentleman agreed, and became still further impressed with his young protege when the latter demanded a receipt for the watch.

Some time later he invited young Kato to his house. "I took charge of your watch at Osaka a few years ago," he said. "Let me give it back to you now with its interest." Calling his daughter, Haruko-san, beside him, he continued: "By interest I mean my daughter. Would you marry her?"

Thus Kato entered the Iwasaki family.

Mrs. Yukio Osaki, wife of the Minister of Justice, and the daughter of Baron and Baroness Osaki, who was an English woman, also has a romance. It was the postman who brought Miss Osaki and Yukio Osaki, then mayor of Tokio, together.

As the same was the same the postman frequently delivered the young lady's letters to the mayor and vice versa. They met at a dinner party and laughed over the postman's mistakes and shortly afterwards took the matter much more seriously, for they were married. As the wife of the mayor, Mrs. Okako has been hostess at many brilliant affairs. She has written several volumes and is now completing a collection of love stories and tragedies of old Japan.

Rules for Married Men.

When Dr. Kitoburo Ichiki, Minister of Education, was married, Mr. Akada, the bride's father, gave the couple five rules of matrimonial life, which are reproduced as follows:

1. Love is essential to matrimonial life, but familiarity harms it.
2. Indulgence in love is a cause of losing it. Modesty and respect to each other must not be forgotten even for a day.
3. Husband commands, the wife must obey; but the wife sometimes may command, and the husband must obey. It is a secret of the sweet home.
4. Without fixed property, no one can have a settled mind; affection between husband and wife is kept complete with fixed property.
5. Home is, as it were, a boat; life is like a voyage on the sea. Rough waves will threaten it, if it is not rowed by husband and wife with joint efforts.

Mrs. Yosano, one of the most popular Japanese women poets of the day, has come forth with some radical ideas about her countrywomen's dress. She says:

"The inactivity which the Japanese kimono costume brings about is in itself a kind of unrest, and the Japanese dress must be improved in this respect so as to keep pace with the march of civilization. Japanese women are defective in original ideas and follow blindly the law imposed upon them by others. In matter of dress they do not seem to take any interest and do not attempt to improve their own dress so as to afford them greater comfort. I have previously said the French style is preferable; this is already an idea. As a matter of fact, Japan ought to have a dress appropriate to the new conditions of society. If the foreign dress was followed, dressers could be made out of Japanese materials and could be made much cheaper than foreign dresses.

"It may be argued that foreign dress does not agree with the Japanese way of living, but if we do not make some changes in our method of living no improvement can be effected. It seems best to decide where it can be made with the least trouble. It is my opinion that the improvement of dress will be brought about by female students before others because they enjoy so much freedom and have so many opportunities of going out."

A Wisconsin inventor has patented skis provided with pivoted foot pieces that automatically bend if anyone along over snow or ice on the pivoted foot piece downward past the runners.

Hints

THANKSGIVING DAY IS NEAR AT HAND

and to ensure yourself of the utmost pleasure when you sit down to your repast be sure you have a CARVING SET that will not take the edge off your meal right at the start.

We have a most excellent line of CARVERS, in pairs and in sets, made of the VERY BEST SHEFFIELD STEEL, in a large variety of handles as Stag, Ebony and Ivory.

Prices run from $1.25 to $10.00.

We guarantee you the biggest assortment and greatest values in Cutlery to be found in the City.

An opportunity to show these goods will be a pleasure to us.

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE Co
HARDWARE — SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 — 337 GEORGE ST.

Relief Given Last Week $79

The Relief committee of the Patriotic Fund met yesterday afternoon and received a report from Relief Officer Miller that during the past week he had distributed $79. It was decided to authorize the treasurer to pay Mr. Miller $100 for distribution during the coming week.

BROCK ST. RINK

Grand Opening of the ROLLER RINK
Monday, October 12th
Three Sessions
Morning, Afternoon & Evening
Band Concert Afternoon & Evening
Admission 15c & 25c
J. MURRAY, Manager.

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE

Every Vegetable Grown

Tomatoes, Onions, Cucumbers, Vegetable Marrow, Squash, Pumpkin, Cauliflowers, Cabbage Beets, Carrots, Peppers, Lettuce, and Cranberries, Sweet Potatoes, Grapes, Peaches and Pears, Apples, Canteloupe, Bananas, Oranges and Lemons.

Oysters, Fresh Salmon Trout.

N. DOUROS Prop.
'Phones 12-49 376 George St.

TELLS STORY OF BA

British Naval Officer Describing of Austrian Ships

LONDON, Oct. 8.—An officer of the British Mediterranean fleet writes to The Times as follows describing recent fighting in the Adriatic Sea: We got wind of the Austrians blockading Antivari, so we planned an attack at 5.30 next morning. A cruiser squadron consisting of Frenchmen and British patrolled the side of the Adriatic during the night. We turned so that we might meet Antivari at 5.30 next morning, the French squadron [illegible]

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Buy a 10c Can and try it.

If you like it use the 25c size.

Silvo Silver Polish will clean instantly every article made of Gold, Silver, Platinum and every kind of Plated Ware, producing a brilliant polish with ease and certainty.

Made in two sizes, priced at 10c and 25c.

Watch this space for further notice of Silvo.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 84 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

GILLETT'S
EATS LYE DIRT
CLEANS-DISINFECTS

Pope's Secretary very ill.

ROME, Oct. 8.—(Via Paris.)—The condition of Cardinal Ferrata, papal secretary of state, was worse yesterday, and his physicians were discussing last night the advisability of a consultation on his case with other physicians.

Canadian Student Held.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 8.—Word was received here yesterday that Elmer L. Leek, son of Principal L. H. Luck, of Connaught Public School, Calgary, is being held by the Germans in Leipsig, where he has been studying.

Thanksgiving Day

WITH Thanksgiving Day the busy Fall and Christmas season starts.

The studio will be open all day.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to have a sitting.

'Phone 368 for an appointment.

THE ROY STUDIO
140½ HUNTER STREET

GERMANS RIGHT DESPERATELY RESISTING FLANKING MOVEMENT

Battle Has Entered a New Phase of Far-reaching Importance—Germans Are in Dire Need of Antwerp.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

PARIS, Oct. 9.—It is impossible, in view of the latest official statements, to resist the conclusion that the great battle between the Germans and the allies has entered a new phase of far-reaching importance.

The steady extension of operations on the allies' left is having the effect of transforming into a fresh battle front the long line having its southernmost point in the neighborhood of Roye and its northernmost extremity close to the Belgian frontier, on a line which, prolonged, would reach the sea near Ostend.

The importance of this change is enhanced by the allies' recovery of the German lost ground in the region of Roye. While it would be premature to say that this success has detached the operations on the former front from those wherein the chief interest now lies, the tendency is undoubtedly in that direction.

French military experts regard the presence of such considerable forces of the enemy in the north as a mystery. None of the hypotheses yet advanced regarding them are satisfactory. It is possible that they are supplementary troops that have been drawn from the forces around Antwerp. Such a move would point directly to the Germans' recognition of their precarious position in France.

On the other hand, a further movement of troops from the centre may have taken place; but this, seeing that the centre already has been weakened to strengthen the forces of Gen. Von Kluk, would expose the troops on the new front to fresh risks.

If the German troops in the north are largely new formations, as has been suggested, their resistance to the allies is unlikely to be serious. The general impression is one of continued and increased confidence.

One writer says: "To-morrow the battle will be in Belgium." However, this is not an exaggeration. The view taken by optimists is that the position of the right wing certainly remains satisfactory.

Interesting details concerning the slow but steady advance in Lorraine [illegible] show that this movement has produced valuable results by cleansing the Nancy district of the enemy.

The official communication issued by the French War Office last night says: "On the whole, the situation is stationary, the positions occupied remaining the same, notwithstanding several violent engagements, notably in the region of Roye."

In spite of the gravity attached to the situation at Antwerp, military authorities assert that the vigor of the German attack indicates an inherent weakness of the German position in the west as a whole. With Antwerp in their hands they would be enabled to prepare a new line of defence resting on Antwerp and Brussels and extending east by way of Namur to Metz. This would give them an excellent and not overly extended lines of defence on which to make another stand.

Operations on the German right and the allies' left are becoming more crucial every moment, and, just as Antwerp's fall seems inevitable, the turning operation against Von Kluk is trembling on the point of fruition. Both armies are engaged in a break-neck race in the French departments of the Nord and Pas de Calais, with the cavalry screen thrown almost at the North Sea. Infantry and artillery have been relegated to the rear, while the mounted forces charge each other incessantly, each endeavoring to drive further north. Both forces are now well into Belgian territory, with the allies holding the most favorable ground. French cavalry is reported at Ypres, a bare 25 miles from Ostend, the new temporary capital of Belgium. To understand the manoeuvres now under way, it must be remembered that at the beginning of fighting on the River Aisne the opposing armies stood on almost parallel straight lines. To-day the German right is perpendicular to the centre, and left, with an unceasing operation under way by the allies to get around the tip of Von Kluk's line. If this movement is effected he must double back on the German centre or fight his way through the enveloping columns. Both eventualities are extremely hazardous, and, according to all standards of warfare, he is a loser.

It is whispered in the highest circles that Von Kluk himself realized the gravity of his danger at least two weeks ago. Then he pleaded with the Kaiser to be allowed to fall back on the Valenciennes line, but the German war lord absolutely forbade another retreat. Von Kluk is said to have pointed out the possibility of annihilation if the Aisne line were maintained, but no counsel prevails with the Kaiser except that Von Kluk should advance or stand firm.

All along the main line of operations great conflicts are raging. Lille is suffering under a disastrous fire from German field pieces, and yesterday Roye was again the centre of surging forces.

Austrian Deserters In Italy.

ROME, Oct. 9. — (Via Paris.)—The Italian Government in its endeavor to maintain neutrality is exercising the strictest surveillance over persons coming across the frontier from Austria. Numerous deserters from the Austrian army are taking refuge in Italy and some criminals also are seizing the opportunity to escape punishment in Austria by disguising themselves as deserters and coming into this country.

Many Austrian subjects of Italian birth also have fled to Italy because of their unwillingness to serve in the Austrian army.

SEE and INSPECT—THE

SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fine box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:

Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

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We are Showing Some of The VERY NEWEST DESIGNS IN MILLINERY AT PRICES TO SUIT THE PURCHASER.

372 George Mrs. J. Wilson 'Phone 35

OUR GROCERY WAGES WAR ON HIGH PRICES

Fill the dinner pails as usual with the choicest foodstuffs in home products at regular prices.

Try our PICKLING VINEGAR, SPICES, etc. FRUIT JARS in Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons. Buy now from us and get the best and cheapest Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, and Fruit in the City. Everything NEW. 'Phone orders promptly attended to.

W. B. ARMSTRONG'S NEW CORNER GROCERY
CORNER KING AND BETHUNE STREETS

IT is only a short time that you can call her Mother's baby—soon she will be a school girl and then a young lady.

But a photograph of Mother and baby keeps for all time the memory of those happy days—and later pictures will show the transition from childhood to girlhood.

Make the appointment to-day

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PATRIOTIC STATIONREY

JUST RECEIVED! A fine quality of Writing Paper, in two sizes of Correspondence Pads, on every sheet of which there is a miniature Union Jack in Colours. Fall in with the wave of patriotism that is sweeping over the greatest empire the world has ever seen by using this PATRIOTIC STATIONERY. Prices are:

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ANTWERP HOLDS OUT

Although the City is Undergoing a Terrific Bombardment—Belgians Make Last Stand

HAS KING RETIRED?

LONDON, Oct. 9.—While the immense armies of the belligerent powers of Europe are engaged in death struggles along lines hundreds of miles in extent, in battle which for the numbers engaged, fierceness and stubbornness, have no precedent in history, the intrepid little army of Belgium is making a last stand behind the forts of Antwerp, one of the strongest fortified positions in the world.

The bombardment of Antwerp has been so violent that the houses at Rosendaal, a Netherlands town more than 20 miles distant, have been visibly shaken, according to a telegram from that town to the Central News by way of Amsterdam.

Some wounded civilians have arrived at Rosendaal, and the Dutch Government has ordered all trains to proceed to that place, to be held in readiness to transport the refugees and injured. Thousands of refugees have already arrived.

Throughout the entire night, the message adds, a red glare illuminated the sky.

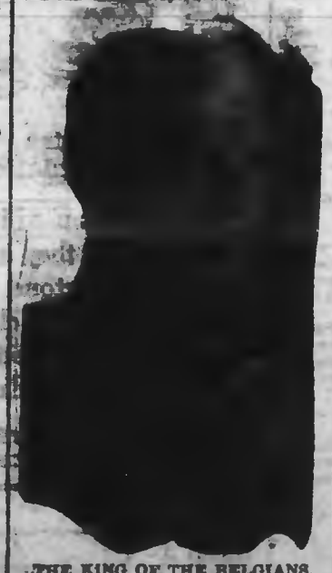
The intensity of the German attack on the city is taken in some quarters to mean that the Germans are preparing a second line of defence stretching from Antwerp to Brussels, Namur and Metz, upon which they can fall back in the event of reverses [illegible] the appearance at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and three yesterday afternoon of German aircraft, which dropped bombs, destroying seven houses and killing a score of people.

An earlier despatch said: On account of the Zeppelins' successful attack of Antwerp the large avenue leading to the railroad station quickly became black with a struggling mass of people eager to escape from the city. Seized with an unreasoning, terrible fear of a bombardment or of a charge of German cavalry, the people are transporting invalids, cripples, and even the occupants of lunatic asylums. It was a pathetic sight to see the poor people, some carrying on their backs their hopelessly maimed or idiotic relatives, who were crowded into railroad vans and transported northward to remain in some cattle shed or railroad platform until rooms can be found for them in Dutch asylums and institutions.

The situation, however, quickly changed again. While at 2 o'clock even grown-up men were weeping with terror and were fighting for places around the railway station, at six o'clock everybody was again certain that the —— forces would be able to hold out against the Germans and even throw them back across the River Nethe, while everybody was telling his neighbor how far superior the —— guns were to the German heavy artillery. The people who are remaining in the city are taking to the cellars, prepared to hear the first German shell in the morning.

The Belgian Ministers are trying to reach Ostend through Flanders and via Holland. The Belgian army is marching into the city, tired out, leaving the guarding of the forts for the night to fresh —— troops.

The blanks are given to denote words cut out by the censor. Evidently they relate to forces and guns brought to Antwerp by the British.



THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Hon. W. J. Roche, Minister of the Interior, arrived in Winnipeg yesterday morning after a lengthy sojourn at the Mayo Hospital in Minnesota.

The barn and contents of Ross McLennan, of Bruce Township, were entirely destroyed by fire, caused by lightning. The building was filled with the season's crop.

Rev. E. E. Sayles resigned the pastorate of the Oshawa Baptist Church. He went to Oshawa two and a half years ago, after graduating from McMaster University.

The electrification of the London and Port Stanley Railway, London's road to Lake Erie, will not be delayed on account of the war, and rehabilitation work is being rushed ahead.

A man, later identified as William Burbridge, Malton, committed suicide at Crowson's Corners, between Acton and Rockwood, by throwing himself in front of a Grand Trunk passenger train.

Wilfrid Lavendure, a long-term prisoner at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, was instantly killed yesterday morning by falling from a pile of lumber to the ground, a distance of 20 feet.

P. Corkey's barn, near Harwood, with the season's crop, implements, calves, chickens and hogs, was burned, entailing a severe loss, for he had only a small insurance. It is supposed that children playing around a straw stack started the fire.

Aliens Mustn't Change Names.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—By a special order-in-council, issued last night, any Germans or Austrians engaged in business here who since the outbreak of the war have adopted English names will be required after Oct. 12 to assume the use of their own names. Until further notice, says the order, no "alien enemy" will be allowed to change his name without a special permit from the Secretary of State.

Must Trench Charity.

ROME, Oct. 9. — In an editorial The Observatore Romano reiterates that absolute neutrality of the Holy See and warns Roman Catholics, especially priests, to advocate peace and to preach charity instead of contempt and hatred of enemies, thus interpreting the wishes of the Pope.

THORN IS THE NEXT

Russian Advance Guard is Near the German Fortress—The Advance on Cracow

THE RUSSIAN PROGRESS

LONDON, Oct. 9. — The big battle line between the combined Austro-German armies and the legions of Russian extends from the Galician frontier, near Tarnow, right north to the east Prussian border. Another Russian force is besieging Przemysl, in Galicia, and still another is invading Hungary. On the East Prussian frontier the fighting appears to have come to a standstill for the present. The Russians having driven the Germans back, after their advance to the Niemen river, found on getting to the German border that reinforcements had been brought from Koenigsberg and their further progress was arrested.

Fighting on a larger scale will soon be resumed, and it will then be decided whether the Germans are to retrade Russia in this region or the Russians are again to overrun Prussia.

The Tribuna of Rome publishes a Petrograd despatch to the effect that the Russians have driven the Germans from Vloclavsck (Russian Poland), and that the Russians have arrived within a few miles of the fortress at Thorn, in East Prussia.

The German left wing in Poland is said to be partly enveloped.

A Petrograd despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. says the Russians have completed the administrative organization of the conquered regions around Lemberg, and that they have divided the province into thirteen districts.

The Russian troops, adds the despatch, are advancing slowly but irresistibly upon Cracow, the population of which has already been reduced by one-half.

An official statement issued yesterday by the War Office says that the main Russian army in Poland has taken the offensive against the Austro-German forces along the River Vistula.

Russians Occupy Big Area.

ROME, Oct. 9 (Via London).—In making answer to the statement from Vienna that the Russians have been completely driven out of Hungary, the Russian ambassador to Italy declared yesterday that Russian forces now occupy the entire province of Bukowina, seven-eighths of Galicia and one-fifth of Hungary, all the passes in the Carpathian Mountains, and the Hungarian towns of Ungvar, Munkecs and Saigot.

These towns are in the eastern part of Hungary, between 30 and 40 miles from the Galician border. They are roughly 200 miles east of Budapest. Their populations run from 15,000 to 20,000 each.

SUBMARINE RECOVERED.

Italian Officer's Escapade Results In Ignoble Return.

LEGHORN, Italy, Oct. 9. — The cruise of the Italian-built submarine which disappeared from the Gulf of Spezia some days ago and later turned up at Ajaccio, Corsica, has come to an end. The French authorities of Ajaccio, who took possession of the vessel, asked Paris what disposition they should make of her. Paris communicated with Rome, Italy sent a destroyer to get the submarine, and there is reason to believe that she is now on her way home under this convoy.

The submarine was under the command of a retired naval lieutenant, Angelo Bellone, who, leaving a letter in which he said Italian neutrality was a mistake and that it was the duty of every Italian to work individually to bring about Italian intervention in the present war, headed for the open sea. Here Bellone said to his crew that he had been entrusted with a secret mission and that he was on his way to the island of Corsica. Then the crew grew suspicious and informed the authorities.

Would Dive For Mines.

TOKIO, Oct. 9.—Hundreds of women shell divers of Shima Province offered their service to the navy to clear the mines from Kiaochow Bay. The offer was declined, as the law prohibits the employment of women in warlike operations. These divers are accustomed to remain in the water for a long period. Their idea was that unseen by the enemy, they could dive for the mines near Kiaochow and remove them to the Japanese warships.

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McDermid & Jur
The Sub-Satisfactory Druggists
Cor. George and Charlotte St

TELLS STORY OF BATTLE

British Naval Officer Describes Sinking of Austrian Ships.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—An officer of the British Mediterranean squadron writes to The Times as follows, describing recent fighting in the Adriatic Sea: We got wind of the Austrians bombarding Antivari, so we planned an attack at 5.30 next morning. A cruiser squadron consisting of Frenchmen and British patrolled the side of the Adriatic during the night. We turned so that we might be off Antivari at 5.30 next morning, and the French squadron turned so as to be to the westward of us. We intended to look in at Durazzo on the way up, but we were late. We increased to full speed, but the Austrians sighted us coming from the southward, and at once steamed north. The French fleet were in such a position that as the enemy went northward they ran right into the arms of a huge fleet.

The Austrians were very inferior, having only two small cruisers, two destroyers and certain heavy ships. We opened fire, and the destroyers sank immediately. The enemy cruisers returned the fire, but after about three minutes both ships caught fire, and were a burned mass. Suddenly there was a huge mass of dense, black smoke, followed by an explosion. The ships could be seen with their bows at right angles to the water. In less than a second both ships sank with all hands. Cheers went up from the fleet. We did not open fire, but followed closely in the rear, and then turned southward steaming out at full speed."

TROOPS AT SOUTHAMPTON

Three Battleloads of Canadians Arrived and Others Are Near.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 9. — The ships belonging to the Cunard Line are anchored in port here with the first contingent of Canadian troops. Other vessels with Canadians are reported.

The city is full of staff officers and steamship officials, who will supervise the transportation of the troops on the next stage of their journey.

The people here are enthusiastic over the arrival of the Canadians, and are preparing to give them a hearty welcome.

Borden Going To England?

OTTAWA, Oct. 9.—It is stated on good authority that Sir Robert Borden will go to England shortly to discuss matters of Dominion-wide concern with Hon. Geo. H. Perley and Premier Asquith. No confirmation of this could be obtained last night, but leading Conservative members of Parliament who are in the city declared that the Prime Minister finds it necessary to go to England at the present time.

Loss of Destroyer Admitted.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 9.—A telegram from Berlin says that the evening papers of the German capital announce that on the afternoon of Oct. 6 the German torpedo boat destroyer S126 was sunk by a British submarine and that nearly all the crew was saved.

The sinking of the German destroyer was announced by the British Admiralty Wednesday, but the destruction of the craft was not given. The S126 was built in 1904-5 and was 210 feet in length. She carried three 4-pounders and three torpedo tubes. Her crew was fifty men.

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Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.
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THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

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ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

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Reduced DAY Fares

Single Fare	Fare & One-Third
Good Going Oct. 12 Return limit Oct 13	Good going Oct 10-11-12 Return Limit Oct 13

(Minimum Charge 25c)

Full particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, cor. King and Yonge Sts., Toronto.
J. S. DENNIS, City Passenger Agent

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
THANKSGIVING DAY
SINGLE FARE
Good going and returning Monday,
FARE AND ONE-THIRD
Good going October 10-11-12
Return limit October 13, 1914.

Between all stations in Canada east of Port Arthur and to Detroit and Port Huron Michigan, Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

Tickets now on sale at Grand Trunk Ticket Offices.

R. A. ROSS, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
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Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.54 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 a.m.	*2.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.54 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	5.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	6.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
	5.15 p.m.	12.20 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.55 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.22 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood,	**2.10 p.m.
Havelock, Tweed	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.18 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*2.03 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**6.15 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph Dundas, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	4.22 a.m.
	*5.24 a.m.
	*8.57 a.m.
North Toronto	
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Lyrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.24 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*8.31 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.55 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNichol, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

"Stars? You see them—really see them?" faltered he. "Oh, for my sight again! Oh, that I might see them once, only once, those wonderful things of ancient story! Then, verily, I should be glad to die!"

Midnight.

Hard-driven now for many hours, heated, yet still running true, the Pauillac had at length made a safe landing on the western verge of the Abyss. Again the voyagers felt solid earth beneath their feet. By the clear starlight Stern had brought the machine to earth on a little plateau, wooded in part, partly bare sand. Numb and stiff, he had alighted from the driver's seat, and had helped both passengers alight.

The girl, radiant with joy, had kissed him full upon the lips; the patriarch had fallen on his knees, and, gathering a handful of the sand—the precious surface of the earth, long fabled among his Folk, long worshipped in his deepest reveries—had clasped it to his thin and heaving breast.

If he had known how to pray he would have worshipped there. But even though his lips were silent, his attitude, his soul were at one vast and heartfelt prayer—prayer to the mother-earth, the unseen stars, the night, the wind upon his brow, the sweet and subtle airs of heaven that enfolded him like like a caress.

Stern wrapped the old man in a spare mantle, for the night was chill, then made a crackling fire on the sands. Worn out, they rested, all. Little they said. The beauty and majesty of night now—seen again after long absence—a hundred times more solemn than they had ever known it, kept the two Americans from speech. And the old man, buried in his own thoughts, sat by the fire, burning with a fever of impatient longings for the dawn.

Five o'clock.

Now all across the eastern sky, shrouded as it was with the slow, silent mist-wreaths rising ghostly from the Abyss, delicate pink and pearl-grey tints were spreading, shading above to light blues and to purples of exquisite depth and clarity.

No clud flecked the sky, the wondrous sky of early spring. Dawn, pure as on the primal day, was climbing from the eastern depths. And, thrilled by that eternal miracle, the man and woman, hand in hand, awaited the full coming of the light.

The patriarch spoke.

"Is the sun nigh arisen now?" he queried in a strange, awed voice, trembling with eagerness and deep emotion. "Is it coming, at last—the sun?"

"It'll be here now before long, father," answered Stern.

"From which direction does it come? Am I facing it?" he asked, with pitiful anxiety.

"You're facing it. The first rays will fall on you. Only be patient. I promise you it shall not fail!"

A pause. Then the aged man spoke again.

"Remember, oh, my children," said he, with terrible earnestness, "all that I have told you, all that you must know. Remember how to deal with my people. They are as children in your hands. Be very patient, very firm and wise; all will be well.

"Remember my warnings of the Great Vortex, so very far below our sea, the Lanskaarn, and all those other perils of the Abyss whereof I have spoken. Remember, too, all the traditions of the Cave of Records. Some day, when all else is accomplished, you may find that cave. I have told you everything I know of its location. Seek it some day, and find the history of the dead, buried past, from the time of the great catastrophe to the final migration when my ancestors sought the lower sea."

Another silence. All three were too deeply moved for any speech. And ever mounting higher, brighter and more clear, dawn flung its glories wide across the sky.

"Help me that I may stand, to greet the day!" at last the patriarch said. "I cannot rise, alone."

Stern and the girl, each taking an arm, got him to his feet. He stood there facing the east, priestlike in venerable and solemn worship of the coming sun.

"Give me each a hand, my children," he commanded. In Stern's hand strong, corded, toil-worn, he laid the girl's.

"Thus do I give you each to each," said he. "Thus do I make you one!"

Stern drew Beatrice into his arms. Blind though the old man was, he sensed the act, and smiled. A great and holy peace had shrouded him.

"Only that I may feel the sun upon my face!" breathed he.

All at once a thinning cloud-haze let the light glow through.

Beatrice looked at Stern. He shook his head.

"Not yet," he answered.

Swiftly uprose the sun. The morning wind dispelled the shrouding vapors.

"Oh, what is this warmth?" exclaimed the patriarch, trembling violently. "What is this warmth, this glow upon my face This life, this—"

Out toward the east he stretched both hands. Instinctively the priestlike worship of the sun, old when the world was still in infancy, surged back to him again after the long, lost centuries of darkness and oblivion.

"The sun! The sun!" he cried, his voice triumphant as a trumpet-call. Tears coursed from his blind eyes; but on his lips a smile of joy unutterable was set.

"The sun! At last! The—"

Stern caught his feeble body as he fell.

Down on the sands they laid him. To the thrilled heart Stern laid his ear.

Tears were in his eyes, too, and in the girl's as Stern shook his head, silently.

Up over the time-worn, the venerable, the kindly face they drew the mantle, but not before each had reverently kissed the wrinkled forehead.

"Better thus," whispered the engineer. "Far better, every way. He had his wish: he felt the sunshine on his face; his outgoing spirit must be mingled with that worshipped light and air and sky—with dawn — with spring-time—"

"With life itself!" said Beatrice.

And through her tears she smiled, while higher rose the warm life-giving sun of spring.

BOOK III.

The After Glow.

CHAPTER I.

Death, Life, and Love.

Life! Life again, and light, the sun and the fresh winds of heaven, the perfect azure of a June sky, the perfume of the passionate red blooms along the lips of the chasm, the full-throated song of hidden birds within the wood to eastward—life, beauty, love—such, the sunrise hour when Allan and the girl once more stood side by side in the outer world, delivered from the perils of the black Abyss.

Hardly more real than a disordered nightmare now, the terrible fall into those depths, the captivity among the white barbarians, the battles and the ghastly scenes of war, the labours the perilous escape.

All seemed to fall and fade away from these two lovers, all save their joy in life and in each other, their longing for the inevitable greater passion, pain and joy, their clear-eyed outlook into the vast and liimtless possibilities of the future, their future and the world's.

And as they stood there, hand in hand beside the body of the fallen patriarch—he whose soul had passed in peace, even at the moment of his life's fulfilment, his knowledge of the sun—awe overcame them both. With a new tenderness, mingled with reverent adoration, Stern drew the girl once more to him.

Her face turned up to his and her arms tightened about his neck. He kissed her brow beneath the parted masses of her wondrous hair. His lips rested a moment on her eyes; and then his mouth sought hers and burned its passion into her very soul.

Suddenly she pushed him back, panting. She had gone white; she trembled in his clasp.

"Oh, your kiss—oh, Allan, what is this I feel?—it sems to choke me!" she gasped, clutching her full bosom where her heart leaped like a prisoned creature. "Your kiss—it is so different now! No, no—not again—not yet!"

He released her, for he, too was shaking in the grip of new, fierce passions.

"Forgive me!" he whispered. "I—I forgot myself, a moment. Not yet—no, not yet. You're right, Beatrice. A thousand things are pressing to be done. And love—must wait!"

He clenched his fists and strode to the edge of the chasm, where for a while, he stood alone and silent, gazing far down and away, mustering himself, striving to get himself in leash once more.

Then suddenly he turned and smiled.

"Come, Beta," said he. "All this must be forgotten. Let's get to work. The whole world's waiting for us, for our labour. It's eager for our toil!"

She nodded. In her eyes the fire had died, and now only the light of comradeship and trust and hope glowed once again.

"Allan?"

"Yes?"

"Our first duty—" She gestured toward the body of the patriarch, nobly still beneath the rough folds of the mantle they had drawn over it.

He understood.

"Yes," murmured he. "And his grave shall be for all the future ages a place of pilgrimage and solmen thought. Where first, one of lost Folk issued again into the world and where he died, this shall be a monument of the new time now coming to its birth

"His grave shall lie here on this height, where the first sun shall each day for ages fall upon it, supreme in its deep symbolism. Forever it shall be a memorial, not of death, but life, of liberty, of hope!"

They kept a moment's silence, then Stern added:

"So now, to work!" From the biplane he fetched the axe. With this he cut and trimmed a branch from a near-by fir. He sharpened it to a flat blade three or four inches across. In the deep red sand along the edge of th Abyss he set to work, scooping the patriarch's grave.

In silence Beatrice took the axe and also laboured, throwing the sand away. Together, in an hour, they had dug a trench sufficiently deep and wide.

"This must do, for now," said Stern, looking up at last. "Some time he shall have fitting burial, but for the present we can do no more. Let us now commit his body to the earth, the Great Mother which created and which waits always to give everlasting sleep, peace, rest."

(To be continued.)

A WONDER WORKER

"It heals like magic," is a favourite expression when Dr. Chase's Ointment is used. It works quickly, stops all itching at once, often heals in a single night. For eczema, salt rheum, barbers' itch, skin irritations or eruptions, it is a most satisfactory treatment. Being antiseptic, it prevents blood poisoning.

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MONTREAL. 147

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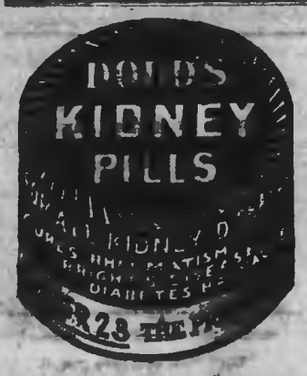

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MONEY TO LOAN

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TOMMIES LIKE MUSIC

Deprived of Bands, British Soldiers Whistle the Marseillaise

"Tommy Atkins" has never taken kindly to the abolition of the regimental band on active service. He likes to go into battle to music, and, in fact, it has been found necessary to retain a few pipers with the Scottish regiments, and a limited number of fifers with the Irish, but the British "Tommies" have been deprived of their music, and have supplied it themselves. The soldiers now go into battle whistling, and whistling has become a voluntary part of their drill. No one who has not heard a regiment marching, every man whistling in time, can imagine how inspiring it is. One of the most interesting features of this improvised music is the rehabilitation of the Marseillaise. Of course everyone knows that it is the national air of France, but in England it has been appropriated by the Socialists. Now, however, it is the favorite marching tune of the British soldiers who are fighting alongside the French and every British regiment is whistling it on the march.

PASSING THE DOCTOR

How Volunteers Are Tested For Physical Fitness in Britain

When a man goes up to be examined by the doctor with a view of joining the forces and being sent to the front he has to go through a tremendous lot of tests. Heart, lungs, teeth, etc., but particular attention is paid to eyesight in respect to clearness of vision, and also the possibility of color blindness.

A piece of colored silk is thrust into the man's hand, and he is asked to name the color.

"Red," he says.

"Right," says the doctor, and, taking the silk from him, lays it back on the table amongst a heap of assorted colors, and then tells the would-be recruit to cross the room to another table heaped in a similar manner, and to match it from memory.

Frequently the man succeeds in finding the right shade, or one sufficiently near it, but at a recent test the candidate asserted that a brilliant green was red, and upon being asked to match it did so by finding a purple.

TIGHT CENSORSHIP

Even the Court Newsman Had to Modify Language

One of the most remarkable features of the war in England has been the completeness of the censorship and the unanimity with which the censors have been assisted by the newspapers themselves in keeping out anything that might be of value to the enemy. Even the king has been censored. The Court Circular, the official document issued every night by the court newsman, giving an account of the King's movements for the day, contained the information that the King and Queen had visited Aldershot to review the troops there "on their departure for the front." The newspapers had been warned that nothing must be printed about the movements of troops and this indiscreet phrase was spotted at once in several offices and the censor was warned. What he did has not been disclosed, but half an hour later the court newsman was ringing up every newspaper office in London and imploring them to delete the dangerous words from The Court Circular.

A "Beaming Time" Extended to the Middle Aged Woman

THERE comes a time in every woman's life when she undergoes an important change. This is a critical period. It is a time when nature needs her full health and strength. For your own sake you should anticipate this.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

has been recommended for over forty years as a tonic for women. It is helpful in the equalization of the circulation of the blood and in regulating the action of the bowels. Nervousness and low spirits disappear. Happiness and contentment take their place.

The latest in medical science is contained in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, cloth, 21c. stamps only. Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y. Send for free booklet.

Sold in tablet or liquid form by Medicine Dealers—or send 50 cents for sample box.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS FROM OLD WORLD AND NEW

Echo de Paris: "Rarely has Great Britain been seen to interfere with all her forces in a war between the peoples of the Continent. That only happens about once in a century, and when she has intervened the conflict has never terminated until the power which she was fighting for supremacy has been beaten and the equilibrium of Europe restored.

London Telegraph: "When nations are stirred to their depths they may be moved to frenzy by the song or the hymn which suddenly is found to be what, for fault of a better word, we call inspired. Happy is the army which goes on singing longest, for where there is song there is victory."

New York World: "It is to be a contest not so much between peoples and empires as between systems. It is British self-government, British sea power, British commerce and British wealth, world-wide in their extent, in a life-and-death struggle with consolidated German autocracy and militarism, which for forty years have hardened mankind with armaments and menaced it with war."

Manitoba Free Press: "It has been left to modern Germany, ruled over by an Emperor who claims a close alliance with the Almighty, to plunge the world back into barbarism and savagery. What the fury of the Huns did not seek to accomplish has been wrought for us by the withering, paralysing hand of German militarism."

New York Times: "No voice or pen, however eloquent or gifted, can convince an impartial world of the justice of Germany's cause or change the rooted belief of right-thinking men that she is battling for ends, that, attained, would retard the advance of civilization and make the peace, the prosperity, and the happiness of the nations less secure."

Ottawa Free Press: "What is to be the end for Germany? Distress, whether she win or lose. If she loses, the crushing of her empire and her armies; if she wins, the maintenance of her overlordship by the despoiling, crushing militarism, the perpetual rule of the sword and the Krupp shell."

London Daily Telegraph: "On and by the sea we live; loss of its command means death to every British aspiration and interest. In the farflung Crown Colonies and Dependencies of the King eager, troubled hearts are chilled by the thought of what might happen to them if—banish the thought—disaster fell."

HOW WAR TIME ALTERS ROUTINE IN ENGLAND

The proud boast "an Englishman's home is his castle" does not operate during the present war. Here are some of the things the [illegible] military authorities may do under the Defense of the Realm Act, passed by Parliament:

Take possession of any land, building, gas, electricity, water works, or sources of supply, horses, automobiles, or any other means of transport.

Cause any buildings, statues, or any property to be moved or destroyed, and order the inhabitants to leave any given area if necessary for naval and military purposes.

Close saloons entirely, or during specified hours.

Enter by force, if need be, any house or ship which is suspected of being used to the prejudice of the state.

Arrest, or order the arrest, without warrant, of any suspected person.

Despite his singing of "Britons Never Shall be Slaves," here is some of the things a free-born Briton may not do:

Loiter near a railway bridge.

Give or sell liquor to a soldier or sailor on duty.

Spread reports by word of mouth or writing, near a defended area, likely to create alarm among the troops or civilian population.

Light fires or display lights of any description on hill tops or other high ground or buildings without permission.

Tamper with or loiter near telegraph or telephone lines.

WEARING THE PUTTEE

How to Tell a Cavalryman From an Infantryman

When you see a man in khaki walking down the street with his legs from ankle to the knee wound round in puttees it may be interesting to be able to recognize at a glance whether he is in the infantry or in a mounted regiment, and the way to do it is to observe the manner in which the puttee has been put on.

If he has started just above the boot and wound the puttee upwards, tucking in the surplus at the knee, he is an infantry man; but if, on the contrary, the puttee has been wound downwards from the knee and the surplus tucked in round the ankle, then he is a cavalryman. The reason is this: That if the mounted man were to wind his puttee in the same way as the unmounted man, there would be a superabundance of cloth round about the knees, which would chafe against the sides of the horse, to the discomfort both of the animal and himself, while, by winding the puttee downwards, the extra cloth above the boots goes into the stirrups.

Of course, the puttee has other advantages than the freedom of action it gives the man, in being applicable for use as slings or bandages in an emergency.

LOOKING TO AFRICA

Richest Prizes of the War Lie in the Dark Continent

Every power involved in the war, with the exception of Servia and Austria, the two original principals, have oversea possessions, and, whichever combination should win, there can be no doubt that it would seize some of the extra-European possessions of the other.

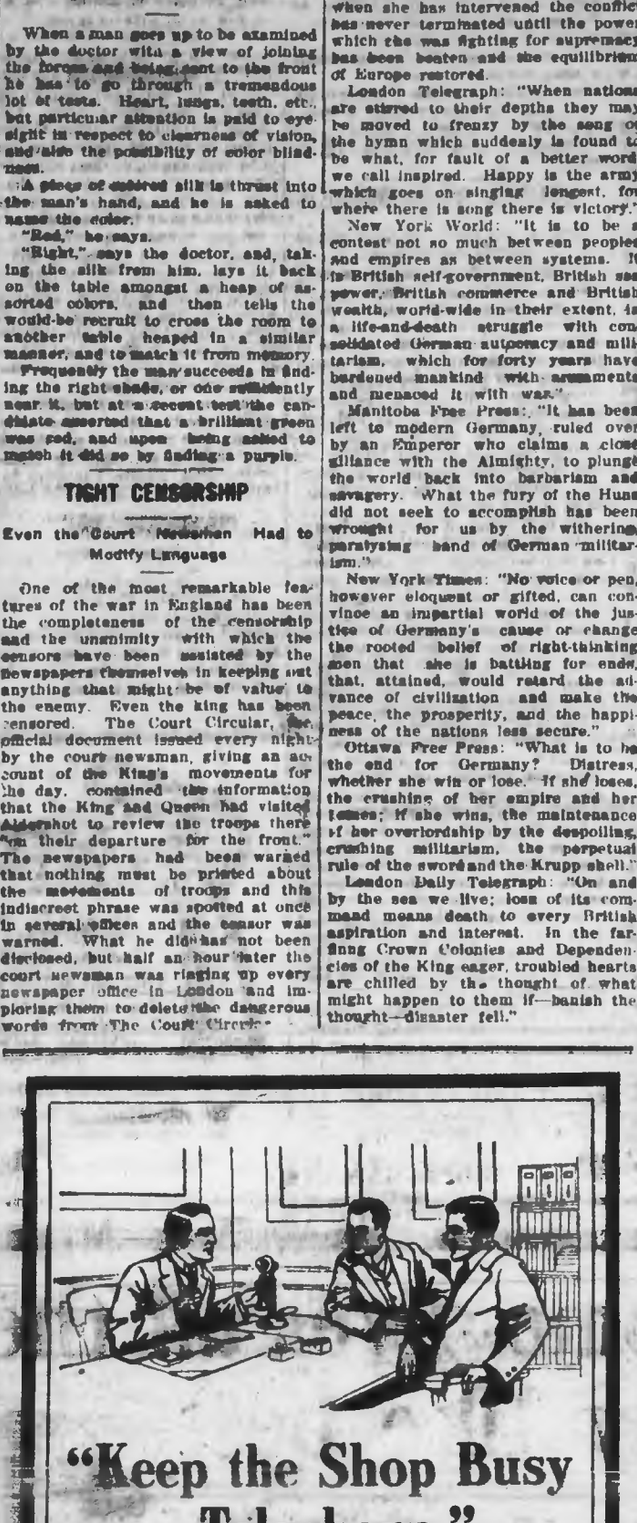
If we leave out of account Canada, Australasia and India the great oversea prizes for which the armies are contending are in Africa. It is in Africa that the colonies of France, Germany and Britain are closest together. Belgium, too, has a veritable empire in the heart of the Dark Continent, and in the event of the allies being defeated the Belgian Congo would certainly be called upon to salute a new overlord. Looking at the map of Africa, it is to be observed that there are only two black portions upon the whole continent. These represent pure African ownership. All the rest has been divided among European countries. Abyssinia and Liberia alone recognise their original owners. Probably ninety-five per cent. of the whole continent is one of the stakes for which the rival combinations are now contending.

Prefer Suicide to Capture

An Austrian count, sailing for home from New York to take part in the war against Servia as lieutenant in a cavalry regiment, said that the officers of the Austrian army "are supplied with small vials of poison, which, if they are captured, will be used to destroy themselves rather than undergo indignities at the hands of their enemies."

The danger of firing upwards at aircraft is that, if the bullet misses its mark, it will descend and endanger those below.

An aeroplane salutes by dipping and rising in the air.



"Keep the Shop Busy —Telephone."

The factory superintendent was about to lay off ten men.

The manager called several customers by *long distance telephone*, referred to the last order, inquired if it had been satisfactory, and with this as an opening *asked for more business*. The plan was so successful that he called in his best salesmen, carefully drilled them, and put them to work at the *telephone*. By means of this systematic telephone canvass he not only got enough business to keep all his men busy, but *had to work overtime*.

If your business is not as brisk as you would like, why not turn to your *telephone* and "*keep the shop busy*?"

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

The Bell Telephone Co. OF CANADA.

NO NEED TO WORRY OVER INVASION OF CANADA

"Suppose," said a writer, "that a foreign country were to send troops into Canada, would not the United States, acting under the Monroe Doctrine, have to fight on behalf of Canada?" Don't worry yourself, Mr. Trouble Finder. Foreign troops are not going to invade Canada, and would not attempt it even if they wished to do so. Canada is too far away, and the difficulties are too many for any nation to try to invade the Dominion. One of the things in the way of an invasion is the British navy. Another obstacle in the way of invaders would be about a million fighting men in Canada. The Monroe Doctrine, however, only is intended to prevent foreign countries from forming new colonies in this section of the world, but we would not interfere to prevent a war. As to any foreign country annexing Canada by conquest, it is quite safe to say the Canadians can take care of themselves."—New York Telegraph.

WHEN SOCIALISM FAILED

Followers of Marx Rushed to Join the Colors

The London "Daily Herald," a syndicalist organ is very much concerned at the failure of the French and German Socialists to revolt against military service. It says:

"Perhaps the most terrible side of the struggle is the part played by the workers at the supreme moment of crisis. There are four and a half million Social Democrats in Germany—they have been as nothing. They have in no wise affected the issue.

"In France, the Prime Minister is a former leader of the Socialist party. Is he then dead to the inspiration of his ideals? Does he come to bring not peace but a sword?

"Is there something essentially wrong in this Continental Socialism? Is it too materialistic in nature to understand the real significance of the ideals it has thus cast aside as catchwords? Does the German worker think that there is something ordained by Nature which makes his interest antagonistic to that of his French brother? Have they seen no soul, no compelling sense of brotherhood, in the principles they have preached?

"To let this war go on involves the certainty that for our brothers abroad at any rate, 50 years of Socialist propaganda has been in vain. Louis Blanc, Marx, Lassalle erected a superb superstructure; but its foundations [illegible]."

FATHER RHINE

Germans Devoted to the Famous River of Legend and Song

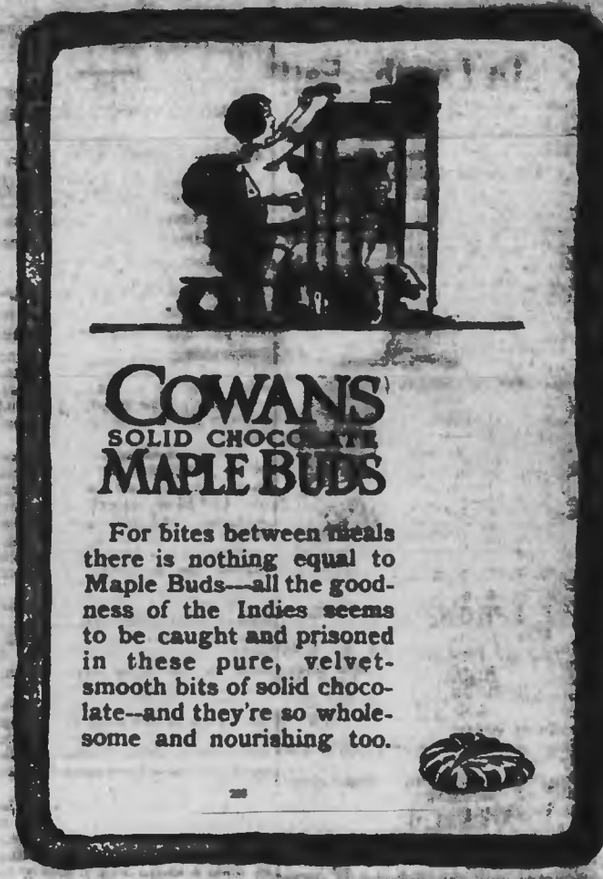
For generations past the Rhine has served to inspire the spirit of patriotism among the German children, who love to call him "Father Rhine." "Wacht am Rhein" was the great national song which was sung with an extraordinary fervor by the German soldiers alike in the hour of defeat and victory in the Franco-German War, and truly the Rhine is a fit subject for a national song. Its banks were the scene of many of the fierce battles for supremacy which took place between the Teutonic hosts and the Romans, whose strongest bulwark it was; it was there that Gaul and Teuton struggled for supremacy in the generations that followed.

Flowing through a land clothed with vineyards, that yield a wine which is famed the world over for its exquisite bouquet and dry, piquant spirit of song and legend and romance. Ruined castles crown the rugged and fantastic crags that hem in its channel. The Rhine is to the German race what the Thames is to the English people. It is a means of livelihood, too, for it carries more than 2,000,000 tons of freightage each year.

Military Service

What is "actual military service?" This question was raised several times in the English courts after the Boer War. It had previously been decided, on the analogy of the Roman law, that a soldier was not on actual service unless he was on an expedition, and that he was not on an expedition because he was under orders to leave the barracks where he had been quartered to take part in a war.

Sir Francis Jeune took a less narrow view. In one case he decided that a volunteer, having been accepted for service in South Africa and sent into barracks at Colchester under orders to embark, was already on an expedition; in another he held that a soldier in India whose will was contained in a letter written to a friend after his regiment had been ordered to mobilise for active service in South Africa, but before it had moved from the place where it was stationed, was already "in expedition."



SHRAPNEL VS. MAXIM

What is the most deadly form of fire in modern war?

The "rafale," or shrapnel shower!

The "rafale," given a fair chance, would kill more men in less time than any other known device for mass-murder, not excluding even the maxim.

A single brigade of the British artillery, containing 16 guns, is able to spray a given area up to 6,000 yards with 4,284 bullets in two seconds. The same number of maxim guns would deliver only 360 bullets in the same time, and their greatest range is some 2,900 yards.

The shrapnel shell is a hollow steel case containing a nest of bullets and a bursting charge of an ounce and a quarter of fine powder.

The Field Gun

The field gun now adopted for use in all of the principal armies of the world is the product of the past fifteen years only. It is radically different in design from all of its predecessors. It has been tried out in only one war, the Balkan War, but reliable accounts of its performance there are limited and incomplete. Much has been written concerning the probable manner of its use in combat, such articles appearing in the various military publications, but so far no connected account of its proved powers or of its theoretical possibilities which is readily intelligible to other than professional artillerymen has made its appearance in military literature. The result is that there is considerable lack of information regarding the field artillery arm on the part of the officers or other arms of the service.

Georges Carpentier, the well known boxer, is serving with the French forces as a volunteer, and has been enrolled in one of the aviation sections.

THE BLACK HAND AGAIN.

Mrs. Collins found the following Black Hand letter pinned to her door one morning:

Dear Miss Collins—unless you put a jar of jam, a hunk of chocolit cake, a apple pie an' a bag of candy down by the old well, we will steal your little boy and keep him, unless you pay us a million dollars. The Black Hand."

The letter has been handed to the police and the criminals will soon be brought to justice. To date, Mrs. Collins' little boy has been the only one seen in the vicinity of the old well.

Renewed Vigor in Old Age

This Letter Brings a Message of Cheer to the Aged—Results of Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

New, rich blood is what is most needed in the declining years to keep up energy and vitality. That Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a wonderful help in maintaining good health and prolonging life is attested by the writer of this letter.

Mr. Stephen J. Leard, North Tryon, P.E.I., writes: — "At seventy-five years of age my heart gave out and became very irregular and weak in action and would palpitate. My nerves also became weak, and I could do nothing but lie in bed in a languishing condition, losing strength and weight. In that condition I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and am cured. Had I not obtained this treatment I would now be in the box with the roof over my nose. At eighty-one I have an energy which means go, and I am writing this letter so that old people like myself may prolong their health and strength by using this great medicine." 50c a box, 6 for $2.50. For sale by all dealers.

IN THIS AIR-TIGHT, GERM-PROOF PACKAGE

is the finest grade of Windsor Salt, refined to the last degree of purity—and blended with Magnesium Carbonate, which adds to its healthfulness. 124

If N.P. SOAP were moulded into cakes it would cost more money and it would not be any better soap.
A 15 cent bar of N.P. SOAP weighs more than 4 five cent cakes of other brands.
—more than five cakes of some kinds.
Buy N.P. SOAP — the finest soap you ever used and save from 25 to 40 cents of the dollar.

When You Want To Laugh—Eat!

And If You Want to Eat Without Food Fears Take a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet After Each Meal.

Laughter, smiles and mirth never go with a "caved-in" stomach. Fancy a-man-afraid-of-his-food laughing! There is always that haunting feeling that a sick stomach is nothing to be mirthful about.

"My old grouchy days are funny to me now."

Just make up your mind to help nature help herself. Give your body a chance to make good. Heal the raw edges of your stomach and give your blood the tools to make digestive fluids with.

There is only one way to make the body well—give it the chance to make itself well. Harmful and strong medicines handicap the system. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets go into the stomach just like food. They are dissolved and there they strengthen the weakened juices of the digestive apparatus until the digestion is made normal.

There is nothing mysterious or magical about them. Science has proved that certain ingredients make up the digestive juices. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are these concentrated ingredients—that is all there is to it. One grain of a certain ingredient contained in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of food. This illustrates how you aid nature to restore her worn-out materials. When a stomach which is filled with food receives a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet, it is more able to digest the food than it would be without it. The work is not so hard nor the task so long.

When the meal is finally assimilated the entire system absorbs more nourishment and harmful food effects are eliminated easily, quickly and with the maximum of benefit.

Every drug store carries Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. To anyone wishing a free trial of these tablets please address F. A. Stuart Co., 180 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and a small sample package will be mailed free.

DRAKE'S DRUM

There is a legend that when danger threatens Great Britain it is only necessary to sound Drake's drum and he will come back to beat her enemies, as he did in times gone by.

Nowhere is this idea better expressed than in Henry Newbolt's fine poem, "Drake's Drum."

"Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,
Strike et when your powder's runnin' low;
If the dons sight Devon I'll quit the port o' Heaven
An' drum them up the Channel, as we drummed them long ago,"

the great sea captain is supposed to say.

The drum is still to be seen in Devonshire at Buckland Abbey, in the possession of a descendant of Drake's brother. Those who believe in the old fairy tales laughed at by the cynic say the drum has already been sounded twice, and not in vain.

While Drake's memory was still green the Dutch tried to wrest the command of the sea from England, and at the tap of the drum his spirit was incarcerated in Blake. Yet again clouds gathered round Britain when Napoleon dominated Europe, and the drum that had sounded round the world was heard once more.

This brought to life the finest admiral the world has seen, and Nelson saved the country.

Linked up With War

Until peace is declared, we must accept warfare as a part of the daily inevitable. Business cannot afford to skulk. It must go upon its way, even though it has to take circuitous paths. The knowledge that war is the companion of business will have its effect upon trade, commerce, the common round and the daily task throughout Canada. That effect need not be intensified by idle hands and brains. The sooner the country gets back to routine work, the better will it be for the country. Great Britain has set an excellent example, having settled down to business to the extent war will allow. War news is now part of the morning's mail, and should be treated accordingly.—Monetary Times.

Bayonet's Glint Enough

"Bayonet charges are shams," says W. G. Clifford, author of a recent pamphlet on the British army. "It is the simple sight of the bayonet that really decides the combat."

Regularity

of the bowels is an absolute necessity for good health. Unless the waste matter from the food which collects there is got rid of at least once a day, it decays and poisons the whole body, causing biliousness, indigestion and sick headaches. Salts and other harsh mineral purgatives irritate the delicate lining of the bowels. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—entirely vegetable—regulate the bowels effectively without weakening, sickening or griping. Use

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

HE INSPIRES TERROR

MALATESTA IS THE MOST FEARED OF ALL ANARCHISTS.

Agitator Who Has a Finger in Nearly Every Pie In Europe Is the Scion of a Noble Italian House and Lives in an Obscure Street in London — Doesn't Believe In Assassination Methods.

Almost obscure in the hurly-burly of life are five and a half feet of gentle, polite, reticent man, smiling but unspeaking, thoughtful but approachable, at whose name the enthroned ones shudder and at whose appearance the police forces of the nations gather themselves for supreme efforts.

The doors of the countries are closed to him; the law hunts or shuns him; kings listen to his utterances and feel their structures tremble and stagger. And the quiet little man slinks here and there, planning, plotting, exhorting. Wherever he goes he leaves his footprint of blood and violence and ruin.

He has done no specific crime, this gentle little man, yet he has spent years in prison and in exile. He has been accused countless times. Wherever he has been assassination and rebellions have sprouted, but never has he personally been incriminated. He works in the dark and escapes in the dark back to his little mechanical shop in Soho, London, while one Government after another reels from his unseen blows.

His name is Malatesta, and he has just again eluded the Italian police after stirring up the bloody Ancona strikes which forced the calling out of Italy's naval and military forces. The monarchs on their thrones are doomed to more quaking.

When the Italian navy arrived in too great strength for the Ancona strikers, it is said that Malatesta, disguised as a workman, left his rooms in great haste and escaped into Switzerland. In searching his house the police say they found letters and money orders from American anarchists, and notes advising Malatesta to assassinate the Italian King. More than likely the last is a bit of police information given out for the effect. The quiet little Soho mechanician does not kill.

"Kill kings?" he said on one occasion. "Too foolish. I should rather kill chickens. They are good to eat, but what could one do with a king?"

The Malatestas were counts of the Holy Roman Empire. Their line dates from the thirteenth century, when Malatesta da Verruchio set himself as Lord of Rimini and handed down a fief which his descendants held for more than three centuries. The Malatestas are of the first families of Italy, and the old castle of Rimini, in whose shade the lovely Francesca listened to the tender pleadings of her Paolo, may still be seen, though time has stripped it of its gardens and glories and converted it into a macaroni factory.

This is the line of the little man who makes kings tremble. Count Enrico Malatesta he has the right to call himself, but that he has never done. His father and uncles were high commanders in the forces of Crown Prince Humbert when Victor Emmanuel drove the Austrians out of Italy. He himself has been openly accused of having instigated the assassination of that same Humbert.

Malatesta is now 61 years old. About forty years ago, when he was a medical student in Naples, he threw off the rank and station to which he was born, and assisted in the fomenting of a Roumanian uprising against Turkey. The Porte hunted him out and he returned to Italy.

In 1899, having been successively expelled from Italy, Turkey, Spain, France, Russia, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium, and proscribed in every European country save England, he went to the United States at the call of Paterson and Reading radicals to become editor of La Question Sociale in Paterson. First, however, he had to be rescued from a small island off the Tunisian coast, whither Italy had exiled him.

Malatesta lectured for a time in America, was shot in the thigh at one of the Anarchist meetings and saved from death by Gaetano Bresci, who ingratiated himself with the Red leader by the rescue and soon became an intimate.

In 1900 Malatesta went to London and established himself in Soho and Islington. A little later Bresci sailed for Italy with two companions. And then came the news of the assassination of King Humbert. The police have not yet been convinced that the plot to kill the King was not hatched in Paterson by Malatesta.

But a little later Malatesta appeared in Paris. Almost immediately there were two attempts on the life of the Persian Shah, then visiting the French capital. A shot at the French President followed. In Switzerland and Belgium riots attended the visits of Malatesta. In Germany, it was said, his influence brought about an attempt on the Kaiser.

That is the record of this quiet, urbane little Italian. Yet Malatesta is neither a bomb-thrower nor a maker of bombs, though his appearance would suggest that character to the popular mind. He is rather heavily built, swarthy, bearded and intense, with glittering black eyes and nervous, peaceless fingers.

Value of Honey.

Honey is a medicine as well as a food. Give it to the children in place of candy. Be sure, however, that you get pure honey. There are important differences even in pure honey, according to the conditions under which it is made, just as there is a great difference in fruit, according to the soil on which it is grown. Dark red honey is much the best, although the people demand light yellow honey, just as they insist on light-colored dried fruit, because they eat with their eyes and do not think.

The Boss Got Ahead.

"I came mighty near resigning my job this morning," said Ardup, ordering coffee and sinkers. "I'd made up my mind that the boss and I couldn't get along any more."

"Well, why didn't you resign" asked the man sitting on the next stool.

"He beat me to it by just one second."

The Bishop's Place.

The bishop of London, speaking at the annual meeting of the bishop of London's fund at Grosvenor House, said that churches did not drop down from heaven any more than bishops, though a little girl in his congregation, evidently under that delusion, had recently said to her mother during a tiring sermon: "I am tired now, mother. Can't the bishop go back to heaven?"—London Standard.

O'Keefe's

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Not a headache in a barrelful — and never makes you bilious. It's extra mild and absolutely pure.

J. M. BROOKS & CO., Distributers, 416 Water Street, 'Phone 81.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Parasites of Malaria.

Dr. Mary R. Lawson of New London has made a profound study of the parasites of malaria, those protozoa which are injected by mosquitoes into people's blood. In the Journal of Experimental Medicine she publishes the results of her observation, the most generally interesting of which are as follows:

The malarial parasite migrates from red corpuscle to red corpuscle, destroying each before it abandons it. In the brief intervals between the parasite is free in the blood serum. If does not remain long free, but almost immediately attaches itself to another red corpuscle.

The destruction of more than one red corpuscle by each parasite would readily account for the severe and early anaemia occurring in malarial infections.

Long continued treatment with quinine will eventually cause the death of all malarial parasites.

GREEKS LOATHE THE TURKS.

An Incident That Shows How Deep Seated is the Hatred.

The extent to which the Greeks' hatred of the Turks goes is illustrated in "A Child of the Orient," by Demetra Vaka. The author's Aunt Kalliroe was an old Greek woman, whose feelings were the most anti-Turk. She had bought a large Greek homestead, for which she had no use and which she could not at all afford, solely to keep it from falling into the possession of a Turk. The author writes:

"The next time we visited Aunt Kalliroe she was installed in the Spathary homestead. Just within the front door stood a small table, covered with a white linen tablecloth, such as an orthodox Greek woman spun herself for the purpose of putting on the table where the ikons were laid—a tablecloth always washed by the mistress herself in a basin kept apart from the other dishes. On the table lay a Greek ikon, a brass candlestick holding three candles, all burning, and a brass incense burner, from which a column of blue smoke was rising, filling the house with the odor of incense.

"'Why, it isn't Easter, and it isn't Christmas!' I cried. 'It isn't even a great saint's day. Why are you burning the candles and the incense, great-aunt?'

"'They have been burning since I moved into this house, and they shall burn for thrice forty days, to cleanse it from Turkish pollution.'

"'But since Baky Pasha never bought it and never lived in it—'

"'No, but a Turk coveted it, and that is enough to pollute a Christian home.'"

Altruism.

"Jim," said an honest coal dealer to one of his drivers, "Jim, make that ton of coal 200 pounds short. It is for a poor, delicate widow, and she will have to carry all of it up two flights of stairs. I don't want her to overtax her strength."—Philadelphia Kronikle Herald.

TO CHECK A COLD

It is easy to check a cold if you begin in time. Frequent doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine keep the cough loose, allay the inflammation, and so prevent it spreading to the bronchial tubes and lungs. Mrs S. M. Moore, Shortreed, B.C., writes: "I wish to state my gratitude for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, for it cured a cold which a friend said would soon put me in the grave."

BRINGING DOWN A PICTURE.

Henner Had a Way of Making the Louvre Officials See the Light.

It is a pity that Henner is dead. He had found an excellent means to force the conservators at the Louvre to bring down the pictures that he judged had been placed too high. He made use of this method in the case of "Susanne au Bain" ("Susanna at the Bath") at Montauban.

Twenty years ago this magnificent work was hung in the gallery four meters from the floor.

Henner was furious at this injustice. But he did not permit his anger to appear. He contented himself with coming from time to time in the morning before the visitors were numerous in the halls and in the most courteous tone requesting the keepers to furnish him a large double ladder.

The keepers referred the matter to the conservators, saying that this ladder was asked by M. Henner, and they were impressed with the necessity of responding to the wish of the old master.

Then he placed the ladder before Susanna, mounted the steps slowly and, when at the top, remained a quarter of an hour absorbed in the contemplation of the marvelous painting.

He then descended so phlegmatically and, with a fine smile, said in his Alsatian jargon: "Merci pour l'ejelle. Je vais dress goutent!" ("Thanks for the ladder. I am much pleased!")

He went through this manoeuver half a dozen times at intervals.

At last the conservators understood. They had "Susanne au Bain" unhooked and gave it a place of honor in the square salon, where it is now.—Uri de Paris.

MEXICO'S ROYAL GHOST.

Legend of the Rumbling Cave of Las Sierves Hot Springs.

The hot springs of Las Sierves, near Valle de Canitas, in a remote part of the state of Guerrero, Mexico, have been visited by few people from the outside world, but they are famous in the legends and history of the Indian tribes of that part of the republic.

According to the natives, the waters of the springs possess great medicinal properties. In ancient times the springs were the favorite bathing resort of the noble families of the Tepanecs, Alcolhua and other tribes that lived in that region.

On both sides of the chief spring there are huge rocks with hieroglyphics and the figures of women beautifully carved. Judging from the robes worn by the women, their stately appearance and the jewels around their necks, the figures must represent princesses or ladies of very high rank.

The spring is at the entrance to a grotto that has never been explored. From the grotto a rumbling sound resembling distant thunder is to be heard all the time. According to natives, the rumble is caused by the ghost of King Eycamina, who ruled over that part of the country three or four centuries before the Spaniards discovered America.

King Eycamina, the tradition says, was as bad as man could be. He murdered people merely for the pleasure of seeing them die and committed every crime. He had his palace constructed in another cave, which communicated with that of the spring by a tunnel. There Eycamina, in company with some of his favorites, had orgies that lasted weeks and months.

When he died an earthquake destroyed his palace. Since that day his ghost has been haunting the cave near the spring, and none of the natives has ever dared go into the cave.—New York Sun.

Scotland's Old Capital.

For a number of generations Perth, and not Edinburgh, was the capital of Scotland.

Follow Shackleton

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON is taking Bovril to the Antarctic because his men must get every ounce of nourishment out of their food. You, too, can be sure of being nourished if you take Bovril. Even a plain meal yields much more strength and nourishment if you are taking Bovril. But remember, Shackleton's words: **it must be Bovril.**

(Of all Stores, 4oz., at 1-oz. 25 c.; 2-oz. 40 c.; 4 oz. 70 c.; 8-oz. $1.30; 16-oz. $2.25. Bovril Cordial, large, $1.75; 8-oz. 90 c. 16-oz. Johnston's Fluid Beef (Vimbos), $1.25. E.B.B.

TRICK OF THE FUNNEL.

Blowing Out a Light Through It Is Easy if You Know How.

To blow out a candle, using a funnel to blow through, seems a ridiculously easy thing to do. But ask any friend of yours to try it and see what happens. Ten to one he will try to blow through the cup so as to force his breath through the narrow neck of the funnel. As this is not an easy thing to do he will flatten mouth and nose in his endeavors, while trying to force his face into the small cup. Then he will reverse the funnel and blow into the neck, and when he does not succeed in extinguishing the light he will blow harder and harder and finally he will admit that he is beaten.

In blowing through the neck of the funnel he has directed the funnel directly at the light, so that the flame is exactly opposite to the place where the neck of funnel joins the cup. You, on taking the funnel from him, incline the funnel so that its upper edge is on a level with the light. You blow gently. The light is extinguished at the first puff without any of the desperate effort which your friend put forth.

If you ponder a moment you will realize why you succeeded and why your friend failed. His breath on entering the cup or funnel spread in all directions, and the tiny current of air was dispersed upward and downward, so that, as he neatly leveled the center of the funnel at the flame, no current of air ever reached it.

You, on the contrary, hold the upper wall of the funnel on a level with the flame. The current of air started by your breath, on reaching the edge of the wall, streamed onward in the direction given it by the restraining wall and on reaching the flame snuffed it out.—Boston American.

Suitable Calling.

"What business are you going to put your son to, Brown?"

"Well, haven't decided yet, but judging from the hours he keeps I should judge he was naturally cut out for a milkman."—Sydney Bulletin.

"Does your dog love you, little boy?"

"Well, I guess he loves me, mister. He knows I'd lick him if he didn't."—Judge.

He carefully chewed up a clove
When he had quenched his thirst.
Then he went home. He was an advocate of safety first.
—Houston Post.

Yeast—He said he saw a snake in the road yesterday.

Crimsonbeak—Had he been drinking, do you suppose?

"Certainly not. He said he only saw one snake."—Yonkers Statesman.

Gosh, it's hot our way this summer! All th' frawgs get fried hine hides,
An' we feed roast beef each evenin', an' th' hens lays hard b'iled eggs.
—Galveston News.

THIN PEOPLE CAN INCREASE WEIGHT

Thin men and women who would like to increase their weight with 10 or 15 pounds of healthy "stay there" fat should try eating a little Sargol with their meals for a while and note results. Here is a good test worth trying. First weigh yourself and measure yourself. Then take Sargol—one tablet with every meal—for two weeks. Then weigh and measure again. It isn't a question of how you look or feel or what your friends say and think. The scales and the tape measure will tell their own story, and mark any thin man or woman can easily add from five to eight pounds in the first fourteen days by following this simple direction. And best of all, the new flesh stays put.

Sargol does not of itself make fat, but mixing with your food, it turns the fats, sugars and starches of what you have eaten, into rich, ripe fat producing nourishment for the tissues and blood—prepares it in an easily assimilated form which the blood can readily accept. All this nourishment now passes from your body as waste. But Sargol stops the waste and does it quickly and makes the fat-producing contents of the very same meals you are eating now develop pounds and pounds of healthy flesh between your skin and bones. Sargol is safe, pleasant, efficient and inexpensive.

Druggists sell it in large boxes—forty tablets to a package—on a guarantee of weight increase or money back.

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QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S PARTIES

Marlborough House is an exceedingly busy place now. From it are being turned out weekly a large quantity of garments of all sorts for the soldiers at the front, for their wives and children and for the wounded.

These working parties have been very systematically planned and arranged by Queen Alexandra, assisted by the Princess Victoria. A number of Queen Alexandra's intimate friends are co-operating in the work, either by sending in presents of flannel, wool, or some equally useful material, by assisting in the making of the garments, or sometimes by doing both.

The working parties take place on three days a week at Marlborough House. They are held in the large State dining-rom. There are two long tables in the room, at which the cutters, sewers and other workers of the party sit.

Queen Alexandra, the Princess Victoria, and other ladies all help in the cutting out of the different garments. They include shirts of all sizes pyjamas, dressing jackets, and other necessary garments.

A good deal of the sewing is done by girls who are paid for the work.

There is quite an absence of all formality or etiquette at these gatherings. Queen Alexandra may not be in the room when the workers arrive, but at Her Majesty's request no one rises when she enters it. Her Majesty greets the workers with a pleasant bow and smile, and then takes her place at the cutting-out table.

At five o'clock the work ends, the garments are put away, and tea is served. Often Queen Alexandra and the whole work party take tea together in the dining-room.

One way and another some twenty or thirty garments a week are completed.

Complimentary.

Gebhard von Blucher, the famous Prussian general field marshal, had as surgeon major of his army a man who was very homely, but extremely proud and vain.

One day Blucher entered the surgeon's tent and found him standing before a looking glass arranging his toilet and admiring himself generally.

"Doctor," said Blucher, laughing, "I suppose that you are the luckiest man in the world."

"How's that, sir, may I ask?"

"Why, here you are quite in love with yourself, and you haven't a sinble rival!"

Correct Way to Wash White Silk.

The secret of washing white silk blouses, gloves, ribbons, etc., and the secret of keeping them pure white, is to use a good quality white soap and cold water. Add a drop or two of peroxide of hydrogen. Never use even tepid water, as it will surely turn the silk yellow. Rinse in very delicate blue water.

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OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

The Last Straw

The 15th of December, 1899, is a date to which many look back with a dull pain at the recollection of old chums and good comrades lost—a day on which homes were broken up and women's lives were spoilt—the first battle of Colenso.

The men suffered tortures from thirst, lying all day in the full glare of the sun. The ambulance carts never ceased coming in, and each poor wounded beggar was calling out for water.

Then there was Charles Elliston. He was one of the first to come out; he had enlisted with several more fellows of good birth. There was some tale that Elliston was a bit of a drunkard at home, but he was as steady as could be out there, and popular.

It appears that he made the most of his opportunities that day. He was lying near Jackson, taking cover behind the boulders. They had some sport between them, Jackson has said since. Charles was in the best of spirits, enjoying every minute of it. This was what he had come out for, and they were in the thick of it. Rifles roared and rattled round them, Vickers-Maxims rapped like rain on a tin, lyddite shells burst, tearing up the ground, and dealing death to numbers at a time, and above it all roared the nexer-ending thunder of the cannons.

The wnoder is, not that the men got out of that hell alive, but that they tescaped wih their hearing. The noise was terrific.

Jackson said that after a time Elliston got tired of his invisible foe.

"Look here, Jackson!" he shouted, "what the deuce is the good of shooting like this, and not knowing whether you've hit a soul? I am sick of lying down, I am going to get up and have a look."

"You'll be a fool if you do," said Charles, and before Jackson could stop him he was standing up, a clear mark for the enemy.

Jackson saw him standing for a moment, then he swayed suddenly, and reeled backwards, with an ugly thud. The khaki was stained with blood.

"I am bleding, Jackson," he said.

Jackson called for two civilians, engaged in the merciful work of stretcher-bearing.

"Just wait half a minute," said Elliston, not overpolitely. "Jackson, will you come here."

Jackson wriggled on his stomach through the grass.

"I must have a last pot at them," said Elliston. "I shall never have another. Just prop me up against the boulder, will you? It won't matter if they shoot me again."

Jackson managed to do so, bending low and supporting Elliston at the back of his knees.

Charles tok careful aim; his hand was remarkably steady even now.

"Got him!" he cried triumphantly, and fell back, senseless.

The bearers carired him away.

They tok him into one of the operating tents. There were three of these tents—two tables in each. There he was ticketed with his name, regiment and nature of his wound. He had been shot in the chest and the bullet had exploded there. It was little short of a miracle that he was alive.

"I suppose there is not much of a chance, is there?" he asked.

"None." No one minced matters out there. Strickland, the chaplain, was coming near.

'Would you like to speak to Strickland?" he was asked.

"No, thanks," answered Elliston.

I was glad that none of the women were there then. I have known many nurses and one notices the same thing about them all. They can bear the long, tiring discomforts of war with smiles and cheerful hearts; they can see bodies disfigured and mutilated, faces so mangled that the features are well-nigh unrecognizable, horrible operations, and appalling agonies which once seen can never be forgotten—they can see all these without a word, and without one sign of feeling. But at grim little pests made by men in the midst of their sufferings, the firm lips tremble and the quiet eyes fill.

Some time later Elliston was suffering, in terrible agony. A glass of brandy and water was brought. He looked at it eagerly, then pushed it away, with an oath.

"Take it away, man!" he cried.

The heat was intense. The pain I saw was almost unbearable.

"It's only brandy and water, Elliston; it will ease you a little."

"You fool, I came out here to get away from that—promised a girl I wouldn't touch drink for a year. Take it away. Get me some water, quick."

I fetched a glass of cold water; he drank with difficulty.

These last moments were heartrending to watch. Suddenly, he opened his eyes.

"Hope I shot that poor devil clean," he said.

He did not speak again.—London News.

PILES
You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—50c box.
Zam Buk
FOR ALL SUMMER SORES.

A dentist's ways are very rough.
He keeps you wondering still
To find your mouth is big enough
To hold a rolling mill!
—Washington Star.

"Why did you cut that lullaby out of the opera?"

"Oh, it put all the tired business men in the audience to sleep."—Kansas City Journal.

The girl who goes journeying down to the sea
Finds that gumming never ceases.
No matter how modest her costume may be,
The other girls pick it to pieces.
—Judge.

"Love is blind," quoth the sage.
"It is if a homely girl is worth a million dollars," replied the fool.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A smile that is all a smile can intoxicate without harm,
But a smile that is part a jag is more apt to make things warm.
—Baltimore American.

Skin Trouble On The Scalp

Skin Dried and Cracked and Hair Fell Out—Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Eczema is annoying and distressing at any time, but doubly so when it gets into the scalp and causes the hair to fall out. Here is a grateful letter from a lady who was cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mrs. Hector Currie, Tobermory, Ont., writes:—"I was cured of a disagreeable skin disease of the scalp by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. The trouble started with itching and pain in the scalp; the skin would get dry and crack, and at times would bleed, and the hair would fall out. I tried three doctors without benefit, and suffered for three years. Reading in the almanac about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I began its use, and am now completely cured. The hair has grown again, and I am as well as I ever was. You are at liberty to use this letter, for I am glad to recommend so excellent a treatment.

Dr. Chase's Ointment has no rival as a cure for itching skin disease.

KITCHENER STORY.

Lord Kitchener has only retreated once in his life, according to a lady of his acquaintance. He had been feted at a dozen affairs, and finally wound up at an "At Home" where there were many ladies. They practically besieged him, and when he saw his old friend—the lady in question—he rushed to her and said, "Talk to me! Please talk to me! Never mind what you say, but say something just as though it were important." She did so, and finally asked him what had disturbed him. "It's those two women over there," he replied, pointing to a couple of grande dames. "They have been following me all afternoon, and I didn't think I ever would escape."

Constipation Vanishes Forever
Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are not laxative. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

THE HUMAN FACTOR IN ACCIDENTS.

Out of a list of fourteen street accidents casually compiled from police reports in this city in a singe day not one was attributed to mechanical inefficiency. In other words, the human factor was to blame wherever there was a definite culpability.

Control of the individuality to the problem. The automobiles, motorcycles, street cars and other vehicles which were concerned in this series of 'accidents' did not break down or fall in their part at the critical moment. The fallible human who fails to match them in efficiency—to use the word in its actual sense—is responsible in ninety per cent. of all traffic casualities occurring in the highways of the big cities. Most of them are preventable. So it is the personal side of the campaign that should be made to count most.

Food Supplies During War-Time

Rumours are in circulation that we are unable to supply orders owing to war demand. This statement is absolutely incorrect. We are filling our orders as usual. Insist on getting what you ask for—CLARK'S.

W. CLARK, LIMITED
MONTREAL

DIED FOR HIS COUNTRY.

Jean Bouin Recently Promoted For Gallantry on the Field, Killed in Great Battle.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Jean Bouin, champion cross-country runner of the world, has been killed at the front. He had been promoted to the highest rank of non-commissioned officer for gallantry in the battle of the Marne.

Jean Bouin, with Hans Holehmainen, of Finland, was the greatest middle distance runner in the world of the present day. Bouin ran second to the Finn at Olympic games in Sweden in the five thousand metre event, which proved to be one of the greatest struggles of all time. Both men were under world's record time and ran as a team from gun to tape. Bouin led by inches up to the last five yards, where he suddenly weakened and the Finn beat him by inches.

Later Bouin in a run against time broke Alf. Shrubb's world's record for the hour, a mark which Kolehmainen has failed to equal by over a hundred yards on several attempts. Bouin was considering a trip to America previous to the war and would have been seen in action in Canada.

For use in French colonial waters where rank vegetation would foul submerged wheels shallow draft boats have been built that are driven by aeroplane motors and propellers.

PURE FOOD SPECIALTIES

EVENTUALLY
Bread can be no better than the Flour from which it is made. Therefore,
Cream of The West FLOUR
will, eventually, be used by all particular housewives. It contains the virile strength of the original wheat. It is a natural flour, with cream-white velvety texture.
CAMPBELL Flour Mills Co. Limited
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EXTRA SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY.
Prime Meats for particular people, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Roasts, etc., appetising and tempting.
BEEF
Sirloin Steak 25c
Porterhouse 25c
Round Roast 20c
LAMB
Choice young Lamb by the quarter or pound
Hind Quarters, per lb 18c
Fore Quarters, per lb 15c
Legs of Lamb, per lb 20c
Lamb Chop, per lb 20c
Smoked Meats
Full line of Sugar Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon—nothing finer.
SAUSAGE—our own make 12½c
HEAD CHEESE, our own make 10c
Choice Mutton, Veal and Pork At Lowest Market Prices
PERRIN'S MEAT MARKET
461 GEORGE STREET

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You will find no better beverage than Knox's Stone Ginger Beer. It satisfies the taste and quenches the thirst.
Sold by all first class Grocers, Cafes and Liquor Stores.
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HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Carrot Patties

Put six boiled carrots through the sieve or food chopper. Break over them two fresh eggs and mix well. Rub six crackers fine and add to the first mixture. Season with salt and cayenne pepper, form into cakes and fry a delicate brown. Serve very hot on a platter garnished with parsley.

"It's Confidence That Does It."

We'll Eat More —OF— HOOPER'S BREAD
For the Sake of our Health
It is made of the purest and most nourishing ingredients.
It is sold from our stores and our waggons all over the City.
If your grocer does not handle it, send us his name.
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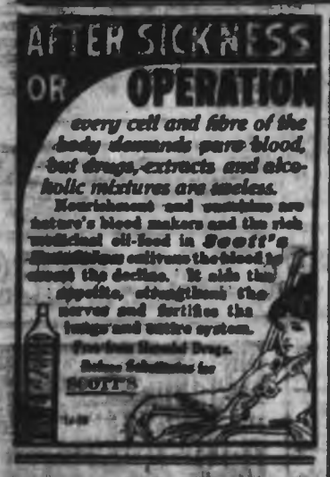
336 George 'Phone, 208.

If as Hard to Take as to Pronounce, it Must Have Been Some Battle -:- -:- By "Bud" Fisher



ALOST--ITS MEANING

Persons whose mental processes run along conservative lines will hesitate to believe all the reports of barbarities committed by Germans in Belgium. But where there is so much smoke there must be a good deal of fire, and it must be admitted that evidence to substantiate the charges made against German soldiers is lacking neither in quantity or quality.

To that presented by the Belgian government though its commission sent to this country and that which has come through other channels is now added the silent testimony of Alost. When a detachment of the German army reached this once happy and peaceful little city the invaders found it a "city deserted." All of the thirty-two thousand inhabitants—men, women and children—had left their homes to make their way as best they could to Antwerp or other places of refuge.

Under strict interpretation of the rules of evidence the action of the inhabitants of Alost in fleeing from their beautiful little city upon the approach of German soldiers would probably not be expected as proving anything with regard to the reports of the German brutalities and barbarities. But is it not rather striking evidence of what the Belgian people themselves believe of these reports?

Alost knew of the fate that befel Termonde and Louvain.— New York Herald.

INDIGESTION, GAS OR SICK, SOUR STOMACH

Time "Pape's Diapepsin!" In five Minutes all Stomach Misery is Gone.

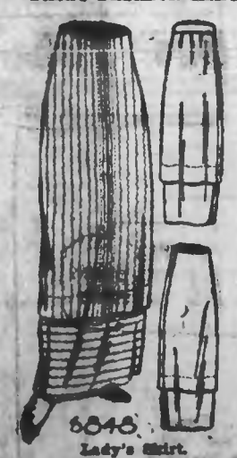
"Really does" put bad stomachs in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that—just that—makes Pape's Diapepsin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvellous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction or your druggist hands you your money back.

It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who cannot get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of a sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.



Lady's Shirt.

This excellent design has either two or three gores in the upper part, according to the width of the material used for making. It is attached to a two piece lower section and may be made with either the high or natural waistline.

The style is suitable for serge, cheviot, gabardine and other materials of substantial texture.

The above pattern, No. 6,848, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires for three gores, with lower sections cut lengthwise of material, 3¾ yards of 44 inch.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

THE NUREMAID: A FAVOURITE DISGUISE FOR GERMAN SPIES.

Russia Has Many Cossacks

Ahead of the huge mass of men the Tsar has sent surging over the German frontier, and at the crest of the wave, will ride thousands of the best irregular horsemen in the world, the Cossacks. In round numbers, according to the best available information, Russia has gathered 145,000 Cossack troops to her standards, the great majority of whom are mounted men.

Fifty-five regiments of Cossacks are included in the roster of the regular forces of the Tsar's cavalry, with sixteen batteries of horse artillery. Of infantry the Cossacks furnish one brigade. On a war footing the Cossacks can keep under arms 155 regiments of cavalry, twenty battalions of infantry and thirty-eight batteries of horse artillery, ten divisions in all.

The pick of the Cossack forces are the four sotinas or squadrons of the Imperial body guard. Twelve more sotinas make up part of the guard cavalry. Besides this there is a regiment with every cavalry division. The other Cossack regiments are made into divisions of their own. The Cossacks are armed with sabres and carbines, and in many regiments the men carry lances as well.

"Pointer Dogs of the Army."

The Cossack has been termed by the Russians the "pointer dog of the army." He seems to smell the enemy out. He and his little horse are seemingly tireless. As guerilla fighters the Cossacks are unequalled and no lines of communication are safe from their sudden dashes. An enemy's train, no matter how close behind the fighting forces it may be, can never be sure of safety from marauding Cossacks. They appear with lightning unexpectedness, and attack with startling rapidity and dash.

Cossacks, however, cannot stand up against regular cavalry, and will break before the shock of charging horse. Knowing this, if they find themselves face to face with opposing cavalry, they will break when the cavalry charges, and scatter like a cloud before a squall of wind, only to gather as rapidly again on the heavy column's flanks and rear, cutting off stragglers and endangering its safety unless protected by a heavy reserve. In this swift dash, sudden swerve from direct engagement and disappearance, only to reappear again in a few moments from another point, the Cossack attack is similar to that of the one-time American Indian system of attack.

On foot the Cossacks fight well, and are skilful shots. But they do not like infantry work unless it is absolutely necessary. If surrounded, a sotnia of Cossacks will dismount, make their well trained horses lie down, and from behind this living breastwork of horseflesh fight until not one man is left alive.

Wild Fighters Move Swiftly.

Accompanied as the sotnias are now by machine guns, and with horse batteries atached to every division, the Cossack forces of the Tsar makes a most formidable force of light horse, of the utmost mobility, who will make "ducks and drakes" of convoy troops and put to route anything except a heavy force of cavalry and infantry well equipped with artillery. The main bodies of their opponents they will wear, to a "frazzle" by night attacks and sudden dashes, keeping their opponents on the alert night and day.

The Cossack wears no spurs, and his equipment is sheathed in cloth that prevents it from clattering. He wears no glittering ornaments that might betray him to a watching enemy. Nolan says that a hundred Cossacks make less noise than a single regular cavalry soldier.

The Caucasian steppes furnish other wild fighters the irregular cavalry of Daghestan and Kutais, the Georgian foot soldiers, and other varieties of Teherkessian warriors. The Tcherkessians are fighters born and bred. Now that they are in the Russian service they will fight as fiercely for the Tsar as they did years ago against him.

IF CHILD IS CROSS, FEVERISH AND SICK

Look, Mother! If tongue is Coated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is, they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets slugish, stomach sours, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach-ache or diarrhoea. Listen, Mother! See if tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the system, and you have a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Pte. Hartley Accused of Deliberate Slaying of Burgoyne.

ST. CATHARINES, Oct. 9.—That Pte. Frank Hartley, after the tragedy on the Welland Canal Wednesday night, admitted killing Pte. Burgoyne, and stated afterwards that he "got the wrong one," was evidence given by Chief of Police Greene at the inquest last night. The "other one" apparently was Sergt. Burgoyne, brother of the victim, who a few moments previous to the shooting had sent Hartley to his tent because he answered the roll call late and was improperly dressed.

According to the evidence of several eye-witnesses last night, Hartley later left the tent, complaining of Sergt. Burgoyne's treatment of him, and saying that the non-com. was not treating him right. The deceased, "Teddy" Burgoyne, overhearing the remarks of Hartley, denied that his brother had a pick on him. Next came a boast from the prisoner that he was an Englishman and he could lick anybody on the canal. "Teddy" replied that he was a Canadian and that he was proud of it. "I'll shoot you," remarked Hartley to the deceased, to which Burgoyne, drawing himself up to "attention," with his hands in the pockets of the sweater coat which he wore, said: "Shoot."

This dialogue was corroborated by five members of the guard who were standing near, and at least three could have knocked the rifle aside had they known it was loaded. There proved to be cartridges in the magazine contrary to order.

After forty-five minutes' consideration of the evidence the jury returned a direct verdict against Hartley of wilfully murdering Burgoyne.

OPENS UP NOSTRILS, CLEARS HEAD, ENDS COLDS OR CATARRH AT ONCE

Instantly Relieves Swollen, Inflamed Nose, Head, Throat—You Breathe Freely — Dull Headache Goes — Nasty Discharge Stops.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; fullness and headache disappear. By morning! the catarrh, cold-in-head, catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake to-night struggling for breath with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith — just once — in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Revival of export business today gave the wheat market a decided upward turn. Closing prices were steadily at 1⅝c to 2c net advance. Corn finished ⅝c to ¾c up, oats with a gain of ⅛c to ⅜c, and provisions the same as last night to 40c higher.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 15	to $....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 60	0 60
Peas, bushel	1 25	....
Oats, bushel	0 52	....
Rye, bushel	0 85	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 28	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 27	0 28
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 19	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 27	0 30
Honey, new, lb.	0 11	0 13
Honey, comb, doz.	2 50	3 00

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 9.—The market opened strong, ¼c to ⅝c higher; held firm and closed higher. There was a good cash demand, especially for No. 1 northern, which sold at a premium of ⅛c over the option at one time during the morning. Stocks in interior elevators showed 3,000,000 bushels less wheat than the same date last year. Receipts were very light, and only 600 cars were in sight, and inspections Wednesday numbered 773 cars, against 1371 last year.

Cash: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.09½; No. 2 do., $1.04½; No. 3 do., 99⅝c; No. 4, 94¼c; No. 5, 89⅝c; No. 6, 84⅛c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 56c; No. 3 C.W., 46½c; extra No. 1 feed, 46½c; No. 1 feed, 45½c; No. 2 feed, 44½c.

Barley—No. 3, 66c; No. 4, 60½c; rejected, 57c; feed, 55c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.13½; No. 2 C.W., $1.10⅝.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 9.—The foreign demand for all lines of grain was poor again today and bids for wheat were lower in spite of the strength in the market on this side. The local market was weaker for Argentine corn and prices declined three cents per bushel with sales of carlots at 81c to 82c. Oats were quiet and about steady. Ontario choice malting was one cent lower with a sale of 500 bushels at 39c, and lower grades are offering at 74½c to 75c. Flour continues very quiet both for local and export account. Millfeed is steady. Cheese is firm with a fair demand.

The trade in butter is fair. Eggs fairly active.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.10⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.07⅞ to $1.09⅝; No. 2 do., $1.04⅞ to $1.07⅝; December, $1.04⅝.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 68c to 67c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 43¼c to 43⅝c.

Flour and bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.10; No. 1 northern, $1.09; No. 2 do., $1.06; December, $1.09.

CHEESE MARKETS.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Oct. 9.—At today's cheese board meeting the offerings were 2,350 colored and 2,100 white. The sales were 750 colored and 50 white at 14¾c, and 215 colored and 90 white at 15⅛c. The street ruling was 15c.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 9.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 366 cattle, 1500 hogs, 1125 sheep and lambs and 98 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Good to choice steers are worth 6c to $6.90; good butchers' are worth $7.75 to $8; medium to good butchers' at $7.50 to $7.75; medium at $7 to $7.25; common at $6.50 to $6; choice cows, at $6.75 to $7; good cows at $6.25 to $6.60; medium at $5.75 to $6; common cows at $4.75 to $5.50; canners and cutters at $3.50 to $4; light bulls at $5 to $6.25; heavy bulls at $6.50 to $7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.

Prices for stockers and feeders were unchanged. Choice steers sold at $7 to $7.35; good steers at $6.50 to $6.75, and stockers at $5 to $6.25.

Milkers and Springers.

A moderate supply of milkers and springers found ready sale at $60 to $90 each, and one extra quality cow brought $105.

Veal Calves.

Receipts were moderate and prices firm. Choice calves sold at $10 to $10.50; good at $9 to $9.50; medium at $8 to $8.50; common at $7 to $7.50; inferior, rough, eastern calves at $5.50 to $6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Ewes sold at $5.50 to $6.25; heavy rams and rams sold at $4 to $5; culls at $2.50 to $3; lambs sold at $7.50 to $8.10; culls at $6 to $6.50.

Hogs.

Receipts were fairly liberal and values remained about steady. Selects, fed and watered sold at $8.50; $8.15 f.o.b. cars, and $8.75 weighed off cars.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; steady; prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 175; active; $3 to $10.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; active; heavy and mixed, $9.00 to $9.05; yorkers, $8.85 to $9.00; pigs, $8.35; roughs, $7.25 to $7.40; stags, $5.50 to $7.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2400; active; lambs, $5.50 to $8.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 1500; market steady; beeves, $6.50 to $11; Texas steers, $6.15 to $9; stockers and feeders, $5.30 to $8.25; cows and heifers, $2.40 to $9.10; calves, $7.50 to $11.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market lower; light, $7.80 to $8.25; mixed, $7.25 to $8.30; heavy, $7 to $8.10; rough, $7 to $7.10; pigs, $4.60 to $8; bulk of sales, $7.50 to $7.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 24,000; market slow; native, $4.75 to $5.90; yearlings, $5.60 to $6.45; lambs, native, $6 to $7.85.

RELIEF SHIP PREPARED.

Eastern Canada's Supplies For Belgians Leave About Oct. 20.

TORONTO, Oct. 9.—Within a few weeks a ship will sail from Canada bearing supplies contributed by citizens of the Dominion for the relief of the Belgians who have suffered in the war. The bulk of the material thus forwarded will be contributed by the provinces east of Ontario, and attention is now called to the necessity of collecting all intended supplies and putting them in the hands of the shippers. Word to this effect came from Nova Scotia to the Parliament Buildings last evening.

The message was written by Premier Murray, who stated that Nova Scotia had taken advanced steps in the way of relief for Belgium, and that the Admiralty had placed a ship at their disposal to leave on or about Oct. 23 for Antwerp.

Mr. Murray states that he will be glad to arrange space in the ship for the Ontario contribution. The railways have announced that they will carry supplies to Nova Scotia free of charge, and the shipping to Antwerp will also be provided gratis.

STORY WAS FRAMED UP.

Michigan Minister Admits That Hold-Up Was a Fraud.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 9. — Rev. Isaac Wilson, pastor of Marble Memorial Methodist Church of Milan, Mich., who told a sensational story Wednesday night alleging to have been held up and robbed, now admits that he invented the story. Wilson was found in an alleyway near the Grigg House on York street with knife gashes in his neck, and was taken to a police station and a doctor was called in.

His claim was a reflection on London's good name, but last night there was no longer any mystery about the alleged real estate deal by which he claimed he received $1,200 and later had it stolen, for Detective Ralston has succeeded in tracing the Michigan clergyman's signed confession that he invented the yarn on account of financial embarrassment. One of the clues was found in his pocket, being several bogus checks he had torn up.

Contributions Is Acknowledged.

TORONTO, Oct. 9.—Mrs. Gooderham, the president of the Canadian Women's Hospital Ship Fund, has received the following telegram from Ottawa:

"Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught has received cable from the Army Council, who gratefully accept $100,000 from the women of Canada, and will spend the whole sum in purchase of 40 motor ambulance cars, 20 to be used in France and 20 in England. Each car will be inscribed, 'Canadian Women's Motor Ambulance.'"

Assassination Trial Begins.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 9.—(Via London.)—The News Weimers Tagblatt, a copy of which has arrived here from Vienna, says that the indictment, alleging high treason and covering 7 pages, has been read to 25 prisoners, who are charged with having been concerned in the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir-apparent of the Austrian throne, at Sarayevo. It is expected that their trial will last three weeks, according to the newspaper.

Horse Shipment Plans.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Oct. 9.—The first definite announcement of the plans of the remount department of the Imperial army was made here yesterday by General Sir Frederick Benson, head of the department in Canada. He said both St. John and Halifax will be used for horse depots and shipping. He expects to see 3,000 horses a week handled.

Released on Bail.

MONTREAL, Oct. 9.—After a private sitting before Judge Lanctot yesterday morning it was decided to release Robert H. Reid, New York financier, on bail. Mr. Reid appeared before Judge St. Cyr Wednesday on a charge of obtaining $750,000 worth of stock from John McMartin by false pretences, and was arrested later on a second charge, that of presenting a forged note for $100 at Halifax.

Soldier's Body Found.

QUEBEC, Oct. 9.—The body of a soldier belonging to the Princess Patricia Regiment was found floating yesterday near the wharf of the Canada Lines, Limited. It was identified as that of Corporal N. Lindblad, who were No. 750 and belonged to the second company of the Princess Patricia Regiment.

It is not known where Lindblad comes from.

BASEBALL CONFIDENCE.

Connie Mack Aims to Make All His Players Self Reliant.

Writing in the American Magazine of the experiences in baseball, Eddie Collins, second baseman for the Philadelphia Athletics, says that Connie Mack is a past master at arousing confidence in his players. Following is one of the stories he tells to make this point:

"There came a situation during the last world series against the Giants that gave Schang, our young catcher, confidence. Barry was on first base, and nobody was out. It was Schang's turn to go to bat, and, turning to Mack, he said:

"'What shall I do—put Barry over (baseball slang for 'sacrifice') or hit?'

"'Use your own judgment,' replied Mack.

"Clearly Mack had confidence in him. An important moment in the world series, Schang doubtless thought, and Mack leaves it all with me. Now, when a young ball player thinks that way he gains self confidence—that is, if he has the right stuff in him. Well, Schang went up there, and instead of doing the easy thing, sacrificing, he chose to hit and drove out a ball that let Barry race to third base.

"The moral of this incident is that it is Mack's policy to create confidence in your own ability. Any man who can do that for other men. I don't care whether it's in baseball or finance, is a master of his profession."

Sir Alfred Thompson Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 9. — Sir Alfred Thompson, formerly of the Dominion Line, is dead at his Belfast home. Sir Alfred had latterly been in private practice at Cape Town and he returned to Britain three months ago to seek medical advice. An operation became necessary and it had a fatal issue.

Huge German Losses.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—An official list, published in Berlin, says a Rome despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. gives the German losses in killed and missing up to Sept. 1 as 117,000.

The authorities admit, the despatch adds, that the total losses to date are at least 300,000.

Ostend Ready For Siege.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The "communal council of Ostend has passed unanimously a declaration that the town is ready for every sacrifice in order to resist the German advance to the last moment," say The Daily Telegraph's Ostend correspondent.

Decorations.

"Why do you think so much of being decorated? It doesn't give you ability."

"No, but it makes people think I have some."—Pele Mele.

GUNS ! GUNS ! ! GUNS

S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN M...
247 Princess St., Peterboro'

High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.
Guns of all makes promptly repaired.
New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned &c., &c

Office Supplies
Account Books
Office Files
Stationery
Newspapers
—Etc., Etc.—
CUBITT'S
NEW BOOKSTORE
Next W. H. Hamilton's Grocery
140 SIMCOE STREET

NEW YORK CHINESE CAFE COMPANY
330 George St. 'Phone 30...
Modern meals served and chow orders filled at all hours. Comfortable dining rooms. Splendid bill of fare $4.00 21 meals. Open day and night. Tea Tea, Mandarin

EMPRESS CAFE
The Leading Restaurant for Quick and Clean Service, and Up-To-Date Dining-room, a Special Dinner Served from 11.30 to 2 o'clock.
Your patronage will be appreciated by
JAS. HAGGIS & CO.,
WM. COROS, Manager.
370 GEORGE STREET
CUBITT'S OLD STAND

JOE LONGO
Pears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Oranges, Bananas, Apples, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Potatoes, Celery, Olive Oil
TWO STORES {410 GEORGE ST. 'PHONE 681 / 220 CHARLOTTE ST 'PHONE 1013

TO FARMERS AND POULTRY MEN
We beg to advise you that we have opened our Poultry Plant and are now prepared to receive your poultry at highest cash prices.
'Phone 264
W. DUTT CO., LTD.

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THE UNIVERSAL CAR
Smart—refined—faultless in every detail—combining the limit of luxury with the limit of utility, is the new Ford Coupelet.
Alike all other Fords, this beautiful car is economical in operation and low in price. Don't fail to see it.
Joseph J. Duffus
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195 Simcoe Street, Peterboro'
FORD COUPELET

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Fully Equipped

Publishers Auto & Taxi Livery, 186 Hunter
Taxi cabs only on stand Work Upholstering Carry Cushions Chauffeurs.
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The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-14

PETERBOROUGH FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1914

ANTWERP CONTINUES TO HOLD OUT

Advances Are Made By The Allies in France

600 WOUNDED MEN ARE DROWNED

"WE WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST" IS THE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE BELGIANS

Although City Has Been Badly Wrecked the Heroic Garrison is Fighting Bravely---Little Change is Reported From the Battle Line in France--British Success Along the Aisne.

CAVALRY FIGHT IN NORTH CONTINUES

Special Cable to The Examiner:

GHENT, via Ostend, October 9.—With great scars growing in her rows of beautiful buildings, and a constant cannonade both from the German siege guns and bombs dropped from the air craft, Antwerp still holds out. A Belgian officer arriving here to-day said that yesterday at 10 o'clock the first of the German shells began striking the great cathedral, one of the most beautiful Gothic structures extant. Already Antwerp is scarred and blackened, this officer asserts. Yesterday forenoon a Zeppelin dropped a bomb on the law courts. The airship was subjected to a terrific fire of projectiles, and is believed to have been hit although it returned apparently safely to the German lines. The Burgomaster of Antwerp sent word here to-day, "We will fight to the last."

ANTWERP, October 9.—German aircraft are constantly hovering over Antwerp to-day, and the bombardment of the city from the air is continuous. Scores of fires have been started by these aerial bombs, many of which are filled with petrol which ignites when the fulminate is set off by contact. The Antwerp fire department, now manned by volunteers, has been in continuous service for two days. Some part of the city is burning always.

PARIS, October 9.—No change in the general situation was officially announced in the three o'clock communique issued at Bordeaux, and telegraphed here this afternoon. It was stated that the disposition of the troops remains almost without change. Cavalry fighting continues on the left, and in the Woevre district an artillery duel is in progress.

LONDON, October 9.—According to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam another aerial raid has been made by the British on Cologne and Dusseldorf, both important German Zeppelin airship bases. The telegram follows,—"A despatch from Cologne states that hostile aeroplanes threw bombs on the Zeppelin hangars at Cologne and Dusseldorf on Thursday afternoon. The former was uninjured, but damage was inflicted at Dusseldorf.".

PARIS, October 9.—The belief that the pendulum of success in the battle of the Aisne is now swinging forward favorably to the allies, was universal here to-day. The war office communique was most laconic. It showed the positions in the long drawn battle line as practically unchanged but it carried the confirmation of reports that the allies are now able to hold this line in the centre and at the same time have sufficient forces vigorously to assault both the German wings.

A retrograde movement, a crumpling in of lines at either end would mean retreat to the centre. Military experts here are confident that this is impending. The pressing back of the German forces in the neighbourhood of Verdun is regarded as particularly significant. The French artillery is proving itself more than a match for the German guns in this section. Cavalry reconnaisance in force on the far western end of this line has resulted in severe losses inflicted on the German cavalry lines north of Lille.

ASPHALT WORK TO BE STARTED ON WEDNESDAY

Paving of Charlotte Street Has Been Definitely Postponed Until Next Year, Owing to Lack of Material

PLANT HERE SOON

The work of putting the asphaltic concrete surface on the concrete base that has been prepared by Messrs. Foley and Gleason on Charlotte, Simcoe, Brock and Water streets, will begin next Wednesday. Before that date is it expected that the plant of the paving contractors will have been moved in from St. Catharines for the paving of Peterborough's streets. Aylmer street is now in the hands of the contractors and is being torn up preparatory to the putting in of the concrete base from Charlotte to McDonnel streets. The paving of Charlotte street has been abandoned for this year owing to the impossibility of securing vitrified brick for spaces between the street car rails.

ANNUAL DONATION DAY ON MONDAY

The St. Joseph's Hospital Society announce their annual donation day and fruit shower for Monday afternoon and evening at the K. C. rooms, Simcoe street. Those who desire to assist the society in its endeavour to help provide for St. Joseph's are asked to make a note of the above facts.

RED CROSS COMMISSIONER DIES SUDDENLY

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 9.—Col. Jeffrey Burland of Montreal, who arrived a week ago to act as Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, died suddenly here to-day.

Set Fire To Large Pine

Some children, lighting a bonfire under a large pine tree on Lansdowne Street, set fire to the trunk of the tree and the flames, accelerated by the gum, spread rapidly until it was feared that the tree would fall on some of the many children playing thereabout. The Fire Brigade were therefore summoned and extinguished the flames with a line of hose.

JACK'S LAKE PARTY LEAVES TO-MORROW FOR TWO WEEK'S FISHING

Jack's Lake Fishing Club leave on Saturday for their annual two weeks' outing back where the fish are said to be big, ravenous and full of fight. Those who will angle between meals are expected to be; W. H. Beatham, ... Kerr of the Quaker Oats Co., Chicago; B. H. Crack of Hamilton, W. J. Gaetney of Hamilton; Mr. Matheweon of the C.P.R., Toronto; G. W. Hatton, A. H. Stratton, Dan. O'Connell, W. E. Loch, E. M. Glover, R. Kingan, B. A. Ross, B. Hicks, W. J. Thompson, Judge Wood of Port Hope, Alex. Elliott, Mr. Davis, with Foley and Gleason.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

Train Carrying Wounded Plunges Into Marne River and 600 Men Were Drowned

A WRONG SIGNAL

Special to The Examiner:

PARIS, (Special Cable).—When a train carrying wounded and German prisoners from Meaux to Paris plunged through a weakened bride across the Marne on Sept. 29, there is every reason to believe that nearly six hundred wounded men were drowned.

The utmost secrecy has surrounded the affair. Nothing more awful has happened in the European war than this accident. The train consisted of eighteen cars, each carrying fifty wounded, British, French and Germans. Many of these men had lain on the battlefields without attention of any sort from one to two days and were congratulating themselves that they had been rescued and were on their way to the comfortable big hospitals in Paris. On the rear of the train, as it departed for Meaux in the early evening, was attached a car full of German prisoners. A switchman, who misunderstood his instructions, sent the train on the wrong track, and the light, which was the stopping signal, was not seen by the engineer. To his horror, the bridge beams began to break under the engine. The engine reached the solid part of the bridge, but the other cars piled into the river with their wounded men. Only 100 were taken from the wreckage alive. Reports indicate that about 600 wounded men, many of them too weak to struggle for their lives, were drowned like rats in their trap-like compartments. The dead were buried on the river banks.

Help The Little Ones on Tag Day

Annual Collection for Children's Aid Society To-morrow

The citizens are once again reminded of the annual Tag Day for the Children's Aid Society to be held to-morrow. The "taggers" will be out early, and everyone is asked to be ready for them. The hearty co-operation of all, renders the burden, one not to be born only by a few, but gives each an opportunity to share in this very praiseworthy work. It is to be hoped that a generous response will greet the ladies to-morrow.

Have Supplied Milk Gratis

At a recent meeting of the Milk Venders' Association, Sanitary Inspector Spence addressed the members on conditions that cows should be stabled during the winter, making many suggestions and recommendations.

Mr. G. A. Gillespie and Relief Officer Miller were also present. Mr. Gillespie spoke on the matter of distributing free milk. Seven hundred quarts had been donated by patrons of the factory and this he was distributing free to the needy on the recommendation of Relief Officer Miller. If milkmen were anxious to donate milk he would distribute it.

Relief Officer Miller supported this suggestion and said that no doubt there would be great distress, and milk would be appreciated.

From the discuss on that followed it transpired that many milkmen are in the habit of supplying two or three poor customers with milk, gratis.

It was finally decided to leave the matter over for a further meeting.

BOSTON BRAVES HAMMER BENDER OUT OF BOX IN THE SIXTH INNINGS

Stalling's Miracle Workers Show Scant Respect for the Great Indian Who is Driven Out by a Fusilade of Hits.

RUDOLPH'S GREAT WORK

SHIBE PARK, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9.—Under ideal weather conditions, with a warm sun beating down from a sky dotted by clouds, the Boston Braves and Philadelphia Athletics took the field this afternoon for their struggle for the baseball championship of the world. Both Managers Mack and Stallings were extremely careful not to tip off too soon who might be their pitching selections, and at 1.40 neither had made a move that would tip off who might be on the firing line. Bender and Rudolph were the selections expected, but it was evident that Mack was prepared to switch to Plank if he thought it advisable. It was expected the crowd in the Park would certainly exceed 20,000 and there were hundreds in the bleachers erected on tops of the apartment houses nearby. When it came to a final show down, ten minutes before the game time, Chief Bender was the only pitcher warming up for the Athletics. Plank had retired. Stallings kept both Tyler and Rudolph working out. A couple of minutes later Tyler retired to the Braves' bench and Rudolph was left working out alone. At that time the Chalmers automobile voted to Eddie Collins for being the most valuable player in the American League, was driven on the field.

The players of both teams gathered around while photographs were taken and "Eddie" posed for his picture, and accepted the "buss cart."

The Boston infield, during their practice, brought the crowd to their feet, cheering repeatedly by fast, snappy work. The Athletics showed the same old machine-like snap and go in their work. While the Athletics were at work on the field, Stallings had Rudolph and Tyler warming up before the Braves bench.

At 1.50 Chief Bender had not appeared on the firing line, but just at that time the Indian climbed from the dugout amidst a roar of cheers and began pitching to Lapp.

Philadelphia	Boston
Murphy, r. f.	Moran, r. f.
Oldring, l. f.	Evers, 2b.
Collins, 2b	Connolly, l. f.
Baker, 3b.	Whitted, m.
McInnis, 1b	Schmidt, 1b.
Strunk, m.	Gowdy, c.
Barry, s. s.	Maranville, s. s.
Schang, c.	Deal, 3b.
Bender, p.	Rudolph, p.

Umpires — Klem, Byron, National League; Dineen, Hildebrand, American League.

First Innings.

Boston—Moran fouled to McInnis. It was an easy pop, which McInnis got without trouble. Evers popped to Collins, who backed into right field for the ball. He hit the first ball pitched. Connolly fanned, swinging hard at the third ball. No runs, hits or errors.

Philadelphia—Rudolph's first was a strike, then Murphy singled to right centre. The ball shot past Evers like a bullet. Oldring sacrificed, Gowdy to Schmidt. He dumped the ball a few feet in front of the plate and came within an ace of beating it out. Collins walked. Rudolph's control was poor and he was able to get only one strike across the pan to Collins. Baker fouled to Schmidt on the first ball pitched, and Murphy was doubled at third on Schmidt's throw to Deal. Schmidt made the throw from a difficult angle. It was a startling play. Rudolph was a bit wild in this inning but Baker's failure to walk him out after Collins had drawn him out, resulted in a double play which saved the Braves extra trouble. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Second Innings.

Boston—Whitted walked. Bender giving him three balls high inside, then putting two strikes across the pan. His next offering was wide of the plate. Schmidt flied to Oldring. It was a high fly that headed for the left field bleachers, but did not have the power to carry. Gowdy doubled to centre, scoring Whitted. The big catcher landed on the ball with all his might and it shot on a line over Murry's head, rebounding to strike near the left field wall. Maranville singled to centre, scoring Gowdy. Deal hit into a double play, Barry to

(Continued on Page 14.)

BRITISH VICTORY ON THE AISNE NOW SAID TO BE COMPLETE ONE

Germans Have Evacuated Their Trenches, Leaving Many Dead Behind Them---Allies Have Captured Fort Conde After a Siege of Sixteen Days.

Special to The Examiner.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Times correspondent south of the Aisne says: "At one centre—and that the most important—the British victory on the River Aisne is now complete. The Germans have evacuated their trenches, leaving in some of them many soldiers who died from a severe visitation of typhoid. They left some of their heaviest guns in the quarries, heavily cemented in place.." Two salient events marked the part of the fighting, of which Soissons was the centre: First, the capture by the allies of Forte Conde after a siege of sixteen days, and second, the remarkable slaughter by the British in the last of the series of the German attacks.. It is agreed that wherever the Germans have dealt severe havoc to the allies around this position, their success was due wholly to a spy system. The allies soon found out that the Germans were able to diagnose their movements readily, and instituted a systematic search for offenders. They captured seven spies, one of them a woman, who used an electric flashlight signal from a window. It is not altogether true to say that the battle of the Aisne is over now, but in the past few days considerable areas have been deserted by the Germans, and great wedges of the allies' forces have been thrown forward."

RULES OF COMPETITION FOR PLOUGHING MATCH

The directors of the County of Peterborough Ploughmen's Association have drafted the following rules which will govern the ploughing match for the championship of the county to be held on October 28. The entry fee in the men's classes will be $2.00 for non-members of the Association and $1.00 for members, and in the boys' classes $1.00 for non-members and 50c for members. Competitors will have to be on the grounds by 8 p.m. Ploughing will commence at 9:30 sharp, and must be completed by 4 o'clock. Competitors will be expected to plough one-third of an acre. Fifteen minutes will be allowed for lunch.

The average depth of the furrow must be 6 inches. No assistance will be given to any ploughman except in setting and removing stakes. No person will be allowed to walk on the ground ploughed or to be ploughed. Any competitor on whose behalf this rule is violated will lose his prize. No person will be allowed to interfere with the judges in the discharge of their duties. The decision of the judges will be final. Entries must be made to the Secretary, Mr. Fred Campbell, R. R. No. 8, Peterborough, or to Mr. H. B. Cowan, Farm and Dairy, by Saturday, October 24. All starts will be made on the level in sod. After the first scratch up and down the field no handling of the land will be allowed.

THE RUSSIANS ADVANCE

PETROGRAD, October 9.—The Russian centre, mobilised at Warsaw, has started forward on the first lap of its march to Berlin. War office advices to-day say that this army, including the pick of the Czar's forces, is now entering action in the territory around Wloclawek, around the Vistula, and thirty miles from Thorn. The Russian forces in Poland have now advanced to within 95 miles of Posen, and 200 miles from Berlin. Fighting continues but the Russian advance is steady and overwhelming.

LONDON, Eng., October 9. — Since the beginning of the war the British airmen have flown 57,000 miles, a distance greater than four times the circuit of the globe, according to a picturesque story of the campaign made public by the official press bureau to-day.

"On September 30th," the report says, "one of our airmen succeeded in dropping nine bombs on the German positions opposite the French left centre. Some of these bombs dropped on the rolling stock held by the enemy near Laon.

"One of our battalion commanders criticises the enemy's infantry as follows,—The German officers are skilled in leading their troops forward under cover and in closed bodies, but once the troops are deployed in open order, destroying the direct personal leadership of officers, the men in the ranks won't face the heavy fire. Their supports either waver when the front line is checked or crowd forward, huddling together, losing their open formation, and forming magnificent targets for our fire. As an illustration, in one attack which we

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Evening Examiner

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FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1914

WIDE SWEEP OF WAR.

Mr. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, a distinguished political French economist, has been talking about the widespread area affected by the present war. He estimates that the war affects directly—within the area of hostilities—one-quarter of the population of the globe. The allied powers contribute to this total, 321 millions of people and the enemy 116 millions. If the peoples of the colonies and dominions, to which the British Empire alone contributes 430 millions, be included, the total would be increased to 820 millions, about half of the total population of the world, 1,720 millions. While Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu is at it he might as well include the whole world, for the whole world is more or less indirectly affected by this almost universal war. He considers the possibility of the duration of the war that will bring all the adult population of the countries concerned into the field. In that event the war may be greatly prolonged. We are preparing defensive and aggressive forces in view of this possibility. The duration of the war will *depend upon the power of resistance* of Germany and Austria, for no peace is possible without the destruction of the forces represented by the system of mad militarism that has provoked are warfare now being waged.

CANADA AT WAR.

When Britain is at war Canada is at war, this is practically and not only theoretically true. With 33,000 Canadian troops virtually in the field, with 22,000 more to be added, and with 10,000 on military duty in Canada, we have a total Canadian army of 65,000, more than twice the number of British soldiers — 24,000 — Wellington had with him at Waterloo. It won't be long before the daily expenditure of Canada on the war will amount to $100,000. This can easily be so when every man receives pay at the rate of $1.10 per day, and the wives of soldiers are allowed $20 per month. To this is to be added the expense of the complete equipment Canada provides, and the cost of ammunition. At this rate the fifty millions voted by Parliament won't last long and will have to be supplemented. This war is a costly thing for us in men and means; but the expenditure is warranted. We are helping wage a war, to maintain the conditions, political, commercial and ethical, which guarantee us national prosperity and national well being. If Germany and the Germanic spirit of tyranny and oppressive militarism is allowed to prevail; if Germany reaches the world power she avowedly aims at, all we have and use will be imperilled. In helping in the defeat of these things we are fighting our own battles as well as the battles of the Empire, and of humanity and human progress, the world over. We can send more men, we can spend more money, and we shall do it.

HAVE COURAGE.

When we note the apparently slow progress of the war, the growing difficulties that crop up daily, we are often inclined to lose hope. We have, however, reason to have courage. The slaughter has been appalling, and human sensibilities have been shocked to the bone; but when one comes to reflect, it will be seen that, apart from the destruction of British cruisers by submarines, we have had no really bad news from the front since the war began two months ago. The apparent reverses suffered at the beginning of the war were the outcome of strategic movements and in effect victorious movements, anticipating the final triumph. Kitchener, knew what he was saying when he declared that the farther the Germans got into France the worse it would be for them. Their defeat began when they were virtually in sight of Paris, and though the price paid is awful, the fighting in France represents distinct progress on the way to victory. The battle of the Aisne, now about over, has resulted in the defeat of the Germans; not perhaps a presently decisive defeat, but a presage of victorious progress towards the goal of triumph. We have no reason to be down-hearted or discouraged. The Allies since the early days of the fighting have taken no retrograde step; the progress has been slow but sure. The German forces have not only been driven back, but have lost, in men and morale, proportionally much more than the Allies. Their obstinate resistance has weakened the power for further effective resistance. Though every foot of the way to Berlin may be marked with a corpse, the road will be inexorably followed. We have no need to despair of ultimate triumph though we may shudder at the stupendous cost. The fall of Antwerp if it falls, is only an incident of the war. It will have little strategic importance. Its distruction is only an act of spite, a gratuitous outrage—an insult added to the injury of the outrage of Belgium's neutrality, and the devastation of the country. The treatment meted out to Belgium is *not a discouragement* to the Allies; it only inspires them to more grim endeavour. We must have courage; keep an even frame of mind as possible. Canada has too much to do in helping on the war, and looking after the home consequences to brood and be blue.

CHILDREN'S AID TAG-DAY.

It is hoped that the weather-man will give us good weather to-morrow for Children's Aid Tag-Day, and that the citizens will take a liberal attitude towards the work of supplementing the funds of this beneficent society. It may be felt by some that we have many demands made upon our generosity; that we are called upon to sacrifice a great deal. But are we not "in the same boat" with the rest of Canada and the rest of the Empire? We are in a state of war and we must be prepared to make sacrifices for the liberties we enjoy. But tag-day need mean no sacrifice; if everybody joins in the contributions amounts need not be individually large; and the greatest sacrifices we can make will be incomparably smaller than those in the war zone are making. What we are giving in money is as nothing compared with what our fellow subjects across the water are suffering in other forms of loss.

The support of the Children's Aid Society is a patriotic matter. We are not only helping promote the welfare of our general citizenship, but we are providing for the conditions induced by the war. Many children of families whose breadwinners are at the war are thrown upon the care of the society. It is not unreasonable to ask that the public give liberally through the medium of tag-day, a medium that permits of the contributions being more general than would be possible by any other means. It is hoped that the public of Peterborough will do Peterborough credit to-morrow. We can be encouraged and inspired by what other places are doing in patriotic work. Berlin and Waterloo, Ontario—two places whose loyalty owing to their German origin has been impugned—are setting a splendid example to the rest of Canada, to some sections which profess more loyalty. The contribution of Berlin to the patriotic fund amounts to $5.70 per head of population, while that of Waterloo, a small place, represent a contribution per head of $10. This liberality should be an inspiration to Peterborough, whose patriotic fund is not so large in proportion to the population as that of these two places. If to-morrow's contribution to the Children's Aid Society's funds averages only one cent per head of our 20,000 population, it will obviously amount to $2,000; more than we have raised any other year. It is hoped that every citizen in a position to do so would prepare himself for giving liberally to-morrow.

PLAYING WITH THE KAISER.

There really is grim humour in the reports from Petrograd of the way in which the Russians are toying with the Kaiser's army. They know the Kaiser's overweening vanity in his own powers as a great military strategist. They know, from following the Germany army manoeuvres, that he has a weakness for the Napoleonic dictum that success rewards the general who finds the weak spot in his enemy's forces and concentrates overwhelming force upon it. The Russians have been providing the Kaiser's army with "weak spots." The terrible blows which the great war lord has delivered at these selected places have allowed his hosts to plunge far through the Russian lines. Unlike Napoleon however, the Kaiser has not been considering whether the positions thus taken are worth taking. Thus the Russian lines have merely opened to allow the German armies to get into unfavourable positions, and then have closed again—with the German armies between!—Montreal Herald-Telegraph.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

The experience gained in raising the first Canadian expeditionary force *should prove useful* in mobilizing the second. That there has been friction among military men during the past two months is undeniable. Though an editor was put in jail for criticism there has been little printed concerning military difficulties. The press generally has abstained from embarrassing the government with comments on troubles. However, the news has travelled from man to man throughout the country, and with considerable picturesque exaggeration. There should be no occasion for more of it.

Everywhere there is only eagerness to help those to whom has fallen the grave responsibility and great honour of gathering Canadian forces.

Lessons learned at Valcartier should be taken to heart in the business of enlisting, of gathering, and of despatching men which is now before our military leaders. They should be carefully applied.

The lateness of the season will render it impossible for another force to be assembled at Valcartier or at any other single point in Canada. Smaller bodies of men must be assembled at more numerous points throughout the country. They will have to be collected and equipped at such centres at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, and Victoria, where they can be housed in large structures that can be heated. This will entail methods somewhat differing from those which have been used to the present. But it should be the aim of the authorities to see the work is done with expedition and without giving rise to bitterness and recrimination.

There is no need for aught but the best of good feeling among all Canadians engaged in this strenuous business. Hatred we can save for our enemies.—Ottawa Free Press.

LIQUOR AND WAR.

The London Times in its issue of September 28th, says:

"The trail of the German troops is marked, as innumerable witnesses testify, by myriads of empty bottles. Their once proud soldiery is now typified by the colonel found in a *stupor amid his unconscious* men beside a cask in an Epernay cellar. We may contrast with this picture the spectacle presented by the Allies—Russia absolutely prohibiting the sale of vodki and beer throughout her *Immense dominions*, France forbidding the sale of absinthe, the British soldier marching through the best vineyards in existence, and temperately demanding, as many letters tell us, his cup of tea. The great victory over drunkenness in Russia has received far too little attention in this country. Since China proscribed opium the world has seen nothing like it. We have been well reminded that in sternly prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquor Russia has already vanquished a greater foe than the Germans. Is it fully realized yet that for the Allies, and for the first time in history, this is to all intents and purposes a "teetotal" war? We hope that the indiscreet people who insist on "treating" our soldiers and sailors on their return from the front will realize it very quickly. The fight sternly waged by the Allies alike against intemperance symbolizes the other victory which must eventually be theirs. Troops who march obeying the Tsar's ukase against drink, who carry in their knapsacks Lord Kitchener's admonition to abjure wine, already have an immense moral advantage over armies whose officers set their men the example of looting every cellar they find. In the vinous excesses of the German forces we see a hint of their coming overthrow."

It is interesting to note that since the publication of this article it has been announced in Petrograd that the prohibition of the sale of vodki (whisky) is to be continued indefinitely even after the end of the war. This order is based principally on the tremendously improved condition of the country since the Emperor issued the edict prohibiting traffic in this liquor. The Russian authorities are so impressed with this startling regeneration of the peasantry that they believe it is likely to have an important *effect on the social and economic* conditions of all Russia, a conclusion that needs no elaborate argument to justify.

HOW TO RESTORE CANADIAN PROSPERITY AND WIDER MARKETS

From the Port Arthur Chronicle we learn that the Board of Trade of Port Arthur intends placing before the other Canadian Boards of Trade a plan it is asking the Dominion Government to enter upon to increase the agricultural production of Canada. This plan is to empower the loan of at least $50,000,000 to the township municipalities in Canada on their municipal debentures for five years with interest at five per cent., repayable annually, on condition that such municipalities lend such money to ratepayers to be expended in clearing and bringing additional land under cultivation; the loan to be a first lien against such land by being a tax against it similar to the drainage tax; the advance to any one farmer not to exceed $1,000 and to be made to the respective municipalities as the improvements are made.

This scheme is a truly statesmanlike one, and we have no hesitation whatever in joining our Port Arthur contemporary in earnestly recommending it to the consideration alike of those practical business men who constitute our Boards of Trade and *of the politicians who represent us in* Parliament. Everybody is wondering how the war will eventually affect Canada. In regard to many schemes of development it is difficult to foresee the outcome. But the future in regard to the industry of agriculture is plain for all to see. The war will cause an enormous shortage in the wheat crops of Europe and of the great Russian Empire. That shortage will cause a real increase in the demand for foodstuffs and an increase also in the price of them.

Canada has the land to produce a bigger crop of wheat than she does now. She has also the men. What is lacking is the capital to finance the ploughing and cropping of large added areas. Given assistance in this direction, the wheat crop of Canada could easily be increased 50 or even 100 per cent. If we prepare now for *such a big crop, next year by far the* largest amount of gold that has ever come to Canada will flow here not in the form of loans, but as payment for products. Nobody need be told what a stimulating effect this would have on every form of business activity.

The scheme of asistance proposed by the Port Arthur Board of Trade would not be in the nature of an experiment. The Argentine Republic has loaned $50,000,000 in this way; Australia has loaned over $80,000,000, and New Zealand, beginning with $10,000,000 found the results so good that it has steadily extended the plan until it has now loaned $65,000,000. Both Australia and the Argentine, the latter country especially, give credit to these loans for a great increase in the number of industrious farmers settling upon the land with consequent prosperity to the country *as a whole. Upon a very much* larger scale the same general scheme has been worked out by the British government in Ireland where $350,000,000 has been loaned to the tenant farmers with which to buy and improve their holdings. Canada has a plain duty to herself and to the Empire in this matter. Now is the time to act.

In surveying the new fields of business opportunities opened up by the war, Russia has been left out of account by the people on this continent. As a matter of fact, Russia is issuing a pressing invitation to the people of the British Empire and the United States to come and sell their goods to her 170,000,000 customers. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sergius Sazonoff, in an interview with the Petrograd correspondent of the *London Times*, says:

It is the country which forces the situation commercially in Russia that will reap the enormous benefits that the Russian markets now offer. It is not enough that merchants and manufacturers should offer their gods here. Experts should be sent here now, even while the war is still in progress, to study and examine the wants of our country. Our duties, our manner of doing business, and our present and future wants and growing demands should be studied scientifically, so that when peace comes those channels, which have for decades flowed deeply with German products, may continue to flow with products from America and England.

For America especially does Russia open opportunities for an industrial outlet such as can hardly be over-estimated. We have an empire of 170,000,000 souls, and the $300,000,000 we have been paying Germany yearly is but the beginning of a demand that will soon make Russia among the most desirable and valuable markets in the world. Railroad-building and new developments everywhere are the prelude to an era of prosperity in this country such as has never been here before.

As to how far Canada can participate directly in the trade that is offered is a problem. But even if she has no direct participation in it, it is certain that she will participate indirectly, since the diversion of Russian trade from Germany to Great Britain would be bound to react upon Canada by increasing the British demand for Canadian commodities. — Montreal Herald-Telegraph.

A NEW MOUNTAIN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mount Bruce—Altitude 11,500

Mrs. E. T. Parsons, of Berkeley, and Miss Lulie Nettleton of Seattle, have returned from a mountain-climbing expedition in the Southern Selkirks. The trip was notable in that unmapped country was traversed and the ascent of one of the highest peaks of that region was made.

Leaving Invermere, B.C., the party, consisting of E. W. Harnden, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gleason of Boston; Mrs. E. T. Parsons, of Berkeley, Cal.; and Miss Lulie Nettleton, of Seattle, went to the head of Horse Thief Creek, forty miles in. The first ascent of the unmapped peak was made September 2nd, taking nine hours from the base camp. The route lay over the magnificent Starbird glacier and embraced steep, icy slopes and interesting rockwork. The party was roped in Alpine fashion, as the snow slope below the summit required the greatest care.

On the summit ice axes were planted and the mountain was christened Mount Bruce, in honour of Robert Randolph Bruce, of Wilmer, B. C.

The view from the summit is described as wonderful. Glaciers of stupendous sizes, and hundreds of peaks, varying from 9,000 feet altitude to 11,000 or 12,000 feet. Most of them are unnamed and unclimbed. Allowing for corrections, the aneroid readings gave the altitude of Mount Bruce as 11,500 feet.

On September 6th, an attempt was made upon Mount Jumbo from a base camp below the terminal moraine, of the Jumbo glacier. The party come within 500 feet of the summit, the final section of the route lying plainly before them when a storm broke loose and they were obliged to retreat to camp.

Mr. Howard Palmer, the well-known mountaineer, has estimated that there are no fewer than 40 peaks in the Selkirk Mountains, whose altitude exceeds 10,000 feet. The rock from which these mountains have been carried, shows 4,500 feet or about nine miles in depth. No volcanoes have been found, so that geologists are still undecided as to how this gigantic group of mountains came into existence. The Range is crossed at Roger's Pass, by the C. P. R., which is, at this moment, driving a tunnel nearly five miles long in order to reduce its grade, and eliminate a large number of snow-sheds required to protect the track.

On the theory that mountain climbing develops the nerves as well as the muscles a Philadelphia college physical director has his pupils climb the sides of quarries.

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GEN VON KLUK, GREAT HOPE OF THE GERMAN ARMY

Rene H. Feibelman in the London Daily Express, Declares Superior Officers of German Army Have Not Shown Military Ability—Nothing Heard of the Crown Prince Now.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 25. — A well known Dutch military expert, who has served his country gallantly both at home and in the colonies and knows what he is talking about when he discusses military matters, expounded to me to-day some striking views with regard to the German army.

"There is something curious about the German army," he said. "They have fine infantrymen and a lot of them; their artillery is up to date, in spite of some recognized shortcomings; their cavalry has already in the present war done some efficient work.

"But the trouble, in my estimation, begins with their officers, and especially with their supreme commanders.

"The present military generation has been extraordinary poor in military talent. There is not one great commander in Germany at the present time.

"In 1870 Germany had Moltke and Roon to help Bismarck. Whom have they now to help Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg?

"Of course, the present chief of the General Staff, General Kuno von Moltke, is a skilful and resourceful organizer, and so is his colleague, General von Falkenhayn, the Prussian Minister of War. But neither has any responsible office in the field. They both rest with the headquarters, the former attending the tactical part of the campaign, the latter concerning himself with material problems, such as military transport and the dissemination of ammunition and food supplies. Neither actually commands, and a real soldier can only show what he can do under fire of the enemy.

"Who, then, is in charge of the Kaiser's legions? To tell you the truth, too many princes are in command. During the first weeks of the campaign we have heard of the army of the Crown Prince of Germany, of that of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, of that of a Duke of Wurtemberg.

"This is perhaps necessary from a purely dynastical standpoint and is meant to enhance the popularity of the coming sovereign and the reigning house—in case of victory, of course! But from a military point of view this practice is full of danger.

"The princes now in the field are young and inexperienced; they have an utter disregard for human life, and they know nothing of the army they are fighting with. Further, they have never seen any war except in manoeuvres, and then, so to speak, only from the 'royal box,' and they have enjoyed, as far as military training goes, only such as princes usually receive—that says everything.

"It is not one of the least causes of the discontent existing among the German officer corps that whenever a great emergency wears a prince, imperial or royal, is suddenly intrusted with the supreme command of troops he does not know and who cannot trust him very much, for even a simple orderly knows that a prince, even if he personally is a reckless fighter, is not necessarily an efficient commander.

"In fact, you will have noticed that little has been heard lately about the Crown Prince Rupert of Bavaria or of the Duke Albert of Wurtemberg; and as for the German Crown Prince, he probably himself wishes now that still less were heard from him. There are too many highnesses, and highnesses are often in the way when real fights are on.

"As to the German generals now in command, it is remarkable, and in some respects illuminating, that several of them—precisely those entrusted with the most important posts—have been for years on the retired list, and have had to be recalled to active service to meet the Fatherland's peril.

"General von Hindenburg, who is in command of the eastern armies and whom the Wolff Bureau credits with a signal victory every morning—and sometimes one in the afternoon, too!—had left the army for many years after a most honourable career.

"Field Marshal von der Goltz Pasha, of Constantinople fame, who is now—for how many more hours?—Governor General of Belgium, is also on the retired list.

"Had Germany had a few younger and more brilliant officers to send to the front, these veterans would probably have been allowed to rest by their fireside, but, having none, the Kaiser had to recall old officers whose 'war' experience has, in fact, mostly been 'tested' in peace and whose strategy has so far only been exhibited in books and newspaper articles.

"There is also General von Hausen, who is in charge of an army which was recently operating near St. Quentin, and is now—nobody knows where. The military record of that general was somewhat tarnished by no less a personage than the 'War Lord' himself, who censured him publicly and bitterly in 1912 at the close of the imperial manoeuvres, which ended by the crushing defeat of the 'German' party commanded by General von Hausen.

"Who then, is left? As far as I know, only General von Kluck. He is the great hope of the German army, and, had the plans of the General Staff not been modified, one could have expected great things from him.

"His plan was to take Paris, and such was his resolve also. 'Take Paris or die,' the Kaiser had said, and General von Kluck was ready for both emergencies. He has so far failed in the first, and he is alive yet.

"He is a fine officer, tall, thin and truly Latin in aspect, except for his spike helmet and his toothbrush moustache. He owes his rank neither to noble birth nor to intrigue. In fact, he had reached the rank of colonel before the Emperor bestowed nobility on him, and he apparently did not care very much about being 'von Kluck' after having been for so many years simply 'Kluck.'

"The general is thoroughly popular with his soldiers, partly because he treats them well, partly because they recognize him as a real chief, a true leader. He is a man of few words. His writings on strategy make him an authority—academically, of course—on military science."

MISS ROSE MILLEN

Leading Lady with the H. S. Webb Chamberlain Stock Co., who will open a week's engagement at "The Grand," commencing with Thanksgiving Day Matinee, Monday, October 12, playing "The Match-Maker" for the opening performance. Popular prices, 15c, 20c, 30c., will prevail.

Daring Plunger Once Worth $250,000 Steals To Escape Starving—Jailed

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The famous Frank England, a man who has made as much as $30,000 in one day, who a few years ago was owner of a beautiful mansion and a number of fine race horses, has been brought to court here, down and out, and starving, with $1,000 worth of loot on his person which he confesses he obtained by smashing in the door of Mrs. William Howard, of Flatbush, an American woman swimming champion, and robbing the house.

Frank England started his career as a street car conductor, in Brooklyn. One day in 1905 he was given an afternoon off, and he decided to go to the races. He had 75 cents in his pocket, and he decided to do something he had never done before—he bet the money! He won. He placed all his winnings on the next race, and won. He continued to win, and when he went home, he had a huge bank roll in his pocket! No more conductor job for him.

He became the most phenomenal plunger in racing history, and his invariable luck simply dumbfounded the most hardened followers of the horses. In 1906 at Saratoga he made three bets on "Carey," owned by a St. Louis sportsman. On the first bet alone he won $10,000. England's biggest "killing" soon followed, when he won $30,000 on Schoolmaster, at Syracuse. Soon the former conductor had piled up a fortune of $250,000, had moved his family into a beautiful mansion, and had wealth friends all around him.

But a few years later he played "Tools Monks" for a winner—and found that his luck had changed! On that race he droped $60,000; and he never picked a winner since.

To-day England's fortune is gone back into the betting maelstrom whence he drew it; his friends, too, are gone. Starving, homeless, and in desperation, he broke into the home of Mrs. Howard, was arrested while sinking off with his loot, and now is enjoying for the first time in weeks, a warm bed and a square meal—in jail!

SCRAPS OF WAR NEWS

PARIS, Oct. 8—General Joffre has lost 15 pounds since the war started, but nevertheless is in excellent condition.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Mme. Mercier, a poultry dealer of Corlay, has twelve sons and two sons-in-law at the front.

LONDON, Oct. 8—The war service record has been achieved by a Lancashire man who left England for the front on Thursday, was wounded on the firing line on the following Monday, and was back in England in a hospital on the succeeding Thursday—a week after he left England.

GENEVA, Oct. 8—Swiss business men trying to collect their accounts in Germany have been informed that the money due them has been invested in the new German war loan.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 8. — The Nove Vremye is raising funds for the erection at Rheims of a monument in remembrance of the cathedral bombardment.

SAW TWO EXECUTIONS

LONDON, Oct. 8.—An Englishman returning from France tells of seeing two military executions there.

"I had just entered the village," he said, "when I saw a party of soldiers leading two prisoners away. A crowd was following and I joined in. Reaching the edge of the city the the two prisoners were blindfolded and placed against a wall. I realized that I was witnessing a military execution.

"One of those men leaned against the wall in a careless attitude and seemed to take no interest in the proceedings. Six soldiers fired upon him and he dropped dead. The other went the same way. I learned later that they had been captured trying to blow up a bridge. One had been disguised as a priest and the other as a woman."

H. C. Winch on His 50th Annual Fishing Trip With The Ketchecum Lake Party

The Ketchecum Lake Fishing Club leave to-morrow for their annual outing with hook, line and cook back in the wooded stretches of the northern section of the county. Among those goin gare E. A. Peck, Will Comstock, W. F. Mason, Henderson Nesbitt, W. H. Dunsford, Wm. Boyd of Bobcaygeon, Webber Turner, Robt. Gibbons, Edwards of Lindsay, R. J. Munro, Joshua Collins and H. C. Winch. Archie Jackson has charge of the commissariat, which includes a portable kitchen of the war type, and a few other wrinkles including 57 ways of cooking fish. The party is looking forward to two enjoyable weeks and as many fish as the law allows. Bill Comstock is the neophyte of the outfit. He takes with him an expensive set of tackle and a cheerful disposition for any initiation that may be on the list. Harry Winch is the veteran. This trip marks his fiftieth outing to the fishing grounds around waters nearby. It was in 1864 that he first went back with a group of comrades almost all of whom have joined the great majority. Those were the days when the lumbermen were first beginning to touch Peterborough's forests. Mr. Winch and his party put their canoe in the water at Chemong Lake and paddled to Buckhorn and portaged where necessary until the chosen location was reached. It was primeval country with the fishing grounds in their natural state and the depth of water unchanged by the use of stop logs. It is needless to say that Mr. Winch knows the country around Ketchecum, and he goes back to haunts hallowed my many warm associations. Many of the party may be younger in years than he, but few in enthusiasm.

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15 lb. Redpath's Granulated Sugar for	$1.00
16 lb. Redpath's Yellow Sugar for	$1.00
Snap Hand Cleanser	per can 10c
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Swift's Laundry Soap, reg. 5c per cake	7 for 25c
Comfort Soap	6 for 25c
Pure Marmalade, reg. 20c per jar for	15c
Essences Vanilla, Strawberry, Lemon, Raspberry and Almond, regular 10c each	4 for 30c
Corn Flakes	3 for 25c
3 lb. Lipton's Tea, in canister for	$1.00
Pint Fruit Jars	per dozen 65c
Quart Jars	per dozen 75c
Half-Gallon Jars	per dozen 85c
Spanish Onions	6 lb. for 25c
Dry Onions	per peck 35c
Carrots	per peck 15c
Parsnips	per peck 20c
Turnips	per peck 15c
Fresh Cauliflower, choice	each 10c
Cranberries, per quart	15c, 2 for 25c
Cabbage	each 5c

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CHANGE IN BUSINESS

Having disposed of my Meat Business, 686 George St., to S. C. Kerneghan, owing to ill-health, and thanking my customers for past favours I can assure them the same courteous treatment as in the past. I have arranged for all my accounts to be paid here, and all accounts not settled by December 31st, 1914, will be handed to my solicitor for collection.

Yours truly,
WM. KEMP
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Giving Up The Millinery Business

Mrs. W. B. Armstrong of the Peterborough Millinery Parlours, 435 George Street is giving up the Millinery Business and Announces the Sale of her Entire Stock of Hats, Bonnets, Feathers and Millinery Trimmings At and Below Cost. Ladies will please note this fact.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON QUESTIONS

Oct. 11, 1914.

(Copyright, 1914, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

The Last Supper. Mark xiv: 12-25. (Compare Luke xxii: 14-23.)

Golden Text—As often as ye eat this bread, and drink the cup, ye proclaim the Lord's death till he come. I Cor. xi: 26.

1. Verse 12— What was the passover?

2. Under what circumstances was the passover instituted?

3. What class of people were supposed to keep this passover?

4. Verses 13-15— How did Jesus know that they would meet a man bearing a pitcher of water?

5. Why is a religious service in a private house as agreeable to God as if held in a church?

6. If we were to follow Jesus' example, and plan to have meetings in private houses, what would be the probable effect upon the progress of Christ's kingdom?

7. What reward will those receive who open their housese to have Jesus and his friends meet in them?

8. What influence does a comfortable room have upon a social religious service?

9. Verse 16— What has been your experience when you have put the words or predictions of Jesus to the test?

10. Would you say or not, and why, that it is safe for us to place absolute confidence in the promise of God which pertain to temporal matters?

11. Verses 17-18—What did this "eating of the passover" consist of?

12. What were the momentous things which then happened in that room? (See Matt. xxvi: 17-35; Luke xxii: 14-23; John xii: 1-20.)

13. Did Jesus know from the beginning that Judas would betray him, and what is your proof?

14. Had Judas given any signs up to this time that he was going to betray Jesus?

15. Verses 19-20— Did any one of the eleven loyal disciples have any need to fear that he would betray his master? Why?

16. Why should, or not, any person who really loves God, fear that he will ever commit a mortal sin?

17. These good men when they heard the shocking information ere "very sorrowful." Will that suggest or not, that a time will never come in this life when we may not have occasion to be "very sorrowful."

18. Verse 21— What, if any, evidence is there, that Judas was predestined to betray Jesus?

19. What evidence is there that Judas need not have betrayed Jesus, and that he would not if he had been a truly good man?

20. Verses 22-25—What did Jesus mean when after the regular passover supper, he gave them bread and wine, saying that the one represented his body, and the other his blood?

21. Of what service to the church, and the world, has the keeping of this sacrament been from that time until now?

Lesson for Sunday, Oct. 18, 1914. In the Garden of Gethsemane. Mark xiv: 32-42.

An Eventful Night

How Punctured Auto Tires Barricaded the Road Home From the Keene Fair

Wednesday night was an eventful one on the road between Keene and Peterborough. There had been a great marshalling of autos at the Keene Fair, and Peterborough chauffeurs didn't get read to start for home until the shades of the evening were fast drawing over the land, and just at the close of a glorious October day, when the sun had set behind the distant hills, to the music of the Rice Lake brass band. A mile or two out from Keene, not far from Mather's Corners an auto was travelling at a brisk clip over the beautiful piece of newly gravelled road in that vicinity, when a loud exposion was heard, and the car came to a sudden stop. Five occupants emerged hurriedly from the car, and a lady walked away and curled up in a fence corner out of hearing of the four men's sanguinary voices. With rapid hurrying movements, the repair kit was slammed out on the seat, the lever applied with dexterity, and the car was raised up. Just then up came a couple of sympathizing fellows in a comfortable buggy singing:

"I like the cows and chickens,
But this is the life for me."

"Broke anything?" came a voice from the buggy in the dark.

(Voice under the auto)— "Broke nothing! We're opening out a camp meeting. Bring along your hymn books and join us."

But the buggy rolled by, and the glare of the searchlight from the auto revealed a pair of laughing sports from the city.

It was learned that one of the more versatile of the occupants of the car was a former veteran salesman from one of the large American harvester companies, who had been relating some of his experiences and telling such weird tales of the road and his exploits among the farmers, that not even a Studebaker could stand the strain any longer.

A little further down the road the searchlight of the auto disclosed another stalled machine. A wild-looking, able-bodied man, with everything off but his shirt, and trousers, was pumping wind into a tire for all he was worth. Every chuck he gave the pump could be heard away along the road down to the next concession. On closer observation, the features of a well known Peterborough real estate man was discerned. Just then a farmer came along from the Fair with three cows tied to the back of his waggon.

"Hello! got any good farms to sell, just now?"

"Huh! I'd farm you, if I had you here for five minutes."

The farmer moved off cautiously without a word, and a tragedy was averted.

All along the road, here and there, the prize cattle returning home were stampeded by the mad rush of the autos and the glare of their lights. The fireworks at the Peterborough Industrial was nothing to the spectacle of the flying heels and tails of the thoroughbreds as they sprinted along the concession, a la Tam O'Shanter's mare.

"O, believe me," remarked Mr. B.—, our informant, "it was an eventful night."

The germ theory of the transmission of contagious diseases was entertained as far back as 1657, when the plague ravaged Rome.

AT THE OKE FRUIT STORE

Every Vegetable Grown
Tomatoes, Onions, Cucumbers, Vegetable Marrow, Squash, Pumpkin, Cauliflowers, Cabbage Beets, Carrots, Peppers, Lettuce, and Cranberries, Sweet Potatoes, Grapes, Peaches and Pears, Apples, Cantaloupe, Bananas, Oranges and Lemons.
Oysters, Fresh Salmon Trout.
N. DOUROS Prop.
'Phones 18-19 376 George St

RELICS OF THE GERMAN RETREAT.—Some visitors to the battlefield of the Battle of the Marne picking up interestin grelics of the German retreat. A number of German rifles a re seen in the foreground.

HOLIDAY SPECIALS

Here's a List of Selected Items to enable you to replenish your Holiday Wardrobe with Merchandise of Quality and Style at Prices that are LOW PRICES.

Holiday Hats For Women in Finest French Velvet Shapes, $4.95

Holiday Hats, including models that have been trimmed up specially to sell at $8.00. Close fitting, regimental and sailor styles. Made of finest French velvet and smartly trimmed with mounts, Quills, tips, gold and silver braid and soft drapes of Roman stripe ribbon. These are very exceptional value for the holiday at 4.95

Misses' and Women's Coats for Holiday Wear

An interesting display of exceedingly smart models, featuring the new sleeve and cape effects in fashionable materials, including Boucle, Tweeds, Ottomen Corde, Zibeline, Cheviots, etc. All well tailored garments, comfortable, warm and styliah. Some special values at $15, $18 20.00

Underskirts of Black Italian Satin Each $1.47

Fashionable underskirts made from nice fine lustrous Italian satin, with a neat pleated flounce. Cut on the narrow lines suitable for wear under the prevailing style skirt. Holiday special each 1.47

Children's Millinery

Many mothers will plan to bring their children to the millinery show rooms to-morrow—ready with the most remarkable values in children's velvet corduroy and plush hats. Millinery values that must be seen to be fully appreciated. Specials at ..50c 75c and $1.00

Women's Corsets of Fine Coutil, pr. 49c

Corsets of fine Coutil, with medium bust, the new close fitting hips, extra long, four elastic hose supporters, big value for Saturday ..... pair 49c

Brasseires, Two Styles, each 50c

Made of fine White Cambric, with embroidery trimming, two styles, back and front fastening, just the thing for stout full figures, supports the bust and gives symmetrical lines to the figure. Holiday Special 50c

An Extraordinary Holiday Bargain in Women's Suits, $15.00 to $30.00 Values for $6.79

No space for full details—no need for any—the low price tells the story. It's a clearance of Women's Suit Styles left over from our Spring Assortments. There are only fourten suits in the lot, but each model is fashioned in a different style and the styles are good, no two alike, materials consist of Tweeds, Serge, Basket Cloth and Worsted, in all wool qualities in dark colourings including Navy Blue. A point of interest greatly in favour of these Suits is that—they are all tailored in plain simple style, therefore being suitable for present day wear. Coats are thoroughly lined with Silk and Satin. Regular $15.00, $20.00, $25.00, $27.50 and $30.00. All one price for an early morning clearance—while they last Saturday ..... each 6.79

35c Penman's Seamless Cashmere Stockings 27c pair, 4 pair for $1.00.

For Women in sizes from 8½ to 10. Plain Black Cashmere Stockings, woven from fine pure wool yarn and knit to form without a seam. Double reinforcements where wear is most. Fall weight and an extraordinary good value at 35c. Holiday Special, pair 27c ..... 4 pair for 1.00

Bedford Cords, Melton Cloths & Whipcord Suitings, yd. 17c

A special bargain offering in popular priced materials for Children's warm Winter Dresses. Bedford Cords, Melton Cloths and Whipcord Suitings, in odd lengths in new Fall colourings. Some of the materials are worth 35c, others worth 30c. All this season's importations, and short lengths left over after an early season's business, 40 inches wide. All grouped together at one price. Saturday, yard 17c

Fall Weight Underwear, 25c Quality, 2 garments 35c

Women's union knit underwear, fall weight, in natural and white. Vests have long sleeves and high neck. Drawers ankle length, two styles. Regular 25c. Holiday special .. 2 garments 35c

For Children

We have a splendid assortment of Winter Underwear for children. Sleepers, bloomers and fleece lined waists, as well as pure wool combinations and separate garments in shades of natural and white at prices from....25c up to 1.50

Holiday Bargains in Curtain Nets, Marquisette & Madras Muslin

75c CURTAIN NETS 59c

Beautiful Curtain Nets in nice new patterns, White, Ivory and Ecru, 42 to 54 inches wide. Regular 75c. Holiday Special, yard 59c

MADRAS MUSLIN YARD 29c

Cream and White Madras Muslin with scalloped edges Holiday Special, yard.... 29c

50c BORDERED MARQUISETTE, YARD 15c.

A special clearance of Marquisette and Scrims, with coloured borders. All new stock, good border patterns. Reg. 20c, 35c and 50c. Holiday Special, yard 15c

Specially Priced for Thanksgiving $8.50 Linen Damask Sets $5.48.

In our Linen Dept. you can buy beautiful pure Linen, double damask, Irish made Table Cloths with Napkins to match at great savings. One we mention in particular is a Cloth 2 x 2½ yards and Napkins 22 x 22 ins., beautiful floral design. Suitable for either square or round table. This quality is a bargain at $8.50 Set. Our Thanksgiving Price, Set 5.48

$4.50 & $5 Thanksgiving Afternoon Tea Sets $3.98

Pure Irish Linen Tea Sets specially priced for the occasion. They come in snowy White grass bleached, dainty designs. The cloth is 45 x 45 inches in either round or square, some scalloped others hemstitched, with six serviettes to match. Regular $4.50 and $5.00 Set. Holiday Special..... 3.98

Holiday Neckwear--- Dainty Creations

If you want a nice new dainty accessory to complete your holiday costume, visit our Neckwear Dept. on the main floor, where you will always find a host of the season's smartest neckwear creations. Up from 25c

$3 High-Class Brocaded Silks, yd. $1.65

An exquisitely soft finished Brocaded Silk, which is non-crushable and most effective for Afternoon or Evening Gowns. Shades of purple, wine, peacock, tan, navy and grey. 34 ins. wide. Reg. $3.00. Special, yd. 1.65

Rugs Reduced!!

Special Reductions on large size Tapestry and small size Axminster Rugs for Holiday Shoppers.

$25.00 Tapestry Rugs $15.00

Eight only, large size tapestry rugs, slightly damaged. size 3½ by 4½ yards and 4 by 4 yards. Regular $20.00, $22.50 & $25.00. Holiday Bargain each 15.00

$30.00 Small Room Rugs $19.50

Scotch Axminster Rug, seamless in small room sizes, such as 9 ft. by 6 ft. and 9 ft. by 7 ft. 6. Reg. $22.50 to $30.00. Holiday Bargain 19.50

Navy Blue and Black Serge Dresses 6.50

For the Women or young Miss who prefers a smart plain tailored serge dress—these neat models will appeal. They are made in simple style with smart touches of Roman Stripe Ribbon on cuffs and collar. high waist line, plain tailored skirt. Made from all wool serge in medium twill in black and navy blue. Holiday Special each.. 6.50

27 inch Crepe Eiderdown, per yard 27c

Imported French cotton Eiderdown, lovely and soft, nice weave, made expressly for us, and very suitable for bath robes and kimonas, cosy and warm for early morning wear. Far superior to the ordinary eiderdown crepes, plain shades only of grey, cadet, coral, white and cardinal. Special yd 27c

Corded Velvet Suiting, Ten Different Colorings Yd. 39c

The regular 75c quality Corded Velvet in ten different colourings including Wine, Brown, Slate and Pearly Grey, Black, Hunter's Green, Navy Blue, Castor, Toby's Blue and Tan. Medium cord, soft, rich pile, splendid quality of Boys' Suits, Girls' Coats or Women's Dresses, 27 inches wide. Sat. Bargain, yard 39c

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

SCIENTIST TELLS GERMANY SHE MUST DESTROY LONDON

"No Respect for Tombstone of Shakespeare, Newton and Faraday," Says Professor Lenard, Denouncing "The Central Nest of Hypocrisy on the Thames."

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Dr. Lenard, professor of physics at Heidelberg, has issued a violent pamphlet against England, entitled "England and Germany at the Time of the Great War." The concluding passages, taken from the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, are sufficient to quote:

"As regards the battlefields, which surround us on every side, they must not—now that the sword has been pressed into our hans with so much criminality and arrogance — become until England, the chief originator of all this, has been so humiliated as is only possible for us to achieve. It is part of the art of war to inflict upon the enemy all those evils which he has set out to inflict upon us, including complete destruction.

"Down, then, with all consideration for England's so-called culture! The central nest and supreme academy for all hypocrisy in the world, which is on the Thames, must be destroyed if the work is to be done throughly. No respect for the tombstones of Shakespeare, Newton and Faraday! The spirit of these great men has long ago passed into the souls of the living — and more so in those countries which England is trying to put down than in England itself. Down with all this. We must realize that there can be no real peace with a highwayman until he has collapsed or has been destroyed.

"Only an England thoroughly altered, improved, bettered and then matured and ripened for pacific co-operation in every domain—only such an England or else one destroyed, will permit the nations of the world to proceed in peace in their advancement. Indeed, the idea of honesty, that supreme principle of men, is running the risk of going down. It is being violated by modern England systematically. The struggle upon which we have entered is therefore something more than even a struggle for the existence and honour of the Fatherland; it is a crusade for the assertion of honesty on earth!"

Grant of $50 To Industrial Association

Finance Committee Recommend to the City Council That the New Organization Be Supported For the First Month

The Finance Committee of the City Council agreed to back up the Industrial Association of Peterborough to a certain extent last night. There were present at the meeting Ald. Johnston (Chairman), Mayor Fuller, Ald. Green and Ald. Langford.

The Committee was waited upon by Mr. B. D. Hall, Chairman of the local Industrial Executive Committee, and Mr. R. J. Soden. They pointed out the objects and possibilities of the Association, and said that it was their intention, in order to carry on the work in the most effective manner, to employ a secretary to look after their employment bureau, and do other work in connection with the Committee. They asked for a grant of $50 a month until spring, or a lump sum of $500 to carry on the work.

Will Advance $50.

Owing to the fact that the City has good use for all the funds available the Committee was inclined to take a sceptical view of the new association. They agreed, however, that if the Association was successful in their work, it would be of the utmost value to the City, and on the motion of Alds. Green and Langford the committee decided to recommend to the City Council that the Asociation be paid $50 for the first month to allow them to try their plan. If their work is effective it is probable that the grant of $50 a month will be made.

Can't Pay Interpreter.

A letter was read from Acting Crown Attorney J. Wearing, asking the City to pay $12.95 for the services of an interpreter that had been used in a recent Police Court case. It was moved by Mayor Buller, seconded by Ald. Green that Mr. Wearing be advised that the law did not authorize the City to pay the fees of the interpreter.

Disputed Bill Paid.

The bill of M. J. McCannon, for securing options on land on which it was intended at one time to put the C. G. E. test line, was ordered to be paid, on the motion of Mayor Buller and Ald. Green. The bill, amounting to $216 did not pass the last session of the Finance Committee, but the members viewed it more favourably last night.

"PIPE" THIS

Review Reporter in Accident at Riverside Park Wednesday

A Review reporter suffered the indignity of being suddenly and unexpectedly dis-piped at the Annual P.C.I. athletic events held at Riverside Park Wednesday afternoon. The sleuth was manifesting considerable desire to verify the work of those whose duty it was to measure the length of the standing jumps made by the different competitors, and in doing so unconsciously assumed a Sherlock Holmes pose with his nose somewhat nearer the ground that most of his body. Consequently his pipe projected into the jumping arena, and one of the rival athletes in making the jump spread his arms to an extent not anticipated by the journalist. The result was that with a terrific side-sweep the pipe was swept from between the teeth of the astonished reporter, and before he could realize just what had happened was reposing half-buried with clay in the pit at his feet. The pipe, however, was not put out of commission.

First Tea of L. O. L. No. 2440 Was a Success

The first annual tea and concert of L.O.L. No. 2440, Byerasville, North Monaghan, was held in their hall on Oct. 1st, and proved a grand success, the hall being packed to the doors. After a splendid supper had been served Bro. Geo. McCartney, Grand Organizer, acted as chairman and did his duty in a very able manner. The Band of L.O.L. No. 80 gave several selections which were greatly appreciated. After a choice programme had been rendered the entertainment was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthems, Rule Britannia and God Save the King.

SUGAR BAGS WANTED.

Gordon-Davies Limited will pay three cents each for any quantity of sugar bags delivered at their store, 340 George Street. dtf.

EARLY AUTUMN PHOTOGRAPHS

We are at your service. You are doubtless, looking and feeling well after your holidays. Why not come in and sit for your picture, even if you don't need them until Xmas time?

THE - -

MOULE STUDIO

374½ George St. 'Phone 66

$5 a Week Pension For Disabled Urged By British Labour Leader

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Every man permanently disabled in the war and unable to follow his erstwhile occupation ought to be paid $5 a week during his life, in the opinion of George Barnes, the labour leader and Member of Parliament for the Blackfriars Division of Glasgow.

Heretofore, he said, the disabled had been allowed to beg in the streets. Now, however, the government was giving serious consideration to the subject of these unfortunate ones and a like situation would not again exist. He estimated that the sum which the government would be called upon to pay the dependents of breadwinners in the field would not reach $25,000,000. Accordingly, he added, the government had not erred on the side of generosity.

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 595, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-t-f

Interesting Poultry Lecture

Public Cordially Invited to Hear To-Night's Talk

The illustrated lecture announced for last week under the auspices of the Poultry Association, and which had to be postponed, will be given to-night in the Hall on Simcoe Street next to the Orange Hall. Fifty beautiful slides have been secured from Ottawa and they will be used in illustrating the lecture, which will be on interesting and profitable lines, dealing with several features of the poultry industry and more particularly with the marketing of poultry products. The lecture is absolutely free to the public and all interested are urged to be present.

Let us show you THE NEW 1914 MODEL of the

Happy Thought Range

YOU will find it of beautiful and harmonious design, smooth and elegant, without too much carving, easily kept clean - a delight to the most artistic eye. Every feature of utility in the former model is retained or enhanced.

A particularly distinctive feature is the new design steel warming closet, the largest and most convenient made, with drop down door—in every way the finest ever turned out; compare it with any other.

The Happy Thought is the product of fifty years experience in stove building. During all that time it has been the acknowledged leader, and it's own only competitor. It's reputation has been established and is maintained on pure merit alone.

You take no chances in buying a HAPPY THOUGHT. There are now over 300,000 in actual use.

—— MADE IN BOTH CAST IRON AND STEEL ——

134 Hunter Street. Telephone 49

Campbell Street

The Gas and Apex Store.

Miss McGIVERIN
Entrance at Reid's Store

REMOVAL SALE

All Our MILLINERY
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

THANKSGIVING SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

BIG VALUES - - LITTLE TALK

Extra Values—2nd Floor

Swagger Fall Coats—Plaid, Tweed and Zibeline effects, newest styles; splendid $15 value for.. 10.00

Stylish Fall Suits—Developed in navy cheviot; skirt & coat cut in latest approved style. Extra special at 9.75

Sample Skirts — Made in the most wanted fabrics, a variety of colours including black and navy; values to $6.75 for 2.98

Moire Underskirts—Cut on the new lines. A full range of novelty and staple shades. Very special at.. 1.98

Charming Velvet Hats—A splendid variety of exclusive models, almost every color and combination. Values to $8.50 for..... 5.00

Girls' Dresses—Very serviceable one-piece dress, made of navy serge, ages 3 to 14. Values to 5.00 for.. 2.39

Fall Styles Women's Boots—Patent Colt and Dull Calf with cloth tops, also Patent Colt with Dull Kid tops, made on newest lasts. $3.50 values 2.95

Home-Furnishing Specials

Opaque Window Shades—Cream and Green, two inch insertion, good roller, size 37x72. Regular 45c for 29c

Curtain Nets and Scrims—Handsome and attractive designs, a splendid assortment. Regular 25c for 14c

4 Yard Wide Linoleum—Best English and Scotch makes; floral, tile and block designs; 55c and 65c qualities, per square yard..... 44c

Complete Bed Outfit—White enamel bed, strong spring with cable supports & mattress. Extra special at 6.95

Tapestry Curtains—In plain and two-tone effects, regular values $5 to $6.50. To clear per pair..... 3.19

Bobinette Curtain Nets—Obtainable in ecru and white, our regular 25c stock line; Two-Day Price per yd. 14c

Floor Oilcloth—Best Canadian make, a large range of designs and colourings, very special, per sq. yard 25c

Big Savings on Main Floor

52 inch British Serge—Copenhagen, King's Blue, Brown, Grey, Navy and Black, reg. $1.00 value 79c

Fall and Winter Coatings—Plaid, tweed and check effects, values up to $2.25. On Saturday, per yard 1.49

"Kingcot" Flannelette Blankets—Size 64 x 76, White or Grey, usual price $1.75. On Saturday 1.49

Spero Flannelette—Plain White and stripe patterns, sells regularly at 15c, 33-34 inches wide, per yard 12½c

New D. & A. Corset Model—Long skirt, low bust, reinforced by deep, double strapping, 4 hose supports. Very special..... .... 69c

Ladies' and Misses' Tan Cape Gloves—Smart, dressy and serviceable, regular 75c value for..... 59c

School Hose for Boys and Girls—Heavy weight, fine ribbed Hose, seamless feet, spliced heels and toes. Very special.....2 pairs for 25c

Store Opens 8.15. The CRESSMAN Emporium Limited The Store of Better Values. Store Closes 10 o'clock Saturday

Secured Eighteen Maskinonge

The most successful fishing excursion of the season was pulled off yesterday, when a party of six anglers motored out to Pigeon Creek and succeeded in annexing eighteen maskinonge, running in weight from seven to fifteen pounds. The party was composed of Messrs. Arthur Johnston, Percy Johnston of Toronto, R. Gollop, A. Fuller, P. Parsons and M. Kenneally. They landed eleven in the morning and added seven to their string after the mid-day meal. Sceptics will be convinced when they see the photographs made of the catch by Mr. Fred Roy.

DISAGREES WITH "READER"

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir, — Your correspondent who signs himself "Reader" in last night's Examiner is a true disciple of the military propogandist in his claim that war is according to nature and therefore "a biological necessity." But if "Reader" will study nature at first hand he will find that war as conducted by men is not according to nature and therefore not a necessity. In the realm of nature there is war, but it is war between animals and organisms of different species and not between animals of the same species. It is only when food becomes scarce that, in the struggle for existence, the stronger prey on the weaker of their own kind.

The natural war of man is between man and the forces of nature, not between man and man. If there is a scarcity that drives men at each others throats—and it is only on this ground that "Reader" can justify his claim that the present war is a natural war—it must be a scarcity artificially created. The last century has seen a wonderful development of machinery and hence of man's ability to supply his physical wants. The resources of nature from which men must feed and clothe himself have not run dry in any country; in fact, their vastness is hardly yet comprehended. Surely there is no natural scarcity that makes this European struggle a natural one.

That there is a scarcity so far as the average working man is concerned we cannot deny. The slums of all cities of older countries and even of our new country bear testimony to a scarcity that drives men to despair and makes them the easy tools of despots. For the majority of people living conditions are no means easy. But is such a scarcity natural?

The answer, as I see it, is in another question: is the monopolization of the resources of nature natural? Nowhere in a state of nature do we find one species of animals shutting others of their own kind away from a participation in the bounties of nature—except man. Men, however, has disregarded the laws of nature and the land and its resources, without access to which no man can live, have been monopolized by the few to the detriment of the many. Here we create an apparent scarcity and the natural result is war. The result, (war) is natural. The cause, (monopolization) is artificial. When the people of the earth are given access to its richer artificial scarcities and unnatural wars will be no more. The old prophet who predicted the beating of swords into ploughshares was a truer student of nature than your contributer who, because of the lack of a better signature, we know only as "Reader."

There may be other causes of war than the one I have mentioned, artificial scarcity, but as "Reader" discussed war in its natural aspect only, I have done the same.

F. E. ELLIS.

581 Gilmour St.

Without an arched support or centre pier a single span concrete bridge 64 feet long, strong enough for the heaviest vehicle traffic, has been built in Illinois.

New Hats For Thanksgiving

Our hats are chosen for the special benefit of men who pride themselves on wearing the right thing while it is still new and exclusive.

It's an easy matter for you select out of our stock, the hat you will like to wear.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 726

HELPING THE WAR FUND

Mr. H. Webb Chamberlain, who appears at the Grand Opera House all next week at the head of the Chamberlain Stock Co., under the management of Mr. Ivan Wickens, will donate ten per cent. of his profits of Monday night to the war fund. Since his the fund towards the wives and children has been surprisingly large and his percentage to the war fund has been correspondingly so.

Mr. Chamberlain is of American birth, but has made Canada his home for the past ten years and feels that if Canada is good enough to live in it is good enough for him to assist in the fund towards the wifes and children of our brave volunteers who have gone to the front. Mr. Chamberlain is an active member of the American-Canadian Society, and at a recent meeting at the King Edward in Toronto was appointed a member of the executive committee and travelling representative of the Society. The company opens at "The Grand" Thanksgiving afternoon, presenting "The Match-Maker," and the prices, 10c, 20c and 30c, are within the reach of all.

The German government is carrying on aviation experiments in German Southwest Africa with a view to the use of aeroplanes for transporting pasengers and mails.

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

It should be cleaned and oiled once a year. Many good watches are allowed to go without cleaning and oiling, and the result is the oil is entirely dried up, the pivots become rusted and rusted so badly that it costs nearly as much as a new movement to put it in proper condition again. The old saying "A stitch in time saves nine" holds good.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Street
Next Turnbull's.

HYACINTHS, NARCISSI AND DAFFODILS PLANTED NOW WILL BLOOM AT THE NEW YEAR

These Bulbs Are Cheap and the Plants Require Little Attention —Every Family Should Secure a Few Pots for Winter Cheer.

SHOULD BE WIDELY KNOWN

It is comparatively easy to secure beautiful house blooms for the Christmas season and for the winter months continuing practically until Easter. At small cost, a supply of bulbs sufficient for the average home can be obtained now and with very little care they will be in flower just before the turn of the year. Nearly every person loves flowers, but too few take advantage of the sale of bulbs which should be planted now for winter blooming. For example, it might be said that any family can afford and can easily grow hyacinths, Narcissi, Daffodils, Froesias, Jonquils, and similar other flowers whose bloom will be a delight during the grey months of winter. But they must be planted now. You can purchase as many or as few bulbs as you desire. It depends upon your house-room and your purse. But the main point is that every family can afford some of these bulbs. Plant them now and in winter they will bring brightness and joy to those who give them the little care required to grow them. Roman Hyacinths and paper white Narcissus, planted now, will be in bloom for Christmas and would prove a delightful holiday token, something out of the ordinary, and reared by the hands of the donor. Freesias, too, might be in flower for Christmas, and Daffodils and other Hyacinths will be ready in winter. The latter are one of the most satisfactory plants of this kind. Their bloom is beautiful, is showy and lasts longer than the others. They are usually planted three bulbs to a pot and cost about ten or twelve cents a bulb. The Narcissi, white paper Hyacinths and other bulbs are sold at from 25c a dozen up to 45c a dozen, for some varieties the price is higher. The Peterborough Floral Co. successors to Frank Mason received a large supply of Holland and Belgium bulbs and will be pleased to expain the simple methods of their culture to those who are interested. Their other store is at 338 George Street.

Jordan Bros., also received to-day a supply of bulbs from Europe. The object of this article, however, is to impress upon those who love flowers that a splendid assortment of winter blooms can be obtained at little financial outlay and reared with but little attention.

It might also be stated that tulips should be planted now for next Spring's bloom.

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION

The annual convention will be held (D.V.) in the Assembly Hall, George Street (over G.T.R. office). Meetings on Saturday and Monday, for prayer and ministry of the Word of God, will be at 10.30 a.m., 2.30 and 7.30 p.m. Sunday at 2.30. An address to Christians, and at 7.00 p.m. a gospel meeting. Servants of Christ from a distance will address the meetings. All are welcome. No collections.

2d-84.

VISITING EXPERT HAS HIGH PRAISE FOR GRAND TRUNK

Mr. A. E. Goff, of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has just concluded a tour of the Dominion. He declares that he has been greatly impressed with the progress made by Canadian railroads, and by the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific, in particular.

The immensity of the Grand Trunk System's mileage and the unlimited possibility of further extension first impressed him, he says:

Next, the remarkable engineering obstacles of bridging and tunnelling that have been overcome in linking up so hugh a system, apart from the venture of the undertaking at a time when the present rapid development could hardly have been foreseen.

I was particularly struck with the good understanding which exists between the executive and the staff. The result of this mutual confidence was manifest in the local enthusiasm and efficiency of the various departments of work at headquarters in Montreal, as well as elsewhere, and made for a general esprit de corps which is not often met with. Outside the office atmosphere the same spirit was evinced between the travelling public and the staff. The hotels of the Grand Trunk are wonderfully homelike and surprisingly cheap. The "Chateau Laurier," one of the finest hotels in the world, is suitably located and a truly magnificent building. The method of dealing with passengers' luggage strikes one as remarkably simple and effective, and is a real time and worry saver. On the commercial side, the grain elevator added to the many things that interested a stranger, and so did the large freight terminal I had the privilege of going over. Another noticeable feature that impressed me not a little was the unsolicited efforts made by one and all to see that traffic, not merely in a concrete sense, but in individual merchandise, was expeditiously transported. This regard for commerce has evolved itself into a system known as the "Manifest freight service," whereby it is within the region of possibility to keep an eye not only on each whole train-load of important merchandise, but on each car load as well, from the moment of despatch from shipping point, as they term it in Canada, to destination."

HARVEST THANKSGIVING SERVICE OF PRAISE

GEORGE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. R. G. Peever, Pastor.

Friday, Oct. 9th, 1914, at 8.15 p.m.

Programme.

Doxology Invocation

Lord's Prayer (chanted.)

Hymn 910, "Come Ye Thankful People. Tune, St. George.

Anthem, "Praise the Lord, O, My Soul (Turner.)

Lesson—Ps. 146.

Trio, "Praise Ye" (Verdi).

Soprano, Miss Charlotte Hanson; tenor, Mr. Edward Jones; baritone, Mr. Asa Huycke.

Aria, "O, Thou That Tellest Good Tidings" (Messiah), Handel.

Miss Ida Sanderson.

Anthem, "Blessed be the Name of the Lord" (Maunder.)

Quartette, "Only Waiting" (Blackstock.)

Soprano, Miss Pearl McKee; contralto, Miss R. McKee; tenor, Mr. L. Fraser; bass, Mr. W. H. Cunningham.

Aria, "With Verdure Clad" (Creation), Haydn.

Mrs. J. H. Renwick.

Address—Rev. R. G. Peever.

Anthem, "Thou, O, God Art Praised in Zion" (Maunder.)

Violin solo, "Cavatina" (Raff)

Miss Mignon Telgmann.

Anthem, "O King of Kings" (Churchill).

Benediction.

Silver collection for Peterborough Patriotic Fund.

Vesper Hymn.

John H. Renwick, Organist and Choirmaster.

Roads In France Strewn With Household Goods the Germans Tried to Carry Off

PARIS, Oct. 8.—It is possible now to inspect most of the interesting spots of the battle of the Marne by trains from Paris, which meander along at about ten miles an hour, mostly filled with refugees going back to what is left of their homes, and perpetually crossing other convoys of wounded and prisoners being sent around Paris by the Ceinture railway. Bourget station is crowded with French and English troops trying to make friends, and in high spirits.

The convoys of the Allied wounded are like excursion "specials" and ring with jokes and laughter, in vivid contrast with the broken, discouraged attitude of their German fellow sufferers. Between Plessy, Belleville and Nanteuil the country looks so smiling that it is hard to believe that a very inferno was there such a very short time ago. It is only when walking in the vilaiges and small towns that one sees razed or burned houses and streets strewn with smashed furniture and glass. At Dammartin scarcely a shop was left, and the Germans stopped at most of the inhabited houses, but many empty villas were passed by the invaders.

At every station the refugees are dropped until at Crepy there are hardly any left to go on to Villers Cotterst.

The system of the Germans was generally the same everywhere. They brought huge empty vans, often hoisting the Red Cross flag, and stuffed them pell mell with whatever they could steal. Outside the town a distribution took place, the officers taking whatever pleased them and leaving the rest to the men. It is for this reason that one often sees pianos, glass fronted wardrobes, sideboards, etc., lying in ditches by the side of the high roads. What they expected to do with such articles is a mystery.

At Coulombiers the Mayor and his secretary, with the Proscureur, were seized and kept as hostages. The whole night they were guarded by sentinels, who talked in French about their approaching death, and in the morning, when they really believed they were to be shot, a lieutenant sat down to the piano and brilliantly played Chopin's "Funeral March." This seems to be a favourite exercise of German humour. Coulombiers was fined $2,000, but the arrival of the British troops cleared out the town in double quick time, and as soon as the cannon was heard in the night a general panic ensued, and by three o'clock in the morning all Germans who were not hopelessly intoxicated had gone. Hundreds of Germans recovering from a night's debauch were picked up next day by the British in a pitiable plight.

FALL IN

What will you lack, sonny, what will you lack
When the girls line up the street,
Shouting their love to the lads come back
From the foe they rushed to beat?
Will you send a strangled cheer to the sky
And grin till your cheeks are red?
But what will you lack when your mate goes by
With a girl who cuts you dead?

Where will you look, sonny, where will you look
When your children yet to be
Clamour to learn of the part you took
In the War that kept men free?
Will you say it was naught to you if France
Stood up to her foe or bunked?
But where will you look when they give the glance
That tells you they know you funked?

How will you fare, how will you fare
In the far-off winter night,
When you sit by the fire in an old man's chair
And your neighbours talk of the fight?
Will you slink away, as it were from a blow,
Your old head shamed and bent?
Or say—I was not with the first to go,
But I went, thank God, I went?

Why do they call, sonny, why do they call
For men who are brave and strong?
Is it naught to you if your country fall,
And Right is smashed by Wrong?
Is it football still and the picture-show,
The pub and the betting odds,
When your brothers stand to the tyrant's blow
And England's call is God's?

—By Harold Begbie, in London Daily Chronicle.

FOUND UNDER A WOOD PILE

A south end resident who was fined $10 in the police court this morning for being found drunk while on the prohibited list, said he found his flask under a wood pile in his yard. He did not know who put it there, but thought he might have done so himself. On the same day, however, a man named Price, who lived nearby, purchased for him a flask. He did not know whether Price knew he was on the list or not.

A process has been invented in Germany for tinning small articles by placing them in a centrifugal machine which is revolved in molten metal.

Special Sale for Thanksgiving

Those desiring extra good Meat at low prices should purchase at—

EDWARDS' MEAT MARKET

421 GEORGE ST.

On Sat. Next, October 10

Sirloin Steak	22c
Porterhouse Steak	20c
Best Undercut Porterhouse Steak	22c
Good Roast of Beef	14c to 15c
Good Pot Roast	12½c
Choice Milk Fed Veal	
Farm Fed Pork	
Leg of Lamb	20c
Loin of Lamb	18c
Breast of Lamb	12½c

THANKSGIVING NOVELTIES For - - Saturday

$8.00 Corsets for $3.00

We have only a few of these. They are positively all more than $3—some are $4—some are $5—some are $6 & $8 values including our whole stock from $3 up. There are among them La Divas, Coiline's, Crompton's and D. & A.'s. Get a pair of these for future use because we have never had values like them before. Saturday $3.00

$1 pair of Special Corsets for To-morrow at....69c

$18 Black Furry Cloth Coats $9.98

These are a small number of $15 Coats in pretty Tan and Grey Tweeds. There is a tempting successful air of real up-to-dateness, real smartness in both cloths and style. Saturday $9.98

$15.00 Ladies' Coats at $7.98

Made in close fitting shoulder style, yet with lots of seal room in them, they are right smart and becoming. We need not suggest that warmth is the one big need for the coming winter. Let us show you this warm coat. Saturday $7.98

Long White Kid Gloves, $1.98

Our usual good quality in Long Gloves. They are right to the elbow, either white or black and with button or dome fastenings. We guarantee them.. .....pair $1.98

Perrin's Guaranteed Kid Gloves at $1.00

A LIST OF NEEDS

Knit Sweater Coats, large or small, regular $1.75 for..... 99c
4 & 8 Fancy Wool, all shades..5 skeins for 25c
Children's Mitts, black or red 15c
Ladies' Chamoisette Gloves..... 25c
Ladies' Black Patent Belts, very wide with Bow 16c
Ladies' Ribbed Stockings..... 15c
Flannelette Night Gowns for small women.. 35c
Kid Gloves for Ladies' and Children 59c
Big Pound Tin of Borated Talcum 9c
Ladies' Plush Winter Coats..... $6.50

ELLIOT'S

THE LAST SATURDAY BEFORE THANKSGIVING BRINGS THE GREATEST OFFERINGS OF THE SEASON AT

THE BIG STORE

Basement Specials at Half Price and Less

Brown Rockingham Tea Pots 15c
An extra large hogshead containing 34 dozen in all is offered for a great rush special Saturday, sizes are in medium to very large and regularly priced from up to 40c each. See window. Saturday..... 15c

Cups and Saucers 6c
50 dozen full size cups and saucers, finished with fine, clear, white glaze and neatly decorated in gold, stripes and flowers. Saturday Cup and Saucer..... 6c

Fancy Cake Plates, Salad Bowls and Fancy China 15c
A special table containing many lines of fancy china in large and small pieces, such as cake plates, salad bowls, cream jugs, etc. Values such as are usually sold up to 50c. Saturday each..... 15c

Clear, Plain Colonial Glassware 15c
Remarkably good looking crystal glassware, in plain colonial shapes and every piece in large useful sizes. The assortment includes large 10 inch cake plates, berry bowls, rose jars, butter dish and cover, covered sugar bowls, pint pitchers, spoon holders, handle nappies in different shapes, celery trays, vases, etc. Saturday..... 15c

Copper Bottomed Laundry Boilers $1.19
Heavy tin boilers large number 9 size with covers, and made with full pit, copper bottoms. While they last Saturday..... each..... 1.19

See Our 4c, 9c and 15c Tables For Real Values

Main Floor Bargains for Saturday Only

Toilet Soaps, 4 Cakes for 9c
All the leading lines, such brands as Buttermilk, Cucumber, Little Gem and Oatmeal are included in the offering. Saturday Bargain..... 4 Cakes for 9c

Colgates Soap, 25c per Box
A splendid assortment of noted scents such as White Clematis, Imperial Lilac, Almond Cream, Brown Windsor, Bay Rum, Oatmeal and Florizel are in the collection. All neatly put up in boxes of 3 cakes. Saturday Bargain per box..... 25c

Hair Nets, 25c per Dozen
A special clearing of guaranteed qualities, in almost any desirable shade, with or without elastic. Saturday Bargain per dozen..... 25c

All Linen Table Covers $1.48
Satin Damask Table Covers, size 2 x 2½ yards. Made from pure all linen yarns in full bleach finish, many select patterns to choose from. Saturday Bargain..... 1.48

Full Bleach Napkins $1.48 per dozen
These were purchased specially for the Thanksgiving Trade and will be offered for the one day only Saturday at this reduced price, per dozen..... 1.48

Heavy White Flannelette 10½c per yard
One of our best Saturday specials is a heavy plain white Flannelette with soft, lofty finish. A make that will wash easily and give excellent wear, the quality you usually pay 15c for. Saturday Bargain..... 10½c

English Turkish and Huck Towels, 48c pair
To ensure a speedy clearance of these we place them on sale Saturday at this very low price. The Turkish Towels are an English make, size 24 x 45 inches, Cream interwoven with Red Stripes. The Huck are large size, close heavy quality, ends scalloped and neatly embroidered. All marked at the same price, per pair..... 48c

Children's Cape Kid Gloves, 59c pair
Children's Tan Cape Kid Gloves, Pique sewn, have dome Fasteners. Are good fitters, splendid looking and an extra good wearing glove. Saturday Bargain, pair..... 59c

Home-Furnishings That Will Brighten Your Rooms for the Thanksgiving Visitors

Lace Curtains $1.39 Pair
Pretty fish net patterns in cream or white, casement lengths, that have a splendid, good appearence as the designs are most similar to the expensive nets by the yd. 6 patterns to choose from. Sat. pr 1.39

Bed Complete $8.69
If its an extra bed that is required for the Thanksgiving visitor this offer will save you considerable as the outfit includes one of the medium styles in white enamel, iron bed, nicely brass trimmed, complete with sea grass and wool mattress, and woven wire spring, strongly supported. Saturday complete..... 8.69

White Battenberg Insertion Window Shades 39c
10 dozen white window shades, 37 inches wide, by 6 feet long, in white, trimmed with neat battenberg insertion and complete with rollers, brackets and tassel shade pull. On sale for 1 day only Saturday..... 39c

$25.00 Brussels Rugs $18.69
Best quality, 5 frame Brussels Rugs in a full assortment of Oriental or floral patterns, in fawns, medium or dark colours. Full, even napped face, woven of best worsted yarns. Sizes, 3x3½ only. Saturday..... 18.69

Brass Stair Rods With Catches 69c Dozen
This special price for Saturday means a considerable saving on these rods, all are 30 inches long (the width for 27 inch carpets) and come complete with necessary catches and tool for adjusting. Saturday per dozen..... 69c

50c Half Bleached Table Linen 36½c
Made of pure flax yarns, semi-bleached, which have retained their full strength, as acids have been avoided. 60 to 66 inches wide, in a good assortment of real damask patterns. Ask to see this line at the linen counter. Sat..... 36½c

Women's Kid Gloves, 79c pair
No excuse for wearing those old, shabby gloves when you can secure a new pair at such a low figure, made from soft, pliable skins, all sizes, in Black only. Saturday Bargain, pair..... 79c

Men's and Women's Umbrellas, 98c
Splendid quality Umbrellas and Parasols with Silk and Wool or heavy Taffeta Tape Edge Covers, fitted with strongest Steel Frames. Good assortment of handles to choose from. Sat. Bargain 98c

Thanksgiving Neckwear, 25c and 50c
At our Neckwear section will be found the latest creations for Holiday wear, made from the newest materials and trimmed with the most fashionable novelties. All displayed for easy choosing. Saturday Bargain, each 25c and..... 50c

THANKSGIVING SPECIALS IN READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS AND MILLINERY

Maker's Samples in Coats and Suits, $15
For an Extra Special Offering for the Saturday before Thanksgiving, we secured two Manufacturers' Samples of Coats and Suits at a big discount. All are High-class, Up-to-date Garments and no two exactly alike. All colors and sizes in the lot. Regular prices would be $17.50 to $25. Saturday choice..... $15

New Trimmed Hats, $4.98
50 Trimmed Hats secured specially for the Thanksgiving Trade, mostly in Black Velvets with White Gold or Gun Metal Trimmings in Flowers, Wings, etc. Saturday Special..... 4.98

New Messaline Silk Waists $2.98
New silk waists made of excellent quality Messaline, with new hemstitched collar of White Pique in navy, black, copen and white. Sizes 34 to 44 Saturday..... 2.98

New Black Velvet Sailor 1.98
Another shipment of those popular Black Velvet Sailor and Glengarry Shapes in small or medium styles has been secured for the Thanksgiving trade and will be sold at the same special price as before..... 1.98

TURNBULLS

STORE OPENS AT 8.30 DURING FALL AND WINTER

Fall and Winter Vests and Drawers, 29c
This is one of the best Underwear Bargains we have ever offered. Women's Wool Vests with high neck, button front and long sleeves. Drawers ankle length in both styles. The usual 50c garment. Saturday, Suit 35c, each..... 29c
See Simcoe Street Window

$5.00 to $7.50 Separate Skirts $3.98
These are odd lines in separate skirts we wish to clear, in navy or black serges, mixed tweeds and plaids. Some have long tunic others plain tailored or tiered models. All sizes in the lot. Former prices were $5.00 to $7.50. Sat....See Simcoe Street Window..... 3.98

This Man Was Indeed Small

Secretary of Cheese Factory Threatened to Sue Directors for Using Factory for Making Patriotic Cheese

"It is not a crisis or unusual event that makes a man, it only reveals the man as he is." The war has brought many of these to light in every place across Canada, and in most instances arouse admiration.

A local instance of the other kind was so marked as to deserve mention. When the recent gift of cheese was proposed many farmers offered, and later gave, two days' milk instead of the one suggested. A few declined to make a gift at all, but we think the limit was reached when the secretary of a factory—not a hundred miles distant—not only declined contributing, but threatened to sue the directors for using the factory on the stated day.

This is difficult to believe. When it is considered that every dollar contributed to the Red Cross Fund will relieve the suffering of a defender of the Empire, the action above reported can be described by only one word—inhuman.—Campbellford News.

"The Way to Heaven" Was the Subject

Interest in Crossley Meetings Increasing—Encouraging Results

The interest in the Crossley meetings at St. James' church is increasing, and last night's definite, clear preaching produced results. As Mr. Crossley spoke of the way to heaven, he used a striking phrase: He who constructed the way made Heaven bankrupt in order that the earth might be restored to the favour of God. Excuses for not being in the "way," such as inconsistencies and hypocrisy in others, were ironically dealt with and ridiculed. Only one is worse than the hypocrite and that is the man who hides behind the hypocrite.

The way is a way of holiness, as Scripture reveals the terms; not a part of it, but the whole of it, set apart for God and accepted of Him. It includes the weakest babe in the faith as well as the greatest saint. Our privilege is to get into the centre of the way. "Here Lord I give myself away." This is the oath of allegiance to God, trust and peace. To attempt to vary the order is to fail; to try to feel and believe before we surrender is a mistake. By coming to Him and saying, "I give myself to Thee," as Mr. Crossley did on June 25, 1868, is to enter the way. The way is a way of [illegible] difficulty might [illegible] way but they are not the way. It is also a happy way. To say this world is a howling wilderness is to misrepresent it. Rather let us talk of our victories than our trials. Jesus can keep us in the way.

The closing of the meeting was most unique. It was what he termed, "Family Prayer." All those who were officials on any church, teachers in S. S. or leaders of Young People's Society, together with those who had never openly identified themselves with any church who resolved they would surrender, trust and accept the peace of God, came and surrounded the altar, singing, "Yes we will gather at the river," after which three briefly led in prayer. The meeting concluded with the Lord's Prayer repeated in unison.

The service to-night will be in the form of a rally for all the young people. The service to-night will be in the form of a rally for all the young people, scholars and students and those of youthful spirit. All these meetings are open to the public, and they are most cordially invited and will be made welcome.

The Italian government uses American machinery to manufacture shoes for its soldiers.

OVER MILLION SOLDIERS LOST IN WORLD'S WAR

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam), Oct. 8.—Attaches of the war offices today estimate that the losses of all the armies engaged in the European war have reached the enormous total of 1,160,000 killed, wounded and missing. The German losses up to September first numbered 117,000. Since then 23,000 more have been listed, and it is estimated that further losses up to the present time have increased the German total to 225,000.

The British, French and Belgian losses are estimated at 325,000. Russia, the war officials declare, has suffered more heavily than any other nation. They fix that country's losses at 400,000 men.

Austria's losses are estimated at 125,000, while the German officials believe that Servia and Montenegro have lost 80,000 men. In making these estimates, it was pointed out, there is no reliable information at hand concerning the situation in any country but Germany.

Is Chairman of Two Committees

Ald. W. J. Johnston sat as the chairman of two committees of the Council last night. First he presided at the session of the Finance committee and afterwards at the meeting of the Power committee.

The Power Committee's duties, since the taking over of the Peterborough Light and Power Company have diminished to such an extent as to be almost negligible. Last night they discussed the employing of experts for the arbitration in connection with the taking over of the power system, but no action was taken.

THE LION AND THE PREACHER

To the Editor of The Examiner:

Sir,—Thank you for your attention to this subject. Nature outside of man, that is God's nature, is not a nature of peace. Why? That answer will also answer the question as to why man's kind is so like nature. The Christian theory of Heaven is a theory of effort not rest as peace as some preach. Presumably if we do not behave ourselves we shall be thrown out as Satan was. That was not peace but conflict. God has not ordained peace. If He had we should have it. If He has not ordained it even in Heaven, why want it? But man is a part of nature. That explains it.

Reader.

Sheepskin is used as a substitute for almost every other kind of leather.

Tungsten deposits have been discovered in Korea and mines are being developed.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

BOSTON BRAVES ARE SUPREMELY CONFIDENT

National Leaguers Are Full of the Fighting Spirit and Stallings Starts the Scrap With a Fierce Telephone Assault on Connie Mack---Bender and Rudolph Likely Pitching Choices.

(BY HUGH S. FULLERTON)

Special to The Examiner:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 9.—Boston's Braves started their forlorn hope assault upon the stronghold of the world's champion Athletics today. Admitting themselves weaker, they still were filled with confidence and expected at least to give an excellent account of themselves in the series. I spent five hours yesterday with the Braves and every man in the team expects to win this series and is filled with confidence. They will admit that the Athletics are the better team in every department, yet they believe they will win and are willing to back themselves to the limit. The important problem of the day was pitchers, and it was evident that Stallings had decided on Rudolph to inaugurate the series, and Mack, as usual, had picked Bender as a starter. The news that Bender was to start was gladsome tidings to the Braves who, for some reason, known only to themselves, believe they can hit Bender as fast as he comes. The decision to start Rudolph was not unanimously cheered by the Braves. Some of them wanted James to start, believing that if he started and got away with his first game, they would win the series. Stallings evidently was in doubt when I talked with him. He did not know whether to start James or Rudolph, but inclined in favour of Rudolph. He also was hesitating about third base, but finally admitted he intended to start Deal and send Whitted in to bat and play third at the first opportunity. The Braves are planning an "Attack brusque," and hope to sweep the Athletics off their feet by their rushing aggressive methods. They believe that world's champions can be beaten by aggressive attacks and will go at them from the start. Stallings started it by a fierce verbal attack upon Mack. Mack had refused to permit the Braves to use the Athletics' field for practice and had dodged Stallings' request for permission to have his men look over the battle ground. Stallings got Mack on the phone, and proceeded to call him a liar, a jesuitical creek and a few other things, and to dare him to say to his face what he said over the 'phone. The first assault of the Boston manager upon the suave, serene leader of the Athletics was a shocker. Stallings believes in fighting it out to a finish, and his attack upon Mack was just part of the programme of "goat getting." The Braves intend to attack viciously, and any player who shakes hands with one of the Athletics will be in bad.

There is more real ill feeling between the two teams than has been evidenced in a series in years. The surprising thing is that the Braves are chock full of confidence in themselves. Every one of them thinks they are bound to win, and any argument to the contrary is ridiculed. They believe their pitching strength will carry them through. The Braves' signalling system is devised with the idea of permitting the Athletics to think they have it, and to cross them on every turn. Sentiment is largely in favour of the Braves, even here. The betting, however, has been extremely light and little Boston money is in evidence, even with 2 to 1 freely offered.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 8.—Weather conditions for the first game of the world's series, while not favourable early to-day, appeared better than the offerings of the weatherman yesterday indicated. It was warm, damp and mucky, and the skies were heavy with clouds. There was no mist or rain such as fell yesterday, however, and there appeared to be a chance of clearing skies before game time.

ON BRITAIN'S HONOUR ROLL: THE RETURN FROM THE CHARGE.
—From London Illustrated News.

FOUR GOOD WRESTLERS ON ONE CARD FOR SATURDAY'S BOUTS

Sporting editors must be careful of their reputations as well as other citizens. Of course it is impossible to hold the good opinion of all readers, but every reader appreciates being dealt with honestly.

For this reason sporting editors are often loth to support with their published approval, contests which they know will be inferior.

With this in mind the sporting editor of the Examiner has no qualms in stating that there will be two good wrestling bouts in Peterborough Saturday night, barring accident or unforseen events.

Everyone who knows Gene Hurtubise, Charlie Frazer, Alf. Stardy and Jack Forbes, the four wrestlers who will participate in the bouts on that night, is convinced that they are all good men at the profession. They have all four met the best in the world at their weights.

The men are wrestling for a side stake and a share of the house receipts.

For some time there has been a little ill-feeling between Hardy and Forbes owing to keen rivalry and for this reason the bout will be bitterly contested. Gene Hurtubise is up against a fire eater who will make him go all the way.

PROGRAMME FOR THE BIG HOLIDAY MEET

Thanksgiving will be a great day for the boys and young men of Peterborough, as they will be given an opportunity to enjoy in full a set of athletic games which will be the best exhibition given in Peterborough in some time. Every athlete should enter and make this meet a big success and encourage the Commmittee in charge to further promote this much-needed line of sport.

Indications point to a good entry in the big road race, which is over a splendid course and the best men in Peterborough and vicinity have entered. Smoke, who won the Examiner Cup, will be seen again this year Some critics say that he is the best natural runner ever seen in these parts. However he should be pushed to his limit if he wins this year as Charlie Thorpe, who has come second to Smoke twice, will enter again this year, and should make a fine showing. There are other men entering, but their ability in this deriction is not known at present. Among them will be Taylor, who comes from the Chemong tribe. The race will start at Riverside and end there, so that every one will need go to the Park in order to see the finish, as one mile will be run on the track.

The international tug-of-war promises to be one of the big events and should cause lots of excitement among the different nationalities. Those expected to take part are teams representing English, Irish, Scotch French, Indian and Italian.

The Public School relay race will be a feature well worth seeing. Keen rivalry is being worked up among the teams representing the different schools. Every boy and girl in Peterborough should come out and cheer for their team.

Following are the events and the time they will take place.

2.15—Peck 100 yard dash.
2.25—Huycke 100-yard dash; Peck high jump.
2.35—Eastwood 100 yard dash.
2.40—Howden 100 yard dash; Huycke shot put; Peck broad jump.
2.45—Eastwood high jump; Howden shot put.
3.00—Howden running broad jump, Huycke high jump, Peck shot put.
3.15—Peck 220 yard dash; Howden high jump; Huycke broad jump.
3.30—Huycke 1-4 mile; Eastwood broad jump; Howden pole vault.
3.45—Howden one mile.
3.50—Eastwood pole vault.
4.00—10 mile road race.
4.05—Eastwod 1-2 mile; International Tug-of-war.
4.10—Boys' relay.

Get tickets from Y.M.C.A. boys, or at Y.M.C.A. Office.

WAR FUND COMMITTEE.

The members of the Women's War Fund Committee are reminded that at the last meeting of the Committee it was decided to have a regular monthly meeting for the transaction of business, the second Wednesday of every month, in the Recreation Room of the Armouries, at 3.30 p.m. All members of this Committee are earnestly urged to be present next Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

Boston Braves Hammer Bender

(Continued from Page 7.)

Collins to McInnis. Two runs, two hits, no errors.

The fans cheered wildly when the Braves put their two runs across, the royal rooters of Boston leading. Bender had poor control of his fast ball, and in the pinches was putting it across with little effect.

Philadelphia—McInnis walked on four straight balls. Strunk singled to right, scoring McInnis. The ball got through Moran and rolled to the fence. Strunk reaching third. Barry fanned, swinging for the third strike at a high curve outside. Strunk was out at the plate on Schang's grounder to Evers. Bender forced Schang. Maranville to Evers. One run, one hit, one error.

Rudolph got out of a tight place in this inning. Strunk threw away a chance to score when Schang grounded to Evers. Strunk got a poor start and was out at the plate, although Evers' throw was high.

Third Innings.

Boston—Rudolph was out. Bender tossing his high bounder to McGinnis. Moran fanned. Bender gave him three straight balls for a starter, then put four squarely across the plate. Moran fouled off the second strike and then swung his head off at the next offering. Evers flied to Oldring who made a lazy catch of an easy pop. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Bender again had difficulty controlling his fast one and it sailed away from the batter'se shoulder high. He pulled himself together in the pinches and retired the Braves with ease desite his wildness.

Philadelphia—Murphy fanned, taking a look at the third strike. Oldring fanned. Rudolph was using his slow ball with good effect and had the rube swinging at balls which he should never have offered at. Collins was retired on a smashing bounder which Rudolph plucked from the turf and tossed to Schmidt. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Rudolph showed better pitching form in this inning. His curve and slow ball had the Athletics baffled and they failed to get the ball out of the infield.

Fourth Innings.

Boston—Connolly singled to right centre, a prety line drive over Collins' head. Whitted hit into a double play, Bender to Barry to McInnis. It was a chain lightning play. Bender shot the ball to Barry like a streak, and Barry buzzed it to McInnis. Schmidt grounded out, Collins to McInnis. No runs, one hit, no erross.

The Braves resorted to the hit and run in this inning instead of trying to sacrifice one run across. Whitted's smash went squarely to Bender and what looked like a promising start ended right there.

Philadelphia—Baker fanned. Rudolph slipped across the fadeway for the third strike. Baker swung hard and missed it by a foot. McInnis also fanned. McInnis took his third swing at a slow high one which sailed across almost even with the top of his head. Strunk singled to left centre off the first ball pitched, but was out stretching it. Connolly to Maranville. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Fifth Innings.

Boston.— Gowdy hit the first ball pitched to the fence in right centre, and made third with ease. Maranville singled to right, scoring Gowdy. It was beautifully played, Maranville reaching high and putting the ball on a line past first. Deal attempted to sacrifice, but hit into a double play. Bender grabbing his pop and throwing to McInnis. Maranville being doubled off first. Rudolph fanned, swinging at the third strike. One run, two hits, no errors.

Hank Gowdy again was the hero. His drive to the score board would have been a home run for a faster runner.

Philadelphia.—Barry popped to Maranville The midget shortstop ran into deep left and made a marvellous catch with his back to the ball. Schang fanned, taking a look at the third strike. Rudolph was mixing up his spitter and his slow ball and had Schang guessing. Bender flied to Whitted. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Rudolph seems to be getting stronger as the game progresses. His change of pace, including his slow one, spitter and curves are a source of wonderment to the Athletics. He has something on every batter.

Sixth Innings.

Boston—Moran fouled to Barry. Jack caught the ball near the foul line while going at full speed. It was a greater catch than the one by Maranville. Evers singled to centre on the second ball pitched. Connolly walked. Whitted tripled to right centre, scoring Evers and Connolly. He caught one of Bender's fast ones, high outside, squarely on the nose and the ball travelled on alone almost to the fence. Schmidt singled through Barry, scoring Whitted. The ball shot between Barry's legs like a bullet and he didn't have a chance to stop it. That was all for Chief Bender. For the first time the great Indian pitcher had been driven out of the box in a world's series game. Wyckoff relieved Bender, six runs eight hits off Bender in 5 1-3 innings. Gowdy walked after Wyckoff's two pitches had been called strikes. Maranville was safe at first when Wyckoff threw to third on his grounder to late to catch Schmidt. It was a foolish play, for it was a hit and run and Schmidt was almost at third when the ball was hit. Deal hit into a double play, Baker to McInnis. Three runs, three hits, no errors.

Wyckoff was saved from positive humiliation when Baker started the double play which ended the inning. Wyckoff should have started a double on a throw to second on Maranville's top instead of trying for Schmidt at third.

Philadelphia.— Murphy out, Evers to Schmidt, on the first ball pitched. Oldring out on a high bounder, Deal to Schmidt. Collins out, Rudolph to Schmidt. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Rudolph had the Mackmen eating out of his hand in this inning, three easy bounders to the infield being the best they could do. Lapp replaced Schang behind the bat.

Seventh Innings.

Boston — Rudolph singled over second, Collins making a remarkable stop. Rudolph was almost caught at first on a relay, Collins to Barry to McInnis. Moran forced Rudolph, Baker to Barry, on an attempted sacrifice. Evers fanned as Moran stole second. It was an attempt at the hit and run, but Evers failed to connect. Connolly out, McInnis to Wyckoff. No runs, 1 hit, no errors.

Moran's failure to sacrifice nipped in the bud another chance for the Braves to score, as Rudolph led off the innings with a single.

Philadelphia—Baker was safe on Evers' error. It looked a hit as the ball took a bad bound and hit Evers in the chest, but the official scorers said otherwise. McInnis walked on four straight balls, the last one being a wild pitch, but Gowdy caught it after leaping high in the air. Strunk out, at first, Schmidt unassisted. Barry fanned, taking a wild swing at a wide curve for the last strike. Lapp out, Rudolph to Schmidt. No runs, no hits, one error.

Eighth Innings.

Boston—Whitted popped to Baker. Schmidt dropped a single in short left. Oldring made a great try for the ball but failed to reach it. Gowdy singled to left on the first ball pitched, Schmidt going to third. Maranville fanned. Schmidt scored on a double steal, but Gowdy was out trying for third. Lapp to Baker. One run, two hits, no errors.

Philadelphia.— Wyckoff doubled to right. Murphy out, Maranville to Schmidt Wyckoff taking third. Oldring struck out, swinging hard at the third one. Collins flied to Connolly. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Ninth Innings.

Boston—Deal out, Baker to McInnis. Rudolph was greeted with thunderous cheering, when he came to bat. Rudolph out, Barry to McInnis. Moran out, Baker to McInnis. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Philadelphia did not score in their half of the ninth. Final score:

	R	H	E
Boston	7	15	2
Philadelphia	1	5	0

NO SUGAR FROM GERMANY.

As evidence has reached the Board of Trade that notwithstanding the prohibition of the export of sugar from Holland by the Netherlands Government, German merchants are disposing of their produce and obtaining payment through Holland, the British Government has had to forbid the import of this produce through Holland

FOOTBALL

An interesting football game was played at the King Edward grounds yesterday between the King Edward and King George school teams, the former winning by 2 to 0. Following were the line-ups:

King Edward—Goal, Parkins; backs, Blondin, Killingbeck; halves, Batten, Hunt, Evans; forwards, Wise Fairbrass, Taylor Cranfield, Jubb.

King George—Goal, Collins; backs, Stevens, Record; halves, Pretty, Anderson, Lippsett; forwards, Evans, Hayes, Hagerman, Hill, Legon.

STUFF THAT "NUTS" ARE MADE OF.

A wounded soldier—a lance-corporal in a Highland regiment—said to a doctor in a London hospital: "Our officers were just splendid, taking their chance with the rest of us, and always cheerful and bucking us up. Just before I was plugged I saw Mr. ——— tumble over. I knew that he was badly hit, and he fell down just alongside of me. He was our youngest officer and not much more than a boy, but one of the best. I tried to make him lie a bit comfortable, and he gave the last two cigarettes in his case. I heard that he died the same night, and I wish I had not smoked those cigarettes—I wish I had kept them. Call them what you like—they are nuts. They do their bit of swank at home, but, by heaven, you should see the stuff they are made up of at the front. There ought to be no picking out among them for the Victoria Cross. If I had my way every one of them should have it."

BASEBALL.

Federal League.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost	Pct.
Indianapolis	87	66	.569
Chicago	87	67	.565
Baltimore	83	69	.546
Buffalo	80	69	.537
Brooklyn	78	75	.510
Kansas City	68	84	.447
Pittsburg	63	96	.419
St. Louis	62	89	.410

—Thursday Scores.—

Indianapolis	4	St. Louis	3
Brooklyn	5	Baltimore	3
Chicago	8	Kansas City	3
Buffalo	3	Pittsburg	2

ROYAL Theatre
TO-DAY
BIG EXTRA ATTRACTION
ON THE VERGE OF WAR
Complete in 3 reels
Come and See The Great Battle at Sea
7-Reels-7 New Vaudeville
5 cents - 10 cents

Princess Theatre
TO-DAY
New Vaudeville
NEW PICTURES
Mats. 5 cents—Nights 10 cents

EMPIRE Theatre
FRI. and SAT.
Back To Broadway—One of the finest Mole-Drama Pictures yet shown. Interesting from start to finish
The Passing of Joe and Mary—A Story of the early Western Frontier Life
The Fast Print Cipe—A Thrilling Western Drama.
Black and White—A Farce Comedy
Objections Overruled—Another Big Farce Comedy
The Shadow of Shame—A very interesting Drama.
3 BIG REELS—3
of the world's most famous Actors and Actresses
Prices Always The Same 5&10c

RED MILL
TO-DAY
Through Dante's Flames
IN
4—SPECIAL PARTS—4
DON'T MISS THIS BIG $100,000 ATTRACTION
3—REELS—3
The Biggest Show in Town.
COME EARLY TO SECURE SEATS
Mats. 5c Nights 10c

GRAND OPERA HOUSE ONE ENTIRE WEEK
Commencing Monday October 12th. Matinee Monday (Thanksgiving Day) and Saturday at 2.30. IVAN WICKENS offers THE H. WEBB CHAMBERLAIN STOCK CO. supporting the popular Actor, H. Webb Chamberlain, surrounded by a capable Company of players including Peterboro's Favorite Singing and Dancing Comedian GEORGE MARKS. All New Productions, entirely New Scenery, all New Vaudeville. Opening Bill
THE MATCH-MAKER
PRICES 10c, 20c and 30c. Seats on sale Friday

NEW TOGS FOR TURKEY DAY

THERE IS NO TIME in the whole year when man gets so great a desire to be well dressed as at Thanksgiving time. Not alone because its Thanksgiving, but because he realizes that its only a short time to the holiday season, when Trips, Social, Yuletide and New Year Events demand faultless attire. You men, who are considering today, the replenishing of your wardrobe and who are specially particular as regards style and neatness, will find much of interest here now in the new things shown.

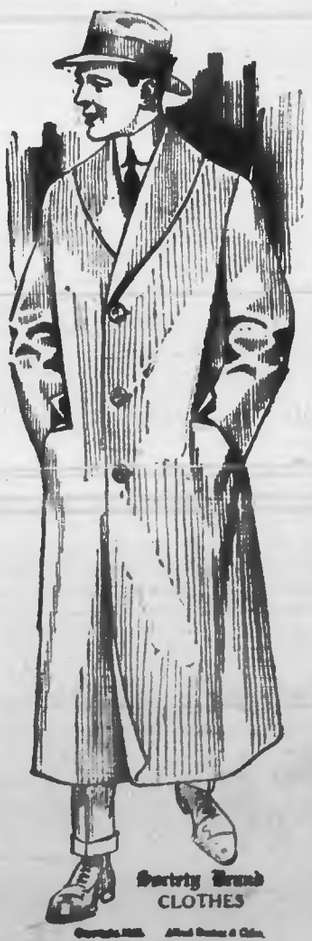
NIFTY SUITS You certainly would have to make an extensive search to find a more attractive showing of Stylish Suits than we have here now.

OVERCOATS There's quite a diversity of Overcoat styles this year, and you'll find them all here.

NEW SHIRTS Did you ever wish for a Shirt that was really different than any you had ever worn before. Here's your chance to gratify that desire.

CRAVATS The season's very newest creations that will please.

HATS & CAPS Of course, you want one of those dandy trim looking Caps or one of our Hard or Soft Hats either case you save money buying here.



Come Here For Your Thanksgiving Wearables We will Show You
Values That Will Give You True Cause For Thanksgiving

SPECIAL For Saturday and Tuesday. A fine line of new season fabrics for Suitings and Over-Coatings, tailored-to-measure, designed, cut and made in best Hobberlin style. Special $15.00

Sparling Brand CLOTHES

H. LeBRUN & CO.
Where Style and Quality are Always Arm in Arm
Corner Hunter & George Streets

Robert Fair & Co., Limited

Carpet Department

Mottled Axminster Hearth Rugs—Best quality, 26 x 54, reg price $2.00 for..... **1.48**

Red Rugs — Reversible and washable for bathrooms or bedrooms in shades of blue or pink, 27 x 54, reg price $1.50 for..... **89c**

Tapestry Rugs — We have a special sale of these goods bought at extraordinary low price in a full range of patterns which we are selling on Tuesday in size 2¼ yd x 3 yds. Regular price $6.50 for..... **3.98**

Bungalow Curtain Nets—40 in. wide in a great variety of designs, usually sold for 15c and 20c to be sold on Saturday for per yard..... **12½c**

Chints—36 inches wide, extra strong and suitable for either furniture covering or curtains. Reg price 45c for per yard **25c**

The "New Chorley" Grade Floor Cloth—As soon as it is seen the quality is appreciated as being that of a high standard cloth. It is selling rapidly at 50c but for Saturday next we are going to sell it at per sq yd.. **35c**

Inlaid Scotch Linoleum 2 yards wide, 4 designs in tile and floral. Regularly sold at $1.00 to $1.25. Saturday per sq. yd.. **75c**

Saturday Bargains

AND THANKSGIVING REQUIREMENTS

Women's and Misses' Fall Suits & Coats

THE ROGER GARMENTS

For Street Travelling or Afternoon Wear

Introducing a large variety of smart models in Suits and Coats in all the fashionable autumn materials and colourings. You are sure of the very latest style where you buy a Roger Garment.

SUIT PRICES		COAT PRICES	
$15.00	$18.00	$15.00	$18.00
$20.00	$22.00	$20.00	$22.00
$25.00	$35.00	$25.00	$35.00

$3.50 Coating Material for $1.00 yd
This offer is good for Saturday only, when you can get All Wool Cheviot, Check Wool Blanket Cloths, White and Navy and White and Brown Diagonal Cloths and Stripes, worth up to $3.50 yard. Saturday Big Snap, per yard..... **1.00**

$1.25 Navy and Black Serge 98c yd.
One of the best wearing Serges known, 54 inches wide. Worth $1.25 yard, Saturday..... **98c**

$1.00 and $1.25 Tartan an Broken Check Suiting Tweeds 75c yd.
42 to 50 inches wide. This is a special inducement to buy your Dry Goods here Saturday, Worth $1.00 and $1.25 for per yard..... **75c**

65c Dress Tweeds for 48c Yard
42 inches wide, Brown, Green, Cardinal Mixtures. Worth 65c yard, Saturday yard..... **48c**

Ready-to-Wear Millinery Special

Black or Coloured, Velvet or Plush Hats
Attractively trimmed with mounts, ribbon and bandeaus. These hats are worth $7.00 to $8.00. Saturday special at.... **5.00**

Clever Messaline Silk Dresses
Black or brown, grey and new blue in distinctive and exclusive styles for street or house wear. Reg. price $12.50. Saturday just **10.00**

Pretty Silk Underskirts $3
Pleated frill, smartly designed. Colours of new blue, sky and black. Worth $6.75. Saturday just **5.00**

85c Broken Check Tweeds 69c Yd.
A decidedly handsome lot in Tans, Brown, and Blue, 42 inches wide. Reg. 85c yard, Saturday Snap yard. **69c**

75c Value Corded Suiting Velveteens 38c Yard
Just one shade, New Blue, will be sold at this price. This nearly Half-Price reduction is bound to bring the people to the Velvet Counter Saturday. Worth 75c yard, about Half-Price per yard.... **38c**

18c Value in Tartan Dress Goods 12½c Yard
A dozen different Plaids to choose from. Suitable for children's wear. Worth 18c yard, Saturday yard.. **12½c**

The New Swiss Frillings
Hemstitched and Embroidered and Scalloped, can be used for blouses or coats. Will launder beautifully, per yard 35c to **50c**

Wool Blanket Specials
Mild weather and a heavy stock means backward sales in Wool Blankets. Saturday you can get them at reduced prices. See them at the staple counter.

All-Wool Blankets
$5.50 pair reduced to 4.48
$6.48 pair reduced to..... .... 5.75
$7.50 pair reduced to..... 6.48

Union Wool Blankets
$3.75 pair reduced to..... 3.10
$4.25 pair reduced to..... 3.48
$4.50 pair reduced to..... ... 3.98

500 pairs English Flannelette Blankets
They have got to go as well as the Wool Blankets. Too many in stock.
$2.00 pair, largest size, for pair.... 1.59
$1.75 pair, double size, for pair.. 1.39

White or Grey Flannel Sheeting
72 inches wide. Has just enough Cotton in it to keep it from shrinking. Worth 85c yard. Saturday the price will be yard..... **69c**

Cream Flannelette Special
Extra heavy plain cream, without dressing. Worth 12½c yard, Saturday 10 yards for **1.00**

Extra Heavy Cream Flannelette
Best quality carried in stock. Worth 18c yard. Too many pieces in stock. Saturday..... .....8 yards for **1.00**

30c All-Wool Grey Flannel 25c yard
Purchase your Wool Goods here and save on every line. This Flannel is suitable for Men's Shirts and also for Women's Undergarments. Worth 30c yard, for.. **25c**

35c All-Wool Scarlet Flannel 29c yard
For Blouses, and many use it for Undergarments. Worth 35c. Saturday, yard..... **29c**

17c Black and White Heavy Shirting 13½c yard
Heavy Duck Shirting that you pay 17c and 18c per yard. Our price 17c yard. Saturday only, per yard..... **13½c**

Extra Heavy Linen Towelling
Towelling that we sell as a special at 10c yard. Saturday ....3 yards for **25c**

$4 All-Linen Table Cloths $3.25
Hemmed ready for use, select designs. Only 15 of them. Are marked for Sat. at each **3.25**

"Shamrock Brand" Damask Napkins
We will offer just 25 dozen of these $4.25 per doz napkins on Saturday at per dozen..... **3.50**

$1.25 Each H. S. Sheets for $1.10 Each
Our very best quality in sheets, size 2½x 2 yards. Only a limited number of pairs for Saturday at this price Worth $1.25 each, for each..... **1.10**

Women's, Misses' & Children's Underwear 19c per Garment
Women's and misses' in grey or white children's in grey only. Regular 25c and 30c each. Saturday vest or drawers.. ..... **19c**

Women's & Misses' Llama Hose
All wool, seamless, full fashioned, black only, worth 50c pair. Saturday per pair... **35c**
or better 3 pairs for $1.00

Factory Yarn Price Away up, but Down Here for Saturday 75c lb. for 60c lb.
Dark or light grey, black, white cardinal and mixed colours, now worth 75c lb. for..... **60c**
Per Skein 15c

Baldwins Black Fingering Yarn
That always sells at 10c per skein. Saturday for..... **15c**

RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT.

About fifty new employees, weavers and spinners, have been recently added to the staff of the Trent Valley Woollen mill, which is now running 24 hours a day. Orders from the Government now on hand will keep the big mill humming for many months to come, even with the increased number of hands.—Campbellford News.

Special Sale

HOT WATER BOTTLES

Red Rubber 3 qt. Size

Each with a written guarantee for 2 years. Reg. $2.25 WHILE THEY LAST per **$1.48**

You will need one soon—take advantage of this Special Sale to get one at this unprecedented low figure. SEE OUR SOUTH WINDOW.

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE
351 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 547

WAR NEWS CONTINUED

(Continued from Page 7.)

sustained over fairly open ground made by a force equal to ours, we lost only ten killed and sixty wounded, while over four hundred of the enemy surrendered after fifty had been killed.'"

LONDON, October 9.—Antwerp's capture by the Germans will be an empty victory. While maintaining their optimistic belief that the Belgian city will be able to withstand all assaults, the military experts here point out that with the withdrawal from Antwerp of the main forces of the Belgian army, now successfully accomplished by King Albert, the Germans will really gain nothing by the city's capture.

London has fear of Antwerp's use if the Germans capture it, as a Zeppelin base; Germany already has a Zeppelin base at Cologne only a few hours' distant at most from Antwerp. The city is not available for use as a naval base because of the necessity of a passage through Dutch waters.

EVANGELIST CROSSLY.

Evangelist Crossley speaks to-night to young men and women, students and all of youthful spirit, in St. James' Methodist church, Romantic and Aylmer Streets, on 'Seven Life Maxims,' and sings the favourite song, 'The Pearly Gates and Golden Hear mm.

Personals

EVECUTIVE MEETING.

Ther will be a meeting of the Executive of the Local Council of Women in the Teachers' Room of the Public Library on Saturday, Oct. 17, at 3.30 p.m. As there is considerable important business to be discussed it is earnestly urged that all members of the Executive be present without further notice.

CITY AND GENERAL.

PROBABILITIES.

Light to moderate winds; some local showers, but mostly fair and warm to-day and on Saturday.

GIPSY SIMON SMITH.

Gipsy Simon Smith, who was advertised to appear in Bridgenorth, is a cousin of the famous Gipsy Smith.

HOLLAND BULBS.

Messrs Jordan Bros. have received direct from Holland a large consignment of bulbs for fall and winter planting.

HALLOWE'EN PARTY.

A Hallowe'en party will be held by the Ladies' Aid of the George Street Church in the school room on Friday evening, the 30th.

CARD OF THANKS.

The family of the late Mrs. Geo. Milburn wish to thank all those who contributed flowers or in other ways showed their sympathy with the family in its sad bereavement.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS

By Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris, Apply 457 George street. 28d-91

JUMBLE SALE.

All Saints' Ladies' Guild are holding a jumble sale, and the Parish Hall will be open all next week to receive contributions, which will be thankfully received.

DANCING CLASSES.

Miss Gladman will organize beginners' classes Wednesday, Oct. 14. Children's class 4.30. Adults 8 o'clock. Social class Tuesday evenings. Conservatory Hall, 'Phone 355. 3d-83.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Peterborough Protestant Home will be held on Tuesday afternoon, October 13th, in the Board Room of the Home at 4:30 o'clock. All those interested in the work of this institution are cordially invited to be present.

HALLOWE'EN PREPARATION.

The Peterborough Caledonian Society, to uphold the old traditionary festivities in which natives ayont the "Tweed" were wont to celebrate, are arranging to hold a Hallowe'en party at the end of the month. They intend to "gang oot in goloshans!"

SPECIAL SALE OF MATTRESSES.

Now is your golden opportunity to buy mattresses at remarkably low prices; good quality. White cotton felt mattresses, worth $10.00, for $6.45. All our mattresses reduced in price for this week. See the show window. E. B. Clegg & Co., 427 George Street.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 455, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

REV. GIPSY SIMON SMITH

Will preach next Sunday, Oct. 11, anniversary sermons, at Fairview church, 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Bridgenorth, 3 p.m. Will give his lecture 'From Gipsy Tent to Pulpit,' on Monday night in the Methodist church, Bridgenorth. J. F. Ireland, pastor. 1d-84-1w-41.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. Thos. Hooper, the well-known baker and confectioner, last week, finished his twenty-sixth year in business in his main store, 413 1-2 George street. There are only a few merchants on the same street now living who were in business then, and not many who have been more successful.

"Hooper's taffy" was at that time his main specialty, and it has worn well, being in still greater demand to-day than ever. The Examiner wishes Mr. Hooper many more years of prosperity.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The body of the late Alexander Grahama rrived on the 11:38 C.P.R. train to-day, and will be buried from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Adam Davidson, 168 1-2 Charlotte street. Deceased was 51 years of age and unmarried, and leaves to mourn his loss two brothers and three sisters, namely, Robert of Stewart street, city, and James, of Webb, Sask., and sisters, Mrs. John Spence, also of Webb, Sask., and Mrs. George Martin of Flint, Michigan, and Mrs. Adam Davidson, of this city, from whose home the funeral will be held from on Saturday, at 3 o'clock. Friends kindly accept this invitation.

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Ball, practical tailor, over Madill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wfm

BROCK ST. RINK

Grand Opening of the ROLLER RINK
Monday, October 12th
Three Sessions
Morning, Afternoon & Evening
Band Concert Afternoon & Evening
Admission 15c & 25c
J. MEHARY, Manager.

THIS IS THE POINT

To be able to determine the Quality of Cutlery and Silverware, simply by examining it, cannot be depended upon and after you have used it, it is to late to rectify your mistake. Better be certain in the first place by buying here. We handle only such well know Brands as 1847 Rogers Bros. Silverware and Joseph Rodgers' and E. M. Dickinson's Cutlery. Such an assortment of Razors, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Table-Forks, etc., make it possible to secure just what you want. Prices? Well, they are as reasonable as quality will permit. Call and see our large Thanksgiving Display. It will be a pleasure to show this line.

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO
HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Eason have returned from Pittsburg, Pa., where they were wintering during the past few weeks.

Mr. W. H. McArdle, lumberman, of Midland, Ont., is in the City to-day, on business, and incidentally is renewing old acquaintances.

The friends of young Stanley Bishop, who was operated on last week for a critical case of appendicitis, will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly convalescing.

Dr. E. J. and Mrs. Frederick, of Peterborough, were in town on Sunday, at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Frederick.—Campbellford News.

Mrs. Harris Ardiel of Toronto, has been visiting at "Strathormond" for the past few days. Mrs. Ardiel, accompanied by Mrs. Ormond, leaves on Saturday for Clifton Springs.

WEDDING BELLS

TURNER—BUDD.

A quiet wedding ceremony was enacted at George Street Methodist Manse on Saturday, 26th September last, when Mr. Fred Turner and Miss Elsie E. Budd were united in holy matrimony.

Rev. Mr. Peever was the officiating clergyman, the only participants being the bride and groom, with Miss Hanna Bathgate as bridesmaid and Mr. Lucian Budd as groomsman.

The happy couple hail from Merrie England—Miss Budd's home being in Millbourne-Port (Somerset), and Mr. Turner's home in Newick, (Sussex).

The happy couple, who have the good wishes of their friends in and out of the city, have taken up residence at 281 Townsend Street.

BIRTH.

DEAN—ON Oct. 8th, 1914, at Nicholls Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. W. Dean, a son.

Three out of every four German nonogenarians are women.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—WOOD COOK STOVE, 666 Downie St. 6d-84-1031

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK

Boy's Watch and Chain $1.25
Genuine Waltham Watch $5.00
Fine Alarm Clock for..... 95c
8-Day Kitchen Clock $2.75
Fine Casserole..... $1.95
Silver Pickle Caster.....$1.75
Pearl Handled Butter Knife and Pickle Fork for.....85c
Cut Prices on All Rings
1847 Rodgers Knives, Forks and Spoons at Special Prices.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEO. ST.
Next to Warne Drug Co.

INDUSTRIAL NIGHT SCHOOL
— OLD COLLEGIATE —
TO-NIGHT FROM 7.30 to 9.30
MURRAY STREET

CLASSES IN
Electricity
Millinery
Domestic Science
A Fourth Class in Domestic Science will be opened.
Several Vacancies in Millinery and Dressmaking.
All Classes for Men are Short of Students.
REGISTER NOW

Prepare Your Knives For Your Thanksgiving Carving

"It's easy enough now"
Some folks call carving an art, but a sharp knife makes it easy for anyone. The slices "simply fall off" when the knife is sharpened on a

PIKE INDIA KANTBREAK KNIFE SHARPENER

Gives the keenest kind of a knife edge in the shortest possible time. Keeps kitchen, paring and carving knives in top-notch cutting trim. Handsomely finished, rubber-mounted and reinforced by a steel rod that makes breaking an impossibility. Needed in every home and butcher shop. Costs much less than you think. Fully Guaranteed. Come in and see one. We also sell other Pike sharpening specialties.

Price 50c each

Peterboro' Hardware Co., Ltd.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 86 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

Useful for Over 500 Purposes

"GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT."

Wounded Canadian Home.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13. — The first wounded Canadian from the war zone, Pte. Joseph Hay of the Cameron Highlanders, has arrived in Montreal. He was shot through a lung near Mons.

Pte. Hay was a reservist of the Cameron Highlanders, and has been a resident of Calgary. Last July he went to Perth, Scotland, to visit his grandfather. When the declaration of war came, on Aug. 4, he went to Edinburgh Castle to report.

Letters For the Front.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—It is announced in militia general orders that letters to members of the Canadian expeditionary force should be addressed as follows:

Rank, name in full, regiment or corps, Canadian Expeditionary Force, England.

IF CONSTIPATED OR BILIOUS "CASCARETS"

To-night! Clean Your Bowels and Stop Headache, Colds, Sour Stomach

Get a 10-cent box.

Take a Cascaret to-night to cleanse your Liver, Stomach and Bowels, and you will surely feel great by morning. You men and women who have headache, coated tongue, a bad cold, are bilious, nervous, upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have backache and feel all worn out. Are you keeping your bowels clean with Cascarets—or merely forcing a passageway every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil? Cascarets immediately cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, undigested and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the bowels.

Remember, a Cascaret to-night will straighten you out by morning. A 10-cent box from your druggist means healthy bowel action; a clear head and cheerfulness for months. Don't forget the children.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA IS UNCERTAIN

Austrians Reported to Have Relieved Przemysl—Exact Situation Not Clear

ENEMY CLAIMS GAINS

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The following official statement was issued last night by the chief of the general staff in Petrograd:

"On Oct. 11 fighting began on the left bank of the Vistula, in the direction of Ivangorod and Warsaw.

"There is no change at other points on our front.

"Detachments of Russian cavalry, having passed through the defiles in the Carpathian Mountains, have emerged into the plains of Hungary."

An earlier statement announced the abandonment of the siege of Przemysl for strategic reasons.

From the east came tidings of a decided reversal in form, the despatches both from Vienna and Petrograd indicating that the Austrian army at Przemysl, so often reported surrounded, hopelessly outclassed and on the verge of surrender, had, with the aid of reinforcements turned on the Russians and forced them to retreat.

The first news of this claim emanated during the morning from the Austrian capital. It was followed later in the way by what purports to be a Petrograd admission that the Russians had abandoned the siege of Przemysl for strategical reasons, with the object of drawing up a new line against the Austro-German army in other points of Galicia.

Whatever be the truth of the situation the Russians have been claiming an unbroken series of victories in their sweep through Galicia, and the coincidence of yesterday's despatches, supplemented as they were by more circumstantial accounts from Vienna of a vigorous Austro-German offensive seemed to presage important news.

The most reliable report indicates that Gen. Rennenkampf is now before Koenigsberg, menacing the Danzig-Thorn line of forts. These names are familiar and were featured daily some weeks ago when the Russian advance first drove into East Prussia. But Gen. Von Hindenberg won a victory at Allenstein, which forced back the Czar's legions. It has taken weeks of persistent fighting to recover the lost ground, the last phase of this movement developing in a series of operations in the Russian Province of Suwalki, where the Germans suffered heavily. Their armies have recovered poise again, however, and are offering a stubborn resistance all along this front.

The Russian centre has made slight but progressive advances toward Breslau, and are gradually forcing their opponents back. On the Vistula German arms appear to be successful, and the Russians are fighting desperately to affect a passage of that river. In fact, the situation in Galicia and southwestern Poland cannot be judged accurately because of the strict censorship. But desperate fighting is under way and the result appears to be very doubtful, with the advantage turning to the Austro-German forces.

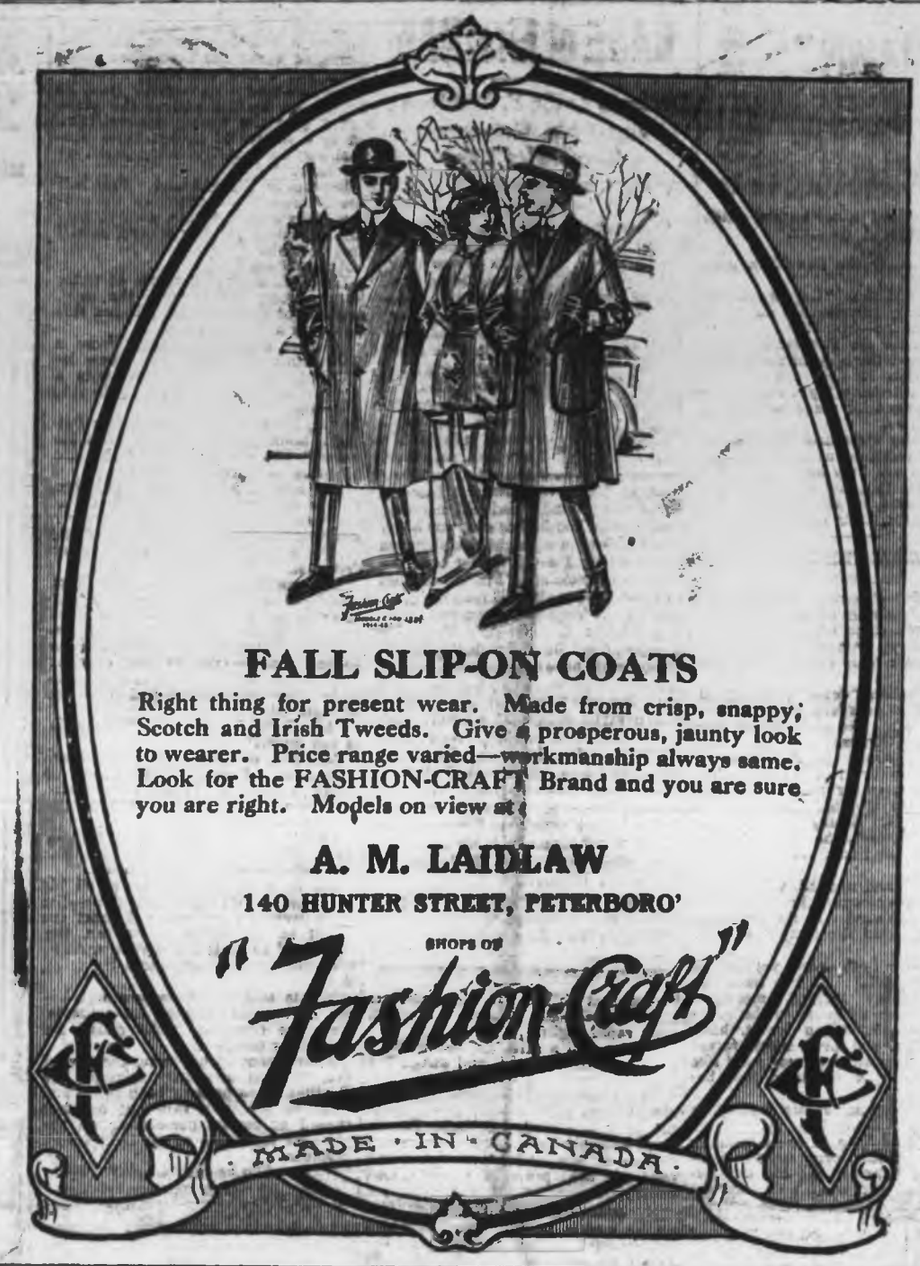
The official German statement of yesterday has the following to say of the eastern operations:

"From Vienna we have reports that in the face of heavy destruction Russia has given up the attempt to take the besieged fortress of Przemysl.

"The Austrian army defeated six Russian divisions near Lancut and routed one Cossack division east of Nymano."

Issue of Rifles Suspended.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—The issue of more rifles and service ammunition to civilian rifle associations is suspended by the Government until further orders, according to a headquarters announcement.



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RUSSIAN CRUISER BLOWN UP

Armoured Cruiser With 573 Men on Board is Victim of Torpedo Brush With Submarines

ENTIRE CREW DROWNED

PETROGRAD, Oct. 13.—An official communication issued yesterday announces that on Oct. 11 the Russian armored cruiser Pallada was torpedoed in the Baltic Sea by a German submarine and sank with her crew.

The text of the communication, which was made public by the Marine Department, follows:

"On Oct. 10 German submarines were sighted in the Baltic Sea. The same day, early in the morning the submarines attacked the cruiser Admiral Makarov, which had stopped to search a suspected bark flying the commercial flag of the Netherlands.

"A submarine of the enemy launched several torpedoes, which luckily missed the mark and caused no damage whatsoever to the cruiser.

"On Oct. 11 at two o'clock in the afternoon the submarines of the enemy again attacked our cruisers Bayan and Pallada, which were patrolling the Baltic.

"Although the cruisers opened in time a very strong fire, one of the submarines succeeded in launching torpedoes against the Pallada, whereupon an explosion resulted and the cruiser with all her crew sank."

The armored cruiser Pallada carried a complement of 568 men. She measured 443 feet and had a displacement of 775 tons. Her speed was 22 knots. With the Admiral Marakov and the Bayan she constituted a group of cruisers known as the "Bayan class."

The Pallada carried two 8-inch guns, eight 6-inch guns, twenty-two 12-pounders and four 3-pounders, in addition to torpedo tubes. She was laid down in 1905.

Russian Campaign Veiled.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 13.—The battle which began Saturday on the western border of Poland equals the battle in France on the Aisne in extent and may equal it in length of time. The numbers of the opposing armies are as great as in the western theatre of war.

Semi-official intimations that secrecy is needed for the success of the Russian operations have been published and no information as to the tremendous conflict now taking place has been given out.

NOT OVER BY CHRISTMAS.

War Will See More Than One Christmas Thinks Curzon.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Earl Curzon of Kedleston, formerly Viceroy of India, in a speech made at a war meeting at Harrow School last night, said that the taking of Antwerp was a deliberate part of the German plan.

"Germany has taken Antwerp to fortify it, to keep it, to make a great naval port of it, to use it as a great jumping-off place for her future attempts upon this country. It is no temporary occupation unless we make it so."

The speaker added that by fortifying Antwerp Germany would secure a grip on the whole of Belgium, make Holland play her will, and then settle down to her main object — the destruction of this country. He said Britain was in for a long war, and declared he was shocked that some people should think the hostilities would be over by Christmas. In his opinion more than one Christmas would roll by before the ending of hostilities. In conclusion he advised his hearers not to begin to divide up the German Empire "before you have got hold of it."

Britain's need of more fighting men was emphasized by the announcement last night that the infantry standard, which had been raised to check the great rush of recruits at the outbreak of the war, has again been lowered. The minimum height for recruits, which formerly was 5 feet 6 inches, has been placed at 5 feet 4 inches, and chest measurement from 35 1-2 to 34 1-2 inches.

An appeal has been issued in Glasgow for 2,000 recruits to replace the naval men interned in Holland.

PARIS IS SCARED.

Two Visits of German Bomb-Droppers In 24 Hours Causes Panic.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Paris was attacked again yesterday by a German bomb-dropping aeroplane, the second aerial raid over the city within twenty-four hours, and as a result of the flight the population is in terror and is demanding that the French aerial blockade be strengthened.

The ease with which the German aviator penetrated to a point over Paris and dropped two bombs on the Northern Railroad station, so soon after Saturday's raid by two machines which scattered twenty bombs, killing three and wounding fourteen persons, has roused the people to a realization that their overhead danger is constant and unprevented by the French Aviation Corps.

Following Sunday morning's raid by two German aeroplanes, when the Cathedral of Notre Dame was struck by one of the falling bombs, all of the aerial craft defending Paris was made ready for instant action. Despite these preparations a German aeroplane swooped over Paris at 9.15 yesterday morning and dropped two bombs between two crowded railroad trains which were leaving the Northern Railroad station.

ENEMY NOW MOVING ON OSTEND

Three Hundred Mile Front is Being Formed Across Belgium and Down Into France

ALLIES HOLD GROUND

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Both sides are bending every energy for the campaign that will decide the fate of Ostend. The possession of this port would be of immense advantage to Germany, of much greater significance than the capture of Antwerp. To drive the assault home the Germans are undoubtedly bringing up every available man, both from Antwerp and such points as their centre and left can spare. Opposing these will be an equally allied army, made up largely, it is rumored, of fresh British, Indian and Canadian troops. The battle may open at any moment and will probably be long and bloody.

A Central News despatch from Amsterdam says a troop of German cavalry entered Ghent yesterday morning and the German colors were hoisted over the Town Hall.

Uhlans have also arrived at Selzaete, a short distance from Ghent, and the commander announced that 4,000 soldiers must be quartered in the village.

The whole German front is preparing to take the offensive again along a battle line no less than 300 miles long.

German cavalry has advanced within thirty miles of Ostend; Ghent is threatened by the invaders; Uhlans, screening a heavy Prussian force, have been encountered all through the territory west of Lille.

The first activity of any importance on the centre of the opposing armies that has occurred in some days took place yesterday north of Soissons and east and southwest of Verdun. The French field guns opened on the German trenches in that region and kept up a steady play on their opponents for several hours. Then the French infantry advanced with a rush, and there was a hurculean combat for possession of the trenches. The Germans fought with their usual determination, but were compelled to cede ground at certain points. North of Soissons the French won positions of value. The enemy was also thrown back from elevated posts before Verdun, where preparations were under way by the Germans to essay a new artillery attack on the fortress.

Between Lassigny and Roye, where the allies won considerable ground Sunday, the Germans fought with great valor yesterday in an effort to retrieve the positions lost. But allied reinforcements had come up in the night, and the advantage of Sunday was pushed home, making an appreciable inroad into territory held by the Kaiser's men.

The capture of Apremont by the French is regarded as a great tactical victory. This point covers the German line of communications into Lorraine and would be an effective obstacle to a retreat of the German forces now at St. Mihiel.

In Northern France and Southern Belgium great events are transpiring. Cavalry engagements continue to be the outstanding feature of the fighting, large forces of mounted troops participating on both sides.

French Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Continuation of the activity in the north of France, and repulses of the Germans between Lassigny and Roye are reported in the official statement given out yesterday afternoon by the War Office. The statement follows:

"On our left wing the cavalry engagements continue in the region of La Bassee, Estieres and Bazbrouck. Between Arras and the Oise the enemy has attempted numerous attacks which have been repulsed, notably between Lassigny and Roye.

"In the centre we have made some progress on the plateaus on the right bank of the River Aisne, before Soissons and to the east and southeast of Verdun.

"On our right wing, in the Vosges, the enemy has made a night attack in the region of Bam de Sapt, to the north od St. Die, but repulsed."

"The flag captured yesterday belonged to the 6th Regiment of Pomerasian Infantry, No. 49, of the 2nd Prussian Army Corps.

"The fusileer brigade was engaged on the 9th and until the morning of the 10th against German forces, which it repulsed, inflicting serious losses. Two hundred Germans were killed and 50 made prisoners. The French losses were 9 killed, 9 wounded and one man missing.

"In Belgium, according to the latest information received from Antwerp, the Germans occupy only the outskirts of the city, the 24 forts on both banks of the Escaut river resisting energetically.

"In Russia the battle on the East Prussian frontier continues with desperate fighting. To the northwest of Lyck the Germans are in retreat, having destroyed the bridges in Southern Poland between Ivangorod and Sandomir. Artilery duels are in progress with the enemy's columns that have reached the Vistula."

The following official statement was given out last night:

"There is nothing in particular to report.

"Violent attacks have occurred along the front. We have gained ground at some points and we have not lost any at any place."

NOT BEATEN YET.

Twenty-Four of Antwerps Forts Still Hold Out.

LONDON, Oct. 13. — The Times correspondent in eBigium under date of Sunday says:

Twenty-four of the Antwerp forts were still holding out to-day in the face of a continuous bombardment. Last night over twenty blazing fires could be distinguished from afar in different parts of the city.

The city itself and the remaining defences are in the hands of the Germans who have signalized their arrival by a demand for a war levy of $100,000,000.

"Antwerp was not seriously damaged by the German bombardment," says The Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent. "Only the suburb of Berchem and the southeast quarter of the town suffered badly.

"Long after they had been evacuated by the Belgians the Germans continued firing on and around the ruins of the blown-up forts. They feared mines and hoped thus to destroy them. Near the southern suburbs the ground had been extensively mined by the Belgians, but the Germans were warned by trailers from within the city and took care to avoid the danger zone.

"On Thursday morning the retreating troops from Antwerp passed on their flight to Ostend no fewer than 600 motor cars filled with soldiers who had already passed through the town. The intention was to reach Ostend by forced marches, and the soldiers were relieved of their knapsacks, which were carried in the vans. Motor 'buses from London carried footsore troops who had fallen out of line. Then came columns of machine guns drawn by dogs."

Altogether 22,000 British and Belgian soldiers are interned at different points in Holland. About 1,500 of these men are British marines, who were driven over the boundary. This statement has been made by the Dutch War Office, according to a despatch from the Rotterdam correspondent of The Times.

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Tom Him, Manager
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GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.19 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m. 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m. 5.30 p.m.	*9.10 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m. 8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	8.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 9.50 p.m.	8.20 a.m. 1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m. 5.15 p.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m. 12.30 p.m. 5.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.32 a.m
Halifax, River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**8.10 p.m
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*12.15 a.m
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*3.45 a.m.
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**6.35 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph, Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*8.13 a.m.
North Toronto, Lowel for Cavanaville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	*5.34 a.m. *5.57 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	**7.34 a.m
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*3.51 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia Port McNicholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	*4.35 p.m.
	**9.17 a.m.

*Daily **Daily except Sunday

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from Saturday.)

"If we can find those records, we'll have made a long step toward solving the problem of how to handle the Folk. They aren't exactly what one would call an amenable tribe, at best. We need their history, even the little of it that the records must contain, for surely there must be names and events in them of great value in our work of trying to bring these people to the surface and re-civilize them."

"Well, what's to hinder our getting the records now?" she asked seriously, with wonder in her grey and level gaze.

"That, for one thing!"

He gestured at the Abyss.

"It's a good six or seven hundred miles wide, and we already know how deep it is. I don't think we want to risk trying to cross it again and running out of fuel en route! Coll-planing down to the village is quite a different proposition from a straight-away flight across!"

She sat pensive a moment.

"There must be some way around," said she at last. "Otherwise a party of survivors couldn't have set out for Storm King on the Hudson to deposit a set of records there!"

"That's so, too. —But—remember 'Never returned.' I figure it this way: A party of the survivors probably started for New York, exploring. The big, concrete cathedral on Storm King—it was new in 1916, you remember—was known the country over as the most massive piece of architecture this side of the pyramids. They must have planned to leave one set of records there, in case the cast, too, was devastated. Well—"

"Do you suppose they succeeded?"

"No telling. At anyrate, there's a chance of it. And as for this Rocky Mountain cache, that's manifestly out of the question, for now."

"So then?" she queried eagerly.

"So then our job is to strike for Storm King. Incidentally we can revisit Hope Villa, our bungalow on the banks of the Hudson. It's been a year since we left it, almost—ten months, at any rate. Gad! What marvels and miracles have happened since then. Beta—what perils, what escapes! Wouldn't you like to see our little nest again? We could rest up and plan and strengthen ourselves for the greater tasks ahead. And then—"

He paused, a change upon his face, his eyes lighting with a sudden glow. She saw and understood; and her breast rose with sudden keen emotion.

"You mean," whispered she, "in our own home?"

"Where better?"

She paled as, kneeling beside her, he flung a powerful arm about her, and pulled her to him, breathing heavily.

"Don't! Don't!" she forbade. "No, no, Allan—there's so much work to do—you mustn't!"

To her a vision rose of dream-children—strong sons and daughters yet unborn. Their eyes seemed smiling, their fingers closing on hers. Cloud-like, yet very real, they beckoned her, and in her stirred the call of motherhood—of life to be. Her heart-strings echoed to that harmony; it seemed already as though a tiny head, downy-soft, was nestling in her bosom, while eager lips quested, quested.

"No, Allan! No!"

Almost fiercely she flung him back and stood up.

"Come!" said she. "Let us start at once. Nothing remains for us to do here. Let us go—home!"

An hour later the Pauillac spiralled for aloft, above the edge of the Abyss, then swept into its eastward tangent, and in swift, droning flight rushed toward the longed-for place of dreams, of rest, of love.

Before them stretched infinities of labour and tremendous struggle; but for a little space they knew they now were free for this, the consummation of their dreams, of all their hopes, their happiness, their joy.

CHAPTER III.
Catastrophe!

Toward five o'clock next afternoon, from the swooping back of the air-dragon they sighted a far blue ribbon winding among wooded heights, and knew Hudson once more lay before them.

The girl's heart leaped for joy at thought of once again seeing Hope Villa, the beach, the garden, the sun-dial—all the thousand and one little happy and pleasant things that, made by them in the heart of the vast wilderness, had brought them such intimate and unforgetable delight.

"There it is, Allan!" cried she, pointing. "There's the river again. We'll soon be home now — home again!"

He smiled and nodded, watchful at the wheel, and swung the biplane a little to southward, in the direction where he judged the bungalow must lie.

Weary they both were, yet full of life and strength. The trip from the chasm had been tedious, merely a long succession of hours in the rushing air, with unbroken forest, hills, lakes, rivers, and ever more forest steadily rolling away to westward like a vast carpet a thousand feet below.

No sign of man, no life, no gap in nature's all-embracing sway. Even the occasional heap of ruins marking the grave of some forgotten city served only to intensify the old half-terror they had felt, when flying for the first time, at thought of the tremendous desolation of the world.

The shining plain of Lake Erie had served the first day as a landmark to keep them true to their course.

That night they had stopped at the ruins of Buffalo, where they had camped in the open, and where next morning Stern had fully replenished his fuel-tanks with the usual supplies of alcohol from the debris of two or three large drug-stores.

From Buffalo eastward, over almost the same course along which the hurricane of ten months ago had driven them, battling at random with the gale, they steered by the compass. Toward mid-morning they saw a thin line of smoke arising in the far north, answered by still another on the hills beyond, but to these signs they gave no heed.

Already they had seen and scorned them during their first stay at the bungalow. They felt that nothing more was to be seriously feared from such survivors of the Horde as had escaped the great Battle of the Tower—a year and a half previously.

"Those chaps won't bother us again; I'm sure of that!" said Allan, nodding toward the smoke-columns that rose, lazily blue, on the horizon. "The scare we threw into them in Madison Forest will last them one while!"

Still in this confident, defiant mood it was that they sighted the river again and watched it rapidly broaden as the Pauillac, in a long series of flat arcs, spurned the June air and whirled them onward toward their goal.

Nearer the Hudson drew, and nearer still; and now its untroubled azure, calm save for a few cat's-paws of breeze that idled on the surface, stretched almost beneath them in their rapid flight.

"We're still a little too far north, I see," the man judged, and swept the biplane round to southward.

The ruins of Newburgh lay presently upon their right. Soon after the crumbled walls of West Point's pride slid past in silence, save for the chatter of the engines, the whirling roar of the propeller-blades' vast energy.

No boat now vexed the flood. Upon its bosom neither steam nor sail now plowed a furrow. Along the banks no speeding train flung its smoke-pennant to the wind. Primeval silence, universal calm, wrapped all things.

Beatrice shuddered slightly. Now that they were nearing "home" the desolation seemed more appalling.

"Oh, Allan, is it possible all this will ever be peopled again—alive?"

"Certain to be! Once we get those records and begin transplanting the Merucaans, the rest will be only a matter of time!"

She made no answer, but in her eyes shone pride that he could know such visions, have such faith.

Already they recognized the ruins of Nyack, and beyond them the point in the river behind which, they knew, lay Hope Villa, nestling in its gardens, its little sphere of cultivation hewn from the very heart of the dense wilderness.

Allan slackened speed, crossed to the eastern bank, and jockeyed for a safe landing.

The point slipped backward and away. There, right ahead, they caught a glimpse of the long white beach where they had fished and bathed and built their boat-house, and whence in their little yawl they had ten months before started on their trip of exploration—a trip destined to end so strangely in the Abyss.

"Home! Home!" cried Beta, the quick tears starting to her lids. "Oh, home again!"

Already the great plane was swooping downward toward the beach, hardly a mile away, when a harsh shout escaped the man.

"Look! Canoes! My God—what—"

As the prive of the Pauillac opened up the concave of the sand and brought its whole length to view, Stern and the girl suddenly became aware of trouble.

There, strung along the beach irregularly, they all at once made out ten, twenty, thirty boats. Still afar, they could see these were the same rough bancas such as they had seen after the battle—bancas in one of which they two had escaped up-river!

"Boats! The Horde again!"

Even as he shouted a tiny, black, misshapen little figure ran crouching out our boat loose afterward — and and a third, and now a dozen showed there, very distinct and hideous, upon the white crescent.

Stern's heart went sick within him. A terrible rage welled up—a hate such as he had never believed possible to feel.

Wild imprecations struggled to be voiced. He snapped his lips together in a thin line, his eyes narrowed, and his face went grey.

"The infernal little beasts!" he gritted. "Tried to trap us in the tower—vut our boat loose afterward—and now invading us! Don't know when they're licked, the swine!"

Beatrice had lost her colour now. Milk-white her face was; her eyes grew wide with terror; she strove to speak, but could not.

Her hand went out in a wild, repelling gesture, as though by the very power of her love for home she could protect it now against the insursion of these foul, distorted, inhuman little monsters.

Stern acted quickly. He had been about to cut off power and coast for the beach; but now he veered suddenly to eastward again, rotated the rising-plane, and brought the Pauillac up at a sharp tilt. Banking, he advanced the spark a notch; the engine shrilled a half-tone higher, and with increased speed the aerp lifted them bravely in a long and rising swoop.

He snatched his automatic from its holster on his hip and as the plane swept past the beach, down-stream, let fly a spatter of steel-jacketed souvenirs at the fast-thickening packk on the sand.

Far up to the girl and him, half heard through the clatter of the motors, they sensed a thin, defiant, barbarous yell—a yapping chorus, bestial and horrible.

Again Stern fired.

He could see quick spurts of water jet up along the edge of the sand, and one of the creatures fell, but this was only a chance shot.

At that distance, firing from a swift-skimming plane, he knew he could do no execution, and with a curse slid the pistol back again into its place.

"Oh, for a dirigible and a few Pulverite bombs, same as we had in the tower!" he wished. "I'd clean the blighters out mighty quick!"

But now Beatrice was pointing, with a cry of dismay, down, away at the bungalow itself, which had for a moment become visible at the far end of the clearing as the Pauillac scudded past.

Even as Stern thought: "Odd, but they're not afraid of us — a flying-machine means nothing to them, does not terrify them as it would human savages. They're too debased even to feel fear!"—even as this thought crossed his brain he, too, saw the terrible thing that the girl had cried out at sight of.

"My God!" he shouted. "This—this is too much!"

All about the bungalow, their home, the scene of such happy hours, so many dreams and hopes, such heart-enthralling labours, hundreds of the Horde were swarming.

Like vicious parasites attacking prey, they overran the garden, the grounds, even the house itself.

As in a flash, Stern knew all his work of months must be undone—the fruit trees he had rescued from the forest be cut down or broken, the bulbs and roots in the garden uptorn, even the hedges and fences trampled flat.

Worse still, the bungalow was being destroyed! Rather, its contents, since the concrete walls defied the venomous troop.

They knew, at any rate, the use of fire, and not so swiftly skimmed the Pauillac as to prevent both Stern and Beatrice seeing a thin but ominous thread of smoke out-curling on the June air from one of the living-room windows.

(To be continued.)

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."—Mrs. JOSIE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

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STARVING FOR THE BREAD OF LIFE

In the Midst of a Famine After Righteousness.

THE POWER OF GOD'S WORD

A Famine in the Land—Many Hearts Crying Out For a Living and True God—Faint For Want of Spiritual Food—Table of Divine Provision Well Filled—The Bread and the Water of Life—A Satisfying Portion.

[The matter under this heading is supplied by the Pastor Russell Lecture Bureau, who conduct the Brooklyn Tabernacle (unsectarian) Bible Studies, and who have arranged for its insertion.]

October 11.—To-day Pastor Russell chose for his text the words, "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord God, that I will send a famine in the land, not a famine of bread, nor a thirst for water, but of hearing the words of the Lord." (Amos 8:11.) He spoke in part as follows:

To-day this prophecy is fulfilled in our midst! Notwithstanding the fact that during the past century Bibles have been printed and circulated amongst the people by the million, and notwithstanding the fact that education has become so general that rich and poor, old and young, have the ability to read the Word of God, nevertheless we are in the midst of the very famine which the Prophet specifies. It seems almost incredible that we should be famishing now with Bibles in our homes, when our saintly forefathers did not famish, although their education was limited. The secret lies in the fact that increasing intelligence on every hand has awakened our reasoning faculties along religious lines, and the result is the gnawing of hunger in our hearts. Both heart and flesh cry out for a living and true God—a God greater than ourselves—more just, more powerful, more loving. Realizing our own impotency, we feel more and more our need of the Friend whose love is closer than a brother's.

Consequently we cannot find in the Scriptures the rest, the refreshment and the comfort which our forefathers derived therefrom. Consequently the young men and the purest of heart in the world are repelled by the religion of the past. They are hungry for the Truth, thirsty for the refreshment which they need. Intellectually, many are looking, wandering from sea to sea, desiring the Bread of Life.

Scanning the creeds of all denominations, they find these practically alike as respects theories of eternal reprobation and damnation for all except the Elect, the saintly few. They grow faint for want of spiritual food and drink. They even look to the heathen world, and examine the Theosophy of India, the Buddhism of Japan and the Confucianism of China, seeking for some satisfying portion of Truth.

In some respects these are like the prodigal son—far from home. They perceive the swinish content with the husks of business, money, pleasure and politics; but their spiritual longings cannot be satisfied with the husks which the "swine" eat. Because of their interest in spiritual things they are thought peculiar. They are misunderstood by their best earthly friends. In their wanderings along the highways of science and world-religion they must surely learn that they will get no satisfaction from those sources.

Ho, all ye that hunger for Truth, come ye! There is an abundance for us all in our Heavenly Father's wonderful provision—in the Bible. Deserting all the creeds and traditions of men, let us gather at our Heavenly Father's Board as His family, as His children. Let us prove the truthfulness of His declaration that "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that reverence Him." Let us seek and find the satisfying portion. Let us satisfy our longings at the table of Divine provision. Mark the words of the Lord and consider how truthful they are —"Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness; for they shall be filled."

It is this Truth-hungry class whom we address. We know their heart-longings; for we have had the same experience. We know the satisfaction which they crave; for we have received it and are therefore doubly glad to hand forth the Bread and the Water of Life to those who desire it. There are many who are ready to serve the appetites of those who long for pleasure—ball games, society fetes, chess, travel, etc. Against these we have not one word to say. It is not our thought that they are en route to eternal torment; hence we do not frantically beset them or annoy them. Let them have their pleasure. Let them wait for the time to come when something may occur in their experiences which will put them into the class of the broken-hearted and contrite of spirit, something which will cause them to feel after God, if haply they might find Him as a satisfying portion.

In harmony with the Master's directions, it is our aim to "bind up the broken-hearted and to comfort those that mourn," to tell them of the oil of joy which the Lord is willing to bestow for their spirit of heaviness and sorrow for sin. (Isaiah 61:1-3.) As the Master expressed no reproof of those engaged in any sort of moral reform, even asceticism, so it is with us. We desire to oppose no one who is doing any good work whether or not he follows with us in every particular. There are so many engaged in doing evil works, and so few engaged in doing good, that not one of the latter class can be spared from the ranks of the service of righteousness.

As the Master did not give His time to temperance reform or to social reform or to political reform, but gave it to the instruction of the people in the doctrines of the Word of God, so let us be intent to follow His example in this matter, not "teaching for doctrines the precepts of men," but the Word of God, which liveth and abideth forever—expounding to the people the Scriptures and assisting them to see the length and the breadth and height and depth of their meaning.

Nevertheless, as the religious teachers of the Master's day hated Jesus and His disciples for this cause, "because they taught the people," and as they persecuted the Master and His followers because they did not walk in the beaten paths of their day, so we may expect that the Scribes, the Pharisees and the Doctors of the Law to-day will be grieved because the people are taught, because the light of the knowledge of the glory of God shining in the face of Jesus Christ is presented to the people as an incentive to love and obedience, instead of the doctrine of eternal torment.

It matters not that all the educated ministers to-day well know, and would not for a moment deny, their disbelief in the doctrine of eternal torment, if cross-questioned. Nevertheless, many of them hate us and oppose us because we show the people the true interpretations of the Word of God and lift before the eyes of their understanding a God of Love, just, merciful, righteous altogether, and fully capable both in Wisdom and Power to work out all the glorious designs which He "purposed in Himself before the foundation of the world."

(1) They perceive that the teaching of the doctrines of purgatory and eternal torment has not had a sanctifying influence upon mankind in all the sixteen centuries in which these doctrines have been preached. But they fear that to deny these doctrines now would only make a bad matter worse. They fear that if the Gospel of the Love of God and the fact that the Bible does not teach eternal torment for any were generally made known, the effect upon the world would be to increase its wickedness, to make life and property less secure and to fill the world with blasphemies still more than now.

(2) They fear also that a certain amount of discredit would come to themselves because, knowing that the Bible does not teach eternal torment, according to the Hebrew and Greek original, they secreted the knowledge from the people. They fear that this would forever discredit them with their hearers. Hence they still lend their influence outwardly to the doctrine of eternal torture, which they do not believe, and feel angry towards us because we teach the people the truth upon the subject, which they know will bring to them hundreds of questions difficult to answer or to dodge.

We ask you, dear fellow Christians, Were you constrained to become children of God and to render to the Lord the homage and obedience of your lives through fear or through love? We are not asking you whether you never have feared; but what brought you to the point of consecrating your life to God? Surely it was not fear! We are aware, of course, that there is a proper, godly fear, reverence; and that the Scriptures declare it—"The fear (reverence) of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." (Psalm 111:10.) But this is not the fear of eternal torment, which tends to drive out love. How could we love or esteem or truly worship a God who purposed the eternal torment of His creatures from before their creation!

We could give you many proofs of the power of love over the human heart, in contrast with the ungodly fear of the error. God says to us in so many words, "Their fear toward Me is taught by the precept of men." (Isaiah 29:13.) As an illustration: Some years ago at a Bible Students Convention in Ohio a well-dressed gentleman in attendance told me of how his heart had been touched with our presentation of the

"Love Divine, All Love Excelling."

He said, "For years I have been a member of the Presbyterian Church without being really a Christian at all. Occasionally I went on sprees, sometimes I gambled and drank, etc. Not until I received a knowledge of the true character of God as set forth in your 'STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES' did my heart ever come to the proper attitude of surrender to the Lord. Then I was glad to give Him my little all, and wished that it was more."

The next day, as I was passing from the hotel to the auditorium to conduct a question meeting, this gentleman put a slip of paper into my hand. Supposing that it contained a question, I thrust it into my coat pocket. On the platform I drew it forth as one of the questions to be answered, and to my astonishment I found it to be a check for one thousand dollars. The man had not been asked to contribute even one cent; but the love of God had captivated his heart and had gotten control—not only of it, but of his pocket-book and all. He wished to show the Lord his appreciation of the Love Divine, the length, the breadth, the height and the depth of which he now comprehended as never before.

Another case: Several years ago I met with a Convention of Bible Students in Chattanooga. While there, a gentleman introduced himself, saying that he was from Mississippi and that he had become deeply interested in our presentations of the harmony of the Word of God. He said in substance, "I will not attempt to tell you how wicked a man I was before I got your literature. My dear wife here, an earnest Methodist, said to me, 'John, John you will surely go to Hell!' I replied to her, 'Mary, I know it! I know it! And, Mary, I am determined to deserve all that I get. I am not going to Hell for nothing.'

"One of your tracts came to my desk in my store. I read it and perceived that it was different from any thing I had ever understood respecting the teachings of the Bible; for it seemed more rational and more God-like. I sent to you for various Bible Students' Helps. The result is that the Love of God has constrained me, has conquered me, in a way that the doctrines of devilish torments could not influence me. Now I see the true teachings of the Word of God; I can honor Him, worship Him, and take pleasure in laying down my life in His service. I have made a full consecration of everything I possess.

"For a time I sent you a fifty-dollar check every month; but, Brother Russell, it was in the nature of conscience-money. At that time the most profitable feature of my store trade was the sale of liquor to the Mississippi negroes. As the grace of God more and more filled my heart to overflowing, it brought me to see that I must love my neighbor as myself and do injury to none, and those checks stopped. I ceased to deal in liquor, and have devoted my whole life to the service of God and of my fellow men."

Three murderers confined in the Ohio State Penitentiary had from childhood been trained in the doctrine of eternal torment by different denominations; and yet these men had committed murder. Under the providence of God, these men received some of our literature—"STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES"—and were cut to the heart when they learned of the Love of God, as expressed in the Divine Plan of the Ages. This knowledge made such a change in the hearts and the lives of these three murderers that the prison-keepers took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus and had learned of Him. By and by they were patroled, and to-day two of them are preaching the Gospel of the Love of God, seeking to bring their fellow-men out of the condition of darkness and sin into the glorious sunlight of Divine Love and Truth.

Having tried the Gospel of Fear and Damnation and Torture for the past sixteen centuries, and having seen that under this teaching there are more blasphemy and general wickedness in Christendom than even in the heathen world, should we not decide that it is due time to give the true Bread and Water of Life to the hungry and thirsty ones who, for lack of it, are searching the earth over, and many of whom are falling into Higher Criticism and other delusions peculiar to our day?

With shame of face we must all acknowledge that "we have done those things which we ought not to have done, and have left undone those things which we ought to have done; and there is no health in us." The proper thing for us to do, dear Christian friends, is to get down upon our knees before the Lord and in contrition of heart acknowledge that we have wrought no deliverance in the earth (Isaiah 26:18); that our sectarian differences are our shame; that the ignorance in which we have all been respecting the Word of God is humiliating.

When once the eyes of our understanding are opened, we can comprehend as never before the harmony of God's Message from Genesis to the Revelation. Daily the Word of God becomes more precious to us. More and more we realize that it is our duty to fly to the assistance of our dear brethren in Christ and to call upon them to join us in a determined stand for God and His Word of Truth. We must show them that our God has been dishonored by misrepresentations of His character and of the real teachings of His Word. We must point them to the fact that the Bible does not teach that all mankind except the Elect will be consigned to an eternity of torture at the hands of demons.

We must also show them that the Election of the Church during this Gospel Age does not mean injury to the non-elect; but that on the contrary it is the Divine purpose that the elect saints with the great Redeemer shall constitute God's Kingdom, which will bind Satan, put down sin, banish ignorance, error and superstition, and uplift mankind by resurrection processes to all that was lost in Eden by Adam's disobedience, but secured for him and all his race through the great transaction accomplished on Calvary. All mankind shall yet see that the Divine Purpose shall be accomplished; that the Word which has gone forth out of Jehovah's mouth shall prosper in the thing whereunto He sent it.

In concluding his discourse, the Pastor declared that as the test at the end of the Millennial Age will be loyalty, even so this is the test upon Christian people to-day. The Lord desires not those who merely fear to do wrong, but those who love to do right and hate to do wrong. He claimed that there is only a little more time in which Christians will have the opportunity to develop character and to stand the test.

Constipation Vanishes Forever
Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

How To Get $10,000.

Young people seldom love money for its own sake. They are usually so eager to spend it for the pleasures it will bring that they need to be urged to save a part of it. Boys and girls should be taught early to save money for the future. Not so many men and women would miss marriage and parentage and the joys of a home of their own if boys and girls were taught that $3.30 a week saved will in thirty years at savings bank interest become something more than $10,000 — a handy sum to educate your boys and girls if you begin in the teens to save so much by giving up things which are useless if not also harmful.

"Kubisagari."

One of the strangest diseases is known as kubisagari. It is common in northern Japan and in a small district on the Franco-Swiss frontier, but unknown elsewhere. Its symptoms are a sudden paralysis of certain muscles, loss of vision and vertigo. The attacks last about ten minutes and continue from May to November, recovery always coming in the autumn. Nothing is known about its cause, though Dr. P. L. Couchaud describes in the Presse Medicale a microbe he found in the cerebro spinal fluid and the milk of persons suffering from the disease. The name kubisagari in Japanese and means "drop head."

"The fellow yonder is a man of striking physique."

"Naturally; he's a professional boxer."—Baltimore American.

Had Nervous Dyspepsia

With Frequent Sick Headaches and Much Pain After Eating — Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Cured.

This letter is from a lady who gained 14 pounds by using the great food cure. It did wonders for her in improving her general health. She is enthusiastic in its praise, and refers to her neighbours as witnesses of the splendid results obtained.

Mrs. Susan oDbson, Spring Hill Mines, N. S., writes:—"It is with pleasure that I write to you in praise of Dr. Chase's Nerve ood. I was troubled with dyspepsia, and could not eat without suffering much pain; also had sick headaches frequently, and my nerves were in bad condition. About ten years ago I took a thorough treatment of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, using altogether 21 boxes, and since then can eat anything, have been freed from headaches, and my health has been greatly improved in every way. I gained 14 pounds in weight, and feel sure I owe everything to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. You may use this letter, and my neighbours can tell you of my condition before using this treatment."

Hard to Tell.

"Old Rocks, the multimillionaire, is feeling awfully depressed."

"What's the matter?"

"Why, he made a bad investment last summer and will lose $10,000. It breaks him all up. Says he knows he's on his way to the poorhouse. I pointed out to him that he could lose $10,000 a year for 1,500 years without coming to the end of his pile. And what do you suppose he said?"

"Give it up."

"He said, 'And what will happen to me then?'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Immigrants and Literacy.

Scandinavians lead the world in point of literacy. Among every twenty German immigrants over fourteen years old is found one illiterate. Of immigrants from other nations it is claimed there is found an illiterate among every twenty-three Dutch, thirty-eight Irish, fifty-two Welsh, fifty-nine Bohemians, seventy-seven Danish, 106 English and 128 Scottish, but the proportion among those who come from Scandinavia is one in 250. Among the Lithuanian immigrants and those from southern Italy half of them read no language.—Argonaut.

HOW "TIZ" HELPS SORE, TIRED FEET

"TIZ" is grand for aching, swollen, sweaty calloused feet or corns.

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelling feet, tired feet.

Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet—the only remedy that does. Use "TIZ" and wear smaller shoes. Ah! how comfortable your feet will feel. "TIZ" is a delight. "TIZ" is harmless.

Get a 25 cent box of "Tiz" now, at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops dropping in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All druggists, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.

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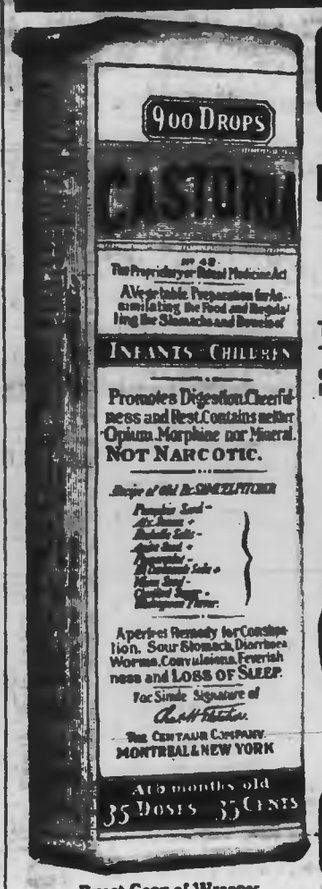
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

SIRES AND SONS.

William Brown owns 100 square miles of land in Oregon.

John Smith of Minneapolis says he is 128 years old. He is an Indian.

Austen Chamberlain now fills his father's old seat in the British parliament.

Arnold Zeuner rooted so hard at a Philadelphia ball game the other day that he paralyzed his throat.

Ira Nelson Morris, the new minister to Sweden, is a native of Chicago, where he was formerly secretary and assistant treasurer of the packing house of Morris & Co. He was also an officer or a director in a number of corporations, but withdrew from active business in 1906.

The fattest and heaviest man in the world lives in Staffordshire, England. He is George Lovatt and weighs 476 pounds. He is six feet in height and is forty-five years old. Lovatt is a cripple as the result of an accident. At election times he is usually taken to the polls on a cart.

Axiom In Economics.

As a rule, the money a man doesn't save by remaining a bachelor would be more than enough to support a wife and ten children.—Chicago News.

Life without industry is guilt.—John Ruskin.

Cause For Gloom.

"Why are you looking so sober, Tom?"

"I upset pa's gravity this morning."

"Then why aren't you laughing with him?"

"He didn't laugh. I pulled away his chair as he was going to sit down."—Baltimore American.

What Ailed Him.

Bacon—What's the matter with your neighbor?

Egbert—Sick.

"Too bad."

"Yes. His wife bet him he wouldn't eat one of the first biscuits she cooked, and he took the bet."—Yonkers Statesman.

Living In the Auto.

"What's that?"

"They say that people who own automobiles fairly live in them."

"That is a figure of speech. But it may happen. I look any day to see an auto on the market which is fitted with a kitchenette."—Louisville Courier Journal.

NOTHING LIKE IT FOR COLDS

Mrs. Holland Ferguson, Sheffield, N.B., writes: Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has cured my children and myself of severe colds. We are never without it in the house. There is nothing like it for colds and throat trouble, and it is so soothing and pleasant to take, my children would drink a whole bottle if they were permitted."

THE BANK OF OTTAWA
ESTABLISHED 1874.
HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, Canada.

Capital Paid Up	$ 4,000,000
Rest	4,750,000
Total Assets exceeding	54,000,000

Board of Directors
HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.
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TO WHAT CLASS DO YOU BELONG ?

IN Canada are hundreds of business firms striving with all their might to make better times for themselves and their communities. To them all honor.

BUT there are other firms—Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers—who are "standing pat," "playing safe," doing absolutely nothing to build up business. They are are mere lookers on, not participants in the valorous struggle of their brethern to maintain and establish good times.

LOOK about you and you will find in the advertising columns of The EXAMINER messages from firms with a sturdy confidence in the future.

Lifter or Leaner—which are you ?

...ee's
Root Pills
...ight medicine for the
...n they are constipated
...kidneys are out of order
...indigestion in some
...given them indigestion
...Indian Root Pills will
...ready put them right.
...ble, they neither sicken,
...e, like harsh purgatives.
...children's health by
...g a box of Dr. Morse's
...Pills in the house. They...
Children Well

COAL
AND
WOOD
YARD

Dry Hardwood
$5.00 Per Cord

Wood $5.00 Per Cord
...and Splitting Extra

...ED HEMLOCK SLABS
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COAL
...TILL SELLING
...MAY PRICES
...per ton.....$7.00
...er ton.....$7.00
...er ton.....$6.00
...more for perfectly
...reened coal
...ers Delivery Prompt
CO. COAL AND JUNK DEALERS
...hune St. 'Phone 497

...OOD
...ss Mixed Wood
...feet Long
...Per Cord
From The Scow
...Hardwood
...Per Cord
From The Scow
...Fitzgerald
...hone 111

...DER NOW
...CKS'
...REENED
...L. & W.
...nton Coal
...use D.L. & W. Coal Co.
...with the State of
...lvania a higher stand-
...h less impurities than
...er Company shipping
...o Ontario.
...methods give you 2000
...l and No Screenings.
...T. HICKS
YARDS
...riotte and Bethune Streets
...ray and Bethune Streets
...hones 47 and 48

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

A Home In America

A Story For Labor Day

By MARGARET C. DEVEREAUX

Jean Stahren and Elsa Vogan lived on adjoining farms on the western coast of Norway. Neither had any brothers or sisters; consequently they were constant playmates, for there were no other children within a couple of miles. Since the country was rocky and not very productive their parents were very poor. But neither Jean nor Elsa had ever known luxuries, and what we do not know of we do not covet. Besides, there is an unconsciousness of deprivation in childhood, and so long as children have enough to eat, though of the plainest food, and enough clothing to keep them warm they are content.

But there came a time with Jean when he began to think of his future. This was when he was seventeen years old. One day, standing with Elsa on a high ridge overlooking the Atlantic ocean, he said to her:

"Elsa, it will not satisfy me to remain here with father and mother to work this little farm. There is barely enough for them to be made out of it, and I feel that I must go out into the world to make something for myself."

A frightened look came to Elsa's face. This was the first intimation she had that she and Jean would not live near each other always as they had lived.

"Where would you go, Jean?" she asked.

"If one sails westward from here in a few days he will reach some islands called Britain. They have a king there, as we have here, and nobles, but I understand that the people are active, and there are opportunities for poor men to make a good living. But if one continues on southwestward he will come to a great continent called America. The people there have no king, no nobles. All are on the same level so far as the law is concerned. To that land people of small means from all nations are flocking. There is plenty of land there which is very rich, and great factories where people work, and those who are skilled receive wages that are unheard of here in Norway. I am thinking of going to America to join in the battle for fortune."

"But, Jean," cried the girl, "you are not skilled at any work, and in no country are farms given away. Having no trade and no money to buy a farm, what will you do to earn a living? And where will you get money to pay your way?"

"I am now of a proper age to learn a trade, and as to the means for the journey I shall work my passage. I shall go on a ship to Hamburg, for which I have the money. There, I understand, there are great vessels sailing to America. They need many persons to wait on the passengers, and it will not be difficult for me to secure one of these places."

"How did you learn all this?"

"Lars Olsen told me; he has been to Hamburg."

Elsa was looking out to the westward, and Jean saw tears gathering in her eyes. He put his arms about her and kissed her. The boundary between childhood and youth had been passed. From that moment they were lovers, though they were still unconscious of the change.

"Don't cry, Elsa," said Jean. "When I have become a skilled workman I will send for you to come over the sea and be with me."

"How could I go over there and be with you, Jean? That would not be right."

"But I will then be a man and you a woman; we can be married."

This ingenuous proposal did not seem to give comfort to Elsa. She said that it would be a long while before Jean could send for her, and even then she could not leave her father and mother, who were every day becoming more dependent upon her. This made Jean feel ashamed, for he knew that he, too, was needed at home. But Jean looked further into the future than Elsa and had more resolution to break the barriers between him and success. Besides, he looked forward to the day when, having become a skilled laborer he could earn more than he needed for himself and could send money to his parents.

It was a sad day for all when Jean departed. His mother begged him to stay, but his father approved of his going.

"Goodby, my son," he said. "I have heard o' that great country beyond the sea where the people are the government and where the workingman must be educated for what he does the same as the lawyer, the doctor and the priest. And they tell me that when he learns his trade he is protected by the trade unions against the competition of those who are unskilled. Go, and God grant that you may prosper."

Elsa went a part way on the road with Jean and when they parted surprised him by encouraging him instead of giving way to repining.

"It will not seem long, dear Jean, before you will be building houses or railroads or ships, and every day you will earn more than you need, so that you can send money to your father and mother to buy them comforts they sorely need in their old age."

"But I shall not be satisfied, sweetheart, till I have earned not only enough for that, but to send for you to come to me."

Nevertheless they had no sooner passed away from each other than Jean's eyes became moist, and Elsa broke down and sobbed as though her heart would break.

* * * * * * *

An ocean liner came sailing down the coast and, entering the lower bay of New York, made its way up toward Ellis island, where emigrants must prove that they come within the laws governing their admission to the United States of America. Among those who were transferred from the vessel to the island was a young woman, who gave her name as Elsa Vogan and her age as twenty-two. She stepped from the lighter that bore her to the dock and looked about her as if expecting some one to meet her; but, seeing no one she knew, her expression of expectancy changed to one of disappointment. Passing with the throng into the apartment where emigrants present their claims for admission, Elsa was brought before an official for examination.

"What means have you?" he asked.

"Only a few silver coins left over after paying for my passage."

"How do you expect to live here in America?"

"I came over here to be married. I expected to meet at the dock when I landed the man who will marry me, but he did not appear."

The official asked the man's name and where he lived. Elsa told him that his name was Jean Stahren and that he was an ironworker in Pennsylvania, but what place in Pennsylvania she could not tell him.

Elsa was told that she might remain on the island for a few days, but if at the end of that time her lover did not appear she must be sent back to Hamburg, whence she had sailed. This was a terrible blow to the poor girl, for she knew that there was some reason why Jean had not met her, which might not be corrected within so short a time.

Fortunately it was summer, the end of August, and Ellis island, surrounded as it is by water, was not a disagreeable place to wait. Elsa gazed out over the bay, wondering at the gigantic statue of Liberty, at the skyscrapers of lower New York, at the Brooklyn suspension bridge and at Castle Williams on Governors island. A day passed, and Jean did not appear. Another day went by and still there were no tidings of him. The third day was Sunday, the 1st of September. Elsa was called before one of the immigration officials and informed that a steamer would sail for Hamburg the next day and if she could not satisfy the authorities that she would not be a burden on the United States before that time she would be sent back to Germany, whence she came.

Elsa was in agony. Jean had sent her the money for her passage, at the same time telling her to write him the name of the steamer on which she would sail, promising to meet her on the dock when the ship arrived. She had written him the name of the steamer, but, not being versed in the ways of the world, had not mentioned the date of its arrival, though she had said that she expected to sail about the last of August. And now, after having waited seven years to be united to Jean and having come all the way across the Atlantic ocean for the purpose, she must go back to Hamburg.

That Sunday was a sultry afternoon, and Elsa in order to get cool sat on the dock gloomily looking out over the waters of the bay. She saw a little steamer leave New York and make for the island. Boats were coming often, and she had looked when each had arrived for Jean. But now she had given up hope. When the boat reached the dock she scarcely noticed those who came ashore. But a man passed near her, stopped and looked at her scrutinizingly.

"Elsa!" he exclaimed.

She arose and for a moment did not recognize Jean, for he wore a full beard.

"Oh, Jean!" she cried. "Why have you not come before?"

"How long have you been here?"

"Three days."

"I supposed you would come on the steamer that is telegraphed to be here presently."

Elsa had little education, and she had written the name of the ship on which she would sail so badly that Jean could not read it. He had therefore judged of the time of her arrival from the date she gave and consequently fell between two steamers. But he wasted few words in explanation.

"Come, Elsa," he said. "We must be married at once, go to New York and leave for my home in Pennsylvania on a night train. Tomorrow will be Labor day, and I am at the head of the committee of arrangements for my union and have much to do."

So Jean and Elsa were married on the island and left there at once. It was past midnight when they reached their home, a cottage near a steel works where Jean was employed. Though it was late, Elsa found time to admire the cozy home that Jean had prepared for her.

The first day Elsa spent in America was Labor day, and though she saw little of her husband she saw one of the most important celebrations of the new world.

Jean Stahren became a master mechanic, and, having a wife who was a good manager, they sent monthly remittances to the old folks in Norway and after awhile made them a visit. But by this time they took with them several children to introduce to their grandparents.

The thinnest of drawer fronts will contain a new German furniture lock the entire mechanism of which is contained in a cylindrical tube.

Wireless telegraphy works better on the Pacific than on the Atlantic and experts are trying to find an adequate explanation for the fact.

A Human Churn

WHILST the food reaches the stomach it is subjected to a peculiar churning movement by the muscular walls of the stomach"—(See Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, page 65). In the liver, kidneys and skin, the blood is purified of its waste materials—these organs act as human filters, leaving the blood pure and clear—unless liver, digestive tract and kidneys are clogged.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

is a stomach, liver and kidney tonic—by assisting the stomach to assimilate, the liver to filter, the kidneys to act—the poisons are removed, the red blood corpuscles are increased and one feels light, fresh and active instead of logy, dull and heavy. The "Discovery" stimulates the stomach, increases action of heart and arteries and is a most satisfactory alterative in blood-taint of any character. The refreshing influence of this extract of native medicinal plants has been favorably known for over forty years. Everywhere some neighbor can tell you of the good it has done.

Sold by all medicine dealers in liquid or tablet form, or send 50 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and a trial box will be mailed you.

O'Keefe's
SPECIAL
EXTRA MILD ALE

Drink it for its nourishing body-building qualities as well as for its delicious sparkling flavor.

Any dealer can supply you a case.

THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. LIMITED
TORONTO

J. M. BROOKS & CO., Distributors, 416 Water Street. 'Phone 61.

No more trouble with the Salt, when you fill up the shakers with "Regal" Salt

"Regal" Salt never gets damp—never clogs the shaker. It is the finest grain of the famous Windsor Table Salt—blended with less than one percent Magnesium Carbonate.

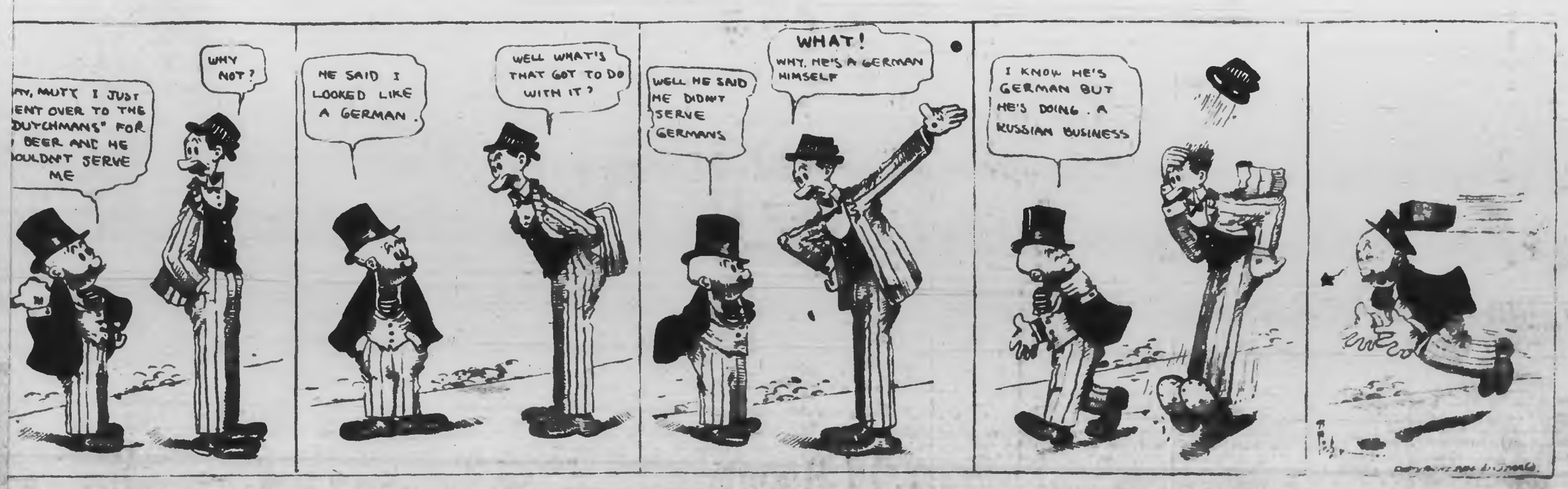
REGAL TABLE SALT
FREE RUNNING
125 At Your Grocer's.

Worth Saving?

A bar of N.P. SOAP costs 15¢. It takes from four to five 5 cent cakes of other soaps to come near the same weight. That's a difference of at least 5¢. On a dollars worth of soap it amounts to from 25¢ to 40¢. And N.P. SOAP is better soap. Try it and see.

Use Talking Jeff is Certainly Playful

By "Bud" Fisher



After Measles, Whooping Cough or Scarlet Fever

the extreme weakness often results in impaired hearing, weakened eyesight, bronchitis and other troubles, but if Scott's Emulsion is given promptly, it carries strength to the organs and creates rich blood to build up the deplored frame.

Children thrive on Scott's Emulsion.

14-71 Free from Harmful Drugs.

SAN GIULIANO NEAR DEATH.

Passing of Italian Foreign Minister May Alter Situation.

ROME, Oct. 13.—Minister of Foreign Affairs Di San Giuliano has received his last sacrament and the attending physicians say death is imminent.

Marquis Antonio Di San Giuliano was born in Catania, Dec. 9, 1852. He was appointed senator March 4, 1905. He has served as ambassador in London and Paris several times. He was postmaster-general from May of 1899 to June of 1900 and was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet, headed by Fortis, from Dec 24, 1905, till Feb. 8, 1906. He was again Secretary of Foreign Affairs from the date just mentioned until March 31, 1911, this time in the Cabinet headed by Luzzatti, and again Secretary of the same Department from the last mentioned date till March of the present year in the Cabinet headed by Giolitti, and was again appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the present Cabinet, headed by Salandra.

San Giuliano is strongly pro-German and his death may result in a sharp change in Italy's position.

Ghent Citizens Flee.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13. — A dispatch from Ghent states that the skirmishing which took place Sunday was more southerly and western than it was on Saturday. A Zeppelin appeared over Audenarde Sunday and proceeded in the direction of Brussels.

Five hundred Germans encamped at Bottenhem have destroyed the railway bridges at Audenhove, St Marie, Lierre and Grammont.

The inhabitants of Ghent are commencing their flight toward the Dutch frontier.

HOW TO PREVENT ACID STOMACHS AND FOOD FERMENTATION

By a Stomach Specialist.

As a specialist who has spent many years in the study and treatment of stomach troubles, I have been forced to the conclusion that most people who complain of stomach trouble possess stomachs that are absolutely healthy and normal. The real trouble, that which causes all the pain and difficulty, is acid in the stomach, usually due to, or aggravated by, food fermentation. Acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach and food fermentation causes wind which distends the stomach abnormally, causing that full bloated feeling. Thus both acid and fermentation interfere with and retard the process of digestion. The stomach is usually healthy and normal, but irritated almost past endurance by these foreign elements—acid and wind. In all such cases — and they comprise over 90 per cent. of all stomach difficulties—the first and only step necessary is to neutralize the acid and stop the fermentation by taking in a little warm or cold water immediately after eating, from one to two teaspoonfuls of bisurated magnesia, which is doubtless the best and only really effective antacid and food corrective known. The acid will be neutralized and the fermentation stopped almost instantly, and your stomach will at once proceed to digest the food in a healthy, normal manner. Be sure to ask your chemist for the bisurated magnesia, as I have found other forms utterly lacking in its peculiarly valuable properties. — F. J. G.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

Lady's Waist.

In this plain blouse we have the small sleeve, but it is none the less cut in one with the body sections of the waist. There is the inset square yoke to which the flare collar is joined. The closing is in front, the sleeves full length and the blouse fairly full. Crêpe de Chine is a favorite material and anything that is soft may be used in making.

The waist pattern, No. 6836, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1¾ yards of 40-inch material, ⅝ yard of 22-inch lace and ⅛ yard of 20-inch edging.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Arrangements have been made by the City of Regina with the Bank of Montreal for a loan of $320,000, to be used for construction of improvements.

Miss Florrie Nellie Jones, aged 21, wife of a rancher near Merritt, B.C., was accidentally shot on Sunday by her husband while both were out shooting.

W. R. Arnold, general manager of the Dominion Trust Co. of Vancouver, was killed yesterday while pulling away a gun with which he had been on a shooting expedition.

Sixteen hundred Belgian soldiers, non-commissioned officers and men, arrived at The Hague yesterday, according to a despatch from that city to Reuter's Telegram Co.

A wordy war among the foreigners in St. Patrick's Ward, Guelph, led to blows, and finally to the drawing of knives, which resulted in the stabbing of a Hungarian by an Austrian.

The Christiania exposition opened on May 15 last, by King Haaken and Queen Maud, in commemoration of the centenary of Norwegian independence from Denmark, closed Saturday in the presence of 200,000 people.

Berlin newspapers express the opinion that the death of King Charles of Roumania will have no influence on the general war situation, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Reuter's Telegram Co.

AFRICAN TRIBES LOYAL.

Basutos Will Give a Shilling Per Capita—Barotose With Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The King of Basutoland has sent King George a deep expression of his loyalty and adds:

"I ask whether, as my King is engaged in fighting his enemies, I, his servant, will be doing well to keep aloof watching his being attacked? As I am unable to be with the King in person, I beg to know whether I may show my loyalty of the Basutos by giving monetary assistance, to be raised by calling on each Basuto to pay the sum of one shilling as a contribution to the funds now being raised for the relief of sufferers.

"The Basutos and myself are grieved at seeing our King attacked by his enemies and that we, his servants, cannot assist him."

This offer has been gratefully accepted.

An expression of loyalty has also been received from Lewanika, chief of the Barotose tribe of Northern Rhodesia.

WANTS SPIES SUPPRESSED.

Lord Charles Beresford Insist That They Are Still a Menace.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Notwithstanding the reassuring statement issued by the Home Office last Thursday to the effect that the spy system established by Germany in this country has been completely broken up, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, is convinced that it still exists and constitutes a grave menace to the safety of the country.

In a letter published yesterday, Lord Charles calls upon his countrymen "to take strong action with regard to the crowd of alien enemies in our midst." He urges that "meetings be held in every town, and that resolutions be adopted protesting against the present state of affairs and sent to the Prime Minister."

Montenegrin Attack Ragusa.

ROME, Oct. 13.—The Montenegrin columns are before Ragusa, an Austrian city on the coast of Dalmatia, according to a despatch from Cettinje. The fall of the city is believed imminent.

The despatch declares that in a battle Friday at Sarayevo the Austrians were defeated. They again attacked at Kalimoski and lost their baggage train and a number of quick-firers.

Germany Calling Everybody.

LONDON, Oct. 13. — It is semi-officially announced at Petrograd, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from the Russian capital that owing to the great losses sustained by the Germans armies all officers and non-commissioned officers who ever have been in the army are ordered to rejoin the colors without regard to age.

BIG EATERS GET KIDNEY TROUBLE

Take Salts at First Sign of Bladder Irriration or Backache

The American men and women must guard constantly against Kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.

THE MARKETS

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.19½; No. 1 northern, $1.07½; No. 2 do., $1.04½ to $1.07; Dec., $1.06⅝.
Corn—No. 3 yellow, 66c to 67c.
Oats—No. 3 white, 43¼c to 43½c.
Flour—Unchanged.
Bran—$19.25.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 15 to $....	
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 68	0 69
Peas, bushel	1 25	....
Oats, bushel	0 52	....
Rye, bushel	0 85	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 29	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 27	0 28
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 19	....
Eggs new-laid	0 27	0 28
Honey, new, lb.	0 11	0 12
Honey, comb, dozen	2 50	3 00

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.10½; No. 1 northern, $1.09½; No. 2 do., $1.06½.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 12—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 3505 cattle, 769 hogs, 1752 sheep and lambs and 315 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Choice steers, $8.25 to $8.50; choice heifers, $8.20 to $8.40; good steers and heifers, $7.75 to $8.10; medium, $7.25 to $7.60; common, $6.50 to $7; choice cows, $6.75 to $7; good cows, $6.25 to $6.50; medium cows, $5.75 to $6; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4.50; bulls, $5 to $7.35.

Stockers and Feeders.

Prices for stockers and feeders were unchanged. Choice steers sold at $7 to $7.25; good steers at $6.50 to $6.75, and stockers at $5 to $6.25.

Milkers and Springers.

A moderate supply sold at steady prices, ranging from $65 to $95 each, the bulk selling at $70 to $80 each.

Veal Calves.

The bulk of the calves were of poor quality. Prices were quoted easier for the common grades. Choice calves sold at $10 to $10.50; good at $9 to $9.50; medium at $8 to $8.50; common at $7 to $7.50; inferior, rough, eastern calves at $5.50 to $6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep, light ewes, sold at $5.50 to $6; heavy ewes and rams sold at $3.50 to $5; lambs, $7.50 to $7.75, with a few at $8; cull lambs at $6 to $6.50.

Hogs.

Selects, $8.25, fed and watered; $7.90 f.o.b. cars, and $8.50 weighed off cars.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—At the Montreal Stock Yards, west end market, the feature of today's trade was the weaker feeling for cattle, and prices declined 25c per 100 pounds, which was attributed to the increased receipts. There was a fairly good demand from packers and butchers for good to choice steers, and a fair trade was done in these grades, full loads of the former selling at $7.50 to $7.75, and of the latter at $8 to $8.25. The demand for medium and lower grades was somewhat limited, as buyers seemed to be well supplied. Sales of round lots of bulls were made at $4.65 to $5, and cows at $3.05 to $5.55 per 100 pounds.

The weak feeling which has characterized the market for live hogs for the past few weeks still continues to be the main feature of the provision market, and prices have declined 25c to 50c per cwt. since this day week. The supply was smaller than a week ago. The demand from packers was fair and sales of selected lots were made at $9, cows at $7 and stags at $4.50 per cwt. weighed off cars.

The feature of the small meat market was the weaker feeling in sheep, and prices declined 25c per cwt., which was attributed to the increased supplies coming forward. Lambs were firm. Ewes sold at $5.25 to $5.50, and bucks and culls at $4.75 to $5 per cwt. Lambs sold at $7.25 to $7.50 for Ontario and $6.75 to $7 per cwt. for Quebec stock. The supply of good to choice milk-fed calves was small, for which there was a good demand, and prices ruled firm at 7c to 9c per pound, live weight.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts 6000; slow; prime steers, $9.50 to $10; shipping, $8.50 to $9.25; butchers, $7 to $8.75; heifers, $6 to $8; cows, $4 to $7.25; bulls, $5 to $7.35; stockers and feeders, $5 to $7.50; stock heifers, $5 to $5.75.

Veals—Receipts 1200; active; $5 to $12.

Hogs—Receipts 19,200; active; heavy and mixed, $8.50 to $8.55; yorkers, $8.25 to $8.50; pigs, $8.25; roughs, $7.25 to $7.40; stags, $6.50 to $7.25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 14,600; sheep slow; lambs active; lambs, $5.50 to $7.90; yearlings, $6.50 to $6.50; wethers, $5.75 to $6; ewes, $3.25 to $5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.50 to $5.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; market, steady; beeves, $6.50 to $10.90; Texas steers, $6.10 to $8.10; stockers and feeders, $5.30 to $8.30; cows and heifers, $3.40 to $8.10; calves, $7.50 to $11.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 34,000; market, steady; light, $7.85 to $8.30; mixed, $7.80 to $8.25; heavy, $7.65 to $8.20; rough, $7.65 to $7.80; pigs, $4.75 to $8; bulk of sales, $7.90 to $8.

Sheep—Receipts, 45,000; market, steady; native, $4.55 to $6; yearlings, $5.60 to $6.30; lambs, native, $6.10 to $7.95.

MEINSELF UND GOTT.

Wilhelm Issues Another Proclamation of His Divine Rights.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—It is asserted that the Kaiser has sent the following proclamation to his army in East Prussia:

"The Holy Spirit has descended upon me. As the German Emperor, I am the instrument of the Most High. I am the sword and the rod. Woe and death be unto those who resist my will and who do not believe in my mission. Woe and death unto all cowards and enemies. The German God demands their destruction. God, through me, commands you to fulfil His will."

Advises Retirement To Cellars.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The only notice of the arrival of hostile air craft in the neighborhood of the Thames and the Medway, says the Mayor of Gravesend, in a proclamation posted yesterday, will be the firing of guns from the defences. The notice adds:

"Persons seeking to gratify their curiosity will do so at their own risk. When firing is heard the people should immediately take shelter in the lower rooms or cellars of their buildings."

Heavy Loss In Explosion.

LONDON, Oct. 13. — A hundred people were killed or injured in Lisbon, Portugal, Saturday night by an explosion at the Lisbon Gas Works, according to a despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from the Portuguese capital. The explosion caused a fire in which the staff of the gas works was trapped. Several tram car passengers and pedestrians were among the victims.

TO RAM ZEPPELINS.

British Aviators Pledge Themselves To Go To Almost Certain Death.

LONDON, Oct. 13. — It was announced by Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, at a patriotic meeting in Kingsway Hall here Saturday night that "if Zeppelins raid London all the members of the British flying corps have pledged themselves to dash their machines right through the airships even if both are brought to earth."

"Anyone passing through London," continued the speaker, "can see that we expect a visit by German aircraft."

"The British aeroplanes have proved to be more than equal to those of the German Government," says the Paris correspondent of The Times. "Especial success has been scored with the new type of British aeroplane called the 'Chaser,' which is capable of developing a speed of 150 miles an hour, and which can rise from the ground at a very sharp angle."

FERDINAND TAKES OATH.

Nephew of Late King Charles Succeeds To Roumanian Throne.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—King Ferdinand of Roumania, in the presence of the members of the royal family, the diplomatic corps and other notables, took the oath of office Sunday in succession to his late uncle, King Charles, according to a despatch from Bucharest by way of Amsterdam to the Central News Agency. King Charles died at his country seat in Sinaia on Saturday.

The new King announced the intention of directing his labors to the development of the state.

Three Lives Lost.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—Three men were killed and two injured in an accident which occurred about eleven o'clock Sunday morning on the National Transcontinental construction work northwest of La Tuque. The scene of the accident is remote from here, the nearest communication point being Harvey Junction, where the National Transcontinental line crosses the Canadian Northern on the way to Quebec. One of the men killed was Mr. A. H. Johnston, a railway engineer, of Westmount.

CLEANSES YOUR HAIR MAKES IT BEAUTIFUL

It Becomes thick, wavy, lustrous and all dandruff disappears

Surely try a "Danderine Hair Cleanse" if you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, lustre and luxuriance.

Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair.

Danderine is to the haid what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

You can surely have pretty, soft, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will just get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

Germans Claim Victory.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.—An official announcement from military headquarters in Berlin says that the German cavalry defeated a French cavalry division near Hasebrouch.

The fighting along the front is still without definite result. In the western theatre of war, all attacks on the First and Tenth Corps have been repulsed.

Belfort Fears Bombardment.

LONDON, Oct. 13. — The Daily Mail's Amsterdam correspondent says Berlin newspapers are distributing posters announcing that the civil population is leaving Belfort (a French fortified town in the so-called territory of Belfort, in fear of a bombardment.

FERRATA'S BODY IN STATE.

Late Papal Secretary of State Will Be Buried To-day.

ROME, Oct. 13. — Thousands of people, including cardinals, diplomats and high dignitaries of the church, Sunday viewed the body of Cardinal Ferrata, the late papal secretary of state, as it lay in state. After lying in state throughout yesterday the body was taken to the Church of St. John Lateran, where to-day a solemn funeral will be celebrated. Burial will be made in the family tomb in the diocese of Cracoli, near Viterbo.

Nothing Flirtatious.

"See the sixth floor of that office building?"

"Yep."

"That girl is waving her handkerchief at me."

"Come on, you nearsighted chump. That's a man cleaning windows."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Course Not.

The poet could make no collection
And was wrapped in the gloom of dejection.
"I can swallow my pride,"
He mournfully cried,
"But I can't live on food for reflection!"
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Prussian Losses 211,000.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The forty-four lists of losses in the Prussian army which have been published, contain a total of 211,000 killed, wounded and missing, according to a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam.

The list do not include losses among the Bavarians, Saxons and Wurtemburgers.

Western Farmers Do Well.

REGINA, Oct. 13. — The business scare, which seized Canadian cities and towns at the outbreak of the war, seems to have been overcome in many cities, including Regina. The farmers are selling their wheat without difficulty and are realizing prices far in advance of those of last year.

Cholera Spreading In Austria.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—A Havas Agency despatch from Venice says that 27 cases of cholera were reported in Austria on Oct. .

Her Party Speech.

Lucille was a carefully brought up little girl of five, and she returned in high glee from her first party. "I was a good girl, mamma," she announced, "and I talked nice all the time."

"Did you remember to say something nice to Mrs. Applegate just before leaving?" asked her mother.

"Oh, yes, I did," responded Lucille. "I smiled at her and said: 'I enjoyed myself very much, Mrs. Applegate. I had lots more to eat than I 'spected to have.'"

A WORD OF GRATITUDE

"In justice to humanity I want to tell you that I was a great sufferer from itching piles and have found Dr. Chase's Ointment the best treatment obtainable," writes Mr. Fred Hins, Brodhagen, Ont. "It gives instant relief and I can recommend it to any sufferer from this dreadful disease."

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!

S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER

247 Princess St., Peterboro'

High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.

Guns of all makes promptly repaired

New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c

Office Supplies
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NEW BOOKSTORE
Next W. H. Hamilton's Grocery
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PURE FOOD SPECIALTIES

EVENTUALLY

Bread can be no better than the Flour from which it is made. Therefore,

Cream of The West FLOUR

will, eventually, be used by all particular housewives. It contains the virile strength of the original wheat. It is a natural flour, with cream-white velvety texture.

CAMPBELL Flour Mills Co. Limited
Peterborough

EXTRA SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY.

Prime Meats for particular people, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Roasts, etc., appetising and tempting.

BEEF
Sirloin Steak 25c
Porterhouse 25c
Roast Roast 20c

LAMB
Choice young Lamb by the quarter or pound
Hind Quarters, per lb..... 18c
Fore Quarters, per lb..... 15c
Legs of Lamb, per lb..... 20c
Lamb Chop, per lb..... 20c

Smoked Meats
Full line of Sugar Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon - nothing finer.

SAUSAGE—our own make..... 12½c
HEAD CHEESE, our own make.. 10c
Choice Mutton, Veal and Pork At Lowest Market Prices

PERRIN'S MEAT MARKET
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SEARCH THE WORLD OVER

You will find no better beverage than Knox's Stone Ginger Beer. It satisfies the taste and quenches the thirst.

Sold by all first class Grocers, Cafes and Liquor Stores.

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Regular meals served and short orders at all hours. Comforta'le dining rooms, and splendid bill of fare. $4.00 21 meals. Open day and night. Yee You, Manager

JOE

Pears	L	Grapes
Peaches	O	Oranges
Plums		Bananas
LONGO		
Apples	G	Potatoes
Tomatoes		Celery
Cucumbers	O	Olive Oil

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Mrs. Langley McCarthy
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Write for copy of Full Report. It will interest you. A postcard to-day will do.
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By Purchasing Goods "Made in Canada"
Canadians get the money—Canadians keep the money in circulation—Canadians employ labour.
A LARGE VARIETY OF ARTICLES ALWAYS ON HAND
W. J. KENT
DRUGGIST 402 GEORGE ST., PETERBORO

We'll Eat More
— OF —
HOOPER'S BREAD
For the Sake of our Health
It is made of the purest and most nourishing ingredients.
It is sold from our stores and our waggons all over the City.
If your grocer does not handle it, send us his name.
T. H. Hooper
414 GEORGE STREET

CHAMPAGNE ALE
A Delightful Tonic
For sale by all Liquor Dealers
Manufactured by
THE
Calcutt Brewing & Malting Co., Ltd.
'Phone 96

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Carrot Patties

Put six boiled carrots through the sieve or food chopper. Break over them two fresh eggs and mix well. Rub six crackers fine and add to the first mixture. Season with salt and cayenne pepper, form into cakes and fry a delicate brown. Serve very hot on a platter garnished with parsley.

"It's Confidence That Does It."

All Kinds of SOUPS

A splendid assortment of
Campbell's, Edwards', Heintz's Knorrs', Veg., Mulligatawny, Oxtail, Julienne, Bouillon, Chicken, Asparagus, Scotch Broth, Bean.
and other kind of soup.

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The Evening Examiner.

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PETERBOROUGH TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1914

General Advance Made By Allies

AIDED BY GERMAN TROOPS BOER COMMANDO MUTINIES SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLE

Several Leaders Have Been Arrested and Shot and Whole of South Africa Has Been Placed Under Martial Law ---General Botha Says Situation is Serious.

Special to The Examiner:

CAPETOWN, South Africa, October 13.—There has been mutiny in the British-Boer commando under Colonel Maritz, in the northwestern part of British South Africa, and several of the leaders have been arrested and shot. The whole of South Africa was to-day proclaimed under martial law. Premier Botha says that the situation is most serious but that most of the commandoes are fully loyal and any uprisings will be very promptly and of necessity harshly suppressed.

Colonel Maritz was found to be the leader of a plot to establish a republic in north-west South Africa. He was aided by German troops and supplied with German guns.

LONDON, October 13.—It is reported that the Belgian Government ministers have already arrived at Havre, although no official announcement has yet been made. King Albert is still with his army.

The first skirmishes of the big impending battle of Lys are on. They are mostly between cavalry. The allied forces are now well supplied with this branch, and they have rendered efficient service feeling out the exact line of the German advance.

German aviators have been seen as far as the coast, and some are reported to have dropped bombs without effect. Persistent rumours are current that the Germans are assaulting Bruges.

HEADQUARTERS AT HAVRE

PARIS, October 13.—Announcement from Bordeaux to-day says that quarters have been provided for the Belgian government officials at Havre, France, and that the Belgian capital will be established at that place.

LONDON, October 13.—A despatch to the Times from Ostend says that a German aviator dropped two bombs on Ostend yesterday. Neither of the missiles exploded. The correspondent adds that the Germans occupied Ghent at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and that refugees from that city are coming into Ostend.

PARIS, October 13.—The Minister of Marines Office announced this afternoon that the French guns taken to the hills commanding the Austrian port of Cattaro, were now in action against that seaport.

RUSSIANS SWEPT BACK?

BERLIN, via Amsterdam and London, October, 13.—An official war office statement to-day declares that the whole of Poland west of the Vistula River is in German possession, the Russians having been swept back. The only point now held by the Russians in this section is Warsaw, on the east bank of the Vistula.

GERMAN LOSSES

BERLIN, October 13.—The 44th list of German casualties issued to-day, brings the total of losses in the war to date up to 211,000. The list does not include the losses to the Bavarian, Saxon and Wurtemburg armies.

CETTINJE, October 13.—The Montegrin troops, under General Vukovitch have won an important victory over the Austrian forces south of Sarajevo, according to an official statement issued here to-day. The total force of 16,000 Austrians is again in retreat. The battle was marked by desperate hand to hand conflicts in which the Austrians lost 2,500 and the Montegrins only 300.

PARIS:—An Offensive movement against the German right wing under Generals Von Kluk and Von Boehm has begun according to to-day's three o'clock official communique. It was stated that the French-British have begun their movement in the region of Hazebrouck and Bethune. The Germans still occupy Lille. In the centre the French troops have advanced considerably in the regions of Berry-au-Bac, in the Argonne and along the Meuse. A forward movement along the south road from Verdun to Metz has resulted in the Germans being driven back.

On the extreme right the situation is described as being unchanged.

THE GARAGE WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Ald. Stratton's Motor Car Also Ruined When Building Went Up in Flames on Saturday Night.

SPECTACULAR BLAZE

Ald. Stratton's garage was struck by lightning Saturday night, and owing to the gasoline, oil, etc., which was kept in the building, the fire had made such headway before the brigade arrived that the garage and contents were burned. In the garage was Ald. Stratton's McLaughlin-Buick car, valued at about $3,500, which was completely destroyed.

The lightning struck the roof of the garage near the back of the building, smashing it inward and setting fire to a great part of the place at once. The fire was seen by neighbours and Mrs. A. P. McClean telephoned the fire hall. At the same time an alarm was rung in from Box 25 at the corner of Hunter and Park Streets. When the brigade reached the scene the outbuildings were a mass of flames, but undaunted by the possibility of an explosion on account of the gasoline which they knew must be in the garage, the firemen attacked the blaze. The fire was a spectacular one, the flames shooting high into the air, and the problem of fighting them was a big one. Three lines of hose were used, but it was not before an hour had passed that the flames were extinguished. Five gallons of gasoline had been put in a tank in the garage that evening and it too was burned.

The fire spread rapidly from the garage to an outbuilding nearer the house, which is used as a store room, and from there to the summer kitchen and kitchen. The former with its contents, including the storm windows for the residence, was burned and the damage to the contents of the store room will amount to nearly $500.

By hard and effective work, for which they have since received the thanks of those whose homes were threatened by the fire, the brigade managed to keep the fire in the outbuildings. They, however, were very badly damaged. The loss in all will amount to nearly $5,000, according to information given the Examiner. The car was valued at $3,500, the contents of the store room at $500, and the damage to the kitchen is estimated at $1,000.

Ald. Stratton was at the time, and still is, with the Jack's Lake fishing club in the north.

NEW PLAYER PIANO FOR LOUIS YEOTES' BILLIARD ROOMS

Mr. Louis Yeotes, the enterprising proprietor of the Billiard Parlour and Cigar Store, George Street, evidently intends to keep up-to-date. This week Mr. Yeotes installed a magnificent Player Piano, manufactured by the Nordheimer Piano Co., Toronto, and purchased from Mr. Whitehouse, their local agent here. It is indeed an acquisition to the institution and the many patrons of Mr. Yeotes will no doubt appreciate the beautiful music provided in this way by him. He has also made arrangements to be regularly supplied with all the latest music. This piano took first prize at a recent Exhibition.

CLYDE WON FROM PARTRICK

Special to The Examiner:

In the final for the Glasgow Cup, to-day, Clyde beat Partick 1 goal to nil.

THE DUTY OF CANADA

Special Wire to The Examiner:

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 13. — Professor W. L. Grant, of Queen's University, in an article to-day says Canada has been worthy of her traditions. By Christmas we must have one hundred thousand men in training, by April, should this war still rage, that one hundred thousand must be on their way to the front, for we are fighting not merely for Great Britain, not merely for the Empire, we are fighting in the liberation war of humanity.

RUSSIAN VICTORY

Official Announcement From Petrograd Says Austrian-German Forces Were Beaten Near River San

LOST MANY GUNS

Examiner Special:

PETROGRAD, Oct. 13.—An official announcement to-day said Prince Oleg, son of Grand Duke Constantine, had succumbed to wounds received while in action in Galicia. The general staff announced the defeat of an Austro-German force in Galicia near the River San. The exact location was withheld in accordance with this new policy of secrecy regarding this campaign. It was declared, however, that the enemy suffered greatly, losing a number of guns and many transport waggons. It is unofficially announced that the German advance in East Prussia has been checked by the Russian victories northeast of Suwalki, wherein the Czar's troops also captured a number of prisoners and guns.

FIELDS FOR PLOUGHING MATCH ARE SELECTED

The Committee that was appointed to select fields for the ploughing match for the championship of the County of Peterborough, which will be held on October 28th, have selected two fields on the farm of Mr. Sandy Matchett, in Otonabee. As ploughing will be done in both sod land and in stubble it was necessary to have two fields for the purpose of the match. Mr. Matchett has been able to furnish both classes of soil on his farm. Although the fields are a little apart those who witness the match will have little difficulty in following the contests in both fields. Mr. Matchett has kindly consented to entertain to dinner the competitors, officers, directors and judges.

The prize list for the competitors is unusually liberal. The officers of the club have received a letter from Mr. Jas. Thompson, M.L.A., offering to contribute a $10 prize, which offer has been gratefully accepted. It is possible that some special prizes will be offered, announcements concerning which will be made later. The judges have yet to be selected.

ON EVE OF BIG BATTLE IN EAST

Russians and Teutonic Allies Preparing for What May Be One of the Most Decisive Combats of the War.

GIGANTIC CONFLICT

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Oct. 13.—All eyes today are turned to the eastward where, under conditions of the utmost secrecy, the Teutonic allies and the Russians are preparing to engage in what may prove one of the most decisive combats of the war. Evidence is accumulating to show that this gigantic conflict will be determined in Russian Poland, and the only question disturbing British experts, is as to which side has chosen the battle ground. Berlin admits having withdrawn from the Niemen river, and at the same time discounts the whole movement in that region as being of no strategic importance.

OFFICERS ELECTED

By the Canadian Kitchener League

The Kitchener Red Cross Club wish to announce at their regular meeting last Tuesday evening the club disorganized as they decided not to work under Red Cross. In the future the club will be known as The Canadian Kitchener League. The officers are:

President—Mrs. Knox.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. Jamieson.
2nd Vice-President—Miss Mowat.
Secretary—Miss Clancy.
Treasurer—Miss Wade.
Programme Committee—Miss Clancy, Miss Ruth.
Outlook Committee—Miss Judge, Miss Grady.

The club will meet to-night at Mrs. Knox's. The club also wishes to announce that a donation from any person desiring to assist in the requirements needed by the fighting soldiers would be most acceptable. Those wishing to do so may send donation to the president, Mrs. Knox, Gilmour street, in a sealed envelope which will be opened at the regular meeting Tuesday evening.

MESSRS. WEIR AND HAY NOMINATED

The nominations for alderman in the East Ward, to fill the vacancy in the City Council caused by the resignation of Alderman Anderson, were held to-day at noon. Gustave L. Hay was nominated by A. Fowler and J. Malane, and Archibald Weir by J. Hutchison and J. Barnard. To stand as candidates these nominees must file their qualifications before nine o'clock to-morrow night. If an election is necessary it will be held next Tuesday, October 20.

THE TORONTO MARKETS

Special Wire to The Examiner:

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—Live Stock Market—Receipts fair, trade good, prices varied. Extreme prime steers, $8.15 to $8.50; choice butcher cows, $6.75 to $7.00; choice butcher bulls, $6.75 to $7.00; spring lambs, $7.50 to $8.00; hogs, off cars $8.50, fed and watered $8.25, f.o.b $7.90.

COLLECTED $83.40 FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

In the Patriotic Fund list, published on Saturday, the name of Michael Cain was omitted. Opposite his name should have read the figures, $83.40, collected by him.

BOSTON WINS THE BIG WORLD'S SERIES BEAT ATHLETICS 3-1

With Rudolph on the Slab Boston Makes it Four Straigh From Mackmen--Evers' Timely Single in the Fifth Innings Drives Two Runs in and Won the Game for Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.— Connie Mack surprised the fans when he sent Shawkey in to pitch in a last desperate effort to check the Boston Braves. It was thought that he would pin his hopes on Bender. Overcoats and steamer rugs were in order this afternoon when the Braves and Athletics took the field. The sun was shining, but there was little warmth in its rays and a raw wind swept the field. The Braves appeared at 12.30 and started their batting practice for the tussle they hope will bring them the worlds baseball title. The Athletics appeared somewhat later. The batteries announced were: Boston— Rudolph and Gowdy; Philadelphia —Shawkey and Schang.

First Innings.

Philadelphia—Murphy out, Evers to Schmidt. Oldring fouled to Gowdy. The high wind caried the ball back away from the plate, but Hank got under it and made a sterling catch. Collins singled to centre. Baker flied to Whitted. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Rudolph disposed of the first two men on five pitched balls. He used but tenfor the side and pitched but two called balls. Collins rapped a low one outside for the hit.

Boston — Moran out, Baker to McInnis. Moran tried to work Shawkey for a pass, but could not resist the temptation to swing at a good one. Evers out, Baker to McInnis on the first pitched ball. Connolly flied out to Oldring. No runs, hits or errors.

Second Innings.

Philadelphia—McInnis out, Deal to Schmidt, Deal making a great one-handed stop and a perfect throw to first from a hard angle. Walsh doubled against the fence in left. Barry out, Maranville to Schmidt, a fast and snappy play by Maranville, Walsh being held at second. Schang fanned. No runs, 1 hit, no errors.

Connolly made a great try for Walsh's double. He jumped high in the air for the ball, but it glanced off his glove Rudolph used his slow ball to advantage. Shang fairly broke his bat swinging at two of them.

Boston—Whitted lined to Oldring. It was a terrific drive, but Oldring ran forward and made a thrilling catch. Schmidt out, Shawkey to McInnis. He hit the ball on the nose, but straight at the pitcher. Gowdy walked. Shawkey gave him wide ones, fearing one of those long drives into the stands. Maranville forced Gowdy, Barry to Collins. No runs, hits or errors.

By this time all the stands were jammed. The crowd appeared as big as that of yesterday. It was so cold, errors in the field were expected. Shawkey stopped in this innings to warm his hands by rubbing them.

Third Innings.

Philadelphia —Shawkey fanned on three straight strikes, the only three balls Rudolph pitched. Murphy out, Deal to Schmidt. Deal caught the ball right over the sack and it took a beautiful throw to get his man. Oldring singled to centre on the first ball pitched, his first hit of the series. With Collins up, Oldring was out stealing, Gowdy to Maranville. No runs, 1 hit, no errors.

Gowdy's throw to second that nipped Oldring was a perfect peg. Rube said, but Maranville was waiting for him.

Boston.— Deal flied to Oldring on the first ball pitched. It was an easy chance. Rudolph out, Barry to McInnis. It was an easy roller which Barry handled practically without effort. Moran out, Barry to McInnis. No runs, hits or errors.

Shawkey continued to turn back the Braves in order, but ten men had faced him up to this innings and Gowdy was the only man to get on bases.

Fourth Innings.

Philadelphia—Collins out, Evers to Schmidt. Johnny found Collins' chance pie for him. Baker shot a single down the first base line which was to hot for Schmidt. McInnis singled to left. Baker going to third. McInnis went out trying for second, Connolly to Deal to Evers. McInnis hit the first ball pitched. Walsh fanned. No runs, two hits, no errors.

At this time the Athletics had nicked Rudolph for five hits. This was as many as they got in the entire first game against him, but runs were lacking.

Boston— Evers walked. Shawkey's control deserted him while Johnny was at bat. Connolly out, Collins to McInnis. Collins had a double play before him, but fumbled momentarily and Evers reached second safely. Whitted singled to Collins, Evers reaching third. Whitted's rap was too hot for Eddie to handle. The Athletics' infield held a strategy board meeting with Shawkey. Schmidt out, Barry to McInnis, Evers scoring and Whitted taking second. Gowdy out, Shawkey to McInnis. 1 run, 1 hit, no errors.

Shawkey's sudden wavering in this innings came as a surprise. He was wild, however, pitching them every place but over the plate. To gain any control he had to resort to straight ones.

Fifth Innings.

Philadelphia— Barry singled, the ball bounding over Deal's head. It was his first hit of the series. Schang out, Evers to Schmidt, Barry reaching second. Shawkey doubled to left centre, scoring Barry. It was a beautiful drive between Connolly and Whitted, and would have been a homer on an open field. Murphy out, Evers to Schmidt, Shawkey taking third. Oldring fanned. One run, two hits, no errors.

Rudolph had Oldring swinging like a pendulum at his spitter. Rube missed them by a foot. Although the Athletics have collected seven hits up to this time, the fifth innings was the first in which they could bring two in a row.

Boston— Maranville out, Barry to McInnis. He hit the first ball pitched. Deal out, Baker to McInnis. Deal got Shawkey in the hole at the start by working him for three straight balls. Rudolph singled to centre on the first ball pitched. It was a corking line drive. Moran doubled to left. Rudolph reaching third. Evers singled to centre, scoring Rudolph and Moran. It was a wicked drive that shot past Shawkey like a shell shot from a British cannon. With Connolly up, Evers was caught off first and retired, Shawkey to McInnis. Two runs, three hits, no errors.

The Braves crossed Shawkey. Deal, Rudolph and Moran hit the first ball pitched. Shawkey had been trying to put this ball over because of the uncertainty of his control.

Sixth Innings.

Philadelphia— Collins out, Maranville to Schmidt, a really wonderful play. The ball shot over second, but Maranville got it back of the bag and tossed it to Schmidt. Baker fouled to Deal. McInnis out, Maranville to Schmidt. No runs, no hits, no errors.

With their two run lead, the Braves infield showed renewed pep and flashed brilliantly. Collins' smash over second would have been a hit nine times out of ten, but Maranville made a seemingly impossible play on the ball. Pennock was called in to replace Shawkey for the Athletics. Three runs and four hits off Shawkey in five innings.

Boston—Mann bats in place of Connolly. Mann lined out to Walsh. Whitted singled over third. Schmidt singled through Collins, Whitted reaching third. Gowdy fanned, looking at a called strike, which appeared to be high and inside the plate. Maranville up. On an attempted double steal, Schmidt was run down, Schang to Collins to McInnis. No runs, two hits, no errors.

Mann went to left field in place of Connolly for the Braves. Pennock looked decidedly unsteady, until he showed his stuff by whiffing Gowdy.

Seventh Innings.

Philadelphia— Walsh walked. With Barry up, Walsh took second on a wild pitch. Barry fanned and Walsh was doubled at second, Gowdy to Evers, a very fast and brilliant play. Schang fanned. No runs, hits or errors.

The third strike was called on Schang. Walsh got the surprise of his life when he was nipped at second on Barry's strike-out. The stands roared with delight at the exhibition of the Braves' infield.

Boston—Maranville out, Collins to McInnis. Deal out, Baker to McInnis. Rudolph walked. Moran fouled out to Baker. No runs, hits or errors.

Eighth Innings.

Philadelphia—Pennock out, Evers to Schmidt, on the first ball pitched. Murphy flied to Mann. It was a beautiful running catch. Oldring flied to Evers. No runs, hits or errors.

Boston— Evers fanned. Mann out, Collins to McInnis. Whitted walked. With Schmidt up, Whitted stole second, and went to third on a passed ball. Schmidt fanned. No runs, hits or errors.

Ninth Innings.

Philadelphia— Collins fanned. He swung hard at the last one. Baker out, Evers to Schmidt. McInnis out, Deal to Schmidt. No runs, no hits, no errors.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	7	0
Boston	4	6	0

Evening Examiner

'Phones—Editorial 1030, Business Office 107. Private Branch Exchange to all departments.

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TUESDAY, OCT. 13, 1914

NO ELECTION WANTED.

No doubt popular feeling is reflected in the fact of the congregation of a Baptist Church at St. John, N.B., applauding the declaration of the pastor that we do not want political contests at present—"we are united in fighting a common foe and we want to remain united." There is no necessity or even excuse for a general election. The present parliament was elected in September, 1911, and is good till September, 1916—two years hence. The people of Canada have their hands full and every energy is needed. With the united action of the people it will be a difficult enough thing to do our duty effectively. We can't do it if we are disunited, torn asunder, with the turmoil of an election. The proposal for a general election comes from politicians who wish to grab party profit at the expense of public unity of action, and to that extent imperilling the fortunes of the Empire in this hour of mortal stress, as will be done if we turn aside from this duty to waste our time upon politics, of the utmost litleness compared with other isues, especially as there is no constitutional demand for an election. As a virtual treason to Imperial and Canadian interests, the idea of a general election must have originated in Germany. We have 35,000 Canadians ready to lay down their lives for the Empire. While they are fighting our battles, some domestic traitor proposes to withdraw support and sympathy by bringing on an election, that will not oniy interfere with the sending of further support, but disfranchise 35,000 Canadians now engaged in much sterner and much more needed work than that of a premature election.

FAVOUR HOME PRODUCTIONS.

While, under present conditions an unselfish attitude is demanded of Canada, there is also demand for a selfish attitude in commercial and industrial matters. There should be universal substitution of "made in Canada" for "made in Germany" or elsewhere. This demand can only be made effective or even logical by the action of the manufacturers of Canada. It is evident that they must supply made in Canada goods. We do not perhaps realize the extent of our failure to industrially supply the home market. Last year Canada imported goods to the amount of 686½ million dollars, and the total amount imported from foreign countries—outside the British Empire — was 523 millions. If Canada had been able to supply even a third or half of the manufactures and commodities of all kinds, imported from abroad, the difference would have been tremendous. If our manufacturers and capitalists and our banks who supply the sinews of industrial war should form an alliance in the interests of the development of industrial output, Canada will be reaping a golden harvest from the war situation. There never was a time when the opportunities for industrial expansion were greater. For years we need not fear the rivalry of Germany, Austria, France, or even Great Britain. We have an open field of enterprise. Europe's extremity is Canada's opportunity, especially in the matter of industrial expansion. If manufacturers will aim to produce articles, of at least equal merit and value to those imported, the purchasing public of the country will cooperate to give effect to the "made in Canada" slogan.

GLOOMY BUT NOT HOPELESS.

At present in the war regions the outlook seems dark, but there is no reason to lose hope, but much encouragement to put forward greater effort. Germany is showing extraordinary activity. It must be remembered, however, that the military power of Germany is at a higher point now than it will be at any time hereafter. She went into this war with the highest degree of military and naval effectiveness. There is evidence that her state of preparation was the culmination of forty years untiring effort in this direction. Germany was, therefore, at the highest point of war power when the war broke out. Yet she has been defeated in all her plans at the time when her power was greatest. Little Belgium was a stumbling block in the beginning, and Great Britain's plucky little handful held the assumedly resistless war machine back till the allied armies were ready to drive them back from the great goal of Germany's ambition—Paris. If Germany at her best has not been able to make the advance expected, but on the contrary has been driven back, we cannot expect she will make permanent progress hereafter. There will, of course, be fierce fighting with tremendous loss of life; the allies may be subjected to reverses in incidental engagements of the great struggle; but while Germany's strength for many reasons is growing less, that of the allies, especially Britain, is growing greater. In addition to the great destruction of German troops by their reckless mode of attack, other sources of weakness exist. Germany is commercially isolated, her colonies are slipping from her hold. Her trade is practically dead; and though she may have laid in considerable food supplies, the longer the war lasts the more she will be starved down. Her internal resources for the making of munitions and ammunitions of war are lessening, and her chance for getting supplies abroad are gone. So that it seems certain that the longer the war lasts, not only will Germany's power of aggression, but also her power of resistance be weakened. On the other hand the allies will gain, or at least, retain the power of reinforcement. The avenues of trade are open to them and they can in some respects draw strength from all the corners of the earth. The struggle will probably be a long one; but it will be carried on till the day of success comes. If Germany at her strongest is not meeting with any of the success she expected, how can she expect to gain as her strength becomes progressively less and the power of her enemies progressively greater in all essential respects. There is no reason for taking a despairing outlook. It may be gloomy enough, involving as it does great loss of life, great destruction of property, and perpetual sacrifice and struggle, but in the end the work will be crowned with triumph.

DO SOMETHING.

The United States, through the Department of Agriculture, are contemplating the establishment of a system of free distribution of trees to prairie settlers for planting as shelter belts, etc. This is a system that Canada through the Dominion Forestry Branch has had in operation for some years. This applies chiefly to the West; but in the East—in Ontario—the work of forestry and reforesting has not received the practical attention it deserves. Ontario has 11 million acres of forest reserves as against 113 million acres in Quebec; while Quebec has in addition about twenty township reserves, something more important, in one sense, than provincial reserves. In Ontario we are suffering much in the matter of equable rainfall, and, through that, in crop conditions from the removal of forests. There are in nearly all parts of the province—on nearly every farm, waste places, fitted to produce no other crops than trees. These should be utilized. Planting them to trees would not only yield the farmer a source of fuel supply, but the existence of clumps of trees generally distributed would have an important and beneficial modifying influence upon rainfall and the success of agricultural operations. The government should encourage and stimulate the planting of these areas by supplying seedling trees, and by legislation practically compelling planting.

There are in this county some townships that it would pay the county to purchase as an investment. Lumbering operations have stripped them of their forest and they have not enough tillable land to support the population, especially since the local lumbering market has been greatly reduced or practically gone. If the county acquired some of these townships or parts of themand had them judiciouslyplanted to trees, in the course of a generation or two, they would yield enough revenue to carry on the affairs of the county without direct taxation. The trouble is that, governments, provincial and county and others, don't realize the opportunities sufficiently to take action. There is an infinity of talk, but little or no effective action. If the provincial government—of Ontario — had taken four-fifthes of the million dollars sunk in an unnecessarily elaborate and costly "Government House," and devoted it to real live practical forestry, or reforesting operations, the profit to the people would have been out of all proportion to the practical loss from wasting money in building a costly gubernatorial residence. It is not too late to begin now. Though we are in a state of war, we shall exist and be doing business after the war is over. We must not only continue doing "business as usual," but we must have no surcease of progressive measures of development. Ontario's enterprise heretofore in the matter of forest wealth and growth has been development of destruction; and the sooner we inaugurate restorative development, the sooner will the province get the incalculable advantage that would come from energitic, and continuous, forestry and reforesting operations. Let us do something.

The War and Canada's Participation In It

Canada was first officially declared to be at war on the fifth day of August, when the Governor-General-in-Council issued a document concerning enemy merchant ships which began thus:

"Whereas a state of war now exists between this country and Germany."

On the following day another such order was issued with regard to the militia. The wording was somewhat different.

"Whereas in view of the state of war existing between the United Kingdom and the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire on the one side, and Germany on the other side, and in view of the fact that thereby the Dominion of Canada is liable to invasion and other assaults of a hostile nature, such an emergency has arisen as calls for the placing of the militia on 'active service.'"

Canada therefore has been in a state of war for more than two months, although many of our citizens seem to have small appreciation of the fact. Canada is liable to invasion, her steamers are open to seizure on the high seas, every citizen between 21 and 60 years of age may be called to bear arms, Canadian goods may be shipped only to certain countries and certain goods not at all, aliens within our borders may be made prisoners of war, and other consequences may follow. Nevertheless our citizens go about their work much as usual. Only the closed stock exchanges and the idle ocean docks bear open testimony that a new and historical period in our history has begun.

Nevertheless it would be well for Canadians to realize that this is "our" war. The fact that the fighting so far has been in Europe should not blind us to a clear perception of the fact that we share the losses of the Belgians and the French, and that we share the cost of maintaining the allied armies in the field. The sacrifice that Canada has made in sending an army of 30,000 men to Britain is but the beginning. If the war is at all prolonged, and this seems more and more certain, the sacrifices Canada must make have but begun. It might possibly be that before the war is ended Canada will be called upon to contribute five times as many men as have already gone, and to spend vast sums in maintaining them.

Canadians therefore must prepare themselves for every emergency. Another army division must be equipped and held ready for the call which may come. Further measures are required to put our coast defences in better condition. More artillery, rifles and ammunition must be manufactured. Trade conditions must be adjusted to altered circumstances. The finances of the country should be adjusted to meet the strain of even a succession of defeats. It will certainly be several years before capital will again be flowing freely between London and Canada, as it did in years gone by. An equally long period must elapse before we can call on the factories of Europe for much that had come to be thought common necessaries. It behooves us to think and ponder and plan and execute! The task which lies before this new, small nation must not be underestimated. It will require all our courage and all our resource to perform it in a manner worthy of the Empire of which we are a considerable part.—Canadian Courier.

HELP THE BELGIANS.

Australia has given half a million dollars to help the Belgians. That is something like the scale of which relief should be granted. The aid given by Canada from various sources ought to run into the millions. Patriotism and humanity demand it. History holds no record of suffering more cruel and more undeserved, or of loftier heroism. Belgium is the martyr of civilization and humanity. Upon Belgium has fallen the burden of the Kaisers hosts. Nietzsche scoffed at the Ten Commandments and the essential teachings of Christianity. His disciples in Belgium have faithfully carried out his teachings with murder, arson, and outrages on women and children. Germany has declared war upon civilization and upon Christianity, and upon all that is best in every religion. It is not fair that a little nation like Belgium should bear so grievous a share of the burden.

It is our duty not only as Canadians and as Britons, but as human beings, to aid the cause of Belgium on the field, and to comfort and assist the afflicted people of the country. There must be stern punishment for the robbers and murderers, but there must also be help for their victims. Belgians have fallen a prey to thieves, who have left them stricken by the roadside, and it is our duty to follow the example of the good Samaritan. Let the response to the appeal for aid be generous.

FREE TRADE AND BLOCKADE: A CONTRAST.

Great Britain and France can carry on war indefinitely against Germany and Austria-Hungary, not without financial inconvenience, but without economic disaster, because both nations are, in spite of the war, free to trade with the whole world outside of these two countries. Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, has stated publicly that the only British trade seriously injured is the cotton trade, which has fallen off materially on account of the loss of the German market. In time even this loss will be adjusted, though meanwhile it bodes distress for the coming winter in Lancashire—not so intense, however, and certainly not so protracted, as the distress caused half a century ago by the blockade of the Southern States in the American Civil War.

The extent of Great Britain's oversea business in September has surprised the most inveterate optimists, and has created the impression that trade is rapidly recovering from the first shock of the war. The loss of German and Austrian sugar has been made up by increased imports from Cuba, Java, and the West Indies. Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden have increased by one-half their importations of British coal. Wheat imports into Great Britain have increased forty-two per cent. In a few months her whole foreign trade will have readjusted itself to the new conditions without any serious impairment or derangement.

It is quite otherwise now with Germany and Austria-Hungary, which are almost completely blockaded and are prevented from carrying on any foreign trade worth mentioning. Both are populous food-importing countries, with many large cities and the usual amount of pauperism under normal conditions. Both are manufacturing countries with a large number of operatives dependent on a constant supply of imported raw materials. Already, after only two months of war, there is acute and widespread suffering from famine. From Hamburg, the greatest seaport in the world as to business and equipment, a wail of distress came a fortnight ago, and for this condition of famine there can be no relief while the blockade lasts. Matters are still worse in Vienna and Budapest, both of which may shortly be compelled to surrender to Russia. To make matters worse, winter is at hand, and there are troops aggregating five millions to be maintained in continuous fighting condition, at enormous cost in money and a perennial sacrifice of life and the means of living. The fatuity of this war is as remarkable as its diabolism. —Globe.

THE WORLD'S TELEPHONES.

Europe Makes a Poor Showing Compared With This Country.

It has been roughly estimated that of the 10,000,000 telephones in the world 7,000,000, or 70 per cent of the whole number, are in America, 2,000,000 in Europe, with the remainder scattered over the earth's surface.

The reason why Europe presents so poor a comparison in this respect with America is said to be because four or five of the most civilized and populous countries are extraordinarily backward in telephonic development. France, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy, in the first four of which the telephone is entirely in the hands of the government, may be instanced. In the whole of the French republic, it is estimated, there are few more than 200,000 stations, and in Austria and Hungary combined there are actually fewer phones than in Chicago.

Ancient cities of universal renown, prosperous and thriving places of from 400,000 to 500,000 inhabitants, in many cases centers of great commercial importance, such as Lyons, Marseilles, Naples, Antwerp and Prague, are far behind American towns with 50,000 to 100,000 people, such as Peoria, St. Joseph, Dayton and Norfolk, towns that Europeans in many cases have never heard of, while Vienna, with a population somewhere near 2,000,000, has not so many stations as San Francisco, with one-fourth that many inhabitants. If the countries of central and western Europe were as well provided telephonically as Great Britain and Germany, to say nothing of Scandinavian countries, the old world's phone statistics would compare far more favorably with those of the new.—New York Tribune.

Put Petitions in Golf Holes.

The amir of Afghanistan has taken up golf keenly and has had good links laid out in the neighborhood of Kabul. The natives were much puzzled by the well kept greens; but, recognising the game as a royal one, they put the holes to a practical purpose. They got into the habit of placing petitions in the holes at night in the hope that they would reach the amir when he was putting next day. But his majesty's temper apparently was not improved by the royal game. He resented this attempt to take advantage of his recreations and ordered that all such petitions be burned unread.—London Mail.

Planning a Future.

"Do you think you can support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?"

"Yes," replied the slangy young man after some hesitation. "But don't you think I'd better stick around with your family a few years so as to get accustomed to it?"—Washington Star.

Nothing Doing.

"Can I interest you in an attachment for your typewriter?" asked the agent as he entered the office.

"No chance," replied Mr. Grouch. "I'm still paying alimony on the strength of the attachment I had for my last typewriter."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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FOR SALE—A LARGE FRAME HOUSE, large garden, will be sold on monthly payments of $10 per month. Price $950.00. Apply to J. A. Gibbs, 174½ Charlotte Street. 'Phone 72.

SOCIETIES

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR CARE of Neglected and Ill-Treated Children. Incorporated by Act of Legislature. Information required. Informant's name kept Strictly Private. Children for adoption. Geo. Cochrane, Agent and Assistant Secretary.

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STANLEY LIGHTFOOT
REG'D PATENT SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY
LUMSDEN BLDG. (OPP. ROYAL) TORONTO.
NEW BOOKLET OF COMPLETE INFORMATION FREE
MENTION THIS PAPER M. 2713

FOR SALE

On easy terms, two new modern brick houses, west of Park St., near car line. Price $1100 each. To get further particulars on this snap, see

W. J. KOSTER

500 Gilmour St. 'Phone 1346

Can You Beat This?

New Two-Storey House

and 2¼ acres choice garden land, within half a mile of City boundary. Will be sold for only

$2500

New Two-Storey House

with lot 45 feet frontage and 320 feet deep, splendid land. Don't all speak at once. Will be sold for only

$1350

H.J. McCannan & Co.
140 Simcoe Street
Office 'Phone 749
House 'Phone 772

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

100 Acres of Land

Slightly rolling and well timbered and watered by two springs; comfortable buildings, house, stable, barn and drive shed; situated one mile from Church, blacksmith shop and general store, seven miles from Peterborough; will sell or exchange for park lot or city property.

$2100.00

9 Acres good Garden Land

Situated near Normal School, north of City, no buildings, will sell or exchange for good dwelling, with all improvements.

12 Acres Choice Land

Good brick house and frame stable; land in a good state of cultivation.

75 Acres Choice Land

Good brick house and frame stables; adjoining a village; suitable for a retired farmer.

Farms to rent; houses to rent and houses for sale on easy terms of payment.

For full particulars apply to

J. T. O'Connell & Co.
136 HUNTER STREET
Office Open Evenings 'Phone 276

RAID BREWERY

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Oct. 9—An amusing story of the cool bravery of Bavarian troops and the difficulties under which they obtained beer in France is told by the Munich correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger.

"Our Bavarian troops were fetching beer in a French town when shell fire was directed upon the brewery," the correspondent wrote. "The walls fell in, beams were shattered and the whole place enveloped in flames and smoke. The horses bolted. The men took refuge in a small cellar. As soon as the bombardment ceased they came out again and went on loading up beer barrels. They continued to avail themselves of pauses in the bombardment until their supply of beer was collected and then got away.

"The next day volunteers were called for to go on the risky beer fetching expedition and a whole column stepped out of the ranks."

BROWN'S HARDWARE

TINSMITHING DEPARTMENT

Garney's Oxford HOT AIR FURNACES
Ask for Heating Estimates

Furnace Pipes renewed or cleaned

METAL WORK of all descriptions

RANGES

HEATING STOVES
See the new grates that save fuel

Coal Oil Heaters for frosty mornings and evenings

A. P. Brown & Co.
171 Simcoe St. - Phone 532

MILK THAT IS SAFE

Aerated, Cleaned, Pasteurized, Good for the Whole Family, from Baby to Grandmother.

Delivered Every Morning by our Milk Waggons

PETERBOROUGH PURE MILK CO.
377 Aylmer Street
'Phone 650

CAN YOU WASH WOOLLENS ?

Without shrinking or stretching them without making them harsh and hard ?

WE CAN

We guarantee those we wash not to shrink, that they will be soft, fluffy and comfortable. We call and deliver.

The PETERBOROUGH STEAM LAUNDRY
179 Charlotte Street 'Phone 65
MAXIMILIAN HOP.

The Marathon Candy Kitchen and Ice Cream Parlour

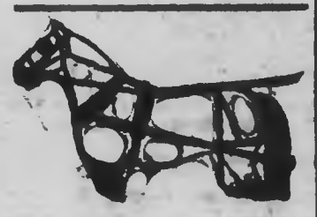
For home-made Candies try Marathon, we keep the best and freshest quality in the city.

Ice Cream Sodas and Fruit Sundaes all the year round.

Hot Drinks.

See Windows for Saturday's Specials

331 George St. Next to Bank of Nova Scotia



First-class Single Turnouts for Pleasure Driving, Weddings and Funerals.
Commercial Driving given special attention. Careful drivers when desired. Speedy, well harnessed horses and comfortable rigs.

A. T. FONTAINE
193 Hunter Street (formerly Dr. Fulkinghorn's Livery)
PHONE 752

BELGIANS BEING MARCHED TO EXECUTION FOR DEFENDING THEIR HOMES.—Here is one of the most tragic pictures received from the war zone. It shows a group of Belgian civilians, many of them too old for the Belgian army, being marched out by the Germans to be shot because they engaged in guerilla warfare against the Kaiser's soldiers. The fact that the Germans allowed this picture to be taken by an American photographer shows that the method is the most approved German mode of warfare.

ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY GERMANS WERE ORDERED BY HIGHEST OFFICERS

Capt. Coleman, U. S. A., Does Not Hide His Opinions Formed From Accounts He Gathered on Battle Field--Wm. F. Corey, Steel King, Says War Will Be Prolonged--Warburton Declares Russia Can Put 40,000,000 Men on War Footing in a Year.

INTERESTING INTERVIEWS WITH U. S. CITIZENS

Accounts of German atrocities, detailed and horrible, were brought to New York yesterday by many passengers on board the Lusitania, of the Cunard line, which arrived from Liverpool early in the morning with 553 persons in her first cabin accommodations and a total of 1,477 passengers in all classes. Most of the stories of experiences near or on the battlefields in France have come to this country second or third hand, and few of them have been the observations of experts in the art of war.

Such was not the case with Captain Le Vert Coleman, U. S. A., who was one of the officers detailed to duty on board the Tennessee, which was sent to England with gold for the relief of American refugees. Captain Coleman was on the battle line of the Allies during the battle of the Marne and in a position to observe the various moves of both invaders and defenders. He attributes the German retreat to the lack of food and ammunition and criticised their means of communication with their bases.

"Every Frenchman on the firing line and those in the rear," said Captain Coleman, "knows that he is fighting for his very existence, and the German army never will again get so close to Paris as it has been. From what I observed the French light artillery is far superior to that of the German army, but the latter's cavalry is much better than the French."

Declares Atrocities Ordered.

Captain Coleman declared that the atrocities committed by the German soldiers did not result from cases of individual barbarism, but from orders promulgated from the highest officers in command of the invading forces.

"I have in my possession," he said "the copy of a speech that was delivered by Kaiser Wilhelm in 1910, in which he declared that the next war would be one to death, and he ordered his men to neither give nor accept quarter and to take no prisoners. I am told that this speech, or one of similar nature, was delivered to the soldiers at the beginning of this war."

Captain Coleman said that during the retreat of General von Kluck's army from its most advanced position, raiding parties of cavalry would return to the scene of the larger rear guard actions and deliberately turn their machine guns on the wounded lying on the field, killing them to a man.

"One wounded French soldier," said the Captain, "told me how these Uhlans would dismount and kick the dead and wounded. If a groan or any movement followed this treatment the wounded man was shot summarily. The man who told me this had been kicked. He groaned and was shot, but not mortally."

The action of the French troops under fire, Captain Coleman declared, was excellent. "They charge," he said, "with wonderful spirit, and I have seen them go into action knowing full well that only 50 per cent. of their number would return, but confident that their death list would be only half that of the Germans.

William F. Corey, formerly head of the United States Steel Corporation, was also a passenger on board the Lusitania. He went abroad to rescue Mrs. Corey, who was in her French chateau at the beginning of the war. After great difficulty he brought her to Paris and thence to London, where she remained.

Mr. Corey Foresees Long War.

"It is foolish to talk of peace now" he said. "A year from now will be time enough for that, for England is ready to fight to the last; France realizes that Germany must be crushed before she can conduct her affairs with freedom from the war cloud and Germany has food, clothing and ammunition enough for a war of two summers and one winter. After that I believe that their resources will have been competely drained.

"It is absurd to say that the United States will be benefited by the war. No country was ever benefited by a war, but we will fare better than any other nation."

Mr. Corey said that Italy's position in the present struggle rested on a pecuniary foundation. He declared that if Italy were to remain neutral then Germany must foot the bills caused by the mobilization of the Italian army. If Germany refuses this Italy will cast her lot with the Allies and take a chance on being indemnified at the end of the war.

When he reached the chateau where Mrs. Corey was, Mr. Corey found his estate in possession of the French army and some three thousand head of cattle were grazing on the lawns and in the fileds. He had considerable trouble in persuading the French comandant of the troops that he was really the owner of the property, but as soon as he had established his identity he was assured that the buildings would be kept intact and not injured in any way except in case of dire military necessity.

Mistreated, Says Mr. Clews.

With her grandson and Mrs. W. P. Douglas was Mrs. Henry Clews, wife of the banker. She had been in Carlsbad and Munich, and was extremely indignant at the treatment accorded her by the people of Germany. She declared that almost at intervals of every hour she was stopped and measured according to the Bertillon system, and that it was impossible to walk in the streets without being hooted and jeered unless she wore a large American flag to show her nationality. Mrs. Clews was with her son in Paris when the German military aeroplanes dropped several bombs into the City.

Calls Rapine Preconceived.

James Barnes, a writer, also was a passenger. He has been over the battlefields of Belgium to obtain material for a series of articles. Mr. Barnes' opinion of the orders behind the destruction of the Belgian towns and the ruins of the Rheims Cathedral coincidedt with that of Captain Coleman.

"This German reign of terror," he said, "which was inaugurated by dropping bombs into Antwerp and Paris, and carried to its full extent by the bombardment of the Rheims Cathedral and the destruction of Louvain and its antique art treasures and library, is part of the preconceived plan of the German attack. Orders were given for every bit of the work and they did not come from commanders of raiding cavalry squadrons, but from the General Staff."

Has Rheims Glass.

First hand information regarding the destruction of the Rheims Cathedral came from Thomas Siddell, of New York, who brought back with him a fragment of one of the German shells that pierced the roof of the ancient edifice and several pieces of glass from the beautiful windows that were almost pulverized by the shrappel bullets and concussion of explosion of shells. He declared that the cathedral could never be rebuilt. Only the outside walls are now standing. He also brought back a German helmet he picked up on the battlefield at Meaux. Inside it was an inscription in German: "Kettler, 9th Regiment." That the one-time wearer was a soldier from Saxony also was indicated.

Russia Has 40,000,000

Another passenger was Barclay Warburton, inventor of a rapid fire gun that is used by the Allied armies. He was in Russia during the mobilization ar her tremendous armies and declared that it had been carried on with a degree of organization equal to if not exceeding that of Germany. "In a year Russia could put 40,000,000 men on a war footing if she called every available man to the colours," he said. "It would take that long to train and equip them, but it could be done and they would be efficient soldiers."

Ambassador's Opinion.

There was some criticism among the passengers of the speech made last Wednesday night by Representative George S. Graham of Philadelphia, who denounced the Germans for their actions in the war. In explaining his attitude to the reporters Mr. Graham said he had merely spoken of the destruction of the British cruisers, and said it was a pity for so many young men to be sacrificed to a military despot.

"When I was in Germany," Mr Graham said, "I was literally deluged with speeches that were intended to impress me and my party with the nobility of the German cause. I confess that I was impressed and believed that the Allied Powers might be in the wrong, but when I came to make a careful study of the diplomatic correspondence in the White Papers I could not help changing my attitude, for I felt that Belgium's neutrality was violated by the Germans and that England had this war forced upon her."

Concentrated Food Strength of field grains—

Grape-Nuts

This splendid food containing all the nutriment of prime wheat and barley, including the vital phosphates, makes for

Good Digestion,
Clear Brains,
Sturdy Strength

Crisp, ready to eat, appetizing, economical—

"There's a Reason" for

Grape-Nuts

sold by Grocers—everywhere!

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

A VALUABLE REMINDER

The pot full of scalding water that is carelessly left on the stove or table where the youngster can reach it is every year the cause of hundreds of painful accidents, many of which result in death. A forcible reminder of this fact is found in one of the illustrations of the October number of the "Canada Life Echoes." That well-known little periodical this month takes the form of a number for women, and both in the reading matter it contains and the large number of especially interesting pictures with which it is illustrated, it is likely to appeal strongly to women readers. The cover is handsomely designed and incorporates a reproduction of a timely photograph of a party of Canadian ladies at rifle practice. A feature of the booklet that is likely to have a permanent value for those who receive copies is to be found in a comprehensive series of directions for the application of first aid in accidents that is always more or less likely to happen in the home. This booklet is published by the Canada Life Assurance Co., and a supply has been sent to W. R. Scadding, District Agent, Peterboronugh, who will send out free copies in answer to enquiries as long as they last

Traps have been invented to catch flies at their breeding places before they become old enough to move away.

Fry's Chocolate Powder

"Her first cake" will be just as much of a success as mother's best effort if the icing is made this way; Mix ¼ cup of FRY'S CHOCOLATE POWDER with 2 cups of powdered sugar, adding 2 tablespoonfuls of cream or of boiling water. That's all!

FRY'S makes an icing of delicious flavor, silky smoothness and rich appearance. Just try it, but—

Remember: "Nothing will do but FRY'S"

74

AST MONTREAL - TORONTO - DETROIT - CHICAGO TRAIN SERVICE.

These solid de luxe trains, carrying buffet - library - compartment - observation cars, electric-lighted standard sleepers, together with standard dining car service between Montreal-Toronto-Detroit-Chicago, via Canadian Pacific and Michigan Central railroads, are known as "The Canadian," and operated daily through the Michigan Central twin tubes between Windsor and Detroit.

Westbound: Leaving Montreal 8.45 a.m., arriving Toronto 5.40 p.m.; leaving Toronto 6.40 p.m., leaving London 9.33 p.m., arriving Windsor 12.10 a.m., arriving Detroit 11.35 p.m. (central time); leaving Detroit 11.55 p.m. arriving Chicago 7.45 a.m.

Eastbound: Leaving Chicago 6.10 p.m (central time); arriving Detroit (M.C.R. depot) 12.35 a.m.; leaving Detroit (M.C.R. Depot) 12.43 a.m., leaving Detroit (Fort Street) 11.40 p.m., leaving Windsor (C.P.R.) 1.20 a.m. (eastern time), leaving Windsor (M.C.R. Depot) 2.10 a.m., leaving London 5.15 a.m.; arriving Toronto 8.30 a.m.; leaving Toronto 9.00 a.m.; arriving Montreal 6.10 p.m.

Full particulars from Canadian Pacific ticket agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Free Treatment for Piles

Sample treatment of Pyramid Pile Remedy mailed free for trial gives quick relief from itching, bleeding or protruding piles. Hemorrhoids and all rectal troubles in the privacy of your own home. Pyramid Pile Remedy is for sale at all druggists, 50c a box.

Mail this Coupon

to the PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 158 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich., with your full name and address on a slip of paper, and sample treatment of the great Pyramid Pile Remedy will then be sent you at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

FUNERAL OF LATE P. C. PATTERSON LARGELY ATTENDED

The funeral of the late William Patterson, Police Constable, was held on Monday afternoon. The wide esteem in which he was held was evidenced in the large assembly that attended the service in Knox Church, the long cortege and the floral tokens, all testimonials to the wide circle of friends he had made during his residence in Peterborough. The body was taken to Knox Church on Monday morning and at 2.30 p.m. the service was opened by Rev. H. J. Keith, Mr. Kenyon playing Mendelssohn's "Rest in the Lord." The Scripture lesson was read by Adjt. McElhiney, who also led in prayer. Mr. Keith spoke briefly in reference to the death of the late Mr. Patterson, and Chief Thompson delivered an eulogy of the deceased Constable, speaking in unrestrained terms of his character as exhibited in the Department.

The ceremony at the grave was the prescribed Masonic service. The pallbearers were H. Rush, Dr. Morgan, Dr. R. F. Morrow, J. C. Anderson, Jas. Carey and Mr. Voaden.

A large representation of the local Masonic lodges attended in a body. Floral tributes were numerous, among them being those sent by the Fire and Police Departments, the Caledonian Club, W. H. Young, Chamberlain street, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. McLean, Royal Arthur Lodge of Masons, St. Paul's Choir, and others. Knox Church was filled during the service.

Scout News

The Ambulance Class will be held at the Armouries on Tuesday, Oct. 13th, at 7.30 p.m., sharp.

The Junior Troop will meet at the Armouries on Thursday, Oct. 15th, at 7.30 sharp, in full uniform and to carry staves.

Senior Troop will meet at the Armouries on Friday, Oct. 16th, at 7.30 p.m., sharp, in full uniform.

All Scouts are requested to turn out on Saturday, Oct. 17th, at 1.30 p.m., at Mr. Milby's house, in full uniform.

LITTLE CHUNK OF TRUTH.

Don't waste your coin on posters, man,
The rain will wash them from the fence.
But in the papers put your ads—
They'll bring you in returns immense
For papers are all read at home;
While no one reads a poster, man,
When seated in an easy chair.

QUALITY PAYS

W. SCOTT, Ltd.

WANTS

Your Live Poultry

and will pay the highest cash price for same.

Did You Crate Paten Your Poultry ?

It pays ! If interested write or 'phone us and we will forward you by mail

CIRCULAR

giving information re crating, feeding, etc.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR WEDNESDAY

Home Furnishings and Wear Things Offered at a Fraction of Their Real Value to Make

Business Hum All Day Wednesday

Women's Stockings, 4 pairs 90c
Black Cashmere, fall weight, seamless, all sizes, per pair 23c .... 4 pairs 90c

Children's Coats $3.98
Fall and winter weights, good styles, nice materials, sizes to fit 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 12 years only, reg $6.50 and $5.50 for $3.98

Flannelettes 8½c
Imported makes, striped designs, new colourings, firm qualities, 29 and 30 inches wide, reg 10c and 12½c yd.. 8½c

Kimona Flannel per yd 28c
28 inches wide, five pretty colourings, splendid for kimonas, per yard ... 28c

Honey Comb Suitings per yd 39c
A new material, 44 inches wide, six different fall colourings. Very smart for suits or dresses, reg 75c yd..... 39c

Jersey Sweaters $1.69
For Misses in sailor style in solid bodies with pretty white stripes around collar and sleeves, reg $2.75 each $1.69

Wool Blankets $2.67
Unshrinkable, size 60 x 80 ins, pink or blue borders, reg $3.75 per pair.. $2.67

Taffeta Ribbons per yd 11c
Pure silk, 5 inches wide, good colourings, reg 20c per yd 11c

HOME-FURNISHING BARGAINS

This List of Unusual Savings for Wednesday Only

Axminster Rugs $18.98
Assorted sizes, all woven without seams, odd lines in Oriental, floral and conventional designs, reg $27.50 to $37.50, each $18.98

Linoleum Ends, sq. yd. 42c
50c to 69c qualities, good designs. Bring the size of your room for these ends, square yd..... 42c

Curtain Nets per yd 25c
Short ends and odd designs in white, ivory and ecru curtain nets, reg 40c to 65c, per yard..... 25c

Curtain Scrim per yd 8c
Bordered curtain scrim for window hangings, reg 18c, 20c and 22c yd .. 8c

Curtain Nets per yd 98c
Beautiful curtain nets in small all over designs, white, ivory and ecru, reg $1.25 and $1.50 per yd..... 98c

Axminster Rugs $25.00
Extra large sizes, good dependable qualities, $35.00 to $45.00 values $25.00

Tapestry Rugs
Big bargains are offered in Tapestry Rugs for Wednesday. Note the sizes and prices —
3x2¼ yds, reg $6.50 and $7.50 for $4.69
3½x3 yds, reg $10.00 to $13.50 for $6.98
4x3 yds, reg $12.00 to $15.00 for.. $8.98

Drapery Chintz per yd 19c
New designs, unfadeing patterns and colourings, per yard..... 19c

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY TO-NIGHT — RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED — SEE WINDOW DISPLAY TO-NIGHT

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE KEENE FAIR

The following are the prize winners for the Otonabee Exhibition, held at Keene on Wednesday, Oct. 7th:

Races.

Green Race—
1st, Phil Ha! Ha!; R. Elmhirst, owner.
2nd, Cinderella; J. Elmhirst, owner.
3rd, Sir Walter; William Edwards, owner.

Open Race—
1st, Jimmy Direct; Frank Montgomery, owner.
2nd, City Queen, N. Elmhirst, owner
3rd, Dr. Johnston; Chas. Fife, owner.

Novelty Race—
1st, Halold Weir.
2, Guilbert Howson.
3rd, E. Wood.
Judge—F. Stacey.

HORSES.

Heavy Draught.

Mare and Foal—1 R. J. Shaw, 2 S. F. Redmond, 3 Adam Humphries.
Two-year Old Gelding or Filly— 1, Staples & Son; 2, R. J. Shaw; 3, R. J. Shaw.
One-year-old Gelding or Filly—1, R. J. Shaw; 2, F. S. Redmond; 3, Herbert J. Miller.
Foal—1, Stephen Thorn; 2, R. J. Shaw; 3, Adam Humphries.
1 Pair Draught Horses— 1, F. S. Redmond; 2, John Knox.
Agricultural Horses, Mare and Foal—1, R. J. Shaw; 2, Stephen Thorn; 3, Wellington Fife.
Two-year-old Gelding or Filly —1, Robert Humphries; 2, Stephen Thorn; 3, Richard Dorris.
Foal—1, R. J. Shaw; 2, Wellington Fife; 3, Richard Dorris.
Farm Horses—1, John Byram; 2, R. J Shaw, 3, H. J. Miller.
General Purpose Horses (mare and foal)—1, Peter Drummond.
Two-year-old Gelding or Filly —1, James Drummond; 2, Edgar Wood; 3, J. Fitzgerald.
One-year-old Gelding or Filly—1, E. W. Wood; 2, E. W. Wood; 3, James Drummond.
Foal—1 John Corkery; 2, Peter Drummond; 3, Adam Humphries.
1 Pair General Purpose Horses—1, Peter Drummond.

Carriage Horses—Class C.

Mare and Foal—1, R. E. Drummond; 2, H. C. Howson.
Five-year-old Gelding, Etc.—1, F. A. Easson; 2, H. C. Howson; 3, Timothy Walsh.
One-year-old Gelding, Etc.—1, H. C. Howson.
Foal—1, R. E. Drummond; 2, H. C. Howson.
Carriage Horses, Class C—1, William Hanbridge.
Single Horse in Buggy, 15 1-2 and Over— 1, Staples & Son; 2, W. H. Kidd; 3, W. H. Kidd.
Single Horse in Buggy, 15 1-2 or Under—1, Staples & Son; 2, W. H. Kidd; 3, Herbert McKay.

Roadsters.

Two-year-old Gelding or Filly— 1, Eugene Bowie; 2, Timothy Walsh.
One-year-old Gelding, Etc.—1, William Brailey.
Foal—1, Charles Nelson; 2, Herbert McKay.
Pair of Roadsters, D. Class—1, Erasmus Wood.
Single Driver, 15 1-2 or Over—1, Erastus Wood; 2, G. J. Elmhirst; 3, Guilbert Howson.
Single Driver, 15 1-2 or Under— 1, Richard Elmhirst; 2, Edgar W. Wood; 3, John C. Hope.
Single Driver, 3 Years Old—1, Erastus Wood; 2, William Elmhirst; 3, Staples & Son.
Single Horse, Etc., Speed Etc.— 1, Erasmus Wood; 2, William Elmhirst; 3, Staples & Son.
Single Horse Driven by Gentleman —1, Staples & Son; 2, Staples & Son; 3, William Hanbridge.
Single Horse Driven by Ladies — 1, Mrs. W. H. Kidd; 2, Mrs. Guilbert Howson; 3, Miss Wood.
Herd of Horses—1, R. J. Kidd; 2 R. J. Shaw.
Judge—Thomas Stacy.

CATTLE.

Durham.

Bull, Two Years Old or Over—1, T. A. Easson.
Bull, Yearling—1, F. A. Easson.
Bull Calf— 1, T. S. Redmond; 2, Herbert J. Miller.
Milch Cow—1, T. S. Redmond; 2, T. S. Redmond; 3, H. J. Miller.
Heifer Two Years Old—1, T. S. Redmond; 2, F. S. Redmond.
Heifer Calf—1, H. J. Miller; 2, H. J. Miller.

Ayrshire Cattle.

Bull, Yearling—1, John J. Stark.
Bull Calf—1 Harry Elliott.
Milch Cow—1, John Stark; 2, Harry Elliott; 3, John Stark.
Heifer 2 Years Old—1, John Stark.
Heifer, 1 Year Old—1 Harry Elliott; 2, Harry Elliott.

Holstein.

Bull, Yearling—1, Edgar W. Wood.

Milch Cow.

1, W. J. Bullock; 2, E. W. Wood; 3, E. W. Wood.

Jersey aCttle.

Milch Cow—1, W. J. Bullock.
Calf, Jersey—1, W. J. Bullock.

Beef Cattle.

Cow—1, F. S. Redmond; 2, F. S. Redmond; 3, Melville Pimmott.

Grade Cattle.

Heifer Two Years Old—1, Andrew Bennie; 2, Melville Pimmott.
Heifer, 1 Year Old— 1, F. S. Redmond; 2, H. J. Miller; 3, Daniel McCarthy.
Special Prize for Herds of Dairy Cattle—1, E. W. Wood; 2, David Edwards.
Special Prize by the International Stock Food Co. for the Best Exhibit of Calves— 1, John Stark; 2, Harry Elliott.
Grade of Dairy Cows—1, T. A. Easson; 2, E. W. Wood; 3, E. W. Wood.
2-year Old—1, Richard Dorris; 2, W. J. Bullock.
1-year Old—1, E. . Wood; 2, Logan Bowie
Calves—1, W. J. Bullock; 2, Logan Bowie.
Judges—J. F. Staples, J. Byers.

SHEEP.

Leicester.

Ram Aged— 1, Thomas Beattie; 2, Adam Humphries; 3, Peter Drummond
Ram, Yearling—1, A. P. Donaldson.
Ram Lamb—1, A. P. Donaldson; 2, A. P. Donaldson; 3, A. P. Donaldson.
Ewes, Aged— 1, Thomas Beattie; 2 and 3, Adam Humphries.
Yearling Ewes—1 Thomas Beattie; 2, F. S. Redmond; 3, A. P. Donaldson.
Ewe Lamb—1, A. P. Donaldson, 2, Adam Humphries; 3, Peter Drummond.

Cotswold Sheep.

Ram, Aged—1, W. J. Stillman.
Ram Lamb—1, W. J. Stillman.
Ewe, Aged—1, W. J. Stillman.
Yearling Ewe—1, W. J. Stillman.
Ewe Lamb— 1 and 2, W. J. Stillman; 3, John Lang, Jr.
Ram Lamb—1, W. J. Bullock; 2, Adam Humphries.
Ewed, Aged—1, F. S. Redmond; 2, F. S. Redmond; 3, Adam Humphries.
Ewes, Yearling—1, F. S. Redmond; 2 and 3, R. A. Nelson.
Ewe Lamb— 1 and 2, F. S. Redmond; 3, A. Humphries.

Oxford Down Sheep.

Aged Ram—1, H. C. Howson.
Ram Lamb—1 and 2, H. C. Howson.
Ewe, Aged—1 and 2, H. C. owson.
Yearling—1 and 2, H. C. Howson.
Ewe Lamb—1 and 2, H. C. Howson.
Judges— James Wood, H. C. Garbutt.

SWINE.

Tamworth.

Brood Sow, Aged—1, Thomas Beattie; 2, Harry C. Howson.
Sow, 9 Months or Under—1, Thomas Beattie; 2, Thomas Beattie; 3, B. A. Ball.
Boar, 9 Months or Under—1, H. C Howson

Yorkshire Pigs.

Brood Sow, Aged —1, Timothy Walsh; 2, H. C. Howson.

Any Other Large Breed.

Sow and Pigs—1, H. C. Howson.
Boar, Aged —1, Timothy Walsh; 2, Richard Dorris.
Sow, 9 Months or Under—1, Timothy Walsh.
Judges— James Wood, H. C. Garbutt.

POULTRY.

1 Pair of White Geese—1, Timothy Walsh
Grey Geese—1, R. A. Nelson; 2, G. Humphries.
Turkeys—1, W. J. Bullock; 2, R. A. Nelson.
Pekin Ducks—1, A. Humphries; 2, Humphries
And Other Kind of Ducks—1, Adam G Humphries.
Plymouth Rock Fowl — 1, Henry Humphries; 2, Logan Bowie.
Leghorn Fowl— 1 and 2, Henry Humphries.
Wyandotte Fowl— 1 and 2, Henry Humphries.
Any Other Kind of Fowl—1, A. D. Andersen; 2, Charley Nelson.
Collection of Fowl —1 and 2, H. Humphries.
Best Exhibit of Poultry—1, Henry Humphries.
Judge—J. R. Hope.

Let us show you THE NEW 1914 MODEL of the

Happy Thought Range

YOU will find it of beautiful and harmonious design, smooth and elegant, without too much carving, easily kept clean - a delight to the most artistic eye. Every feature of utility in the former model is retained or enhanced.

A particularly distinctive feature is the new design steel warming closet, the largest and most convenient made, with drop down door—in every way the finest ever turned out; compare it with any other.

The Happy Thought is the product of fifty years experience in stove building. Daring all that time it has been the acknowledged leader, and it's own only competitor. It's reputation has been established and is maintained on pure merit alone.

You take no chances in buying a HAPPY THOUGHT. There are now over 300,000 in actual use.

—— MADE IN BOTH CAST IRON AND STEEL ——

134 Hunter Street. Telephone 49 — Campbell-Ewald — The Byrie and Ryan Store.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Notice to Employers.

Employers throughout the Province are hereby notified that 1st January, 1915, has been fixed by official proclamation as the date on and after which workmen will be entitled to compensation under the new Workmen's Compensation Act (Chap. 25, 1914, Ontario) and that under section 78 of the said Act every employer in the industries included in Schedule 1 or mentioned in section 73 of the Act is required (without notice and subject to penalty in case of default) to transmit to The Workmen's Compensation Board, not later than 31st October, 1914, a statement of his pay-roll for the year ending September 30, 1914, and an estimate of his pay-roll for the calendar year 1915.

Forms for making the required report and circulars showing what employers come under the Act, or copies of the Act itself, will be supplied on application to

The Workmen's Compensation Board
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
October 15, 1914.

Railroads in southern Russia are preserving their ties by soaking them in a strong solution of crude sea salt.

The Gift For All Time

— For that Birthday, that Wedding, that Brother, Sister, Mother, Husband, Wife - give a

BEAUTIFUL RING

— one that will endure for years to come —

A PERPETUAL GIFT

E. V. WARNE
325 GEORGE ST.

Giving Up The Millinery Business

Mrs. W. B. Armstrong of the Peterborough Millinery Parlours, 435 George Street is giving up the Millinery Business and Announces the Sale of her Entire Stock of Hats, Bonnets, Feathers and Millinery Trimmings At and Below Cost. Ladies will please note this fact.

"DRUNKS" WERE NUMEROUS ON THE HOLIDAY

Police Rounded Up Several Offenders Yesterday Who Had to Pay Fines Ranging From Two to Ten Dollars

DOCK WAS CROWDED

That the real enjoyment of a holiday consists in getting drunk and raising a disturbance, is evidently the opinion of eight men who appeared before Magistrate Dumble this morning and had to pay fines ranging from two to ten dollars for their hilarious conduct of yesterday. Two of the offenders were blacklisters who could not withstand the holiday temptation to step from the straight and narrow path on which the law had placed them. Another, who for the past few months had been under the guiding hand of Adjutant McElhinney, could not let Thanksgiving pass without a little of the old-time celebration "stuff." The "little" proved to be too much. Consequently he passed the night in a police cell, but this morning was allowed to go, on the promise that he would return to the better way of living.

The prisoner's dock was filled beyond capacity and many of the offenders were lined along the wall. All too plainly on the faces of the accused were the evidences of their dissipation. Black eyes and blood stains bore witness to their rowdyism while under the influence of liquor. Dishevelled hair and soiled clothes bore out the fact that the night's incarceration and the absence of a morning wash, had added nothing to their appearance. In other words they were a "sorry" looking crowd.

Charging a young Englishman with being a German is going too far in these war times. Consequently a Lakefield visitor here got himself into a fight and for the disturbance he raised, had to pay two dollars and costs, amounting to $5.75.

Fighting with an Italian, Florenz Bankhurst got himself into similar difficulties and was obliged to pay the same amount before he got his freedom.

Ira McMullen, Stephen Scobi and Alex. Ross were each assessed two dollars for being drunk. "I wouldn't let any holiday pass without a few drinks," reamrked Ross when admitting that he did have something.

Two young men, one of them on the "Indian list," whose names are withheld, out of deference for their relatives, were making themselves a nuisance in a local poolroom yesterday afternoon when P. C. Blade took them in charge and with Detectives Newhall and Meagher escorted them to the police station. The blacklister was fined ten dollars, while his friend was taxed $5.75.

The latter admitted he wasn't working, but his mother, he said, would pay his fine.

"Well, if you have a mother who will pay for your misdemeanours," remarked the Magistrate, "I think you ought to have a little regard for her and behave yourself."

NEARLY $1,000 RECEIVED ON TAG DAY BY ZEALOUS LADIES

Saturday's Tag Day total for the Children's Aid Society was $986.05. The officers of the Society are pleased that the citizens' donations were so close to the sums of former years of peace and plenty. Last year's total was in the neighbourhood of $1,400. But $1,000 is regarded as splendid work for this year of grace and it is largely due to the ladies, young and younger, that this sum was rolled up. The weather was anything but cheerful and other conditions were, not the best, but the $986.05 or $1,000, as it practically means, is a testimony to their enthusiasm and efforts.

Following is the list of returns:

2, $15.29; 3, $23.88; 4, $17.83; 5, $14.98; 6, $7.16; 9, $22.81; 10, $8.16; 11, $21.19; 12, $20.21; 18, $24.61; 13, $22.22; 17, $20.35; 21, $16.02; 23, $18.14; 24, $15.89; 30, $55.38; 31, $75 ..; 32, $15.66; 34, $14.73; 35, $13.95; 39, $13.09; 40, $25.06; 41, $18.32; 42, $17.15; 43, $17.85; 44, $11.65; 45, $10.51; 46, $14.73; 47, $21.53; 48, $15.27; 49, $58.34; 50, $7.53; 52, $1.60; 33 and 53, $33.17; 54, $5.71; 57, $8.06; 58, $7.59; 59, $10.94; 61, $11.71; 63, $5.14; 64, $11.55; 65, $27.50; 66, $15.35; 67, $5.38; 68, $6.66, 69, $5.46; 70, $2.76; 71, $2.57; 72, $17.83; 73, 70c.; sundry, $2.25; schools, $63.88; G.T.R. Old Trackmen's Association, $17. Total $986.05.

Choir Assisted At Lakefield

The choir of the Mark Street Methodist Church journeyed to Lakefield last night where they took part in an entertainment in the Lakefield Methodist Church. The entertainment was successful and their services were very valuable.

Envoy Brown At S. A. Temple

The great week-end service at the Temple, conducted by Envoy Brewer Brown drew very large crowds indeed. His addresses were very much enjoyed by everybody and a pressing invitation was given for the Envoy to repeat a service given here not long ago, entitled, "The Drunkard Home."

Staff Capt. White, late of Vancouver, B.C., came on Sunday to visit Adjt. and Mrs. McElhiney before taking up his position as Chancellor at London, Ont.

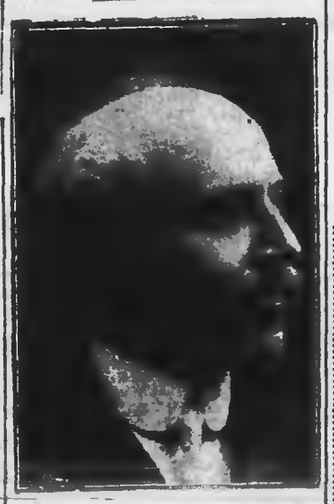
The Staff Captain's singing was very much enjoyed indeed, as well as his addresses.

REMEMBER

Tuesday Evening next, Oct. 20th, in Grand Opera House, War Oratorio, Judas Maccabaeus. Proceeds for City Patriotic Fund. Reserved seats to any part of the house 25c. Tickets now on sale by members of Peterborough Choral Society.

DEATH OF MR. ARTHUR SCOTT

Ex-Warden R. Scott has received word of the death of his son Arthur in Windsor, Ont. He left for that City to-day.



Do not fail to hear, nightly, **Evangelist Crossley.** This is his last week in St. James' Methodist Church corner of Romaine and Aylmer streets

Programme.

Tuesday—Song Sermon—on "Heaven."
Wednesday — "The Unpardonable Sin."
Thursday—The last Song Sermon.
Friday — "Seven Royal Proclamations."
Sunday, Monday and Tuesday — "Three Days of Grace." Come. 3d-86

That Xmas Photo

A Good Photograph as a Xmas Gift fulfils every requirement

You may not feel justified this year in expensive Gift Giving. Photographs will solve the problem easily, economically and satisfactorily. The cost is small. The value great—if the portrait is GOOD. To be sure of this arrange for an appointment at

T. E. ROY Studio
140½ HUNTER STREET

Cut Flowers

Carnations, White, Pink and Red Roses, Lily of the Valley, Chrysanthemums, etc.

Floral Designs

For Weddings, Presentations, At Homes, Churches, Bouquets, and Funerals.

PETERBORO' FLORAL CO.
(Successors to F. Mason)
2 Stores 232 GEORGE STREET 456 WATER STREET
Telephones—1289, Brooklyn 1047

DOWNRIGHT BARGAINS FOR PROPERTY OWNERS.

A house that is nicely papered and made comfortable is sure to be kept rented. We are doing our part in price reductions both for landlords and tenants. Read the following—

Wall Papers

1000 Rolls, 6 to 10 rolls of a kind, of Ceiling Paper. Prices were from 10c to 25c. Clearing, per Roll..... 5c

400 Rolls Ceiling Papers, regular from 8c to 10c. Clearing at per Roll..... 3c

650 Rolls Side Wall Paper. With every 2 yards of Border you buy at regular prices we give you 1 roll free. Example: 10 Rolls Free 20 yards Border at 2c .. 40c

Dinnerware—Crockery

48 piece Dinner Set which will seat 12 persons for 2.67

30 Dinner and Tea Sets, pretty Greek or floral decoration. Enough to seat 12 persons at the dinner or tea table. All for..... 3.67

15 Chamber Sets, best quality Per Set..... 1.34

China Offer

30 dozen Decorated China Fruit Saucers, each 5c
30 China Covered Pickle or Marmalade receptacles, each 10c
Cake Plates..... 10c
Cream Jugs..... 10c
Cups and Saucers 10c
Bread and Butter Plates 10c
Tea Plates..... 10c

These mentioned goods with many other lines are set out on a table so that you can choose easily at

C. B. ROUTLEY'S
262 Queen St., Toronto — 379 George St., Peterboro

Register Your Biggest Savings in the Annex on Wed.—Values Extraordinary

Longer Dress Goods Ends — Coatings, tweeds and suitings, real useful lengths, values to $3.50. Per end..... 1.25

Boys' Fall and Early Winter Underwear —Close knit, elastic ribbed garments, light Grey color. Very Special, per garment 15c

Corduroy Velvets—Lovely fine cord in Navy, Saxe and Brown. Regular 50c value for..... 36c

Ladies' Coat Sweaters—Different styles in plain and combination colors. Values to $3.50 for..... 1.39

Boys' and Girls' Coat Sweaters—High buttoned collars and V shaped necks. Values to $1.50 for..... 69c

Flannelette Blankets—Large size 60 x 80. Grey or White with colored borders. $1.55 value for..... 1.29

Embroidered Crash Cushion Covers—With back and frill, prettily embroidered in different colors. Very Special..... 19c

Ladies' New Fall Corsets—Made of fine French Coutil, long skirt, medium bust, 4 hose supporters. Excellent value.... 39c

Heavy Factory Cotton—35-36 inches wide; a firm, clean cotton. The price is less than Mill cost to-day at per yard..... 9c

Two o'clock Leader—Annex Laundry Soap, usual size and quality. Come early. .....10 Bars 25c

Annex Opens 8.15. The CRESSMAN Grocery Limited The Store of Better Values Annex Closes 5.45.

THANKSGIVING DECORATIONS IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

The effective and appropriate decorations in St. Paul's Church in celebration of Thanksgiving season, were much admired by the congregation on Sabbath. Behind the pulpit, and across the organ case, a large Union Jack was displayed, on each side of which were wreaths of autumn leaves, flowers, foliage and large lily leaves. The pulpit decorations consisted of cream balsam bouquets, and a pretty combination of sylvia and autumn leaves. Behind the organist were bouquets of glaiolus and large white and cream asters, with wreathings of sylvia, autumn leaves and wheat sheaves. Around the choir railing were clusters of wheat sheaves and leaves intertwined in graceful festoons. The front of the gallery was also appropriately decorated with sylvia and oak leaves. And the pillars and window sills of the church were all dressed with variegated leaves, wild grapes and sheaves of wheat. The effect was very pleasing and appropriate for the occasion, and gave evidence not only of patient study and good taste but must have required much time and labour to accomplish such a generous floral decoration.

The Morning Sermon.

The preacher took for his text, the words in James 1. 17, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above." After reviewing the many blessings of everyday life that come to all as the spontaneous gifts "that cometh down from the Fatner," the preacher pointing out the necessity for gratitude and thanksgiving. "But what of sickness, disease, bereavement, death and war? Were these good gifts from the Father—were these calculated to evoke thanksgiving?" The speaker affirmed that they were. And, contrary to the usual pulpit utterances on this subject, he declared that sickness was not of God—was not sent by God—but affirmed that it was

"permitted of God."

This is not of an uncommon expression by many good living people, who claim that it is good scriptural teaching. There are some earnest seekers after the truth, however, who decline to accept such doctrine. This much seems clear—that permitting is consenting. If the King of Great Britain permits me to throw a bomb into my neighbour's house, he is a consenting party; and it would not be consistent for him to punish me. "God is Love." Imagine Love consenting or permitting sickness, disease, bereavement, war! Evil is the generic term for all that is unlike God; and includes that category—sin, sickness, disease, death, war, before whom enlightened humanity shrinks with dismay. If one believes that the God to whom we pray in cases of sickness, disease, bereavement, or war, is capable of permitting, or in any way acquiesces in the evil that is in the world, then one approaches Him always with a certain amount of doubt, and such a prayer cannot be answered. Prayer may be associated with the erroneous thought or belief that good sometimes comes out of evil; and therefore, that sickness, etc., may be sent to carry out Gods designs. This is the genesis of a line of reasoning that can only end in disaster. If we come to God as one who takes cognizance of evil, and therefore, believes in it, or acquiesces in it, we cannot rise above our own sense of evil or be delivered from the fear of it. Misled by false teaching, some pray to God as virtually a participant in evil. If we accept the teaching and works of Christ, we should know there is no such God as this; and that prayer offered on such a basis would be as vain as if offered to a wooden image. If there could be evil in the divine consciousness it would establish God's imperfections— a position which is manifestly unthinkable.

The Music.

St. Paul's choir gave a splendid demonstration of its musical talent and training, and the choirmaster must have good reason for thankfulness when he saw his work productive of such excellent results. Miss Dorothy Allan's, "Fear Ye Not, O Israel," showed her resourcefulness in the difficult and varied characteristics of this strengthening hymn. The choir was at its best, and every member was in excellent voice.

Sunday At St. James' Church

Evangelist Crossley Spoke at Three Services

Last Sunday was a great day in St. James' Methodist church, when Rev. H. T. Crossley spoke three times. At the morning service his theme was, "Three Inestimable Treasures," viz.: The Rest of Faith, the Rest of Service and the Rest of Heaven. In the Sunday school session the hundreds were interested and impressed, as he dilated on some new things named in the Bible and posible for each. At night the church was thronged with persons from all parts of the City, who were delighted, edified and inspired as Mr. Crossley sang two of his favourite solos, told the story of Sir John A. McDonald's conversion in their meetings in Ottawa twenty-seven years ago, and then spoke on the subject of conversion for each. One of the things which profoundly impressed the audience was when he said that out of one hundred persons who are converted, only 2 are converted after 40 years of age, 5 between 30 and 40; 13 between 20 and 30; and 80 out of the hundred who are converted, turn to the Lord before they are 20 years old. Twenty-five at the close of the sermon avowed decision to begin the new life.

Monday night Mr. Crossley spoke on "A Great Man's Ideals" to a good house. Rev. R. E. Spence of Neepawa, was present, and told of his conversion at nine years of age.

The theme to-night will be "Heaven," in song sermon. The services are now on the home stretch, as they

THE "HANDY MAN" CHAFES UNDER ENFORCED IDLENESS

LONDON, Oct. 8 — Sailors with the British fleet are chafing at the bit, judging by letters they are sending home to their relatives. Following are three samples of the letters that are being received very day from the sailor lads:

"We are having a rather trying time up here, closed up around our guns all day long and on the alert for emergencies. Whether the Germans will tackle us or not it is a matter of indifference to us as I do not believe any of the ships would be blown away under the fire from German ships. I don't believe they could hit us if we were all clustered together, but at the same time we are all of one wish and that is to have a bump at 'em. Let 'em come is what we say."

Another reads:

"We are still dancing on the ocean wave on the look-out for the enemy but we begin to fear he is not going to show up. It is sickening to think of our fine fleet going to waste for want of something to fight. The Germans appear to be in a blue funk. We have seen one or two of their cruisers and scouting vessels, but they are always off in a hurry when they see us. We have given them every encouragement to come out and fight, but they positively won't. I suppose they are waiting for someone to come along and buy their fleet second hand so they will have the claim of a moral victory in not having it captured."

A third follows:

"After a period of serving as escorts for transports we are now to have a change but I can't say it is a change for the better. Germans who will fight are as scarce as sixpences in a sailor's pocket after two days ashore. They are a cowardly lot, after all their bragging to go hiding behind their forts and never give us a chance to knock holes in them. Can you imagine a British fleet acting like that?"

Smith Council Holds Session

The members of the Council of the Township of Smith met in the County Council Chamber, Peterborough, on Monday, October 5th. All the members were present with the exception of Councillor Northey. The chair was taken by Reeve Garbutt.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

By-law No. 731 to authorize the construction and improvement of main and leading roads within the Township of Smith in the year 1915, received its first and second reading.

Moved by Mr. Telford and Mr. McKee that the following accounts be paid:

J. N. Telford, work, re assessing, $7.00; Roland Stabler, work on road, $5.00; Bert Middleton, work on road, $4.00; A. G. Clysdale, cement tile, $51.50; Peck, Kerr and McElderry, account, $34.55; W. A. Payne, work on road, $6.00. Carried.

The Council then adjourned to meet again December 15th, 1914.

DEMONSTRATION CAR WILL BE HERE WEDNESDAY

Following the statement in regard which appeared in the press some days ago, it is now announced that the scheduled stops of the Demonstration Car, containing the Wool and Egg exhibits of the Sheep and Poultry Divisions of the Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, will be made as follows, during the week ending October 17th:

Carleton Place, Oct. 13th, 3.00 p.m.—7.30 p.m.

Perth, Oct. 14th, 9.00 a.m.—12.00 p.m.

Tweed, Oct. 14th, 2.30 p.m.—9 p.m.

Peterborough, Oct. 15th, 9 a.m.—4 p.m.

Burketon Junction, Oct. 15th, 5.30 p.m.—7 p.m.

Bobcaygeon, Oct. 15, 8.30 p.m.—3 p.m. (Oct. 16).

Lindsay, Oct. 16th, 4.20 p.m.—10.00 p.m.

Myrtle, Oct. 17, 9.00 a.m.—9 p.m.

The week ending October 24th will be spent on the main line between Toronto and Windsor, the next two weeks on branch lines in Western Ontario and from there the car will proceed through Eastern Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, arriving at Amherst, Nova Scotia, in time for the Maritime Winter Fair.

The object in presenting these exhibits is to interest people generally in improved methods of producing and marketing eggs and wool.

The wool exhibit has attracted the attention of large crowds at the Exhibitions where it has been displayed and contains much useful information regarding the care, uses and manufacture of this important product of the farm.

The egg exhibit, particularly the candling demonstration, is of special interest to consumers and producers, and all are cordially invited to attend.

DISCOVERED A COMET

October 12th, 1914.

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Sir,—I want to let you know that I discovered a comet last night in the northern hemisphere, about half way between the outside star of the handle of the dipper, and the horizon, travelling in a westerly direction. The comet can be seen with naked eye with good vision. It might be interesting to the other members of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Yours truly,

J. A. SEGER,

McGill Street (between 7 and 8 p.m.)

THE MODERN CRY FOR PEACE

Interesting Topic Discussed by Elder Johnston

A very timely theme was delivered Sunday night in "Woodmen Hall" by Elder Johnston, entitled, "The Modern Cry for Peace and What the Bible Says Concerning It." Taking for his text Ezekiel, 13: 10, where it says: "Because even because they have seduced my people, saying, peace; and there was no peace," he opened up his remrks by saying that we are living in a time when a great deal is said about eliminating war and the prospects of universal peace and prosperity, and when many are declaring that men shall sit beneath vines and fig trees and never learn war any more. But such an anticipation is rather doubtful, said Mr. Johnston, considering the enormous preparations for war and the greedy disposition of unregenerated human nature for gain. There never was a time of such gigantic preparations for war, and yet in the face of all this a great many are deceived, yes, deluded with a false, a counterfeit hope, that a time of peace and safety is about about to dawn upon us. Many are preaching it and people are believing it and many have even scoffed at the idea of war. They have said that the pen is much mightier than the sword, and that international differences could be settled by arbitration and that universal war was an utter impossibility. Suppose the British Empire had given need to those peace prophets and had not been prepared for the present great war. What then? Why Britain would be down and Germany would be boss.

But right in the midst of their peace and safety cry behold sudden destruction comes as the word of God predicted it in 1 Thess. 5: 3. Yes, in Isaiah, 2: 2, 3, 4, the Lord specifically declares that "It shall come to pass in the last days . . . Many people (not the Lord) would be for beating their implements of war into farming machines and never learn war any more. But what are the facts as the Lord has predicted Himself concerning the nations. By turning to Joel, 3: 9, 10, we find the Lord says that in the last days they would prepare for war and that they would even beat their ploughs into swords and pruning hooks into spears, and that a great and mighty conflict would occur. This doesn't have very much of an air of peace, so Mr. Johnston said, nor will there ever be peace till sin and sinners are totally destroyed by the fires of the last day. Christ will then come to rescue His saints and eventually place them in the earth made new, 2 Pet., 3: 13, where the Prince of Peace will reign, and even the animal, the lion and the lamb, will feed and lie down together, and a little child be able to lead them. Isa., 11: 6-9. Not until then, so Mr. Johnston said, will there ever be such a thing as universal peace and safety.

A large crowd was present and listened very attentively. The hall is nicely fitted up, well lighted and comfortably seated and during the winter Elder Johnston intends to deal with many other important and interesting themes.

RIGHT NOW

Is the time to buy anything which you may need in Furs, and

RIGHT HERE

Is the place. An inspection of our stock will convince you of this fact. We are always pleased to show our goods.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 735

BARGAINS EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR

—AT—

W. B. ARMSTRONG'S NEW CORNER GROCERY

CORNER KING AND BETHUNE STREETS

If you want to feel secure that you are getting the Lowest Prices, leave your Grocery Orders at Armstrong's.

We have not advanced our prices on any but a few articles as yet and will not only as we are compelled to, and then only to an extent sufficient to cover increased cost. In buying at our stores you are protected to the utmost.

PATRIOTIC STATIONREY

JUST RECEIVED! A fine quality of Writing Paper, in two sizes of Correspondence Pads, on every sheet of which there is a miniature Union Jack in Colours. Fall in with the wave of patriotism that is sweeping over the greatest empire the world has ever seen by using this PATRIOTIC STATIONERY. Prices are:

Large Size Pads, 25c Small Size Pads, 15c

Box of Paper and Envelopes to match, each 25c

Get it at the Peterborough Bookstore where the best of the newer features are always found.

Trebilcock Bros.

Books and Stationery Wholesale and Retail

417 George St. Peterboro'

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

It should be cleaned and oiled once a year. Many good watches are allowed to go without cleaning and oiling, and the result is the oil is entirely dried up, the pivots become cut and rusted so badly that it costs nearly as much as a new movement to put it in proper condition again. The old saying "A stitch in time saves nine" holds good.

Schneider Bros.

JEWELLERS

365 George Street

Next Turnbull's.

Have You Seen The Comet?

A gentleman in the north end of the City, Mr. Wm. Weatherstone, of 120 Hilliard Street, has been watching a comet in the sky for the past few nights. He states that it may be easily seen with the naked eye in the north-western corner of the sky, with a long feathery tail, pointing due north. Mr. Weatherstone says he has heard nothing about this comet in the newspapers and presumes he was the first in Peterborough to see it.

A CANVASS FOR NEW MEMBERS

The local Y.M.C.A. has all of its activities well under way and desires to have every young man in Peterborough using the privileges of the Association.

From the 15th of October to the 1st of November three teams of the Senior members and several teams from the Boys' Department will engage in a membership canvass, and during this time it is expected that many new members wil be enrolled.

The Captains of the Senior teams are D. A. Loucks, Arthur Theobald, and J. H. Harper.

To awaken an interest in the effort, the Membership Committee have offered a supper to the team doing the best work. The committee will also give a fine watch fob to the individual doing the best work, and will give a Y.M.C.A. emblem to every man enrolling five members.

The teams which will meet on Thursday night at 6.30 o'clockkk for supper will be the start of the campaign.

As the Senior membership fee is only $5 for the whole year there should be no reason why every young man could not arrange to enroll and enjoy for the full season the activities that have been planned by the Association.

Music & Drama

THE CHAMBERLAIN COMPANY.

The H. Webb Chamberlain Stock Company opened a week's engagement at the Grand yesterday, to two big holiday crowds. The Company made a fine impression, and it is certain that crowded houses will continue to receive them during their week. Mr. H. Webb Chamberlain is an accomplished and pleasing leading man and he has the support of a capable company. The specialties introduced are up to the minute and the whole performance is well worth seeing. The two plays given yesterday were "The Match Maker" and "The Man From out There." To-night, "Oliver Twist" will be given.

Getting Ready For Second Contingent

The Women's War Fund Knitting Committee will resume work in preparation for the second contingent. All ladies willing to help with knitting are invited to meet in the Recreation Room of the Armouries at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Wool will be provided. It is also requested that the ladies to whom knitting needles were issued will be good enough to return them at this meeting.

Mid-Summer Millinery

The Ladies are invited to inspect the New Novelties in MILLINERY, just received from leading houses.

MRS. J. WILSON 372 GEORGE STREET 'Phone 68

NIGHT CLASSES

MONDAY
WEDNESDAY
FRIDAY
7.30 to 9.30

Peterborough Business College

Established 1865

'Phone 589 or 737 E. E. LOGAN, Principal

THE BEST MEN

in the world have got their positions by working while others played or slept. Three nights a week is not much to sacrifice to get a business education.

Take a course in

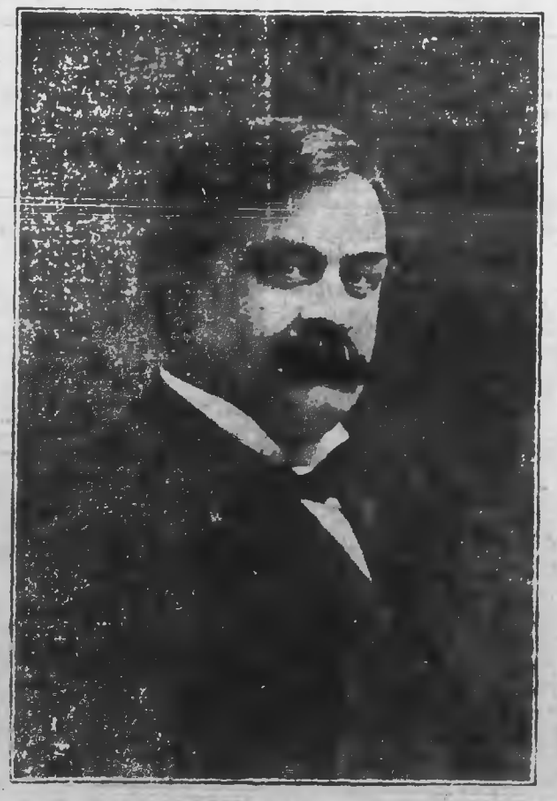
Stenography
Bookkeeping
Penmanship or
Civil Service

at the NIGHT SCHOOL of

The Hudson College

Opposite the Grizzlies 'Phone 1227

It will pay you in $$ and cents



DR. J. L. GORDON

The above is a fair likeness of Dr. J. L. Gordon, the Famous Winnipeg Orator who will conduct a Two Week's Campaign in Peterborough, giving Plain Talks on Christain Citizenship, every night, commencing Monday, 19th October, 1914.

LAYMAN'S CHRISTAIN CITIZENSHIP CAMPAIGN

Dr. J. L. GORDON

The Famous Winnipeg Orator

Will open a Two Week's Undenominational Campaign in Peterboro' commencing

MONDAY EVENING

19th OCTOBER, in

St. PAULS' CHURCH

at 7.45 o'clock—giving

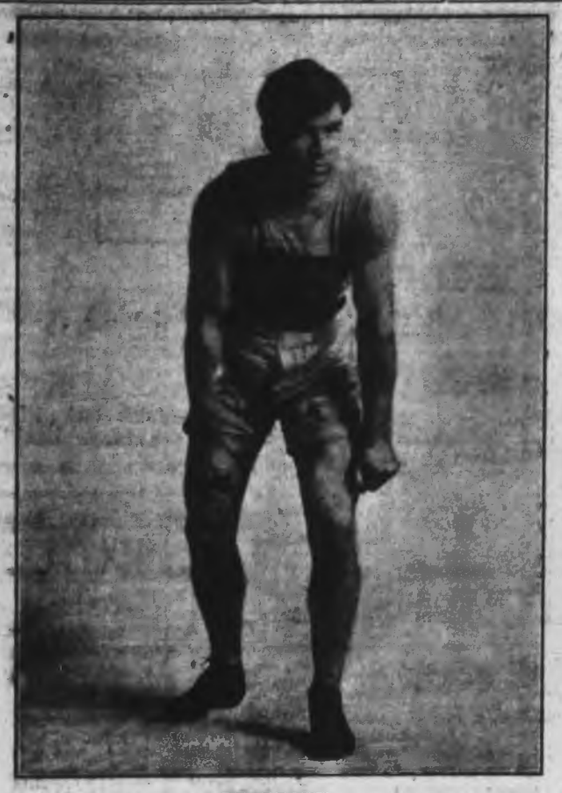
PLAIN TALKS on CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

He brings with him the noted coloured singer, ALBERT E. GREENLAW, and the celebrated Russian Pianist, EDWARD HESSELBURG.

Dr. Gordon's Question Drawer —is a Great Feature—

The Local Managing Committee hope to receive the Co-operation of all the Churches and Societies in Peterborough.

NO ADMISSION-FREE WILL OFFERING



DR. FRANK

Winner of City Championships yesterday, who won the Toronto 'Varsity Individual Championship in 1906, and who has also held the Inter-Collegiate record for throwing the hammer and Y.M.C.A. Championship of Canada for throwing the discuss.

Keen Competition In All Four Contests of The City Championship Sports

Dr. Frank, A. Huycke, J. Green and S. Galbraith the Winners in Yesterday's Sports.

GOOD ATTENDANCE

Spirited competition that kept the several hundred spectators interest from the first event to the last marked the City Championship sports that were held yesterday afternoon at Riverside Park. For every trophy there was a good contest, the number of entries being very large and the showing, on the whole, unusually good. The proceeds of the sports go to the patriotic fund, and as there was a good attendance the sum netted is likely to be a substantial one.

The Winners.

In the Howden Trophy, open to all City athletes, Dr. Frank came home with the bacon. Although he did not enter in the mile run he managed to lead when the final reckoning was made, by 39 points over Jimmy McMartin, who was second. The Eastwood trophy for youths between 16 and 18 was carried off by Arthur Huycke. The competition in this contest was very close, A. Austen being second with 257 points and Mulhern, third, with 249. H. Lewis was a close fourth with 240 points.

Jack Green lead the field competing for the Huycke trophy (for athletes between 14 and 16) with 344 points. Hugh Austen was second and Eagle was third. The Huycke Trophy goes to Galbraith, who after a very close contest, succeeded in winning the Cup by 18 points, with A. McLeod, second.

The Tug-of-War.

The International Tug-of-War created a good deal of interest and excitement. The Chemong Indians, in two spectacular events, emerged from this engagement with flying colours, after defeating an Irish and a French team. A Scotch team had been entered, but owing to the death of P. C. Wm. Patterson, their entry was withdrawn and the contest was left to the Indians, the Irish and the French, in neither "tug" did the Indians have it all their own way, but in both they were up against good teams. Both their opponents were made finally to relinquish their claim to honours in the tug-of-war, after two "tugs," which raised the interest of the spectators to the highest degree.

The result of the events was as follows:

The school relay race was won by the Central School, whose ten runners defeated the Queen Mary, King Edward and South Central Schools. Through a mistake the Queen Alexandra School did not start in this event.

The results in all departments were:

Howden Trophy

100 yards dash—1, Dr. Frank, 11 1-5 secs.; 2, Palmer; 3, Flowers (set back for breaking away before the pistol).

Shot-put—1, Dr. Frank, 40 ft. 9 in.; 2, J. McMartin; 3, Crowe.

Running broad jump—1, Dr. Frank, 19 ft. 3¼ in.; 2, Flowers and Perks (tied); 3, Crowe.

Running high jump—1, Frank, 5 ft. 4 in.; 2, Flowers; 3, McMartin and Crowe (tied).

Pole vault—1, Frank, 8 ft.; 2, McMartin, 7 ft. 11 in.; 3, Flowers.

Eastwood Trophy

One-half mile run—1, A. Austen, 2.23 1-5 min.; 2, E. Smythe; 3, H. Lewis and H. Thompson (tied).

100 yards' dash — 1, H. Lewis and H. Thompson (tied), 11 2-5 secs.; 2, Hopkins and Austen (tied); 3, Huycke.

Running high jump — 1, O. Elliot, 4 ft. 11 in.; 2, Mulhern; 3, Huycke and Lewis (tied).

Shot-put—1, Mulhern, 35 ft. 1½ in.; 2, Austen; 3, Huycke.

Running broad jump—1, Huycke, 17 ft. 11 in.; 2, Lewis and Mulhern (tied); 3, Austen.

Pole vault—1, Elliot and Mulhern (tied), 7 ft. 2 in.; 2, Thompson; 3, Huycke.

Huycke Trophy

[illegible] dash—1, Neil Green, 6 3-5 secs.; 2, H. Austen; 3, McMartin.

Running broad jump—1, Green, 16 ft. 2 in.; 2, H. Austen; 3, Eagle.

440 yards dash—1, J. Green; 2, Eagle; 3, Austen.

Running high jump—1, Green; 2, Austen; 3, Eagle.

8-pound shot-put—1, J. Green; 2, Austen; 3, Eagle.

Peck Trophy

75 yards dash—1, A. McCleod, 9 secs.; 2, Lipsett; 3, Galbraith.

Running high jump—1, Galbraith, 4 ft. 1½ in.; 2, McCleod and Green (tied); 3, Fuller.

Running broad jump—1, Galbraith, 13 ft. 3¾ in.; 2, W. Fuller; 3, Lipsett and McCleod (tied).

8-pound shot-put—1, Patterson, 26 ft. 1½ in.; 2, Galbraith; 3, McCleod.

220 yards dash—1, Galbraith; 2, Bradley and McCleod (tied); 3, Green and Fuller (tied).

Howden Trophy

Dr. Frank 397; McMartin 358; Flowers 298; Palmer 283; Crowe 233; Perks 210

Patterson Trophy

A. Huycke 264; Austen 257; Mulhern 249; Lewis 240; Thompson 210; Hopkins 161; Elliot 179; Smythe 167.

Huycke Trophy

1, J. Green 344; 2, H. Austen 266; 3, Eagle 243; Webb 198; Rutherford 183; Martin 176; Bailey 111; Duggan 105; Miller 45; Sherwood 70; Poots 69; Fuller 13.

Peck Trophy

1, Galbraith 294; 2, A. McCleod 276; 3, W. Fuller 251; Lipsett 246; R. Anderson 208; Green 197; Bradley 196; Patterson 169; Carmichael 97; Jeffries 50.

TORONTO PAPERS HERE EARLY NOW

The Toronto morning papers arrive in Peterborough at 8 o'clock now, this early arrival of the city dailies having been made possible by a C.N.R. train arriving here at the above hour. This train which heretofore left Toronto at midnight, does not now leave until 2 a.m. It is a mixed train and runs to Lindsay before coming to Peterborough. The C.P.R. has changed the schedule of this train at considerable expense in order that Peterborough and Lindsay people might have their Toronto morning papers at a reasonable hour.

RUPTURE

(SEE DATES AT BOTTOM)

COMING

J. Y. Egan, Specialist of Toronto

Wonderful Method Retains Rupture Without Knife, Danger or Pain.

Old style truss torture is no longer necessary. Galling, slipping trusses, barbarous methods of treating rupture done away with by the wonderful invention of a specialist who has devoted fifty years to this one study. The marvelous "EGAN "CREATUS" is intended to give instant relief, rest and security without operation. It stops all irritation, restores rupture to natural position, and old trusses are thrown away.

Multitudes of cured men, women and children testify. Greatest success where others fail.

Nothing complicated, no pain—just a natural retentive method at small cost.

Immediate relief guaranteed. No foreign mail order lies. Safer to patronize a Canadian personally. Do not delay; tear off coupon now.

Free, Rupture Coupon.

This coupon, upon presentation to J. Y. Egan, specialist, 14 East King St., Toronto, who will visit the towns below, entitles bearer to free consultation and examination of samples. Ask at hotel office. Note dates.

LINDSAY—Benson House, Oct. 16.
PETERBORO'—Oriental Hotel, Sat., Sun., (all day and night) 2 days only, Oct 17, 18.
CAMPBELLFORD—Windsor Hotel, Oct. 19.

ANCIENT ART OF ANTWERP IS WONDERFUL

Priceless Works Are Endangered by German Assault Upon the City

Antwerp Has Blood-curdling History as the Victim of Many Wars

The City of Antwerp, or Anvers, as the French and Belgian French have it, the German name being Antwerpen. It is more than 1,300 years since the founding of Antwerp and it rapidly grew to be one of the most important seaports of Europe, with merchant princes revaling those of Venice and Genoa. For hundreds of years, with occasional checks by reason of wars, it has been the principal seaport of all that region of Europe, thousands of vessels arriving and departing every year. It suffered greatly in the old days of Spain's dominance. It was devastated by the Duke of Parma and the desolation was more pronounced when Belgium was invaded by the Duke of Alva, the fiend of the Inquisition, and who boasted that his executions numbered more than the soldiers killed in battle. The whole history of the city is blood curdling up to the time of Napoleon, and it is a curious fact that Napoleon recognizing the splendid possibilities of the wonderful harbour, restored docks and quays and did much to revive the old glory of Antwerp. Again in 1874 the city had differences with the Belgian government which almost amounted to war, and the citadel, 300 years old, was blown up in the presence of King Leopold II.

If, however, the great city of the present, more than 300,000 in population, the capital of the Province of Antwerp, with a population of around 1,000,000, is to have the fate of Liege, Louvain and other cities, the commercial paralysis will concern the world less than the sentimental contemplation of the loss of grand religious and other edifices, of priceless the unique Musee Plantin-Moretus, the unique Museeg Plantin-Moretus, an ancient printing house, the most notable in Europe in its day, producing wonderful works of art from the types.

Examples of these, impossible to reproduce, are preserved by the hundreds in this museum, which is in the original house where Plantin amazed the then civilized world with his productions. Not only these, but some of the most precious paintings of the Flemish and Dutch masters, such as Rubens, Rembrandt, Van der Weyden, Steen, Hals, Matsys, Teniers, Van Dyck and Jordeans, are on the walls of the house, which in itself is one of the most interesting memorials of Europe. Rubens, Teniers and Van Dyck lived in Antwerp and have monuments there, and Jordeaens, Mateys and other of teh famed Flemish artists had their homes in Antwerp.

The Gothic cathedral, begun in 1352 and not finished until 1592, one of the towers unfinished in this day, as had supplied on many of the ancient religious edifices, is one of the finest in Europe, its finished tower being more than 400 feet in height and holding a chime of bells incomparable for their sweet music: qualities. Every American tourist who ever visited Antwerp holds as one of he most precious of memories the sound of the marvellous chimes of that cathedral. On the walls of the cathedral is the masterpiece of Rubens, "The Descent from the Cross," a notable departure from the often coarse productions of this artist, as for example the several great pictures in the Louvre at Paris painted at the request of Marie de Medici, and representing the "apotheosis" of that unfortunate queen, who was exiled by her own son and whose heart is buried under one of the stone slabs in the cathedral at Cologne.

In nearly all of the notable buildings are fine examples of those great painters of Belgium and Holland, some of whom were almost cotemporaneous with Raphael and Michael Angelo, and all of whom were inspired to a degree by the masters who had gone before the golden age of the Dutch and Flemish masters of the sixteenth century. Rubens, for instance, went to Spain and he and Velasquez painted together for nearly a year, each influencing the other.

Not only are these these priceless works of art, for other examples of which foreign galleries and European and American millionaires have paid unknown millions of dollars, but in Antwerp there is a municipal museum in which there are some of the best illustrations of the genius of the immortal artists who have been named, and not only in the cathedral, but also in the beautiful churches of St. James, St. Andrew and St. Paul.

Nobody in all the world, who has architecture, created in the days when there were great art and great architects, but will fervently hope that if the Germans destroy things will be spared that, if destroyed, can never be reproduced. All of the machinery of trade and commerce can be recreated, but art treasures once destroyed are destroyed forever.

GOING MAD FROM THE TERRIFIC PAIN

Prominent Merchant Thinks His Life Was Saved By "Fruit-a-tives".

DRYDALE, ONT., JUNE 15th, 1913.

"I am a general storekeeper at the above address, and on account of the great good I have experienced from using "Fruit-a-tives", I recommend them to my customers. They were a great boon to me, I can tell you, for about two years ago, I was laid up in bed with vomiting and a terrific pain at the base of my skull. The pain nearly drove me mad. Doctors feared it would turn to Inflammation of the Brain, but I took "Fruit-a-tives" steadily until I was cured. I have gained fifteen pounds since taking "Fruit-a-tives", and I verily believe they saved me from a disastrous illness".

J. A. CORRIVEAU.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c.—or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa

NIGHT SCHOOL NOTES

Classes in Domestic Science, Dress Making and Mathematics will be held in the old Collegiate, Murray Street, tonight.

A fourth class in Domestic Science will be held on Monday night.

There is room for more pupils in the men's classes.

After several years of experimenting Turkish cigarette tobacco of high quality is being raised in German East Africa.

An old waterway tunnel in Iowa through a rock ridge has been enlarged to straighten a highway and shorten it four miles.

Seventy-five per cent. of the work of manufacturing rifle ammunition for the United States army and navy is done by women.

A drinking fountain from which the water bubbles upward which may be fastened to an ordinary faucet has been patented.

Food Supplies During War-Time

Rumours are in circulation that we are unable to supply orders owing to war demand. This statement is absolutely incorrect. We are filling our orders as usual. Insist on getting what you ask for—CLARK'S.

W. CLARK, LIMITED
MONTREAL

To Increase Sales and Reduce Expense—Telephone.

Unsettled conditions should not discourage the efficient sales manager. His problem is to increase sales and reduce selling costs, and the *long distance telephone* helps solve the problem.

Many of your customers who are nervous about the outlook would be glad to have a talk with you. A suggestion from you as to what to buy would be appreciated.

This is the time to study ways and means of keeping things normal while reducing costs. The *long distance telephone* has helped many a business to solve this problem.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

The Bell Telephone Co. OF CANADA.

Free GUARANTEED American Silk HOSIERY

We Want You to Know These Hose

They stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They have no seams to rip. They never become loose and baggy as the shape is knit in, not pressed in. They are GUARANTEED for fineness, for style, for superiority of material and workmanship, absolutely stainless, and to wear six months without holes or replaced by new pairs free.

OUR FREE OFFER

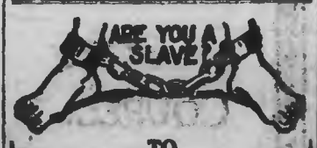
To every one sending us 50c to cover shipping charges, we will send subject to duty, absolutely free;

Three pairs of our famous men's AMERICAN SILK HOSE with written guarantee, any colour, or

Three pairs of our Ladies' Hose in Black, Tan or White colours with written guarantee.

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when dealer in your locality is selected. Give colour and size desired.

The International Hosiery Co.
21 Bittner Street
Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.



TO

The Drink Habit

THE NEAL THREE DAYS' TREATMENT

For the liquor habit will break these shackles. A simple, safe and effective treatment. Write or 'phone for particulars.

NEAL INSTITUTE,
78 St. Alban's Street.
TORONTO

SENSATIONAL 10 DAY'S SALE OF MEN'S SUITS

IF you have been watching for the biggest offer of the Season, here it is. You will never beat this if you wait a lifetime. We find that we have in Stock over

1000 SUITS OF ALL PRICES UP TO $20.00

And they must be cleared out in a phenomenal TEN DAYS' Suit selling. There is every size, every correct shade, and the latest styles. Blues, Blacks, Fancy Worsteds and Tweeds, everything put in at the one little price, and you take your choice of any Suit in the Store for, only,

$11.95

This is surely the greatest opportunity you have ever seen in Peterboro' to secure a High Class Suit. The time is limited, act quick.

10 DAYS WEDNESDAY, October 7th to SATURDAY, October 17th, 1914

Suits will be hung on racks in their sizes, and if you know your size you can take your own choice of the hundreds you will find there to select from. Be on hand early in the morning any day and get first choice.

MERRELL & MEREDITH

THE MEN'S WEAR STORE

375 GEORGE STREET - - PETERBOROUGH

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

BOSTON BRAVES MAKE IT THREE STRAIGHT GAMES FROM MACKMEN

Won Yesterday After Twelve Innings of Sensational Baseball—Gowdy's Terrific Batting Was the Greatest Single Factor in the Result.

ATHLETICS FOUGHT HARD

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The fur flew this afternoon at Fenway Park in a thrashing game, twelve innings in length, the third of the series between the Braves and Athletics, and won by the Braves by a score of 5 to 4. The game, the most desperately fought of any world series contest, was streaked with the dramatic, worked up to a dramatic finale, and was finished in the fading light of evening. Once, twice, three times the unyielding Braves with the stoutness of heart which won the National League pennant for them, tied the score. They tied it in the second, the fourth and the tenth innings, and in the twelfth Leslie Mann, running for Gowdy, danced over the goal with the winning run.

Mann became base runner for Gowdy just after Gowdy had poled a towering two-bagger into the left field bleachers in the twelfth, and in doing so he became pedal understudy for the man who through the prowess of his bat, has been the outstanding figure of the series so far, in the second inning the strapping catcher batted a run in with a two-bagger across the plain into the temporary stand; in the tenth with the Braves two runs behind and near to defeat, he whaled a home run through right centre, and on the bound over the fence, putting fresh heart into his mates; in the twelfth he boomed a two-bagger into the seats which started his team on the road to the run that captured the third consecutive victory. A raging force with the cudgel, Mr. Gowdy.

The Athletics to-day fought the Braves harder than in either of the two preceding games, but the harder they fought, and they battled courageously, the harder the Braves, never at the end of their resources or their strength, fought back. The 35,000 fans present never had a moment's relaxation. The two teams were on top of each other all the way plugging and striking for runs.

Braves in Deep Water.

From the eighth inning on the Braves were in deep water nearly all the time. The ninth, tenth and twelfth were especially perilous for them, and the tenth, in which each side made two runs, was so surcharged with action as to bring a vortex of excitement. Bad judgment by Tyler in throwing a ball to second base instead of first, started the Boston distress and it was added to by a still worse case of mental erring.

The offender in the latter case was John Evers, who stood still on the second base line holding the ball while Eddie Murphy, quick to take advantage of an opening, raced home from third. This big slip on Evers' part was a case of "jove nodding," and the fact that it was Evers who was the culprit made it the more notable, or once the fox was caught asleep. The play, passive on Evers' part, came in the thick of a bristling sequence of events, which included a scratch hit by Bakers to Evers, which sent in a run; and it may be that Evers was momentarily upset by the vivid happenings which had just put his team at a serious disadvantage. But the plucky John redeemed himself in the second half of the throbbing tenth. He rammed a splitting single to right, which went far toward producing Boston's tying run. This hit was one of the three singles for him, and in addition he was the prime mover in sharp fielding which kept down the hostile tally output.

Lefty Tyler and Butler Bush were hit with asperity here and there, and likewise did a good deal of effective pitching. The young Philadelphia moundman again showed his quality a as world's series workman. He was so slow in the early innings as to stretch them out to annoying length, but he was cool and self-contained. He had speed in abundance. He did not field as well as he pitched, for it was on a wild, hurried throw of his that Mann tore off the last lap of the journey in the twelfth inning. However, Bush had to hurry that throw, and the probabilities are that had it gone true to third base, toward which point it was directed, it would have done no more than postponed for a brief time the winning run.

Tyler Pitched Good Game.

Tyler pitched a creditable game, too. It did not have the airtight qualities of the serving done by Rudolph and James last week, but made trouble for the Athletics. Tyler' change of pace was good and his control, not perfect by any means, was best with men on bases or when he was in a hole as to the batter, which was fairly often. Bush also steadied well and put the ball over when it licked as if a walk was about to take place. Tyler was benched to make way for a pinch hitter and "Bill" James had speed in the last two innings with the dwindling light which the Athletics could not touch. He was a trifle wild, however, and sent three men to bases, one, Baker, intentionally.

In the last two innings the lighted matches of smokers looked like bonfires in the cavernous depths of the big stand, and the play could not have gone beyond the twelfth round

SMOKE BEAT THORPE IN THE ROAD RACE

Old Rivals of the Road Meet Once More and Indian Won by Over a Fifth of a Mile After a Hard Battle—Taylor of Chemong Was the Other Starter.

The two old rivals of Examiner Road Race days, Albert Smoke of Chemong, and Charlie Thorpe, were the principal contestants in the ten-mile road race, which was one of the features of the Athletic Meet yesterday, and once more the wonderful Indian runner showed his class by breezing home a winner. Taylor, another Chemong Indian, was also a starter, but was never in the hunt. Smoke covered the distance to Nassau and back and a mile on the Riverside Park track in 53 minutes, beating Thorpe by a little over a fifth of a mile.

The course was a lap around the track, to Hunter street, north on George Street to Smith Street, then to Water and north to Nassau, crossing the river there and returning by the River Road to Concession Street, to Douro, west on Douro street to Rogers, south to Hunter Street and along Hunter Street to the Park, where the runners ran four laps on the track.

Leaving the Park Smoke shot into the lead with a spurt that looked as if he wanted to settle the contest in the first few thundred yards. He soon fell back, however, and the three runners ran up George Street in a bunch. As Smith Street was reached Taylor dropped to the rear and was never a factor afterwards. Smoke and Thorpe ran side by side for nearly two miles. At the Pumping Station they were together and Smoke looked to be in distress, running with his hand over his stomach for nearly half a mile. On the hill above the waterworks plant, however, he cut loose with a spurt that showed that he was in good shape and Thorpe at the same time showed signs of trouble. The result was that the Indian quickly set up a lead of 200 yards, and when Nassau was reached he was easily that much to the good with Taylor even further behind Thorpe. The latter grew stronger after he crossed the bridge, and coming down the River Road he held his own and, if anything, gained on the flying Indian. From the judges' car the two runners were nearly always in sight at the same time. Near the Oval Smoke let out another link and increased his lead. When Smoke swung around on to Hunter Street Thorpe was turning the corner from Douro Street into Rogers street. Smoke got a big hand from the crowd as he entered the Park. He was starting on his second lap when Thorpe came on the track. Both men seemed to have plenty in reserve and finished with a strong sprint. Taylor did not finish and was picked up by an automobile.

Thorpe has not run the distance for several years and his showing was a good one, probably the best he has made against the Chemong lad, who looks as good as ever.

SENSATIONAL WRESTLING BOUT BETWEEN ALF. HARDIE AND FORBES

Gene Hurtubise Had Little Trouble in Throwing Charlie Fraser But Featherweights Went an Hour Without a Fall, Both Boys Showing Speed and Cleverness.

When Alf. Hardie, late of Yorkshire, England, and Jack Forbes, the champion Scottish featherweight, booked up at Brock Street Rink on Saturday night, the fair-sized crowd in attendance saw one of the fastest, prettiest and cleverest exhibitions of wrestling ever staged in Peterborough It was a handicap bout, with Forbes undertaking to throw Hardie twice in an hour, but the "Scottie" found the programme a little more than he anticipated. At the end of the sixty minutes not only was Hardie unthrown, but he looked the stronger and the hour wound up with him on the aggressive and with the crowd cheering him wildly.

Two more evenly matched mat artists have never been seen here. Clever to the last degree, speedy and in splendid condition, the two lads from across the pond provided a battle that will long be remembered. Unlike the usual handicap bout in which one man is generally on the defensive, this was a series of narrow escapes for both. Athough Hardie had only to remain unthrown to win, he declined to merely defend himself; on the other hand he carried the war to Forbes and the result was a slam-bang, hammer-and-tongs go, which kept the crowd on its feet throughout. Head spins, lightning-like rolls, a speedy reversal from the defence to attack, made the clash a spectacular one.

Forbes was supremely confident at the go-in, but as minute after minute passed without Hardie's defence being solved it could be seen that he was worried.

"Hurry up, Jack; your time is going," advised an admirer from the crowd.

"Don't mind me. I'm all right," snapped Forbes, as he sawed away at Hardie's neck with a "half-Nelson."

"You're not the only one," retorted the Yorkshire lad, as he squirmed out of the hold and took the aggressive.

Hardie's coolness won the crowd. He had an unusual sitting posture, which proved a puzzling defence to Forbes. The latter worked away with all the skill and science at his command, but could not get Hardie's shoulders to the mat. Several times he had him in hot water with a scissors' hold, but Hardie twisted Forbes' toe so vigorously that he had to forgo the advance. Again Forbes had his rival in trouble with a "half Nelson," but could not turn him over and Hardie eventually broke the hold and got clear. So it went on without a let-up for the entire sixty minutes.

Forbes was decidedly peeved at the end of the hour. In the dressing-room he intimated that he considered Hardie was over 130 pounds, and expressed his opinion that he could beat the Yorkshire lad in a finish bout. Hardie was willing to go ahead right there and wrestle to a finish, but the question of weight could not be settled. Forbes admitted it was the hardest bout he had ever been in. Quite a bit of hard feeling was shown and if the two come together in a finish bout the match should be the finest thing in the wrestling line ever dished up for the approval of local fans. It is safe to say that no one who was on hand Saturday night will be missing if the two get together again.

On Saturday's showing it would be hard to say which is the better boy of the two. Each knows every point of the game, each is lightning fast, and each is game. Forbes, wrestling with a pair of very sore ears, while Hardie had a boil on his arm, the bandage of which was torn off early the bout, leaving the "Job's comforter" entirely unprotected.

EASY FOR HURTUBISE.

Peterborough's heavyweight wrestler, Gene Hurtubise, had little trouble in disposing of Charlie Fraser, the Western wrestler. Fraser gave away many pounds and was no match for Hurtubise, who, after being on the aggressive most of the way, and punishing Fraser with "scissors" holds. Suddenly Hurtubise grabbed the visitor and slammed his shoulders to the mat. Fraser had a couple of injured ribs and he was hurt so much in the fall that he was unable to continue. Hurtubise is heavier than ever and handled himself nicely, showing skill in his leg work. Fraser tired gamely, but the local boy was too big to give him a chance.

Joe Dwyer refereed both bouts satisfactorily.

Being confronted with the fact that they were face to face with a win or tie, then and there the Braves preferring a win, plotted and hammered their way to a triumph in quick time.

A cloud-streaked sky did not furnish the best light in the world at any time. The weather conditions were not as good as in Philadelphia. It was cooler and a brisk wind cut across the field to harry fielders when trailing fly balls.

The Athletics made a promising start, which indicated a strong determination to stop the onward march of the Braves. They were in deadly earnest and more like themselves, though dstined once more to fall back beaten from the Boston rock.

Fire in a Pennsylvania coal mine was extinguished by exploding dynamite in the airway, the concussions blowing out the flames.

Of English invention is a magnifying glass that may be attached to a pencil or engraving tool to aid a draftsman or engraver.

A New York inventor has patented an attachment for talking machines that repeats a record as long as the mechanism is running.

An artificial butter coming into use in Europe to replace the creamery variety is made of cocoanut oil and hydrogen, blended with milk.

A one-piece suit, including coat and trousers, has been invented for men to wear while gunning or indulging in other outdoor pastimes.

FORBES IS AFTER HARDIE

Jack Forbes, whose match with Alf Hardie at Brock Street Rink last Saturday is the talk of the sporting portion of Peterborough, is not satisfied. He thinks that Hardie outweighed him and that if the Yorkshire lad makes 130 pounds he can beat him in a finish match. Accordingly Forbes has asked permission to challegenge Hardie, through the Examiner, to a match, best two out of three falls, for a side bet, each party to post a $25 forfeit with the Sporting Editor of The Examiner, that he will make 130 pounds at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the bout. If Hardie accepts this challenge the bout will have to be held this week, probably Friday night, as Hardie is leaving at the end of the week for Boston, where he has several bouts arrangd.

Manchester City Has Yet To Lose

Soccer Results in the Old Country Leagues

Clyde and Partick Thistle are both lingering for a while on the lap of the god of lucre. In years gone by the finals for the Glasgow Cup have proved a wonderful source of income to participants in the final bout because of tied-up scores. Now history has repeated itself. On Saturday,, play as een as they might, Clyde and Partick could only divide the honours in a hard-fought game, and thus the representatives of Shawfield and Firhill will come together again.

The following are results of the games:

Glasgow Cup Final.

Clyde 1, Partick T. 1.

English League—Division I.

Bradford City 3, Aston Villa 0.
Burnley 1, Sheffield U. 2.
Chelsea 3, Liverpool 1.
Everton 4, Bradford 1.
Manchester C. 1, Newcastle U. 1.
Notts County 1, Blackburn R. 1.
Sheffield Wed. 1, Manchester U. 0.
Sunderland 4, Bolton W. 3.
Tottenham H. 3, Middlesboro 3.
West Brom A. 0, Oldham A. 0.

English League—Division II.

Arsenal 2, Clapton O. 1.
Birmingham 0, Stockport C. 1.
Blackpool 3, Notts Forest 0.
Bristol City 3, Glossop 1.
Bury 1, Barnsley 2.
Derby County 1, Leeds City 2.
Grimsby Town 1, Fulham 1.
Huddersfield 2, Wolverhampton 0.
Lincoln City 0, Hull City 3.
Preston 1, Leicester F. 0.

Southern League—Division I.

Gillingham 4, Swindon 0.
Brighton and H. 1, Portsmouth 0.
Cardiff City 3, Luton 0.
Crystal Palace 0, Exeter City 0.
Norwich C. 1, Southend 1.
West Ham U. 2, Queen's Park 2.
Plymouth A. 0, Millwall A. 0.
Watford 2, Bristol R. 0.
Northampton 3, Croydon C. 2.
Southampton 2, Reading 4.

Scottish League—Division I.

Airdrieonians 3, Aberdeen 0.
Hamilton A. 4, Dumbarton 1.
Falkirk 0, Dundee 1.
Hearts 2, Motherwell 0.
St. Mirren 4, Hibernians 2.
Third Lanark 3, Kilmarnock 2.
Morton 3, Queen's Park 2.
Ayr U. 1, Celtic 0.
Raith Rovers 1, Rangers 2.

Irish League.

Cliftonville 0, Glentoran 3.
Bohemians 2, Linfield 5.
Glenavon 0, Distillery 3.
Celtic 1, Shelbourne 0.

LONDON, Oct. 10—An attractive list of games was set for decision to-day in the three principal soccer leagues, resulting in some interesting changes in the tables. The Manchester City players have set a splendid example by giving up 5 per cent. of their wages for the benefit of the war fund, while every club in the country has now erected a rifle range on its ground which is taken full advantage of by all the members.

The leaders of the first division of the English Association League, Manchester City, the remarkable form so far of which has caused such a sensation, entertained Newcastle United, and, drawing at one goal, all retain their positions at the top of the table and still remain the only undefeated club in this division.

Chelsea's team cost $80,000 to build, up and its supporters are disappointed with the team form so far. Blackburn Rovers journeyed to Nottingham to tackle the County Club, but found them a difficult nut to crack and returned with only one point, drawing the game at 1 to 1. The standing to date:

League I.

	Pd.	W	L	D	For	Ag.	Pt.
Manchester City	7	5	0	2	12	5	12
Oldham Athletic	7	7	5	1	12	11	11
Sheffield Wed.	8	5	2	1	10	10	11
Middlesborough	7	3	1	3	14	10	9
Everton	8	4	3	1	15	7	9
Newcastle Un.	8	3	3	2	10	6	8
W. Bromwich A.	8	3	3	2	12	6	8
Blackburn R.	8	3	3	2	15	13	8
[illegible] City	8	2	3	4	11	11	8
Burnley	7	3	3	1	8	6	7
Sheffield U.	7	2	2	3	8	8	7
[illegible]	7	3	3	1	14	15	7
[illegible] Villa	7	3	3	1	9	14	7
Notts County	7	2	3	2	10	11	6
Liverpool	8	2	4	2	12	20	6
Bolton Wand.	8	2	5	1	20	22	5
Manchester U.	5	2	4	1	8	11	5
Chelsea	7	1	3	3	8	13	5
Tottenham Hot.	8	1	4	3	11	18	5
Bradford	6	2	4	0	7	18	4

League II.

	P	W	L	D	For	Ag.	Pt
Arsenal	8	5	1	2	17	6	12
Huddersfield T.	8	5	1	2	15	4	12
Preston N. E.	8	4	1	3	11	8	11
Bristol C.	7	5	2	0	13	6	10
Bury	7	5	2	0	15	11	10
Clapton Orient	8	4	2	2	10	8	10
Fulham	8	4	3	1	13	10	9
Grimsby T.	8	3	2	3	8	10	9
Hull City	7	4	3	0	10	8	8
Wolverham'n W.	8	3	3	2	8	9	8
Stockport City	7	3	3	1	6	7	7
Derby County	7	3	3	1	13	17	7
Barnsley	7	3	3	1	7	13	7
Blackpool	7	3	4	0	12	10	6
Birmingham	7	2	3	2	10	10	6
Notts Forest	8	2	3	2	11	18	6
Lincoln City	8	2	5	1	11	17	5
Leicester F.	8	1	6	1	6	13	3
Leeds City	8	1	6	1	7	15	3
Glossop	8	0	5	3	8	19	3

Southern League.

	Pd	W	L	D	For	Ag.	Pt.
Brighton & H	9	6	1	2	10	6	14
Watford	8	5	0	3	15	5	13
Reading	9	5	2	2	18	11	12
Portsmouth	9	4	2	3	11	8	11
Exeter City	7	4	2	1	11	7	9
Milwall	7	4	2	1	9	7	9
Swindon Town	8	3	2	3	11	13	9
Northampton	7	3	2	2	3	11	10
Plymouth Argyle	8	2	2	4	11	10	8
W. Ham. U.	8	3	3	2	11	14	8
Luton Town	10	3	5	2	16	23	8
Cardiff City	7	3	3	1	8	6	7
Norwich City	7	2	2	3	7	6	7
Southampton	8	3	4	1	15	18	7
Southend Un.	7	2	3	2	7	4	6
Queen's Park R.	8	1	3	4	10	14	6
Gillingham	8	2	5	1	13	12	5
Croydon Com.	8	1	5	2	6	13	4
Bristol Rovers	8	1	5	2	11	18	4
Crystal Pal.	7	0	4	3	2	11	3

The Trousers-like Fit.

"The women are appropriating our privileges," said Hobson sourly. "I hope they'll find attached some of our troubles."

"They will," Jimpson assured him. "My wife was complaining today that her skirt was getting baggy at the knees."—Puck.

It Wasn't Broke.

Said the doc to the maiden from Hocking: "You have broken your leg. This is shocking."
Said the girl, "That's a joke.
And that leg isn't broke.
For you'll find a dime down in the stocking."

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Primeval Reproaches.

Adam and Eve were leaving the Garden of Eden.

"It's all your fault," said Adam.

"It isn't, either," replied Eve. "It's your fault. You ought to have had me put under civil service so we couldn't be turned out."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Scratch Affair.

You may scratch the back of a kindly man,
Who scratches your back; but, say,
You can't scratch the back of a match,
by heck,
Because it ain't built that way!

—Lippincott's.

Suits Herself.

"My wife is always asking me what I would like to eat."

"That's kind of her."

"Oh, I don't know. When I tell her she says, 'The idea!' and orders something else—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Ancient Theatricals.

The "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus was first produced at Athens in 458 B.C. with the other plays of the great Oresteas tetralogy. The official record of the year, which has been discovered, runs— "Tragedy: Choregus Xenocles of Aphidna; Poet, Aeschylus." So we see that the modern order of precedence—"So-and-so presents a new play by A. N. Other"—is ancient enough, for the choregus was merely a wealthy citizen who provided and paid for the chorus and a room for rehearsals, and nobody remembers Xenocles of Aphidna to-day. But there was one difference in ancient Athens. The leading actor's name did not appear in the record.—London Chronicle.

Some English!

From a Japanese guide book for English tourists comes this alluring description:

"In Hakone draft of pure air suspends no poisonous mixture and always cleannes the defilement of our spirit. During the winter the coldness robs up all pleasure from our hands, but at the summer month they are set free. Moonlight on the sky shivers quartzy luster over ripples of the lake. The cuckoo singing near by plays on a harp, and the far viewing of light shaded mountains may be joyfully looked at through wide unobstructed space of the sea."

EMPIRE

THEATRE TO-DAY

Alcatraz' Strategy—In two parts. One of the cleverest dramas ever portrayed and worth more than the price of admission alone. Don't miss it.
Her Husband's Wife—This is one of the most amusing comedies full of complicated situations.
Talkative Tess—This picture is so realistic that you can almost hear Tess talk; infact she reminds you tired as well as those she is really talking to but you can't help laughing.
The Way of Life—One of the most sympathetic melo dramas yet shown.
The Celebration of Rome—A very interesting and Historic Picture
A Pair of Fools gets—A Great Big Laugh with very spectacular scenes through out.
Don't miss this great treat.
If you have seen it tell your friends about it. The largest value for 10c in the City. Another big programme for Wednesday and Thursday.

RED MILL
TO-DAY
If you have not yet seen The Divel Within, do so to-night. Ask your friends about this splendid attraction
Coming
THURS., FRIDAY and SAT.
Secured at great expense
The Worker
Complete in 4 parts
The Worker's Protest
You Prosper from our Heart's Blood
But what do we get
Don't Miss This
Special invitation to all the working class

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY
Toronto--Chicago
Toronto-Montreal
The International Limited
Canada's Train of superior ervice
Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit 9.55 p.m. and Chicago 8.00 a.m.
MORNING SERVICE
Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.00 p.m. daily.
Last Train out of Toronto at Night
Leaves 11.45 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 8.00 p.m. daily, assuring important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.
FOR MONTREAL
Leave Toronto 9 a.m., 8.30 p.m and 11 p.m. daily Berth reservations, etc., at G.T.R. Ticket Office
E. A. ROSE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
MacNabb, Station Ticket Agent. 'Phones 250 & 136

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WINTER TOURS
TO THE LAND OF
Sunshine and Summer Days
CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA
LOUISIANA, ETC.
Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.
Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
J. S. CARTER, City Passenger Agent

GRAND OPERA HOUSE ONE ENTIRE WEEK
Commencing Monday October 12th. Matinee Monday (Thanksgiving Day) and Saturday at 2.30. IVAN WICKENS offers THE H. WEBB CHAMBERLAIN STOCK CO. supporting the popular Actor, H. Webb Chamberlain, surrounded by a capable Company of players including Peterboro's Favorite Singing and Dancing Comedian GEORGE MARKS. All New Productions, entirely New Scenery, all New Vaudeville. Opening Bill
To-Night—OLIVER TWIST
PRICES 10c, 20c and 30c. Seats on sale

SIMPLEX
For Mine All the Time
SIMPLEX
SHOE POLISH
Brightest and Best

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
Smart — refined — faultless
in every detail---combining the limit of luxury with the limit of utility, is the new Ford Coupelet.
Like all other Fords, this beautiful car is economical in operation and low in price. Don't fail to see it.
JOSEPH J. DUFFUS, DUFFUS GARAGE
175 Simcoe Street, Peterborough
FORD COUPELET

$850 F.O.B. Ford, Ont.
Fully Equipped

ROBERT FAIR & CO., LTD.

WEDNESDAY BARGAINS

Prices to Rouse the Buying Spirit of all Peterborough

For Further Extensive List of Wednesday Bargains Read Carefully Hand Bills Distributed

Smashing Price Reductions in the House Furnishing Department

Cusps in Brussels Rugs
Every Department contributes to the Wednesday Bargains. Here are four Special Prices in Rugs that should interest you.
6 ft. 9 x 9 ft., reg. $12.00 for .. $ 8.50
9 x 9 ft., reg. $16.00 for 10.50
9 x 10 ft., reg. $18.00 for..... 12.00
9 x 12 ft., reg. $20.00 for..... 12.50

Tapestry Stair Carpet 50c
Another wonderful value. 27 inches wide. Splendid designs; worth 75c. Wednesday, per yard .....

Brussels Carpet Ends 75c
These Ends are 1½ yards long, can be used for Mats, Rugs, etc. Worth $1.00 per yard. Wednesday, per End .....

Window Shades of Quality 55c
Cream or White with pretty insertion mounted on the best hartshorn rollers. They are all perfect, no seconds. Regular 90c. Wednesday only, each .....

Curtain and Scrim Ends 6c
1 to 1¼ yards long. Many of them were Travellers' Samples and worth 15c to 35c. Wednesday your choice for.....

Coloured Madras on the Bargain List 25c
Excellent designs for Curtains and Overdrapes. Reg. 50c yard. Wednesday ..... per yard

The New Chorley Floor Cloth 35c
This is a new make. Very choice patterns. Regular price 70c sq. yd., but to introduce it to our customers, the price on Wednesday will be .. per square yard

Specials in Tapestry Rugs
3 x 3 yards, reg. $10.00 for $6.98
3 x 3½ yards, reg. $12.00 for.... 7.98
3 x 4 yards, reg. $12.00 for 8.50
3½ x 4 yards, reg. $13.00 for.... 7.58

2 Yard Wide Floor Oilcloth 23c
We are bound to supply you with the very best floor oilcloth at the lowest price. Regular 30c per yard. Wednesday per sq. yard.....

Tapestry Table Covers
Very pretty designs and colourings. Special prices for Wednesday:—
2 x 2 yds., $1.25 for.....98c
2 x 2½ yds., $1.75 for.....$1.25

Sanitary Bed Pillows
Covered with fancy ticking, well filled. These two specials are for Wednesday only:—
Regular $1.98 per pair for.....$1.50
Regular $1.50 per pair for.....98c

Union Reversible Carpet 23c
36 in. wide. Just as good designs as you see in the $1 yard carpet. Sells regularly at 35c yd. Wednesday yd..

Axminster and Wilton Carpet Ends 42c
This 55c per square yard quality has been selected as a special attraction, and to make it so we have marked it for Wednesday at per sq. yd.....

2 Yard Wide Inlaid Linoleums 75c
Pattern right through to back, almost impossible to wear out. Regular prices 90c and $1.00 per yard. Wednesday Special per square yard.....

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skilful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

CITY AND GENERAL

PROBABILITIES.

Strong northeast and east winds, cloudy and cold to-day and on Wednesday light local rains.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS

By Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 882 George street. 28d-91

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 58, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-t-f

GOOD PROGRAMME PROMISED

The Mothers' Club will meet tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. A good programme is promised, and a full attendance is requested.

SUGAR BAGS WANTED.

Gordon-Davies Limited will pay three cents each for any quantity of sugar bags delivered at their store, 340 George Street. dtf.

CHORAL SOCIETY.

The Choral Society and Conservatory Orchestra will meet for rehearsal at the Collegiate Assembly Hall to-night at 8 o'clock.

FOR PATRIOTIC FUND.

The Secretary of Division Fourteen acknowledges the second and third payments of $10.85 and $11.35 from the Bonner-Worth factory for the Patriotic Fund.

PIANO, ORGAN, AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, 'phone, or write. Studio, 567 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1096. 1m-t.t.s.

SPECIAL SALE OF MATTRESSES.

Now is your golden opportunity to buy mattresses at remarkably low prices; good quality. White cotton felt mattresses, worth $10.00, for $6.45. All our mattresses reduced in price for this week. See the show window. E. B. Clegg & Co., 427 George Street.

W. O. W.

Members of Sherwood Camp, No. 50, are requested to attend special meetings on Wednesday, Oct. 14. Organizers Marsh and Graham have a class of 25 for initiation. Dr. Harrison, H. C.C., will be present. Be sure to attend. Refreshments will be served.

OAK HALL IDEA.

One of the cutest and handiest advertising mediums out is a fine leather shoe polisher issued by Oak Hall, Clothiers, George street. It is made to fit the hand comfortably like a glove, and has a wool surface for using as a duster and polisher.

J. EDWARD FISHER

Organist and Choirmaster, Charlotte St. Methodist Church, Teacher of the Art of Singing, Piano and Harmony. Pupils prepared for the Toronto University Examinations. Private Studio: The Green Music Bldg., Charlotte St. Tel. 797. Studio 'phone 575. 12d-86

BETTER BABY CONTEST.

In the list of prize winners in the Better Baby Contest, the name of the second prize winner in the class from 12 to 24 months was wrongly given. This prize was won by Catherine Wiskin.

WELLS AND CISTERNS CLEANED.

Living springs found; wells dug and cleaned, tiled and cemented; drains dug and pipe furnished; pumps sold and repaired. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. No dirt can get into these wells when finished. Apply R. Elliott, 578 Harvey street. 12d-86-t.f.s.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Radish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 488, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

Mr. Elric White Painfully Hurt

On Sunday Mr. Elric White, Sr., met with a painful accident. He intended driving to the country and on the way stopped his horse at the Hunter Street drinking fountain. While drinking, the horse suddenly started forward upsetting Mr. and Mrs. White out of the vehicle. Mr. White was thrown betwen the wheels of the buggy and the drinking fountain and his head was badly cut.

WEDDING BELLS

WIGGAR—CARVETH.

At the parsonage of the Charlotte Street Methodist Church, Miss Kate Carveth, Millbrook, was united in marriage to Cecil Stewart Wiltar, on Monday, Oct. 12th. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. P. Wilson.

KIRN—REGAN.

A quiet wedding in the Charlotte Street Methodist Church was solemnized on Saturday, Oct. 10, when Ethel Regan, daughter of Hugh Regan, Peterborough, was united in marriage to Howard Clarence Kirn. The ceremony was witnessed by the immediate friends of the young couple.

DIXON—TEW.

Yesterday morning a quiet wedding took place in this City, when Miss Florence Tew of Peterborough was united in marriage to Mr. Joseph Dixon, also of this City. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. R. Webb, Pastor of the Murray Street Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon will reside in Peterborough.

MILLER—WILLIAMS.

A very quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, 2601 Twenty-fourth A street west, this morning at 11:30 o'clock, when their youngest daughter, Laura, was united in marriage to Mr. W. Budd Miller, both of Calgary.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas Philps, in the presence of immediate relatives.

The bride was becomingly gowned in her travelling suit of navy blue serge.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller left on the 3:10 train for Peterborough, Ont., where they will in future reside. — Calgary Herald.

OBITUARY

MARIE KEARNEY.

The death occurred on Sunday, Oct. 11th, of Marie Kearney, the five-months' old daughter of Mr. Jas. Kearney, 37 Stewart Street.

The funeral took place yesterday from the family residence to St. Martin's Cemetery, Ennismore.

MRS. MATTHEWS.

Mrs. William Matthews, of Smith township passed away on Saturday afternoon at her home, where she has resided for the past twelve or fourteen years. She was well known and highly respected in the community, and her death will be deeply regretted. Before coming to this district she resided in Kansas for 24 years.

She is survived by her husband, Mr. William Matthews and one son. Two sisters and one brother also survive her. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon to the Little Lake Cemetery.

THOMAS WALMSLEY.

A highly respected resident of this city, in the person of Mr. Thomas Walmsley, 376 Aylmer street, passed away Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock after an illness of three weeks. The late Mr. Walmsley was 49 years of age, and has resided in Peterborough nine years. He was a member of the George Street Methodist Church, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Since coming to this city he has won a large number of friends who will be very sorry to learn of his death.

Deceased was born in Burnley, Lancashire, England, but when only 17 years of age he came to Canada. Previous to his coming to live in Peterborough he resided in Marmora. He is survived by a sorrowing wife and two sons, Joseph, of Belleville, and Karl, of Peterborough. Two sisters, Mrs. Ernest Greenwood, of Halifax, Eng., Mrs. Geo. Proctor, of Thornton-Craven, Eng., and one brother, George, of Burnley, also survive him.

The funeral was held this afternoon at two o'clock from the family residence, 376 Aylmer street, to the Little Lake cemetery.

ALBERT PARKER.

The death occurred Saturday evening, about half-past six o'clock of Mr. Albert Parker, a well-known resident of this district. The late Mr. Parker had been ill for a little over a month, and came from Parry Sound to this City, when his health became impaired. For some time before his illness he had been residing with his daughter, Mrs. Robt. Mayes of Parry Sound, and soon after his arrival in this City his condition necessitated his being taken to the Nicholls Hospital, where he passed away on Saturday.

Deceased was born in Clarke Township, but has resided in this district for the greater part of his life. He was 68 years of age, and was well known in this vicinity, where his death will be genuinely mourned. For years he was identified with the Dickson Company.

He is survived by one son, Mr. W. A. Parker, 136 Park Street, City, and one daughter, Mrs. Robt. Hicks, Parry Sound. Four sisters, Mrs. R. Crapp, Harvey; Mrs. John Rowe, City; Mrs. Geo. Lang, Midland, and Mrs. I. Eastwood, George Street, City, and three brothers, Mr. Henry Parker, Michigan, George Parker, Parry Sound, and T. J. Parker, City, also survive him.

The funeral was held this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. W. A. Parker, 134 Park street, to Hay's Cemetery, Lakefield.

BIRTH.

HALL—On October 10th, 1914, at 735 Palmerston avenue, Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. G. Hall, a son.

DIED.

SCOTT—At Walkerville, Ont., Tuesday morning, Robert Arthur Scott, son of Mr. R. N. Scott, Chemong Road, Smith.

Funeral arrangements later.

THIS IS THE POINT

To be able to determine the Quality of Cutlery and Silverware, simply by examining it, cannot be depended upon and after you have used it, it is too late to rectify your mistake. Better be certain in the first place by buying here. We handle only such well know Brands as 1847 Rogers Bros. Silverware and Joseph Rodgers' and E. M. Dickinson's Cutlery. Such an assortment of Razors, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Table-Forks, etc., make it possible to secure just what you want. Prices? Well, they are as reasonable as quality will permit. Call and see our large Thanksgiving Display. It will be a pleasure to show this line.

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TO RENT

TO RENT—SPACE FOR ONE AUTO, in first class brick barn, electric lighted. Apply at 136 Charlotte. 'Phone 492. 2d-86-1079

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE

Every Vegetable Grown
Tomatoes, Onions, Cucumbers, Vegetable Marrow, Squash, Pumpkin, Cauliflowers, Cabbage Beets, Carrots, Peppers, Lettuce, and Cranberries, Sweet Potatoes, Grapes, Peaches and Pears, Apples, Canteloupe, Bananas, Oranges and Lemons.
Oysters, Fresh Salmon Trout.

N. DOUROS Prop.
'Phones 18-19 376 George St

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. L. S. Edney of Hamilton spent the holiday in the City.

Mr. Stuart Anderson of Toronto was in the City over the holiday.

Mr. W. Wallace Armstrong of Orillia was home for the holiday.

Mr. Jack Laing of Toronto spent Thanksgiving at his home, here.

Mr. J. C. Eaton's private car passed through the City this morning.

Mr. Gordon McLennan of Toronto spent the holiday at his home in this City.

Mr. Ross Craig of Hamilton spent Thanksgiving at his home, in East City.

Mr. Harry Hall of Toronto, son of Mr. Richard Hall, was home for the holiday.

Mr. O. M. Steer of this City spent Thanksgiving Day at his home in Midland.

Mr. Norman Wilson spent Thanksgiving Day with his parents in Peterborough.

Mr. Harold Smith, Kingston, spent ing R. M. C. College, Kingston, spent the holiday in the City.

Mrs. H. M. Palmer of Welland, Ont., is the guest of Miss Velma Morrow, Water Street.

Mr. Melville Moore of Toronto was a guest at his home, Hunter street, East, for the holiday.

Messrs. Reg. and Wilfred Stratton of R. M. C. and Toronto University, were home for the holiday.

Miss Edith McLennan is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. J. McLennan, Barnado Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Parsons of Dundas spent the week end with Mrs. Leary, McDonnel Street.

Mr. Roy Turner spent a few days at his home here on the way from Valcartier to Queen's University, Kingston.

Miss Edith Connor, who is attending the Faculty of Education, Toronto, spent the holiday at her home here.

Mr. Percy Johnston of Winnipeg, Man., is in the City, the guest of the Misses Thompson, Smith Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Richards of Toronto were in the City over the week end, the guests of Mrs. S. R. Armstrong.

Miss H. Gillespie and Miss F. Emmerson, City, spent a pleasant holiday with Miss R. Finnie, Benstort, Ont.

Mr. Wilfred Noonan of Toronto spent Thanksgiving Day in Town, the guest of Mr. M. Buchanan, Benson avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. McRae, of Montreal, spent Thanksgiving with their daughter, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, King Street.

Mr. A. M. Sutherland, Accountant, Royal Bank, Port Hope, spent the week-end with Ald. and Mrs. Johnston.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dee of Toronto, are spending their holidays in the City with Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Maher, 263 Hunter Street.

Mr. Harry Moyes of Sherbrooke Street, spent the holiday in Toronto, the guest of his son, Mr. Harry Noyes, Jr., and his daughter, Vida.

Messrs. Lowe and Karl and John and Will Miller of Rochester, N.Y., who have been spending the past week here, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. W. Morris, who is attending R. M. C., Kingston, has returned to College, after spending a few days here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Morris.

Mr. James M. Bishop and bride of Brockville, have been in the City the past few days on a visit to Mr. Bishop's son, Mr. Hall Bishop, of 560 Homewood Avenue. They have been spending a brief honeymoon with relatives and friends, and returned to-day to their home in Brockville. This is Mr. Bishop, Senior's, fourth matrimonial venture and his bride's second. The bridegroom is a well-preserved gentleman of 73 years of age and his bride is—well, just ten years younger. But whose business is it? They were as happy looking a young couple as you could find in a week's travel. Mr. Bishop has been an active business man all his life, and intends to continue as such. Part of his busy life has been spent in honeymoon and as a newspaper man—which accounts for his good looks and well-preserved figure. The Examiner extends to Mr. Bishop and bride its best wishes, coupled with the hope that they may share in many pleasant days together, in the enjoyment of that happiness that only comes to the brave and those who know how to get the most of the good things of this life. But see that it doesn't occur again, Mr. Bishop, please.

Busy Day At Temple

Thanksgiving Day at the Temple was a very busy one indeed. The Young people had a fine programme in the afternoon, assisted by the Y. P. Band. After the concert the Young People all had tea together and a very pleasant two hours, with two open airs started. One at Charlotte and George for the Young People, the other at George and Hunter, where Envoy Brown appeared in his old rags and addressed the crowd, receiving encouragement by way of loud clapping, etc.

The Envoy's wonderful life story, given a tthe Temple followed the open air, was told to a very large and appreciative crowd.

PROMPT PAYMENT

Peterborough, Ont., Oct. 9th, 1914.

The Woodmen of the World,
London, Ont.:

Dear Sirs,—I beg leave to thank you for the prompt and satisfactory settlement of the insurance upon the life of the late Joseph Epps. I have received $500.00 this day, and I wish to convey to you my deep appreciation and gratitude of your generous and kindly treatment in this matter. The late Mr. Epps had paid only two instalments of insurance when he was taken down by typhoid which resulted in his death, and notwithstanding this fact the payment of the insurance has been made to me, without question, for the full amount of the policy.

Wishing you continued success in your efforts, I remain,

Yours most faithfully,
EDITH HOLDEN.

R. Snoggs and India

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—Rev. J. Sharrard, a returned Presbyterian missionary, says that India is rapidly becoming a great industrial centre. Will India be a rival to Britain and Canada some day?

Yours truly,
R. SNOGGS.

A wire lemon juice extractor has been invented that resembles the familiar glass one with the advantage of being unbreakable.

There are more than 86,000,000 sheep in Australia and nearly 25,000,000 in New Zealand, or more than 10 for each resident.

Special Sale

HOT WATER BOTTLES Red Rubber 3 qt. Size

Each with a written guarantee for 2 years. Reg. $2.25 WHILE THEY LAST **$1.48**

You will need one soon—take advantage of this Special Sale to get one at this unprecedented low figure. SEE OUR BOOTH WINDOW.

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GEORGE STREET . . 'Phone 357

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— OLD COLLEGIATE —

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TO-NIGHT FROM 7.30 to 9.30

A Fourth Class in Domestic Science will be opened.
Several Vacancies in Millinery and Dressmaking.
All Classes for Men are Short of Students.

MURRAY STREET *REGISTER NOW*

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We know you will be delighted with the

O-CEDAR POLISH MOP

We know you will welcome the relief it brings. We know you will appreciate the hard work it saves. We know you will be pleased with the way it dusts, cleans and polishes—all at the same time. That is why we say:—

Try the O-Cedar Mop for 2 Days at our risk. If it is not satisfactory we do not want you to keep it. The Price—$1.50 will be returned without question if it is not all and more than we claim. You to be the judge.

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Buy Service
Not Just Glasses

You are not fair to your eyes unless you get the service that should be a part of every pair of RIGHT Glasses.

Glasses are more than just merchandise, because their use determines their value. You cannot get proper use from glasses unless they are built to your own special needs.

We specialize in examining eyes and fitting them with proper glasses. Our optical work is not a side line.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 KER. ST.
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Open all the time.
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That Xmas Photo

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You may not feel justified this year in expensive Gift Giving. Photographs will solve the problem easily, appropriately and satisfactorily. The cost is small. The value great—a Portrait is GOOD. To be sure of this arrange for an appointment at

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14th, Hunter Street

Churchill Criticised.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Morning Post, in an editorial yesterday, severely criticizes Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, for what it describes as a costly blunder in sending a small force of marines to Antwerp. The newspaper expresses the belief that the British losses are greater than admitted and contends that if it was impossible to send a large military force to Antwerp, none at all should have been sent, and the Belgians should have been permitted to surrender without bombardment, as they would have done but for British advice, which only resulted in loss of life and hampering the retirement of the British army.

Admiral Storey Goes To Coast.

GUELPH, Oct. 14.—Rear Admiral Storey of this city has received word from the Dominion Government accepting his proffer of service and has been appointed superintendent of naval service at Vancouver Island under the Dominion Government, and is ordered to take charge of his position at once. The possibility of German cruisers appearing off the Pacific coast has created some alarm in that section of the Dominion, and it is probable that the services of Admiral Storey have been accepted with a view to the adequate defence of that part of the country.

Big Guns at Cattaro.

ROME, Oct. 14.—It is announced by the French ambassador stationed here that on Sept. 22 heavy French guns of long range were landed at Antivari and have now been put in position on Mount Lovchen. They are trained on the Austrian port of Cattaro, in Dalmatia.

BATTLE IS IMPENDING IN THE EAST

Russians Have Chosen Ground on Which to Meet Enemy.

PRREMYSL SIEGE GOES ON

Russians Say Their Guns Are Destroying Forts of Galician City—Vigorous German Resistance Has Halted Advance Into East Prussia—Germany Still Suspended Precautions From Service.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—It is officially announced at Petrograd that the siege of Przemysl is progressing, according to a despatch to a local news agency from the Roumian capital. The Czar's artillery is rapidly destroying the forts, which, however, continue an energetic resistance. The Przemysl garrison, it is announced, does not exceed 30,000 men.

Of fighting in Galicia the official reports from Petrograd and Vienna are so directly at variance that there is no reconciling them. Vienna says that the relief of Przemysl is complete, while Petrograd declares that the Russian artillery is achieving great success.

The general opinion gathered from the various reports is that the Russians have withdrawn to a line starting from Sambor, in Galicia, and passing through Przemysl, Sandomir and Ivangorod, and thence to the west of Warsaw, roughly, along the San and Vistula rivers, where they are waiting to meet the advancing Austro-German armies on ground of the Russians own choosing.

The biggest forces are between Sandomir and Ivangorod, which is the centre of the German advance. The fighting thus far is only of advance guard character, or probably, where the Russians are withdrawing, in the nature of rear guard actions.

The Germans seemingly are completely cut of the Suwalki and Lomza districts, but the Russian advance into East Prussia is making little if any progress. Probably both are willing to wait where they are until the bigger battle to the south has been decided. The Germans, it is said, have been surprised by the early setting in of winter, and not being provided with heavy clothing, such as the Russians have, are suffering severely.

In the sinking of the cruiser Pallada by a German submarine the Russian navy has suffered quite a heavy loss. Russia has too few ships as it is, and the loss of a cruiser of the Pallada class is of serious consequence.

A statement given out by the Russian Government says:

"The German losses have forced the German Government to revoke all exemptions to the military service.

"The German army, being short of equipment, an order has been issued to buy the dead soldiers' military uniforms and shoes."

Prince Oleg, a son of Grand Duke Constantine, has died of wounds received in action. An official despatch from Petrograd, on Oct. 11, said that Prince Oleg had been wounded during a cavalry engagement.

Warsaw In Peril?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. — News from the war in the east is contained in a despatch from the American consul in Warsaw, which says that the capital of Russian Poland is threatened by the Germans, and its fall is expected at any moment. The motive for conveying this information is the consul's expressed request for instructions as to the care of foreign interests during the expected period of German occupation.

To Recruit New Battery.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 14. — Recruiting will commence to-day for a new battery of field and horse artillery, authorized by the military authorities. There will be 150 of all ranks. International work for home and active service will be the object of the new battery.

Health First

In buying food articles we must consider several things—economy, results, convenience, reliability; but the most important is Health.

Health means everything. If one gets cheated in buying dresses, shoes or bonnets it is provoking, but the harm is chiefly loss of money. In buying food articles, if imitations or poor stuffs are supplied, there is a loss of money and probably an injury to health also; and good health is beyond price.

Remember these facts when buying baking powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure — No Alum

Has Been The Dupe of The German Agents

Boer Colonel Has Been the Dupe of German Agents.

HAS A SMALL FOLLOWING

Irreconcilable, Who Went Into German Territory After the South African War, Has Declared War on the Union and Wants to Set Up Republic—Martial Law Declared—Arrest Ordered.

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, Oct. 14—It is officially announced here that a commando, under Col. Maritz, has rebelled in the northwest of the Cape provinces.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the union.

The proclamation imposing martial law says that "the Government of the Protectorate of German Southwest Africa, has through a widespread, secret propaganda persistently endeavored to seduce citizens of the Union and officers and members of the defence forces of the union from their allegiance and to cause rebellion and civil war within the union."

The rebellion among the forces of the Northwest Cape Province has been brewing since the resignation of Gen. Beyers as commander-in-chief of the Union forces.

As soon as the Government realized this situation it sent Col. Brits to relieve Maritz of his command. Col. Brits then discovered that Maritz was commanding German troops as well as his own, and that he had German guns in his possession. Maritz, who had been given the German rank of general, had arrested those of his officers and men who were unwilling to join the Germans and had sent them as prisoners of war to German Southwest Africa.

According to an official statement an agreement was drawn up between Maritz and the governor of German Southwest Africa, guaranteeing the independence of the Union as a republic, ceding Walfish Bay and other parts of the Union to the Germans, and undertaking that the Germans should invade the Union only if Maritz asked them to do so.

In itself the rebellion of Col. Maritz and his commando in Cape Colony is not regarded as of serious importance. His following is small, and it is situated in that part of the colony where it can be of least value to the Germans in Southwest Africa. Col. Maritz always has been known as irreconcilable and certain to seize any opportunity of making trouble. It is assumed that Gen. Botha will lose no time in having him arrested.

While it is known that Col. Maritz, the leader of the rebels in South Africa, has only a small following, the affair is considered unfortunate at this moment. Maritz is a Transvaaler, who fought in the Boer War, but at its conclusion was one of the irreconcilables who crossed over into German territory, where he fought with the Germans against the natives. Later he returned to British South Africa, got an appointment in the police and worked his way to the command of which he has just been relieved.

IT is only a short time that you can call her Mother's baby—soon she will be a school girl and then a young lady.

But a photograph of Mother and baby keeps for all time the memory of those happy days—and later pictures will show the transition from childhood to girlhood.

Make the appointment to-day

GROUND FLOOR STUDIO.

THE COWAN STUDIO
(Late Orme).

SEE and INSPECT—THE

SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:

Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

F.R. J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
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Getting Out of the Rut.

The merchant who conducts his business according to the method of the last century is not giving his customers the service they are entitled to. The spirit of the new century is to do more than to merely turn goods over at a profit. It is to really earn that profit by giving real service, accommodation and reliable advice. The modern merchant must know his goods thoroughly and what is best adapted to every household requirement.

That class of merchant invariably advertises. That is the one sure test of his being abreast of the times.

JAPAN'S WAR OVER?

Tsing-Tau Is To Be Given Up Says Tokio Report.

TOKIO, Oct. 14.—The Kaiser has sent word to allow the surrender of Tsing-Tau.

An earlier despatch said: As the result of the communication to him of the Japanese Emperor's desire to spare the lives of non-combatants and neutrals in Tsing-Tau, Meyer Waldeck, Governor of Kiao-Chau, has sent German officers to meet Japanese officers to arrange the details for their departure before the inauguration of the final attack upon the German fortress by the Japanese and British forces.

During an armistice Sunday on the battlefront of Tsing-Tau twenty-two German defenders of the fortress were buried.

The fortress fires 1,500 shells daily.

The German garrison in Kiao-Chau consists of 92 officers, 2,374 German non-commissioned officers and men, and one battalion of the East Asiatic Garrison Brigade. It was agreed that within a zone of 31 miles from all points of the leased territory the Chinese Government should no longer, for the space of 99 years, be entitled to take any steps without previous authorization from the German Government.

LEAVING OSTEND.

Thousands of Citizens Are Crossing Over To England.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—As early as 8 o'clock yesterday morning the harbor station at Ostend was besieged by thousands of people anxious to get aboard the mail boats, according to a despatch from the Ostend correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Co.

Members of the Belgian Government, the diplomatic corps and other officials left for Havre on the first two steamers. The later boats were literally stormed by a crowd of fugitives, many even getting on board by way of the luggage chute.

Among yesterday's arrivals at Folkestone and Dover were several hundred wounded Belgian soldiers. It is likely that their number will be considerably increased in the course of the next few days. They are being looked after by the relief committees for wounded allies, and are being sent in small bodies to different provincial cities and towns, where arrangements have been made to provide them with hospital accommodation.

It is estimated that already nearly 200,000 Belgian refugees have landed on these shores. It is feared that the stream of refugees will increase in volume as the German occupation of Belgium becomes more complete.

The War Refugees Committee is at present unable to find accommodations for them. Herbert Samuel, President of the Local Government Board, yesterday issued an appeal asking that committees be formed in various parts of the country to assist in obtaining food and shelter for the strangers, and to help find homes in which they may be placed.

Paris Now Guarded.

PARIS, Oct. 14. — Two French aerial vedettes patrolled the sky above Paris yesterday watching for German raiders. Other French aircraft were in readiness at the aviation posts to take the air if an enemy was sighted. Crowds gathered in the squares and open spaces of the city to watch the manoeuvring of the French aeroplanes.

UHLANS ARE IN GHENT

Allies Probably Block Their Way Into Ostend.

VON KLUK NOW RETREATING

Military Observers Believe That Germany's Movement to the North Is For the Purpose of Saving German Right Wing From Destruction—Allies Win Five Battles Along Battle Line.

LONDON, Oct. 14. — German Uhlans have occupied the town of Ghent which is undefended, without resistance. This is confirmed by despatches from both Rotterdam and Amsterdam. All communication between Ghent and Holland has been severed.

German aeroplanes yesterday appeared over Ostend and one of the machines dropped two bombs, which fell in the sand dunes near the city and failed to explode. British aeroplanes drove the invaders off without inflicting any damage on the German craft.

Along the entire allied line in France and southern Belgium, there was severe fighting yesterday. From Paris it is reported that the Germans were signally defeated in five battles, in all of which the allies assumed the offensive, save in the region of Apremont where a counter German attack was repulsed with loss of men and ground to the enemy. The severest fighting took place between Arras and Albert, where the Franco-British forces made a tremendous effort to cut off the retreat of Von Kluk, now stated to be under way. Lille, however, has fallen into the hands of the Kaiser, French territorial troops being compelled to retreat before a full army corps.

News from the front is fragmentary. Nearly all of the reports tell in glowing terms of victories by the allies, excepting at Lille. But some of them are sufficiently circumstantial to warrant full credence. Early yesterday, in the neighborhood of Hazebrouck and Bethune, British and French cavalry made a sudden raid on a German cavalry detachment which had seized an advanced position and who were trying to hold their advantage until infantry arrived. They were completely routed.

The most important victory of the day took place at Verdun. This fortress, which has stood out for eight weeks against severe bombardment, is the apex of the French centre and the special object of German operations. As a result of yesterday's fighting the French command all of the roads leading eastward to Metz, the base of supplies for the German left and centre.

French bayonet assaults at Souain and Berry-au-Bac drove the Germans from their advanced trenches. This was only accomplished after desperate fighting. The French came up again and again under a withering fire and ultimately the defenders fled before the line of glittering steel.

Having failed to penetrate the French lines on the Aisne it is said on good authority that Germany will try a flanking movement in the east. For this purpose guns and men are believed to be en route from Antwerp for the stronghold on the south of the present lines. Belfort has been more or less of a storm centre of the fighting in the Vosges and Alsace. Its fall would tend to throw the French right into distress. The French general staff, it is reported, will profit by the lesson of Antwerp and depend more on field forces to stem the German advance in that direction, rather than on the fortress itself.

The position of the allied armies in southern Belgium are a trifle uncertain. But with the Germans at Ghent the French and British cannot be far away, certainly between them and Ostend. However, German cavalry in force is reported at Hazebrouck, 32 miles northwest of Lille, and at Orchies, 16 miles south of Lille. At Ypres cavalry and infantry is reported. Judging from this movement it would appear that the Kaiser means to drive forward directly to Ostend, Dunkirk and Calais, the two latter towns just over the French border from Belgium and both important ports, within easy striking distance of England. That such an advance will be bitterly contested without saying. On the other hand, the weakness of the German defence at other points yesterday gives rise to the belief that the movement toward the coast is intended to cover the retreat of Von Kluk to new lines in Belgium. In fact, it is actually stated by some correspondents that his retreat is progressing at this moment.

The official communication issued by the French War Department last night says:

"With the exception of an advance of some importance in the vicinity of Berry-au-Bac (on the centre) there is nothing to report."

The communique issued at three o'clock says:

"On our left wing our forces have resumed the offensive in the regions of Hazebrouck and of Bethune against detachments of the enemy composed in large part of cavalry coming from the front along Bailleul, Estaires and La Bassee.

"The town of Lille, held by a territorial detachment, has been attacked and occupied by a German army corps.

"Between Arras and Albert we have made notable progress.

"On the centre also we have made progress in the region of Berry-au-Bac and we have advanced toward Souain in the west of the Argonne and north of Malancourt.

"Between the Argonne and the Meuse, on the right bank of the Meuse, our troops who hold the heights of the Meuse to the east of Verdun have advanced.

"To the south of the road from Verdun to Metz, in the region of Apremont, we have gained a little territory on our right, and repulsed a German attack on our left.

"On our right wing, Vosges and Alsace, there has been no change.

"To sum up, yesterday was marked by perceptible progress on the part of our forces at various points on the field of battle.

"In Galicia the Austrian corps defeated in Galicia are endeavoring to reform at a point four kilometres west of Przemysl."

Servian Princes Wounded.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Star's Copenhagen correspondent says The Vossiche Zeitung of Berlin reports the Crown Prince Alexander of Servia has been slightly wounded and that his brother, Prince George of Servia, has been mortally wounded in the fighting against the Austrians.

Hostile Ships Sighted.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—A strong German squadron, flying the flag of Prince Henry of Prussia, is cruising around the Aland Islands in the Baltic, according to a message from Helsingfors, transmitted to the Havas Agency from Petrograd.

Cardinal Gasparri Is Secretary.

ROME, Oct. 14. — (Via Paris.)—Cardinal Pietre Gasparri has been selected by the Pope to fill the position of secretary of state, made vacant by the death of Cardinal Ferrata.

McDERMID & JURY'S
The Rexall Store
10 DAY HOT WATER BOTTLE SALE NOW ON
$2 HOT WATER BOTTLE
With 2 year's Guarantee for
$1.29
SEE OUR WINDOW
McDermid & Jury
The Safe Satisfactory Druggists
Cor. George and Charlotte Sts.

How To Banish Wrinkles Quickly

If the average woman only knew it, it is not at all difficult to preserve the youthful contour and velvety smoothness of complexion. Every woman hates to see her face wrinkled or haggy, and practically every one has experimented with some sort of patent remedy in the effort either to remove such condition or ward it off.

As a matter of fact, the most effective remedy in the world is one that any woman can easily make up herself at home, in a moment's time. Let her take one ounce of pure powdered saxolite, which she can purchase at any drug store, and dissolve it in a half pint of witch hazel. Apply this harmless and refreshing solution to the face every day. The results are surprising—and instantaneous. Even after the very first application a marked improvement is apparent. The wrinkles are less in evidence and the face has a comfortable, young feeling of firmness that is most delightful.

REMEMBER! That in buying glasses from us, you are getting the very Best Optical Service in the City. Our 11 years of exclusive, successful Optical Business in this city is our best guarantee.

We Manufacture and Fit Glasses Exclusively.

A. A. FOWLER Phm. B. Optl. D, Chicago — STRENGTH SPECIALIST Ref. D.O. Toronto
Optical Parlors and Lens Grinding Plant with
NUGENT DRUG COMPANY, 286 GEORGE STREET

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Measurement, Agate, 14 Lines one inch.
Transient Display ..... 25c per inch
Transient Reading ..... 40c per inch
Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 2,500 inch Contract, 15c per inch.
Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 25c per inch.
Legal and other notices, 6c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

Minimum charge, 15c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 10c to cover postage or replies if out of town.

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Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 10c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.

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PERSONAL

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the Postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

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Toronto--Chicago

Toronto-Montreal

The International Limited

Canada's Train of superior service

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MORNING SERVICE

Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.00 p.m. daily.

Last Train out of Toronto at Night

Leaves 11.45 p.m., arrives Detroit 5 a.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily, securing important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.

FOR MONTREAL

Leave Toronto 9 a.m., 5.00 p.m. and 11 p.m. daily. Berth reservations, etc., at G.T.R. Ticket Office

C. A. HIGH, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
Bradshaw, Station Ticket Agent. Phones 259 & 158

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.54 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
North Bay, Sturgeon Falls and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	8.18 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m.	*8.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	5.30 p.m.	8.18 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.54 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Sturgeon Falls, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	8.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
	5.15 p.m.	12.20 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11 22 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**8.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*2.05 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**6.33 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	4.02 a.m.
North Toronto	*5.24 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Barkerton, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	*3.57 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	**7.54 a.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*3.31 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Sobeyston, and Intermediate Points	*4.23 p.m.
	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

Advertise In The Examiner

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Cas. Allen England

(Continued from yesterday.)

With an emprecation of unutterable hate and rage, yet impotent to stay the ravishment of Hope Villa, Stern brought the ma chine round in a long spiral.

For a moment the wild, suicidal idea possessed him to land on the beach, after all, and charge the little slate-blue devils who had evidently piled all the furnishings together in the bungalow and were now burning them.

He longed for slaughter now: he lusted blood—the blood of the Anthropoid pack which from the beginning had hung upon his flank and been as a thorn unto his flesh.

He seemed to feel the joy of rushing them, an automatic in each hand spitting death, just as he had mown down the Lanskaarn in the Battle of the Wall, down below in the Abyss. Stern though he knew the inevitable end — a poisoned spear-thrust, a wound with one of those terribly envenomed arrows—he felt no fear.

Révenge! If he could only feel its sweetness, death had no terrors.

Common sense instantly sobered him and dispelled these vain ideas. The bungalow, after all, was not vital to his future or the girl's. Barring the set of encyclopedias on metal plates, everything else could be replaced with sufficient labour. Only a madman would risk a fight with such a Horde in company with a woman.

Not now were he and Beatrice entrenched in a strong tower, with terrible explosives. Now they were in the open, armed only with revolvers. For the present there was no redress.

"Beta," cried he, "we're up against it this time for fair—and we can't hit back!"

"Our bungalow! Our precious home!"

"I know." He saw that she fas crying: "It's a rotten shame and all that, but it isn't fatal."

He brought the Pauillac down-wind again, coasting high over the bungalow, whence smoke now issued ever more and more thickly.

"We're simply hamstrung this time, that's all. Where those devils have come from and haw many there may be God knows. Thousands, perhaps; the woods may be full of em. It's lucky for us they didn't attack while we were there!

"Now—well, the only thing to do is let 'em have their way for the present. Eventually—"

"Oh, can't we ever get rid of the horrid little beasts for good?"

"We can and will!" He spoke very grimly, soaring the machine still higher over the river and once more coming round above the upper end of the beach. "One of these days there's got to be a final reckoning, but not yet!"

"So it's good-by to Hope Villa, Allan? There's no way?"

"It's good-by. Humanly speaking, none."

"Couldn't we land, blockade ourselves in the boat-house, and—"

Her eyes sparkled with the boldness of the plan—its peril, its possibilities. But Allan shook his head.

"And expose the Pauillac on the beach?" he asked. "One good swing with a war-club into the motor and then a week's siege and slow starvation, with a final rush—interesting, but not practical, little girl. No, no; the better part of valor is to recognize force majeure and wait! Remember what we've said already? Je recule pour mieux sauter?" Wait till we get a fresh start on these hell-hounds; we'll jump 'em far enough!"

The bungalow now lay behind. The whole clearing seemed alive with the little blue demons, like vermin crawling everywhere. Thicker and thicker now the smoke was pouring upward. The scene was one of utter desolation.

Then suddenly it faded. The plane had borne its riders onward and away from the range of vision. Again only dense forest lay below, while to eastward sparkled the broad reach where, in the first days of their happiness at Hope Villa, the girl and Allan had fished and bathed.

Her tears were unrestrained at last; but Allan, steadying the wheel with one hand, drew an arm about her and kissed and comforted her.

"There, there, little girl! The world's not ended yet, even if they have burned up our home-made mission furniture! Come, Beatrice, no tears—we've other things to think of now!"

"Where away, since our home's gone?" she queried pitifully.

"Where away? Why, Storm King, of course! And the cathedral and the records, and—and—"

CHAPTER IV.

"To-morrow Is Our Wedding-Day."

Purple and gold the light of that dying day still glowed across the western sky when the stanch old Pauillac, heated yet throbbing with power, skimmed the last league and swung the last great end of the river that hid old Storm King from the wanderers' eager sight.

Stern's eyes brightened at vision of that vast, rugged headland, forest clad and superb in the approaching twilight. Beatrice, weary now and spent—for the long journeys, the excitements and griefs of the day had worn her down despite her strength—paled a little and grew pensive as the massive structure of the cathedral loomed against the sky-line.

What thoughts were hers now that the goal lay near—what longings, fears and hopes, what exultation and what pain? She shivered slightly; but perhaps the evening coolness at that height had pierced her cloak. Her hands clasped tightly, she tried to smile but could not.

Allan could notice nothing of all this. His gaze was anxiously bent on the earth below, to find a landing for the great machine. He skimmed the broad brow of the mountain, hardly a hundred feet above the spires of the massive concrete pile that still reared itself steadfastly upon the height facing the east.

All about it the dense unbroken forest spread impenetrable to the eye. Below the bold breast of the cliff a narrow strip of beach appeared.

"Hard job to land, that's one sure thing!" exclaimed the man, peering at the inhospitable contours of the land. "No show to make it on top of the mountain, and if we take the beach it means a most tremendous climb up the cliff of through the forest on the flank. Here is a situation, Beatrice! Now—ah—see there? Look! that barren ridge to westward!"

Half a mile back from the river on the western slope of the highlands, a spur of Storm King stretched water-worn and bare, a sandy spit dotted only sparsely with scrub-pine.

"It's that, or nothing!" cried the man, banking in a wide sweep.

"Can you make it? Even the clearest space at this end is terribly short!"

Allan laughed and cut off power. In the old days not for ten thousand dollars would he have tried so ticklish a descent, but now his mettle was of sterner stuff and his skill with the machine developed to a point where man and biplane seemed almost one organism.

With a swift rush the Pauillac coasted down. He checked her at precisely the right moment, as the sand seemed whirling up to meet them, swerved to dodge a fire-blasted trunk, and with a shout took the earth.

The plane bounced, creaked, skidded on the long runners he had fitted to her, and with a lurch came to rest not ten yards from an ugly stump dead ahead.

"Made it, by Heaven!" he exulted. "But a few feet more and it wouldn't have been—well, no matter. We're here, anyhow. Now, supper and a good sleep. And to-morrow, the cathedral!"

He helped the girl alight, for she was cramped and stiff. Presently their camp-fire cheered the down-drawing gloom, as so many other times in such strange places. And before long their evening meal was in course of preparation, close by a great glacial boulder at the edge of the sand-barren.

In good comradeship they ate, then wheeled the biplane over to the rock, and under the shelter of its wide-spreading wings made their camp for the night. An hour or so they sat talking of many things—their escape from the Abyss, the patriarch's death, their trip east again, the loss of their little home, their plans, their hopes, their work.

Beatrice seemed to grieve more than Stern over the destruction of the bungalow. So much of her woman's heart had gone into the making of that nest, so many thoughts had centred on a return to it once more, that now when it lay in ruins through the spiteful mischief of the Horde, she found sorrow knocking insistently at the gates of her soul. But Allan comforted her as best he might.

"Never you mind, little girl!" said he bravely. "It's only an incident, after all. A year from now another and a still more beautiful home will shelter us in some more secure location. And there'll be human companionship, too, about us. In a year many of the Folk will have been brought from the depths. In a year miracles may happen—even the greatest one of all!"

Her eyes met his a moment by the ruddy fire-glow and held true.

"Yes," answered she, "even the greatest in the world!"

A sudden tenderness swept over him at thought of all that had been and was still to be, at sight of this woman's well-loved face irradiated by the leaping blaze—her face now just a little wan with long fatigues and sad as though with realization, with some compelling inner sense of vast, impending responsibilities.

He gathered her in his strong arms, he drew her yielding body close, and kissed her very gently.

"To-morrow!" he whispered. "Do you realize it?"

"To-morrow," she made answer, her breath mingling with his. "To-morrow, Allan—one page of life forever closed, another opened. Or, may it be for good—may we be very strong and very wise!"

Neither spoke for the space of a few heart-beats, while the wind made a vague, melancholy music in the sentinel tree-tops and the snapping sparks danced upward by the rock.

"Life, all life—just dancing sparks—then gone!" said Beatrice slowly. "And yet—yet it is good to have lived, Allan. Good to have lighted the black mystery of the universe, formless and endless and inscrutable, by even so brief a flicker!"

"Is it my little pessimist to-night?" he asked. "Too tired, that's all. In the morning things will look different. You must smile, then, Beta, and not think of formless mystery or—or anything sad at all. For to-morrow is our wedding-day."

He felt her catch her breath and tremble just a bit.

"Yes, I know. Our wedding-day. Allan. Surely thg strangest since time began. No friends, no gifts, no witnesses, no minister, no—"

"There, there!" he interrupted, smiling. "How can my little girl be so wrong-headed? Friends? Why, everything's our friend! All nature is our friend—the whole life-process is our friend and ally! Gifts? What need have we of gifts? Aren't you my gift, surely the best gift that a man ever had since the beginning of all things? And I not yours?

"Minister? Priest? We need none! The world-to-be shall have got far away from such, far beyond its fairy-tale stage, its weaknesses and fears of the Unknown, which alone explain their existence. Here on Storm King, under the arches of the old cathedral our clasped hands, our mutual words of love and trust and honour—these shall suffice. The river and the winds and forest, the sunlight and the sky, the whole infinite expanse of Nature herself shall be our priest and witnesses. And never has a wedding been so true, so solemn and so holy as yours and mine shall be. For you are mine, my Beatrice, and I am yours—for ever!

A little silence, while the flames leaped higher and the shadows deepened in the dim aisles of the fir-forest all about them. In the vast canopy of evening sky clustering star-points had begun to shimmer.

(To be continued.)

Refreshing Sleep

A glass or two of the "Bear That Builds" at bed time, will bring restful, refreshing sleep. The tired business man—the woman who is nervous and run-down—will find this tonic and food most beneficial. Rich in food value—easily digested—and extra mild.

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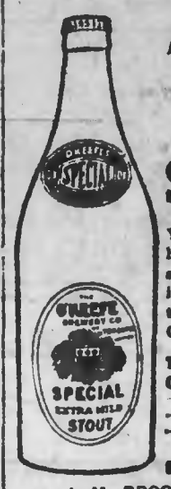

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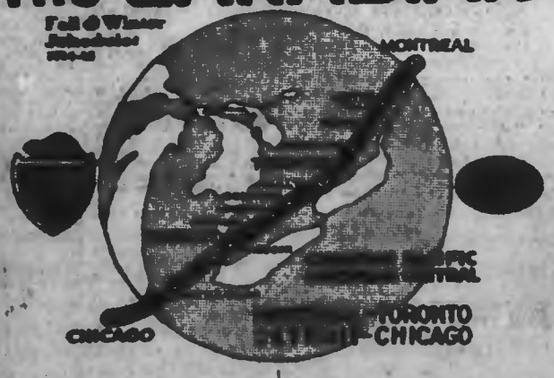

Lv. Montreal (Win'r St.)	8.45 a-m (E.T.)	Lv. Chicago (Cent. Sta.)	6.10p-m (C.T.)
Ar. Toronto	5.40 p-m (E.T.)	Ar. Detroit (Mich. Cen.)	12.35a-m (E.T.)
Lv. Toronto	6.10 p-m (E.T.)	Lv. Detroit (Mich. Cen.)	12.45a-m (E.T.)
Ar. Detroit	5.35 p-m (E.T.)	Lv. London	5.15 a-m (E.T.)
Lv. Detroit (Mich. Cen.)	12.35 a-m (E.T.)	Ar. Toronto	8.30 a-m (E.T.)
Ar. Detroit (Mich. Cen.)	11.05p-m (C.T.)	Lv. Toronto	9.00 a-m (E.T.)
Lv. Detroit (Mich. Cen.)	11.05p-m (C.T.)	Ar. Montreal (Win'r St.)	6.10 p-m (E.T.)
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As a matter of fact it is her right and her duty to enjoy perfect health and strength—to be just as strong and healthy as man—perhaps more so—in view of the fact that it is she who brings into the world the offspring.

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(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

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Step to introduction—more than forty years ago—thousands of women in every part of the globe have testified to its wonderful merits. You, too, will find it beneficial. Try it now. Your dealer in medicines will supply you or you can send 50c. extra for a trial box. Address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver, bowels.

Fashion's Frills.

It must take considerable skill to affect the debutante slouch and yet not fall through one's clothes.—Toledo Blade.

Married men with slender incomes are beginning to speculate on the cost of the inevitable Caillaux gown.—Indianapolis News.

Those dresses with the gunny sack hip effects won't be in style long. You remember what happened to the panier skirt. If a girl is built right she isn't going to hang a lot of portieres over her curves when she can display them in a glove fitting effect.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Automobile Runs.

Cleveland prohibits driving autos in excess of twenty miles an hour in city streets.

Professor C. P. Steinmetz of Schenectady predicts cheap electric automobiles for the near future.

To provide sleeping quarters in an automobile there has been patented a folding bed much on the principle of the sleeping car berth.

Only 5 per cent of American automobiles at recent shows lacked self starting mechanism, while in the English and French shows only about 5 per cent of the cars had such feature.

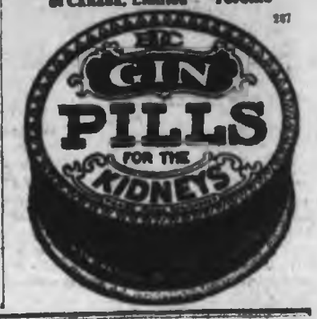
Good Words for Religion.

This is a broad minded age, and the gentleman on the last tram, who was in what one may define as the talkative stage, shared the characteristics of the times. "I've nothin' to say against 'im even if he does belong to a P. S. A. I'm no bigot, not a bit of it. An' I say this—that, considerin' all things, I've not found these religious chaps to be worse than ordinary fellers like you an' me."—Manchester Guardian.

WE'LL SEND THE FIRST

few doses of Gin Pills to you free—if you have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble. After you see how good they are—get the 50c. size at your dealer's.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited Toronto



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When the nerve force expended in the day's work and in the act of living is not replenished by restful sleep at night you have cause to be alarmed, as physical bankruptcy stares you in the face. This letter directs you to the most satisfactory cure for sleeplessness.

Mr. Dennis Mackin, Maxton, Sask., writes:—"I have just finished using the sixth box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I must say that when I commenced using it my nerves were so bad that I could scarcely get any sleep. I would lie in bed nearly all night without sleep, and anyone who has this trouble knows the misery of sleepless nights. The Nerve Food helped me from the start, and has built up my [illegible] fully. I now [illegible] and instead of feeling tired in the morning I am strong and healthy, and well fitted for my daily work."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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IN Canada are hundreds of business firms striving with all their might to make better times for themselves and their communities. To them all honor.

BUT there are other firms—Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers—who are "standing pat," "playing safe," doing absolutely nothing to build up business. They are are mere lookers on, not participants in the valorous struggle of their brethern to maintain and establish good times.

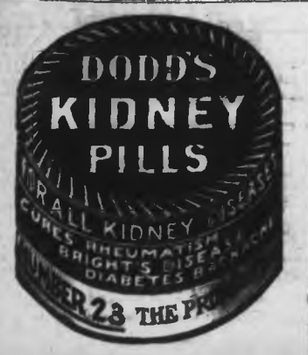
LOOK about you and you will find in the advertising columns of The EXAMINER messages from firms with a sturdy confidence in the future.

Lifter or Leaner—which are you ?

Buttonholed.

If a merchant could call at the home of every one of his customers and talk with each for five minutes, he could materially increase his business; but figure out the time it would take!

Exactly the same result may be obtained by an advertisement in this paper. It will go into the homes and be read at a very favorable moment, when the mind of the customer is not distracted by other things. Tell your business news in the advertising columns. If your announcements are truthful and convincing, they will bring results.



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BELGIUM'S KITCHENER

Little Kingdom Has a Strong and Capable Military Leader

Belgium, too, has its Lord Kitchener. He is General Baron Wahis, a warrior who attained his fame in the few chances Belgium had to fight before the present war—the subjection of the negro tribes in the Belgian Congo, the very heart of Africa.

General Wahis, supreme commander of the army of the little kingdom,

GEN. BARON WAHIS

won his way into the hearts of his country men by his daring feats during such warfare and his elevation to chief rank and his decorations have been well earned.

He is a man of force and aggressiveness, much the same as his worthy aid, Lieutenant-General Leman, whom he lost by capture when the Germans took Liege. He is sixty years of age and is now on the field directing the operations of the Belgian forces.

No Kaiser Moustaches

Londoners who have been wearing the upturned moustache have had this adornment closely shorn. One of those who followed the Kaiser's style is a well known Parliamentary journalist. His moustache has now nearly disappeared. Indeed, to have anything but a close-cropped military moustache in London nowadays is to be suspected, if not, at least, doubtful origin.

Soldier's Talks Little

A story from Paris shows a rather amusing instance of the discretion of the military authorities. A young woman received a letter, on the envelope of which she recognized the handwriting of her husband who was serving at the front. She eagerly tore open the envelope, only to find that it was empty, but in the corner of the envelope, in a hand quite unfamiliar to her, was written the laconic message, "Madame, your husband is quite well, but he is too communicative."

HAVE DARK HAIR AND LOOK YOUNG

Nobody Can Tell When You Darken Grey, Faded Hair With Sage Tea

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and abundant with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural colour and beauty to the hair and is splendid for dandruff, dry, itchy scalp and falling hair.

A well known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the grey hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural colour and looks glossy, soft and abundant.

FRENCH PAPER SHOWS KAISER SOUGHT WAR

Clearly Proves That Germany Planned Aggressive Action Against France at First Opportunity

Apologists for the German and Austrian Governments have striven to fasten the responsibility for the war upon other powers. Certain technical details which were published by the French newspaper "Le Temps" go to prove that Germany meant war from the beginning. The course of events was briefly as follows:

July 23, 6 p.m.—The Austrian ultimatum was presented to Servia.

July 25, 6 p.m.—The Servian reply was given and the Austrian Minister quitted Belgrade.

July 26—Austria, after some hostile actions, declared war on Servia.

July 28 or 29—Russia ordered a partial mobilization.

August 1—Germany declared war on Russia.

"Le Temps" showed that while these events were in progress and during the course of negotiations represented as showing Germany earnest in the cause of peace, active military preparations were in full swing in Germany.

On July 25—before the reply of Servia to the Austrian ultimatum was due—all leave was stopped for garrisons on the French frontier.

On the evening of the same day all bridges, viaducts and similar works near the Franco-German frontier were placed under military guard.

On the same day all the measures concerning the preparation of fortresses for war were put in application. Undergrowth was removed, wire entanglements set up, advanced batteries set in position, ammunition distributed, and telegraphic communications established. These measures were steadily continued from that date.

On the morning of July 26 orders were given to the railway companies to distribute their engines, rolling stock, etc., with a view to mobilization and to clear the mobilization platforms.

In the evening of July 26 all men on leave were recalled and all troops engaged at the instruction camps or manœuvre grounds returned to barracks.

On July 27 the work of local mobilization and commandeering began. The principal supplies establishments, in particular the most important flour mills, were occupied by troops.

On this same day, in advance of Austria's declaration of war, the German "covering troops" began to take up their position and all frontier roads were barred. "Covering troops" are special corps stationed on the frontier, which are kept unusually strong in peace time, their duty being to repel any early attacks which might break up the railway system and otherwise hinder the concentration of the main body.

On the same day the telegraphic censorship came into force and the German fleet was prepared for service.

On July 28, 29, 30, the "covering troops" were brought up to their full effectiveness by the calling up of reservists, at least 125,000 men being so called up. Horses and motor cars were commandeered, and all along the French frontier, particularly in the neighborhood of Metz, the corps usually stationed at some distance were brought up into close proximity with the frontier.

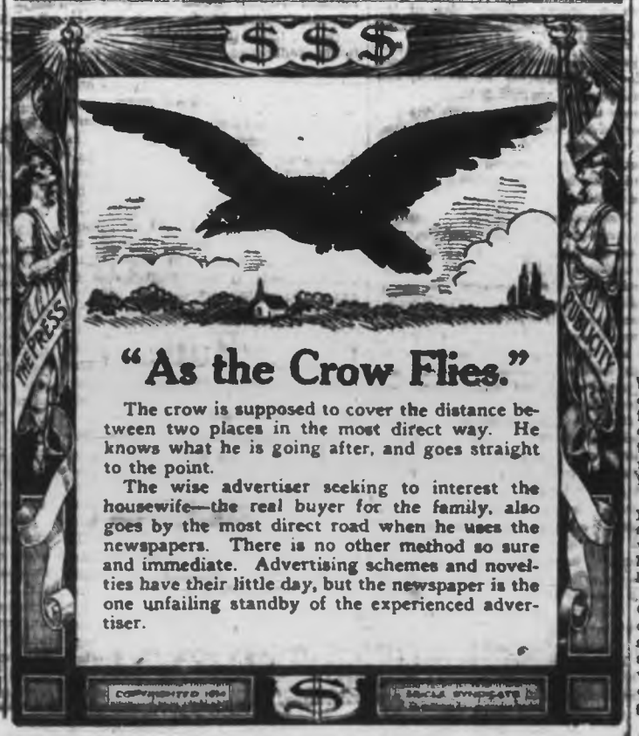
The preparations for the war of the German Government thus date from a very early period in the negotiations which preceded the outbreak of hostilities.

France Guards Field Gun Secret

There is a popular impression that the French army is equipped with field guns of the type made familiar by the Servians and the Boers. This is erroneous. The French Government gun is manufactured at the Government arsenals and under no circumstances can it be purchased. The greatest secrecy surrounds the manufacture of this weapon, and it is a rule to keep the guns well covered with tarpaulins when on parade.

Colonial Nurses Volunteered

Two of the nurses serving with the British Red Cross corps in Belgium are New Zealand ladies who were in London on holiday, and loyally offered their services to the Motherland. Another nurse had unique experience in a plague hospital in India.



"As the Crow Flies."

The crow is supposed to cover the distance between two places in the most direct way. He knows what he is going after, and goes straight to the point.

The wise advertiser seeking to interest the housewife—the real buyer for the family, also goes by the most direct road when he uses the newspapers. There is no other method so sure and immediate. Advertising schemes and novelties have their little day, but the newspaper is the one unfailing standby of the experienced advertiser.

WOMAN'S BEST MEDICINE

Mrs. Kelly Advises all Women to Take "Fruit-a-Tives"

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., AUG. 26th. 1913.

"I can highly recommend "Fruit-a-tives" because they did me an awful lot of good and I cannot speak too highly about them. About four years ago, I commenced taking "Fruit-a-tives" for a general break-down and they did me a world of good. We bought a good many dollar's worth, but it was money well spent because they did all that you claim for them. Their action is so pleasant, compared with other laxatives, that I found only pleasure, as well as health, in taking them. They seemed to me to be particularly suited to women, on account of their mild and gentle action, and I trust that some other women may start taking "Fruit-a-tives" after reading my letter, and if they do, I am satisfied the results will be the same as in my own case".

Mrs. W. N. KELLY

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE PRESS BUREAU AND HOW IT WORKS

An Insight into the Difficulty Britain's Official Censors Have to Contend With

With the idea of obviating the necessity of continually worrying the authorities for confirmation or denial of news, and for ensuring a constant stream of official information, the British Government set up a Press Bureau, under the direction of Mr. F. E. Smith, who was later succeeded by Sir Stanley O. Buckmaster, the Solicitor-General.

At this Press Bureau there is accommodation for representatives of the leading newspapers and news agencies of London, the provinces, and foreign countries. Should any journal wish to get any telegram censored before publication, their representative is notified from their office, and the message is immediately taken "upstairs," were there is a staff of naval and military officers engaged in this task.

Directly any news is received at the Admiralty or War Office, this news is duplicated on a machine and brought down to the eager knot of waiting representatives.

Having satisfied himself that everybody is supplied with a copy, and, so as to avoid any possibility of preference, the official gives the signal to "Go," and there is a rush for the telephones, one being allotted to each journal.

This news is taken down in the editorial departments, and, in the case of evening papers, is in the street ten minutes later.

It seems a strange fact to record, but more time is spent in editorial offices in killing news than in making it, and it is remarkable with what persistence rumors crop up and circulate. Sometimes hours are spent in trying to get confirmation of news, and in many cases almost everything but official confirmation can be got, and it is eventually found to be untrue.

In one case a man saw some soldiers carrying wounded men on stretchers from a Red Cross motor to a hospital at one of the great naval centres. He told a friend, who, to make it a bit brighter, thought he might stretch it, as is customary with rumors.

This friend also related what he had heard to somebody else, and eventually the story was told that there had been a big naval engagement, in which British ships had taken part, and that the wounded had

F. E. SMITH, K.C.
the first official censor

been brought home, and that a friend of a friend of his had seen them being carried into a certain hospital. On investigation being made, it was found that they were merely soldiers receiving lessons in and practising first aid.

In another instance, a terrific report was heard in London. The gossippers' tongues got wagging, and very soon a substantial tale was knocked into shape by somebody who had more imagination than brains.

There were hidden allusions to German airships and bombs. Later on somebody related that he had seen a German airship over the West End, and that it had dropped a bomb. It was eventually found to have been an explosion caused by the fusing of some electric cables!

GERMAN SPY SYSTEM LIKE VAST NETWORK

France Dotted With Kaiser's Secret Advisers and Canada Undoubtedly Has Her Share of Them

In view of the reported cases of German espionage in Canada, and of the excitement produced in various centres throughout the Dominion by the movements of supposed spies, it is interesting to know something of the scale upon which the German system of espionage is known to be organized in the theatre of war of Europe.

After the conclusion of the 1866 campaign against Austria, Stieber, Minister of Police in Prussia, was sent on a secret mission to France. His aim and object was the organization within the bounderies of France of a spy system preparatory to the pending war. Stieber, in all, between 1866 and 1869 made four journeys through France, by the end of which time he accomplished far-reaching results.

He strewed France with 20,000 paid German spies, and organized a complete espionage system in France. A peculiar feature of the system instituted by Stieber at that time, and still maintained, were the "fixed posts." The ordinary idea of a spy is one who is sent to travel in a foreign country in some disguise, and who returns to his own country with information thus acquired. But this travelling spy suffers very great disadvantages. He is closely watched, and directly he begins making enquiries as to this, that and the other, the previous suspicions become certainties, and his mission results in failure.

But the spy in the "fixed post" is on an entirely different footing. He attracts no attention, since he lives as an inhabitant of the place, and moreover, plies some trade, which gives him a very good reason for being there. The German spies in France, were, and still doubtless are, of all grades and profession, and of both sexes.

Among other duties assigned to the director of the German Spy Service during the war of 1870 were the following:

(a) Information in regard to the situation, strength and movements of each group of the hostile army.

(b) In regard to the age, character and reputation of all hostile commanders.

(c) In regard to what was going on, and the state of public feeling in the districts the German Army was about to traverse and the resources of those districts.

(d) To procure in each of these regions persons capable of furnishing useful information.

It is known that in spite of French vigilance the Germans have maintained and perhaps elaborated the espionage system established in 1870; that Stieber, still at that date Minister of Police in Germany, was sent through France and subsequently established a branch of the German Secret Police to deal with "political actions." This term it was explained included the destruction of the strategical railways in France on the outbreak of war, so that the French mobilization might be retarded. But this part of the scheme miscarried, thanks to the vigilance of the French Intelligence Agents.

German espionage in France interests itself in everything and everybody possessing in any capacity a particle of authority or celebrity. A specialty is made of the characters, habits, capacities, etc., of individual officers of the French army; but every species of information that can be of any use in a military or political sense comes under the notice of the German spies.

Information as to telegraphs, telephones, railways, highways, bridges, culverts, forges, forage, provision and supplies, shipping, hospitals, barracks accommodation, water supplies, discontented people and citizens susceptible of monetary temptation is particularly sought. According to a French authority, there are at present some 15,000 spies in "fixed posts" in France.

How perfect a spy system has been introduced by the Germans into Canada is not stated, but it is known that there have been German spies in Canada within the past five years, and that some of them have been identified and tracked by the military and police authorities.

For obvious reasons the Canadian military and civil authorities are silent as to what is known officially about German espionage in Canada; but that there are agents of the hostile powers in Canada ready to forward every scrap of important news bearing upon Canada's participation in the present war is admitted.

Owing to the military censorship imposed upon the cable and wireless telegraph services, it is difficult for the German agents in Canada to get their reports across the Atlantic Ocean promptly; but in the absence of a censorship over the land wires and mails, communication of a sort is open through the mails, to neutral countries.

Marching Records

Until a few months ago when a company of the London Rifle Brigade marched to Brighton at a pace averaging slightly over four miles an hour all the way—the world's military marching record was held by the French Foreign Legion, with a march of 50 miles in 15¼ hours. The Rifle Brigade covered 52 miles in 14 hours 23 minutes. Any march of a whole regiment over 30 miles in one day is regarded as remarkable, but the Royal Scots have done 23½ miles in 12 hours and this feat was all the finer through having been accomplished in India. The Potsdam Battalion of Guards once did over 100 miles in three days on grand manœuvres.

A LUMBERMAN'S OPINION

"I was troubled with palpitation of the heart and sleeplessness," writes Mr. Wm. Pritchard, Lumber Inspector, Lansdowne Mills, Ont., "and used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food with very great benefit, as my whole system was strengthened and built up." Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new rich blood and restores the feeble wasted nerve cells.

HOTEL LIFE IN NEW YORK.

Some Rich Folks Pay $45,000 a Year Just For Rooms Alone.

"The number of people who rent apartments in hotels by the year is growing," said a hotel man. "Ordinarily this is rather more expensive than having an apartment in an apartment house, for the rentals run up to big figures.

"The man who paid the biggest rent ever put down for hotel rooms was probably the late John W. Gates. He had sixteen or eighteen rooms on the third floor of the Plaza, and he paid for rent somewhere between $65,000 and $75,000. The biggest rent payer in a New York hotel now, with the possible exception of Mrs. John W. Gates, is Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who is said to pay something like $45,000 for his big apartment in the Vanderbilt hotel. George Gould had a suit at the Plaza for which he paid $38,000, and one of the Guggenheims is said to have paid $45,000 a year for his suit at the St. Regis.

"The Princess Lwoff Parlaghy, who keeps her seven rooms and three baths at the Plaza and occupies them only for six to eight months at a time, pays a rental of $18,000 a year. Cases are numerous where a man or a family rent two or three rooms by the year, and I know of a western mining man who pays $13,000 for a suit at a first-class way hotel which he doesn't occupy more than three months all told out of the twelve. That's his lookout, of course. It is an advantage for a man in business to have a permanent New York address, of course. Living in a hotel gives a family a chance to get away from the servant problem, and that is why it is getting more popular."—New York Times.

He Balked.

"Now that you have agreed to marry me, dearest, I presume I had better ask your father's consent."

"You may if you like, but it isn't at all necessary. I am in the habit of doing exactly as I please."

"Oh, in that case perhaps I'd better consult your father about the advisability of not marrying you then."

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USE DIFFERENT RIFLES

British Weapon Much the Shortest—Austrian the Lightest

It is not generally known that each belligerent nation in the field is armed with a different make of rifle. Naturally, experts are not agreed as to which is actually the best, though British experts are inclined to favor the British short Lee-Enfield.

The points of advantage of the British gun are its simple but reliable mechanism, its great strength, lightness, and the fact that its magazine carries ten shots against five in all the other rifles. It is sighted up to 2,000 yards, farther than any existing rifle, the German and Belgian Mauser coming next with 2,187 yards. It fires a bullet weighing 215 grains at a muzzle velocity of 2,060 feet per second, and it is only here that it is beaten by the German weapon, whose lighter bullet of 154 grains leaves the barrel with a velocity of 2,882 feet per second. Whereas the British arm weighs, without bayonet, 8 pounds 10 ounces, the German rifle turns the scale at 9 pounds 1 ounce, the French Lebel of 9 pounds 4 ounces being the heaviest of all rifles. Curiously enough, the Austrian arm, the Mannlicher, is the lightest of military rifles, weighing, without the bayonet, 8 pounds 5 ounces. The Russians favor the Three Line or Nagant rifle, a very old pattern, firing a bullet of 314 grains at the low muzzle velocity of 1,925 feet per second.

The British rifle is shortest of these weapons, measuring, without the bayonet—which, by the way, is 17 inches long—3 feet 8½ inches, whereas those of the other Powers range from 4 feet to 4 feet 4 inches.

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OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

Asking Time

A Case of Perseverance

By ELIZABETH GAINES WILCOXSON

Copyright by Frank A. Munsey Co.

Valor McGehee, the boss of the lighterage business, a tenth owner in the Crown mine and owner of the little sawmill up the creek, was a stalwart person of easy manners and the scars of fair fights.

Every day at the same hour he came sauntering in and straddled the bench not far from the sandwich board where Mrs. Taylor was always busy slicing bread and butter.

Her long, oddly slanting, light gray, wise eyes gave him a look of impersonal friendliness as she nodded good morning and briskly lifted two thick sandwiches to a crockery plate and without losing a motion poured a cup of coffee. These she placed before him.

He breakfasted leisurely. As he ate he talked with the cook.

"D'you know what day this is?" he asked one morning.

She flicked an inquiring glance at him, drove her knife through the loaf and repeated:

"Do I know what day it is? Sure. It's Friday." And she smiled. She had a baffling, secretive smile.

The man smiled, too, watching her face.

"D'you know why I call you Mona Lisa?" he drawled banteringly.

"Friend of yours I remind you of?" she offered, another smile lurking in the corners of her mouth.

"You've guessed it. She had a smile like yours. It was a ticklish proposition, that smile of Mona's. You could never tell whether it was with you or on you. But what particular Friday is this?"

"The day of the month? The 10th."

"Correct," said the man. "Which 10th?"

She caught up a big wooden bowl and began piling up the sandwiches into it with the automatic speed of machinery.

She shook her head at his question. "Which 10th would you say?"

"Two months ago today you arrived to open up this haven for the hungry. That's what happened to turn the 10th into a special red letter day," he explained.

"So I did."

"And I was your first customer," he reminded.

"So you were."

"And I've never learned what your name is," he pursued.

"No!" She favored him with a tail eye glance, her hands flying with the motion of closing two slices of bread and butter over one slice of meat. "After my saying it to you so often—'Mrs. Harry Lane Taylor'—just like that!"

She threw out her hands in a jaunty, spread eagle gesture and whisked around to the stove to replenish the fire and readjust the jars of baking beans.

The man smiled after her. He had said the same thing sixty times—once every day for sixty days.

In a minute she was back at the sandwich board, her naturally pale face fire flushed.

"And I am going to ask you something else."

"Something new?" she queried and laughed. She had a frank, clear laugh at variance with her veiled expression and secretive smile.

"Are you a widow?"

"Seems to me I remember you asked me that once."

"Thirty times," he corrected. "I've a reason for wanting to know."

Her long, slanting gray eyes rested upon him for a moment while she answered with mock seriousness:

"Have you? Well, I'll tell you how to get out of telling if anybody asks you if I'm a widow. You just say you don't know."

He grinned.

"All right for you! I'm going to keep on asking till you answer. I'm coming once an hour and ask till you answer."

"Now, I call that downright persecution," she protested, turning to hang up the sandwich board.

McGehee slipped a coin, the price of his breakfast, under his cup, swung his feet over the bench and stood up.

"I'll be back in an hour," he promised.

More than half an hour after he was gone a stranger entered, letting the door blow backward and charging the room with an icy wind.

He was ragged and dirty and gave evidence not only of poverty, but of dissipation. His hair was mixed with gray, and he wore a sandy mustache and a stubble beard. If ever there was a disreputable character it was he. And yet there was about him something that gave evidence of a better past.

He seemed rigid with cold and stopped a minute as if he needed to relax to breathe, then slipped over the bench, hugging his hands together.

Turning with her customary alertness, Mrs. Taylor mechanically picked up a cup. As her eyes fell upon the newcomer her face whitened, and she went taut from head to foot. She automatically put down the cup. A mirthless smile twisted the man's mouth.

"I've got the money to pay for it," he said.

His voice was a mixture of groveling, pleading and sullen defiance.

"Did you come here on purpose?" she asked savagely, stepping toward him.

"Don't be hard on me, Joyce," he begged conciliatingly. "I own I hadn't ought to have left you when I did, but what else could I do? Under the circumstances I thought folks would do more for you if I was gone than"—

"Under the circumstances I accepted charity until I was able to work. The child was buried by charity. I afterward repaid the money, but it was none the less taking charity."

He picked at the edge of the board in front of him.

"I'm going to turn over a new leaf, Joyce," he whined.

"Not in this shack," she retorted decisively. She was gathering composure after her shaken moment. "I wish lightning had struck you before you found out where I was. I was a fool not to get a legal separation at the time, but I learned you'd been sent to prison, and I knew you were out of the way, and I came off up here without doing it. You were given a ten year term, I heard. What you're doing out in four years I don't know."

He stared at her, and she read his cowering fear with hard eyes.

"This country's big, and I want you to move on. This is my place. It's not big enough for us both. You understand? If you'll keep in mind we're perfect strangers and get out of here on the next boat"—

The fear oozed out of his face. A sort of whimpering hope took its place.

"You are hard, Joyce," he sniveled. "God knows, I've always loved you! I never thought of anybody but you."

"Leave God out of it," ordered the woman contemptuously. "You never thought of anybody but yourself in your life."

"I knew you'd be mad at me, Joyce, as soon as I came in. I'm going right up to the mine and get a job. I'll show you I can work. I won't ever leave you again."

"Oh, yes, you will," she said grimly, "and that right away. Just look at my hands!" she cried suddenly, throwing them out before her with a fierce gesture. They were calloused and rough and stiff. "I suppose you remember what they looked like once!"

The man blinked and licked his lips.

"I remember, Joyce," he said humbly. "I thought maybe you'd teach music. You could play right well."

"I tried it for a year and starved."

"If you'll just give me one more chance"—

"You can have all the chance in the world—away from this place. I shall not molest you, though I suspect you've got no right to your freedom. But you just get this once for all: You are to move on at once. And meanwhile we are strangers. I don't now you. You are"—

McGehee entered, and she turned abruptly and poured a cup of coffee, which with food she placed before the man already seated, naming as she did so the price of the meal.

As he passed, McGehee bestowed upon the presence a glance of curiosity and dislike, then sauntered on to his accustomed place. With deliberation that savored of malice Mrs. Taylor filled a cup and plate and set them before him.

He looked at the food with mingled amusement and protest.

"Do I have to eat every hour?"

"Folks don't come in here except to eat," she pointed out.

"Oh, very well," drawled McGehee and began to stir in his cup.

He stirred slowly and sipped the coffee and nibbled the sandwich, but he did not attempt conversation until the presence at the far end of the room was gone.

As the man went out Valor gave him another scrutiny and looked inquiringly at Mrs. Taylor. It struck him when he came in that she and the man were having words, and the thought came back to him.

But the morning was now growing late, and she was getting ready for the noon rush, and somehow, though he could not have told why, the atmosphere seemed unfit against any more half earnest jesting.

So he woodily formed a big interrogation point in the center of his plate with breadcrumbs, put a coin, the price of the meal, under his cup, swung his legs over the bench and went out.

He did not come back the next hour, nor the next, as he had promised. The camp was suddenly in a turmoil over the disaster at the Crown mine. McGehee, with others, gave the rest of the day to caring for the five men wounded by the explosion and burying the three who were killed.

"He claimed he was an expert powder man, just what they were looking for. He lied. He hadn't been there twenty minutes before—oh, well, he got his too. But that didn't make it any easier for the rest of 'em. It was that fellow who was eating here yesterday morning when I came in for my second breakfast. You remember him?"

He had entirely forgotten his impression of the day before.

"I remember him. It's those he left wounded I pity the most. The others are dead."

Her face looked inexpressibly weary. He noted her unusual expression.

"You aren't sick, are you?" he asked, with sudden perplexity.

She shook her head.

"No. Thinking of the mine accident kept me awake. That's all," she said.

Valor McGehee took occasion to observe:

"Since I wasted so much time yesterday I guess I'll just stay right here till you tell me your name and if you are a widow."

Her eyes met his, and never had her smile been so enigmatic.

"There's a time to ask and a time to answer. My name is Joyce, and—I am a widow," she said.

If marriage is a lottery, that may explain why the law interferes in so many cases.

It is when you have to take back your words that talk doesn't seem cheap.

Riches permit one to appreciate the blessings of poverty—from a proper distance.

"Eat less and live longer," says a doctor. Bang goes another professional secret.

Which would you rather do or be a London cop assigned to arrest Mrs. Pankhurst?

A fortune awaits the inventor who can adapt the Sperry stabilizer to a political boom.

The doctors announce that no heart injury is hopeless. What, not even broken ones?

Ragtime is now being advocated as a spur to equine energy, but who wants to be a horse?

It is always better to live so that your neighbors will not feel like congratulating your widow.

Why does the average man think he is the only one in a hurry when he gets mixed up in a crowd?

British authorities now favor only such lifebelts as will help to save lives. There is good sense in the idea.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, or millions know.

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Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Radway's Ready Relief

Chas. H. Billings, of 344 E. 17th St., writes: "For years I have been suffering from asthma and bronchitis. A week ago I purchased a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief and have taken a teaspoonful in water before retiring each night. The relief I have experienced is marvellous. I most heartily indorse R. R. R."

CURES ASTHMA

The specifics for this disease are the Ready Relief, the Resolvent and Radway's Pills. The Relief must be rubbed on the chest and throat until a burning sensation is produced, and the Pills must be taken frequently, to keep the bowels thoroughly open. The Resolvent must be given at short intervals, in small doses, say, as dessertspoonful on retiring to rest. Give a teaspoonful of the Resolvent whenever a paroxysm occurs. RADWAY & CO.

WHO ARE THE TURCOS?

The use of the word "Turcos" in the war despatches seems to have puzzled not a few people, who apparently think they are an Oriental corps which in some mysterious way was mobilized to assist the allies. The confusion arises from the fact that "Turcos" is a slang name for the Tirailleurs, one of the best of the French Colonial forces. The Tirailleurs, indeed, are a corps of sharpshooters, who have been practically trained from boyhood to fight. The greater proportion of the Turcos are Arabs of pure blood, though the officers and non-commissioned officers are mostly French. Excluding the French element, all the Turcos are Mohammedan, and death has no terrors for them. To die in war is for them to enter the Mussulman Paradise.

In years gone by they fought amongst themselves, tribe against tribe, and at one time used their swords against the French. Ultimately they became French subjects, and are now only too glad to fight the enemies of France. The Turcos are born fighters, possessing extraordinary powers of endurance, for they have been brought up to "rough it" from infancy. Furthermore they are accustomed to living on next to nothing.

Few soldiers carry such a weight on their shoulders as the Turcos. Their knapsacks weigh from 80 pounds to 100 pounds, for, in addition to his own kit, each man carries some portion of the camp equipment. Then there is, of course, the rifle.

With their black, straight hair, surmounted by a red fez, and their black beards, and wearing a sort of blouse or loose tunic with baggy Moorish trousers, strong boots of a greyish leather, and cloth ankle-bands, they make one of the most picturesque corps at present engaged in the war.

HOW LANCERS FIGHT

One Experience With Them Enough—Like Devils, Says German Dragoon

A wounded German dragoon gave a picturesque description at the Waterloo Station in London of the British cavalry charge by which he was unhorsed. His language showed that he was still vividly impressed by what happened when the Scots greys charged his regiment.

"Mein Gott, it is hell let loose when your English lancers charge," he said, "and I will never face them again, never again!

"We were in open country with a clump of hills before us, and it was as we neared them that a troop of howling, yelling devils with lances, but no jackets or hats, came racing round a hill and then straight for us like what you call a blood typhoon!

"Never before have I seen anything like them in our army or in my sleep. Your artillery and your infantry, yes; they are like ourselves, and we can fight them; but these lancers—ach Himmel!

"We were four to one of them, but in a flash, puff, they were on us and through us. And there were not more than fifty! Every one of them speared a man—I got this in the shoulder—and some of our horses went over.

"Before we could reform or get ready they came dashing back, yelling like furies, and they were through us again. Ach; it awful, horrible; and then, by Gott, they turn about and do it again. This time they stayed with us longer, and then indeed we thought that all the devils of hell were let loose. Every man of us was now unhorsed, and yet I doubt if these lancers lost more than ten. I will never meet them again, please you!"

CONSUMPTION AND BRONCHITIS

For the past three years COPELAND'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION has been steadily winning confidence by its splendid record of results. Consumptives in all stages of this dread disease have been restored to the full vigor of life by the use of this medicine.

HUNDREDS

of testimonials on file at our offices testify to the remarkable results obtained even after noted doctors had given up all hope of recovery.

ARE YOU A SUFFERER?

If so Copeland's Cure for Consumption and Bronchitis will benefit you.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

or a trial bottle will be sent prepaid on receipt of the regular price, $1.00.

Copeland Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Registered under Proprietary and Patent Medicine Act, No. 2211.

Two Narrow Escapes.

Not since a baby fell out of a New York city elevated car window and landed uninjured in an astonished citizen's arms has a more curious accident happened than one that occurred recently on a Ninth avenue elevated train. A violent lurch at a curve pitched a trainman from the car to the street below, but he alighted on an upholstered couch that happened to be on the sidewalk. The man's life was saved by the remarkable coincidence.

Simeon the Second.

King Ferdinand is said to be making not only a change of religion, but a change of name to Simeon II., when finally he assumes the title of emperor of Bulgaria. The first Simeon is still the national hero, and his reign, which began in 893, was Bulgaria's "golden age," when, as Gibbon states, she took a place among the great powers of Europe.—Chicago News.

SIGNS OF KIDNEY TROUBLE

In the early stages kidney troubles are known by backache and urinary disorders. Later come dropsy, stone rheumatic pains and perhaps diabetes. But don't wait for these. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will help you in a few hours. Their thorough action on the liver, kidneys and bowels will clear away the pains and aches and make you well again.

One Result of The War Is Certain

CANADA must Manufacture for part of the World now involved in War.

Europe can no longer supply the Export Markets.

If you are proud of Canada, you want to see our Factories hum, our Stores alive with Business, and our Offices plied with Orders.

Let Peterborough enlist in this movement to boom Canadian Made Goods.

Let Peterborough Manufacturers get on the job, and let us read, mark and hear more of "Made in Peterborough" Goods.

How many good-going factories in Peterborough never tell our own Citizens what they manufacture.

And if they don't tell, how can they expect to sell.

Much of the European trade that was exported into Canada should now become our own. Who but our own Manufacturers should now make the Foodstuffs, the Hosiery, the Underwear, the Toys, and much of the Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, and other things Germany has supplied us?

Advertising will soon reveal which of our industrial enterprises are most worthy and best prepared to profit by Europe's need. The Firms first to advertise for this business will be the first to profit.

Who, among our manufacturers, is willing to be left out in the cold? Who, among such Firms, will fail to Advertise?

THE EXAMINER

Will Be Pleased to Consult With you about Advertising

Relief at Once Cure Certain

Conclusive Evidence That Dr. Chase's Ointment Cures Itching Piles.

Mr. John G. McDonald, Pictou, N.S., writes:—"I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for itching piles, and found that the first application gave relief. After using a few boxes of the ointment I was completely cured, and can recommend it highly to all sufferers from this disease. You have my permission to use this letter for the benefit of others."

Mr. James M. Douglas, Superior Junction, Ont., writes:—"For about six years I suffered from piles, and often could not work for two or three days at a time, so great was the suffering from pain and itching. Doctors treated me in vain, and I tried many treatments before I came across Dr. Chase's Ointment. Two boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured me, and for several months I have had no return of this annoying ailment."

There can be no doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most effective treatment obtainable for every form of piles. 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

FRENCH-CANADIANS EAGER.

More Than a Thousand Want To Join Regiment for Front.

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—More than one thousand men have already offered their services to the new French-Canadian regiment, which will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. Gaudet, and hundreds of offers are being received by the organizers by mail from all parts of the Dominion.

A mass meeting will be held on Thursday evening at Sohmer Park. The following have been invited to speak: Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Hon. R. Dandurand, Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Hon. Louis Coderre, Sir Lomer Gouin, Mr. L. T. Marechal and the Hon. Bruno Nantel.

Scheme To Swindle Veterans.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—It has come to the attention of the Department of Militia and Defence that in certain parts of the country persons are endeavoring to collect sums of money from those entitled to the Fenian Raid bounty. The claim is put forward on the pretence of assistance in filling up the claim papers. The Department will not recognize any such attempt to extract money from the veterans, and hopes that no veteran will pay a claim of this kind.

Cabinet Arrives at Havre.

PARIS, Oct. 14. — A despatch to the Havas Agency from Havre says that posters were put around the city bearing the signature of the mayor, announcing the arrival of the members of the Belgian Government and calling on the citizens to receive them appropriately.

CURE HIS DRINKING

It Can Be Done and Will Save His Future-His Work His Life

Often our best and cleverest are those on whom the drink disease fastens its clutches. It is a disease, for the inflamed stomach sets up that terrible craving that makes men forget their promises and all that is near and dear to them.

Alcura is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. It removes the craving, soothes the nerves, builds up the system, and renders drink distasteful. Alcura can be had at our store. $1.00 per box. Alcura No. 1 is tasteless and odorless and can be given secretly. Alcura No. 2 is the voluntary treatment. Try it to-day. Ask for free Alcura booklet.

McDermid & Jury, Druggists, Peterborough.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

6864

Lady's Apron and Cap.

This cap and apron are for the woman who really works. The cap is gathered into a band, which turns back from the face. The apron has a fitted front panel and this is joined to side gores, both forming straps which pass over the shoulders to the waistline in the back. The side back gores of the apron extend only to the belt. Large pockets are stitched in with the side and front gores.

The apron pattern, No. 6,864, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

IRON HEEL IN ANTWERP.

Civic Employes Have To Swear Allegiance To Kaiser.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—"The municipal employes of Antwerp have had to swear allegiance to the German Empire," says The Evening News correspondent at Bergen-op-Zoom, Holland, in a despatch dated Monday. The message continues:

"The policemen were allowed to retain their arms. The police have been ordered to remove the Belgian flag from all houses. The usual regulations enforced at Liege, Verviers and other Belgian towns are being introduced in Antwerp. These rules include the obligation to light the houses at night and to leave the doors open. The imperial standard must be saluted when the army is passing through the streets and soldiers have been seen to strike off with their sabres the hats of persons who did not give such a salute.

Already thousands of fugitives are returning to Antwerp, and shops are very slowly reopening. Many more thousands, however, are hesitating, apprehensive that the Germans' present friendly conduct might change later on.

"Up to this time no war contribution has been exacted, but the town is to supply all requisitioned wares free. For instance, two tons of potatoes were to be provided yesterday. All bakers, butchers, grocery and provision dealers not reopening their shops within five days are threatened with stringent measures.

"The Germans say that there are 125,000 of their men in Antwerp, but this figure seems to be exaggerated. Several thousand of the Landwehr troops and marines will probably remain as a garrison.

"Negotiations for the surrender of the city last Friday threatened to collapse because the Germans insisted upon having the signature of the Belgian commander. They eventually accepted that of another officer, M. Weerbrouck.."

TO RESPECT NEUTRALITY.

Germany Will Not Ignore Status of the River Scheldt.

BERLIN, Oct. 13. — (Via The Hague and London.) — The Government of the Netherlands has again been officially notified by the German Government that the status of the River Scheldt, the waterway which leads to Antwerp, will be regarded by Germany as heretofore. There will be no question of forcing the Scheldt or using it for purposes not sanctioned in treaties with the Netherlands.

The notification to this effect was sent yesterday morning.

Mme. Van der Velde at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—Madame Lalla Van der Velde, wife of the Belgian Minister of State, was the guest at luncheon yesterday at Government House. After lunch Their Royal Highnesses gave her checks amounting to $600 for the Belgian relief fund, for which she is making a special appeal in Canada and the United States. One check for $250 was given by the duke, another for the same amount by the duchess, and one for $100 by Princess Patricia. Maurice Goor, the Belgian consul-general, was also a guest at the luncheon.

Nearly a Million In Army.

ROME, Oct. 14. — (Via Paris.)— According to advices received here from the German officers at Constantinople, estimate the Turkish army at 900,000 men.

The estimate made here on figures from reliable sources places the number at between 600,000 and 700,000.

When You Hear That Dinner Bell

Does Your Mind Go Back to the Days When You Could Eat Like a Farm Hand?

The memory of an appetite is a woeful thing. The loss of stomach power—the ability to eat—the yearning after good old-fashioned food—that conditions is pitiful. Why can't you realize what thousands of others have demonstrated?

First Man—"I'm as hungry as a bear."

Second Man—"Wait 'til I get a plateful of good old corned beef and cabbage."

Look at the above illustration. Most every one remembers such a scene. Fancy yourself wild for food now. Fancy yourself able to eat as one of these men can eat.

Use a little common sense and look at your stomach trouble in a practical manner. Something has gone wrong with your digestive apparatus. Set your body machinery aright. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are Nature's own way to digesting food. By eating one of these tablets after each meal you digest that meal. Digesting that meal means easing the work of the stomach, intestines, liver and pancreas and storing up new materials for digesting future meals.

Eat what you will and when you will but always carry a little Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet in your pocket. In a short time you will be surprised at the gladsome spirit with which you look on food.

Go to your druggist anywhere and buy a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets this very day.

To anyone wishing a free trial of these tablets please address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and a small sample package will be mailed free.

Tired, Nervous Men and Women

who are languid, sleepless and physically run-down get immediate relief and lasting benefits from the regular use of *Scott's Emulsion* after meals.

Its chief constituent is nature's greatest body-building force to strengthen the organs and nerve centers, grain by grain, to rebuild physical and mental energy.

No harmful drugs in SCOTT'S.

Refuse Substitutes.

Scott & Bowne, 14-40 Terraine, Ont.

Italy Lodges Protest.

MALTA, Oct. 14.—(Via London.)—The Austro-German efforts to cause trouble for Italy in Tripoli have met with failure. In Eritrea, where an active anti-Italian propaganda has been fomented among the natives by notorious Austrian agent Schwimmer Abyssinia has been induced to buy arms and ammunition in considerable quantities. It is understood that Abyssinia encouraged an attack on an Italian colony.

The Italian Government has sent troops to Massowah and lodged a formal protest with Vienna.

Man Scalded In Death.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 14.—Thomas Hobbs, 30, was seriously, if not fatally, scalded late yesterday afternoon by the flowing out of a steam valve on one of the boilers at the factory of Green-Swift Co., Ltd., clothing manufacturers, this city.

MOTHER! IF CHILD'S TONGUE IS COATED

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

A laxative to-day saves a sick child to-morrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Miss Mary Ann Clenahan, 54, a former resident of Kingston for many years, while visiting Kingston from Burlington, Vermont, was stricken with paralysis.

Ontario's new Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. S. Hendrie, will within a few days take up his abode in Government House, Toronto. Sir John Gibson vacating the premises within a week.

The arts faculty of Queen's University has a scheme to raise a regiment of students from the colleges of Canada for service abroad. The senate will take up the matter with other colleges.

Pat Burns of Calgary, the "Cattle King," has given $10,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the money being divided among 26 cities and towns in the west in which the company have branches.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, telegraphs the Amsterdam correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Co., between the Baltic and the North Sea, has been closed to ordinary traffic for the duration of the war.

Married in Tweed in 1896 and again in Grand Rapids, Mich., in August last, Louis Roberts, a tailor, is on trial at St. Catharines, on a bigamy charge. He claims that he secured a divorce in Grand Rapids, Mich.

DRASTIC STEP PLANNED.

Order To Austrian Police May Decide Italy's Stand.

ROME, Oct. 14. — (Via Paris.)— The Messagero yesterday published what it claims is a private circular sent by Prince Von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, Governor of Trieste, to all the heads of the police in the Italian provinces under Austria. The circular says that in case of war with Italy all male Italian subjects between the ages of eighteen and forty years shall be arrested and sent under close escort to fortresses; that those above forty, and also women and children, shall be ordered to leave the country within 12 hours, and that those suspected of espionage or of carrying on anti-Austrian propaganda shall be summarily tried and, if found guilty, shot. Italians subjects of Austria are also included in the list of proscribed persons. They will be arrested immediately and sent to fortresses. Those from eighteen to forty years of age will be enlisted and sent to the regiments serving in Bohemia.

British Air Raid Costly.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A letter received in Amsterdam from Dusseldorf, says The Daily Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent, declares that in the recent British aeroplane raid on Dusseldorf, besides a Zeppelin airship being destroyed, four persons were killed and many wounded.

Two Views of the Self Made Man.

A pathologist of standing inveighs against the "self made man" in terms that will be surprising to many. "The self made man," he says, "is often in the process of degeneration, and the first evidence of degeneracy in a family is the selfishness and meanness of the cunning, avarice and moral guile by which the self made man succeeds in amassing a fortune for his still more degenerate children to spend in gratifying their selfish desires."

There is another side to the matter, and Thoreau saw it when he said that the man who had acquired wealth would insist on having his sons educated, and then he would become the real founder of a family.—Springfield Republican.

Windsor Castle Kitchens.

The kitchens at Windsor castle are perfect in all their arrangements. The chief kitchen is a fine lofty room lined with white tiles. It contains a marvelous collection of copper saucepans that vary in size from the dimensions of a tub down to that of a tiny breakfast cup. Another feature is the huge steel table used for serving. It is brilliantly polished and has hollow legs through which steam passes upward, heating the whole table. Another apartment is called the "green room," and is set apart for fruit used at dessert, and there is also a room assigned to the "table deckers," whose sole duty it is to attend to the floral decorations of the royal dinner table.—London Express.

Where Dr. Johnson Worked.

Dr. Johnson's house in Gough square, London, is a noble old piece of Queen Anne architecture, and in stripping the walls of their surfeit of paper and canvas and stuff the restorers came across several quaint old cupboards, and these have all been preserved with their original handles and mountings and add enormously to the domestic verisimilitude of the place. At the top may be seen the spacious garret, where the doctor kept his six clerks slaving away at the dictionary which first brought him fame; and alongside the house and the caretaker's lodge is the tiny garden which Carlyle in his essay on Johnson describes as rather larger than a bedquilt.

Saint Simon's Poverty.

St. Simon, the celebrated French author who wrote "The Reorganization of European Society," was twice driven by want to attempt his own life, and, although he died a natural death in the end, it was among the most lamentable surroundings. "For fifteen days," he says, writing to a friend just before the end came, "I have lived upon bread and water, without a fire. I have even sold my clothes."

Feminine Courage.

"Don't you think women are naturally more courageous than men?" challenged the champion of her sex.

"Of course," said the horrid cynic. "No man would ever dare to get off a car the way the average woman does."—New York Globe.

Worse Yet.

"There's nothing so hard to ride as a young broncho," said the westerner.

"Oh, I don't know!" replied the man from back east. "Did you ever try the water wagon?"—Toledo Blade.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Consumption.

Consumption is taken from other people who have it and is not simply "caused by a cold," although a cold may make it easier to take the disease. The matter coughed up and sneezed out by people who have the disease is full of living germs of consumption. Many tiny droplets of this matter float around in the air for awhile and if breathed into the lungs of others may start the disease, or this matter coughed up and spit out may become dried and stirred up as dust. Such dust breathed into the lungs may start another case of consumption. Delicate, weakened and debilitated people are more likely to catch the disease than strong, healthy people.

Avoid breathing dusty air. It may contain particles of dried tubercular spit. Avoid careless coughers and spitters. They may have consumption and not know it. Avoid close, foul air at all times. Such air in a crowded room is likely to contain germs of consumption. Avoid flies. They eat tubercular spit and may deposit it on your food. Above all things, avoid getting "run down." Keep well, keep healthy, keep stout.

WHAT'S INDIGESTION? WHO CARES? LISTEN!

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes sour, gassy stomachs feel fine at once

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless.

Millions of men and women now eat their favourite foods without fear—they know Pape's Diapepsin will save them from any stomach misery.

Please, for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which don't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at daytime or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest, surest relief known.

Russian Spies Work Well.

Referring to the recent unfavorable news from the East Prussian frontier, a German officer talking with a war correspondent, said:

"Now we know how the Russians were able to escape our movements. The espionage service which they have organized is enormous. The Russians are informed of everything that is happening in the day time by spies who light fires that produce smoke of various colors as suits their purpose. At night they signal with lights. Mirrors are also used for signalling when the sun permits.

"Once we saw a procession of Russians carrying a sacred picture, which picture proved to be painted on a mirror. The Russians always escaped when we had succeeded in getting them on dangerous ground."

THIN FOLKS WHO WOULD BE FAT

Increase in Weight Ten Pounds or More

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE.

"I'd certainly give most anything to be able to fat up a few pounds and stay that way," declares every excessively thin man or woman. Such result is not impossible, despite past failures. Thin people are victims of mal-nutrition, a condition which prevents the fatty elements of food from being taken up by the blood as they are when the powers of nutrition are normal. Instead of getting into the blood, all the fat and flesh producing elements stay in the intestines until they pass from the body as waste.

To correct this condition and to produce a healthy, normal amount of fat the nutritive processes must be artificially supplied with the power which nature has denied them. This can best be accomplished by eating a Sargol tablet with every meal. Sargol is a scientific combination of six of the best strength-giving, fat-producing elements known to the medical profession. Taken with meals, it mixes with the food and turns the sugars and starches into rich, ripe nourishment for the tissues and blood and its rapid effect is remarkable. Reported gains of from ten to twenty-five pounds in a single month are by no means infrequent. Yet its action is perfectly natural and absolutely harmless. Sargol is sold by good druggists every where and every package contains a guarantee of weight increase or money back.

Caution:—While Sargol has produced remarkable results in the treatment of nervous indigestion and general stomach disorders, it should not, owing to its remarkable flesh producing effect, be used by those who are not willing to increase their weight ten pounds or more.

When an idea hits a smart man it is apt to stagger him.

If you listen to honeyed words you are likely to get stung.

Paintings are never hung until after they have been executed.

A word to the wise is not only sufficient; it is altogether too much.

How the fly would welcome a chance to mediate this swatting business!

The man who travels on his cheek ought to have a pretty strong face.

It isn't always the clock with the loudest tick that keeps the best time.

Opportunity knocks but once—but it's different with the human knocker.

If we use the present wisely we may safely leave the future to take care of itself.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Liberal export sales of wheat, especially at Kansas City, acted as more than an offset today for a decided increase shown by the United States visible supply. Accordingly the market finished steady at ¼c net advance. Corn closed ¼c to ⅜c up, oats with a gain of a shade to ¼c, and provisions varying from 37½c decline to a rise of 12½c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 18 to $....	
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 62	0 65
Peas, bushel	1 25	....
Oats, bushel	0 43	....
Rye, bushel	0 85	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq..	0 30	0 32
Butter, creamery, solids..	0 27	0 30
Butter, separator, dairy..	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb	0 16	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 37	0 38
Honey, new, lb	0 11	0 13
Honey, comb, dozen	2 50	3 00

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 13.—Strong markets closing higher were the rule following the holiday yesterday. There was a good cash demand for everything but Nos. 2 and 3 northern, which is going into store. Receipts were very light, but stocks in terminals and Canadian visible show big increases, while shipments were only about half those of last year. Export was good over the holiday, and President Wilson's message guaranteeing safety of American shippers is expected to have a bullish effect.

Wheat options opened ⅝c to ⅞c higher, closing ⅝c to 1c higher. Oats opened ⅛c higher and closed ⅜c to 1⅛c higher. Flax closed lower, being ⅛c to 1⅜c under Saturday's close.

Receipts totaled 847 cars as against 1788 cars last year, and in eight were 326 cars.

Cash prices: No. 1 northern, $1.10; No. 2 do., $1.06½; No. 3 do., $1.01⅝; No. 4, 96⅛; No. 5, 91; No. 6, 86⅛c; feed, 83½c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 53c; No. 3 C.W., 49⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 49¼c; No. 2 feed, 44¼c.

Barley—No. 3, 68½c; No. 4, 63⅛c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.13; No. 2 C.W., $1.10.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.10⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.07⅞ to $1.09⅝; No. 2 do., $1.04⅞ to $1.07⅝; Dec., $1.09⅝.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 66c to 67c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 43c to 43¼c.

Flour and bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.10⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.09⅝; No. 2 do., $1.04⅝; Dec., $1.09⅞ to $1.10; May, $1.15⅝.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 54 cars, comprising 710 cattle, 1031 hogs, 338 sheep and lambs and 111 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Good butchers sold at $7.75 to $8; medium, $7.25 to $7.60; common, $6.50 to $7; choice cows, $6.75 to $7; good cows, $6.25 to $6.50; medium cows, $5.75 to $6; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4.50; bulls, $5 to $7.25.

Stockers and Feeders.

Prices for stockers and feeders were unchanged. Choice steers sold at $7 to $7.25; good steers at $6.50 to $6.75, and stockers at $5 to $6.25.

Milkers and Springers.

The values of milkers and springers were unchanged, selling at from $55 to $95 each, the bulk going at $70 to $90.

Veal Calves.

Choice calves sold at $10 to $10.50; good at $9 to $9.50; medium at $8 to $8.50; common at $7 to $7.50; inferior, rough, eastern calves, at $5.50 to $6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts were moderate. Sheep sold at $5 to $6; culls and rams, $3 to $5; lambs, $7.25 to $7.85, and $8 was paid for a few; cull lambs, $6 to $6.50.

Hogs.

Selects, fed and watered, $8.25, and $8.50 weighed off cars, and $7.90 f.o.b. cars at country points.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Cattle—Receipts 8000, market, easy; beeves, $6.50 to $10.85; Texas steers, $6.10 to $9.10; stockers and feeders, $5.30 to $8.15; cows and heifers, $3.40 to $8; calves, $7.50 to $11.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; market, weak; light, $7.65 to $8.05; mixed, $7.20 to $8.10; heavy, $6.90 to $8; rough, $6.90 to $7.10; pigs, $4.60 to $7.75; bulk of sales, $7.20 to $7.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 4000; market, weak; native, $4.60 to $6; yearlings, $5.60 to $6.65; lambs, native, $6 to $7.90.

TELEPHONE 790
When you want your Piano or Organ Tuned Right.
W. H. CUNNINGHAM.
563 Weller Street

The Rabbit's Danger Signal.

So long as it sits still the ordinary rabbit is almost indistinguishable in a field of bracken, stubble or dry grass, but as soon as it begins to run toward its burrow the white patch on its tail betrays it. This white patch, which at first seems like a failure of adaptation, has its special function—it acts as a danger signal to the young rabbits and shows them the way by which they can escape from the threatened danger.—London Mail.

Farthest North Cities.

Dawson, the Yukon capital, and Fairbanks, its near Alaskan neighbor, are, next to Hammerfest, in Norway, the farthest north cities in the world, and at the latitudes of sixty-three and sixty-four have such comfortable appurtenances as electric lights, daily newspapers and pipe organs.

Not Like Him.

The Vicar—I'm surprised at you, Migg. Why, look at me. I can go into the town without coming back intoxicated. Migg—Yeah, sur. But O! be so popular.—London Telegraph.

Too Vigorous.

"Why are you prejudiced against golf? You never saw a game."

"No; but I once heard part of one."—Judge.

Prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.—Bacon.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!
S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER
247 Princess St., Peterboro'
High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.
Guns of all makes promptly repaired
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Stops Nasty Discharge, Clears Stuffed Head, Heals Inflamed Air Passages and You Breathe Freely.

Try Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; fullness and headache disappear. By morning; the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen memberanes which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake to-night struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throa, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith—just once—in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

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The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-14

PETERBOROUGH WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914

It Is Rmoured in London That Portugal Has Already Declared War on Germany

A Big Battle Is Imminent For The Possession Of Channel Ports

THE PRTUGUESE CABINET TO VOTE FOR A COMPLETE MOBILIZATION

Reported at German Residents Are Fleeing Country Throu Expectation of Alignment With the Allies --Offal Paris Statement Shows Advancement of the AlliesNow Occupy Ypres.

ALLIES ARE NOW IN OSTEND

Special Ca to The Examiner:

PAS, October 14. — Success of the French wing opposeto the German encircling movement in Belgium is stated in this afternoon's three o'clock communio.

Thown of Ypres has been occupied by the Franco-Britiforces.

T communique was as follows,—"As far as the Oise our left, the situation is without change. In the ntre we are progressing in the region of Berry-au-E."

n the Belgium field of operations around Ghent, the have been several engagements, particularly on Ocber 12 and 13, at night, and on the last named date thBritish and French troops occupied Ypres."

PORTUGAL MAY STRIP FOR ACTION

LONDON, October 14. — Portugal's entry into the ropean war is believed imminent. Special news gency despatches to-day stated that the Portuguese abinet had decided to summon the congress to meet n Friday with the purpose of voting for complete mobilization. It was reported that the German minister at Lisbon had already left for Madrid, and that the German residents anticipating Portugal's alignment with the allies, were fleeing from the country.

RUSSIANS OUT OF LEMBERG?

THE HAGUE, October 14.—The Austrian legation announce this afternoon the receipt of advices from Vienna stating that the Russian forces had evacuated the stronghold of Lemberg, following heavy losses in battle.

NONE OF ALLIES NOW IN OSTEND

LONDON, October 14. — The Daily Sketch's Ostend correspondent says,—"Only a small Belgian force and almost no English troops remain in Ostend. Five refugee boats left here yesterday. A number of transports which were in the harbour, have also put to sea."

WAS NARROW ESCAPE FOR PARISIANS

LONDON, October 14.—Referring to Sunday's bomb dropping, a coresponden writes,—

"Not only would there have been a frightful loss of life among non-combatants, but one of the most noted structures in France would have been destroyed had any of these bombs exploded upon the roof of Notre Dame. No structure in Europe is better known to Americans than this Cathedral, which dates from an early period in the history of France as a nation, and which has figured conspicuously in its annals.

"Paris is certain the Germans had arranged to destroy this church while it was filled with innocent worshippers. The airmen selected the hour when the mass which draws the greatest attendance was in progress, a service which is attended usually by notable men and women of Paris. Always at this service the building is filled to its capacity.

"Most of the foreigners in Paris, and particularly the American Catholics who may be temporarily in the city, try to attend the last high mass in the Cathedral. Undoubtedly many Americans were in the building when the raid was made upon it.

"It is not believed that the explosive used in the bombs dropped on Sunday were as powerful as that in the bombs of two weeks ago. Those bombs did much greater damage where they fell, and each one of them exploded. Had that explosive been used to-day the feeling is general that Notre Dame would now be in ruins, with thousands of innocent worshippers buried in the debris."

ATTACK ON CHURCHILL

Richard Jebb Voices Dissatisfaction With Navy's Inability to Do More in the War

WOULD REMOVE HIM

LONDON, Oct. 14—There has been further evidence of growing dissatisfaction with the British Navy's inability to do more in the war. Richard Jebb, the author, who is a military critic, and well-known in Canada, calls for the removal of Winston Churchill, declaring he has in his succession of offices displayed unvarying incapacity in handling large affairs, accusing him of responsibility for the failure to implement the naval agreement of 1909. Jebb particularly denounces as "stupid bombast," his remark about "rats in the hole," disquieting to every Briton who can take a sober view of the moral and material strength of the enemy. "In his present position, Churchill is giving more anxiety to his own countrymen than to the enemy. He ought to be replaced at once either by a professional officer, corresponding to Kitchener, or else by a politician who would know how to keep his place and leave the strategical conduct of the war to professionals."

Waiting For Word From Col. Sam Hughes

Orders For Recruiting of Second Contingent Not Yet Issued

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.— Orders for the recruiting of the second expeditionary force will not likely be issued until Col. Hughes, Minister of Militia, has arrived in England and has consulted with the British War Office as to the character of the force. This accounts for the fact that no word has been received from the British authorities as to the nature of the force desired.

Has Accepted the Offer.

The War Office, though, has accepted the offer of the Government of a second army of 22,000 men. All that remains now is to decide upon the character of the force. It is understood that one of the chief objects of Col. Hughes' visit to the Old Land was to consult the British War Office as to the details of the second army. He sailed last Wednesday, and it is expected he will land in England to-morrow or Thursday.

Could Get Army in West.

It will be, in that case, the end of the week at least before any definite word can be received from England and before the call to arms can be issued. From the offers which are pouring into headquarters, it will be easy enough to raise the second contingent. Westerners are particularly anxious to get to the front ,and there would be no trouble recruiting the whole of the second Army in the West. As it is expected there will be a large proportion of cavalry the Western rough-riders and frontiersmen will get their chance.

Many Difficulties Eliminated.

In the meantime the Department of Militia is not idle, and the thousand and one details necessary to the raising, equipping and mobilizing of a force are being attended to so that when orders are issued the whole machinery of the Department can start smoothly. As this force will be recruited by divisional centres some of the difficulties connected with the first army will be eliminated.

Wind shields to be worn on the shoulders of ocupants of automobiles that lack such devices have been patented.

GOODS IN ENG. NOW AS CHEAP AS BEFORE WAR

Arthur Hutchings Writes to Friend Saying Country Is Calm and Real Recruiting Has Just Begun

GOV'T AFTER "PRICE HOGS"

Arthur Hutchings, a former employee of the C.G.E., writing to his friend, Jos. Thomas, from Bedford, England, refers to war conditions at home as follows:

"I think England will pull through all right; we seem to be holding them. They have all their men in the field now, and we haven't got many there yet. My eldest brother is in France, and he tells us that it will be a long war. I suppose you have heard of those towns being burned in Belgium. They don't care for anything. We have no fear of them ever getting across here. Everything is quite calm. In fact you wouldn't know we were at war, if it were not for so many papers about. Just outside Bedford there are 10,000 soldiers from Leeds with all the big guns, and we have over 20,000 Scotchmen here. England has not hardly started yet. Everyone seems to want to go to the front. All day yesterday there were trains full of German prisoners going through this town. They are sending them over to France. We shall win all right, as Britain means it. The war office asked for 500,000 men, and they have got more than they wanted. They wouldn't have me, as I have a diseased bone in my right leg. I don't feel anything wrong, but they are so strict. When the war first started, all the stores put up the prices of food, but the government made them pull them down, so everything is as cheap now as before the war. I will send you some more papers in a little while. Remember me to all you know out there. Hoping this finds you all well. We shall pull through all right.

Faithfully yours,
Arthur Hutchings.

A Bouquet For Miss Telgmann

Talented Local Violinist's Work Receives High Praise From the Kingston Daily Whig

That Miss Mignon Telgmann's talent on the violin is appreciated by audiences and critics in other cities as well as in Peterborough, is shown by the report in the Kingston Daily Whig of a concert given in that city by the Ladies' Musical Club. In referring to Miss Telgmann's violin solo the Kingston newspaper says:

"The violin sola, the Joachim-Liszt Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 2, was played by Miss Mignon Telgmann. The talented young artist covered herself with glory in this extremely difficult composition. She is unquestionably a very brilliant technical performer and full mistress in all the details of manipulating the queen of instruments. Her tone is full and round, her bowing broad and free, and she herself appears transformed as she plays. At times she produced from her beautiful Lupot violin tones resembling in quality and mellowness, those of a cella, a viola, and a flute, even in her highest notes being sure and flawless She was greeted, and deservingly so, with a storm of applause, to which she gracefully responded by giving with a velvet tone a beautiful lullaby entitled, "Seven O'clock."

Miss Telgmann was accompanied by the talented young pianiste, Miss Ruth Walker, and it is not saying too much that this young lady, judging from her work last evening, has a brilliant future before her.

German Spy Jumps From Moving Train

Special to The Examiner.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 14—An unknown German spy arrested near the government wireless station at Pt. Burwell, with many photos and plans of the harbour and district in his pockets, escaped from his guard while being taken to Woodstock jail by jumping from the train when it was going full speed and has not been seen since.

FOODSTUFFS IN AUSTRIA HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE

Bread Loaves Only Two-thirds Ordinary Size and Quality Has Deteriorated

CATTLE PRICES HIGH

LONDON Oct. 13.— Advices from Vienna state that although the import duties on foodstuffs have been suspended by the Austrian Government, prices thus far have shown no sign of decreasing. On the contrary, in some instances prices are still advancing. The cost of food in Austria is much higher than it is in Germany.

The newspapers openly accuse the Austrian landed proprietors of endeavouring to make the utmost of the war situation, regardless of the needs of the public. Much irritation is exhibited toward the authorities because they did not earlier take measures to prevent an utterly unjustifiable increase in the prices for cattle.

It is now declared that the setting of maximum prices, coupled with measures compelling the farmers to bring their grain to market instead of hoarding it, is the only awy to prevent a further advance in the already exorbitant food prices. The women of Vienna are protesting azainst the practice adopted by the bakers of making bread loaves of only two-thirds the ordinary size. It is also charged that the quality of white bread has deteriorated greatly, evidently because of the admixture of barley meal.

The manufacturers of Austria are beginning to complain of the shortage of raw material and are demanding that the government suspend the import duties on raw iron, machinery and tools and also demand the maximum prices set for timber, petroleum and wool and a reduction made in the tax on industrial enterprises.

The papers of Vienna publish laudatory obituaries of King Charles of Roumania. They express the conviction that Roumania will not be induced by Russian intrigues to engage in a policy of adventure, which they assert not only would compromise her vital interests, but lead eventually to her destruction.

FACTS ABOUT THE RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Red Cross Society is an International Society with Branches in every civilized country, and works under the authority of the Geneva Convention of 1864.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra is President, and the Right Hon. Lord Rothschild is Chairman of the Council of the British Society.

A Canadian Society was organized in 1896, in affiliation with the British Society, with headquarters in Toronto.

The Red Cross co-operates in times of war with the Hospital service of the armies, tenders aid to the sick and wounded, and provides money and supplies for this work of mercy and humanity.

The Peterborough Branch, working under instructions from headquarters in Toronto, makes an appeal to the public for membership or contributions to enable them to carry on their splendid work. Life membership is $25; ordinary membership, $2.

The need is pressing, the call is one of humanity.

The officers of the Peterborough Red Cross Committee are:
Convener—Mrs. J. C. Davidson.
Treasurer—Mrs. Fred Roy.
Secretary—Miss L. J. Davidson

THE ANGEL FLOWER IS AGAIN IN BLOOM

The angel's trumpet, or angel flower, in the grounds of St. John's Rectory, is sharing in the vegetative exuberance of the prolongation of summer into October. The angel's trumpet, or angel flower, (the scientific name is not known to the Examiner) is in this case, a sort of herbaceous shrub, with thick foliage, and bears a flower of large size, ecru white, and shaped like a trumpet. The flower is about eight inches in length, and the diameter of the bell, five to seven inches. Although the plant in Canon Davidson's grounds has blodfined once this season it is now again in almost full bloom. Some of the trumpet-shaped flowers are fully expanded and upon the whole plant are fifty or more blossoms ready to "blow" their trumpet. It is a beautiful plant and somewhat of a rarity, though it does not seem to be difficult of successful growth.

ALLIES HAVE CHOSEN GROUND FOR BATTLE

But Censorship Shuts Out Least Detail of the Important Movements of the Armies in Neighbourhood of the Channel Ports---Germans Continue to Advance.

MAY BE FOUGHT ON FLAT LAND

Special Cable to The Examiner:

DUNKIRK, France, October 14.—The German advance continues. Bicycle and cavalry skirmishers have been encountered less than a score of miles from the Channel seaports. The hurried massing of the allies' forces indicates the near approach of a titantic conflict. The lines of the allies and the Germans have already tentatively felt out each other, but as yet no general engagement has been fought. The casualties will be terrible in this impending battle. The country is monotonously flat, mostly without cover. The censorship prohibits the transmission of even approximate location of battle ground chosen by the allies, at which they will attempt to force back the invaders. But it can be stated that entrenchments have already been made ready for this conflict. Realizing the immense importance of cavalry in a battle of this character, special reinforcements of a large detachment of this branch have been received.

JAPANESE BOMBARDMENT SATURDAY

TOKIO, Japan, October 14.—It is understood that the bombardment of Tsing-Tau by the Japanese, will begin on Saturday, October 17th.

MAETERLINCK PRAISES BRITAIN

LONDON, October 13.—At Lord Haldane's meeting at Newcastle yesterday, great enthusiasm was aroused by the presence of Maurice Maeterlinck, the great Belgian dramatist, who in the course of a speech said,—

"It is a pitiful story I have to relate—the story of a little kingdom which kept its pledge and has nearly died for it". This was interrupted by shouts of 'Never! Never!' Continuing, Mr. Maeterlinck said,—"Belgium was established as a buffer state against two great contending powers to prevent the passage of one army into the territory of another. Its neutrality was guaranteed by the greatest power in the world—England. We have kept our pledge loyally. Belgium has been called England's foster-child, and England has certainly been a good foster mother. My countrymen realize that England's word is her bond and that England will preserve Belgian independence."

RUMOUR SAYS PORTUGAL IS IN IT

LONDON, Octoben 14.—A news agency despatch, from Madrid, which is without official confirmation, says it is reported from Lisbon that Portugal has already declared war on Germany.

(The official press bureau here permits the publication of the despatch but without guarantee of its authenticity.)

APPROACHING COLD MAY CAUSE LULL IN THE WAR

LONDON, Oct. 12—The opening of the eleventh week of the war finds Germany more than holding all the advantages she has gained in both the western and eastern theatres of war. The German still hold the strong positions to which they retired along the Aisne, and the capture of Antwerp has greatly strengthened their lines in both Belgium and France.

If the Germans are able to transport their heavy guns to Verdun and reduce the works there and to take Ostend the completion of both these objective enterprises would probably find winter prevailing. Then there would undoubtedly be a lull until spring. There seems to be a strong belief, however, that with the possession of a coast city, such as Ostend, Germany would try to launch an immediate attack against England, but such reports are not causing any alarm on this side of the channel.

Antwerp does not give Germany the sea outlet she desires. In orde; to reach the North Sea the Scheldt river must be used and the transportation of warships through that sea would be a violation of Dutch neutrality.

BASEBALL AT THE ARMOURIES

To-night at 9 o'clock D Co. vs. G Co. The Captains are asked to have the men only from their own Companies.

Thursday night, A Co. vs. F Co; B Co. vs. H Co.

Games must go seven innings.

Evening Examiner

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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1914

NOT DOWN-HEARTED.

They are not down-hearted in Merrie England, though the war game is strenuous. We have been reading that in Great Britain they are taking things coolly, calmly and with self-confidence, and doing business "as usual.". The drapery business anyway is not "down-hearted." Women and men and children must dress and the trade is determined that they shall have the means. The "Drapers' Record," of London, said to have the greatest circulation of any trade paper in the world, has issued a special autumn number consisting of 226 pages, of which 80 are special. The fact that such a splendid special issue of the "Drapers' Record" is printed in the time of the greatest war in history, by a nation up to the eyes in war, is a proof not only of enterprise but of the fact that the British trade is carrying on business as energetically as in the piping times of peace and stands ready, as heretofore, to supply the needs of the world, promptly and efficiently. Canada can well, as it is doing to a large degree, take a leaf out of John Bull's book. We should continue doing business "as usual," and even aim to do more. We should take courage from the attitude of our British brethren and join with heart and mind in their answer to the query, "Are we down-hearted?"—"No."

BUY CANADIAN GOODS.

It seems inevitable that for a considerable time at least, a great many foreign goods, such as could be made in Canada, will be bought in Canada. This, however, should not be done in any case where Canadian productions or good made in Canada, are available. It is stated by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce, that some companies and municipalities send orders abroad for goods that could be got at home. Even our own School Board, sent abroad for heating boilers for our new schools. This is a double sin — against the principle of patriotic patronage of home industry, and a sin against our working men, who by home purchase would be given employment, and helped to pay the taxes increased by money spent abroad that should have been kept at home. The excuse may be given that the goods or articles ordered are a little cheaper, if not a little better. There may be something in this; but this condition will always obtain if the patriotism of Canadians does not come to the rescue by providing that Canadian industries got the whole of Canada's orders and thus be helped to better production. While a little more might be paid in rare instances, this would be offset by the general advantage the whole country would get from expansion of our industrial operations, the incidental increase of employment and the enlarged purchasing power of the people. We can't, however, force people to do the right thing. If we can't induce everybody to patronize the business establishments of their home city, and thus help their neighbours whom they meet every day, how can we expect such persons to prefer the patriotic way of refusing to purchase foreign goods made by foreigners they do not know. We can only urge every Canadian to be a good citizen, to be a patriot by helping his country at large; to be a good neighbour by patronizing his neighbour; to be a good Christian by doing to others as he would that others do to him. This course would not only be right, but it would pay. A well-known business man said the other day that if the people of Canada in their business and private purchasing would give preference to goods made in Canada, when there was opportunity for choice between them and foreign goods, so great an impulse and stimulus would be given to Canadian industries of all kinds that with a few months unemployment would be greatly decreased and the idle man would be a rarity.

BRITAIN AND BELGIUM.

Some United States journals are inclined to blame Great Britain for the loss of Antwerp and for her failure to come to the rescue of Belgium. They claim also that Britain's contribution to the war has been trivial compared with what others have done. Great Britain went in the war to vindicate the neutrality of Belgium, and to see that her territory was not outraged by Germany with impunity. To do this effectively and permanently the plans of Germany had to be frustrated. Britain's plans had to be laid to meet the eventualities of a long war, against a power that has been preparing for forty years for a struggle like the present. Britain's first step was to bottle up the German fleet, to leave the sea paths free for the movement of troops by Britain and France. But for this command of the sea Britain could not have landed troops in France as she has done with such good results. Great Britain's first expeditionary force, though small in number, saved the situation. But for its plucky work in holding back the German army of invasion, Paris would have fallen and France overrun by the Germans and even Britain threatened more gravely than she is now. A relieving force sent to Belgium to relieve Antwerp would have invited the loss of all that has been gained by a two-months' hard fighting. The lines of the Allied forces would have been so weakened then that any relief that might be given Belgium would only have been temporary. Great Britain has sent as many troops as she had ready. While she entered the war with her great navy in the most perfect state of preparation, she was not so fortunate with her army. What she had was good—of the best—witness Mons and Charleroi. More troops might have been put in the field, but Kitchener was too wise to send absolutely raw troops to be slaughtered. He might have done this if he had had the German indifference to the slaughter of men, the sacrifice of human life. Great Britain is in this war to avenge the wrongs of Belgium. She is straining every nerve to this end. She must be the judge of the best way to accomplish this end. Kitchener is not the man to seek a temporary advantage, at the risk of permanent success. He sees, as every one who thinks can see, that this war will last a long time. Germany which has made a business of military preparation, has an immense strength in fighting men, and munitions of war. To overcome this will require time and patient preparation. The resources which Britain has been amassing in the arts of peace, while Germany was working for war, will in the end enable her to strike the last of a long series of blows against the military system of Germany. Germany must be first driven out of France and Belgium, and defeated on its own soil. This will take time and Britain is doing her full share. She is fighting solely in Belgium's interest and in the cause of humanity. Meantime Britain is doing her best to alleviate Belgium's sufferings. She is welcoming Belgian refugees to her hospitable shores in thousands. Belgium's sufferings are incidental; individually the Belgians are suffering no more than the French who are in the cursed area of actual hostilities.

THE RIGHT KIND OF COUNTRY.

The war gifts of Canada and its provinces to great Britain prove it to be the right kind of a country, either to live in or be associated with.

Its gifts were as follows:

Dominion—1,000,000 bags of flour.
Ontario—250,000 bags of flour.
Quebec—4,000,000 pounds of cheese.
Nova Scotia—500,000 tons of coal.
Prince Edward Island—100,000 bushels of oats.
New Brunswick—100,000 bushels of potatoes.
Manitoba—50,00 bags of flour.
British Columbia—1,200,000 cans of salmon.
Saskatchewan—1,500 horses.

What could be more useful at any time either in time of war or peace than flour, cheese, coal, oats, potatoes, salmon or horses? A country that produces these in abundance is a good country to live in, and at a time of stress like the present it is well that the surplus is available for Great Britain. That surplus would not have been available but for Great Britain's navy, and the necessity for it were never more apparent than now.—London Advertiser.

COMMERCIAL COMMANDMENTS.

Many of us can remember, when we were struggling with the humanities at school being struck with the aptness of saying, "fas est et ab hoste doceri"—it is permissible to learn something from an enemy. We can in these latter days learn something even from our bitterest and most relentless enemy—Germany. There has recently been published, what purports to be the German commercial ten commandments, and we, especially in Canada, can adapt them advantageously to our Canadian conditions; and this decalogue, is as follows:

"Your money should profit no one but Germans.
"Never allow foreign eatables to be served at your table.
"Never profane German factories by using foreign machinery.
"Use only German clothes for your dress and German hats for your head.
"In all expenses keep in mind the interests of your own compatriots.
"If you do not like German malt coffee, drink coffee from German colonies.
"Write on German paper with a German pen and use German blotting paper.
"Never forget that when you buy a foreign article your own country is the poorer.
"German flour, German fruit and German beer alone give your body the true German energy.
"Let not foreign flattery distract you from these precepts; and be firmly convinced, whatever others say, that German products are the only worthy of citizens of the German fatherland."

Substitute "Canadian" for "German" and you here habe the spirit of the duty of Canadians, especially at this time.

WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY AND THE OPPORTUNITY OF CANADIAN FARMERS

Public officials have been exhorting the Canadian farmer to sow more wheat this year. But it is doubtful if, even yet, the North American wheat-producer realizes fully what an opportunity confronts him. The farmer, of all men, should not share the exaggerated idea of the importance of Canada and the United States as contributors to the world's food supply, which leads many persons to feel that there can be little pinch or shortage as long as the production of these countries continues unhampered. It is rather the actual predominance of Europe as a food producer that renders the situation serious, and places a premium on American supplies. The following facts are significant.

Europe leads the continents in annual wheat production and, normally, raises twice as much as North America, her nearest competitor. She grew over one-half of the record-breaking world's wheat crop of 1913, doubling the combined contribution of Canada, United States and Mexico. European nations now in arms alone grew 42 per cent. of the total yield, while the whole of North America produced only slightly over 25 per cent.

On the reasonable supposition that shortage of labour, poor tillage, decreased acreage and other adverse conditions will reduce the 1914 wheat crops of European combatants by one third, over half of North America's entire yield would be required to meet the deficiency.

Europe probably carried over into 1914 a fair surplus from her banner wheat crop of 1913. But what of this year's production? Russia's rosiest prospects before the war never promised within 150,000,000 bushels of last year's total, and the war must have caused further huge decreases. Hungary and Italy, great wheat nations, will show a combined shortage of 75,000,000 bushels, while India and Canada fell behind by 50,000,000 and 70,000,000 bushels respectively, as compared with the 1913 harvest. How will the deficiency be met? Canada's exportable surplus has been cut in two. The bumper crop of the United States will hardly offset the shortage of Russia alone. Consumption must decrease somewhat, but can hardly parallel the sudden shrinkage in production in Canada, United States, India, Australia and Argentine will find every bushel of their 1914 crop required in Europe next year to meet the shortage of Russia, France, Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary. If war is prolonged for six months, hindering seeding operations in 1915, the demand will be even more insistent in the spring and summer of 1916.

The moral to the Canadian farmer is simple. Grow wheat. Sow every available acre to a crop of which the world will stand badly in need in the coming months.

The following table shows the respective contributions of the ten leading wheat-producing nations to the record crop of 1913. The countries marked with an asterisk are either directly or indirectly engaged in the war.

*Russia	837,795,000 bush.
United States	763,380,000 bush.
*India	364,000,000 bush.
*France	319,373,000 bush.
*Canada	231,717,000 bush.
*Austria-Hungary	226,311,000 bush.
Italy	214,407,000 bush.
*Russia in Asia	188,864,000 bush.
*Germany	171,077,000 bush.
Argentine	144,000,000 bush.

Heroism of Coldstream Guards

A graphic story of the narrow escape from annihilation of a battalion of Coldstream Guards, who, by their brave resistance, saved a division of British troops, was told at Middlesbro' yesterday by Corporal Scholes, Private White, and Private Shaw, of the Third Battalion Coldstream Guards. The three men, having been wounded, reached Hemington Hospital, near Middlesbro' on Wednesday night.

It was during the allies long retreat from the north against overwhelming forces of the enemy that the action took place. The Third Coldstreamers, stranded in the town of Landrecies, were told off to guard the rear of a British division, which was attempting to escape from a German enveloping movement. It was a position of grave importance.

Private White explained that word was received from a French officer that a body of French troops might be expected during the night. "True enough," said White, "troops did come, but they were not French. They were German. The British troop was resting when we first perceived them in the distance, but anticipating French, we were not duly alarmed.

"A reconnoitering party went forward, and the officer in command issued a challenge to the advancing men, who were dressed in French uniforms. An answer was returned in French, but the interpreter with the British did not like the accent, and asked the officer to give the challenge once more. This the officer did. He was immediately knocked off his feet by the foremost 'Frenchman' into a pond.

A Memorable Engagement.

"It was now evident that a trap had been prepared for the British, and the order was given for three rounds of rapid firing. The Germans at once replied with big guns, which they had placed in position, and the engagement was now in full swing. The British stretched themselves across the road which lay in the path of the oncoming forces, and, supported by four machine guns, with rows of infantry lying, kneeling and standing behind, poured a deadly fire into the enemy.

"The Germans," continued White, 'were in tremendous numbers, easily sufficient to swamp us. We had chosen the position very carefully, and our flanks were protected by barbed wire defences. The enemy suffered fearful losses along that narrow strip of road, but they never relaxed their efforts to take the place by storm. So fierce was the fighting that the Germans did manage to capture one of our machine guns, but they did not keep it long—we soon had it back.

"Rush after rush came during the night, but our lads held fast. The German big guns were very troublesome. One of them was a particular dancer, and the order came to one of the machine gunners to try to scrap it. 'Yes, sir, what range?' 'Four hundred yards,' came the reply.

"The gunner adapted his machine, and let drive. One shot was sufficient. It got the German gun right in the breech, and it did not bark again that night."

The engagement proceeded all night. A huge German force was held up by a comparative handful of British soldiers, while the latter's main body was able to extricate itself from a most precarious position.

"We saved a whole division that night," proudly remarked White. "As it was, the battalion lost the very small number of 150 men during the terrible fight, while the Germans were piled in heaps before them. A Medical Corps man said that the German losses were about 1,500."—London Daily News.

CAIN

"Cain," a poem on the war, by Betty D. Thornley, daughter of Mrs. May R. Thornley, of this city, appears in The Canada Monthly for October. In the few days since the publication of the magazine it has come to be regarded as one of the most remarkable poems published since the war. Its gripping force has caused it to be compared to "The Day," probably the most inspiring production since the war.—London Advertiser.

The poem follows:

There's many a man in flaring hell
For a single twist o' the knife;
There's many a rotting prison-corpse
That keeps his cell for life;
But there's none will stand
By the man who planned
With a Pit-perverted skill
To mint the world with a German die—
At the price of a million-kill!

It isn't the Uhlan battle-thirst,
It isn't the Belgian rage,
It isn't the English greed for land
That mires the reeking stage.
But the monstrous plan
of a Single Man
With a world-engulfing will,
Who calls to the vultures out o' north
To feast on a million-kill.

The Kaiser sits in an armoured train,
Far back from the battle-grip.
It's the Leipzig boy and the Paris boy
Who crouch where the bullets nip.
It's the Antwerp man
Who is ending his span
With a blood-choked prayer, if he will,
As he lies by the side of the Liverpool lad
In the Kaiser's million-kill.

The Kaiser's mother—rest her soul!
She hides her face in heaven.
She prays that she were the Yorkshire maid,
Or the widowed wife in Devon.
They mourn their dead
With proud-held head,
Whose souls are in God's will;
She mourns for the thrice-damned soul of him
Who planned the million-kill!

SOMETHING AKIN TO THE NATIVE PROPHET

Mr. J. E. Philops, of Chicago, was in town this week on a short visit. Mr. Philips, who is a Cobourg boy, is employed by Rice, Murdock & Co., a big Chicago firm, and came down to purchase wild rice from the Indians at Rice Lake. He was able to obtain about a ton. Wild rice, he states, has a ready sale in Chicago, being in great demand for game suppers, etc.—Cobourg Star.

FOUND

FOUND—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, NEAR S. A. Barracks a cuff button with initials S. C. L. Owner may have same on applying at this office.

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LOST—A GOLD CUFF LINK, WITH INitials, "W. P. F." Finder please leave at Examiner Office. 3d-87-1067

LOST — CAMEO, LARGE BROOCH, Saturday, on Market or George Street. Finder please leave at Examiner. Reward. 6d-80-944

LOST—IN ST. JAMES' CHURCH, ON FRIday evening, a Silver Purse, containing sum of money. Finder please leave at Examiner Office. 2d-86-1072

LOST ON SATURDAY—A GENTLEMAN'S Gold Watch Fob, with initials "A. V. B." Reward if left at Examiner Office. 3d-86-1071

LOST—A GOLD PIN, SET WITH PEARLS and amethysts, by way of London, Stewart and Aylmer Streets. Finder please leave at Examiner Office. 3d-86-1057

LOST—A BLACK LEATHER CAR TICKET Case, containing money and tickets, on a George Street car. Reward at Examiner. 2d-87-1086

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TO RENT—7 ROOMED BRICK HOUSE, King George Street. Rent, $10.00. Apply Victor Wilson, King George Street. 3d-85-1051

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 376 STEWART ST. Modern. Possession Nov. 1st. Apply J. Craig, 380 Stewart St. 3d-85-1048

TO RENT—SUITE NO. 7 GRAND CENTRAL Building—Heated and all modern improvements. Immediate possession. Apply 437 George Street. dtf-78-919

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TO RENT — MODERN HOUSE, 143 Rubidge Street, near C.G.E., rent $11.00. Also 453 Water Street. Rents low. Also property for sale or exchange. Apply 451 Water St. or 'phone 1281. dtf

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WORK WANTED BY DAY BY YOUNG married woman. Apply Box 1093, Examiner Office. 3d-87-1093

WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED GIRL, position as housekeeper. Apply Box 1082, Examiner Office. 2d-87-1080

WANTED—ONE FURNISHED AND HEATed Room for living. Apply Box 1099, Examiner Office. 1d-87-1099

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WANTED — COOK. APPLY PALACE Hotel, Hunter St. 1d-87-1091

WANTED — EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework. Apply 748 George, evenings. 3d-85-1049

WANTED — GOOD DINING-ROOM Girl. Apply at once to Waverley Inn, Millbrook. 12d-80-940

WANTED—BY THE 1ST NOV., A WOMAN of experience, over 30 years of age, to manage laundry in small institution. Must be Protestant and have testimonials as to character and ability. Apply Box 1066, Examiner Office. 3d-86-1066

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Prize Winners In The Fall Fair Competitions at Warsaw

First One Ever Held Under Auspices of Women's Institute

TO BE ANNUAL EVENT

WARSAW, Oct. 13—The Fall Fair, held by the Warsaw Women's Institute on Wednesday, Sept. 30th, was successful, far beyond the expectations of the management. The event will be made an annual affair.

Class 1.

Velvet and silk quilt—Mrs. J. A. Crowe, Mrs. E. Brown.
Outline work quilt—Mrs. J. White, Mrs. E. Brown.
Patch-work quilt, cotton — Mrs. R. Matthews, Mrs. D. Taylor, Mrs. R. W. Payne.
Patch-work quilt, woollen—Mrs. R. Matthews, Mrs. T. H. Crowe, Mrs. H. Clement.
Crocheted quilt—Miss M. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. G. Taylor, Mrs. F. Morgan.
Knitted quilt—Mrs. P. Calder, Miss A. Dewart.
Hooked wool rugs — Mrs. A. Carveth, Mrs. A. Darling, Miss Ada Payne.
Home-made yarn — Mrs. R. W. Payne.
Men's mitts, knitted—Mrs. G. H. Crowe, Mrs. J. A. Crowe, Mrs. E. R. Hamblin.
Men's socks, knitted—Mrs. E. R. Hamblin, Miss B. Aikins.
Log Cabin quilt — Mrs. R. Matthews, Mrs. J. White, Mrs. A. Carveth.
Six samples, hand sewing — Mrs. D. Miller.

Class 2.

Night dress—Miss G. Dunford, Mrs D. H. MacMillan, Miss B. Selkirkk.
Corset cover — Miss G. Dunford, Mrs. D. H. MacMillan, Miss B. Selkirk.
Baby's dress — Miss G. Dunford, 1st and 2nd.
Centre piece—Mrs. W. H. Dunford, Miss M. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. H. Brown.
Bedroom slippers—Mrs. Geo. Garbutt, Mrs. Geo. Taylor.
Em. towels—Miss Olive Clements, Mrs. Geo. Garbutt, Mrs. Geo. Russel.
Coll. pillow cases—Mrs. MacMillen, Miss L. Jory, Mrs. A. Carveth.
Em. pillow cases—Mrs. Geo. Russel, Mrs. Geo. Garbutt, Miss G. Dunford.
Set of underwear—Mrs. MacMillen.
Lunch set—Miss B. Selkirk, Miss O. Clements.
Set of doilies—Mrs. MacMillen.
Drawn work—Mrs. H. Clements, Mrs. A. Choate, Mrs. John Clements.
Hem-stitching—Mrs. W. Wason.
Em. waist—Miss G. Dunford, Mrs. H. Clements, Mrs. H. Clements.
Cross stitch—Miss B. Selkirk, Miss B. Lonsdale.
Irish crochet — Mrs. MacMillan, Miss L. Jory.
Battenburg lace—Mrs. MacMillan.
1 yard crocheted lace — Mrs. J. White, Miss A. Dewart.
1 yard knit lace—Mrs. D. Taylor, Mrs. A. Carveth, Miss A. Dewart.
Crocheted hand-bag—Mrs. G. Taylor.
Sofa pillow—Mrs. MacMillan, Miss Choate, Mrs. MacMillan.
Fancy work in wool — Mrs. C. Watts.
Solid Embroidery—Mrs. MacMillan 1st and 2nd, Mrs. Geo. Russel.
Tatting—Mrs. A. Dewart.
Shadow work—Mrs. E. R. Hamblin Mrs. MacMillan, Miss B. Aikins.
Dinner mats—Mrs. Gordon Payne, Mrs. T. Cooper, Mrs. MacMillan.
Crochet work—Mrs. L. Crowe, Mrs. G. Payne, Mrs. R. Batten.
Fancy apron — Miss G. Dunford, Miss B. Selkirkk, Mrs. D. Taylor.
Fancy Pin-cushion—Mrs. G. Garbutt, 1st and 2nd; Mrs. G. Payne.
Fancy knitting in cotton — Miss L. Crowe.
Fancy knitting in wool — Miss B. Aikens, Mrs. Geo. Garbutt.
Fancy work—Miss Ada Payne, Mrs. A. Carveth, Mrs. T. Cooper.
Coloured embroidery—Miss L. Jory Mrs. A. Carveth, Mrs. G. Taylor.
Netting—Mrs. MacMillan.
Coll. centrepieces — Miss L. Jory, Miss G. Dunford.
Coronation work—Miss Mahoney, Miss B. Selkirk, Mrs. G. Garbutt.

Class 3—Fine Arts.

Burnt work—Miss Laura Jory, Mrs. MacMillan.
Photography — Miss Laura Jory, Miss B. Selkirk, Miss Choate.
Painting, water colour—Miss Ada Payne.
Painting, oil — Miss Ada Payne, Miss L. Jory, Mrs. E. Brown.
Stencilling—Miss Choate, Miss B. Selkirk.
Pencil drawing—Mrs. Ada Payne.
Crayon—Miss B. Lonsdale.

CLASS 4—DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter—Gordon Hamblin.
Heaviest eggs — Mrs. J. White, Mrs. F. Morgan.
Home-made bread—Olive Clements, Mrs. McKeiver.
Tea biscuits—Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. R. W. Payne.
Best collection fruit—Mrs. Choate, Mrs. D. Taylor.
Best collection pickles—Mrs. Miller Mrs. Geo. Russel.
Jelly—Mrs. Choate, Mrs. W. Anderson.
Maple syrup—Ralph Payne, Mrs. W. Anderson.

CLASS V., FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ROOTS.

Snow apples — Miss Ada Payne, Mrs. Choate.
St. Lawrence—Mrs. E. Brown.
Northern Spies — Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. M. D. Sullivan.
Talman Sweets—Mrs. D. Taylor, Mrs. R. Batten.
Alexander — Mrs. D. W. Payne, Mrs. R. W. Payne.
Crab apples — Mrs. W. Anderson, Mrs. D. Taylor.
Collection of apples—Miss A. Dewart, Mr. G. Tucker.
Best carrots—Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. C. Watts.
Best parsnips—Mrs. Geo. Russel, Mrs. D. Taylor.
Best beets—Mrs. D. Taylor, Mrs. J. Moore.
Cucumbers—Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. D. W. Payne.
Cabbage—Miss L. Crowe, Mrs. R. Gunn.
Pumpkins—Mr. G. Tucker.
Table corn—Miss B. Selkirk, Mrs. D. Taylor.
Stalks En. corn—Fred Crowe, David Miller.
Golden Russets—Gordon Hamblin.
1 doz. onions — Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. Geo. Russel.
Heaviest S. turnip—Mrs. E. Brown Gordon Hamblin.
Heaviest mangold—Fred Crowe, G. Tucker.
Early potatoes—Gordon Hamblin, Mrs. R. W. Payne.
Late potatoes—Norman Payne, Mrs C. Watts.
Tomatoes—Mrs. T. H. Crowe, Mrs. J. Clements.
Squash—Miss Lizzie Crowe, Mrs. R. Bullock.
Citron—Mrs. Gordon Payne, Mrs. R. Bullockk.
Six Swede turnips—Mrs. Robt. Bullock, Gordon Hamblin.
Six mangolds—Gordon Hamblin.
Pewankee—Mrs. W. Anderson, Mrs. E. Brown.
Collection garden stuff—1st, Clifford Selkirk.

CLASS VI. FLOWERS AND PLANTS

Best collection house plants—Mrs. D. Taylor.
Dahlias—Mrs. J. Moore., Mrs. D. Miller.
Gladioli — Miss Choate, Mrs. D Taylor.
Begonias—Miss Choate.
Collection cut Asters — Mrs. J. Moore.
Geraniums—Mrs. Geo. Russel.
Phlox—Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. E. Taylor.
Foliages—Miss O. Clements
Sweet peas—Mrs. E. Brown.
Table bouquet—Mrs. R. W. Payne, Mrs. D. Miller.
Carnations—Mrs. D. Taylor.
Collection table bouquets. — Mrs. Geo. Russel.
Special Tea Rose bouquet — Miss Choate.

CLASS VII—POULTRY.

Barred Rocks—Theodore Helps.
B. Minorcas—Theodore Helps.
B. Rock, cockerel—Theodore Helps, T. H. Crowe.
B. Spanish—Theodore Helps
Blue Andalusions—Mrs. E. Brown.
Brown Leghorns—Norman Payne.
White Leghorns—Norman Payne.
Rhode Island Reds — Clifford Selkirk.
Ducks—Wm. Middleton.

CLASS VIII—NATURE STUDY.

Collection weed seed — Theoddore Helps.
Pressed Flowers—Alice Payne.
Collection weeds—Blanche Bullock.
Collection insects—Bessie Aikins.
Collection leaves — Ruby Crowe, Hector Munro.
Collection wood—Hilliard Hamblin
Collection nuts—Alice Payne.

Class 8—Needlework.

Paper folding—Douro School No. 6.
Shading—Alice Payne.
Crayon drawing (under 12) — Alice Payne.
Drawing—Theodore Helps, Blanche Bullock.
Penmanship—Alice Payne, Mildred Clements.
Water colour—Warsaw School.
Charcoal—Warsaw School.
Crayon—Warsaw School.
Water colour (under 12) — Ralph Payne, Addie Batten.
Penmanship (under 12) — Ralph Payne.

Class 9 — Domestic Science. (Under 16)

Centrepiece — Hazel Russel, Stella Russel.
Hem-stitched handerchief — Addie Batten.
Drawing in wool—Mrs. McKeiver.
Inserted patch—Alice Payne, Florene Batten.
Pincushion (special)—Alice Payne.
Cushion in wool — Ralph Payne, Carmen Payne.
Cushion in embroidery — Violet Payne, Emma Batten.
Layer cake—Helen Dunford, Edith Bullock.
Doll's clothes—Vera Taylor.
Quilts—Blanche Bullock, Olive Clements.

Miscellaneous—Class 10.

Collection curios—Mrs. MacMillan, Mrs. D. Miller.
Collection relics—Mrs. D. Miller, Mrs. McKeiver.
Best dozen eggs—Mrs. White, Clifford Selkirk.
Cabinet work—Mrs. E. Brown.
Collection of Canadian wood—Miss Ada Payne.
Stuffed birds—Mr. George Tucker.
Stuffed animals—Mr. G. Tucker.

Class 11, Live Stock.

Colt—Hiram Anderson.
Calf—Hilliard Edwards, C. Selkirk, A. Helps
Jersey cow, young—Geo. Taylor.
Jersey cow, aged—Albert Helps.
Cow—John Tucker.
1 year old heifer—John Tucker.

Class 12

Lady driving — Mrs. MacMillan, Mrs. E. R. Hamblin, Mrs. J. Moore.
Gents' drivers — Allen Edwards, Walter Carveth, Alex. Darling.
Draught team — Luther Payne, F. Harding.
Driving horse—Allen Edwards, Rufus Payne, Walter Carveth.
Horse race, Free-for-all—Wm. Darling, Nathan Bell.
Saddle Horse—Rufus Payne.
Novelty race—Wm. Darling, Albert McQuigge, Nathan Bell.

American-made mountain pens command about 80 per cent. of the market for conveniences of their kind in Great Britain.

Athletic Sports At Grove School

Many Out-of-town Visitors Attended Annual Event on Thanksgiving Day

Examiner Special:

LAKEFIELD, Oct. 14.—Mr. Gilroy has returned to Bobcaygeon after spending a few weeks visiting friends in the village.

Mrs. D. Schlochow of Peterborough was the guest of Mrs. T. J. Tate for a few days last week.

Mr. Cecil Mounce of Peterborough, spent a few days last week visiting at his home in the village.

Cadet J. C. Hilliard of the Royal Military College, Kingston, spent the holiday visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hilliard at "Cowley."

Dr. M. P. Kennedy spent a few days last week visiting friends in Toronto

Mr. John Strickland of Bridgeburg, Ont., who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. E. E. Carson in the village, left on Wednesday last to spend a few days with his father, Mr. R. C. Strickland, at Burleigh Ranch.

Mrs. Demill, who has been living in the village for the past three years, left on Monday of last week for her home in Sterling, Ont.

Mr. N. A. Moore spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Gibson returned home on Monday last after a few days' visit at Campbellford.

Mrs. Curry of Port Hope, was in the village over the holiday.

The local branch of the Women's Auxiliary resumed their regular weekly meetings at the Sunday school on Tuesday last. The branch has undertaken this year to clothe a boy and girl at the Shingwauk Home as Mr. Fuller has a large school this year, having thirty more than the usual number of children.

Mr. E. R. Tate of Toronto, spent the holiday at his home in the village.

Mr. Donald Fotheringhame of Toronto, was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Mackenzie at "The Grove" for Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Leonard of Peterborough, spent the holiday visiting his daughter, Mrs. Hewitt at "Uplands

Miss K. Simpson of Toronto, spent the holiday visiting her mother, Mrs. T. Simpson.

Mr. George Hilliard, Peterborough, spent Thanksgiving Day at his home in the village.

Mrs. Nugent is spending a few weeks visiting friends at Bobcaygeon.

Miss Stella Rae of Peterborough, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moore.

The annual athletic sports of the Grove school were held on the school grounds on Thanksgiving Day. A large list of events were on the programme, all of which were closely contested by the many competitors. The winners are as follows:

Bicycle race—1 Crawford, 2 Hadley.
220 yards (jun.)—1 Langley, 2 Bruce.
Pole vault (open)—1 Mackenzie, 2 Hewson.
Hurdles (jun.)—1 Bruce, 2 Home.
Hurdles (inter.)—1 Hewson, 2 Chase.
100 yards (jun.)—1 Bruce, 2, Langley.
100 yards (inter.) — 1 Hewson, 2 Chase.
100 yards (open)—1 Cameron, 2 Merritt.
220 yards (inter).—1 Hewson, 2 Smith
Hurdles (open) — 1 Patterson, 2 Hayes.
Sack race (inter.) — 1 Craven, 2 Smith.
220 yards (open)— 1, Cameron, 2 Hayes.
Sack race (jun.)—1 Home, 2 Langley.
Half mile (open)— 1 Cameron, 2 Hayes
Dormitory relay—1 No. 5, 2 No. 6.
Old boys' race (100 yards)—1 Hilliard, ii, 2 Hilliard i.

A large number of spectators were present and watched the proceedings with great interest. Among those from a distance were Mr. R. M. Hamilton, of Fenelon Falls; Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Cameron, Peterborough; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Travers, Peterborough; Mrs. W. R. Morris, Peterborough; Mr. Hampden Burnham, M.P., Peterborough; Mrs. Curry, Port Hope; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Scanlan, Toronto, and Mrs. Nesbitt, of Toronto.

A number of old boys of the Grove school also were present for the occasion, viz. Messrs. Bruce Lumsden, John Harman, Jas. Scanlan, Donald Fotheringhame and Edward Morris, Toronto; Mr. Geo. Hilliard, Peterborough; Cadet G. C. Hilliard and Cadet B. Hamilton, Kingston; Master Robert Hamilton, Auburn; Messrs. E. R. Tate and Geo. Douglas, Lakefield.

Music & Drama

OLIVER TWIST.

The H. Webb Chamberlain Company gave a splendid interpretation of the dramatization of Charles Dickens' "Oliver Twist," at the Grand Opera House last night. There was a large audience and the company won fresh laurels for itself. Mr. Chamberlain was splendidly cast as "Fagin," while Miss Millen's presentation of the difficult role of "Nancy" left nothing to be desired. The offering tonight will be "The Death Chant."

STONEY LAKE IS VERY BEAUTIFUL AT THIS TIME

"The lights are out,
And gone are all the guests
That [illegible]

it is like to be shut off from life, from neighbours, from all the environments that go to make up the existence of a normal being.

Yet, after a short sojourn in a noisy, dusty city like Toronto, one is grateful that there is a place where quietness and pure air can be enjoyed, so close to home. Sleep, that great restorer of human ills, gets in its

FORMED AND OFFICERS ELECTED

Mr. J. E. Fisher, New Organist of Charlotte Street Church, is Chosen as Conductor of New Organization.

At a large gathering of prominent musical people of this city in The Green Music Bldg., last night, the "Orpheus Society" was chosen for the name of this new musical society. The object of the society is to organize for the purpose of studying glees, madrigals, part songs, ladies and male chorus, cantatas and light operas, or such works as chosen by the govern ing committee.

The Marathon Candy Kitchen and Ice Cream Parlour

For home-made Candies try Marathon, we keep the best and treabest quality in the city.

Ice Cream Sodas and Fruit Sundaes all the year round.

Hot Drinks.

See Windows for Saturday's Specials

331 George St. Next to Bank of Nova Scotia

QUALITY PAYS

W. SCOTT, Ltd. WANTS Your Live Poultry

and will pay the highest cash price for same.

Did You Crate Faten Your Poultry?

It pays! If interested write or 'phone us and we will forward you by mail

CIRCULAR

giving information re crating, feeding, etc.

RED UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES ON FACE

Itching and Burning. Scratching Irritated. Disfigured for a Time. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Pimples Disappeared.

1750 Winnipeg St., Regina, Sask.—"I was troubled with itching pimples on my face for over three years. They were red and unsightly. They caused itching and burning and I used to scratch and irritate them. The breaking out disfigured me for a time.

"I tried many well-advertised treatments, such as ——— Prescription, ———, ———, etc., but without success. A short time ago I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in a local paper and after I had tried a free sample I could see a remarkable improvement. I washed my face with the Soap and then applied the Ointment two or three times a day. After using more Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment all the pimples completely disappeared." (Signed) Nicholas Koch, June 15, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

A generation of mothers has found no soap so well suited for cleansing and purifying the skin and hair of infants and children as Cuticura Soap. Its absolute purity and refreshing fragrance alone are enough to recommend it above ordinary skin soaps, but there are added to these qualities delicate yet effective emollient properties, derived from Cuticura Ointment, which render it most valuable in overcoming a tendency to distressing eruptions and promoting a normal condition of skin and hair health. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

Throwing a Stone Into a Pond

produces a series of ripples in ever-widening circles that stretch out and out until they finally reach right up to your own feet at the water's edge.

Every time you purchase something "Made in Canada" you start a ripple of prosperity—reaching out in ever-widening circles, through shopkeeper, wholesaler, manufacturer, farmer, right back to yourself; for no matter what you yourself produce, what occupation you are engaged in, your individual prosperity is dependent on the general prosperity of the country—on keeping every Canadian busy.

Dollars spent for Canadian-made goods help to do this; some of the dollars spent for Canadian-made goods are bound to come back to you—all of the dollars spent for imported goods are gone—are starting a ripple in someone else's pond.

Start a Ripple of Your Own by Saying "Made in Canada"

Comforters and Fine Wool Blankets

Best English & Scotch Makes, Reasonably Priced

COLD Nights are almost a certainty from now on, no matter how efficiently Old Sol may do his work by day. So a few words about our newly arrived stock of English Comforters and Scotch Wool Blankets are in order—

Comforters—We have a delightful selection of Eiderdown Comforters, Sateen and Satin covered, filled with the best down. Made especially for Richard Hall & Son by one of the best English Manufacturers. These light, yet beautifully warm Comforters are guaranteed down proof and are very special values at **$4.59, $6.59, $10.00, $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00.**

Blankets—No matter what way your plans of economy lie, you must have Blankets, and our prices for these, in view of rising prices in Wool, are very alluring to the seeker after special values. Blankets made by best Scotch and English Manufacturers. All pure Wool in single or double bed sizes, with Pink or Blue borders or all White. Price per pair from **$5 to $12.50.**

SEE SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY TO-NIGHT OF THESE NEW COMFORTERS AND BLANKETS

Baby Blankets, made from equally good quality Wool, Priced at per pair **$2.75.**

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

England In Flood Tide of War Fever, One Vast Drill Ground

Steady Enlistment Swells the New Army Now Under Training in All Parts of the Country---Britain Short of Uniforms, Blankets and Other Supplies.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—(By letter to the New York Herald.)—How difficult it is to write of the war without dealing in superlatives The greatest war the world has ever known! The vastest armies ever assembled! The most terrific battles ever fought! The most shocking atrocities ever committed on a battlefield! The most splendid valour known since the days of Thermopylae!

It is common to record operations along a battle front extending a hundred miles. It astonishes no one to read of an Austrian army of 600,000 opposing a Russian army of 800,000. The declaration of war on July 28 by Austria against Servia has set the sowing of the dragon's teeth until today the sun never sets on the sound of guns. This is literally true. The British boast for years has been that the sun never sets on the British emblem. So, too, the sun never sets on British strife.

They have been at it in South Africa, in East Africa, in West Africa, on the land. They have been at it in Zanibar, the Bay of Bengal, in New Guinea, and in countless places in the Pacific. 'Way over in Tsingtao Briton's allies, the Japanese, are closing in on the German colonies, and on the fighting line in France before this reaches for publication will be the regular troops from India, supplemented by the native troops, a gallant, swarthy array, 70,000 in all.

Battles are raging along the Adriatic and in the Western Balkans, where the Servian and Montenegrins are forcing the fighting on Austria, doing their best to tear to pieces what Mr. Lloyd George the other day described as a "ramshackle empire." In Galicia a great Russian army is preparing to give what the Russian General Staff declares will be the finishing stroke to Austrian military strength. Further north along the easternmost shores of the Baltic another great Russian arm is at work in sufficient force to occupy the attention of eight or ten German army corps. Nearer home little Belgium, devastated but not prostrate, is the scene of a dozen battles a day. Nearer home still the great English fleet waits night and day in the North Sea eager to give battle and test the Kaiser's naval strength.

London Lives in War Atmosphere.

The most extravagant imagination never depicted such a world wide war. July as one turns sick from the horrors of the battlefield one is prone to even dismissed from consideration of the problem of bringing about peace [illegible] come the end.

The greatest of wars has made the gayest and proudest of capitals the busiest and dullest of cities. Berlin has felt the shock hardest and Paris next. Here in London it has been felt hard enough. Trains bearing the wounded arrive daily. The hospitals of England, Scotland and Ireland are crowded with the maimed in battle. Memorial services are held almost daily for some gallant officer who went smiling to the front only a few weeks ago. London is living in an atmosphere of war.

The Mississippi expands as the waters of the Platte, the Illinois, the Missouri, the Ohio and the Red rivers are emptied into its rushing waters. England, so far as war preparations are concerned, is now the Mississippi in flood time. England is bank full and overflowing toward this common goal.

The enlistments during the last week have been unprecedented in number. More young men have offered their services to the King than the machinery of the War Office can take care of. England since the war has raised one army of 500,000 men, and already has another army of 500,000 men in process of digestion, so to speak. Caught unprepared for war she did not have blankets enough for the men it was necessary to put in the field. A million blankets is rather a large order, and yet that is the order which had been given England to fill. Most of this order will be filled by English mills. Part of it will be filled by the English people, tens of thousands of whom in two days this week have taken the blankets from their own beds and sent them forward for the soldiers.

Need One Million Uniforms.

Uniforms are needed for a million men. These uniforms are being turned out now at the rate of more than 20,000 a day. Shoes are needed, and heavy, well constructed shoes at that. The government is about to place an order for 1,000,000 pairs.

All the resources of the empire are being taxed to get for the soldiers warm underclothing and other heavy garments, because the fighting is going to continue all winter long, possibly in the upland country of France, Germany, Austria and Russia. These men have also got to be armed. They must not only have rifles, but horses, artillery, automobile transports, motorcycle machine guns, aeroplanes and the thousand and one things that go to make up a complete army must be provided for each brigade before it is ready to go to the front.

England has never before made a complete automobile engine. Most of the parts heretofore came from Germany. But England has got to make them now. England is one great armury and drill ground.

I shall conclude this letter with an account of an interview I had with a member of the Cabinet to-day. I was introduced to him by an English barrister well known in America. I found him a tall, stalwart young man with a clear cut face. His whole appearance suggested a young English clergyman of the athletic school, a man who could play a good bat at cricket or ride in the front at the hunt.

Can Learn From America.

"We have much to learn from America," he said. "I have been reading what you had to go through in the civil war. I have been reading how you had to create a great industry before you could even clothe your soldiers. I have been reading how both North and South had to create enormous armies and then go on creating more enormous armies, and how they had to arm, train, clothes and sustain them, each part of the country within its own borders.

"As you say, a million men were lost in that conflict. You had several millions of men under arms at one time. It may be that what we have to go through is a much greater task than that. We are straining every effort to put a million men in the field. It is certainly the idea of the government that we should have that force operating as one command in Europe. We shall keep that million of men in the field, when once the first million goes forward to fight. Our losses have been very heavy. But, don't you see, no matter how heavy the losses, no matter how great the sacrifice, no matter what the backset, all Englishmen feel that this is a fight for national existence and national security, and it must go forward until that national existence is secure and national peace is made certain beyond a doubt."

I had come to ask this Cabinet Minister about the possibility of peace proposals being considered, but I left without asking the question.

Col. Hughes May Lose Auto.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—Before sailing for England, it is said, Col. Sam Hughes had his automobile shipped to Ostend, so as to facilitate his movements in France when he went over to see war at close range. In view of recent happenings his friends say that it will be a matter of interest to see who enjoys the use of the automobile, the Canadian Minister of Militia, or some of Kaiser William's officers.

Do not fail to hear, nightly, **Evangelist Crossley.** This is his last week in St. James' Methodist Church corner of Romaine and Aylmer streets

Programme.

Tuesday—Song Sermon on "Heaven."
Wednesday—"The Unpardonable Sin."
Thursday—The last Song Sermon.
Friday—"Seven Royal Proclamations."
Sunday, Monday and Tuesday—"Three Days of Grace" Come. 3d-26

Douro Council In Session

Following are the minutes of the Douro Council meeting held October 5th, 1914:

All the members present.

On motion the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by A Coughlin, seconded by Geo. Hamilton, that no action be taken in payment of claim of Nichols Hospital for $39.50 for treatment of one Frank Seaton, as he is not a resident of this municipality, and the clerk did not receive the necessary notice of his admission. The clerk is hereby authorized to send a copy of this resolution to the superintendent of the above named hospital. Carried.

Moved by M. D. Kennedy, seconded by A. Coughlin, that M Coughlin be appointed commissioner to investigate drain in front of P. G. Towns' store with power to have same repaired, treasurer to pay cost of work on the order of above named commissioner. Carried.

By-law No. 808 being a by-law to improve the main and leading roads throughout the township at a total cost of $1,200 received its first and second reading.

The following accounts were ordered paid: N. O'Toole, repairing culvert between Con. 5 and 6, 50c; W. J. Dunford, 20 yards gravel, $2.00; M. Mahoney, 20 yards gravel, $2.00; H. G. Fitzgerald, 60 lbs. nails, $1.80; Lewis Sullivan, repairing Dummer Road in front of Lot 70, $1.50; William Quinlan, repairing road between Con. 3 and 4, $1.50; Frank Kennedy, repairing road between Con 2 and 3, 50c; Frank Hogan, putting culvert in Con. 7, $1.50; E. Curtis, 48 yards of gravel, $4.30; James Kendry, 40 1-2 yards gravel, $4.05; Joseph Manley, digging ditch between Con 3 and 4 in front of Lot 21, $4.00; Joseph Brown, for work done on road in Con. 12, $32.00; M Walsh, 7 days sessional allowance and 7 days commissioner, $35.00; M. Coughlin, 7 days sessional allowance and 7 days commissioner, $35.00; M. D. Kennedy, 7 days sessional allowance and 7 days commissioner, $35.00; Geo. Hamilton, 7 days sessional allowance and 7 days commissioner, $35.00; A. Coughlin, 3 days sessional allowance and 7 days commissioner, $25.00; F. D. Leahy, part salary as clerk, $50.00.

Moved by A Coughlin, seconded by Geo. Hamilton, that Council adjourn to meet at a call from the Reeve. Carried.

The Annual Meeting of The Protestant Home Closes Splendid Year

Establishment Free From Debt—Thirty-eight Inmates During the Year—Applicants for the Winter — Secretary's Detailed Report.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The annual meeting of the Peterborough Protestant Home was held on Tuesday afternoon, October 13th, in the Board Room of the Home, with the President, Mrs. Roger in the chair. In addition to the Directors were present, His Worship the Mayor, Rev. Canon Davidson, who conducted the devotional exercises, Mrs. Wm. Kemp, Miss Martha Dickson, Miss Flora Davidson and Miss Drummond.

Most encouraging reports of the year's work were presented by the secretary and treasurer, also by the superintendent, Miss Lancaster, and by Mr Downing, janitor and gardener.

The treasurer's report showed the financial standing of the Home to be in a satisfactory condition as the Board had been able to close their year free from debt.

His Worship the Mayor, on behalf of the City, moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Directors for the efficient manner in which their work had been carried on. This was seconded by Rev. Canon Davidson, in a few very kind remarks.

Directors Elected.

The following directors were elected for a term of three years.

Mrs. Birdsall, Mrs. Suckling, Mr. J A. Aylmer, Mr. E. F. Mason.

Officers For Year.

At the close of the general meeting the officers for the ensuing year were appointed

President—Mrs. Walter Roger.
1st Vice-Pres.—Miss Nicholls.
2nd Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Birdsall
3rd Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Hazlett.
Secretary—Miss Flora Davidson.
Assistant—Miss Jean A. Neill.
Treasurer—Miss Sarah G. Robinson
Assistant Treasurer — Mrs. Robt. Neill.

Secretary's Report.

The secretary's report was as follows:

The year 1913-14 has been a peaceful and successful one for the Home and its inmates, for during it much has been done by the Directors, the Lady Superintendent, and kind friends to make it in every sense a haven of rest for the old people.

The number of inmates for the year have been thirty-eight. Of these four have died and eight have been discharged for various reasons, leaving twenty-seven still in the Home, fifteen men and twelve women. Judging from the number of new applicants the Home will be fully occupied during the winter.

Owing to the untiring efforts of Miss Lancaster and her assistants the work of the Home itself has gone on smoothly.

Twenty-five meetings of the Board of Directors have been held, and one general meeting of the Board called when the needed changes in the rules and regulations were discussed.

Services have been held every Sunday by the clergy of the city, which have been helpful to and appreciated by the inmates as very few of them are able to go to the services in the churches. We wish to express our thanks to Dr. F. L. Robinson for providing conveyances for the clergy.

Talents Appreciated.

In October 1913 the Young People' Societies of the city were asked to provide some form of entertainment for the inmates during the long winter months. We expected that our suggestion would be accepted, but the enthusiasm and efficiency with which they met it, and the resulting enjoyable evenings have reached far beyond our expectations. The piano donated to the Home by them in December has been a source of great pleasure to the old people and will be a lasting tribute of their kindness and good wishes.

A jam and linen shower was held in November, which proved a great success. Owing to the generosity of the friends who attended 160 bottles of jam and pickles found their way to the preserve cupboard, and the linen room was also helpfully replenished.

To the ladies of St. John's church we are indebted for the pleasure they gave the old people by their invitation to attend their production of the Land of Golden Dreams, and the carriages sent to convey those who were able to accept their kind invitation

Dr. Helen McMurchy paid a visit of inspection to the Home, which was followed by a most favourable report from the inspector, Dr. Bruce Smith. He suggested that in addition to the precautions already taken in case of fire by the directors, fire escapes be added to the Home. His suggestion has been acted upon and the fire escapes are now in the course of erection.

Christmas Day, in spite of the memories of bereavements and losses it awakened in the thoughts of the old people, was made bright by the kindness and generous donations of their friends. On Christmas eve they were given a Christmas tree during the evening Mr. Devey and his boys made the Home ring with Christmas cheer and good fellowship, that went straight to the hearts of all those present.

Auto Society Helped.

In the early summer the Automobile Society of Peterborough gave the old people a most enjoyable outing; so many of them it was an initial experience and was doubly appreciated. They were driven around for an hour or so, then given ice cream and taken home tired but very happy.

Miss Lancaster has proved herself worth to the directors and inmates of the Home by another year of faithful service. Her garden was again a source of great pleasure to every one in connection with the Home. In the early spring we joined the Horticultural Society and the bulbs sent by them have helped to make the garden more beautiful than ever.

Owing to the interest taken in the Home by Mr. Downing the manager, trees have been planted and a root-house built in which vegetables for winter use have already been stored. His kindness to the sick is noteworthy and is very much appreciated.

The Board of Directors wish to take this opportunity to thank all those who have taken an active interest in the work of the Home. To the Misses Nicholls for taking charge of the Home while Miss Lancaster was absent on her vacation; to Mr. Fowler for so kindly offering to keep in repair the eyeglasses of the inmates, to the doctors for their courteous attention at all times; to the thoughtful friends who have acted as auditors; and to the press of the city, who have published all necessary matter in the running of the Home, and donated copies of their papers.

All of which is respectfully submitted

JEAN A. NEILL,
Sec'y P. P. H.

Improvements Being Made

Many Stoney Lake Cottagers Having Work Done on Their Homes This Fall

The water in Stoney Lake is very low at present, but we have been so accustomed to low water of late that water at the normal height would be a surprise. Rocks are showing up where their presence was never suspected. Now is the time for "Bessie Butler" to get busy with her buoys.

The present would be an opportune time for cottagers to build permanent wharves. The islands of Stoney Lake are lacking in that very necessary convenience, a convenience to the boats as well as to the cottagers themselves, but many people are thoughtless in that respect, and expect the boat hands to land against any odd thing.

A number of improvements have been made this fall. At Juniper Island a permanent walk of stone, capped with cement, has been made from the lower end of the pavilion along the shore to connect with one of the floating wharves.

Mr. W. H. Hamilton has constructed an ice-house on his island.

Mr. R. G. Sturgeon has added another storey to the rear of his cottage.

Mr. Harvey has built a permanent wharf at his cottage in Bryson's Bay.

Mr. Robert Neil has built a garage at Bryson's Landing.

Contractor Avotte has built a cottage at Hiawatha Park for Mr. Nobbs of Toronto.

Mr. H. G. Fitzgerald's cottage at Sandy Point has been reshingled.

A new steel bridge, with cement piers, has been placed over Indian River at Gilchrist Bay on the road to Crowe's Landing.

Mr. Wilson of Rochester has built a new cottage on the Dummer shore, just south of McCracken's Landing.

Mr. H. P. Lindsay has had a stone wall constructed on his island, to the rear of Controller McCarthy, in preparation for the erection of a cottage next spring.

Mr. Ellis has had a railing added to the verandah of his cottage.

—Monty La Rock

Cut Flowers

Carnations, White, Pink and Red Roses, Lily of the Valley, Chrysanthemums, etc.

Floral Designs

For Weddings, Presentations, At Homes, Churches, Bouquets, and Funerals.

PETERBORO' FLORAL CO.
(Successors to F. Moore)
2 Stores 338 GEORGE STREET 436 WATER STREET
Telephones—1395, Evenings 1647

Implement Agency REMOVAL SALE

HEARD & NORTHEY

Will remove across the street about the middle of October, to

383 WATER STREET

To save trouble and expense of removal, we will hold a Clearing Sale of many articles, including—

4 New Buggies, Summer Rugs, Horse Clothing, Harness, etc., Etc.

International Harvester Farm Implements and Machinery
OLIVE PLOUGHS
Gasoline Engines, etc.
are leading lines all the time

Giving Up The Millinery Business

Mrs. W. B. Armstrong of the Peterborough Millinery Parlours, 435 George Street is giving up the Millinery Business and Announces the Sale of her Entire Stock of Hats, Bonnets, Feathers and Millinery Trimmings At and Below Cost. Ladies will please note this fact.

CATTLE PRICES REMAIN STEADY

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—Union Stock Yards.—Receipts were large for Tuesday 50 cars, 719 cattle, 1,030 hogs, 688 sheep and lambs, 115 calves, and 18 horses.

Cattle—There were few good or choice lots of cattle among the fresh arrivals on Tuesday. Cattle prices remained about steady with Monday's quotations, quality considered. Choice butchers' steers, $8.00 to $8.25; good butchers' steers, $7.75 to $8.00; medium butchers' steers, $7.25 to $7.50; common butchers' steers, $6.50 to $7.00; choice butchers' heifers, $8.00; common butchers' heifers, $7.75; choice cows, $6.75 to $7.00; goods cows, $6.50 to $6.75; canners, $3.50 to $4.75.

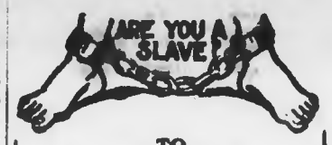
Feeders and Stockers—A fair supply amongst which were few of choice quality. Prices remained unchanged. Choice steers, $7.00 to $7.25; medium steers, $6.50 to $6.75; stockers, $5.00 to $6.25.

Milkers and Springers—A moderate number sold at $65 to $100 each, bulk sold at $75 to $85 each.

Calves — Light supplies caused values to remain firm. Choice veals, $10.00 to $10.50; common to good, $8.00 to $9.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep and lamb values were quoted by dealers as being steady for sheep and slow for lambs of heavy weights. Sheep, $5.50 to $6.00; culls and rams, $3.50 to $5.00; lambs, $7.50 to $7.75.

Hogs—The hog market remained steady at the decline. Selected, fed and watered, $8.25 and $7.90 f.o.b. cars, and $8.50 weighed off cars.



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THE NEAL THREE DAYS' TREATMENT

For the liquor habit will break these shackles. A simple, safe and effective treatment. Write or 'phone for particulars.

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78 St. Alban's Street,
TORONTO.

two sizes of Correspondence Pads, on every sheet of which there is a miniature **Union Jack in Colours.** Fall in with the wave of patriotism that is sweeping over the greatest empire the world has ever seen by using this **PATRIOTIC STATIONERY.** Prices are:

Large Size Pads, 25c **Small Size Pads, 15c**

Box of Paper and Envelopes to match, each 25c

Get it at the Peterborough Bookstore where the best of the newer features are always found.

Trebilcock Bros

THREE THIRTY-FIVE

This is a Special Price we are making, for the next two weeks only, on our

POPULAR ELECTRIC IRON

Formerly Listed at $4.50 each, For Two Weeks Only **$3.35**

This cuts a clean dollar and fifteen cents off the price and passes them on to our citizens at 3.35

Don't let this chance slip if your house needs an Electric Iron.

The elements in the Irons we are offering you are guaranteed for a period of ten years by the Manufacturers, who have been making Irons in Canada for over nine years, and any heating element being found defective, from any cause whatever, will be replaced absolutely free of charge.

GRANT & THORPE ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES AND CONTRACTORS
430 GEORGE STREET - - - Phone 798

Peterboro, Oct. 1st, 1914

Mr. W. H. Hill,
City

Dear Sir:—

I wish to thank you for the very prompt manner in which my claim was settled by the Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York.

I have carried accident insurance with this Company for a number of years and have found them and their reprentatives very courteous at all times.

Regarding my recent claim, the claim papers were filled out and sent in on Sept. 29, 1914, and to-day I received a cheque for the full amount of the claim.

Again thanking you for the prompt manner in which this claim has been handled, I am

Yours Truly

R. G. STURGEON

OUR ANNUAL OCTOBER SALE OF SHOES

THE amazingly low prices that are prevailing during this sale represent months of vast planning and forethought. New Fall Footwear featuring the latest styles of foremost Canadian and American makers is offered at prices usually out of the question.

SEE THE WINDOWS

Remarkable Shoe Values

Five New Fall Models October Sale of Shoes $3.39

Absolutely the last word in the season's demands are these five smart snappy and dressy models, and at $4.00 they would seem wonderfully low priced. Patent colt buttons, with cloth or brocade quarters and tops; dull calf street boot, button or lace, also patent colt, plain vamps and glove calf button uppers. All sizes and widths in each line. October Sale of Shoes **$3.39**

Growing Girls' Cloth Top Button Boots $2.95

A shoe that is built specially for girls; it combines comfort and smart appearance; obtainable in either patent colt or dull calf; both models have cloth tops, low heels, extension soles, and full round toes. For the growing girl this particular shoe is hard to beat. The sizes range from 2½ to 5½. October Sale..... **$2.95**

Extra! Clear-Away Lines

$3.00 and $3.50 Boots October Sale of Shoes $2.35

This is an "act quickly" line; just fifty pairs in all, broken lines, odd sizes, but nearly all sizes represented in the lot. Button and lace styles in patents and dull calfs—shoes that sold regularly at $3.00, $3.25 and $3.50; American and Canadian makes. Be one of the fifty thrifty persons who will snap up this offer. Rush Price. October Sale of Shoes..... **$2.35**

Fall and Winter Street Boots $4.50 and $5.00 Values $3.95

Women's specially made Fall and and Winter Street Boots: heavy calf, in tan and black; double extension soles, military heels. These are models that are specially made for women who do not use rubbers. The tan is a Canadian-made McDermott shoe and sells regularly at $4.50; the black is a J. & K. American $5.00 creation. Both lines..... **$3.95**

Highest Grade American Boots $4.50 and $5.00 Values $3.95

"Princess Mary" American Goodyear welt shoes—our style and quality leaders at $4.50 and $5.00; all new lasts featuring styles of patents and dull calfs, with button cloth uppers; selections of either Cuban or kidney heels. Ask for the "Cosum" last—it's dressy, smart and a real shoe winner; all sizes and widths. October Sale of Shoes **$3.95**

Women's Walking Boots Best $2.50 Value for $1.95

A considerable saving on the best $2.50 Walking Boots obtainable. There are two models, both in the Blucher lace style; one has the full, round toe, the other not so wide; fairly low or military heels—shoes that are built for strong and durable street wear, without sacrificing smart appearance. Those wishing for a really serviceable shoe should make a point of seeing this line. October Sale of Shoes **$1.95**

Women's New Fall Boots, Specially Selected, $3.50 Value $2.95

Ever since we started the shoe section we have specialized in this $3.50 shoe, and every season adds to it's exceptional merits. At the regular price this shoe is unsurpased in material and workmanship; it is specially designed to give maximum comfort without sacrificing appearance. There are several styles, each of them smart, leading models, in dull calf, patent colt, and fine Dongola, Blucher style lace boots; complete range of sizes. Special $3.50 value, for..... **$2.95**

Sole Agents in Peterboro and District for American Lady Corsets

The CRESSMAN Company Limited

The Store of Better Values

Sole Agents in Peterboro and District for Nemo Corsets

Interest is Increasing

Large Attendance at Last Night's Revival Meeting

There was a splendid attendance at the revival services at St. James' Methodist church last night. The singing was of an unusually good character, and the interest in the meetings continues to increase. Last night Evangelist Crossley spoke on the relation of the Gospel to Heaven. Tonight his subject will be "The unpardonable sin." Rev. R. J. Peever was present last evening, as was also Mr. H. Dafoe of Manilla, and Mr. R. Hargreaves of Actinolite.

Death of An Old Pioneer

FRASERVILLE, Oct. 13 — This week we record the death of Mr. John Smyth, who passed away on Sunday, Oct. 4th, at the age of 76 at the home of Mrs. David Smyth, in the Township of Cavan, of which the deceased was a long and highly respected resident. As a citizen he lived a quiet life and performed his daily duty as becometh a true patriot, and endeavoured to "do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with his God."

In religion, he was a Methodist; in fact a pioneer layman in this community, he being one of the oldest Trustees of the Fraserville Methodist church, in which he always gave evidence of love and devotion to God and the Church of his choice, until about two years ago, when he found it necessary, owing to the loss of an arm, to sell his farm, and go to live with his brother, Rev. Wm. Smyth of Bridgeburg, who is the only surviving member of the old Smyth family.

Mr. Smyth, as was his custom, was visiting his many friends in this community, when he contracted a severe cold, and after an illness of about a week, he quietly and peacefully entered into the rest that remaineth to the people of God."

The service was held on Tuesday, Oct. 6th, at the home of Mrs. David Smyth, Cavan, and was conducted by Rev. G. W. Wickett, assisted by Rev. W. Buchanan of Millbrook, an old friend of years standing, Rev. J. N. Clarry, B.A., and Rev. H. P. Crossley, Evangelist of St. James' Church, Peterborough.

The funeral was largely attended, and gave evidence of the esteem and worth the people placed on the life and character of a good man.

The remains were interred in the family plot in the cemetery at Fraserville to "await the resurrection of the just."

"We live in deeds, not years, in thoughts, not breaths.

In feelings, not in figures on the dial.

We should count time by heart throbs.

He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

Operated by hand, speed being attained by gear wheels, a tiny emery wheel has been invented for grinding off corns.

RIGHT NOW

Is the time to buy anything which you may need in Furs, and

RIGHT HERE

Is the place. An inspection of our stock will convince you of this fact. We are always pleased to show our goods.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 736

BARGAINS EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR

—AT—

W. B. ARMSTRONG'S NEW CORNER GROCERY

CORNER KING AND BETHUNE STREETS

If you want to feel secure that you are getting the Lowest Prices, leave your Grocery Orders at Armstrong's.

We have not advanced our prices on any but a few articles as yet and will not only as we are compelled to, and then only to an extent sufficient to cover increased cost. In buying at our stores you are protected to the utmost.

PATRIOTIC STATIONREY

JUST RECEIVED! A fine quality of Writing Paper, in two sizes of Correspondence Pads, on every sheet of which there is a miniature **Union Jack in Colours.** Fall in with the wave of patriotism that is sweeping over the greatest empire the world has ever seen by using this **PATRIOTIC STATIONERY.** Prices are:

Large Size Pads, 25c **Small Size Pads, 15c**

Box of Paper and Envelopes to match, each 25c

Get it at the Peterborough Bookstore where the best of the newer features are always found.

Trebilcock Bros.

Books and Stationery Wholesale and Retail

417 George St. Peterboro'

NEW MUSICAL SOCIETY IS FORMED AND OFFICERS ELECTED

Mr. J. E. Fisher, New Organist of Charlotte Street Church, is Chosen as Conductor of New Organization.

At a large gathering of prominent musical people of this city in The Green Music Bldg., last night, the "Orpheus Society" was chosen for the name of this new musical society. The object of the society is to organize for the purpose of studying glees, madrigals, part songs, ladies and male chorus, cantatas and light operas, or such works as chosen by the governing committee.

The officers elected for the present season 1914-1915, are as follows:

Hon. President—His Honour Judge Huycke.
President—Mr. G. O. Cameron.
Vice-President — Mrs. Ryerson-Ritchie.
Secretary—Mr. Carson.
Treasurer—Miss Richardson.
Librarian—Mr. W. F. Green.
Executive Committee — Mrs. J. Locke, Mrs. MacElderry, Mrs. Greenslade, Mrs. Whitehouse, Mrs. Sandlerson, Mr. Ed. Jones, Mr. C. Nash.
Conductor—J. Edward Fisher.
Rehearsal—Monday nights.

We shall look forward to the best performance in whatever way it is presented, and wish the society every success in its good work.

We understand that Mr. Fisher, a newcomer in our musical circles, has considerable experience in the work to be done, and is well known in Western Canada, being conductor of the Saskatchewan University Glee Club and several Philharmonic societies.

J. EDWARD FISHER,
Organist of Charlotte Street Church, Who Has Been Chosen to Lead New Musical Organization.

No Difference To This Firm

Mr. F. A. Sharpe, the representative of the Russell Motor Car Co., West Toronto, was in the City today and, speaking of the concern, he said they were building and delivering cars as per schedule as before the war was thought of. From early inquiry and sales, the management feels that this Canadian car will meet with fair and impartial consideration from the buyers.

The Company have put out three very instructive books this year, one under the title "Why?" explaining their reasons for building the celebrated Knight Motor; another under the title of "The Material, The Works and the Car," explains in detail the building of an automobile as in the Russell plant, taking you through the different departments from the foundry and machine shop to the final finishing department, where the car, after receiving every assembly, becomes a finished automobile. It also contains pictures of parts and departments. The other book, entitled "The Pride of Ownership," has the reproduction of hundreds of letters from Russell owners, from Coast to Coast, telling of their satisfaction with this Canadian car, and the service back of the Russell.

All the prospective automobile buyers should read these three books, all being very instructive and complete.

Dispersion of Belgians Like Migration of The Israelites and Tartans

London, Oct. 13—During the past months I have grown accustomed to the sight of streams of refugees trailing over all the roads of Belgium, until the queer illusion has grown up that they are always the same refugees, they look pitiably alike," says the Rotterdam correspondent of the Times in a dispatch to his paper. He continues:

"But all the scenes on all the roads of Belgium for weeks past must be melted together and multiplied twenty-fold to resemble the spectacle on the roads to Holland during the last two days. Hardly any migration in the history of the Israelites, Kalmucks or Tartars can have equalled it. The two relieving features were the extreme kindness shown to refugees by people at the frontier, and the beautiful weather. These things reduced the mortality to a minimum.

"Besides the Ghent exodus by the roads to Holland I saw a crowd estimated at 150,000 blocking the ferry and pontoon at Antwerp on their way to get train to Saint Nicholas and Ghent.

"The German guns were so placed that their shells reached every portion of the city during during the last stage of the bombardment, the chief characteristic of which was the haphazard way in which the fire was aimed in all directions. No less wonderful than the scene on the roads was the scene on the river, where all day Thursday craft of every description were slipping down stream, loaded with human freight. At dusk, by the light of burning oil tanks the civic guard sank six lighters so as to block the entrance to the inner basin of the docks. In the city the Belgians started many fires purposely, burning materials likely to be serviceable to the enemy.

"Some of the heaviest firing I heard during the entire bombardment of Antwerp occurred on Thursday night. Equally terrible was that on Friday morning. The Belgians continued blowing up forts and build ings likely to be serviceable to the enemy. A heavy pall of smoke obscured the sky. I left Antwerp on Friday. The report that the City has been burned is untrue.

"The German entry into Antwerp was quite profitless as no stores or munitions of any importance were left there. The Belgian forces, whose movements it is not permitted to disclose, are still full of fight. In fact, the German entry into Antwerp may prove disadvantageous to the Germans.

City's Machine Has Arrived

Hoist Which Had Been Under Construction in Belleville and is to be Used in Outfall Sewer Construction

The hoist, which is the main part of the ditching machine that is to be used in the construction of the long heralded outfall sewer, arrived in Peterborough this morning. During the past several weeks it has been under construction in Belleville, but it has been completed and is now in the city at the disposal of the City Engineer. The arrival of the machine ensures an early commencement of the outfall sewer and the fulfillment of a promise that the industrial depression will be still further relieved in this city.

To-morrow, or very soon after, the work of assembling the whole machine will be commenced, and things are shaping up in a way that would indicate that the work of digging the sewer into Monaghan will be commenced in a very few days, possibly about the middle of next week.

THE TORONTO MARKETS

Special Cable to The Examiner:

TORONTO, Oct. 14—Live stock receipts were heavy, trade fair. Prices easier. Good to choice heifers, $7.50 to $7.60; choice butcher cows, $6.50 to $6.75; butcher bulls, $6.75 to $7. All others, steady.

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

IT should be cleaned and oiled once a year. Many good watches are allowed to go without cleaning and oiling, and the result is the oil is entirely dried up, the pivots become cut and rusted so badly that it costs nearly as much as a new movement to put it in proper condition again. The old saying "A stitch in time saves nine" holds good.

Schneider Bros.

JEWELLERS

365 George Street

Next Turnbull's.

Office Supplies
Account Books
Office Files
Stationery
Newspapers
—Etc., Etc.—

CUBITT'S

NEW BOOKSTORE

Next W. H. Hamilton's Grocery

140 SIMCOE STREET

$700 IN CASH

Can be Won with a Load of 15 STEERS at the

—— 5th ANNUAL ——

Toronto Fat Stock Show

UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO

Friday & Saturday, December 11 & 12, 1914

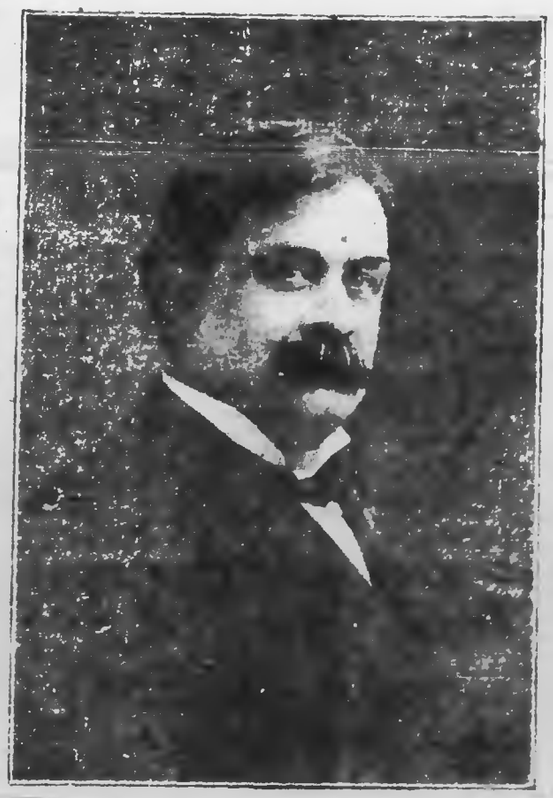
Many Other Liberal Prizes Offered.

For all information address—

C. F. TOPPING, Secy, Union Stock Yards, Toronto

Executive Committee—

Robert Miller — J. H. Ashcraft, Jr.
J. W. Wheaton — Martin Gardhouse



DR. J. L. GORDON

The above is a fair likeness of Dr. J. L. Gordon, the Famous Winnipeg Orator who will conduct a Two Week's Campaign in Peterborough, giving Plain Talks on Christain Citizenship, every night, commencing Monday, 19th October, 1914.

LAYMAN'S CHRISTAIN CITIZENSHIP CAMPAIGN

Dr. J. L. GORDON

The Famous Winnipeg Orator

Will open a Two Week's Undenominational Campaign in Peterboro' commencing

MONDAY EVENING

19th OCTOBER, in

St. PAULS' CHURCH

at 7.45 o'clock—giving

PLAIN TALKS on CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

He brings with him the noted coloured singer, ALBERT E. GREENLAW, and the celebrated Russian Pianist, EDWARD HESSELBURG.

Dr. Gordon's Question Drawer —is a Great Feature—

The Local Managing Committee hope to receive the Co-operation of all the Churches and Societies in Peterborough.

NO ADMISSION-FREE WILL OFFERING

UNIQUE MEETING HELD BY MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

Regular Monthly Assembly on Thanksgiving Day Was Transferred to Rev. Jas. Rollins' Summer Cottage on the Shore of Sturgeon Lake Address by Rev. F. J. Sawers.

The Ministerial Association holds its monthly meeting on the second Monday of each month. Monday is the one day in seven on which the ministers try to take some rest. This month the second Monday came on Thanksgiving day and the ministers decided to hold their conference at the summer home of the president, Rev. James Rollins. Between six and seven o'clock on Monday morning several autos left the city with loads of Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist ministers. About ten o'clock they drew up on the wooded bank of Sturgeon Lake, where among the pines, the modest but beautiful cottage, "Rolson Lodge" was opened to them. During the day a lengthy meeting of the Association was held around the crackling fire in the great stone fireplace. The essayist of the day was Rev. F. J. Sawers of St. Luke's church, who for over an hour delighted his hearers as he told of his summer spent in the old land, and particularly of the special course he had taken at Oxford University. The entire meeting was conducted exactly as the usual gathering in the Y.M.C.A. parlours, but after the business of the day the company lingered together. The meals were prepared by certain of the members who had education along other than theological lines. Five bedrooms were fully occupied by the party, and altogether the day and evening was one long to be remembered.

One, who is not a clergyman, was privileged to be present at the evening hour during "family worship" after tea. The main light of the room was shed by the huge fire. The Bible was in the hands of a Presbyterian, while the prayer for "those at home," for "our churches," for "the nation and her army" and for "all who feel their need of God, and those who feel no need," was led by a Methodist, while the ministers of four denominations joined in the Lord's prayer reminded one of the lines of Hugh Stowell's beautiful hymn:

"Heaven comes down our souls to greet,
And glory crowns the mercy seat."

Men who meet each other as these brethren did, far away from the scenes of their usual duties—out in the autumn wood and "near to Nature's heart," cannot be vitally separated.

No member of any Peterborough congregation could be otherwise than glad that such a gathering was possible at any time and especially on the day set apart for national thanksgiving.

The party returned to the city on Tuesday.

Big Contract Has Started

Fifty Italian labourers from Montreal invaded Belleville this morning to reinforce the number already in that City. All of them were scheduled to start this morning on the work of laying 80-pound rails from Belleville to Lindsay.

It is understood that during the coming winter the whole G. T. R. line between Belleville and Lindsay will be re-tracked and the work of laying the steel commenced this morning. This will result in great improvement in that section of the Grand Trunk Railway's System, and will be very good news to Peterborough people who will use the new line extensively. The distance to be covered by the construction gang this winter, if the programme is completed, will be approximately 100 miles.

Took Names For Second Contingent

The regular weekly drill of the 57th Regiment took place per schedule last night, and several companies were given throrough instruction in the handling of the rifles, and the performing of rifle drills. The others were put through the usual army formations and all made a good showing.

Major Walker, Adjutant, announced that in a very short time a second contingent would in all probability be organized, and authorized the captains of companies to take the names of all in their respective companies who wished to volunteer for service abroad in the second Canadian contingent.

Sound lumber, 25 years old, has been proved by a German government test to be materially stronger than new stock.

WILL ASK THE FIRE CHIEFS TO HOLD NEXT CONVENTION HERE

Chief Howard and Ald. Green, Chairman of Fire, Water and Light Committee Are In Stratford

CHIEF HOWARD'S ADDRESS

Alderman Green and Fire Chief Howard left for Stratford this morning to attend the Annual Convention of the Ontario Association of Fire Chiefs which is to be held in that city during the next three days.

There is some talk of changing the convention to one with Dominion-wide scope, and whether or not that is the case Chief Howard and Ald. Green will extend the convention an invitation to meet in Peterborough next year.

Chief Howard will give a paper on "The Advisability of Asking Legislation Requiring that all Municipalities Conform to One Standard of Hose Thread," at to-morrow's session of the convention. His paper will be as follows:

To the President and Members of the Provincial Association of Fire Chiefs in convention assembled.

Gentlemen,—The topic allotted to me by your Board of Directors for consideration at this meeting, namely, "The advisability of asking legislation requiring that all municipalities conform to one standard of hose thread," is a subject for much thought and consideration. I am free to confess that until quite lately I was somewhat opposed to seeking legislation for this purpose, and it seems strange that this particular topic that I have been so opposed to should be assigned to me for this meeting. It is fortunate, however, that you have coupled with me so able a gentleman to deal with the subject as Mr. Norman E. Wilson, Inspector, Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, Toronto, and knowing Mr. Wilson as I do, I am quite satisfied he will deal with the subject in every detail, and therefore I shall spare your time and patience by complying with the request, that my paper be very short, as suggested by the President and Secretary.

I have gathered all the available data upon the subject that was procurable, and after reading the opinions of very eminent engineers, who have given some time and thought to this question, I am personally converted to the scheme and suggestion of applying to the Government for legislation to help us out of the confused predicament the numerous municipalities find themselves placed in with regard to their adoption of bastard threads for fire hose couplings and fire hydrants.

The American Waterworks Association, in the year 1912, undertook what might be termed "taking a census" of all the threads in use in every city and town in the United States and the Dominion of Canada. There were 3,133 cities and towns of importance heard from. This matter was placed in the hands of a committee, comprised of the most eminent and skilful engineers on the Continent of America and after labouring with the subject for about a year and a half, spending enormous sums of money and considerable valuable time, their report was presented, and I am happy to say adopted by that association, setting the standard at 7½ threads to the inch. In reading the report of that committee and the lengthy discussions that preceded the adoption of the report, we learn that 7½ threads to the inch is the most practicable thread that could be adopted. It will be interesting to you to know why 7½ threads to the inch is better than any other size of thread. One very good argument in favour of its adoption is that a 60 degree V-shaped thread 7½ to the inch can be very easily interchanged with either a 7 or 8 thread to the inch. Thus it will be observed that should legislation be enacted requiring all municipalities to adopt a standard thread fewer municipalities would be inconvenienced by the adoption of such legislation as the cities or towns having either a 7 or 8 thread to the inch would not be compelled to change the threads already in service, but would simply adopt the standard thread in purchasing new hydrants and fire hose couplings.

Another argument in favour of the adoption of this particular type of thread is that in case careless or incompetent workmen should be employed in cutting threads for fire department appliances, such carelessness or incompetency, unless too brazen, would not interfere with the quick or perfect connection to any serious degree.

Arguments are brought to bear condemning the 7½ threads to the inch by persons like myself, who had not taken the time to investigate the benefits to be derived by the adoption of a standard thread. One argument put forth against its adoption is that 7½ is too many, and consequently too slow and couplings cannot be made fast enough for efficient fire service. When the real facts of the matter are brought forward it is found that the 7½ thread is just as quick as the 4 thread, as in the case of 4 threads to the inch there is sometimes a delay in starting to make the connections, and, strange to say, quite contrary to what might seem common-sense, the coarser thread is more likely to get crossed than the thread we propose to adopt. This is a point that is likely to bring out a heated discussion from members of the association who are in a position to contradict this statement. However, if I am wrong in this assertion I will cheerfully submit to stand corrected.

Another argument brought to bear against the adoption of a standard thread is the cost of making the change from a bastard thread to that of the standard adopted, and it was just here that I was so bitterly opposed to the adoption of a standard thread. I considered at one time, before going into details, that the cost and inconvenience to municipalities that would be compelled to make the change was altogether too great and consequently would inflict a terrible hardship, more especially to the smaller municipalities. But we learn from studying this matter more fully that the cost is not as great as at first would seem. For instance, a small municipality having 300 fire hydrants and 5,000 feet of fire hose, the change can be made for a few hundred dollars, instead of several thousands of dollars as at first would seem from a glance. I am in possession of facts and figures relating to this particular part of the subject, which I do not purpose wearying you with, but will be pleased to furnish any member of this association with any available data on my return home.

Another argument that has been used against the adoption of a standard thread is that it would be a dangerous practise and that the fire department would be crippled for a considerable length of time while the necessary changes were being made. Now, gentlemen, all these objections have been overcome, and the necessary provision is made to eliminate the possibility of any risk or danger from this particular source.

Some people may question the advisability of seeking the proposed legislation from the point of view that there is nothing to be gained in so far as their particular municipality is concerned, and may ask the question why our city or town is inflicted with such useless and nonsensical legislation. I fact I have a letter from one of our brother chiefs who is a member of this association, who bitterly opposes the adoption of the proposed act simply because the municipality he represents is not going to be benefited to any appreciable degree as far as he can see. This thought may linger in the minds of a number of chiefs, but I believe as officials holding the positions of trust and responsibility which we occupy we should be broad enough and have enough of a Christian spirit to submit to some slight sacrifice when the benefits to be derived from the interchanging of fire-fighting appliances is so great and means so much to so many thousands of people in the land we live in. I feel confident that if the members of this association will think wide enough and be broad enough to let their charity in thought extend to the length and breadth of the Dominion of Canada, they will in a short time become married to the proposal. Having the good fortune to be personally and intimately acquainted with every Fire Chief in the Province of Ontario, I am free to admit that each and every one of you are equally as charitable as I am. Then looking at the question from a different standpoint, and when we consider that the fire losses in the Dominion of Canada for the past ten years have been greater than any other country in the world, is behooves us, as advisers and officials of responsibility, to use our utmost endeavour in every conceivable manner to lessen this terrible and abominable fire waste which is impoverishing our land from year to year.

In conclusion I wish to most earnestly and very respectfully urge the members of this association to be exceptionally cautious in presenting our claims in this matter to the Government. It would be well at this time to take a leaf from the book of the railway employees, who, a number of years ago, sought to obtain legislation for the adoption of safety appliances in connection with the operation of steam railways. It is quite fresh in the memory of all of us the introduction of the air brake that has been the means of saving many thousands of lives and long after the safety car coupling and air brake was past the experimental stage, a committee of railway employees asking for Government legislation for the adoption of these wonderful safety appliances requested only that the Act become operative in ten years from the date of their petition. I merely throw this out as a hint so that in the event of a committee being appointed to wait upon Parliament that committee will have in mind that the petitioning of hasty legislation might be detrimental to the interests we represent.

LIEUT.-COL. J. E. COHOE
Of Welland, Ont., who commands an infantry brigade of 3,000 men in the First Canadian Contingent now in England.

CARE FOR YOUR SCREENS.

Don't take out the window screens too early. The flies will be with us for awhile longer; but when you do take them down be sure and brush them and dust them and put them away so that they will be good for another season.

"After the dust is removed, with a thin flat brush apply turpentine all over the wire netting both sides, and the frame as well. Apply this sparingly so as not to clog the meshes.

The screens can be stored away anywhere in this condition and in the spring need only to be wiped free of accumulated dust before going back on the windows.

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 595, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-t-f

War Prices In Canada

The effects of two months of the world's war on Canadian prices are summed up in a rise of the Labour Department's index number from 136.5 as calculated at the end of July to 140.7 as worked out at the end of September. These numbers are percentages of the general level of prices in the decade 1890-1899, and are based on quotations from 272 articles scattered over the whole field of production and consumption.

Most of the rise took place during the three weeks following the declaration of war, in fact the last half of September saw general steadiness and even a tendency to decline in important articles like grains and cattle.

Though a rise of 5 points in the departmental index number is very marked it is not without precedent. Canadian prices during the trade boom of 1912 went up at intervals with almost equal rapidity, and the readjustment of prices after the close of 1911 sent the index number up 4 points in a single month.

It has also to be remembered that several articles which have contributed very materially to sending the index number up during the last month are not of first importance in consumption. For example, cream of tartar, antimony and quicksilver have all more than doubled, while a number of other secondary commodities such as cobalt, solder, sulphur, etc., went up by 20, 30 and 40 per cent. Tin and rubber went up very rapidly in August, but declined drastically just as fast in September. Flour is perhaps the most important food stuff that has shown a tendency to decline. A full analysis of the prices movement by groups of commodities is appearing in the current issue of the Labour Gazette.

Retail prices, of which the Department is receiving quotations for over 50 articles in every town of 10,000 and upwards in Canada, have been on the whole steady in September after the first upward movement following the war. In flour and sugar further advances occurred in most of the cities, but in other commodities prices were quiet. Rents were downward in some fifteen localities throughout the Dominion.

It is interesting to note that in England the Economist's index number went up 10 per cent. during August, the rise being *greatest in food-stuffs and least in* materials, while the Statist's index number went up from 82 at the end of July to 90 *at the end of August.* Bradstreet's index number for the United States went up 2 per cent. in August, but has ceased *to rise slightly since.* The crest of the high prices wave seems to have come about two or three weeks after the declaration of war.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store. 'Phone 455, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

98c WONDER SALE

PETERBORO'S GREAT WEEKLY BARGAIN DAY

98c WONDER SALE THURSDAY AT THE BIG STORE

This Thursday Wonder Sale Lines consist of most Wanted Fall Goods priced at such Big Reductions as to bring good cheer to everyone. See the George and Simcoe St. Windows where many of the Sale Lots will be shown.

MAIN FLOOR THURSDAY BARGAINS

Wool Baby and Shoulder Crochet Shawls, in white or black fancy shell and star patterns, Thursday 98c

Keen Cutter Scissors and Shears in medium and large sizes, every pair fully guaranteed, Thursday pair 98c

$1.50 and $2.00 New Model Corsets, some slightly soiled, Thursday at per pair 98c

Women's All Wool Underwear, woven of finest soft yarns. Regular $1.50. Wonder Sale suit 98c

Pure linen, snow white bleach table cloths, 2x2 and 2x2½ yards, some slightly soiled. Regular up to $3.00. Wonder Sale each 98c

Umbrellas, many in better qualities with silk and wool tops, a special clean-up before the arrival of the new Xmas stock, Men's or women's styles, Sale 98c

Children's Bear Skin, Cloth and Teddy Bear Coats, manufacturer's samples, only one of a style. Regular up to $6.00. Wonder Sale 98c

Men's finest 35c and 50c pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, 24 dozen to clear, 6 for 98c

10-4x11-4 White or Grey Flannelette Blankets. While they last. Thursday Wonder Sale pair 98c

Nicely covered comforters, well quilted, 60x72 and 66x72 sizes. Wonder Sale each 98c

Children's Fall and Winter Hose, good weight in ribbed weaves. Sizes 6 to 10. Wonder Sale ..... 6 pair for 98c

Newest Hand Bags of solid leather, fitted with best wide opening frames. Thursday each 98c

BASEMENT WONDER OFFERINGS

Sample pieces of Cut Glass, about 30 in all, as Nappies, plain or with handles, Bon Bon Dishes, Spoon and Olive Trays, and other pieces suitable for butter, etc. Wonder Sale 98c

21 Finest Cocoa Pots, beautifully decorated with heavy gold handles and hand painted. Regular up to $3.50. Thursday 98c

A large table of splendid Fancy China, consisting of Almond Sets, Salad Bowls and Plates, Dresser Sets and other very beautiful pieces worth many times the sale price. Wonder Sale 98c

Special Combination Offer of the following finely glazed semi-porcelain ware, neatly decorated with gold bands and flower, all to match: 8 Cups and Saucers, 8 Tea Plates, 8 Sauce Dishes; 24 pieces for 98c
Only one lot to a customer

The following lot is offered from a new open stock pattern of Dinnerware of a very neat floral pattern, of which you can add to piece by piece at most reasonable prices: 1 Large Fruit Dish or Salad Bowl, 8 Dinner Plates, 1 Pickle Dish, 6 Sauce Dishes; 16 pieces for 98c

Four tables of First Quality Granitewre and large useful kitchen pieces, as: Cake Boxes, Bread Boxes, Flour Cans, Double Boilers, Twin Sauce Pans, Large Stove Pots, 17-qt. Kneading Pans with covers, Nickle Copper Tea Pots. Choice 98c

Special Combination Offer from The Toilet Goods Dept.

Fancy boxes of nicely hemstitched silk handkerchiefs, 12 in a box. Regular $3.00. Thursday box 98c

Men's Penman's pure wool cashmere sox, splendid quality. Thursday, 6 pairs for 98c

1 Jar Palm Olive Cream, 2 Cakes Palm Olive Soap, 1 Large Glass Jar Fine Talcum Powder, 1 Face Chamois, 1 Tube Colgates Dental Cream, 1 35c Tooth Brush. The lot for 98c

Ready-to-Wear and Millinery—Third Floor

Children's Newest Plush Hats, to fit ages two to five years. Thursday 98c

Girls' and Women's Serge and Tweed Skirts, only a limited quantity of these. Thursday 98c

Voile and Net Waists, perfectly made and nicely trimmed. Regular up to $4.00. Thursday 98c

Women's fine quality Satin Underskirts, all colours. Regular up to $3.00. Wonder Sale 98c

98c WONDER SALE

Home Furnishings Fourth Floor

Large assortment of fish net and Madras Curtainings in Cream, White and colours. Regular up to 75c yard. Wonder Sale.. 5 yds. for 98c

10 only Sample Axminster Hearth Rugs, 27 x 54 and 36 x 72. Regular up to $6.00. Thursday 98c

12 only reversible Room Rugs, 2½ x 3 to 3 x 3½ yards, slightly faded where folded on reverse side. Thursday 98c

98c

WONDER SALE

20 squares of heavy serviceable Floor Oilcloth, 2 x 2 yds. Wonder Sale 98c

Chintz and Cretonnes, light and medium grounds, best qualities at 50c and 75c. Wonder Sale 5 yds. for 98c

Splendid Comforter Sateens in well assorted colours. Thursday .... 8 yards for 98c

98c WONDER SALE

TURNBULLS

STORE OPENS 8.30 DURING FALL & WINTER SEASONS

THE WORLD OF SPORT

BOSTON BRAVES HAVE SET A NEW RECORD

Only Four Games to Settle the World's Series---Rudolph Won His Second Game Against the Athletics Yesterday and Stallings' Men Are World's Champions.

BOSTON, Oct. 13 — To-day the Braves finished the contract. The briefest of all world's series, for the baseball championship came to an end at Fenway Park this afternoon. It was only four games long and the Braves won them all. They beat the Athletics this afternoon 3 to 1. By that score they finished the contract of hauling the Athletics from their pedestal. Here they are, the lords of baseball creation, after carrying out the most remarkable campaign the sport has ever known. So far down along the common herd even after the season was well advanced as to be in last place, they wind up the year by wearing the diadem. Under the superior playing of the Braves, the Athletics, great team though they have been and are, have passed on to the end of back seats.

The climb of the Braves from the bottom to the pinnacle was the result of only one thing, sheer merit. No chance champions could have surpassed the Athletics as they did in this series. The ability, slow to be recognized thought it has been, was there. To-day's game was close, but once the Braves got going, it was the beginning of the end. A sharp, penetrating rally in the mid-game stage and the victory was theirs. The fourth and fifth innings contained all the batting there was that was productive, and the Braves with their adaptability and trenchant methods, rammed home the winning counts in one short decisive inning.

There were two out in the fifth inning and small prospect of anybody reaching first base when the Bostons got to work and broke up the game. Rudolph, Moran and Evers were in the concentration of the attack which carried the day. A hard, clean hit belched fro mthe bat of each Rudolph started the charge, Evers finished it. The latter's single rushed two runs to the plate and the scoring for the day was done.

Evers was the big force to-day in the home team's success. He batted in two runs and he scored the other one. His "bone" of yesterday, which he, himself, does not deny, is a trifle in the light of the great work he did in the series and particularly to-day. His fielding this afternoon was leger demain, though he was only one of the four Boston infielders who played their positions with skill as comely as it was effective.

Rudolph's Great Work.

Rudolph pitched the Bostons to their final victory. Rudolph is a nervy pitcher, but the suport which the Bostons afforded him would have put heart in the shakiest of pitchers. Deal swooped down on hot grounders and bundled the ball over to first base for put-outs; Maranville collaborated with sparkling stops and Schmidt took all that came his way with hands which were as capacious as a fishnet and sure of seizure. A granite wall the Boston infield.

The contest was, in fact, errorless. There were fumbles here and there but they were on difficult chances, fumbles on drives which were hits. The Athletics infield was effective and steady, but it did not do the washing work of the others. Boston's fielding contained much more of the sensational, several plays which were carried out with speed and accuracy being of marked importance because men were on a base and a slip at such times might be costly.

The Athletics culled one or more hits off Rudolph in each of the first five innings. Rudolph was putting the first ball over often and the Athletics took to hitting the first ball. By this plan they had been on bases in all of the first five innings, but partly from Rudolph being at his best with a run threatening and partly to support which was as firm as adamite only one of the base runners reached home. From the time the Bostons made their two runs the Athletics were dead birds in the Fenway pit. They did not make a hit in the last four innings and in that time only twelve of them faced Rudolph, who again did execution with a curve of varied pace, slow to medium in speed, which pulled batters out of position and made them miss the third strike far.

There was no weak pitching on the Philadelphia side. Quite the contrary. Shawkey did excellent work and the Braves had to make their few hits count. But as Shawkey could not hold the Braves in the fifth, and appeared to be at the end of his rope, Pennock, the southpaw, took the box in the sixth. He was in tiptop form, and shut down entirely on scoring. The Mackmen used six pitchers in the series—Bender, Wyckoff, Plank, Bush, Shawkey and Pennock, and the last-named was the only one on whom the Braves did not score.

An After-the-game Scene.

The moment the game was over the Braves scurried for their bench, back of which is the exit to their dressing rooms, kicking their heels in the air, but hurrying to escape the crowd. They beat it to the privacy of their rooms with all haste, but one, Mann, did not escape. A horde of shouting fans was at his heels, coming from all directions. They caught him, lifted ho mon their shoulders, and mussed him up. His cap was wanted for a souvenir, and his admirers did not let him go until several "cops" came to his aid. The royal hootens meanwhile were marching to the scene and when they joined the waving, cheering crowd there was a swarm of idolizers extending out to the playing field, fans by the hundreds, and with no desire to go home. They could go home any day, but world's championships come seldom.

They yelled for Mayor Curley, for Stallings, for Gaffney, for the players. The Mayor spoke, and was cheered, and spoke again. He spilled language all over the place, telling what great institutions Boston, the Boston fans, and the Boston players were. Stallings and Gaffney and Willie Connor, the only bespectacled mascot in the business, mounted the rostrum at the behest of Mayor Curley and the fans.

Stallings, beaming, made a few well chosen remarks and Gaffney followed with a few more of the well-chosen class. Mascot Connor said nothing, letting his season's record speak for him. It was a very happy, exuberant occasion. The Athletics passed through the exit quietly, but one or two stopped to congratulate the victorious and probably much-to-be-feted Braves.

The Athletics began the game as if somewhat care free—that is, as if the series had reached that stage at which there was little more for them to lose; the Braves began as if they were sure of winning, and determined to end the tussling quickly. Not that the Athletics did not make stiff resistance. The losing fight they made in their last stand was not without spirit. Defensively, they were still the Athletics, but with the bat, on the offensive, they flashed for a while then flickered out. Pitching and support of pitching drew their teeth.

HUNGARY PLAYS DOUBLE.

Pourparlers With Russia Under Way Says Roumanian Diplomat.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14.—(Via London.)—The Roumanian Minister to Russia, C. Diamandy, to-day gave out a statement concerning the attitude of his country as regards the war. The statement says in part:

"In view of the conflicting reports and general obscurity surrounding Roumania's attitude since the death of the late king, I will say that at present Roumania is prevented from rendering active assistance to the allies by the necessity of keeping troops along the Danube. I know for a fact of the existence of pourparlers between Russia and Hungary regarding the ceding of Transylvania and the guaranteeing to Hungary of national severance from Austria in return for Hungary's withdrawal of her troops from Cracow. Hungary's attempts are not seriously regarded by Roumania, for we feel that so long as the present Russian Foreign Ministry is in office our interests will be safeguarded. Moreover, the Hungarian conversations are not official, but are instigated by Hungarian prisoners in Russia."

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE KEENE FAIR

Following are additional prize winners at the Keene Fair.

FIELD ROOTS.

Early Potatoes—1 Henry Knowles; 2, G. Humphries; 3, Thomas Thompson.

Late Potatoes—1, Henry Knowles; 2, Thomas Thompson; 3, John Lang.

Collection of Potatoes—1, Henry Knowles; 2, Thomas Thompson; 3, Mrs. Robert Miller.

Fall Turnips—1, M. O. Keefe; 2, W. A. Nelson; 3, G. E. Ghent.

Swede Turnips—1, G. E. Ghent; 2, Samuel Comrie; 3, Peter Drummond.

Mangolds, Red—1, Samuel Comrie; 2, W. J. Bullock; 3, G. E. Ghent.

Mangolds, Yellow—1, S. Comrie; 2, W. A. Nelson; 3, R. A. Nelson.

White Carrots—1, R. A. Nelson; 2, W. A. Nelson; 3, F. A. Easson.

Pumpkins—1, G. Humphries; 2, Isabel McIntyre; 3, Mrs. Robert Miller.

Sugar Beets—1, Richard Elmhirst; 2, Peter Drummond; 3, G. E. Kent.

Cattle Squash—1, G. Humphries.

Turnip Beets—1, Charles Nelson; 2, Henry Fletcher.

Long Beets—, Mrs. George Carey; 2, John Lang.

Parsnips—1, Samuel Comrie; 2, Henry Fletcher.

Two Heads Cabbage—1, Daniel McCarthey; 2 Mrs. Robert Miller.

Yellow Danver Onions — 1, Henry Knowles.

Onions Grown From Dutch Sets—1, G. Humphries; 2, Thomas Thompson.

Garden Carrots—1, R. A. Nelson; 2, H. J. Miller.

FRUIT.

Apples.

St. Lawrence Apples — 1, Thomas Thompson; 2, Guilbert Howson.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Table Squash — 1, G. E. Kent; 2, Henry Knowles.

Citron—1, Henry Knowles; 2, Daniel McCarthey.

Cauliflower— 1, Daniel McCarthey; 2 Mrs. Robert Miller.

12 White Onions—1, Henry Knowles; 2 Duncan Neish.

12 Red Onions—1, Henry Knowles.

Potato Onions—1, Henry Knowles; 2, L. D. Neish.

English Multiplier — 1, Henry Knowles.

Snow Apples—1, Adam Humphries; 2, Thomas Thompson.

Alexander Apples—1, Samuel Comrie.

Wealthy Apples—1, G. Howson; 2, S. Comrie.

Any Other Fall Apples—1, Mrs. Wm. Wood; 2, S. Comrie.

Northern Spy—1, John Lang; 2, S. Comrie.

King of Tompkins Co.—1, A. D. Anderson.

Yellow Bellflower—1, R. A. Nelson; 2 S. Comrie.

Russet Apples—1, S. Comrie; 2, Henry Humphries.

Any Other Winter Apples—1, R. A. Nelson; 2, Henry Fletcher.

Collection Winter Apples—1, Thomas Thompson; 2, Adam Humphries.

Five Pears—1, Henry Fletcher; 2, Thomas Thompson.

Judge—Alexander Watts.

FARM PRODUCTS—GRAIN.

Collection of Grain in Straw—1, A. Humphries.

Fall Wheat, White— 1, A. Humphries; 2, Thomas Thompson; 3, G. E. Kent.

Fall Wheat, Red—1, Mrs. William Wood; 2, R. A. Nelson; 3, W. A. Nelson.

Peas, Small—1, A. Humphries; 2, Mrs. Wm. Wood.

Peas, Large—1, A. Humphries.

Peas, Medium—1, A. Humphries.

Oats, White—1, Adam Humphries; 2, Melville Pinmott; 3, S. Comrie.

Barley—1, A. Humphries; 2, M. Pinmott; 3, S. Comrie.

Timothy Seed—1, A. Humphries.

White Beans—1, A. Humphries; 2, H. Knowles.

Table Corn— 1, G. Humphries; 2, Mrs. Robt. Miller.

Ensilage—1, Chas. Nelson; 2, R. A. Nelson.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Rolls or Prints of Butter, Creamery—1, William L. Thompson; 2, George Weir.

Rolls or Prints of Butter, Dairy—1, Mrs. George Carey; 2, Mrs. Adam Humphries; 3, Mrs. Guilbert Howson.

R. Hall and Sons, Special—1, William L. Thompson.

Cheese, Factory — 1, William R. Thompson; 2, George Weir.

Home-made Bread—1, Mrs. George Carey; 2, Mrs. John C. Hope; 3, Mrs. Peter Drummond.

Anderson and Skinners' Special, Made From Five Roses Flour—1, Mrs. R. A. Nelson, 2, Mrs. John C. Hope; 3, Mrs. Charles Nelson.

Bread From Reindeer Flour—1, Mrs. John C. Hope; 2, Mrs. R. A. Nelson; 3, Mrs. W. A. Nelson.

Canned Fruit — 1, Mrs. Duncan Neish.

Pickles—1, Mrs. Duncan Neish.

Judges—G. A. Gillespie, F. Squair.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURIES AND LADIES' WORK.

Gents' Fine Shirt—1, Mrs. John C. Hope.

Gents' Coarse Shirt—1, Mrs. Robert MMiller; 2, Mrs. John C. Hope.

Gents' Flannel Shirt— 1, Mrs. George Spence; 2 Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Knitted Quilt—1, Mrs. Wm. Wood; 2, Mrs. John C. Hope.

Log Cabin Quilt — 1, Mrs. Wm. Wood; 2, Mrs. John C. Hope.

Crochet Quilt—1, Mrs. J. C. Hope.

Patchwork Calico Quilt — 1, Mrs. John C. Hope; 2, Miss Ella McFarlane.

Patchwork Cloth Quilts—1, Mrs. J. C. Hope.

Patchwork Silk Quilt—1, Mrs. J. C. Hope.

White Quilts—1, Miss Ella McFarlane; 2, Mrs. J. C. Hope.

Woolen Socks—1, Mrs. Robt. Miller.

Mitts—1, Mrs. R. A. Miller; 2, Mrs. William Wood.

Gloves—1, Mrs. Henry Knowles.

Rag Carpet—1, Mrs. William Wood; 2, Mrs. Melville Pinmott.

Rag Mat—1, Miss Ella Macfarlane; 2, Mrs. J. J. Moore.

Two Hanging Baskets of Flowers — 1 Mrs. J. J. Moore.

Table Bouquet—1, Mrs. J. J. Moore; 2, Mrs. Robert Miller.

Hand Bouquet—1, Mrs. Robt. Miller; 2, Miss Ella Macfarlane.

Handsome Plant — 1, Mrs. J. J. Moore.

Collection of Stuffed Birds—1, Mrs. R. A. Nelson; 2, Jean Armstrong.

Braided Work—1, Mrs. John Hope; 2, Mrs. George Spence.

Fancy Knitting, Cotton — 1, Mrs. John C. Hope; 2, Miss Margaret Brown.

Fancy Knitting, Wool — 1, Mrs. Lorne Webster; 2, Mrs. George Spence.

Battenberg Lace—1, Mrs. F. A. Easson; 2, Miss M. Brown.

Irish Point Lace — 1, Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Teneriff Lace—1, Mrs. Lorne Webster; 2, Mrs. George Spence.

Crochet Wool Work— Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Crochet in Cotton —1, Mrs. George Spence.

Crochet in Linen—1, Miss Margaret Brown; 2 Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Tatting in Silk— 1, Mrs. George Spence; 2, Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Tatting in Cotton— 1, Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Toilet Mats— 1, Mrs. Henry Knowles; 2, Mrs. Wm. Wood.

Netting on Silk — 1, Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Netting on Cotton— 1, Mrs. Lorne Webster; 2, Mrs. George Spence.

Tray Cloth — 1, Miss Margaret Brown; 2, Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Table Centre Piece— 1, Miss Margaret Brown; 2, Mrs. George Spence.

One Set Table Mats—1, Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Tea Cosey—1, Miss Ella Macfarlane; 2, Miss Margaret Brown.

Embroidery on Silk or Cloth — 1, Miss M. Brown; 2, Miss Ella Macfarlane.

Eyelet Embroidery — 1, Mrs. J. J. Moore; 2, Mrs. George Spence.

Shadow Embroidery — 1, Miss M. Brown; 2, Mrs. G. Spence.

Mount Mellick Embroidery—1, Miss Margaret Brown; 2, Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Hardanger Embroidery — 1, Mrs. Lorne Webster; 2, Miss Margaret Brown.

Cut Work—1, Miss Margaret Brown; 2, Mrs. John C. Hope.

Hand-made Collar and Cuffs — 1, Mrs. George Spence; 2, Miss Margaret Brown.

Sofa Pillow— 1, Miss Ella Macfarlane; 2, Mrs. Henry Knowles.

Pillow Shams—1, Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Fancy Tidy—1, Mrs. John C. Hope; 2 Miss Margaret Brown.

Drawn Work—1, Mrs. Lorne Webster; 2, Miss Ella Macfarlane.

Worked Whisk Holder — 1, Mrs. John C. Hope; 2, Mrs. J. J. Moore.

Photo Holder—1, Mrs. F. A. Easson; 2, Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Fire Etching, Wood or Leather—1 Mrs. George Spence; 2, Mrs. Daniel McCarthey.

Bedroom Slipers—1, Miss Margaret Brown; 2, Mrs. George Spence.

Handkerchief Satchel—1, Mrs. Geo. Spence; 2, Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Foot Rest—1, Mrs. Lorne Webster; 2, Mrs Henry Knowles.

Pin Cushion — 1, Mrs. George Spence; 2, Mrs. Henry Knowles.

Outline Work—1, Miss Ella Macfarlane; 2, Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Hem-stitching—1, Mrs. J. J. Moore; 2, Mrs. George Spencer.

Fancy Mitts—1, Mrs. Duncan Neish; 2, Mrs. J. J. Moore.

Collection Fancy Work — 1, Miss Margaret Brown; 2, Mrs. George Spence.

Coll. of D'oyleys —1, Mrs. Lorne Webster; 2, Miss Margaret Brown.

Novelties—1, Miss Margaret Brown; 2, Mrs. Charles Nelson.

Judges—Mrs. R. E. Birdsall, Mrs. Z. Tucker.

FINE ARTS.

Oil Painting, Portrait or Figure — 1, Mrs. George Spence.

Landscape or Marine—1, Miss Ella Macfarlane; 2, Mrs. (Dr.) C. W. Ross.

Flowers—1, Mrs. Lorne Webster; 2, Mrs. George Spence.

Water Colours, Lanscape or Marine —1, Mrs. (Dr.) C. W. Ross; 2, Mrs. George Spence.

Flowers or Fruit— 1, Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Painting on Glass—1 Mrs. Daniel McCarthey; 2, Mrs. George Spence.

Painting on Silk, Satin or Plush—1, Mrs. George Spence; 2, Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Painting on Pottery—1, Mrs. Lorne Webster; 2, Mrs. George Spence.

Kensington Painting—1, Miss Ella Macfarlane; 2, Mrs. Lorne Webster.

Drawing, Crayon or Charcoal— 1, Mrs. George Spence.

Oil Painting or Water Colours — 1, Miss Ella Macfarlane; 2, Mrs. Daniel McCarthey.

Collection Amateur Photos—1, Miss Ella Macfarlane; 2, Mrs. Henry Fletcher.

Recommended Crayon— Mrs. J. C. Hope.

Judges—Mrs. R. E. Birdsall, Mrs. Z. Tucker.

CHILDREN'S WORK.

Hemmed Pocket Handkerchief—1, A. L. Humphries.

Trimmed Cotton Pinnafore —1, A. L. Humphries.

Scrap Album—1, Lily Moore.

Pencil Drawing — Mrs. John C. Hope.

Collection Noxious Weeds—1, R. A. Nelson, 2, Miss Jean Armstrong.

Judges—Mrs. R. E. Birdsall, Mrs. Z. Tucker.

SIRES AND SONS.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts weighs 275 pounds.

The famous French lawyer, Maitre Labori, who became an international figure at the time of the Dreyfus case, is now fifty-five years old.

Dr. Doyen, the French surgeon, is generally considered to be the wealthiest medical man in the world. He is also one of the busiest, and it is proverbial in Paris that no healthy man can ever get a talk with him.

Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, who has been made a member of the Rockefeller Institute, has for the past ten years done important medical research work for the institute. Dr. Noguchi is a Japanese and has spent a large part of his life in this country.

Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the world's chess champion, won the title from W. Steinitz, who had successfully defended it for twenty-eight years. It almost looks as if his successor, like Steinitz, would reign supreme for a long number of years, as he has never been beaten in any match and has won a great number of first prizes in International tournaments.

Paris Pawnshop For Autos.

The Mont de Piete, the great pawnshop of Paris, is taking thought for those of its patrons who may be automobilists or aviators. Its authorities are now negotiating for the acquisition of an immense garage, capable of holding 2,000 cars, so that people who pawn their automobiles may be able to leave them there and thus avoid the present expense of at least 6 francs a day, which pawning an automobile has hitherto meant. Space will also be provided for aeroplanes.—New York Sun

Farmers Are Generous.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 14. — Mayor Graham's scheme for the distribution among the poor of the city of farm produce being donated by farmers of the district is working out well. The cellar of the City Hall is being used as a receiving station and distributing centre. Farmers and vegetable growers are generous in their contributions. A Lob. Township farmer yesterday offered 1,100 barrels of apples absolutely free of charge.

Troops In Holland.

LONDON, Oct. 14. — A Rotterdam correspondent of the local news agency says that the Dutch Government gives the number of British troops who crossed the Holland border line after the fall of Antwerp at 1,500, and those of the Belgians at 21,500.

Spy With Indian Troops.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Le Temps says the daring of German spies is again shown by the discovery of one of them disguised who joined the Indian troops when they left India and traveled with them to Marseilles, where he was detected and captured.

EMPIRE

THEATRE WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Comedy and Tragedy... in two parts. The most thrilling Dramatic picture ever shown here, with just enough Comedy to lighten the heavier parts. Don't miss this.

Keeping Husbands Home---Enacted by "Lillian Walker" a guarantee that this is an exceptional picture.

His Mother's Son---An exceptionally well acted picture.

The Death Trap---Another thrilling play from start to finish.

False Accusation --- A Melo-Drama with some very touching parts.

This programme of six thousand feet is without doubt the best value in the City and well worth twice the price of admission.

RED MILL

TO-DAY

If you have not yet seen The Divel Within, do so to-night. Ask your friends about this splendid attraction

Coming

THURS., FRIDAY and SAT.

Secured at great expense

The Worker

Complete in 4 parts

The Worker's Protest

You Prosper from our Heart's Blood

But what do we get

Don't Miss This

Special invitation to all the working class

GRAND OPERA HOUSE ONE ENTIRE WEEK

Commencing Monday October 12th. Matinee Monday (Thanksgiving Day) and Saturday at 2.30. IVAN WICKENS offers THE H. WEBB CHAMBERLAIN STOCK CO. supporting the popular Actor, H. Webb Chamberlain, surrounded by a capable Company of players including Peterboro's Favorite Singing and Dancing Comedian GEORGE MARKS. All New Productions, entirely New Scenery, all New Vaudeville. Opening Bill

To-Night — THE DEATH CHANT

PRICES 10c, 20c and 30c. Seats on sale

SCENES AT WORLD'S SERIES AND SOME BOSTON STARS—The upper picture shows a section of the Philadelphia bleachers with inset pictures of (from left to right) Connolly, Evers, James and Rudolph, of Boston. The lower picture shows "Mitch" coaching at third base, Home Run Baker at third and Deal sliding into the bag. Inset is picture of Manager George Stallings of the Boston Braves, the "Miracle Man."

SPECIAL PRIZES ARE OFFERED

In addition to the liberal prize list offered by the management of the Toronto Fat Stock Show, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, December 11th and 12th next, many special prizes are being offered by The Harris Abattoir Co. Ltd., Swift Canadian Co. Ltd., Wm. Davis Co. Ltd., Gunns Limited, Matthews-Blackwell Limited, The Canadian Live Stock News and The Toronto World.

This all goes to make up one of the most tempting fat Stock prize lists ever put out.

The sterilization of water by ultra-violet rays from mercury vapor lamps has reached the industrial stage in France.

Cigarettes manufactured in the United States last year, if laid end to end, would almost girdle the world 23 times.

Friday and Saturday

OCTOBER 16th - 17th

WILL afford you a splendid opportunity to find out all about the new styles in CLOTHS, FURNISHINGS, HATS & CAPS for Men and Boys.

The beauty of the fabrics, the stylish swing to the new models and the splendid quality of tailoring in every garment will please you exceedingly.

The Newest Suits and Overcoats

While not a radical departure from last seasons styles, yet the difference is sufficient to catch the critical eye. Popular Price:

$8.00, $10.00, $12.00
$15.00, $18.00

H. LeBRUN - AND COMPANY -

ADVANCE DISPLAY OF THE NEWEST IDEAS IN MEN'S FURNISHINGS

SHIRTS

You will be sure of a High Quality Shirt if you get it here. Priced 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

GLOVES

The kind that fit, and because they fit, they wear. Wool, Kid, Suede unlined and Silk lined, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

UNDERWEAR

Underwear of the most comfortable kind. It fits all over. The legs and arms are the right length, the body is neither too long nor too short. The crotch always stays closed, and you can find any weight you want and the price you want to pay; 50c garment up to $6.00 per set.

Our Low Prices and Big Values will interest the Thrifty Man!

ROBERT FAIR & CO., LTD.

THURSDAY BARGAINS

Prices to Rouse the Buying Spirit of all Peterborough

For Further Extensive List of Wednesday Bargains Read Carefully Hand Bills Distributed

Smashing Price Reductions in the House Furnishing Department

Snaps in Brussels Rugs

Every Department contributes to the Thursday Bargains. Here are four Special Prices in Rugs that should interest you.

6 ft. 9 x 9 ft., reg. $12.00 for .. $ 8.50
9 x 9 ft., reg. $16.00 for 10.50
9 x 10 ft., reg. $18.00 for..... 12.00
9 x 12 ft., reg. $20.00 for..... 12.50

Tapestry Stair Carpet

Another wonderful value. 27 inches wide. Splendid designs; worth 75c. Thursday, per yard 50c

Brussels Carpet Ends

These Ends are 1½ yards long, can be used for Mats, Rugs, etc. Worth $1.00 per yard. Thursday, per End 75c

Window Shades of Quality

Cream or White with pretty insertion mounted on the best hartshorn rollers. They are all perfect, no seconds. Regular 90c. Thursday only, each 55c

Curtain and Scrim Ends

1 to 1¼ yards long. Many of them were Travellers' Samples and worth 15c to 35c. Thursday your choice for 6c

Coloured Madras on the Bargain List

Excellent designs for Curtains and Overdrapes. Reg. 50c yard. Thursday ..... per yard 25c

The New Chorley Floor Cloth

This is a new make. Very choice patterns. Regular price 70c sq. yd., but to introduce it to our customers, the price on Thursday will be .. per square yard 35c

Specials in Tapestry Rugs

3 x 3 yards, reg. $10.00 for $6.98
3 x 3½ yards, reg. $12.00 for.... 7.98
3 x 4 yards, reg. $12.00 for 8.50
3½ x 4 yards, reg. $13.00 for.... 7.58

2 Yard Wide Floor Oilcloth

We are bound to supply you with the very best floor oilcloth at the lowest price. Regular 30c per yard. Thursday per sq. yard..... 23c

Tapestry Table Covers

Very pretty designs and colourings. Special prices for Thursday:—

2 x 2 yds., $1.25 for.....98c
2 x 2½ yds., $1.75 for.....$1.25

Sanitary Bed Pillows

Covered with fancy ticking, well filled. These two specials are for Thursday only:—

Regular $1.98 per pair for.....$1.50
Regular $1.50 per pair for.....98c

Union Reversible Carpet

36 in. wide. Just as good designs as you see in the $1 yard carpet. Sells regularly at 35c yd. Thursday yd.. 23c

4 Yard Wide Printed Linoleums

This 55c per square yard quality has been selected as a special attraction, and to make it so we have marked it for Thursday at per sq. yd..... 42c

2 Yard Wide Inlaid Linoleums

Pattern right through to back, almost impossible to wear out. Regular prices 90c and $1.00 per yard. Thursday Special per square yard..... 75c

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skillful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Bros' Co.

CITY AND GENERAL

CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA.

The Conservatory Orchestra will rehearse to-night.

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh easterly winds, mostly fair and cool. Thursday, continued cool with easterly winds.

FRENCH LESSONS.

By Emile Basmer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 557 George street. 26d-81

SUGAR BAGS WANTED.

Gordon-Davies Limited will pay three cents each for any quantity of sugar bags delivered at their store, 340 George Street. dtf.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE.

An important meeting of the Loyal Order of Moose will be held Thursday evening, Oct. 15th, in the Knights of Pythias Hall, Simcoe street. All members will kindly attend.

WATER CONSUMERS.

Water consumers are reminded that accounts for water rates must be paid not later than to-morrow the 15th inst. Positively no discounts will be allowed after that date. Rates payable at new offices, 35 Simcoe street.

QUEEN MARY PARENTS' CIRCLE.

An important business meeting of the Parents' Circle of Queen Mary School will be held at the school Thursday, Oct. 15, at 4:15. As this is to map out our winter work, a full attendance is desired.

SPECIAL SALE OF MATTRESSES.

Now is your golden opportunity to buy mattresses at remarkably low prices: good quality. White cotton felt mattresses, worth $10.00, for $6.45. All our mattresses reduced in price for this week. See the show window. E. B. Clegg & Co., 427 George Street.

J. EDWARD FISHER

Organist and Choirmaster, Charlotte St. Methodist Church, Teacher of the Art of Singing, Piano and Harmony. Pupils prepared for the Toronto University Examinations. Private Studio: The Green Music Bldg., Charlotte St. Tel. 787. Studio 'phone 575 12d-86

LOCAL MAN'S BROTHER HAS VOLUNTEERED

Mr. W. Burrell, of 562 Homewood avenue, city, has received a letter from his brother, Sapper Henry Burrell, of the Royal Engineers, part of which reads as follows:

Army Headquarters, Oak Hill Park, Southgate (or elsewhere), 30 Sept.

My Dear Brother,—You will see by the above that I have volunteered for the front; but when we go, I do not know. We have been here six weeks now. We expect to be shifted into Hertford soon, but the above address ought to find me. * * * * I have done six years' service now in this corps, so you may depend I began to feel an old soldier.

We are billeted now in a big Manor House—a beautiful place; we sleep on the brussels carpet. We have stew for dinner nearly every day. * * * * The bugle is sounding "Fall in," so I must be off. Keep on smiling old boy, and good luck and God bless you. * * * *

Your loving brother,

WELLS AND CISTERNS CLEANED.

Living springs found; wells dug and cleaned, tiled and cemented; drains dug and pipe furnished; pumps sold and repaired. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. No dirt can get into these wells when finished. Apply R. Elliott, 578 Harvey street. 12d-86-t.f.s.

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Ball, practical tailor, over Madill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wfm

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Gladys Brewster, of Havelock is spending the day in Town.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Routley and sons returned from a motor trip to Kingston.

Miss Irene Kylie and Miss Mattie Killoran have been visiting friends in Julian River.

Mr. Walter E. Metheral and Mr. Arthur G. Metheral spent Thanksgiving Day in the City.

Miss Myrtle Coon, of Tweed, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Clara Dodds, Engleburn avenue.

Miss Violet Whitaker returned yesterday from Norwood after a short visit with friends there.

Miss Ada Graham, Water street, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Stanton, Millbrook, for the holiday.

Miss Louise Mason, of the Toronto Saturday Night staff, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Neale over the holiday.

Mr. Joseph Robinson of Brockville spent the holiday with his niece, Miss McKibbin, 3 Dennistoun Avenue.

Miss A. R. Munro of South Monaghan is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. John Riddell, 550 Homewood Avenue, and many other friends in this City.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Boyd and family, Burnham Street, left this afternoon for Thedford in Lambton County, where Mr. Boyd will engage in fruit farming. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have resided here for the past 18 months, during which time they have made a number of friends who are sorry to see them leave. Mrs. Boyd took a keen interest in musical affairs and during her residence in the City was identified with the Conservatory Orchestra. Their many friends join in extending them best wishes for success in their new venture

WEDDING BELLS

CURRIE—RICHARDSON.

St. Andrew's Manse was the scene of a pretty but quiet wedding this afternoon when Miss Ethel Richardson was united in marriage to Mr. William Elsworth Currie. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Jas. Rollins, pastor of the St. Andrew's Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Currie left on the 3:31 C.P.R. train this afternoon for a wedding trip through the Southern States, and on their return will reside at 298 Frederick avenue, city.

OBITUARY

ARTHUR SCOTT.

Mr. Arthur Scott, youngest son of Mr. R. N. Scott, of Chemong Road, died yesterday from typhoid fever. The late Mr. Scott was 27 years of age, and the news of his death came as a severe shock to his family, who had very recently received a letter from the young man saying that he was in excellent health. He has also many friends in this vicinity who will be extremely sorry to learn of his demise.

He is survived by his parents, one brother, Ernest A. Scott, and three sisters, Ruth A., Muriel, and Gertrude, all at home.

The body will be brought to the city to-night on the midnight, and the funeral will be held to the Little Lake cemetery at half-past-two o'clock Friday afternoon. The funeral service will be held at two o'clock.

MRS. JOHANNA CONSIDINE.

There passed away to her eternal reward one of Lindsay's well-known and most highly respected citizens, in the person of Mrs. Johanna Considine, who departed this life on Sunday, October 11th at the ripe age of 79 years, 6 months.

The deceased was born in the County of Kerry, Ireland, and came to this country at the age of 18 years, settling in Peterborough. In 1863 she was married to Patrick Considine, who pre-deceased her some forty years.

She leaves to mourn her loss one son, Mr. John Considine, of Toronto, and one daughter, Miss Mary Considine, at home.

The funeral took place this morning at 9 o'clock to St. Mary's Church where Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Ferguson, afterwards interment took place at the Roman Catholic Cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. John Florey, Daniel Twohey, Nicholas Brady, John Liament, Thomas Connolly and Andrew O'Loughlin.—Lindsay Post.

Investigate

NO doubt you have been trying to get something which will make your home more comfortable and at the same time make a Saving in your Coal Bills.

THE HOGIN ALL-METAL WEATHER STRIP SOLVES THE PROBLEM

Saves Coal—By keeping the Heat in the House.
Saves Doctors Bills—By preventing Colds, the result of Draughty Doors and Windows.

Comes in all convenient lengths and sizes. Anyone can put i on. VERY REASONABLE IN PRICE. We want EVERYONE to call and INVESTIGATE this line. If you cannot call, just 'Phone and we will have a man call on you.

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO
HARDWARE SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST.

HAVELOCK NEWS

What is Doing in the Busy Railroad Village

Special to The Examiner:

HAVELOCK, Oct. 14.—Mr. Deen of Toronto motored to Havelock on Thursday last.

Mr. Russell Joyce attended the Keene Fair on Wednesday last.

Mr. John Boyd of Cobalt, is visiting at his home here.

Mr. Percy Johnston of Winnipeg, spent Tuesday last in town.

Mr. Peeling has bought out Mr. Mr. John Richards' hardware business.

Miss Madge Curtis is the guest of Miss Ila Sawyer, Lakefield.

Mr. T. P. Lancaster spent the holiday with friends at Toronto.

Miss Alma Brown of Toronto spent the holiday at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fowler and children are visiting friends in Peterborough.

Miss O'Shea of the school staff, is at her home in Peterborough.

Mr. Jack Roche of Toronto, was the guest of his brother, Mr. Harry Roche on Thursday last.

Miss Mayme Bannon is visiting with friends in Trenton.

Miss Mabel Pacey of Avonlea, spent the holidays at her home here.

Mr Fred Nancekivell of Campbellford, spent Saturday last in town.

Miss Dorothy Lloyd of Toronto, was the guest of Miss Columbus Overend for a few days last week.

Miss Josephine Barnett has returned from visiting friends in Peterborough.

Mr. Don Barnett of Toronto, spent the week end in town.

Miss May Grundy is the guest of Mrs. George Grundy.

Miss Pacet of the school staff, is at her home in Norwood.

Mrs. C. W. Holdsworth spent Saturday last in Peterborough.

Mr. W. J. Andrews spent Saturday in Peterborough.

Mrs. Frank Watson spent Saturday in Peterborough.

Mrs. O. A. Sawyer of Lakefield, is the guest of Mr. J. W. Bryans.

Mr. Will Bryans of The Retail Grocer, Toronto, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bryans.

Mrs. Frank Manes of Tweed, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Ormiston.

Mrs. H. W. Roche spent Tuesday last in Peterborough.

Mr. Ray Merrill of Toronto, spent the holiday in town.

Miss Lena Foley and Mr. Vincent Foley of Peterborough, spent the week end in town, the guest of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Foley.

Mr. Duncan McGregor of Toronto, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Foley on Monday last.

Mrs. John Richards spent Saturday last in Peterborough.

Mr. Bert Skene of Toronto, spent the holiday in town.

Mr. Holdsworth of Fort Hope, was the guest of his son, Rev. C. W. Holdsworth on Sunday last.

Miss Josephine McNicholl of Norwood, was the guest of Messrs. McNicholls on Monday last.

Mr. Walter Woods of Toronto, was the guest of his brother, Mr. Tom Woods on Monday last.

Mrs. Harold Clark and children of Campbellford, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Hone

Mr. Jack Parcels of Trenton, spent the week end in town.

Mr. Billy Burleigh is in Toronto.

Mrs. Albert Cousins and baby have returned to their home in Trenton.

Mr. James Thompson, M.P.P., spent the week end in town.

Miss Mary Hug is visiting her sister, Mrs. Albert Cousins, Trenton.

Mrs. Scully of Toronto, is the guest of her son, Mr. Robt. Scully.

Rev. Mr. Carpenter of Campbellford, was the guest of Rev. C. W. Holdsworth on Monday last.

Mr. Curtis of Toronto, spent Monday last in town.

Mr. Joe Frost left on Monday for Trenton.

PRIZE WINNING FISH CAUGHT IN ONTARIO

The Bristol Steel Rod fishing competition for the largest fish taken in 1914 in Ontario waters, has brought forth many claims for the angler's championship honours. A beautiful fish weighing 28 lbs. won premier place in the grey (lake) trout class. This was taken by Mr. Fred E. Ringwold, of New York, in the south west arm of Lake Timagami. Second place went to Mr. Frank J. Barber, Georgetown, Ont., with a 20 lb. trout, caught in Ragged Lake, Algonquin Provincial (Ontario) Park, while the third prize was secured by Mr. Lawrence Brown with a 17 lb. trout from Buck Lake, Algonquin Park.

The largest entry of small mouth black bass was that of Mr. C. C. Fox, of Kensington, Pa. This fish, weighing 4 lbs. 4 oz., was caught in Rock Lake, Algonquin Park, on Sept. 3rd.

All the prize fish, it will be noted, were taken out of waters in the magnificent sporting districts opened up by the Grand Trunk Railway.

LATE KING CHARLES OF ROUMANIA

Whose death may make a change in Roumania's attitude of neutrality in present war.

Ideal Expression

WE are using SPECIAL PLATES in our Photographic work and consider them the ideal medium of of plate expression.

It would be a difficult matter to improve upon the quality of our negatives or prints.

THE - -
MOULE STUDIO
374½ George St. 'Phone 46

Long Jump (Inter.)—Hewson, 1st; Chase, 2nd.

Long jump (open) — Merritt, 1st; Patterson, 2nd.

High jump (open)—Patterson, 1st; Merritt, 2nd.

Bicycle race—Crawford, 1st; Hadley, 2nd.

220 yards (Jun.) — Langley, 1st; Bruce, 2nd.

220 yards (Inter.) — Hewson, 1st; Smith, 2nd.

220 yards (open) — Cameron, 1st; Mackenzie, L., 2nd.

100 yards (Jun.)—Bruce, 1st; Home 2nd.

100 yards (Inter.) — Hewson, 1st; Chase, 2nd.

100 yards (open) — Cameron, 1st; Hayes, 2nd.

Hurdles (Jun.)—Bruce, 1st; Home, 2nd.

Hurdles (Inter.) — Hewson, 1st; Chase, 2nd.

Hurdles (open) — Patterson, 1st; Hayes, 2nd.

Pole vault — Mackenzie, H., 1st; Hewson, 2nd.

Sack race (Jun.) — Home, 1st; Langley, 2nd.

Sack race (Inter.) — Craven, 1st; Smith, L., 2nd.

Half mile (open) — Cameron, 1st; Mackenzie, H., 2nd.

The Dormitory Relay Race was won by the team from No. 5.

HASTINGS NEWS

Unique Social of Mission Band —Other News

Examiner Special:

HASTINGS, Oct. 13—The Mission Band social on Wednesday night, held in the basement of the Methodist Church, was a grand success. The entertainment was provided by the members of the Band and showed that considerable pains had been taken in the preparation of the several numbers. A unique feature of the evening was a "guessing contest" on the number of seeds in a pumpkin shown in the room, but perhaps the feature of the evening, which provoked the most merriment was the "Newspaper," edited by the several groups of contestants, and read aloud by a chosen member of each group. No one in the company was at all surprised if their name was to be found in the new newspaper. Refreshments were served and homes-made candy offered for sale by the children. The success of the entertainment is due to the energetic leaders of the Band, Mrs. C. Jones and Miss C. Dox see.

The members of the W. M. S. held their regular monthly meeting on Thursday afternoon in the Church parlour, when a good programme was rendered by the members, taken from the first chapter of the new study book "The Child in the Midst."

A large number from this district attended the exhibition at Keene on Wednesday last, and the one expressed opinion was that it was the best of the season.

Some of our people have been picking October raspberries which are of good average size and quite up to the standard of the earlier berry.

A letter has been received from Mr. Bagnall, who left Hastings some time ago for the scene of the war, and reports conditions there just as serious as reported.

Mr. J. O'Reilly of Toronto has been renewing acquaintances in town.

Mr. W. Carey spent the holiday with his parents in Keene.

Miss Clara Ivey of Campbellford is a guest at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Hess.

Master Ross Edmison is in Toronto with his grandparents.

We are sorry to report that the condition of Mrs. John Preston does not show much sign of improvement.

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE

APPLES

For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies; Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE **OAK** FRUIT STORE
N. DOUROS, Prop.
'Phones 18-19

Special Sale

HOT WATER BOTTLES Red Rubber 3 qt. Size

Each with a written guarantee for 2 years. Reg. $2.25 WHILE THEY LAST **$1.48**

You will need one soon—take advantage of this Special Sale to get one at this unprecedented low figure. SEE OUR SOUTH WINDOW.

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE
351 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 527

WE TAKE THE RISK

We know you will be delighted with the

O-CEDAR POLISH MOP

We know you will welcome the relief it brings. We know you will appreciate the hard work it saves. We know you will be pleased with the way it dusts, cleans and polishes—all at the same time. That is why we say:—

Try the O-Cedar Mop for 2 Days at our risk. If it is not satisfactory we do not want you to keep it. The Price—$1.50—will be returned without question if it is not all and more than we claim. You to be the judge.

HAVE US DEMONSTRATE THIS MOP TO YOU

Peterboro Hardware Co., Ltd.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 CEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 CEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 89 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

GILLETT'S LYE

FOR MAKING SOAP, SOFTENING WATER, CLEANING AND DISINFECTING SINKS, CLOSETS, DRAINS, AND FOR MANY OTHER PURPOSES.

THE STANDARD ARTICLE

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Electrical apparatus intended for drying beer vats is used for drying motion picture films on a voyage to New York city.

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BEST OF ALL:

Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

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VON KLUK IN PERIL

Allies Are Now Fighting Desperately in West Flanders—May Cut German Right

THE PRESENT SITUATION

PARIS, Oct. 16. — Although the fall of Ostend appears to have become a certainty, the German sweep of the North Sea coast to the west evidently has been circumvented by the success of the allies in driving a wedge between the army of Gen. Von Beseler and the forces of Generals Von Kluk and Von Boehm, which compose the German right of the main line of the invaders in France.

Definite information from official sources regarding the movements and the strength of the armies engaged is lacking because of the excessive stringency of the censorship inaugurated with the development of the movement in the Department Du Nord in France and in West Flanders in Belgium, where the two big armies are reported to have met in a great pitched battle—the greatest of the war—in which the fighting already is reported severe.

Evidence that the German assaults are being delivered with less force is conveyed in the intimation that between the Somme and the Oise their artillery attacks are not being followed up with infantry charges. It is possible that they have withdrawn some of their troops from this position to strengthen their advance toward the coast, but this, it is considered, would be risky, as it might permit the allies to break through and interrupt the communications of their armies which are fighting north of the Aisne.

In the centre the allies have also advanced, particularly towards Craonne, and to the northeast of the road from Berry-au-Bac to Rheims and to the north of Prunay, in the direction of Beine, which is slightly to the southeast of Rheims, several German trenches have been carried.

An official statement from Berlin received in London is interpreted as giving the information that a French attack is being directed against Metz, for it denies reports that several of the forts there have been captured by the French.

In Paris it is officially reported that an army is marching between the Meuse and Moselle rivers (Metz is on the Moselle), and that Wednesday this army had reached the highway between Verdun and Metz.

The official communique issued at Bordeaux at midnight last night reports, among other gains along the whole front, the capture of Estaires, 13 miles west of Lille and on the north bank of the Lys.

This, taken in connection with the previous reported occupation of Ypres and yesterday's unofficial announcement that the allies have retaken Lille, indicates remarkable advantage gained by the allies during the two days' fighting.

The official communication issued by the French War Office last night says: "The news of the day indicates gains at several points along the front.

"On the left wing, to the north of the Lys, we have taken Estaires. On the centre to the north and east of Rheims, we have made an advance of nearly two kilometres (about a mile and a quarter).

"On the heights of the Meuse, and in the Woevre region, we have made gains to the south of St. Mihiel, and near Marcheville."

The French War Office made public the following communication yesterday afternoon: "In Belgium, German troops coming from Antwerp are marching toward the west, and on the evening of Oct. 14 they reached the region of Bruges and Thielt (15 miles southeast of Bruges).

"On our left wing the enemy has evacuated the left bank of the Lys. Between the Lys and the canal of La Bassee the situation shows no change.

"In the region of Lens and between Arras and Albert our progress has been marked.

"Between the Somme and the Oise there has been no change. The Germans have cannonaded our line without, however, delivering any infantry attacks.

"On the centre, between the Oise and the Meuse, we have advanced in the direction of Craonne. To the northeast of the highway from Berry-au-Bac to Rheims, and to the north of Prunay, in the direction of Beine, several German trenches have been taken.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle, after having repulsed on the night of Oct. 13-14 certain attacks to the southeast of Verdun, our troops advanced on Oct. 14 to the south of the highway from Verdun to Metz.

"On our right wing the partial offensive movement undertaken by the Germans in the Ban-de-Sapt, to the north of St. Die, has been definitely checked."

Earl Bags German.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Earl of Kingston, who is serving with the Irish, writes: "I have bagged one German already. I only wish I had my Ross rifle and telescopic sight and I'd get a few more."

Western Tailoring Co.
311 GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'

$13 SUITS and OVERCOATS

MADE TO MEASURE FIT GUARANTEED

Great Selection of Suitings and Overcoatings in the Latest Style Goods. Special Try-on to every Customer. All our Work made on our own Premises by Practical Tailors.

311 George St.

CANADIANS ARE NOW AT SALISBURY

Great Enthusiasm Greeted Them at Plymouth—Disembarkation of Cavalry is Slow

GOING INTO CAMP

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 16.—(Via London.)—The Canadians received a debarkation order from the War Office unexpectedly last evening. Despite the rain crowds of people turned out to watch the landing and entraining of the troops, which began with a contingent of Strathcona's Horse.

The various contingents were headed through the streets by their bands and pipes. Owing to the difficulty of berthing the transports, in consequence of the neap tide, the debarkation of the Canadians is expected to be slow.

Extensive preparations have been made for the Canadians on Salisbury Plain. The first contingents are believed to have reached there during last night. The movements of the troops have been conducted during the night time in order to avoid delays to other railway traffic.

Plymouth is agog with excitement over the landing of Canadian troops. Right up in the estuary transports are steadily discharging their cargoes amidst scenes of the keenest enthusiasm. The surprise in this famous port was unbounded when the transports suddenly came into this harbor. From south to north the eye travelled up the Hamoze following what seemed an almost unending line of masts and funnels until it faded away in the dim light of the higher waters before taking a turn for Saltash bridge.

It was an unprecedented sight, one indeed without parallel in the history of the great western port. Never before has there been such an assemblage of this class of ship in these waters, and it was altogether a most inspiring scene. The rigging and decks of the ships were masses of khaki-clad figures and the company of each ship appeared in the happiest of spirits. Little steamboats, dwarfed almost into insignificance beside these great leviathans, passed in every direction, and added to the din of welcome with sirens and hooters.

As the small passenger steamers passed, those on board waved and cheered to the smiling faces high up above them and acknowledged the greeting in true British fashion. One of the ships had on board some of the kiltie regiments, and as each of the ships passed along the skirl of the bagpipes came over the water and was cheered to the echo by the inhabitants of the three towns. Folk only were allowed to see them at a distance, for much to the disappointment of the public, none of the Canadians was allowed freedom ashore.

Military necessities render it impossible to say anything concerning the many matters upon which the Canadian public will be eager for.

The voyage to England was a delightful one, and on every transport there was maintained the same eagerness and fine spirit which were shown on the days before sailing.

It is understood that there is a clean bill of health, but many horses have died on the voyage.

The task of disembarking such immense numbers of men and material is naturally a tremendous one, but the arrangements are working with complete smoothness.

Strathcona's Horse came in for a gratifying reception. They could be distinguished by a special banner displayed on the liner's bridge.

ELEVATORS BOBBED,

Grain, Said To Be In Large Quantities, Stolen at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16. — A large quantity of grain, said by some to be more than would fill two of the biggest "tramps" plying out of Montreal, has been stolen from elevators owned by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners. The figure is set by some at 750,000 bushels.

The Harbor Commissioners state, however, that only a few hundred bushels have disappeared.

The first intimation of the thefts was received from England, where a cargo was reported about 10,000 bushels short. An investigation followed and the deeper those conducting it go, the more they are amazed.

Austrians Using Dum-dums.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16.—The general staff of Kiev has given out a statement alleging that dum-dum bullets are being used by Austrian troops. Eight cases of those bullets have been secured in the theatre of war. The packages in which they are put up bear this inscription: "Uebungspatronen M. T. Weif S. 1914."

According to advices received here many Roumanian deserters are presenting themselves before the Roumanian consul at Odessa and demanding that they be sent home.

Portugal Reinforces Garrisons.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Two expeditionary forces of Portuguese troops sailed from Lisbon on Sept. 10 to reinforce garrisons in Portuguese possessions in Africa, which adjoin those of Germany. This was made known yesterday by C. Rangel De Sampaio, Portuguese consul-general at New York, and is the first news to reach this country of any actual military preparations by Portugal for the eventuality of that country's participation in the war.

Dutch to Raise $20,000,000.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 16.—(Via London.)—The First Chamber yesterday passed the measure providing for the second war credit of $20,000,000.

IT is only a short time that you can call her Mother's baby—soon she will be a school girl and then a young lady.

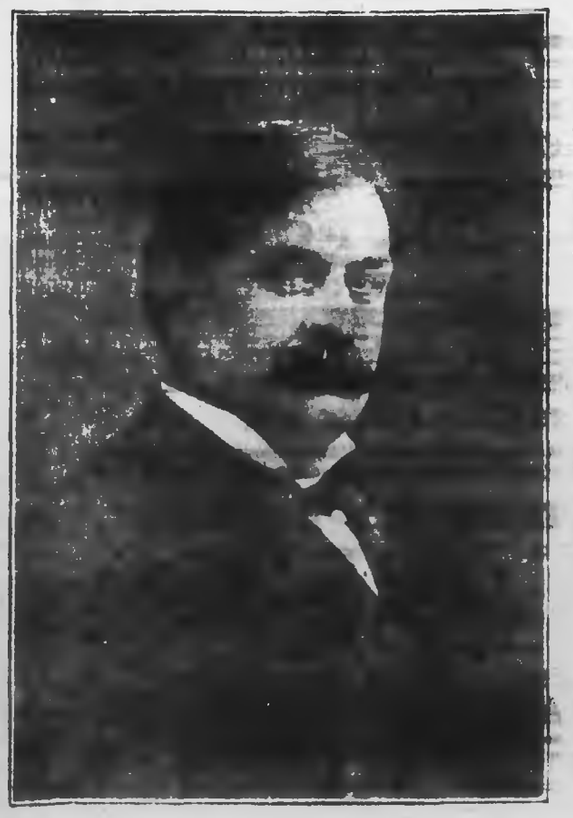
But a photograph of Mother and baby keeps for all time the memory of those happy days—and later pictures will show the transition from childhood to girlhood.

Make the appointment to-day

GROUND FLOOR STUDIO.

THE COWAN STUDIO
(*Late Orme*).

LAYMAN'S CHRISTAIN CITIZENSHIP CAMPAIGN



DR. J. L. GORDON

The above is a fair likeness of Dr. J. L. Gordon, the Famous Winnipeg Orator who will conduct a Two Week's Campaign in Peterborough, giving Plain Talks on Christain Citizenship, every night, commencing Monday, 19th October, 1914.

Dr. J. L. GORDON

The Famous Winnipeg Orator

Will open a Two Week's Undenominational Campaign in Peterboro' commencing

MONDAY EVENING
19th OCTOBER, in
St. PAULS' CHURCH
at 7.45 o'clock—giving

PLAIN TALKS on CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

He brings with him the noted coloured singer, ALBERT E. GREENLAW, and the celebrated Russian Pianist, EDWARD HESSELBURG.

Dr. Gordon's Question Drawer
——is a Great Feature——

The Local Managing Committee hope to receive the Co-operation of all the Churches and Societies in Peterborough.

NO ADMISSION-FREE WILL OFFERING

GERMANS REPULSED

Russian Army Achieves Notable Victory Near Warsaw—Ten Thousand Prisoners Taken

THE ENEMY CHECKED

LONDON, Oct. 16. — A despatch from Petrograd to The Evening Courier, says that reports from the Russian field army indicate that the German force which penetrated the Warsaw district has been cut in two and driven back on the Lods-Pietrokow-Kielce line, after two days of desperate fighting. The Russian advance is being pushed forward. It is believed that 10,000 Germans have been taken prisoners in these operations.

The streets of Warsaw are now filled with villagers, who, for protection, have fled into the city from the surrounding districts, bringing with them their horses and cattle.

The sound of distant cannonading is distinctly heard, and it is believed that a general engagement is in progress. If this is the case, it is expected that it will last for days, possibly weeks.

The Germans have been allowed to advance as far as the Polish river Vistula for strategic reasons. They are thus drawn away from, and will be unable to use, the network of railways on the German side of the frontier.

It is hoped that the enemy will be decimated by the blow, and will be compelled to accept defeat.

The military governor of Warsaw has informed the population that they may remain calm and reassured, as the defence of Warsaw is to be carried to the highest degree of tension.

Advices from the Russian indicate that the main German effort in Poland has been directed at Ivangorod the tip of an end of the main fighting line. Several days were spent in repeated assaults on this fortress, but the Russians finally checked the German avalanche. The entire front is said to extend from Warsaw to Przemysl and southward to the Dneister.

German aerial attacks on Warsaw were a feature of the combat around that city. But the German air craft were received by a well directed fire and on Tuesday morning one of the forts brought down a Zeppelin. An airship which dropped several missiles was subsequently captured. Some idea of the fierceness of the conflict raging in this region may be gathered from the announcement of the Russian general staff that for the next "few weeks" the strictest censorship will be manifested.

The announcement from Vienna that the Russian siege of Przemysl, which has been in progress for some time, had been raised, is now passed over hastily by despatches from Berlin. It is believed certain, however, that the advance on Cracow has been withdrawn in order to allow full concentration of forces on the Vistula, where the major operations of the fighting in the east are now transpiring.

The first line of Russian troops who are now under fire is estimated 28 army corps, or about 1,500,000 men; the Austro-Germans approximate 1,000,000 men composed of probably 12 German and 10 Austrian corps.

The purpose of the Russians in giving battle along the Vistula, on their own soil and within easy reach of Warsaw, is believed here to be patterned on the strategy of Gen. Joffre, who made his supreme effort when the Germans were in a hostile country far from their bases of supplies, and when the army was in a more or less disconnected shape because of rapid movements. There can be no question that the Czar's generals are picking their own ground and going about their task leisurely.

Spies as Red Cross Aides.

PARIS, Oct. 16. — Five German spies masquerading as Red Cross aides were captured in Paris yesterday. For some weeks the party had been automobiling in the rear of the French lines furnished with forged papers, but when they attempted to enter Paris they were arrested because unprovided with a pass signed by Gen. Gallieni. Two bombs, several rifles, cartridges, maps and sketches were found hidden in the automobile.

Information Office For Canadians.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The War Office, with the co-operation of Hon. George H. Perley, are establishing a record office where all information relating to the Canadian troops at the front will readily be at the disposal of relatives and next of kin.

Our 29c Saturday CHOCOLATES
ARRIVED THURSDAY

You can procure this 50c quality Chocolates for
29c Per lb.
We sell them at 40c per lb. any other day

Our $2.00 Hot Water Bottle
with a 2 years' guarantee will be sold for
$1.09
as long as they last. That will not be longer than Saturday night.

McDermid & Jury
The Safe Satisfactory Druggists
Cor. George and Charlotte Sts.

ENVOYS ARE WOUNDED.

British Officials Are Victims of Young Turkish Fanatic.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Bucharest says:

"Noel Buxton (member of the British Parliament for North Norfolk), and his brother, Charles Roden Buxton, sons of Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, former governor of South Australia, who had been in Bulgaria to confer with Bulgarian politicians regarding Bulgarian attitude toward the European war, were both shot yesterday by a young Turk, Pachel Hassan.

"The Buxtons were traveling in an automobile with a son of M. Guechoff, former Bulgarian Premier, to attend the funeral of the King of Roumania when Pachel fired four shots at the party from a revolver. One of the Buxtons was shot through the lung. The other was only slightly wounded.

"The assassin was arrested. It appears that he had just arrived here from Salonika. He had a passport which was vised at Constantinople, Sept. 26."

Noel Buxton has traveled extensively in the near east. He is chairman of the London Balkan committee and has actively interested himself in Macedonia. He served with the Bulgarian staff during the war in the Balkans.

Charles Roden Buxton was private secretary to his father in South Australia. He has been interested for a long time in welfare work. Mr. Buxton lived for a time in Texas, where he studied ranching.

The correspondent says it is believed that the wound of neither man is dangerous. He does not say which one of the brothers was shot through the lung.

Chance For Christmas Gifts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. — American railroads may transport free of charge, if they decide to do so, gifts made by the children of the United States for presentation on Christmas Day to the children made orphans by the European war.

This ruling was announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday in connection with the plans of American newspapers to send a "Christmas ship" abroad.

The commission said that the transportation of such articles would fall within the terms of charity and that such transportation was entirely discretionary with the railroads.

BRONCHIAL COUGHS

When the bronchial tubes are affected with that weakening, tickling cough, they need immediate and sensible treatment. The breath seems shorter because of mucous obstructions; usually fever is present and your head jars with every cough. Your chest aches and the inflammation often spreads to the lungs.

The food-tonic that has proven its worth for forty years—is Scott's Emulsion. It drives out the cold, which is the root of the trouble, and checks the cough by aiding the healing process of the enfeebled membranes.

If you are troubled with bronchitis or know an afflicted friend, always remember that Scott's Emulsion builds strength while relieving the trouble.

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We Manufacture and Fit Glasses Exclusively.

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Optical Parlors and Lens Grinding Plant With
NUGENT DRUG COMPANY, 386 GEORGE STREET

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is the direct and inevitable result of irregular or constipated bowels and clogged-up kidneys and skin. The undigested food and other waste matter which is allowed to accumulate poisons the blood and the whole system. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills act directly on the bowels, regulating them—on the kidneys, giving them ease and strength to properly filter the blood—and on the skin, opening up the pores. For pure blood and good health take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

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Transient Display ..... 20c per Inch
Transient Reading ..... 60c per Inch
Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 2,500 Inch Contract, 15c per Inch.
Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 30c per Inch.
Legal and other notices, 6c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

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Minimum charge, 10c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 10c to cover postage or replies if out of town.

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Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.
Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

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ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of town address.

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Toronto-Montreal

The International Limited
Canada's Train of Superior Service
Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit p.m. and Chicago 8.00 a.m.

MORNING SERVICE
Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily.

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Leaves 11.35 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 8.00 p.m. daily, assuring important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.

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Leave Toronto 9 a.m., 8.30 p.m and 11 p.m. daily
Berth reservations, etc., at G.T.R. Ticket Office
B. A. ROSE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
MacNabb, Station Ticket Agent. 'Phones 259 & 136

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TO THE LAND OF
Sunshine and Summer Days
CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA
LOUISIANA, ETC.

Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.

Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, cor. ner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

JAS SHINNER, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.20 a.m
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m 5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m. 5.50 p.m.	*8.10 a.m 11.40 a.m
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m 8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	8.35 p.m
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m	8.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m 6.50 p.m.	8.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m
Lakefield	8.05 a.m 5.15 p.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m 12.20 p.m. 6.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.22 a.m
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**3.10 p.m
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	*2.05 a.m
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	
St. John, N.B., Boston	1.07 a.m
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.13 p.m
Local for Indian River Norwood and Havelock	**6.33 p.m
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo	6.22 a.m
New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*3.24 a.m
North Toronto	*5.57 a.m
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.34 a.m
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.51 p.m
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.32 a.m
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

Advertise In The Examiner

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN".

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

"There's been a battle here that's sure," said he. "Look, spear-points—shattered!"

He had already uncovered three obsidian blades. The broken tips proved how forcible they had been driven against the stone in the long ago.

"What? A——"

His fingers closed on a small, hollow shell of gold.

"A molar, so help me! All that is left of some forgotten white man who fell here at the door, a thousand years ago!"

Speechless——the girl took the shell from him and examined it.

"You're right, Allan," she answered. "This certainly is a hollow gold crown. Anyone can see that, in spite of the patina that's formed over the metal. Why—what can it all mean?"

"Search me! The patriarch's record gave the impression that this eastern expedition set out within thirty years or so of the catastrophe. Well, in that short time it doesn't seem possible there could have developed savages fighting with flints and so on. But that there certainly was a battle here at this door, and that the cathedral was used as a fort against some kind of invasion is positively certain.

"Why, look at the chips of concrete knocked off the jamb of the door here! Must have been some tall mace-work where you're standing, Beta! If we could know the complete story of this expedition, its probable failure to reach New York, its entrapment here, the siege and the inevitable tragedy of its end—starvation, sorties, repulses, hand-to-hand fighting at the outer gates, in the nave, here at the crypt door, perhaps on he stairs and in the vaults below—then defeat and slaughter and extinction—what a tremendous drama we could formulate!"

Beatrice nodded. Plain to see, the thought depressed her.

"Death, everywhere—" she began, but Allan laughed.

"Life, you mean!" he rallied. "Come now, this does no good, poking in the rubbish of a distant tragedy. Real work awaits us. Come!"

He picked up the torch, and with his primitive but serviceable matches lighted it. The smoke rose through the silent air of the cathedral, up into a broad sunlit zone from a tall window in the transept, where it writhed blue and luminous.

A single blow of Allan's axe shattered the last few shreds of oaken plank that still hung from the eroded hinges of the door. In front of the explorers a flight of concrete steps descended, winding darkly to the crypt beneath.

Allan went first, holding the torch high to light the way.

"The records!" he exclaimed. "Soon, soon we shall know the secrets of the past!"

CHAPTER VI.
TRAPPED!

Some thirty steps the way descended, ending in a straight and very narrow passage. The air, though somewhat chill, was absolutely dry and perfectly respirable, thanks to the enormously massive foundation of solid concrete which formed practically one solid monolith six hundred feet long by two hundred and fifty broad—a monolith moulded about the crypt and absolutely protecting it from every outside influence.

"Not even the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh could afford a more perfect—hello, what's this?"

Allan stopped short, staring downward at the floor. His voice re-echoed strangely in the restricted space.

"A skeleton, so help me!"

True indeed. At one side of the passage, lying in a position that strongly suggested death in a crouching, despairing attitude—death by starvation rather than by violence—a little clutter of human bones gleamed while under the torch-flare.

"A skeleton—the first one of our vanished race we've ever found!" exclaimed the man. "All the remains in New York, you remember, down in the subway or in any of the buildings were invariably little piles of impalpable dust mixed with coins and bits of rusted metal. But this—it's absolutely intact!"

"The dry air and all—" suggested Beatrice.

Stern nodded.

"Yes," he answered. "Intact, so far. But—"

He stirred the skull with his foot. Instantly it vanished into powder.

"Just as I thought," said he. "No chance to give a decent burial to this or any other human remains we may come across here. The slightest disturbance totally disintegrates them. But with this it's different!"

He picked up a revolver, hardly rusted at all, that lay near at hand.

"Cartridges, look!" cried Beatrice, pointing.

"That's so, too—a score or more!"

Lying in an irregular oval that plainly told of a vanished cartridge-belt, a string of cartridges trailed on the concrete floor.

"H-m-m-m! Just for an experiment let's see!" murmured the engineer.

Already he had slipped in a charge.

"Steady, Beatrice!" he cautioned, and, pointing down the passage, pulled the trigger.

Flame stabbed the half-dark and the crashing detonation rang in their ears.

"What do you think of that?" cried Stern exultantly. "Talk about your miracles! A thousand years and——"

Beatrice grasped him by the arm and pointed downward. Astonished, he started. The rest of the skeleton had vanished. In its place now only a few handfuls of dust lay on the floor.

"Well, I'll be—" the man exclaimed. "Even that does the trick, eh? H-m! It would be a joke, now, wouldn't it, if the records should act the same way? Come on, Beta; this is all very interesting, but it isn't getting us anywhere. We've got to be at work!"

He pocketed the new-found gun and cartridges and once more, torch on high, started down the passage, with the girl at his side.

"See here, Allan!"

"Eh?"

"On the wall here—a painted stripe?"

He held the torch close and scrutinized the mark.

"Looks like it. Pretty well gone by now—just a flake her and a daub there, but I guess it once was a broad band of white. A guide!"

They moved forward again. The strip ended in a blur that might once have been an inscription. Here, there, a letter faintly showed, but not one word could now be made out.

"Too bad," he mused. "It must have been mighty important or they wouldn't have—"

"Here's a door, Allan!"

"So? That's right. Now this looks like business at last!"

He examined the door by the unsteady flicker of the torch. It was of iron, still intact, and fastened by a long iron bar dropped into massive metal staples.

"Beat it with the axe?" she queried.

"No. The concussion might reduce everything inside to dust. Ah! Here's a padlock and chain!"

Carefully he studied the chain beneath bent brows.

"Here, Beta, you hold the torch, so. That's right. Now then—"

Already he had set the axe-blade between the padlock and the staple. A quick jerk—the lock flew open raspingly. Allan tried to lift the bar, but it resisted.

A tap of the axe and it gave, swinging upward on a pivot. Then a minute later the door swung inward, yielding to his vigorous push.

Together they entered the crypt of solid concrete, a chamber forty feet long by half as wide and vaulted overhead with arches, crowning perhaps twenty feet from the floor.

"More skeletons, so help me!"

Allan pointed at two more on the pavement at the left of the entrance.

"Why, how could that happen?" queried Beta, puzzled. "The door was locked outside!"

"That's so. Either there must be some other exit from this place or there were dissensions and fightings among the party itself. Or these men were wounded and were locked in here for safekeeping while the others made a sortie and never got back, or—I don't know! Frankly, it's too much for me. If I were a story writer, I might figure it out, but I'm not. No matter, they're here, anyhow; that's all. Here two of our own people died ten centuries ago, trying to preserve civilization and the world's history for future ages, if there were to be any such. Two martyrs, I salute them!"

In silence and awed sympathy they inspected the mournful relics of humanity a minute, but took good care not to touch them.

"And now the records!"

Even as Stern spoke he saw again a dimly painted line, this time upon the floor, all but invisible beneath the dust of centuries that had come from God knows where.

"Come, let's follow the line!" he cried.

It led them straight through the middle of the crypt and to a sort of tunnel-like vault at the far end. This they entered quickly and almost at once knew they had reached the goal of their long quest.

In front of them, about seven feet from the floor, a rough white star had been smeared. Directly below it a kind of alcove or recess appeared, lined with shelves of concrete. What its original purpose may have been it would be hard to say; perhaps it may have been intended as a storage-place for the cathedral archives.

But now the explorers saw it was partly filled with pile on pile of curiously crinkled paper not protected in any way from the air, not covered or boxed in. To the right, however, stood a massive chest, seemingly of sheet-lead.

"Some sense to the lead," growled Stern; "but why they left their records open to the air, blest if I can see!"

He raised the torch and flared the light along the shelves, and then he understood. For here, there, copper nails glinted dully, lying in dust that once upon a time had been wood.

"I'm wrong, Beta; I apologise to them," Stern exclaimed. "These were all securely boxed at once, but the boxes have gone to pieces long since. Dry-rot, you know. Well, let's see what condition the parchments are in!"

She held the torch while he tried to raise one, but it broke at the slightest touch. Again he essayed, and a third time. Same result.

(To be continued.)

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E. DIXON—Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Office, Corner Hunter and George Sts., (entrance next Mitchell's Drug Store.

HALL & HALL—Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries Public, Hunter St., Peterborough. Next to St. John's Church. Money to Loan at lowest rates of interest. E. H. D. Hall and Basil D. Hall.

HALL, MEDD & DAVIDSON—Successors to Stratton & Hall, Barristers, Solicitors, Peterborough, Ont. Office, Corner Hunter and Water Sts., over Canadian Bank of Commerce. E. H. Hall, T. Medd, W. S. Davidson.

H. MOORE—Barrister, Solicitor, etc., entrance first halfway west of Post Office, Peterborough. Can. Money to Loan.

REID & WEARING — Barristers, etc., Office, over Canadian Express Office, George Street. Money to Loan. R. E. Reid, County Crown Attorney; Joe Wearing, M.A.

SURVEYORS

J. W. FITZGERALD
Ontario Land Surveyor,
435 George St. 'Phone 881.

Toronto Savings & Loan Comp'y
437 GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'
Paid-Up Capital, $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund, $850,000.00
Deposits received of $1 and upwards
Interest at 3½% paid quarterly.
Depositors are afforded every facility provided by modern methods of Banking.
DEBENTURE DEPT.
4% paid half-yearly on sums of $100 and upwards.
Debentures issued in terms of from 1 to 5 years. These Debentures are transferable by endorsement.
MONEY TO LOAN
W. G. MORROW
MANAGING DIRECTOR

THE PRINCE'S MOTTO

Uncertainty as to Origin, Now Used For Splendid Purpose

Splendid indeed was the response to the appeal of the Prince of Wales for relief funds.

"Ich Dien," his motto, which he wished used in connection with his appeal, has never been satisfactorily defined by experts. The words are really part of the motto of the Black Prince, placed on his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral, "Ich Dien Houmgni," which one recognized authority translates as meaning "I serve a higher Power."

The Welsh, however, claim a different version for the motto of the Prince.

There is a tradition that, at his birth at Carnarvon, Edward II., the first English Prince of Wales, was presented to a gathering of Welsh chieftains. It is recorded that his father, Edward I., pointing to the child, exclaimed "Eich dyn," the Welsh for "Your man."

As the pronunciation of the words in the Welsh tongue are the same as those of "Ich dien," it seems not unreasonable that the Welsh definition is correct.

Once a Foe, Now a Friend

A dozen years ago the most determined enemy of Britain in the field was General Louis Botha, in command of the Boer forces. At that time a little boy of five, his son, Johnnie, was probably lisping words of hate and anger against Britain. To-day all is different. Johnnie Botha is 17, and, without even waiting to consult his parents, he left school and enlisted as a private for active service.

The Lance in Warfare

The German authorities obviously believe in the lance. The Uhlan regiments carry it, and their battle equipment is certainly formidable, for in addition to the lance they have a carbine and a sabre, which is slung on the saddle. It is interesting to note that the Cossacks do not use the lance in warfare. Their weapons are the carbine and a curved sabre.

Neuralgia of the Heart

This Letter Tells of Wonderful Change Effected by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mr. James G. Clark, Fosterville, York County, N.B., writes:—"I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors said was neuralgia of the heart. The pain started in the back of the neck and worked down into the region of the heart. Though I had taken a lot of medicine of one kind and another, I could not get anything to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"When I began this treatment I could not rest in bed, except by sitting upright, on account of the dreadful pains about the heart and the quick, loud beating. The change which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made in my condition is wonderful. It has entirely overcome these symptoms, and is making me strong and well. If this statement will help to relieve the suffering of others, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a true tonic and the greatest of nerve restoratives, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited Toronto.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!

S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER
247 Fitzroy St., Peterboro'
High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.
Guns of all makes promptly repaired
New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c

NEWYORK CHINESE CAFE COMPANY
330 George St. 'Phone 308
Regular meals served and short orders at all hours. Comforta le dining rooms, and splendid bill of fare $4.00 .21 meals Open day and night. Tee Yen, Manager

Are You Getting Out Your Last Month's Accounts

HAVE you enough Statement Forms, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Letter Heads, Loose Leaf Ledger Forms, and other Office Requisites to put you through? If not give us your order now, we can make instant delivery.

Our Printing Plant is Fully Equipped to fill Any Order from the Largest to the Smallest.

We can supply you with any kind of ruling and pattern of Loose Leaf work, and at a lower figure than you pay when you import them. Make us prove it. 'Phone us—1601.

THE EXAMINER
417 GEORGE STREET

LABATT'S STOUT
Has Special Qualities
MILDLY STIMULATING, NOURISHING, SUSTAINING
A Perfect Tonic
THIS IS THE TIME OF THE YEAR IT IS NEEDED
If not sold in your neighborhood, write
JOHN LABATT, LIMITED
LONDON CANADA

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE NORWOOD FAIR

Following were some of the prize winners at the Norwood Fair:

Dairy Products.

Dairy Butter in prints or rolls — Chas. Calder, Ad. Humphries, W. H. Comstock.

Dairy Butter in tin or crock— R. McMurter.

Factory cheese—Warsaw factory.

Special by Richard Hall & Son, for best 10 lbs. Dairy Butter — R. McMurter.

Miscellaneous Domestic Products.

Extracted Honey—Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, R. McMurter, A. Humphries.

Comb Honey—R. McMurter.

Maple Sugar—A. Humphries, E. J. Honey.

Maple Syrup—E. J. Honey, W. H. Comstock, A. Humphries.

Collection of Canned Fruits — R. McMurter, Mrs. J. A. Robb.

Collection of Canned Vegetables — R. McMurter, E. J. Honey.

Collection of Pickles —R. McMurter, Mrs. J. A. Robb.

Home-made Bread — H. McMillan, Ad. Humphries, W. H. Comstock.

Home-made Buns — Ad. Humphries, E. J. Honey.

Apple Pie —E. J. Honey, Ad. Humphries.

Layer Cake — H. B. Wilson, Ad. Humphries.

Home-made Soap—R. McMurter.

Heaviest Doz. Hen's Eggs —E. J. Honey, W. E. Pakenham, H. B. Wilson.

Field Grain, Etc.

Fall Wheat, white — Ad. Humphries, H. McMillan, Leo O'Keefe.

Fall Wheat, red or amber — Ad. Humphries, Dan Kelly.

Spring Wheat — Ad. Humphries, Dunham Bros.

Fife Wheat, red—Ad. Humphries.

Peas, small white—Dan. Kelly.

Peas, white eyed marrowfats — Ad. Humphries.

Peas, Canadian Beauties — Ad. Humphries.

Peas, Prussian Blues —Ad. Humphries.

Peas, Early Britain— Ad. Humphries.

Oats, Long White—Andrew Knox, D. Kelly, Ad. Humphries.

Oats, short white—Dan. Kelly, Thos. Burkell, Dunham Bros.

Barley, six rowed —Leo. O'Keefe, Ad. Humphries.

Rye — Ad. Humphries, Leo O'Keefe.

Buckwheat— Ad. Humphries, Leo O'Keefe.

Corn, white field—W. J. Campbell, Jas. Gardner.

Corn, Yellow Field —W. J. Campbell, F. Liscumb.

Beans, White Field — Dan Kelly, John Brackenridge, W. J. Campbell.

Beans, Yellow Field—W. J. Campbell.

Timothy Seed —Joseph Johnston, Ad. Humphries.

Flax Seed — Ad. Humphries, A. Knox.

Ensilage Corn —W. J. Campbell, J. W. Rorabeck, Hugh Cathbertson.

Special by Harris Abattoir Co., Toronto, for best Oats—Andrew Knox.

Special by Harris Abattoir Co., Toronto, for best Wheat — Ad. Humphries.

Special Wheat Competition.

Spring Wheat—Wilma Humphries.

Fall Wheat—Wilma Humphries.

Oats— Dunham Bros., W. Humphries.

Barley—William Humphries.

Rye—Wilma Humphries.

Cabbage, summer —T. Burkell, A. Townshend, W. J. Campbell.

Cabbage, winter —T. Burkell, H. B. Wilson, W. J. Campbell.

Cabbage, savoys— W. J. Campbell.

Cabbage, red pickling—W. J. Baker, F. Liscumb, T. Burkell.

Cauliflower —A. Townsend, J. E. Roxburgh.

Parsnips —T. Burkell, W. J. Campbell, F. Liscumb.

Onions, red—R. McMurter, T. Burkell, F. Liscumb.

Onions, yellow — T. Burkell, Mrs. Thos. Midgley, Joe McCoy.

Onions, white —T. Burkell, Mrs. T. Midgley, F. Liscumb.

Onions, English Potato — T. Burkell, R. McMurter.

Onions, pickling —T. Burkell, Mrs. T. Midgley, W. J. Campbell.

Sugar Corn — F. Liscumb, W. J. Campbell.

Radishes —W. J. Campbell, F. Liscumb.

Peppers—W. J. Campbell.

Pop Corn —G. A. L. Humphries, W. J. Baker, W. J. Campbell.

Squash, Summer or Fall — W. J. Campbell, J. F. Elliott, A. Townsend.

Squash, Winter Hubbard —J. E. Roxburgh, J. R. McKelvie, J. F. Elliott.

Water Melons — Leo. O'Keefe, F. Liscumb, G. A. L. Humphries.

Musk Melons—R. McMurter.

Citrons—R. McMurter, Joe McCoy, R. S. Ivey.

Collection Garden Herbs — E. J. Honey.

Collection Garden Vegetables —Fred Liscumb, W. J. Campbell.

Garden Vegetables.

Celery, giant — A. Townsend, F. Liscumb.

Celery, dwarf—A. Townsend.

Beets, long blood—H. Dunham.

Beets, intermediate—T. Burkell, H. Dunham.

Beets, turnip blood — A. Townsend, F. Liscumb, W. J. Campbell.

Carrots, early horn—J. R. McKelvie, W. J. Campbell.

Carrots, intermediate—W. J. Campbell, A. Townshend, Chas. O'Reilly.

Carrots, long red—F. Liscumb, W. J. Campbell.

Tomatoes, red—R. McMurter, W. J. Campbell, A. Townsend.

Tomatoes, yellow—R. McMurter.

Salsify —F. Liscumb, W. J. Campbell.

Fruits.

Apples, Wealthy — Joseph Johnston, D. Dunham, W. J. Baker.

Duchess of Alderburg — Chas. O'Reilly, W. J. Campbell, J. F. Elliott.

Snow Apples—J. R. McKelvie, Joseph Johnston, W. J. Baker.

St. Lawrence —H. Dunham, R. J. Honey, Dan Kelly.

Fall Pippins —J. Johnston, W. J. Baker, R. S. Ivey.

Holland Pippins —J. McCoy, Fred Liscumb, W. J. Baker.

Alexanders —W. H. Comstock, J. Johnston, W. J. Campbell.

Colverts —E. J. Honey, A. Humphries, D. Kelly.

Baxters —Joe McCoy, W. J. Baker, A. Humphries.

Fall Apples and any other variety— W. J. Baker, E. J. Honey.

Seek No Further —E. J. Honey, W. J. Baker.

McIntosh Reds — H. Denham, J. Johnston, D. Kelly.

Spitzenburgs—W. J. Baker.

Rhode Island Greenings — E. J. Honey, W. J. Baker, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.

Baldwins—E. J. Honey, W. J. Baker, A. Humphries.

Hubardston Nonsuch — H. Dunham, W. J. Campbell, W. J. Baker.

Bell Flower — H. Dunham, W. J. Baker, D. Kelly.

Northern Spy —H. Dunham, W. J. Baker, J. E. Roxburgh.

Talman Sweets —Joe McCoy, Mrs. J. A. Robb, J. Johnston.

Wolfe River —H. Fry, Mrs. T. Midgley, J. Johnston.

Roxburgh Russets — J. Johnston, W. J. Baker, H. Dunham.

Golden Russets — J. McCoy, J. Johnston, E. J. Honey.

Mann — W. J. Baker, J. Johnston, H. Dunham.

King —H. Fry, J. Johnston, W. J. Baker.

Ben Davis—E. J. Honey, J. Johnston, F. Liscumb.

Pewaukee — H. Dunham, W. J. Baker, W. J. Campbell.

Wagener — Joe McCoy, W. J. Baker.

Ontario—W. J. Baker, P. M. Grover.

Cayuga—J. Johnston, W. J. Baker.

Winter Apples any other variety — W. J. Baker, A. Townsend, R. S. Ivey.

Collection of Apples — J. E. Roxburgh, A. Humphries, W. J. Baker.

Dessert Apples—A. Humphries.

Cooking Apples—A. Humphries.

Crab Apples — A. Humphries, J. Brackenridge, W. J. Campbell.

Collection Pears—W. J. Baker.

Collection Grapes — W. J. Campbell, R. McMurter.

Special by Stone & Wellington, best box Fall Apples—J. Johnston.

Also Best Box Winter Apples —J. E. Roxburgh.

Artizan Manufactures.

Farm Harness, double—F. Tyler.

Domestic Manufactures.

Knitted Socks, single yarn — R. McMurter, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Miss F. Montgomery.

Knitted Socks, double and twisted yarn—R. McMurter, E. J. Honey, Wilma Humphries.

Knitted gloves, fancy—R. McMurter, Miss F. Montgomery.

Woollen mitts, plain—R. McMurter, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, E. J. Honey.

Woolen mitts, fancy — Miss M. Brown, Miss F. Montgomery, E. J. Honey.

Woolen yarn, plain — Miss F. Montgomery, R. McMurter.

Woolen yarn, double and twisted—R. McMurter, Miss F. Montgomery, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.

Cotton coverlet—Miss M. Brown.

Woolen coverlet—R. McMurter.

Rag rug—R. McMurter, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Miss F. Montgomery.

Woolen rug—Miss F. Montgomery, R. McMurter.

Rag carpet, woolen warp—R. McMurter.

Patch work quilt, cotton — Mrs. M. E. Wiggins, Mrs. J. A. Robb, Miss F. Montgomery.

Patch work quilt, woolen—Miss F. Montgomery, R. McMurter, E. J. Honey.

Log Cabin quilt—Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Miss F. Montgomery.

Baby's dress, hand made—Mrs. A. O. Sawyer, Miss M. Brown, Mrs. M. E. Wiggins.

Ladies' Work.

Counterpane—not knitted — R. McMurter (2nd).

Counterpane, knitted—W. H. Comstock, R. McMurter.

Quilts, floss work on silk—Mrs. A. C. Tweddy, Mrs. W. H. Bewbey.

Lace work, Point or Honiton—Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Mrs. A. O. Sawyer.

Lace work, Battenburg—Mrs. M. E. Wiggins, Mrs. A. C. Tweddy.

Lace work, Duchess — Miss M. Brown, Mrs. A. O. Sawyer.

Lace work, Cluny — Mrs. A. O. Sawyer.

Lace work, bobbin—Mrs. W. Bitten.

Crochet work, in cotton or linen—Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Mrs. W. Bitten.

Crochet work in silk — Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.

Crochet work in wool — Mrs. A. C. Tweddy, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.

Fillette work — Mrs. W. Bitten, Mrs. A. C. Tweddy.

Knitted lace — Mrs. M. E. Wiggins, Miss M. Brown.

Darning on Huckaback — R. McMurter, W. H. Comstock.

Drawn work — Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Mrs. M. E. Wiggins.

Tatting—Mrs. A. O. Sawyer, Mrs. M. E. Wiggins.

Netting—Miss A. Irwin, Mrs. A. O. Sawyer.

Embroidery on silk or satin—Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.

Embroidery on bolting cloth—Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.

Embroidery on punch work — R. McMurter, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.

Shadow embroidery — Miss M. Brown, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.

Eyelet embroidery — Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. F. Montgomery.

Five o'clock Tea Table Cloth Embroidered — Mrs. A. C. Tweddy, Mrs. A. O. Sawyer.

Monogram on handkerchief.—Miss M. Brown, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.

Coronation bead work—R. McMurter, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.

Handkerchief—Miss F. Brown, Mrs. A. O. Sawyer.

Ladies' embroidered Blouse — Miss A. Irwin, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.

Bulgarian work—Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Miss F. Montgomery.

Embroidered bag—Miss F. Montgomery, Mrs. Lockwood.

(Continued on Page 4.)

5 POUNDS 5 Redpath EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

Redpath PACKAGE SUGAR
2 & 5 lb. CARTONS

A Risky Purchase:
"A Dollar's Worth of Sugar." How much? How clean? How good?
A Prudent Purchase:
An Original Package of "Redpath" Full weight, absolutely pure — Canada's finest sugar at its best.

Redpath Extra Granulated Sugar is put up in 2 lb. and 5 lb. Sealed Cartons and in 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags. 75

THE VICTROLA AND THE FAMILY—No. 1

Grandpa

and the Victrola are great friends. "I like to sit back and dream of the days gone by, while the Victrola, through its magic, recalls the old songs and singers to me.

"There's Tamagno and Plançon, Patti and Melba who still sing for me just as I used to hear them, at their best, although two are now dead and one has permanently retired from the stage. And the younger generation of singers, although I have never had an opportunity of hearing them personally, seem like old friends to me, so familiar have their voices become through their wonderfully beautiful Victor Records.

"All the rest of the family enjoy the Victrola just as much as I do. They all have their favorite music and their favorite singers and musicians. It don't seem to me as though there could be anything that could give so much pleasure to everybody as the Victrola does."

VICTROLA IV $20
With 15 double-sided, ten-inch Victor Records, $33.50

Other Victrolas from $32.50 to $300 (on easy payments, if desired), and ten-inch, double-sided Victor Records at 90c for the two selections at any "His Master's Voice" dealer in any town or city in Canada.

Write for free copy of our 300-page Musical Encyclopedia listing over 5000 Victor Records. Ask to hear "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" the famous British Marching Song, on Victor Record No. 47639

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Victrolas and Records
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FRENCH WOMEN ARE BRAVE AND DEVOTED TO WOUNDED

Both British and French Women Show Wonderful Spirit—Scrub Floors and Men as Duty Calls It—Substantial Hope for Success of Their Work.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 1.—This is about women. There was a famous official phrase in the days of the South African War: "The men are splendid." Thus they were mentioned in despatches." Travelling about for the Daily Express in Belgium and down here in the lush valley of the Garonne I have seen what leads me to exclaim, "The women are splendid.

Not theirs the wild intoxication of the charge, the thrilling joys of riding full dash at rows of the enemy, of "sabring the gunners there" or swinging pennoned lance to still the Kaiser's fine Uhlans and stem the tide of oppression and win glory or death in a race, nerve braced with joy.

Tender, gentle nurtured women, French, and English down here in the valley of Garonne are soothing the anguish of the twenty-five thousand wounded French and German soldiers, privates and officers, who have been brought to the region of the new capital of France.

Scrub Floors and Men.

There is a notable British colony here in Bordeaux. It was founded a century or two ago. Some of its members have been long in the wine industry in this mellow valley, where the red juice ripens into clarets of price and where a place called Cognac gives spirit to the world. Some of the women are rich, of culture and leisure. Now that wounded are being gathered, a harvest of pain from the terrific battlefields of the Marne and the Aisne and from districts hard by, where

"Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with Nature's teardrops, as they pass."

these cultured women have set themselves to work scrubbing floors and scrubbing men.

When you have been fighting like fury, driving or being driven, day after day, you have had no time for baths and rose water. Some of the soldiers—Kaiser's men and freedom's men—have been brought here covered with blood, sweat, dust and dirt. I have been watching them to-day coming in on the floors of trains on beds of soft hay, friend and foe. Tender women, seeing that the great thing needed was scrubbing, scrubbed.

The Daily Express nurses have learned in the practical London nursing classes that the nurse's duty does not begin and end with the holding of a man's hand, the cooing of soft words like the tangled fairy tale, the holding of a cool cup to his parched, grateful lips. It includes this —and *more*. So women of the British colony in the French capital, and women of France, are scrubbing floors and men.

Women Are Ready and Calm.

Bordeaux, truly French, has glorified women for generations in her big public squares, streets and gardens, in bronze and stone. In this lavish, exultant statuary woman is clothed only in beauty. In the countless hospitals where she is tending the wounded and nurturing men back to strength and the battlefield, she is clothed sweetly in white, with the small red cross on breast and arm. There is nothing voluble, excitable, mercurial about her. She is ready and calm.

The French women hereabouts are thinking of copying the British example of not wearing the "customary black" of mourning for their husbands, brothers, cousins, killed in the war. Some are in favour of a tiny pendant of white, small, modest, to be worn at the throat—simple symbol that their men have died for freedom and for France.

At one of the little tables of a typical French restaurant sits a cultured woman. Fortune has been good to her in grace and wealth. Quietly she takes her dinner. Then she steals away. It is seven or eight in the evening. She is off to work. She has had a sleep in the day. Now she is going to her voluntary night duty, to tend the wounded in the dark hours.

Arouses Chaplain's Humour.

There is substantial hope in her work.

"Excuse by English, parson, but these damn Germans can't shoot for nuts," was the remark of one of the very few British wounded here to the Rev. William Holding, the devoted English chaplain who is slaving in Bordeaux.

"Humph! they seem to have managed to hit you," answered the clergyman with a smile.

"Yes, but it was only a bit of shrapnel — not much marksmanship about it."

What the nurses and doctors find is that most of the wounds are in the arms and legs, and of the twenty-five thousand wounded here scarcely any have died. So the merciful work of these devoted women has all the more hope in it— that of saving fighting men to fight again.

The Rev. Mr. Holding tells me he finds an eager spirit everywhere among the French wounded—the desire to get well quickly and have another fight for freedom and France.

When some of the men working the tramcars in this fine city, where you go miles for a penny, were called up for the war, women stepped on the footboard and filled their places.

Act as Tram Conductors.

Here they are acting as tram conductors, giving the tickets and taking the money, and expediting the getting in and out of the crowded times with gentle pressure of their hand, as calm and serious about it as though they had been at it all their lives. Thus the women are helping to keep "business as usual" and earning money toward the maintaining of the children of the men in red and blue and khaki ordered north.

So, by the side of the incoming trainload of men stretched on the floors of railway waggons or away in the scores of hospitals among the rows of wounded getting better by their help, amid the smiles and garlands that make it easier for the men to leave their homes and dear ones for the stricken field, or in the jostle of the tramcar crowds, keeping things going with a brave heart, "the women are splendid."

When You Hear That Dinner Bell

Does Your Mind Go Back to the Days When You Could Eat Like a Farm Hand?

The memory of an appetite is a woeful thing. The loss of stomach power—the ability to eat—the yearning after good old-fashioned food—that conditions is pitiful. Why can't you realize what thousands of others have demonstrated?

First Man—"I'm as hungry as a bear."

Second Man—"Wait 'til I get a plateful of good old corned beef and cabbage."

Look at the above illustration. Most every one remembers such a scene. Fancy yourself wild for food now. Fancy yourself able to eat as one of these men can eat.

Use a little common sense and look at your stomach trouble in a practical manner. Something has gone wrong with your digestive apparatus. Set your body machinery aright. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are Nature's own way to digesting food. By eating one of these tablets after each meal you digest that meal. Digesting that meal means easing the work of the stomach, intestines, liver and pancreas, and storing up new materials for digesting future meals.

Eat what you will and when you will but always carry a little Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet in your pocket. In a short time you will be surprised at the gladsome spirit with which you look on food.

Go to your druggist anywhere and buy a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets this very day.

To anyone wishing a free trial of these tablets please address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and a small sample package will be mailed free.

When Stores are dear

remember that a bottle of Bovril contains the nourishment and stimulating qualities of many pounds of beef. It is because of its unique feeding properties that Shackleton, when planning his great Antarctic Expedition, said **it must be Bovril.**

Of all Stores, etc., at 1-oz., 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., 16-oz., 32-oz., 64-oz., 128-oz., 256-oz.; Wine, 8-oz., 16-oz.; Bovril Cubes, Lozenges, 6d.; Vegetable Cubes, 6d.; Johnston's Fluid Beef (Tinsheet), 3p.-m.

SCHOOL REPORT

School report of S.S. No. 1, North Monaghan:

Sr. IV.—Valeria Fosborough, Clara Payne, Alex. McGhee.

Sr. III.—(Lila Dobbin and Vivian Rosborough, equal), Florence Cummings, Mary Ward.

Jr. III.—Olive Snowden, (Mildred Young and Leighton Snowden, equal) Elgin Williamson.

Sr. II.—Blanche Smith, Ida Ward.

Jr. II.—Adella Rosborough, Gwendolyn Armstrong, Hattie Armstrong, Victor Heeman.

Sr. Primer—Vera McIlmoyl, Eunice Rosborough, Dorothy Clarke, Elder Dummitt, Max McIlmoyl, Kenneth Payne, Marjorie Clarke, Gracie McIlmoyl.

Intermediate Primer—George McIlmoyl, Donald Clarke.

Junior Primer—(Gertrude Rosborough and Arthur Rosborough, equal), Gertrude Leggot, Gertie Cummings, Harry Patton, Fred Dummitt, Earl Ward, Annie Patton.

E. M. OUTRAM, Teacher.

RUDOPH PITCHED ONLY 54 BALLS.

Thirty-nine of these are Strikes, Twenty-nine Called Balls and the Rest Batted Balls.

BOSTON, Oct. 14—"Dick" Rudolph pitched a more remarkable game on Tuesday than in the first contest. Although hit more often, he was practically invincible in the pinch. He kept the ball spinning over the plate continuously and went through the nine innings by delivering the ball only ninety-four times, thirty-nine of these being strikes, twenty-nine called balls and the remainder batted balls.

Shawkey and Pennock were labouring mightily all the time. The first named delivered 82 balls during the five innings he was on duty, 51 of which were strikes and 29 called balls. Pennock levered his arm toward the plate 51 times in three innings, sending over 31 strikes, 20 balls and 10 that were batted.

Rudolph's record of pitched balls by innings was: 9, 12, 7, 12, 16, 6, 16, 7, 9.

Shawkey worked as follows: 9, 13, 8, 13 and 16, and Pennock 16, 18, 17.

NEW GAINED 38 LBS.

Mrs. George Bradshaw, Harlowe Ontario: "I was troubled for many years with weak, watery blood and dropsy. I had nervous headaches, dizziness, and sinking spells and was, in fact, a semi invalid. Doctors told me my heart and kidneys were diseased and gave me up. By using 10 boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I have been cured of many of my old complaints and gained 38 pounds in weight."

In a famous German animal park there have been erected life-size models of the huge beasts of prehistoric times

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE NORWOOD FAIR

(Continued from Page 3.)

Pillow shams—Mrs. A. O. Sawyer, Mrs. Lockwood.

Tea cosy—Mrs. Bitten, Mrs. Sawyer.

Set table matts—Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Bitten.

Set doilies, embroidered — Mrs. Lockwood.

Set doilies, lace work — Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. A. O. Sawyer.

Sofa pillow—Mrs. A. Rahal, Mrs. A. O. Sawyer.

Irish lace, crocheted—Mrs. Lockwood.

Ladies' hand-made collar and cuffs —R. McMurter, Miss F. Montgomery.

Cross stitch on Scrim — Miss M. Brown (2nd).

Table scarf, linen—Mrs. W. Bitten, Miss A. Rahal.

Applique work — Mrs. Lockwood.

Wallachian work—Mrs. M. E. Wiggins, Miss M. Brown.

Roman embroidery — Mrs. Lockwood (2nd).

Stencilling — Miss A. Irwin (2nd), Mont Melick work — Mrs. Lockwood, Miss M. Brown.

Burnt wood— Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. M. E. Wiggins.

Brass work—Mrs. M. E. Wiggins.

Fancy knitting in cotton — Mrs. A. O. Sawyer, Miss M. Brown.

Fancy knitting in wool — Miss F. Montgomery. R. McMurter.

Sofa or Carriage Afghan — Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. M. E. Wiggins.

Fine Arts.

Oil painting, figure or portarit — E. Waddell, Miss A. Irwin.

Oil painting, landscape or marine —E. Waddell, Miss A. Irwin.

Oil painting, fruit, flowers or Inanimate Objects — E. Waddell, Miss F. Montgomery.

Oil painting, animals — E. Waddell, Miss A. Irwin.

Water colours, figure or portrait— E. Waddell, Miss A. Irwin.

Oil painting, figure or portrait — E. Waddell, Miss A. Irwin.

Oil painting, landscape or marine —E. Waddell, Miss A. Irwin.

Oil painting, fruits, flowers or inanimate objects—E. Waddell, Miss F. Montgomery.

Oil painting, animals—E. Waddell, Miss A. Irwin.

Water colours, figure or portarit— E. Waddell, Miss A. Irwin.

Water colours, landscape or marine —Mrs. P. M. Grover, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.

Water Colours, fruit, flowers, or inanimate objects—Mrs. Lockwood, Miss A. Irwin.

Water colours, animals—Miss A. Irwin, E. Waddell.

Pen and Ink Sketch—E. Waddell. Miss A. Irwin.

Pencil drawing—Mrs. M. E. Wiggins, E. Waddell.

Drawing, charcoal or crayon — E. Waddell, Miss A. Irwin.

Pastel, any subject—E. Waddell, Miss A. Irwin.

Painting on china (Conventional)—Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.

Painting on china (realistic)—Mrs. S. A. Lockwood.

Photographic exhibit — R. McMurter, Mrs. Lockwood.

Penmanship by girl attending school—R. McMurter, Jeanie Peoples.

House Plants.

Geranium, white—Mrs. M. Faux.

Geranium, coloured—Mrs. M. Faux

Rose, potted—Mrs. M. Faux.

Begonia—Mrs. C. O'Reill, Mrs. J. A. Robb.

Foliage plant—Mrs. W. H. Bowhey, Leo. O'Keefe.

Fern — Leo. O'Keefe. Mrs. J. A. Robb.

Any other variety house plant — Mrs. M. Faux (1st and 2nd).

Special by F. D. Kerr for best window box flowers—Mrs. M. Faux.

Special by F. D. Kerr for best hanging basket flowers — Mrs. M. Faux.

Noxious Weeds and Wild Flowers.

Collection noxious weeds by School in East Peterborough—Elgin School, Asphodel; Mrs. M. Carter, teacher; North school, Miss Jennie Barrie, teacher; S. S. No. 1, Asphodel, Miss Pennan, teacher.

Collection wild flowers gathered in East Peterborough — Miss Jennie Barrie, Robert W. Gardiner, Miss Wilma Humphris.

Potatoes.

Early or late Rose — T. Burkell, A. Humphries, D. Kelly.

Beauty of Hebron — Joe McCoy, Thos. Burkell, A. Humphries.

White Star — A. Humphries H. Dunham, F. Liscumb.

White Elephant — A. Humphries, Thos. Burkell.

Early Ohio—F. Liscumb, T. Burkell.

Empire State — A. Humphries, F. Liscumb, Dan Kelly.

Rural New Yorker—A. Humphries, F. Liscumb, G. A. L. Humphries.

Any other variety, white—T. Burkell, G. A. L. Humphries, M. H. Minore.

Any other variety, coloured—G. A. L. Humphries, H. Denham

(Collection Potatoes—A. Humphries T. Burkell, F. Liscumb.

Field Roots.

Turnips, Swede—G. A. L. Humphries, C. A. Calder, John Brackenridge

Turnips, greystone — H. Dunham, Fred Liscumb, T. Burkell.

Turnips, Aberdeen — John Breckenridge, T. Burkell.

Turnips, white Globe—John Breckenridge, Herb. McMillan, H. Cuthbertson.

Turnips, white cow horn — P. M. Grover, A. Townsend.

Turnips, any new variety — John Brackenridge.

Mangolds, long red — Thompson Bros., G. A. L. Humphries, F. Liscumb.

Mangolds, Intermediate — T. Burkell, C. A. Calder, G. A. L. Humphries.

Mangolds, Red Globe—T. Burkell, P. Liscumb.

Mangolds, Long Yellow—G. A. L. Humphries, F. Liscumb, T. Burkell.

Mangolds, intermediate Yellow — Thompson Bros., G. A. L. Humphries, T. Burkell.

Mangolds, Yellow Globe—T. Burkell, F. Liscumb, P. M. Grover.

Sugar beets, Red Tops — F. Liscumb, T. Burkell, A. Townsend.

Sugar beets, Danish—F. Liscumb, T. Burkell, P. M. Glover.

Carrots, long red—T. Burkel.

Carrots, white Belgian — T. Burkell.

Carrots, white intermediate — T. Burkell, F. Liscumb, H. Cuthbertson.

Cattle Squash, mammoth — Hugh Cuthbertson, G. A. L. Humphries, F. Liscumb.

Pumpkin, white mammoth—G. A. L. Humphries.

Pumpkins, Yellow Mammoth — F. Liscumb.

Pumpkin, Common yellow—R. McMurter, G. A. L. Humphries, W. J. Campbell.

Collection Field Roots—T. Burkell.

Special by Stone and Sons, best exhibit field roots—T. Burkell.

Special by Stone and Sons, best half bushel potatoes—Thos. Burkell.

A new electric torch for use about automobiles or machinery has an electromagnet in its base, energized by the battery that supplies the light, to hold it against any iron or steel surface.

BE PRETTY! TURN GREY HAIR DARK

Try Grandmother's Old Favourite Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural colour and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or grey; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is mussy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe for about 50 cents.

Don't stay grey. Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the grey hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy.

Edwin Elcome
Taxidermist

BEARS, ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISH, etc. mounted artistically and permanently

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W. H. CUNNINGHAM,
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EVENTUALLY

Bread can be no better than the Flour from which it is made. Therefore,

Cream of The West FLOUR

will, eventually, be used by all particular housewives. It contains the virile strength of the original wheat. It is a natural flour, with cream-white velvety texture.

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Peterborough

EXTRA SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY.

Prime Meats for particular people, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Roasts, etc., appetising and tempting.

BEEF
Sirloin Steak 25c
Porterhouse 25c
Boned Roast 20c

LAMB
Choice young Lamb by the quarter or pound
Hind Quarters, per lb..... 18c
Fore Quarters, per lb..... 15c
Legs of Lamb, per lb..... 20c
Lamb Chop, per lb..... 20c

Smoked Meats
Full line of Sugar Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon—nothing finer.
SAUSAGE—our own make..... 12½c
HEAD CHEESE, our own make.. .10c

Choice Mutton, Veal and Pork At Lowest Market Prices

PERRIN'S MEAT MARKET
461 GEORGE STREET

You will find no better beverage than Knox's Stone Ginger Beer. It satisfies the taste and quenches the thirst.

Sold by all first class Grocers, Cafes and Liquor Stores.

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MANUFACTURERS
GINGER ALE
LEMON SOUR
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PHONES Res 61 Works 232 384 QUEEN ST

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THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Smart — refined — faultless in every detail—combining the limit of luxury with the limit of utility, is the new Ford Coupelet

Like all other Fords, this beautiful car is economical in operation and low in price. Don't fail to see it.

JOSEPH J. DUFFUS, DUFFUS GARAGE
175 Simcoe Street, Peterborough

FORD COUPELET

$850 F.O.B. Ford, Ont.
Fully Equipped

Keep Your Money in Canada

By Purchasing Goods "Made in Canada"

Canadians get the money—Canadians keep the money in circulation—Canadians employ labour.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ARTICLES ALWAYS ON HAND

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DRUGGIST 402 GEORGE ST., PETERBORO

We'll Eat More —OF— HOOPER'S BREAD

For the Sake of our Health

It is made of the purest and most nourishing ingredients.

It is sold from our stores and our waggons all over the City.

If your grocer does not handle it, send us his name.

T. H. Hooper
414 GEORGE STREET

CHAMPAGNE ALE

A Delightful Tonic

For sale by all Liquor Dealers

Manufactured by THE

Calcutt Brewing & Malting Co., Ltd.
Phone 98

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Spanish Roast

Sear medium-sized sirloin steak in a tablespoonful of butter. Roll in flour and return to roaster and cover with thick slices of potatoes, three or four large onions sliced, and three green sweet peppers cut in slices. Sprinkle all with flour and dot with pieces of butter. Add a pint of water and bake one hour in a covered roaster. Thicken the gravy and serve it with the roast.

"It's Confidence That Does It."

All Kinds of
SOUPS

A splendid assortment of Campbell's, Edwards', Heintz's Knorrs', Veg., Mulligatawny, Oxtail, Julienne, Bouillon, Chicken, Asparagus, Scotch Broth, Bean, and other kind of soup.

ASK FOR ANY KIND YOU LIKE

Porter S. White
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Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—one little pill makes digestion—improves the complexion—brightens the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

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Dominion Cafe

MODERN & Up-to-Date Dining-Rooms also Private Dining Table. Drop in and try our Special China Dishes. Nothing but the best of Steaks and Chops used. We guarantee the best of satisfaction to strangers, and all our patrons. 'Phone 595

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Open from 7 a.m. to 2 a.m

EAST CITY COAL AND WOOD YARD

FIRST QUALITY **Dry Hardwood**

$6.50 Per Cord

Mixed Wood $5.00 Per Cord

Cutting and Splitting Extra

DRY PINE AND HEMLOCK SLABS

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OUR COAL IS STILL SELLING AT MAY PRICES

Stove Coal, per ton.....$7.00
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Pea Coal, per ton.....$6.00
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Why pay more for perfectly screened coal

Rush Your Orders Delivery Prompt

LOW & CO. COAL AND WOOD DEALERS

Office—365 Bathurst St. 'Phone 697

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First Class Mixed Wood

4 feet Long

$4.50 Per Cord From The Scow

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ORDER NOW

HICKS'

SCREENED D. L. & W. Scranton Coal

1st. Because D.L. & W. Coal Co. registers with the State of Pennsylvania a higher standard, with less impurities than any other Company shipping Coal into Ontario.

2nd. Our methods give you 2000 lbs. Coal and No Screenings.

ROBT. HICKS

YARDS

Corner Charlotte and Bathurst Streets, Corner Percy and Bathurst Streets.

'Phones 47 and 66

READ THE EXAMINER

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

What a Girl Did

By EVERETT P. CLARKE.

When I went to work for Farmer Grimshaw at the beginning of the harvesting there were three other hands employed by him. We took our meals at the farmhouse, but slept in an outhouse, in which each man had a room to himself. I was especially pleased at not being obliged to sleep with another, for I didn't like any of the hands, and one of them looked to me like a jailbird.

One morning I got up, as usual, long before the sun. My room faced the west, and there was but one window in it; consequently it was half dark when I dressed. I noticed as I went out to work that my shoes didn't feel easy on my feet, but thought very little about it. So long as they didn't pinch me I didn't mind the rest. When breakfast was ready we all went into the farmhouse, and while we were sitting at the table several men—they were policemen in plain clothes—came in and arrested every one of us farm hands and ordered us to take off our shoes. When we had done so they chalked our initials on the sole of each shoe, and two of them went out, while the others remained to see that we stayed where we were.

Now, I remembered that my shoes had not been easy on my feet, and when I took them off I saw that they were not mine. Evidently a substitution had been made during the night; I was seized with a terrible dread, for it seemed to me that this substitution and the arrest had some connection.

Grimshaw's daughter, Eliza, who had from my going to work for her father shown an especial preference for me, was in the breakfast room, where we were held by the police, and I called her to me and asked her what it all meant. She told me that she didn't know unless we were held on suspicion of the murder of Farmer Benton, who was found dead in his bed shortly before our arrest and $500 that he had drawn from the bank, intending to pay off a mortgage, gone. I told her about the changing of my shoes for others, and she added that she had heard the policemen talking about tracks leading from the outhouse where the hands slept to Benton's house and back.

It was all plain to me now. Some one of my fellow hands had done the murder and had worn my shoes in order to throw the crime on me. I told Eliza of my fears, and she turned pale. I saw her fix her gaze on each of the other prisoners in turn, and when she had gone the rounds she whispered to me:

"It's Brown."

Brown was the man whom I have mentioned as looking like a jailbird. After Eliza's hitting on him I watched him closely myself for a few minutes and saw under a very quiet exterior a restless eye. Eliza saw that I was very much broken up by this effort to fix a murder on me and said sympathetically, "Don't worry; it will come out all right."

She had scarcely spoken the words when the two policemen who had gone out with the shoes came back and right up to me, paying no attention to the others.

"A job has been put up on me," I said. "Those shoes are not mine."

My remarks had no especial effect on them, so far as I could see. They told me I was under arrest for the murder of Ezra Benton and told the others they would be held as witnesses. As we were marched off I saw Eliza moving for the outhouse, where we had slept. A faint hope sprang up within me that she was going to look for some evidence to clear me, but this I knew was not to be expected.

There was not much doing in the courts, and my trial came on without delay. Farmer Grimshaw kindly employed a lawyer to defend me, and my advocate had a long talk with me in which he questioned me closely about the substitution of the shoes for mine, for the only proof against me was that the shoes taken off my feet by the police fitted exactly in the tracks made in the soft earth—it had rained the day before the murder—between the outhouse and Farmer Benton's. A worn place in the sole of one shoe and the heel of the other showed plainly in the indentation. Unless we could prove that the shoes were not mine it would go hard with me, and that would be a pretty hard matter to prove. The shoes found on Brown were very much smaller than mine.

When the case came to trial the police, who had made the discovery of the tracks and the shoes that had made them, and my lawyer were all put to shame by a girl. Eliza Grimshaw had done a bit of detective work that saved me.

While the trial was on Eliza gave her secret to my defender, and he at once put her on the stand. He drew from her that she was familiar with the soil between the outhouse and the home of the murdered man; that on the morning of the arrest she had examined dirt left on the floor of the rooms in the outhouse. She had found a yellow clay recently turned up in Benton's yard in Brown's room and before my door, but not in my room. She had collected bits of this caked dirt and produced it.

The result of this was that Brown was charged with the murder, and in time I was acquitted and he was convicted. I have thus far spent the remainder of my life in the service of Miss Grimshaw.

War is the most implacable thing civilization does.

PILES Do not suffer another day with itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

Food Supplies During War-Time

Rumors are in circulation that we are unable to supply orders owing to war demand. This statement is absolutely incorrect. We are filling our orders as usual. Insist on getting what you ask for—CLARK'S.

W. CLARK, LIMITED

MONTREAL

VITAL FORCE

Disease germs are on every hand. They are in the very air we breathe. A system "run down" is a prey for them. One must have vital force to withstand them. Vital force depends on digestion—on whether or not food nourishes—on the quality of blood coursing through the body.

DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery

Strengthens the weak stomach. Gives good digestion. Enlivens the sluggish liver. Feeds the starved nerves. Again full health and strength return. A general upbuilding enables the heart to pump like an engine running in oil. The vital force is once more established to full power.

Year in and year out for over forty years this great health-restoring remedy has been spreading throughout the entire world—because of its ability to make the sick well and the weak strong. Don't despair of "being your old self again." Give this vegetable remedy a trial—Today—Now. You will soon feel "like new again." Sold in liquid or tablet form by Druggists or trial box for 50c by mail. Write Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's newest 1000 page "Medical Adviser," cloth-bound, sent for 21 one-cent stamps.

Better be the head of a mouse than the tail of a lion.

Anyway, no one can blame this year on the United States.

An honest man is honest whether anybody is looking or not.

The safest resolution to shatter is that one not to talk so much.

However, the Balkans and the Peloponese still remain neutral.

The best way to make sure of your job is to stop feeling sure of it.

Belgium is the battlefield of Europe as Switzerland is its playground.

After all, the balance of power simply means the balance of powder.

Nearly every successful man has had a failure somewhere along the line.

There is no sign of "a good loser" visible yet in the European situation.

Most men would rather get the short end of an argument than keep quiet.

Entries in the race for the Nobel peace prize will be restricted this year.

This is the best country on earth, after all. Ask any of the returned tourists.

We appreciate most things more if they are homemade, especially happiness.

Some article of some kind or another is reasonably sure to be named after Lloyd.

American embassies abroad any first becoming clearing houses of universal representation.

King Xerxes' fabulous million men would now look like an undermanned militia regiment.

The most that foreign powers can reasonably ask of Uncle Sam is to remain neutral and raise crops.

One man with an ingrowing disposition can put the souls of a street car full of people out of tune.

"Talk Up Your Trade—Telephone"

"When trade slackens up and orders begin to come in less frequently, I always get busy at my *telephone*," said one of our subscribers recently.

"It's the best way I know to keep the business geared up to normal and to avoid those dull streaks that make such a difference in the year's profits.

"I find that by using the *long distance telephone* to round up old customers, to go after new trade and to economize my own time and energy, *I can keep my business pretty well-balanced all the time.*"

If your business is not quite up to normal, why not get busy at your Telephone and *talk up your trade?*

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

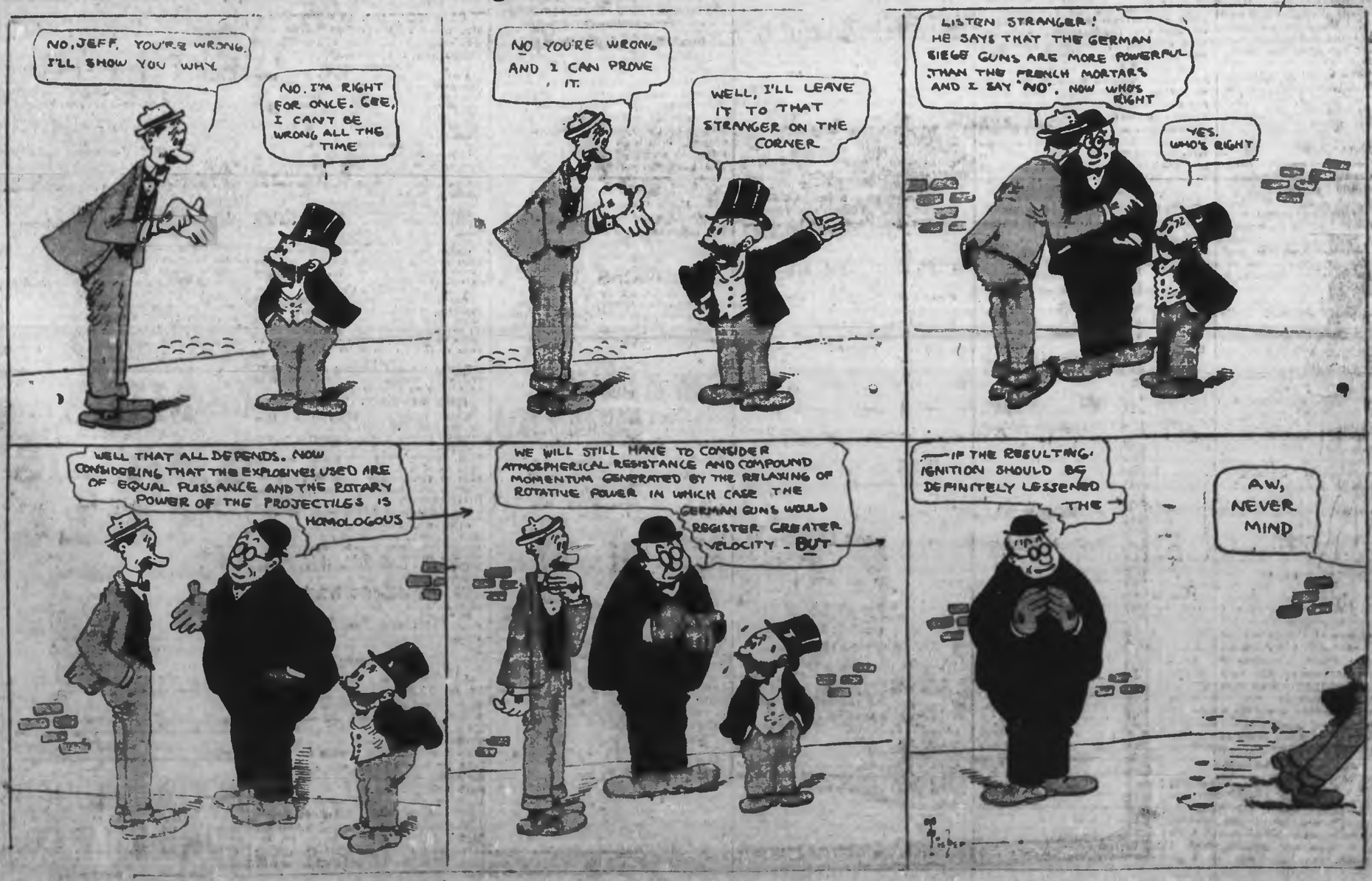
The Bell Telephone Co. OF CANADA.

Reduce the high cost of living

Do you know that buying soap in cakes is wasting from 25¢ to 40¢ on every dollar? N.P. SOAP, the best soap you ever used, costs 15¢ a bar. It weighs more than four 5¢ cakes of ordinary soap, and more than five cakes of some brands.

BUY IT, WEIGH IT, TRY IT.

When in Doubt Leave it to a Stranger -:- -:- -:- By "Bud" Fisher



ENEMY REBELS TAKEN.

Col. Martin Loses In First Fight With Union Forces.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 16.—Eighty of Lt.-Col. Martin's rebel rabble have been captured after a brief fight by the union forces.

As a result of Col. Martin's rebellion in the northwest of the Cape province, Gen. Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, and commander of the troops of the union, is declaring the field earlier than he originally intended to do. Gen. Botha is planning himself at the head of several strong Dutch commands, operating on the old pursuer line, which are reinforced with regiments trained by the union defence force.

Commandants, field cornets and burghers who served under Gen. Botha in the South African war, are rallying to his call, irrespective of their political feelings, to fight alongside of the British in defence of the empire, against which, twelve years ago, they were in arms. This fact has had a marked effect on waverers, who are now flocking to Gen. Botha's standard.

The other rebels within the union, having openly declared themselves, the Government considers itself not obliged to deal gently with them out of consideration for certain Dutch people, who, even though they are first class supporters of the Government, are said to have drawn the line at rebellion.

Gen. Beyers, who has been one of Gen. Botha's most bitter opponents, has placed his services at the disposal of the Minister.

WAR DECLARED?

Portugal Has Delivered Deal to Germany, Say Spanish Papers.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—While the Minister of State remains silent on the authenticity of the report that Portugal has declared war against Germany, the Spanish newspapers say the declaration was made yesterday.

Liberty organs discuss at length the new situation created by Portugal's attitude and declare that the moment has arrived for Spain to abandon her state of passive toleration and prepare for eventualities. With Portugal in the field, they go on to say, the operations will not remain confined to France, and in order to strike at Portugal the Germans will not hesitate to invade Spain, just as they invaded Belgium.

SICK, SOUR STOMACH, INDIGESTION OR GAS

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes upset stomachs feel fine in five minutes.

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes upset stomachs feel fine in five minutes.

Wonder what upset your stomach—which portion of the food did the damage—do you? Well, don't bother. If your stomach is in a revolt; if sour, gassy and upset, and what you just ate has fermented into stubborn lumps; head dizzy and aches; belch gases and acids and eructate undigested food; breath foul, tongue coated—just take a little Pape's Diapepsin and in five minutes you wonder what became of the indigestion and distress.

Millions of men and women to-day know that it is needless to have a bad stomach. A little Diapepsin occasionally keeps this delicate organ regulated and they eat their favourite foods without fear.

If your stomach doesn't take care of your liberal limit without rebellion; if your food is a damage instead of a help, remember the quickest, surest, most harmless relief is Pape's Diapepsin which costs only fifty-cents for a large case at drug stores. It's truly wonderful—it digests food and sets things straight, so gently and easily that it is really astonishing. Please, for your sake, don't go on and on with a weak, disordered stomach; it's so unnecessary.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

6567

Girl's Apron.

This is a good design for wearing over the school frock. Front and back are each in one piece, closing in the back. The sleeves extend to the neck edge, forming a yoke on each shoulder. The neck is plain, the sleeves short and all free edges are trimmed with banding to match or in contrast with the apron fabric.

Gingham, lawn, cashmere and white crepe de meteor are much used for aprons.

The apron pattern, No. 6,567, is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material, with 1¾ yards of banding.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

MOVEMENT GROWING.

French-Canadian Contingent Fair To Become a Brigade.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—Why 2,000 French-Canadians have already volunteered for active service with the new regiment, Royal Canadian Franco-Can, and why thousands more should and will volunteer, was made plain at a monster assemblee patriotique in Sohmer Park last night.

The movement started some three weeks ago by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Hr. L. T. Marechal, Dr. Arthur Mignault and other prominent French-speaking Canadians of this province, back by the Government and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Lomer Gouin, has already outgrown the original plan by a special French-Canadian regiment. It is now to be a brigade, and there is no doubt but that at least 4,000 volunteers will have offered for service by the end of this month, in addition to the 2,000 French-Canadians now with the first Canadian expeditionary force.

Last night's meeting was for the purpose of stimulating recruiting, although apparently little stimulus is needed, now that the French-Canadians are getting what they have asked for from the first—namely, a chance to serve under the officers they know and understand, in order to preserve the unity of their individual corps. The immense crowd which turned out last night and the responses to the appeal showed that the heart of Montreal is in the right place. The flags of Belgium, France and Belgium for justice and liberty, for the champion crusade of humanity as against brute force and the spirit of militarism, but a natural appeal to Canadians who speak the language of France, who know and are jealous of all the principles of British liberty, and who appreciate the heroism of the Belgians.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

William Abbott, aged 82, one of the pioneers of North Dorchester Township, was fatally injured yesterday in a fall from a wagon.

Athens correspondent asserts that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea has seized two German steamers loaded with cereals bound from Galats for Kustendje, Roumania.

A despatch to London from Gibraltar says that the Hamburg-American Line steamer Graecia, New York for Cadiz, was brought into Gibraltar yesterday as a prize.

Four carloads of grain, produce, clothing and supplies are being forwarded to the Belgians from Hastings County. The first carload was shipped yesterday from Stirling Village.

Russia has more than ten million men less than 40 years old who have served under the colors, and who are available for military service, according to the Berliner Taegliche Rundschau.

The newspaper France du Nord declared that when the Germans were defeated at Arras they lost from 12,000 to 15,000 men, who were surrounded by the French in some numbers.

MOVING ON METZ.

French Are Achieving Notable Results In Alsace.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Gaul and Teuton met in death gripe yesterday on the ground won Tuesday and Wednesday, commanding the roads to Metz, and it is said that the German line of communications to that base is seriously imperilled if not definitely lost. The French War Office will give no information on the subject, but it is stated in well-informed circles that masses of French troops have been moving in the direction of Metz for several days. One report declares that the Germans in the district affected by this new change of tactics have been thrown back beyond Muhlhausen. To support this statement comes a cable from Rome, declaring that messages from Berlin say the French have reoccupied Muhlhausen and Altkirch, both strong fortresses, and both taken by the French once, after the beginning of hostilities, evacuated and retaken, but finally relinquished because of pressure in the north.

Her is still worthy of the honeysuckle which made this hive because the bees have eaten.

THINK HARD

It Pays to Think About Food.

The unthinking life some people lead often causes trouble and sickness, illustrated in the experience of this lady.

"About four years ago I suffered dreadfully from indigestion, always having eaten whatever I liked, not thinking of the digestible qualities. This indigestion caused palpitation of the heart so badly I could scarcely walk up a flight of stairs without stopping to regain breath and strength.

"I became alarmed and tried dieting, wore my clothes very loose, and used other remedies, but found no relief.

"Hearing of the virtues of 'Grape-Nuts and Postum, I commenced using them in place of my usual breakfast of coffee, cakes or hot biscuit, and in one week's time I was relieved of sour stomach and other ills attending indigestion. In a month's time my heart was performing its functions naturally and I could climb stairs and hills and walk long distances.

"I gained ten pounds in this short time, and my skin became clear and I completely regained my health and strength. I continue to use Grape-Nuts and Postum for I feel that I owe my good health entirely to their use.

"I like the delicious flavour of Grape-Nuts and by making Postum according to directions, it tastes similar to mild high grade coffee." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

The most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts and cream 10 days proves. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

BREATHE FREELY! OPEN NOSTRILS AND STUFFED HEAD—END CATARRH

Instant Relief When Nose and Head Are Clogged From a Cold. Stops Nasty Catarrhal Discharges. Dull Headache Vanishes.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning! the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone. End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, harmless balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which clings the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleanness, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake to-night struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with it running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith — just once — in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

A Word To The Poultry Keepers

By F. C. Elford, the Dominion Poultry Husbandman

The indications are that new laid eggs will be as scarce this winter as usual and if extra attention is not paid to getting the laying stock into condition and housed early, the supply of eggs may not be as plentiful even as they were last winter.

Though the present is too late to begin to prepare for early winter eggs, it is a good time to make the best of what we may have by getting everything ready before the cold weather comes. The beginning was made last spring when the early pullets were hatched, for only the early pullets can be depended on to give eggs during November and December, the hens, as a rule, will not lay many eggs until the end of January or February, if is therefore from the well matured pullets that the high priced eggs may be expected and in order to get the most out of these, care must be taken as from now until laying time is a more critical time in the life of the pullet than most poultrymen imagine.

How to Get Ready.

1. Keep no stock that will be non-producing. Kill off the old hens that will not lay until the spring. Market the immature pullets and all surplus cockerels as soon as they are ready. Give the rest of the pullets every opportunity to develop and get into laying condition before winter sets in.

2. Put these pullets into their winter quarters early. The unnecessary handling or changing of pullets from one place to another just when they are about to begin to lay is disastrous and in some cases will retard laying for several weeks. Give the pullets every chance to get acquainted with their winter quarters in plenty of time and feed liberally so that they will start to lay before the cold weather.

3. Do not feed sparingly but judiciously. Though feed may be high, it does not pay to stint the layers. Feed them grain in a litter on the floor and as the weather gets colder increase the quantity of litter. In addition to the grain see that they have either a hopper, with a dry mash constantly before them, or if preferred, give it in the shape of a moist mash once a day. Have the house clean, preferably white-washed, and allow plenty of sunshine in. We have found that with a shed roofed house, a board protection along the front of the house as high as 18 inches from the floor is an advantage; from this up glass and cotton in the proportion of one of glass to two of cotton, make the most ideal front for the average Canadian house.

Why Not More City Hens.

Many town and city people could not only produce sufficient eggs to keep their table going but have enough eggs left over that would go a long way towards supplying a household with groceries, etc. There are comparatively few city lots where a small flock of poultry could not be kept and enough scraps find their way into the garbage can to provide a large proportion of the food. No male birds should be kept, as they are both a nuisance and an expense, which if done away with and the house kept clean and sanitary there is absolutely nothing about such a plant that could possibly annoy the neighbours. If any one in every one hundred city families would produce even enough eggs for their own table, it would reduce the number of those who only consume and add that many more to the list of producers.

Canada Imported Eggs Last Year.

During the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1914, over 11 1-4 million dozen eggs were imported into Canada. These came from Great Britain, Hong Kong, China, Japan, New Zealand, and United States. Surely Canadian poultry keepers can supply the demand this year. If all help in this matter there should be no lack of eggs and if care is exercised in the production there should be a good revenue to the producers and the consumer ought not to pay such exorbitant prices as sometimes have been asked in the time of scarcity.

Better Have the Cost Low Than the Sale Price High.

Owing to the high price of feed it may cost more this year than usual to produce new laid eggs, but by careful management the average cost of one dozen of eggs might be kept as low as usual. It is at the production end that producers should aim to economize and it is better to save at this end than to expect extreme prices. This is always the case and especially will it be so this winter when everything the consumer has to buy will be dear and money to pay for it be scarce. It will be a loyal act to study how cheaply the eggs can be produced rather than how much can be charged for them.

Prof. Edward Brown, the Veteran Poultryman of England, made a suggestion the other day to English breeders, which suggestion from this distance sounds good. He thought that as so many poultry breeders in Great Britain had done business with Belgian poultrymen, who in all probability were killed, or who at least have had all their stock destroyed, that these English breeders, as soon as the smoke of battle had cleared away, might donate to their old customers and friends in Belgium, sufficient breeding stock to enable them to start up again. This suggestion of Prof. Brown's is worthy of a Britisher and though Canadian poultry breeders may not be able to do this, they can show their loyalty by producing as many new laid eggs as possible for this winter and at the least possible cost. Strictly new laid eggs in the winter time are worth a good price and the man who can produce them deserves credit and extra remuneration, but let us hope that this winter by better care and management we will have enough new laid eggs that we can supply the consumers at a price which is within the reach of those who must have them.

IN NEED OF MONEY.

Prussian Government Seeks War Credit of $2,500,000,000.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—(Via London.)—The Telegraf reports publishes the following despatch from Berlin:

"The Prussian Government will ask the Diet for a war credit of more than $2,500,000,000.

"The Government work on the railways and highways will be proposed in order to cope with the unemployment situation and to give relief to small communities. At a joint sitting of the party leaders it was decided unanimously to support the Government's program. The sitting of the Diet will partake of the character of a war session and will last only a few days."

Germany Tries To Get Trade.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—That Germany is making deliberate efforts to recapture some of her lost trade is evident from a communication received by the Montreal Chamber de Commerce from one of its correspondents in New York. This correspondent says that he has been approached by a German manufacturer's agent, who had unfolded a scheme for selling German-made goods in Canada. Since it was impossible to do business in the ordinary way, his proposal was to ship as American products goods that had been made in Germany, but on which "Made in Germany" did not appear. This offer was rejected.

Dutch Troops Killed Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—An Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily News says that last Friday, when some German soldiers entered Holland, near Roosendaal, and through their commanding officer refused to be interned by the Dutch soldiers, a fight ensued, in which the Dutch troops killed or wounded a dozen Germans. The Germans were interned.

Force Goes After Rebels.

LONDON, Oct. 16. — According to his official reports from South Africa the rebellious commando under Col. Maritz numbers about 500 men, including a number of Germans who have joined him.

Gen. Botha, the South African Premier, has sent a strong force against Maritz, who has near Upington a large number of German cannon, rifles, ammunition and stores.

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR CONSTIPATED CHILD

Delicious "Fruit Laxative" Can't Harm Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs," that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, sore throat, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful to-day saves a sick child to-morrow. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here, so don't be fooled. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company."

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—[illegible] prices from a number of leading items ruled as follows today in wheat. There was unsettled close at 1½ to 1¾ net decline. Corn finished ½c to ¾c down, and oats ½c to 1¼c net provisions varied from the same [illegible] to a loss of [illegible].

TORONTO GRAIN MARKETS.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$0.96 to $	
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	
Barley, bushel	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Oats, bushel	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Rye, bushel	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Buckwheat, bushel	0 [illegible]	

TORONTO DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter, creamery, lb. rolls	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Butter, creamery, solids	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Butter, separator, dairy	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Cheese, new	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Eggs, new laid	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Eggs, storage	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Honey, comb	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 16.—Trading was active in futures on the grain market today and values comparatively steady, following the gradual advance of the last few days. The undertone continues bullish, influenced by rapidly dwindling receipts here and good buying at reduced by superiors. Wheat opened the lower to ½c higher and closed ¼c to ½c down. Oats were ½c to ¾c lower and flax advanced ½c to 1c.

The demand for all grades of cash wheat was brisk, exporters being [illegible] and buyers. Oats and barley were also in demand.

Inspections Wednesday, 297 cars, against 1,163 last year, and in eight [illegible] cars.

Cash: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.12½; No. 2 do., $1.09½; No. 3 do., $1.05; No. 4 [illegible]; No. 5 do., 97½c; No. 6 [illegible]; feed, 92½c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 41½c; No. 3 C.W., 40½c; extra No. 1 feed, 40½c; No. 1 feed, 40½c; No. 2 feed, 40½c.

Barley—No. 4, 61c; rejected, 58½c; feed, [illegible].

Flax—No. 1 C.W., $1.12½; No. 2 C.W., $1.09½.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—The [illegible] demand for Manitoba wheat was further [illegible] at another advance in prices of 1½c to 2c per quarter, and some business resulted with Glasgow and Liverpool buyers at the advance. The local market was very quiet, but prices were firmly held. The demand for coarse grains was from [illegible] and a small volume of business passed. There was some enquiry from over the border for spring wheat flour, but as the [illegible] bid for export patent were 5c to 10c below millers' prices no business resulted. The local trade is quiet but [illegible]. There is little [illegible] in [illegible] on for shipment, but no actual business has taken place. Some [illegible] bran has been made for shipment to Cuba, but [illegible] for the country were slightly [illegible]. Demand for butter continued [illegible] local [illegible] trade.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—[illegible] 1 hard, $1.16½; No. 1 northern, $1.15½ to $1.11½; No. 2 do., $1.09½ to $1.07½; [illegible], $1.07½.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 66 to 66½c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 37½ to 38c.

Flour—Fancy patents, $5.70; second clears, $4.60; export bakers, $4.15.

Bran—$20.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKETS.

DULUTH, Oct. 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.15; No. 1 northern, $1.11; No. 2 do., $1.08; Dec., $1.11.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

KINGSTON, Oct. 15.—At the Frontenac cheese board today 625 boxes of colored cheese were sold at 12½c, the highest price ever paid for cheese on the local board.

VANKLEEK HILL, Ont., Oct. 15.—There were 700 boxes of cheese boarded and sold on the Vankleek Hill cheese board this afternoon. The highest bid was 12½c, the balance of each factory's output was sold at the board were [illegible] cents. Present were [illegible] buyers from the Canadian Cheese Co., Ltd., and D. McIntosh, representing [illegible] Richmond & Hochelaga, [illegible] Limited, of Montreal, reported today that he had registered four sales with several factories to hear from.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 16.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 444 cattle, 1757 hogs, 610 sheep and lambs and 129 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Choice cattle sold at $8 to $8.25; good butchers' sold at $7.75 to $8; medium, $7.25 to $7.60; common, $6.75 to $7; choice cows at $6.75 to $7; good, $6.25 to $6.50; medium cows, $5.75 to $6; canners and cutters at $5.50 to $5.75; bulls at $6 to $7.25.

Stockers and Feeders.

Choice feeding steers, 900 to 1000 lbs., sold at $7 to $7.25; good steers, 800 to 900 lbs., at $6.75; medium steers, $6 to $6.25; good stockers sold at $5.50 to $6; rough common stockers, $4 to $5.25.

Milkers and Springers.

Receipts of milkers and springers were moderate, with prices firm at $60 to $85 each, the bulk selling at $70 to $80.

Veal Calves.

Choice veal calves sold at $10 to $10.50; good at $9.50 to $9.90; medium, $8.50 to $9; common, $8.50 to $7; rough grass calves, $4 to $5.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts were fairly [illegible]; [illegible] lambs were firm, but [illegible] were slow sale. Sheep, [illegible] $5 to $5.25; heavy ewes at $4.50 to $4.75; bulls and rams at $3.50 to $4.25; culls at $3 to $3.50.

Hogs.

Selects fed and watered sold at $8.25, and $8.40 weighed off cars, and $7.90 f.o.b. cars at country points.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 1600; dull.

Veals—Receipts, 300; active; $4 to $10.

Hogs—Receipts, 2200; active; heavy, $8.50; mixed, $8.40 to $8.50; yorkers, $8.15 to $8.40; pigs, $7.50 to $8; roughs, $7.35 to $7.60; stags, $6 to $7.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3600; active; unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 4000; [illegible]; beeves, $4.90 to $10.20; Texas steers, $6.50 to $8.10; western steers, $6.90 to $8.50; stockers and feeders, $5.60 to $8; calves, $7.50 to $11.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market, [illegible]; light, $8.30 to $8.65; mixed, $7.15 to $8.50; heavy, $8.05; rough, $7 to $7.15; pigs, $5.60 to $7.85; bulk of sales, $7.60 to $8.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 45,000; market, weak; native, $4.75 to $6; yearlings, $5.60 to $6.60; lambs, native, $6 to $7.85.

Priest Killed Under Auto.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 16. — Rev. Father R. M. O'Farrell, parish priest at Frankford, Ont., was the victim of a fatal accident yesterday afternoon. He was driving an automobile between Frankford and Stirling, when his car turned turtle, with the result that he was thrown out and killed instantly, his neck being broken. The auto was wrecked.

Carden Denies Interview.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. — Sir Lionel Carden has repudiated the interview ascribed him upon his sailing from New York recently, in which he was said to have reflected severely upon President Wilson's policy in regard to Mexico.

BARGAINS EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR

—AT—

W. B. ARMSTRONG'S NEW CORNER GROCERY

CORNER KING AND BETHUNE STREETS

If you want to feel secure that you are getting the Lowest Prices, leave your Grocery Orders at Armstrong's.

We have not advanced our prices on any but a few articles as yet and will not only as we are compelled to, and then only to an extent sufficient to cover increased cost. In buying at our stores you are protected to the utmost.

Mid-Season Millinery

The Ladies are invited to inspect the New Novelties in MILLINERY, just received from leading houses.

MRS. J. WILSON 372 GEORGE STREET PHONE 28

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON QUESTIONS

Oct. 18. 1914.

(Copyright, 1914, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

In the Garden of Gethsemane. Mark xiv:32-42. (Compare Luke xxii:39-46.)

Golden Text—Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation. Matt xxvi:41.

1. Verse 32—What time of the day was it when they went to the place called Gethsemane?

2. Why did he not want all his disciples close to him while he was praying?

3. Verse 33—Why did Jesus take Peter, and James, and John, to be a little nearer to him than the rest of his disciples?

4. What reflection was it, if any, on the other disciples, that Jesus chose the company of Peter, and James, and John, on this, and on some other occasions?

5. Why was Jesus thrown into the agony of soul as indicated in this narrative?

6. Verses 34-36—Would you say, or not, and why, that it was the anticipation of the death on the cross that terrified Jesus?

7. Would Jesus have been glad or not, and why, if God had taken the cup of suffering from him?

8. What benefit has this suffering been to Jesus, and mankind, in all the years since that time?

9. Most, if not all true Christians, have one or more gethsemanes in their life time; are these times of soul agony, a bane or a blessing, and why?

10. What example does Jesus give us in the manner in which he prayed?

11. Would you say that this suffering of Jesus was wholly subjective, or was God in any sense punishing him for the sins of the world? Why?

12. Would it be a blessing in this present life, with other conditions as they are, if God were to make suffering impossible? Why?

13. Verses 37-38—Were the disciples to be blamed for sleeping, while Jesus had been praying in such soul distress? Why?

14. What is the benefit of human sympathy when we are in real heart trouble?

15. Verses 39-40—Why did Jesus go away and pray the same prayer that he had offered before?

16. When we pray for something we actually need, is it right or wrong, and why, for us to keep on praying until God gives us some sort of an answer?

17. Verses 41-42—Jesus now had evidently got light from God, as his mind is made up to "drink the cup." Why had God not answered him sooner?

18. If the crucifixion was a necessary, and not contingent, event, why did Jesus discuss the matter with his heavenly Father?

19. Why is it that God very frequently keeps his most faithful children in the dark as to their future duty, notwithstanding that they cry unto him night and day?

Lesson for Sunday, Oct. 25, 1914. Jesus and Judas. Matt. xxvi:14-25, 47-50; xxvii:3-10.

MILK THAT IS SAFE

Aerated, Cleaned, Pasteurized, Good for the Whole Family, from Baby to Grandmother.

Delivered Every Morning by our Milk Waggons

PETERBOROUGH PURE MILK CO.

377 Aylmer Street

Phone 680

From France comes a two-pronged hat-pin, the prongs being so shaped as to act as springs to hold it in place.

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Your Live Poultry

and will pay the highest cash [illegible] for same.

Did You Operate Fatten Your Poultry?

It pays! If interested write or 'phone us and we will forward you by mail

CIRCULAR

giving information re crating, feeding, etc.

The Maritime Candy Kitchen and Ice Cream Parlour

For home-made Candies try Maritime, we keep the best and freshest quality in the city.

Ice Cream Sodas and Fruit Sundaes all the year round.

Hot Drinks.

See Whatever for Strictly A Specialty.

331 George St. Phone or Send Orders.

China Painting

Mrs. Langley McCarthy

Teacher Stecoff's New and Beautiful Dark Work in China Painting

First-class Hearse Turnouts for Pleasure Drive long, Weddings and Funerals.

Careful Driver given special attention Careful drivers when desired. Terms, well kept horses and comfortable rigs.

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193 Hunter Street (Formerly Dr. Pulkinghorn's Livery)

PHONE 750

CAN YOU WASH WOOLLENS?

Without shrinking or stretching them, without making them harsh and hard?

WE CAN

We guarantee those we wash not to shrink, that they will be soft, fluffy and comfortable. We call and deliver.

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The Evening Examiner.

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PETERBOROUGH FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1914

ANOTHER BRITISH CRUISER IS SUNK

THE ALLIED FORCES MAKE PROGRESS AT EVERY POINT

ALLIES' LINE EXTENDED TO THE SEA PROGRESS CONTINUES EVERYWHERE

Official French Bulletin Shows General Joffre and French-British-Belgian Forces are Ready to Meet Germany's Attempted Flanking Movement---Substantial Advances are Made at all Points

GERMANS RUSH REINFORCEMENTS

Special Cable to The Examiner:

PARIS, October 16.—The allied lines have been extended so that they now hold a line extending from Ypres to the sea. As a result they will now be able to prevent any sudden flanking movement by the new German forces which have been sent into Belgium. This was the most noteworthy announcement contained in the official communique issued at Bordeaux at 2.40 this afternoon and telegraphed here to be made public by General Gallieni. The report declared that the progress already reported as being made by the allies at every point of the long battle line, was being continued without interruption to-day. "The line has been extended from Ypres to the sea," it was stated, and in general the entire situation was described as "Excellent."

PARIS, October 16.—The text of the official statement was as follows,—"The progress indicated in yesterday's communication is confirmed. On our left wing the action of the allied forces now extends from the region of Ypres to the sea. In the east, on the left bank of the Vistula during the day of October 15th, the Russian troops repulsed the German attacks directed against Warsaw and Ivangorod. The battle is now going on to the south of Przemysl."

ITALIAN WAR MINISTER DEAD

ROME, Italy, October 16.—Marquies di san Giuliano, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead.

The death of Italy's Foreign Minister is expected to have a potent effect on Italy's attitude in the present war. He has always staunchly advocated Italy's adherence to the Triple Alliance and joining Germany and Austria in the war. In this attitude he engendered much feeling against himself. His death has removed the greatest obstacle which existed to Italy's taking up arms on the side of the allies.

PARIS, October 16.—Germany is planning the sacrifice of her new reserve army in a final desperate attempt to crush France. Realization of this came home to everyone here to-day when the war office announced that the allied line now extends from Ypres to the sea. This new line, including Britain's newly arrived forces and French reserves from the south of France, was created to prevent the general outflanking operations by enormous numbers of German reserves reported traversing Germany en route to the battle front. One report reaching here placed the number of these fresh hordes at not less than 240,000 men, with all branches of the service included.

LONDON, October 16.—As was the case just a week ago with Antwerp, so it was to-day with Ostend, that is to say, its occupation by a German army is momentarily expected.

Forbes And Hardie Are Both Confident

All arrangements are complete for the wrestling match between Alf Hardie and Jack Forbes at Brock Street Rink, to-night. Both men are in good shape and both are confident of victory. The hour's wrestling last week showed them most evenly matched, and few of the fans are able to pick a winner, so even was the going. A large number of ring side seats have been arranged for to-night and a special mat laid down. It should be a grand battle.

Instead of Jimmy Milby, who was announced to box in the preliminary bout with Geo. Hubbard, Kid Dallas will don the gloves with the Birmingham lad. Altogether it looks like a big night's fun.

PETERBORO' BOYS SAFE

THE FOLLOWING CABLEGRAM HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY MAJOR EASTWOOD FROM MAJOR GEO. W. BENNETT, CAPTAIN OF THE 57TH COMPANY:

MAJOR BENNETT.
DEVONPORT, OCT. 15, 1914.
ARRIVED SAFE; ALL WELL.
BENNETT.

MAJOR EASTWOOD,
57TH REGIMENT,
PETERBOROUGH.

ONE MONTH FOR THEFT OF A SHIRT

Italian Sentenced by Magistrate Dumble in Police Court This Morning—Couple go to Gaol

OTHER CASES HEARD

F. Piper pleaded guilty to creating a disturbance in a house on Brock Street on Saturday night, October the third, at the police court this morning. He had the option of paying a fine of five dollars or spending the next fifteen days in gaol. He took the latter. Margaret L. Duncan, who has been living with Piper, in spite of the fact that she knows he has a wife and child in the Old Country, and who was quarrelling with Piper, at the time the arrest was made, also pleaded guilty and was fined two dollars or ten days in gaol. She had no money and had to go to gaol. The Magistrate stated that if she was willing to give up her present mode of living and go under the guidance of the matron for a while, he would let her go. But the young girl never answered a word. She left the court room in company with Mrs. McElripey.

One Month in Gaol.

Philip Carpoon, an Italian, was sentenced to one month in gaol for stealing a shirt valued at fifty-cents, from the store of Samuel Jay yesterday afternoon. James Sharman, a salesman in the store, stated that the prisoner and two other Italians, came into the store to look at some trousers. They did not buy anything, but after they went out a shirt was missing from one of the counters. In company with an officer, Sharman went to the house where Carpoon was living and the shirt was produced. The Italian was placed in custody. Carpoon stated that he had been drinking, giving that as his excuse for the theft.

Manuel Hannah, who is wanted in Avonhurst, Sask., for the theft of a team of horses, and who was arrested here on Wednesday night, was remanded for a week to await the arrival of an officer.

FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND

Messrs. S. and H. Edwards, of Douro, near the city on the east, have left with The Examiner $4 to be added to the Peterborough Patriotic Fund.

MARRIAGES.

WEARING—THOMPSON—At Strathroy, on Oct. 10th, by Rev. J. D. McLachlan, B.A., B.M., Marjorie Eleanor, elder daughter of Mrs. Colin Thompson, was married very quietly to Mr. Joseph Wearing, M.A., of Peterborough.

BIRTH.

FORSYTH—To Mr. and Mrs. W. Forsyth, 94 Gladstone avenue, on Saturday, Oct. 10th, a son.

HOWSON.—At Nicholls Hospital, on Wednesday, Oct. 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Howson, a son.

PRAISES CANUCKS

London Daily Mail Pays Canada a Splendid Tribute—A Living Picture of the Empire in Action

FAVOURABLE COMMENT

Special Cable to The Examiner:

LONDON, Oct. 16.—In the leading article on the arrival of the Canadian troops, the Daily Mail pays Canada a splendid tribute. "What Plymouth was privileged to witness was something more than the arrival of so many thousands of hardy, natural soldiers." The paper says: "It was a living picture of the Empire in action; the scattering of all illusions of imperial disintegration with which the Germans have bemused themselves. This was a spectacle hardly to be paralleled since the crusades. A feature which appears to have struck competent observers of Canada's contingent most favourably is the general atmosphere of maturity about the men. "These fellows won't take much licking into shape," declared one grizzled non-commissioned man, who doubtless has been enduring some trying moments recently in training new home levies into shape.

Victoria Patriotic Association To Raise $100,000

Will Not be Affiliated With the Dominion Association

Lindsay Post: A very successful meeting was held last night for the purpose of organizing a Patriotic Association. There were a large number of prominent citizens present and the matter was thoroughly discussed, and put in a clear light and on a sound basis to suit the local situation. It was decided in organizing to call the Society the Victoria Patriotic Association and that it would embrace not only the town of Lindsay, but the whole of the County of Victoria, as well as Haliburton also.

Mr. J. D. Flavelle was elected President, Mr. J. R. McNeillie, Secretary Treasurer, and Mr. T. H. Stinson, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer. The Association, it wil be noticed is not affiliated with the Canadian Patriotic Association, whose charter limits it to devoting its money only to certain well-defined and limited channels.

CARD TO THE ELECTORS

THE ELECTORS OF EAST CITY.

I have been a resident of the City of Peterborough for many years, and am well known to the residents of the East Ward. I feel therefore, that I have a right to become a candidate for Alderman in the East Ward, at the request of many Electors.

My platform will be, that greater efforts should be made to induce the Street Railway to enter the East Ward, by the Hunter Street Bridge, and I would strongly urge a revote to be taken on the Dalhousie Street Bridge, in order that an outlet might be given for the workingmen of the East Ward, to get to the factories, without coming up to Hunter Street to cross the river.

You are aware, that the streets and sidewalks in East City have not received the attention to keep them in a proper state of repair. This should be remedied, and by an energetic campaign, which I can give, East City needs will be brought to the attention of the Council, and sufficient appropriation obtained, to keep the East Ward in a proper state of repair. This is the main thoroughfare for the whole traffic coming from East Peterborough, and from the North side of Peterborough County into the City of Peterborough, and we are entitled to a larger proportion of the city's monies to be expended for the benefit of East City, which will result in the ultimate benefit to the merchants and business men of the City of Peterborough.

If elected, I assure the residents of East City that I will make every effort to see that the affairs of my Ward are properly conducted and takes care of, that the street lighting is installed to properly light East Ward, and that East City will not have the grounds to complain, by reason of neglect, at the hands of the City Council.

I remain,

Yours truly,

G. L. HAY.

DEMAND REVENGE

Loss of Cruiser Hawk Has Aroused the British People and the Admiralty is Criticised

TO BALANCE SCORE

Special Cable to The Examiner:

LONDON, Eng. 5 p.m. (Special cable.)— All Britain was demanding revenge to-day. The loss of the armoured cruiser Hawk, with practically all her crew, is in itself no serious disaster to Britain's sea strength. There are plenty of war craft and lots of volunteers to take her place, but the almost uninterrupted series of successes to the German submarine operations has called forth a chorus of criticism of the Admiralty that cannot be checked without a stern blow with resultant success. It is evident that the submarine struck a blow far from the German coast, close to the British naval base of Aberdeen. Because of this fact the bewilderment grows. Where is the British fleet? That is the question on everyone's lips this evening. Of course an authoritative answer to the question is not forthcoming. The Admiralty is making no comment, but its chiefs, in their attitude, make it plain that news will soon be forthcoming that will balance the score with the German navy.

CHEERING NEWS FROM "OAK HALL"

Prices of all Their New Fall and Winter Clothing to be Dropped to Help the Masses

"What's the use of talking about alarming conditions when there is no such thing as alarming conditions in Canada," said Sir William Mackenzie a short time ago, speaking about the prosperity into which the Dominion would soon plunge. And the average man who sits down and calmly reviews the situation, will be inclined to echo the question of the railway king. Here we are now confronted with almost daily evidences of the resolute manner in which Canadian manufacturers are "hewing to the line," and adjusting their business in the interests of the masses. One sample of this is seen right at home in the announcement made by the local branch of the Oak Hall Clothing Company, announcing a general sacrifice of profits on all their clothing, in order to share in the work of lightening the burden of living during these strenuous times. Partly through the co-operation of their Hamilton factory, profits will be a secondary matter in every transaction this fall. Beginning to-morrow morning the local Oak Hall branch store will, in conformity with this arrangement, make a general sacrifice of profits on all suits, overcoats and haberdashery in their store. Examples of the reductions in prices will be found in their large page advertisement which appears in another part of this issue.

PRIEST IS FOUND DEAD

FRANKFORD, Ont., Oct. 15.—Rev. R. M. O'Farrell, Catholic priest, was found dead on the road a few feet from his auto about 3 o'clock this afternoon three miles from Frankford, on the Stirling road. He had left Frankford about a half-hour before, intending going to Stirling. When found the car was crossways in the road right side up. He is supposed to have been thrown out after losing control of the car from striking sand. An inquest is being held.

REMEMBER!

Tuesday Evening next, Oct. 20th in Grand Opera House, War Oratorio Judas Maccabeus. Proceeds for City Patriotic Fund. Reserved seats to any part of the house 25c. Tickets now on sale by members of Peterborough Choral Society.

THE CRUISER HAWK SUNK BY SUBMARINE IN THE NORTH SEA

While on Patrol Duty, British Warship is Torpedoed and Nearly Five Hundred of Her Crew Are Drowned--Sister Ships Obeyed Admiralty Instructions and Did Not go to the Rescue.

Special Cable to The Examiner:

LONDON, October 16.—England has lost another cruiser through the activity of the German submarine fleet. The cruiser Hawk, utilized for scouting purposes off the German naval base in the North Sea, has been torpedoed and sunk with the loss of about five hundred officers and men. The disaster took place yesterday afternoon at a point in the North Sea whose location is withheld by the Admiralty. The Hawk was steaming along when she was struck almost amidships by a torpedo sent by a submarine, and was torn almost to pieces. According to an official announcement issued by the Admiralty at 12.05 this afternoon, three of the Hawk's officers and forty-nine men have been saved.

While comparatively an old vessel, the Hawk was especially suited for the work assigned to her, that is, patrol duty. She is the warship which just missed sending the giant White Star liner Olympic to the bottom of the English Channel, when she rammed the passenger liner, during a fog in 1911. The Hawk was an armoured cruiser, 380 feet long, 60 feet beam, and had a displacement of 7,950 tons. She was built at Chatham, and went into commission November 3, 1891. She carried a crew of 544 men and officers and was armoured with a belt of six inch armour. Her armament comprised two 9.2 inch guns, ten 6 inch and twelve 6 pounders, and she carried two submerged torpedo tubes.

The Hawk, Theseus and the Gibraltar, sister cruisers, were engaged on patrol duty when the attack was made. The first torpedo was launched against the Theseus, but it is reported that it missed its mark. The submarine immediately dived, and the cruisers with their guns manned stood by watching for her to rise. It is not yet known whether the crew of the Hawk saw the submarine rise to the surface, but she must have been in close because her torpedo simply shattered the doomed cruiser. Because of the admiralty orders that comanders of warships in case of submarine attacks must consider that their first duty is to their ship, no attempt was made by the other cruisers to go to the rescue of the crew of the Hawk until all danger was over, and to this is attributed the great loss of life among the complement of the sunken vessel.

Most of the crew of the Hawk had stripped when the crash came in an effort to swim until help should arrive. All of the movable fixtures, wardroom tables and the like, were thrown overboard to furnish something to cling to while swimming, but because of the length of time that of necessity elapsed between the sinking of the cruiser and the arrival of help, most of the crew sank. The water was intensely cold and it was almost impossible for the swimmers to remain afloat for any length of time.

PLYMOUTH, ENG., October 16.—Two of the Canadian contingent were buried at sea, and one man in a Montreal regiment was arrested as a German spy.

TOKIO, Japan, October 16.—With all the non-combatants reported as safely out of the fortified German position at Kiao-Chau, the British-Japanese expeditionary army forces and the combined fleets off shore are bombarding the place continually. Part of the fort batteries have been destroyed.

Evening Examiner

Established 1889. Business Office 106. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

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The Weekly Examiner, published Thursday morning.

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Geo. J. H. STRATTON, President.

R. H. GLOVER, Managing Director

Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed."

FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1914

SIR ROBERT'S CHANCE.

Sir Robert Borden now has a chance to show whether he is a statesman or a politician.

KITCHENER KNOWS.

Some persons are in dread over the threat of German Zeppelins dropping bombs on London. Do these fearful persons imagine that Kitchener is hiding in a cellar?

REMEMBER THE BOYS.

Princess Mary of England has issued an appeal for contributions to the amount of half a million dollars, to provide Christmas presents for the forces in the field—these presents to include pipes for Tommy Atkins and candies for the Indian troops. We owe our fighting soldiers a remembrance like this. They are enduring hardships and making sacrifices in the interests of those at home, to an extent that we, who are not on the scene cannot appreciate. It would be a cheering thing to the soldiers on the field to feel that they were being remembered at home at Christmas time; and though the religion of our Indian troops does not associate any special significance with Christmas, a remembrance at Christmas, representing the spirit of Christianity, will make strange appeal to them. They, as well as our own Tommies, deserve recognition, for they like the soldiers of our blood, are helping to the triumphs of the principles of peace; signified in the celebration of the birthday of the Prince of Peace. Our own Canadian troops should be specifically remembered on Christmas day. Surely with proper effort there can be found in Canada thirty-three thousand persons, who will each be willing to contribute a personal present for every individual Canadian soldier at the front. With wise leadership and prompt action this can be done. Time is stealing on, and if anything is done in this direction, it should be done promptly. The moral effect—the encouragement, the heartening of each Christmas remembrances would be morally very great.

CIVIC CARELESSNESS.

Hamilton city is in trouble. It is just discovering by means of a judicial investigation that it has been robbed to the extent of "tens of thousands of dollars" by means of false cheques for work—that was not done—for street material that was not delivered. That this could be done was due to lack of system, one of the curses of municipal government. It was no doubt helped on by the bad example, by the city council or its committees—being untrue to their trust. For years the most pressing need of the city hospital of Hamilton was a motor ambulance. An appropriation was voted for one but it is to be used for another purpose. This is a wrong way of doing things, a breach of trust. When employees see officials doing wrong things like this it seems a venal offence to them to divert, by means of bogus cheques, to their own pockets, money intended for city service. We know a city not far from Peterborough, where a large sum of money voted by the people for a specific purpose was wrongfully diverted to other purposes. There is no evidence or even a hint that every cent was not accounted for—was not illegitimately expended for legitimate purposes. But the principle is wrong. It is an irregular and mischievous way of doing things and suggests a carelessness in regard to responsibility that lessens public confidence in civic administration, and may easily represent an example to others to justify to themselves the perpetration of wrong-doing as in the case of the manipulation of bogus cheques in a Hamilton gravel contract. A reasonable system of civic administration in Hamilton or elsewhere, a rigid adherence to the right way of doing things would make less possible the suggestion or use of wrong-doing in regard to the misuse of civic funds.

"EVERY KNOCK, A BOOST."

This is the time that tries men's souls and brings out the grim determination of Britons, at home and abroad to bring this great war to a triumphant end. Difficulties instead of daunting, make more dogged the British spirit. Everything combines to develop and intensify this spirit. The threat of bombarding London with Zeppelin bombs is the strongest recruiting agent that could be imagined. Every bomb dropped in London will be worth a brigade. Many wiseacres shook their heads and saw imminent portents of disaster in the mutiny of Col. Maritz, a British-Boer officer in the north of the Cape provinces. But it has been a blessing in disguise. It has shown us a danger in time to take precautions against it. But it has had a greater result. It has fired General Botha, the Premier of the South African Union, to take the field earlier than he had intended to do. This act of treason and disaffection has fired the spirit of the Boer commandoes and they are flocking to the standard of General Botha, as they probably would not have done so promptly and so strongly, without the danger revealed by the mutiny of Col. Maritz. It has brought commandants, field cornets and berghers, who served under General Botha in South Africa, rallying to his call; it has brought wavereers to decision and they are flocking to General Botha's standard. Kaiser Wilhelm can't bulldoze John Bull or terrorize Britons—every outrage committed on civilians and cities, every act of vandalism, is a stimulus to more energetic action. It may be a long way to Tipperary, otherwise, Berlin, but the way will be travelled and the goal reached. The Kaiser will find that, in the language of the street, "Every knock's a boost." That Teuton terrorism, brigandage, and savagery, will nerve arm anew and raise new arms to smite militarism and organized tyranny to extinction.

CHURCHILL'S "RATS."

Considerable criticism has been given the First Lord of the Admiralty, for what is considered his "ill advised boast" as to digging out the German navy "like rats from a hole." This sentence, taken by itself, seems like bluster. But as Britain plumes itself in its fair play, it is fair to give Churchill fair play. Half truths are dangerous, and it is dangerous very often to wrest a few words from the context. This practice enables many an isism-ist to prove almost any absurd doctrine from Holy Scripture. The full reports of Mr. Churchill's speech—not the cabled summary—show that his remark was not quite so bumptuous as it is made to appear. What Mr. Churchill said on this point is this:

"The navy cannot fight, so long as the enemy remains in port; but if the German fleet does not come out and fight, it will IN THE END have to be dug out like rats from a hole."

The qualifying phrase, "in the end" greatly modifies the naked statement, "like rats in a hole." What Churchill evidently meant was, that when Germany is defeated on land, as in the end she is sure to be, her navy would be dealt with. He did not evidently mean any foolhardy attempts were to be made to dig out the navy like rats from a hole, till the time was ripe. A statesman's utterances should be taken for what they obviously mean and should have the benefit of reasonable interpretation. The arm chair critics will always be with us. The man in the street who can edit a paper better than the editor belongs to a large family.

CRY FOR RETRIBUTION.

The innumerable crimes committed by the German armies cry aloud for retribution. In our uncultured way, we and our allies will in our own good time take heavy toll for them. There is no act of pillage, of vandalism, of outrage, and of murder committed by the Germans in this war which will not in the end recoil upon its ruthless perpetrators. Already the good name of Germany is blackened forever, and her soldiers and statesmen, their hands stained with the deeds that can never be purged, look in vain throughout the world for a single sign of human sympathy. Their whimpering appeals are treated with scorn. The black and ineffaceable facts are their only answer. The allies have clean hands, and when in turn they march through Germany they will keep them clean. Their disciplined armies will never lapse into the calculated demoralization of the German hosts.—London Times.

BE OF GOOD CHEER.

Therefore, let Canadians take part and be of good cheer. There never was any danger that the Allies would be defeated. There is no possible combination of forces, known or unknown, which can prevent the destruction of the power of the man who has claimed to rule in Germany by divine right. Germany itself will not be crushed, but the mediaeval feudalism which has hung as a mill-stone about its neck will be removed. There can be no peace until the Germany army is crushed and the German navy is transferred to other owners. That means a long, long war. Great Britain has made up her mind that the work must be done thoroughly so that it will not be necessary to do it a second time. Indeed, a long war can be prevented only by some accident or event which will remove the Kaiser from the throne of Prussia and from his leadership in the German confederation.—Canadian Courier.

STERN REALITIES OF THE SITUATION TOO SERIOUS FOR DISTRACTING ISSUES

The people of Britain, throughout all social circles, and in every district of the United Kingdom, are facing with dogged resoluteness the stern realities of this war. They put first things first. Sport and fashions and play give place to enlistment for war service abroad or for national defence at home. The social leaders are organizing for the care of the needy left behind and for ministering to the wounded at the front. The man who would scheme to make private gain out of his country's distress, and the politician who would pay for his own or his party's advantage, are alike counted among the traitors. Carson's attempt to raise again the Home Rule cry and Churchill's foolish boast about digging out the Germans "like rats out of a hole" were both instantly rebuked by the high seriousness of the whole nation. With the supreme interests of their homes, of their country, and of the world's civilisation at stake, the people of the motherland are in no mood any more either for playing at cricket or for playing at politics. With their men and boys, a million of them, gathering for the most searching war of the ages, they are willing to face only stern realities.

Some one asks if Canada is even yet ready to take things seriously. Thirty-three thousand Canadian soldiers are gone. Twenty thousand more are needed now. A hundred thousand must be got ready. If this does not sober the Government and people of Canada, then, as a people, we are incurably flippant.

Private citizens with relatives and friends from the home lands at the front are serious. Already family circles, from the highest to the lowest, are broken past all earthly repair. One man who trims lawns and tends furnaces said with his soft south of Ireland accent yesterday: "Sure, I had twenty-two close blood-relations from Tipperary in the trenches at Mons; how many of them are left I don't know." Such men are serious. And serious, too, are men like the Hamilton citizen whose four sons will never return from the awful slaughter. Facing these stern realties strong men are always serious.

And the possibilities of the near future, indeed the imminent probabilities—for a hundred thousand homes in Canada that must face for themselves war's stern demands, and for many hundred thousand more to whom the days will come shadowed with war's inevitable accompaniments, make it impossible for any man anywhere in Canada, with brains in his head and a heart in his body, to go about as though this year was just one in a decade. It is for all Canada a year of the sternest realities.

And it is because of these realer things that it comes with surprise and humiliation to know that the responsible leaders of this Dominion are here and there in party caucus scheming for party advantage at the expense of the country's honour before the world. Several of these men are openly distrusted by their colleagues in Parliament and by Government supporters in the country. From them, as from any other political gamester, nothing honourable is expected, least of all regard for honour and the country's weal. Let them pass. Let pass, too, those on the Press and among the heelers who look to share in the campaign funds raised from Government contractors. They are only for the loaves and fishes. But what about men who profess patriotism and honour and a culture that is not wholly Prussianised? Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, Hon. W. T. White—have they at last been bullied into submission by the Bernhardi arguments of "party necessity"? Have they surrendered to the men whose political philosophy repudiates reason and honour and rests on Brute-force?

Let them count the cost. Belgium to-day may suffer what the braggart people call defeat, but while history tests the shame of dishonour and the brand of the coward will be theirs who for a seeming strategic advantage counted their nation's good name a thing for trifling. Do the Government leaders in Canada judge the morality and patriotism of their party supporters so low that, with their present huge majority, success in an election two years before the time, and when a truce to party controversy has been declared, would be a thing of which honourable men anywhere would be proud? To be a Belgian refugee to-day is better than to be the Prussian King.—The Globe.

IS CANADA TO BE DISGRACED?

To-day we publish a statement by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, giving the leader's views on the possibility of an election this year. It is characteristic of Sir Wilfrid that he refuses to believe that Parliament will be dissolved before Christmas because there is a matter of honour involved. Scrupulous to a degree in such matters himself, the Knight of the White Plume is ready to give his adversaries credit for the same high sense of honour. Excepting the politicians, all Canadians will hope that Sir Robert Borden will prove himself strong enough to resist the pressure that is being brought to bear upon him to bring on a flag-flapping election and assure his party of a full term in office.

A fortnight ago The Herald and Telegraph warned Canada that the publication of the dying despatch to the New York Wall Street Journal and its means of dissemination throughout this country were part of a plot of the party in power to test the feeling of the country. There is absolutely no doubt that this was actually done.

The response was not encouraging, but it is well-known that Mr. Rogers is the member of the Cabinet who is always referred to by his colleagues is being "practical"—and all that that means—when an election is in sight. He is keen for an election in November. He sees nothing incongruous, or dishonourable or even in bad taste in holding an election now when the Opposition is loyally observing the pact which declared a truce to party strife. Mr. Rogers thinks he sees victory in such methods, for he has just recovered from the blow—almost a knock-out—that he got in Manitoba a few months ago.

That the danger is not yet averted is apparent from a statement in one of the best-informed Conservative newspapers last evening:

There are many politicians close to the Government who are figuring on the probability of dissolution and a general election with polling towards the last of November. Numerous apparent activities, in quarters that are busy when elections occur, might be regarded as justifying that surmise. It must be emphasized, however, that while the rumours are persistent, and come from usually well-informed sources, there is yet nothing by the way of official confirmation and no very conclusive decision one way or the other.

Sir Wilfrid points out that there is a document bearing the signature of His Royal Highness which, from an honourable point of view, should make an election this year impossible. Mr. Rogers, however, has a notorious precedent for describing an honourable agreement as "a scrap of paper." Is he going to follow it? — Montreal Herald-Telegraph.

A REPORTER-KING.

King Albert of Belgium a few short years ago was working as a police reporter on the St. Paul Pioneer-Press. When he made his first trip through the United States, he was struck with the newspapers that confronted him. He said, in recalling his career, that he had desired to take up newspaper work, because he believed it a calling in which men saw life, and served their fellowmen. His old comrades he had desired to take up newspaper per reporter, not because he was specially favoured by the proprietors, but because he "made good." He was unknown as a prince, except to one or two persons, and that he was a hail fellow well met.

One of the present King's assignments was to interview the famous Bill Nye. Believing that Bill, in spite of the fact that he was reputed to come humour, might have trouble in retailing off a column or more of witticisms, the reporter asked his fellow-writers to prepare the anecdotes. Bill Nye agreed to let them be published as his "stuff." Albert showed some ingenuity, which brought a raise in salary.

A naturally-endowed reporter is a looker-on at the great drama of humanity, and King Albert must have became a better man for having worked "before the mast" in an exacting profession. But to-day he is one of the central actors in the greatest tragedy that has ever occupied the great, sanguinary stage of life. He "saw life" as an American newspaperman, perhaps with the thought that, though he must some day became a nation's gilded figurehead, he would play the game of living for a while. Now, he looks with his wise, sad eyes upon a plethora of slaughter. A sea of his countrymen's blood has rolled to his feet, as though the dykes of another terrible world had been swept away. He could have saved his country himself. But, not his honour. Whatever may be said of his newspaper training, it did not take away his innate sense of honour, though we do not believe it gave it to *him*. But his life, in a sense, brings honour to a profession that builds or tears down on the honour of mankind, and we know that newspapermen in Canada and the United States are given an example that will not be lost, for on The Advertiser are two men who worked at one time on the same paper as this man-king, and we know they were visibly affected as they read the account of his activities in the very haunts they had come to know themselves. This hell-sent catastrophe illogically radiates a thousand clear lights of honour and courage upon the world.—London Advertiser.

PRIVATE HOBBS' OUTFIT.

Private Hobbs at Salisbury Plain was writing a letter home; haversack for a desk, candle and pencil. He had just been going over the contents of his haversack and knapsack and his war equipment. Here is a cheerful and pointed extract from his epistle to Dad:

"Just been reading about the way they found those German corpses on the battlefield, Cheerful? Not exactly. But it set me thinking. Was there a single iota in one of those outfits not made in Germany? I guess not. Those German-born Jacobs were outfitted by German labour; and if one of them found he had a toothbrush made anywhere else, well I guess he would have written a letter to the Kaiser to say something was wrong with the Fatherland.

"Well, I've been going over my Tout Ensemble, Dad, and I rejoice to remind you that whenever they lug me off with a hole in my leg, if they do, it will not only be a hole in a good all-Canadian leg but also a good Canadian boot that the bullet went through. And if I swing a German it will be with a rifle made in Canada a good Canadian bullet. So I rejoice to itemize, as Hashimura Togo, would say:

"Made in my own country whose regimental badge I have on my shoulder, to wit:

"Khaki, rifle, cartridge belt, boots, service cap, socks underwear, blankets, overcoat, handkerchiefs, brush and a good Canadian bullet. So I razor and comb, toothbrush, tecetera.

Sorry to relate—razor made in Germany, but shall swap as soon as possible for a Sheffield; pipe made in Austria—won't do. Also a few other knicknacks not Canadian. So my dear Dad, reassured that your one and only is going towards the Rhine with as far as possible a Canadian-made outfit, see to it that you and the rest of them do likewise. Buy Canadian things made in Canada pater. That's the way you and the rest can keep up your end. For I guess if "Made-in-Germany" hadn't been as much a slogan along the Rhine as "Gott Mit Uns"—well Germany never could have started her machine against the world as she has been doing.

"Finally Dad—Three Cheers for the Maple Leaf, which I should like to have stamped on every baffy thing I wear and carry when I get to the spot where everything matters or nothing.

Your Canadian-born son,
HARVEY.

(What's good for the soldier is good for the civilian).

REAL ESTATE

3 large rooms to let, Brock Street, $7.00.

2 rooms with use of kitchen stove to let, on Mark St. $7.

12 acres, new brick dwelling with suitable outbuildings, within 1 mile of the city, for sale at the right price.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

R. J. KIDD
Phone 374 Water St.

FOUND

FOUND—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, NEAR S. A. Barracks a cuff button with initials S. C. L. Owner may have same on applying at this office.

WANTED

WANTED—NURSING. APPLY 899 Patterson Street. 2d-09-1105

WORK WANTED BY DAY BY YOUNG married woman. Apply Box 1094, Examiner Office. 2d-07-1095

LOAN WANTED — THE UNDERSIGNED desires a loan of $6,100. Will pay 7% and give first mortgage on first-class up-to-date brick residence, value $9,000. Apply Box 1138, Examiner. 1d-09-1138

LOST

LOST—A GOLD CUFF LINK, WITH INitials, "W. F. F." Finder please leave at Examiner Office. 2d-07-1097

LOST—GOLD HANDLED PARASOL LAST week. Please leave at Examiner. 2d-09-1111

LOST—SMALL SILVER RING, PINK OVAL stone, at G.T.R. Station, last Monday. Reward if returned to Examiner Office. 2d-09-1109

LOST—A LIGHT COLLIE PUP. FINDER please leave at I. Hetherington, Chemong Rd., or Hetherington's Blacksmith Shop, Aylmer St. 2d-09-1135

LOST — CAMEO, LARGE BROOCH, Saturday, on Market or George Street. Finder please leave at Examiner. Reward. 6d-09-944

LOST—THE CANVAS END OF THE OAK Hall Tent was lost on Thursday night coming from the Norwood Fair. Finder will please leave at Oak Hall Store, George Street, Peterborough. 2d-09-1116

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING BETWEEN Robinson Street, along Hunter to St. Andrew's Church, a Roman Striped Girdle. Finder please leave at this office. 2d-09-1126

HELP WANTED—Female

WANTED — GOOD DINING-ROOM Girl. Apply at once to Waverley Inn, Millbrook. 1d-09-940

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply Mrs. A. A. McKenty, 328 King. 2d-09-1140

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED — THREE MEN TO APPOINT agents. Salary, $20 weekly. Will pay more salary later. Lenox Finish Co., Niagara Falls, Ontario 6d-07-1085

LEARN BARBER TRADE — SURE EMployment. Good wages. Few weeks required to complete course. Write for particulars and catalogue to-day. Moler Barber College, 212A Queen East, Toronto. 2d-09-998

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED, AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay us after we assure you position. American Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED

$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley-Garretson, Dept Q, Brantford, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. WE have specialty selling at right to automobile owners. Big profits. Investigate immediately. Globe Specialty Co., 65 River St., Verdun, Que.

OPENING RECEIVE $15 TO $25 WEEKLY! Why Not You? Write immediately for full particulars, sample picture, literature, etc. Experience unnecessary. Reclaim fee to cover cost. Clifford C. Mitchell, P. O. Box 3, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. 6d-11-1030

AGENTS WANTED — MONEY EASILY earned selling our Fourteen Series of Personal Greeting Cards during your spare time. $10 to $20 per week easily earned in half an hour each evening. Our cards are the cheapest on the market. Rush free. Write Toronto Greeting Card Co., 320 Pape Avenue, Toronto. 12d-12-902

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GERMANS STIRRING THE TURKS

New Yorker Says Their Influence is Dominant in the Army

ENGLISHMEN HUSTLED

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—J. Wheeler McGovern, who has an office at No. 46 East Seventeenth street, has been in Asiatic and European Turkey since last June until his return last Monday, and had ample opportunity to observe the war preparations all over the Ottoman Empire.

"Conscription," he said, "is going actively forward regardless of whether Turkish citizens have served their three years' service or not; every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five is being forced into the army. Each man, too, is forced to bring to the barracks with him five days' provisions. The result is that the villages are being depleted of foodstuffs and there is an immense amount of destitution.

"All the banks in Palestine are closed. The Ottoman Bank in Constantinople, which is the Government bank, is paying only 5 and 10 per cent. of their money to depositors. The reason given is that the bank expects war and the Government will not allow it to pay out more to any one depositor. I was lucky enough to have a friend in the bank at Palestine, where I had a small personal account, and he arranged with the Roman Catholic Patriarch to let me have enough from the church funds to get me as far as Constantinople.

Militarists In Control.

"Turkey is entirely in the control of the military branch of the Government. There are two factions in the country, the conservative, led by Vihdei Pasha, which is averse to war, and the younger, which is literally shrieking for war. The younger element are continually advised by German officers, and every move they make is dictated by Germans, who are either in the Turkish army or in some semi-official position at Constantinople or some other point.

"Under orders from the military authorities the Turkish soldiers have seized all the stores they think will be available in case of war. All the horses of any probable use have been commandeered, no matter to whom they belonged. The American Ambassador, Mr. Morgenthau, was driving about five miles outside of Constantinople, when two Turkish troopers seized his horses and took them back to the barracks and he was forced to walk home. Within twenty-four hours after he had made a vigorous protest the horses were returned to him with an abject apology for the troopers, who were merely carrying out their orders literally.

Hate Englishmen.

"All the corner houses in Constantinople have been taken by the military and converted into stations for recruits and as depositories for stores. The foreigners are at their wits out of their wits. All the embassies are fortified and all the Americans in Constantinople are armed. The American Embassy is equipped with two rapid-fire guns and every American house in the city has quantities of arms and ammunition stored.

"There seems, however, to be especial enmity against Englishmen all over Turkey. They are openly insulted everywhere. In Smyrna I saw Englishmen pushed from the sidewalks, slapped in the face and subjected to other indignities."

Mr. McGovern says that in Egypt the feeling among the Moslems is decidedly hostile to the English. Since the regular troops were withdrawn there is considerable uneasiness in Cairo and Alexandria over the attitude of the Moslems in those cities. They pay no attention to the orders of the Khedive, he says, and are anxious for European invasion.

Fomenting Holy War.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. McGovern, "that Turkey is trying to foment a Holy war. In three days 8,500 men were recruited in the little town of Hebron in Palestine and marched to Jerusalem, thirty miles away. When the troops are mobilized they are marshed to the mosques, where they engage in prayer for an hour or two, and when they come out there is a marked difference in their demeanour. They sing hymns and yell execrations at Christians, Jews and, especially, the Ottoman Greeks. The Greeks and Jews are forced to bear the brunt of the assaults on person and property. A Christian can secure exemption from war duty by paying 1,000 francs. There is no exemption for the Moslem—he has to do military duty anyway."

When he left Turkey Mr. McGovern says, there were 45,000 men mobilized at Mabunus and over 25,000 at Jerusalem, all under the supreme command of German army officers. He states also that the two warships that Turkey is said to have purchased from Germany are exclusively manned by Germans. The Dardanelles is heavily mined from one end to the other.

"If a boat wants to get out safely it must be escorted by a Turkish gunboat."

FIRED.

A well-known judge often relieved his judicial wisdom with a touch of humour. One day, during the trial of a case, Mr. Gunn was a witness in the box, and as he hesitated a good deal and seemed unwilling, after much persistent questioning, to tell what he knew, the judge said to him:

"Come Mr. Gunn, dont hang fire."

After the examination had closed the bar was convulsed by the judge adding:

"Mr. Gunn, you can go off; you are discharged."

OFFICERS OF CAVALRY REGIMENT WITH CANADIAN TROOPS—The officers of the Strathcona Horse, one of the cavalry regiments with the First Canadian Expeditionary Force now in England. Top row, left to right—Lieut. A. D. Cameron, Lieut. A. G. Critchley, Lieut. J. R. Critchley, Lieut. M. Docherty, Lieut. D. C. Davis. Middle row—Captain A. E. Shaw, Major E. F. Mackie, D. S. O.; Lieut.-Col. A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O., O.C.L.S.M. (R.C.); Major H. D. B. Ketchen, Capt. P. L. Cartwright, D.S.O. (Adjutant). Bottom row—Lieut. T. L. Arnott, Lieut. R. Duhalt.

How An Army Is Fed On The March

Work of A. S. Corps

LONDON, Oct. 14—The feeding of the army and the system by which supplies are forwarded from the base and issued to the troops at the front is not one of the least interesting and complicated problems of a modern campaign. Supplies of food and forage reach the base from overseas and are forwarded thence by rail to railhead. This is some station sufficiently advanced for motor transport to keep up communication between it and the troops, and at the same time not so far advanced as to be nominaly exposed to attack from the enemy. Railhead must be connected with the army by good and suitable roads.

All railhead supplies are transferred from the train to motor lorries. These vehicles are organized with personnel and travelling workshops into formations designated supply columns. Each supply column is a separate and complete unit, and there is one of these units for every division.

38 Three-ton Lorries.

The supply column for an infantry division consists of 38 three-ton lorries, of which one is for postal services and 27 for conveyance of one day's food and forage for 17,000 men and 4,000 horses. The remaining ten lorries are partly for first aid and partly for emergency work. The 27 supply lorries are divided into four groups, three o four lorries each and one of 15 lorries.

The three groups of four are for the infantry brigades in a division. The remaining group is for all the mounted units of the division. This disparity in the numbers of the lorries is accounted for by the amount of forage to be carried. Each infantry brigade group is loaded as follows: One lorry with bread, one with meat, one with groceries, and one with oats.

Transfer of supplies.

As soon as the supply column is loaded it makes its daily trip from railhead to rendezvous. This spot is fixed by corps or divisional headquarters the previous night, and is some central position well in rear of the troops it is supplying. As soon as the tactical situation admits, a refilling point is decided upon to which the supply column advances from rendezvous, here meeting the horse-drawn vehicles of the supply section of the train. Supplies are then transferred and the supply column returns to railhead (which may or may not be the same station as on the previous day), while the supply section of the train proceeds to the troops.

The supply train waggons on arrival in the area where troops are billeted proceed direct to their own regiments, or batteries, and hand over their supplies. Then they return empty to some central position in the billeting area, and are parked for the remainder of the night. Next morning they proceed to the refilling point, repeat the programme of the previous day.

NOURISHING FOOD.

As regards the food itself, it is ample and very nourishing. The daily ration for each man consists of—Bread, 1 1-4 lb., or biscuit 1 lb.; fresh meat (frozen), 1 1-4 lb., or tinned meat 1 lb.; jam, 1-4 lb.; bacon, 1-4 lb.; cheese, 3 oz., sugar, 3 oz., tea, 5-8 oz.; salt, 1-3 oz.; rum, 1-2 gill, and occasionally tobacco 2 oz. per week; fresh vegetables, 1-2 lb. daily when procurable, or lime juice.

The hours of work of the Army Service Corps have been long and arduous, while the work itself has been very fatiguing and often dangerous. Twenty-two hours' work out of 24 have been the rule, rather than the exception, marching and loading by day, delivering to units by night. The work has always been cheerfully carried out, for the A.S.C. realize that if their lot is hard, it is a bed of roses compared to that of their brethren of the fighting, foot-slogging infantry.

Last Way in Raid.

At 10 o'clock on the night of Aug. 26—26 one supply column lost its way in the rain and darkness when endeavouring to find its own brigade in the outpost line. It stopped at a road sign-post only to find on comparison with the map that the column was a mile outside its outside lines and in close proximity to the enemy.

The feelings of the officers in charge can perhaps be imagined. One a.m., a dark night, a strange country, close to the enemy's lines with five noisy lorries with thrumming engines and flaring headlights. It may be asked why in the circumstances headlights or any lights were permitted. It was a case of Hobson's choice. Either no lights and a certainty on a dark wet night of driving into the ditch in the narrow lane and remaining there or lights with the risk of drawing the enemy's fire. Eventually the vehicles were turned round, the right road discovered, and the units, for whom the supplies were intended, found.

Iron Rations.

In addition to the ordinary daily ration each soldier carries in his haversack an Iron Ration of biscuit and tinned meat to be kept as a reserve. On the morning of August 24 during the last day of the battle of Mons and the first day of the retirement this ration was consumed by the troops, since it was impossible to deliver the normal ration to them in their battle positions. With each brigade is a requisitioning officer who supplements the soldier's ration by requisitioning supplies locally, and who is provided with a motor car to carry out his duties.

On the 24th, two supply officers succeeded in requisitioning some newly-baked bread, which was loaded in the cars. Under a very heavy rifle and shell fire this bread was carried rapidly along the line behind the barricades manned by the troops, and issued to the soldiers. Rifle and shrapnel bullets knocked up the dust in the road along which the cars were driven.

One car, which was hit in two places, but not seriously damaged, conveyed wounded men from the firing line to the hospital. In addition to the danger from bullets and shells the cars ran considerable risk of damage from the condition of the road, strewn as it was with pieces of stone, brick, chimney pots, glass, and telegraph wire brought down by the shrapnel and high explosive shell.

Ran Into Uhlans.

The supply and requisitioning officers in their cars have to work on the front and flanks of the main bodies of the troops; much of the work is done at night, and considerable risks have to be run from small detached or scouting parties of the enemy. One morning in the dawning light and in a thick mist a car ran into an outpost of Uhlans, muffled up in their heavy cloaks and half asleep. Before they realised that the car was British it had been smartly turned round and vanished again into the mist.

On September 10th in daylight a car with two officers and the chauffeur ran suddenly round a corner into four German infantry men. It was too late to turn the car, so one of the officers immediately sprang out and, drawing his revolver, advanced towards the party. In very good English one of them informed the officer that they had already surrendered. One of the men was shot through the lower part of the leg, and was being attended to by a British chaplain attached to the Cavalry Brigade. On the same date forty Germans surrendered to a small party of A.S.C. of the 3rd Division Train.

Delivered in Dark.

During the fighting of September 9 and 10, and the British pursuit of the Germans on the following days, the supply section of the train delivered the supplies to the troops in the outpost line during the darkness. The waggons would reach the position about midnight, and would be left in the road until the officer in charge had discovered the various units. This could only be done by tramping across country, falling over wire and into ditches, walking through hedges and over stubble fields, suddenly challenged out of the blackness by sentries with rifles at the "present" and nervous fingers on the trigger, ignorant even of the general direction of the outpost line, constantly misinformed by sleepy piquets as to the position of the next unit, the A. S. C. men were in constant difficulties in their search for their battalions, while the danger was always present of running into the enemy's outpost line.

Miracle of Cook.

During the great battle which began on September 12 the roads from refilling point to the troops in the trenches were always under the enemy's accurate shell fire. On the 13th the Germans by chance dropped a high explosive shell under the cook's waggon of the G.O.C. 3rd Division. The shell exploded and demolished the vehicle, horses and driver. The cook miraculously escaped with only a wound. So accurate was the shell fire that the roads were impossible during daylight, and it was only at night that supplies could be forwarded. Even at night the roads were not safe, and were shelled periodically in the hours of darkness.

On the nights of the 12th and 13th attacks on the outpost line were being made when the supply convoys arrived. Bullets and shells flew over the train, one high explosive dropping a few yards from the waggons. Only one casualty, however, occurred, one man being hit by a bullet in the spine. During this great battle the troops nightly received their following day's supplies in quantities more than sufficient.

THE NOVELIST'S CONSOLATION.

"How did your novel come out?"

"Well," replied the self-confident man, "it proved beyond all doubt that it isn't one of these trashy best sellers."

RATHER HAZY.

He is carried away by the spirit of the times and remained away for several days. He came to himself, his own room, without knowing exactly how he got there. A friend sat beside him.

"Hello! I became ill on the opening day," he said. "What day is this?"

"Never mind the day," said the friend. "This is the twentieth time I've told you."

"Well, I became ill on the opening day," he said, thoughtfully. "Let me see. Thursday, isn't it?"

"What became of Wednesday?" he asked.

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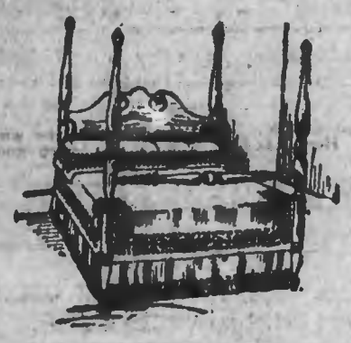


Bed Pillows, pair $1.59

Good Quality of Feather Bed Pillows, covered with fancy art ticking. Size 21x27 inches. Saturday, pair..... 1.59

Large Size White Flannelette Blankets, pair $1.59

Our Flannelette Blankets are Quality blankets—the best quality procurable. This Quality Blanket which we place on sale Saturday at $1.59 pair comes in nice soft velvety finish, no black specks, clean and well woven. Blue border only. The good, generous size will appeal to those who require large size blankets.

They measure 72x06 inches
Regular $2.00. Saturday Special..... 1.59

$50 00 $60.00 and $75.00 Seamless Axminster Rugs Saturday $42.50

Axminster Rugs are noted for their durability and smooth, plush-like surface, and as these are offered at tremendous reductions from regular prices, we advise early selections. Savings on each well worth the early trip. These are the finest quality of Axminster Rugs, and are made by one of the best makers in Scotland. Obtainable in Louis XVI. and fine Persian designs in a splendid range of colour combinations. Designs suitable for any room in the house. Two sizes, 12x9 ft. and 10 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. Regular $50.00, $60.00 and $75.00. If you want a good rug at a low price buy Saturday. Each..... 42.50

These Rugs are on sale for Saturday only

40c Fancy Huck Toweling, yard 29c

Fancy Huck all-Linen Toweling, made in Ireland, bleached snowy white, good firm, fine weave. Splendid designs of Fleur-de-lis and Rose only. Nice quality for making hemstitched or scalloped towels. Regular 40c.; 24 inches wide. Saturday Special, yard..... 29c

You Save Money By Purchasing Your Smallwares Here

Some Special Values for Saturday—dozens of others to be found in the department.

Light weight Dress Shields pair 12½ and 15c
Superior Mending Wool, 3 cards..... 10c
Lead Pencils, good quality, 4 for..... 5c
Pure Linen Thread, spool..... 6c
Stay Binding, bunch..... 5c
Best Lawn Bias Seam Tape ....12½ and 15c
Clark's Crochet Cotton, all numbers..... 7c
Good Pearl Buttons, dozen..... 5c
Finest Invisible Hair Pins, 2 boxes for.... 5c
Safety Pins, 2 cards for..... 5c
Collar Supports, black and white card..... 5c
Good Strong Shoe Laces, black only, doz.. 5c

11c Imported Striped Flannelettes Yard 7 1-2c

For Saturday we place on sale 25 pieces extra good quality striped flannelette in nice new colourings, pinks, blues, greys and fawns, soft, close nap and good firm weave, will launder nicely and unfadeable. Good value at 11c yard. While they last, Saturday Special yard..... 7½c

$4.00 Eiderdown Bath Robes For $2.98

Beautiful Eiderdown Bath Robes, lined across the shoulders, collar and cuffs trimmed with fancy border fastens together at waist with cord and tassel. Colours of Cardinal, Grey, Saxe. Regular $4.00, Saturday..... 2.98

Window Shade Bargain, each 19c

Window Shades in plain white and cream, and white trimmed with insertion. Mounted on rollers ready to hang. Saturday, each..... 19c

40c White Curtain Nets, yard 15c

Two patterns only, white Curtain Net, very close weave. Reg. 40c, Saturday, yd..... 15c

White Curtain Muslins, yard 29c

Fine quality of White Curtain Muslin, 45 to 48 in. wide, in spots and figured designs. Some with 1½ in. plain band edges. Saturday, yd..... 29c

$1.00 Adora Rubber Gloves For Domestic Work Per pair 60c.

Finest quality seamless ladys' rubber gloves, affords an excellent protection for the hands. Can be used in domestic work of every description, in the nursery, in photography etc. etc. They fit perfectly. All sizes. Regular $1.00 per pair. Saturday Special pair..... 60c

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

TO ENROLL 300 MEN AND BOYS

Campaign For Membership in the Y.M.C.A. Opened Last Evening

Thirty men sat down to a bountiful supper in the Y.M.C.A. dining room last evening, the occasion being the opening of a membership campaign. This effort is to be in charge of the membership committee of the senior department, and boys' cabinet of the boys' department.

The aim of the effort will be to enroll 300 men and boys by the 1st of November. It is also hoped that the effort will yield at least $1,000 in membership fees.

There are three teams working for senior members and four teams for junior members. The senior teams are as follows: Captain, A. Theobald, Wm. McKinley, H. Flowers, R. Thompson, H. Mulhern, Bruce Hamilton, Jessie Coleman, H. Coleman, W. Flowers, C. Mann, H. Carta. Captain, D. A. Loucks, H. Taylor, P. McCarroll, N. Laing, S. Taylor, S. Raylor, E. Raynor, Wm. Rew, K. Brown, J. McNabb, N. Patterson and Mr. H. W. Frank. Captain J. H. A. Harper, Alvin Morrow, Elmer Brown, Alex. Darling, Ray Best, C. E. Sisson, Percy Barland, Wm. Headlip, Howard Cranfield, Allen Sharpe, Claude Bartlett and Fred Preston.

The membership committee has agreed to serve a banquet to the team that does the best work during the effort and a beautiful watch fob is to be given to the senior member who brings in the largest amount in membership fees. An excellent Y.M.C.A. emblem will be given to each worker who enrolls five members.

Great enthusiasm is being manifested over the effort, and the workers are confident of attaining the goal fixed.

A banquet and suitable prizes are being offered to the workers in the boys' department.

ALBERT SAVIGNY, M.P.
Dorchester's representative in the Commons who may become Minister of Inland Revenue for the Dominion.

Services At St. James' Church

Those present at St. James' church last night were privileged to hear the Gospel presentation of the atonement in a way that was at once convincing and comforting. Mr. Crossley made the message clear and plain. Not a few took advantage of the opportunity to enter into a covenant with Jesus Christ as they heard, believed, were willing and trusted in Him. Logic, song, incident after incident were splendid in producing conviction. This was the last song sermon. To-night Mr. Crossley will speak on "Seven Royal Proclamations." It is hoped that there will be a rally of young people as well as of those older in years. Every denomination and church is being represented at the meetings. Mr. Crossley considers to-night's subject one of his strongest sermons. Be sure to hear him.

Matthews-Blackwell Ltd. 3 Stores great sale of smoked hams, whole or sliced 20c per pound.

Germans Boast Of Their Spies' London Work

Say More Useful Than An Army Corps on the Field of Battle

LONDON, Oct. 15.—It is not much news that reaches here about life in Berlin at the present time, all we learn being what may be obtained from women refugees, who arrive in England in exchange for women sent back to Germany.

"The continuous arrival of wounded soldiers, many of whom are literally dragged from their beds and sent back to the battlefield before they have recovered, is about the only warlike thing about Berlin," said a woman who has just arived from the German capital.

"Every cafe, every shop and hotel is transformed into a Red Cross [illegible] there is no distress and no unemployment. When war was announced the shops raised their prices. But at the Kaiser's command they were lowered again. The bakers then made smaller loaves and cakes, but again the Kaiser intervened, and everything is normal.

"The Kaiser is very popular. From the windows of my hotel I used to see him riding along the Unter den Linden every morning. He looks much older than his portraits. His hair is grey, and there are deep furrows in his cheeks.

"'The Holy War' is the name by which it is known in Berlin. In a window in the Wilhelmstrasse is shown a huge bronze bust of the Kaiser, set around with modern and mediaeval arms, and behind it is an enormous crucifix. Among the German picture post cards, next in popularity to one representing three miserable looking Jack Tars, gazing over an empty, desolate ocean, inquiring, 'Where is the English Navy?'—the answer, of course, being, 'Demolished by the Germans'—is one of the Kaiser addressing the populace, with an extract from his speech headed 'Der Kaiser Spricht.'

"But public spirits were very much damped five days after the celebration of the anniversary of Sedan, and when they were expecting news of victories from the Crown Prince, a telegram arrived asking for woollen mufflers for the men, and hum, and 'attic'—'attic,' I believe, being a drug given to revive courage in soldiers.

"They openly boast in Berlin that they have an army corps in the very middle of London which is doing more useful service to them than if it were on the battle lines."

This woman also gave a conversation she had with an English engineer who had been employed in a German government factory before the war broke out.

"The new siege guns," he said, "which made such havoc at Liege are very short and stumpy. On account of their tremendous cost they can only be used for very large fortresses. The weakness in this particular mode of warfare," the engineer added, "is that they can only be worked by a very few specially trained men from Krupp's."

At the factory where this engineer worked—of course he was dismissed immediately when hostilities began—they had just finished one hundred and fifty locomotives, and were turning out weapons of warfare as fast as they could be manufactured.

HUNTERS

Can Secure Licenses at Local Hardware Stores

For the convenience of hunters, Mr. John Watt, game and fishery overseer, has placed hunters' licenses in Morgan's, Kingan's, the Peterborough Hardware and Higgins' Hardware stores. They can also be obtained from Mr. Watt.

Cut Flowers
Carnations, White, Pink and Red Roses, Lily of the Valley, Chrysanthemums, etc.

Floral Designs
For Weddings, Presentations, At Homes, Churches, Bouquets, and Funerals.

PETERBORO' FLORAL CO.
(Successors to F. Mann)
2 Stores 331 GEORGE STREET 331 WATER STREET
Telephones—1300, Dundas 1067

NEW COTTAGES FOR STONEY LAKE

Stoney Lake does not seem to be affected much by the general depression so noticeable in cities. Instead, it is going ahead at the usual pace started four or five years ago, when there was a revival of interest in this section of the Kawartha Lakes.

Muskoka has had its day, and the next decade should see Stoney Lake riding in on an immense wave of popularity; especially if Sir Adam Beck waves his magic wand over Peterborough and builds a radial railway through Lakefield and Young's Point to Burleigh Falls. Should such a scheme be carried out Stoney Lake would jump ahead by leaps and bounds.

Young's Point, Kawartha Park and Burleigh Falls would become the chief distributing centres for the lakes. Values in their vicinities would shoot sky high.

In the meantime many improvements are on the way, some nearing completion, and others planned for the future.

Mr. Fraser, of Hamilton, who has purchased the second large island east of Burleigh Falls, proposes erecting a handsome summer home thereon. Work will commence next spring.

Mr. Will Jones, of Toronto, who owns the cottage "Roxie," on Eagle Mount, will build a two-storey boathouse.

Mr. Clink, steward in the University of Toronto, who has bought a lot adjoining the Langford farm, east of Viamede, will build a cottage next summer.

Mr. Hugh Robb, a new cottager near Crowe's Landing, is building a launch house.

Mr. L. H. Grahame is having an icehouse added to the equipment at his cottage. Mr. John Cassidy has the contract.

Mr. Hamilton, near Crowe's Landing, has had some repairs made to the piers of his launch house.

Miss Ray has had a room added to the northwest corner of her cottage "Rayburn."

Mr. Robert Neil is erecting a launch house with cement piers at his cottage "Clear View," on "Leather Island." He already has a garage at Bryson's Landing to house his automobile.

Mr. Walters, of Montreal, who has lately come into possession of the old Leech property, has a large gang of men engaged building a launch house. Mr. Richard Simpson, of Lakefield, has the contract for the cement work.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson have just returned to Baltimore, Md., where Mr. Watson is professor in the John Hopkins' University. They have probably the most unique summer home in Stoney Lake. It is entirely the work of their own hands, even to the building of the foundation, and an elaborate fireplace. Mrs. Watson was as enthusiastic as her industrious husband and ably assisted him throughout their long vacation, which extended from the month of May.

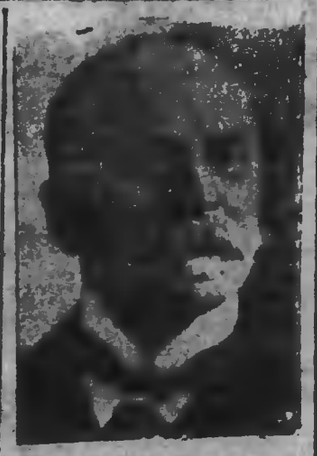
Their home is of the bungalow type, one storey. Granite boulders, found on the property, were used in the foundation and walls of the porch, which extends across the whole front. The sides of the building are shingled and the gables are covered with V-jointed boards. The ample porch, the generous windows and the broad slope of the roof give the exterior an air of hospitality and repose that is very homelike.

—Monty La Rock.

FORMER RESIDENT IS DEAD

Special Wire to The Examiner:

BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 16—Albert Typher, aged 46, a native of Prescott, Ontario, and for six years a resident of Peterborough, and afterwards Toronto, died to-day, suddenly, from heart failure, at his home in Rochester. He leaves a wife, one brother, and one sister, Mrs. Fred Baker of Cobourg, Ontario. The body will be sent Saturday morning to Prescott for interment.



T. CHASE CASGRAIN, K.C.
Of Montreal, who is mentioned as a possible successor as Postmaster-General of the Dominion.

ESTABLISHED 1883

JORDAN BROS.
City Florists

Beg to announce to the citizens of Peterborough and the vicinity, that they have now 5 large green houses filled with all kinds of flowers in bloom for the winter trade. 3 houses 100 feet x 20 feet filled with [illegible], all colours, for cut bloom, one house 100 feet x 20 filled with Primroses, Primulas and Cyclamens, one house 60 feet x 20 filled with 20,000 Carnation plants, all colours, which will average cut blooms of 500 per day for early May sales. Our flowers will last much longer than those which are imported from a distance, as they are kept in cold storage and won't last no time. All kinds of winter flowering plants supplied. All lovers of flowers should pay us a visit at our Green Houses on Argyle St., opposite Nicholls Hospital.

CITY STORE AT
428 George St.
'Phone and Mail Orders Promptly Attended To
JORDAN BROS.

The Gift For All Time

—For that Birthday, that Wedding, that Brother, Sister, Husband, Wife—give a

BEAUTIFUL RING

—one that will endure for years to come—

A PERPETUAL GIFT

E. V. WARNE
325 GEORGE ST.

Some Rare Values
Dress Goods, Coatings

New Fall Coatings—Plaid tweed and check effects, fabrics that usually sell as high as $2.25. A splendid assortment of 56-in. goods. Make a point of at least seeing these at **1.49**

New Nigger-head Dress Goods—Unusually wide, 58 ins., shown in a very neat Blue & Black check effect. Most desirable for serviceable dresses or skirts. Reg. $1.50 value for **89c**

Moreen Skirtings—Beautiful radium finish. Colours of Tan, Paddy, Copen, Rose, Cardinal and Black. Reg. 50c value, 37 inches wide. On Saturday **39c**

CATCH FOR THE GREEN! MICE CARDS

Saturday Snaps

More Good News From Our Millinery Department

"Just Trimmed" Hats—A wonderful array of of most becoming styles—no two alike—prettily trimmed with white and metallic flowers, wings and mounts. Mostly black and coloured velvet shapes; values to $6.50 for **3.95**

Untrimmed Shapes—Velvets and felts in sailor, tricorne, turban and military effects. A splendid variety of colours, also black. Value to $3.50. Rush prices just..... **1.90**

Any of These Trimmed Free of Charge on Saturday

Mounts and Wings—Odd lines from this season's stock, values to $1.50, almost every colour. Clearing on Saturday at **49c**

Home-Furnishing Saturday Specials

Curtain Nets and Scrims—A wide assortment of handsome and attractive designs that will surely please you. Regular value 25c, specially priced Saturday **14c**

Tapestry Stair Carpet—An odd clearing line, colourings of green and red, splendid design. Sells regularly at 65c; 27 ins. wide. Sat. Snaps.. **43c**

4 yard Wide Linoleum—Best English and Scotch makes, a good heavy quality; floral, tile and block designs. Regular values 55c and 65c. Specially priced on Saturday at per sq. yd **44c**

First Sat. Annual October Sale of Women's Shoes

Womens' and Girls' New Fall Models $2.95

There are several different styles represented in this line, each of them smart and dressy, and above all, sterling $3.50 values. Ever since we started the shoe section we have specialized on these $3.50 shoes, and this season we can announce better values than ever. Button and Lace styles are both shown. October sale of Shoes..... **2.95**

Second Floor

Fall and Winter Street Boots and Highest Grade American Shoes $4.50 and $5 Values $3.95

Womens' Specially-made Fall and Winter Street Boots; heavy calf in tan and black, double extension soles, military heels. Also "Princess Mary" American Goodyear welt Shoes; our style and quality leaders; new lasts featuring styles of patents and dull calfs, with Coulton cloth uppers, either Cuban or kidney heels. All sizes and widths. Reg. $4.50 and $5.00 values..... **3.95**

Second Floor

Womens' Walking Boots, Best $2.50 Value for $1.95

There are two models, both in the Blucher lace style; one has the full round toe, the other not so wide, fairly low on military heels; shoes that are built for strong and durable street wear. Special $2.50 value. October sale of Shoes **1.95**

Second Floor

2nd Floor Savings are Big on Saturday

$20 Stylish Cape Coat $15

Serviceability, comfort and style are to be found in this very modish Cape Coat which is developed in a very stunning shadow plaid effect. Made military style with double cape which can be detached and worn separately if desired. Colors of Navy and Black, Brown and Black, worth $20. Sat. Snaps **15.00**

Ladies' Modish Suit Special $12.75.

Developed in Cheviot Serge of a very superior quality. The Coat is cut on very smart lines, showing a slight flared effect in keeping with the Skirt which has a tunic overskirt; both Skirt and Coat are neatly trimmed with small buttons. Colours of Navy or Black. Extra Special for Saturday at.... **12.75**

Extraordinary Values in Ladies' Fall Coats, made of Zibelines, Boucles, Tweeds and Black Kerseys. Smart and becoming styles. Values to $18.00. On Saturday $7.39.

Dresses—A Clearing Line 10.00

Half-price in some cases, others have sold as high as $14.75 and $18.50. A variety of different materials made in new and prevailing styles—just one of a kind, odd numbers that we wish to clear quickly. On Saturday..... **10.00**

$3.75 Coat Sweaters $2.79

Having made a special purchase of these Ladies' Coat Sweaters at an unusually low price we are enabled to give our Saturday customers the benefit. Made of pure wool, close knit fancy rib, variety colors, low or high collars. $3.75 values for.. **2.79**

$1.50 Women's Flannelette Gowns 98c

Made of splendid quality flannelette and nicely trimmed; these have sold regularly at $1.50; a variety of sizes. Extra special for Saturday only **98c**

O.S. Black Underskirts $1.25

Specially designed for stout figures these underskirts are very special value, made of good quality black taffetine; seven inch knife-pleated flounce. Saturday Snaps just.. **1.25**

Late Arrivals, Ladies' Hand Bags Special 89c

Neat novelties in Ladies' Hand Bags; fine Morocco seal and moire silk, colours of black, brown, green and tan; gilt frames, pannier handles; each bag is fitted with change purse and mirror. Regular $1.25 and $1.39 values. Sat. Snaps.... **89c**

Street Floor, Second Circle

90c Silk Girdles and 95c Lace and Organdie Fichus 49c

Practically half price for a rush sale of these three lines on Saturday. Fichus are made of especially fine and dainty lace or muslin organdie. The girdles are of messaline silk, elastic back, colours of black or green. 95c and 90c values. Rush price **49c**

Street Floor, Second Circle

Penman's 35c Cashmere Hose 29c

The best 35c Cashmere Hose made; perfectly knit to form and absolutely without seams. Size 8½ to 10. 3 prs 85c or pair ... **29c**

Street Floor, South Entrance

Wide, Heavy Striped Fl'ettes 11½c

Pinks, blues and medium and dark grey stripped Saxony flannelette. A heavy, firm cloth, 35 and 36 inches wide. One day only. Saturday Snaps per yard..... **11½c**

Street Floor, Main Entrance

$1.00 "Cressetta" Corsets 89c

New fall models made specially to our own order of extra fine French coutil; long skirt, medium bust, four extra quality hose supporters. The best $1.00 value obtainable. See these new models, Saturday Snaps **89c**

Street Floor, South Entrance

Mens' Negligee Shirts 1.25 and 1.50 Values 79c

A clearing line of slightly soiled White Shirts; some have pleated bosoms, others plain vesting front; made in coat style with attached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17. 3 for $2.25. Each..... **79c**

Soap and Stationery Saturday Snaps

Red Wrapper Laundry Soap—Full 5c size and quality, extra special for Saturday ..... 10 Bars for **29c**

Violet Talcum Powder—Pound tins of nicely perfumed powder, exceptional value, per tin.. **8c**

Writing Pads—Highest grade Linen Paper, Empress size. Our 25c stock leader. Saturday Snaps..... **19c**

Linen Finish Envelopes—Wallet and Empress shapes. Regular 5c packages ..... 3 for **10c**

Flannelette Blankets Large Size $1.33

Extra quality "Devonia" Flannelette Blankets; size 60x80; either grey or white, with coloured borders. Splendid $1.55 value. Saturday Snaps... **1.33**

Street Floor Main Entrance

The CRESSMAN Emporium Limited — STREET FLOOR—FOURTH CIRCLE — The CRESSMAN Emporium Limited

German News Bureau Has Killed British Army Twice With 800,000 Frenchmen

And They Claim to Have 800,000 Russian Prisoners—Imaginary Hoax Imposed a Lying Sheet Upon Liege—Belgians Organize a League of Remembrance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—That "decking out the news" is as much of a favourite indoor sport among German journalists at home as abroad is indicated by a despatch from Geneva published in La Metropole, of Antwerp, on September 21, copies of which reached New York yesterday. According to this despatch German newspapers have already twice destroyed the British field army and all but a handful of the French forces. It reads as follows:

"A reader of la Suisse has calculated that the Wolff Bureau in its news telegrams has already given the French loss as 800,000 killed, wounded and captured. The Germans pretend to have captured 17 generals, 1,213 standards and 11,882 guns. According to this same agency the British army has already been twice destroyed.

"As to the Russians, the Germans say they have made eight hundred thousand prisoners, who have been taken to Berlin."

La Metropole then quotes the Hamburgische Correspondens, which in its issue of September 12, it asserts, announced that the German army has taken a grand total of 280,000 prisoners of the Allied armies. Of this number 88,700 were Frenchmen, 1,830 being officers; the Russian prisoners totalled 91,00, of whom 1,830 were officers; the Belgians totalled 30,200, 440 of whom were officers; the British prisoners were 7,360, with 160 of them officers. Outside of this the German account stated that two generals, two generals-commandant and thirteen others were taken.

"One might ask," continues La Metropole, "by whom the German armies are being fought; the Germans, it is true, however, have no sense of humour."

German Newspaper in Liege.

In the city of Liege the Germans have established a newspaper, printed in both German and French, called L'Ami du Peuple, which translated means The Friend of the People. Against this sheet La Metropole fulminates in most approved Belgian newspaper style. Some extracts from La Metropole's articles are worth translating.

"Finding it impossible," says La Metropole, "to make any of the newspapers of Liege resume publication, despite the shameful pressure placed upon them, the Prussians who dishonour by their presence the bold and honourable city of Liege have hit upon a new combination. With the aid of Volksfreund, of Aix-la-Chapelle, and its managing editor, Herr Max Roeder—to call this reptile by its right name—they have printed a bilingual edition, of which we have received the first issue, dated September 16. The entire paper, four small pages, is composed of but eight badly printed articles. * * *

"Herr Roeder, who serves as affable interpreter for the barbarians, grossly insults our country in one lucubration by saying that it is related to the German people.

Calls Kaiser "Attila II."

"He touches the depths of his degradation by terming as 'noble emperor' the savage beast whose real name is 'Attila II.'

"The Enemy of the People reproduces * * * an article upon the commerce between Belgium and Germany before the war, in which the only point left untouched is that this commerce served above all to support in our midst a horde of traitors and spies.

"When we add," La Metropole closes, "that it is published in language which would make a six-year-old Belgian schoolboy blush with shame, we have said enough to make it understood that not a single Liegeois reads the ignoble sheet."

How the German military authorities collected a number of Alsatian recruits from the French army is related in a despatch from Macon published in La Metropole. According to this article, when the Germans decided to call out the recruits of 1915 and 1916, the young Alsatians liable to duty were gathered at Thann, in upper Alsace. There were nearly 8,000 of them there when the place was attacked by a French column.

After a short resistance the Germans began to retreat. The recruits were told to follow them," but once out of the town the young men scattered in all directions, the greater part of them succeeding in reaching the French lines, where they were welcomed. Most of them decided to enlist in the French army, and they have been sent to various garrison posts. More than 3,000 of them passed through Macon in the long trains, the youths being decorated by the young women with garlands of flowers as they passed through the various towns on their way to Privas.

Form "Ligue du Souvenir."

Patriotic Belgians are organizing throughout their harassed country a "League of Remembrance," to instill a hatred of all things Germans into the Belgian people. Evidence of this feeling of implacable anger against the German invaders was brought to this city in La Metropole. Upon the front page is a direct appeal to the Belgian people to join the newly organized association, which is called the Ligue du Souvenir.

Belgian editors and publishers are requested to collaborate in the publishing of a book containing duly attested photographs and official documents relating to German atrocities in Belgium.

"In order to give this publication the grave and definite character which it should have," says La Metropole, "and to fasten in all Belgian hearts for the ages and ages to come a hatred for the German name, these photographs must be accompanied by the official text of the commission of inquiry upon the atrocities."

The "League of Remembrance," says La Metropole, will pledge itself to erect suitable tombs to the memory of those Belgians who died fighting for the defence of their country, and to place plaques or other memorials in all localities where crimes have been committed by the Germans or that have been devastated by them.

Will Work For Needy Children

Parents' Circle of Queen Mary School Hold Meeting

The first business meeting of the Parents' Circle of Queen Mary School was held on Thuraday afternoon, Oct. 15, in the school room, the president, Mrs. Waugh in the chair. A general discussion took place as to the best ways and means during the winter. It was decided that much good work could be done through the co-operation of the teachers handing in the names of all needy children to the circle. A committee was then appointed to take up this work starting next week. The meeting was largely attended.

URIC ACID IN PENDING

Uric acid is an accumulation of poison which finds lodgment in the system when the kidneys fail to remove it from the blood. In the kidneys and bladder it forms stones, in the joints and muscles it causes rheumatism. In any case the pain and suffering is almost beyond human endurance. Uric acid is promptly removed from the system when the kidneys are kept healthy and active by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

It should be cleaned and oiled once a year. Many of the watches you see stopping are the result of neglect. A watch is constantly oiled from the moment it comes out until it reaches you. Any dealer will gladly explain to you how it should be cared for. A watch is never given "a new lease of life" until it has been cleaned.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Street
Next Turnbull's.

Power Companies Consider Offer

From Utilities Commission—City to Get 60 Cycle Meters at Half Price Through Hydro Commission

At a meeting of the Utilities Commission last night letters were received from the Otonabee Power Company and the Electric Power Co., acknowledging the receipt of letters from the Commission offering to buy the out-of-town part of the Peterborough Light and Power Company, and that part of the Otonabee Power Co., which does not duplicate the P. L. and P. system. The letters promised that attention would be given to both propositions.

Manager Howse reported that the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission had fixed a price of $4.10 for the C.G.E. and Westinghouse meters which are being taken out at Walkerville He had arranged for their purchase. These meters are 60-cycle ones, and as Walkerville's system is being changed to a 25-cycle service, they have to install new meters. The local system, however, is 60 cycle and the meters will fill the requirements here. The city is saving nearly fifty per cent on them, as the C.G.E. instruments are listed at about $9.00 apiece and the Westinghouse nearly as high. The city is getting them at $4.10 each.

A letter was read from the Toronto Savings and Loan Company in regard to expenses in connection with a leak in the water service of Richard Hall's store. It was decided to offer the Company $95.05 without prejudicing the city's side of the case, to settle the question.

A letter was read from Mr. John Oliver, secretary of the Nicholls Hospital Trustees, saying that the trustees accepted the suggestion of the Commission regarding the water rates for the hospital.

The manager was instructed to purchase an adding machine for the new office.

Services Held At Fairmount

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—Your kindness in giving me space in your excellent and newsy paper in the past for advertisement, encourages me to further presume upon your generosity.

The anniversary services at the "Fairview Appointment," on Sunday, Oct. 11, were of unusual interest and profit.

Rev. Gipsy Simon Smith, of Toronto, preached morning and evening to audiences as large as the church building could accommodate.

When I first met Mr. Smith I was convinced that I was griping the hand of a Christian gentleman, even though reared in a Gipsy camp. His manner in the pulpit is very pleasing, he rivets the attention of his audience before he utters a word. He is mild and unassuming in his style of utterance and holds the attention of every hearer from start to finish. His plain earnest way of telling the Gospel story is very impressive, at times provoking the smile, again moving many to tears. His lecture entitled, "From Gipsy Camp to Pulpit," is undoubtedly among the best, most interesting, and most helpful, that I have heard, for the encouragement of young men to make much of themselves. The Gipsy's visit with us will not be forgotten.

The people at Fairview Appointment have greatly improved their church property, have renewed the church both inside and out, and have just completed their splendid new closed shed. The cost of church repair and new shed, about one thousand dollars. All provided for, no debt.

J. F. IRELAND, Pastor.

CABLE FROM MISS BLEWETT

Mr. C. M. Blewett received a cablegram this morning from his daughter, Miss Beatrice Blewett, nurse with the Army Medical Corps of the Canadian overseas contingent, to the effect that they had arrived safely at Plymouth, England. The cable was dated Oct. 16th and contained the one word, "Safe."

PROGRAMME FOR RECITAL THIS EVENING

Following is the programme for the vocal and piano recital by Mrs. Loch, in the Conservatory of Music Hall, to-night. Mrs. Loch will be assisted by Miss Laura Logan, violinist:

Piano—Automne; Etudes De Concert No. 3—C. Chaminade.

Vocal—Solvieg Song—Greig.

Piano—Sonata in A b op: 26 (with Funeral March)—Beethovan.

Violin—Legende—Bohm.

Vocal—"With Verdure Clad," (Creation)—Haydn.

Piano—Etudes in G b Major—Chopin.

Violin (a) "Une nuit Etoilee' Chaminde; (b) Scotch Lullaby—Von Kunitz.

Vocal, Valse Song—Ch. Gounod—(Romeo and Juliet).

The Tenant Has The Bulge On The Landlord These Days

Pity the poor property owners in these days of stress. The word comes from all sections that while rents are down, the property assessment and tax rate show no signs of weakening. Taxes are inevitable and inexorable. The city requires a certain amount of money for debenture interest, sinking fund, permanent work and the usual departmental necessities, and it must come from the land. Hence the man who pays rent is facing a scale that shows a tendency to decrease. Your property owner, however, the man who is keeping the city going, wears a cheerful smile, pays the same old tax bills, thanking his stars when the rate is nailed down to previous limits. Just now, the house owner finds families doubling up in many cases and practically no opposition is offered to the practice. Under the weight of war, the holder of residences finds his revenue considerably curtailed. And the feature that heats his collar is the fact that his taxes remain as high as ever. In a lean season he realizes the fluctuations to which rentals are subject, and is inclined to wish he was a mere tenant with his money in 5 1-2 p.c debentures. At the present time the property owners are facing the enforced situation of decreased rents and hopes for the early return of the former conditions.

AN INSTANCE OF HOW WAR OPENS NEW MARKETS

Another Welland industry is going to benefit as a result of the conflict of nations. Electro metals, Limited, one of our pioneer industries, has begun the construction of a seventy-two foot addition to the main furnace building. Twenty-five men will be added to the one hundred and twenty already employed at that plant. In the present building there are three furnaces and the addition will provide room for two more.

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities last August a perceptible increase in the orders was seen and from that time the firm has been rushed with orders from all parts of the world. This plant is one of the few on the continent which manufacture ferro-silicon, a compound essential to the making of the finest steels. Formerly firms in Northern France supplied the large steel and gun factories in France and England. Now this work has had to be stopped and gun factories which are still kept going at full time are calling on the American market to supply their needs. Not only are the European markets to be supplied but others in distant parts.

Electro Metals has shipped ferro-silicon in the past month to Russia and Japan. This is the first shipment they have ever made to those countries.—Welland Telegraph.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 466, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

HATS THAT ARE R-I-G-H-T

are the ONLY kind you can buy HERE

This is true as regards Quality, Style, Trimmings and Price. All the Season's Newest Hats at moderate prices.

Agent for the celebrated Stetson and Dunlap Hats

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier And Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 726

UNUSUAL SATURDAY BARGAINS AT - - - THE BIG STORE

Saturday Specials in Ready-to-Wear Garments and Millinery

The Biggest Bargain in Dresses we have ever offered, $25 & $30 Model Silk Dresses less than price of making $9.95

High Class Exclusive Model Silk Dresses, only one of a kind, made of best quality Silk Crepe De Chines, Shot or plain Taffetas or Eoliennes, beautifully trimmed and finished, all the popular shades, mostly in sizes 18, 36 and 38. Some of them may be seen on figures in our George Street Window Friday evening but no telephone orders will be accepted and alterations, where necessary, will be extra. The regular price of these garments were $25.00 and $30.00. Saturday morning at 9.30 your choice..... **$9.95**

$15.00 Women's Coats $9.95

New Fall Coats made of soft warm materials in fancy curls, Chinchillas or Tweeds in plaids, mixtures and stripes in both misses' and ladies' sizes, including a lot of makers' samples secured at a price that enables us to offer the best $15.00 lines Saturday at **9.95**

New Fall Coats only $5.95

For Saturday we will offer some excellent values in girls' cloth coats. One particularly good line we are showing samples of in our Simcoe Street Window to fit six to twelve years and specially priced..... **5.95**

New Broadcloth Suits $25.00

One of the new arrivals in suits is a fine broadcloth in navy, Copenhagen, new green and black with long satin lined coat trimmed with striped velvet skirt in new yoke effect all sizes Saturday..... **25.00**

Plush and Velvet Hat Shapes $1.98 and $2.98

Another big shipment of Black Plush and Velvet Hat Shapes just received for Saturday's trade, including some new blocks in Sailors and Turbans. Prices as before.....1.98 and **2.98**

Last Season's Suits only $7.95

We have about 12 Suits left over from the Spring Season, mostly in Navy and Black Serges. All are well tailored, some are Silk lined. Were $12.00 to $15.00. Saturday, choice..... **7.95**

New Arrivals in Silk Waists $2.98

Silk Waists made of good quality Messaline, guaranteed not to cut, in White, Copen, Navy or Black, with hemstitched pique collar and cuffs, long sleeves. Sizes 34 to 44. Saturday..... **2.98**

Black Sateen Petticoats 98c

Women's Underskirts made of good quality Black Sateen with knife pleated flounce of Black embroidery. Lengths 37 to 42. Saturday..... **98c**

Home-Furnishings at Splendid Savings for Saturday. Fourth Floor.

Fish Net and Madras Curtainings, 5 yards for 98c

A selection of splendid patterns in both Fish Nets and Madras are offered for Saturday shoppers in white, cream or colours; in widths from 42 to 50 inches wide; many at regular values are worth up to 50c yard. Saturday ..... 5 yards for **98c**

Best Quality of Art Ticking 25c yard

A selection showing a large range of stripe designs in blue, fawn, pink or green, in self or combination colours on white grounds. All about 30 inches wide. Saturday....yard **25c**

Combination Shades 36½c

Extra special values in best quality hand made Oiled Combination Window Shades, cream on outside with reverse green mounted on spring rollers and complete with brackets and nails. Saturday ..... each **36½c**

Other Lines Plain Shades in cream or green..... each 25c

Linoleum Ends 69c each

Fifty Linoleum Remnants in heavy cork quality, both printed and inlaid; in the lot sizes about 1½ x 1¼, 1 x 2 and others in longer and narrower sizes. Saturday **69c**

$1.00 Plush Door Mats 69c each

Plain rich colours in splendid thick Plush Pile Door Mats with plain band border brought out in slightly darker shade and finished on ends with neat curled worsted fringe. Saturday..... **69c**

Cretonnes 9c yard

A selection in medium weights suitable for box coverings, chairs, etc. Most are floral patterns on dark grounds. Saturday choice..... yard **9c**

4 Yard Wide Linoleums 48c square yard

Heavy cork makes in both floral and block patterns, best enamel faces in medium or light colours; in smooth or pebble finishes. Saturday ..... square yard **48c**

New Wide Gathered and Circular Skirts
Redingotes in Coats and Dresses
Lap-On Blouses
Volants and Ruffled Skirts

These and many other lovely, up-to-date styles are shown in the

STANDARD FASHION BOOK

for Winter

With each copy you get one Standard Pattern FREE

20 CENTS AT THE PATTERN COUNTER

Interesting Bargains Offered in The Basement Saturday

24 Pieces Semi-Porcelain Ware 98c

Another chance to profit by a great leader in Semi-Porcelain. The following pieces all match, are a bright, clear glaze decorated with gold bands and flowers—8 Cups and Saucers, 8 Tea Plates, 8 Sauce Dishes. Only 1 lot to a customer. 24 pieces for..... **98c**

$75.00 Fine Limoges $48.00, 96 Pieces

Our loss is your gain as the reason for the great reduction is because of the small cream pitcher getting broken while coming to us. Elegantly decorated in heavy coin gold with all handles in plain gold and wide bands around top with neat key border and dainty row of small roses. Regular $75.00. 1 set only Saturday..... **48.00**

Large Table Glassware Pieces 15c

Made of clear crystal glass in a variety of useful shapes as berry bowls, bulb bowls, glass pitchers, covered butter and sugars, handled nappies, tall vases, 15 inch plates, and many others. A large table of them to select from. Saturday..... **15c**

Tea Pots 15c

500 Rockingham tea pots in 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 cup sizes. Best English make. Regular up to 40c. Saturday..... **15c**

Fancy Jardinieres 25c

Medium sizes in plain and decorated styles. Very special value Saturday..... **25c**

Graniteware Saturday 19c

Most useful pieces of grey graniteware, all in first quality and most wanted sizes. A table of these Saturday choice **19c**

A SPECIAL LIST OF FALL NECESSITIES FROM THE MAIN FLOOR

Women's Fine Mocha Gloves 95c pair

For a special selling of this line, we offer 100 pairs of Women's Fine Mocha Gloves made from most select skins and tanned in a soft Suede finish of a rich seal brown colour, dome fasteners at wrist and piped with white kid around cuff. Very special value Saturday **95c**

Children's Splendid Cape Kid Gloves 69c pair

Strong English made Children's Cape Kid Gloves in tan shades, finished with dome fasteners, pique sewn and embroidered backs, all sizes, 1 to 15 years. Saturday..... pair **69c**

Women's Black Kid Gloves 79c pair

An opportunity to replace your worn gloves with an excellent new pair at a considerable saving and in spite of the fact that French Gloves are very scarce. All sizes to choose from. Every pair guaranteed for the first try on at counter. Saturday..... pair **79c**

75c Women's All-Wool Underwear 49c

Woven of special all-wool soft carded yarns that can be worn by the most sensitive. Vests made with long sleeves and high button neck, drawers in either styles. Saturday ..... garment **49c**

36 inch Plaids 16½c yard

A soft cotton washable dress goods suitable for children's wear, in bright plaids. Regular 25c yard. Saturday..... **16½c**

2-lb. Bar Castile Soap 19c

An extra leader from the Toilet Goods Department. Large 2 lb. Bar Castile Soap, a quality that lathers quickly and leaves the skin soft and smooth. Saturday..... **19c**

Wide Good Quality White Flannelette 10½c

Splendid wearing quality, 34 inches wide, in pure White Bleach, soft finish. Saturday, yard..... **10½c**

Organdie and Lace Collars 25c

A special showing of newest Organdie and Lace Collars has been arranged for Saturday at the most popular price of 25c. Mostly all new wired styles. See them at the Ladies Counter just inside George Street entrance. Saturday, for Collar..... **25c**

2 x 2½ yard All-Linen Cloths $1.29

Snow white bleach pure Linen Damask Table Cloths in 2 x 2½ yard size, all woven in neat patterns and finished with borders on ends and sides. Special saving. Saturday..... **1.29**

11-4 Marseilles Quilts $1.48

Large double bed size Satin Bed Spreads in white, woven in good assorted designs in a raised finish which makes the design stand boldly out from the back ground. A bargain. Saturday..... each **1.48**

Women's Black Parasols $1.19

Five dozen Women's Black Silk and Wool Covered Parasols fitted with all steel frame and ebony handles in long plain styles, neatly carved. Each complete with slip-on case. Saturday ..... each **1.19**

Women's Vests and Drawers, a Suit 55c

Women's Winter weight Vests and Drawers, secured by us at a big price concession, which enables us to offer reg. $1 Suits Sat. only..See Simcoe St. Window.. **55c**

Taffeta Ribbons 9½c

Taffeta Ribbons, 4 inches wide, in Pinks, Blues, Reds, Greens, Browns, Purples, Cream, White or Black. Worth 15c yard. Saturday..... **9½c**

Children's Large Feeding Bibs 10c

Made of fine quality Turkish cloth in neat checks of blue or red reversible finish, neatly taped on edges, shaped at neck, complete with tie strings. Sat. each.. **10c**

Men's Linen Lawn Handkerchiefs 2 for 9c

A rush special from the handkerchief section, 50 dozen men's full size fine even thread linen lawn handkerchiefs, neatly hemstitched and soft laundered, ready for immediate use. Regular 12½c each. While they last Sat. .. 2 for **9c**

TURNBULLS

TWO GAMES OF RUGBY TO-MORROW

Both P.C.I. Teams Will Meet Out of Town Aggregations

Two games of Rugby will be furnished local fans at Riverside Park tomorrow afternoon when the P. C. I. first team will meet the Lindsay College first, and the second P.C.I. fifteen will play the T. C. S. third team.

The first game will be between the local juniors and the Port Hope college squad, and will start at two o'clock. The local juniors have been practising and training every afternoon since the beginning of the season and should be in shape to make things warm with the T.C.S. team a real live engagement.

The locals have improved very noticeably since the beginning of the season and are in good shape now. The Bengogville Collegiate, however, is said to have a fast, but heavy, line-up and it is likely that this game will be one of the best to be seen here this season. The local students have been rustling the pigskin industriously and look to give a good account of themselves to-morrow. Their line-up will be: Centre half, Long; right half, Smythe; left half, F. Jobbit; quarter, Knapman (capt.); flying wing, A. Huycke; outside wings, Carmichael and McNeeley; middle wings, Eastwood and Cassiff; inside wings, Austin and Smythe; scrimmage, Mrs. Stevenson and Crawford.

CASE IS PROCEEDING

The case of John McGarvey, charged with stealing the sum of $85 from Harry Hamilton, an East City Chinaman, was resumed this afternoon before His Honour Judge Huycke, and who promptly at 2 o'clock to

CABLE RESULTED IN HIS ARREST

BRANTFORD, Oct. 15.—The arrest by the police to-day on instructions from Col. Elliott at military headquarters in Toronto, of A. S. Van Westrum of this city, a member of "Westrumite," caused a sensation. A cable message to his sister-in-law, saying, "Come at once, delay is dangerous," caused suspicion, but his friends explained that he was arranging for a sister-in-law, who is a German, to return to join her husband, who is said to be in Switzerland. Mr. Van Westrum was allowed to go free after investigation by an officer from Toronto. He declared he was Dutch, not German; and if Holland joined the allies he would be among the first to join the troops to fight with them. He was a prominent citizen in the recent patriotic campaign

JEALOUSY THE CAUSE

TORONTO, Oct. 16.—In what is believed to have been a fit of jealous rage, James Howitt, a clerk who said he lives at 36 Kerrard Street east, is alleged to have drawn a revolver early last evening at the corner of Broadview Avenue and Queen Streets, and attacked Mr. and Mrs. John R. Richardson of 33 Boston Avenue.

According to the police, Howitt claims that he married Mrs. Richardson some time ago, but Richardson denies this. When Howitt was searched at Pape Avenue police station several cartridges were found, while four chambers of the revolver were loaded.

As the man and woman stood on the street corner waiting for a car, Howitt, it is alleged, walked up to the couple and shouted that he intended to kill them. Richardson, in self defence, [illegible] appearing with [illegible] grasp.

CHILDREN POISONED

An Unusual Case is Reported in Toronto

TORONTO, Oct. 16—Exhibiting unmistakable signs of belladonna poisoning, according to Dr East, an east-end physician, two children, Christina Berkeley, 502 Eastern Avenue, and Helen Sanderson, 313 Logan Avenue, both of whom are five years of age, are now lying in an unconscious condition at their homes. They had been in the throes of violent convulsions since late yesterday afternoon, and had not recovered consciousness at an early hour this morning.

The young girls had purchased a "grab bag" in a nearby store late yesterday afternoon, according to the information given Acting Detective Nursey and Plainclothesman McKeown. After disposing of the contents they had carried them home, and after they had [illegible] light meal [illegible] sick. [illegible] son child, as soon as she had eaten her supper surprised her parents by going to her bed. Within a short time she was crying for assistance. A doctor, who was summoned, diagnosed it as belladonna poisoning.

On the strength of this the police officers visited the grocery stores of Harry Layden and E. Cousins, on Eastern Avenue, and carried away all the "grab bags" in the shops.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR THE SOLDIERS

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Princess Mary has issued an appeal in which she says:

"I want you all to help me to send a Christmas present from the whole nation to every sailor afloat and every soldier at the front. On Christmas eve, when, like the shepherds of old, they keep their watch, doubtless their thoughts will turn to [illegible] and [illegible] Perhaps, too, they will recall the days when as children themselves they were wont to hang up their stockings wondering what the morrow had in store.

"I am sure we will be happier on Christmas morning to feel that we have helped by sending our little token of love and sympathy—something useful or of permanent value, the makers of which may be the means of providing employment in the trades adversely affected by the war.

"It is hoped that the appeal will result in the raising of $500,000 for the provision of gifts taking the form of an engraved brass tobacco box or cigarette box, pipe and tinder lighter, and candles for the Indian troops.

POLITENESS IN THE FAMILY.

"How is it that a man can carry an umbrella over another man's wife more satisfactory than he can over his own wife?

He cannot. He just thinks he can because the other man's wife is too polite to tell him what she thinks of

THE WORLD OF SPORT

HOW THE STALLINGS MEN WILL USE THEIR MONEY

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 15—Promoters of wildcat schemes are hereby warned to pass up the "Boston Braves." The world's baseball champions are wise young men and they have resolved that not one cent of their winnigs of $2,818 each will fall into the hands of promoters, or 'Con' men.

However, persons who have good producing farms to sell or who control banks that pay good interest may approach the champions without risking the possibility of being booted across the threshold. The boys are open to reason on the question of farming and banking.

"I'll assassinate the first person that approaches me on the subject of investment," declared Captain John Evers. "I invested all I had a few years ago—and I lost it all. No more investments. My little roll goes right into the bank—and the soundest bank I can find."

"Going to use some of yours honeymooning?" "Hank" Gowdy was asked. It may be recalled that "Hank," the batting hero of the series, was reported as about to become a benedict.

"Mix on that honeymoon talk," responded "Hank." "I'm not going to get married, not right away at least."

"And say I wish you would deny that report about me getting married. There are a couple of nice girls I know and if they hear I am supposed to marry another girl they will cut me."

"But what are you going to do with the money?" we asked again.

"Well, I guess I will spend five cents of it buying myself a glass of beer. It's been a long time since I had any beer—been in training you know, but I guess five cents worth won't hurt me now. The rest of the money goes into the bank."

Pitcher Dick Rudolph, who beat the Athletics twice, plans to use the money as a part payment on a bungalow.

"I've always wanted a bungalow and now I will get one," said Rudolph.

Charles Schmidt, the huge first baseman will use his money in the purchase of a home in Baltimore Schmidt, who is wealthy, owns several large butcher shops in Baltimore, but says that he won't buy any more—at least—not with his world's series winnings.

"Rabbit" Maranville, the whirlwind shortstop, said he is going to put his money in the bank.

"All the other money I get hold of is going into the bank, too," said Maranville. "My ball playing days will be over some time and when they are I'll want to have enough money laid aside to enable me to start in a good, paying business."

Charley Deal, third baseman, is going to buy a farm near Wilkesbarre, Pa. Oscar Dugey, the utility infielder, will buy a farm near his home in Palestine, Texas, and 'Josh' Devore, substitute outfielder will buy a farm near Chillicothe, Ohio — his home town.

Pitcher Bill James will buy some stock in a mine in Placer County, California.

"It's a good paying proposition, and it's safe," said James. "So that's where my money will go. No frivoling it away for me."

"Ted" Cather, outfielder, will place his wad in the bank "until such time as I see a good safe investment."

Outfielder Whitted will buy some real estate with his share, and Larry Gilbert, another outfielder, will do the same with his.

Pitcher Crutcher was the only Brave who admitted the possibility of part of his money being spent in the purchase of a "moderate priced automobile."

The Braves, it seems are not afflicted with automobiles as were the Red Sox, Giants and Athletes.

Pitchers Tyler and Cocreham are among those who will buy farms. Tyler wants to get one somewhere up in New Hampshire near his home, while Cocreham wil buy a farm around Luling, Texas, his home town. Catcher Bert Whaling, who hails from Seattle, will be another farm purchaser. He has picked out one in the state of Washington.

Joe Connolly, the outfielder, will put his money in the bank for the time being. "Later on I may buy a farm around Woonsocket, R.I.," he said.

The winnings of Pitcher Paul Strand, Utility Infielder Mitchell and Pitcher Geo. Davis wil go into the bank. Herbert Moran, outfielder, admitted that "I might spend a little first, but the great bulk goes into the bank."

Pitchers Cottrell and Hess are looking around for some "safe, sure investment."

"When I find it that's where my money will go," said Hess.

"Them's my sentiments," said Cottrell.

J. Carlisle Smith, the third baseman, is in a hospital at present suffering from a broken leg, but Smith, of a thrifty nature, undoubtedly will put his money in the bank.

BALL SEASON WOUND UP

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Except for a few echoes in the form of banquets to world's series heroes the 1914 baseball season passed into history to-day with the National Commission's settlements with players, officials and club owners concerned in post season activities. Owing to to-day's postponement on account of rain a game remains to determine the city championship of Chicago. But the representatives of the commission in that city have been instructed to effect a settlement for the triumvirate as quickly as possible.

The National Commission at a meeting in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel today instructed Secretary John Bruce to draw cheques necessary to square all accounts with those concerned in the world's series and the New York City championship series. Bruce mailed to Manager George Stallings in Boston a paper valued at $73,139, which is supposed to be shared equally by the members of the new world's championship representatives.

Graham, who superintended New York's series, met Fred Merkle and Roger Peckinpaugh at the Giants' Fifth Avenue building offices before noon, and turned over cheques of $9,537.91 and $6,358.61 respectively. The players were allowed to divide the money as they chose. Just how the split was made was not announced. But members of each team said that provision had been made for the respective trainers, Ed. Mackalt and Doc. Barrett, and for Groundkeeper Harry Fabian. The Giants also staked mascot Jimmie Ford to the price of a Winter wardrobe.

Mr. Graham departed for Philadelphia at 1 o'clock with a cheque for $48,769.63, which he was to turn over to Connie Mack at Shibe Park, where the former world's champions assembled at 3 o'clock for the division. It was understood though no official confirmation could be made, that Jimmy Walsh, of Philadelphia, and Pete Daley of the New Yorks, will share equally one portion of the loser's end of the world' series and the local series. This agreement was made at the time Mack traded Daley for Walsh.

Secretary John Bruce, of the commission, had instructed the representatives who handled the Cardinals-Brown series in St. Louis to settle with the Mound City players. So that as soon as the Chicago series is terminated the 1914 season will be officially wound up. Of course there is the tour of the All-Star teams of the National and American Leagues led by Frank Bancroft and Connie Mack, respectively, which will start for Chicago Saturday. And there will be no end of barnstorming in Cuba and elsewhere. But these are no concerns of the National Commission.

An informal meeting of the National Commission was held to-day at the Waldorf Astoria, though none of the members would acknowledge that anything but routine business was discussed. It is believed, however, that recent activities of the Federal League came in for consideration. The Federals are reported to have won over Ivy Wingo and Pitcher Perritt from the Cardinals, and First Baseman Ed. Konetchy from the Pirates. It was said about town this afternoon that Walter S. Ward, the business representative of the Brooklyn Federals, had interested three Giant players — Tesreau, Fletcher and Burns. This story President Harry N. Hempstead stoutly denied. He called upon Secretary John Foster to furnish an alibi in the form of signatures to contracts. It is said that the players whose names are mentioned are held by term contracts to the New York Nationals.

Both Presidents Ban Johnston and John K. Tener, of the American and National Leagues, are inclined to regard the latest Federal enterprises as a dying effort to avoid the inevitable. Governor Tener showed not the least concern over the reported desertion of technical league stars.

THREE PLAYERS ARE FANNED BY CUPID

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—"Bullet Joe" Bush, the Athletics' young hurler who made a game attempt to stop the Braves Monday, has been fanned by Dan Cupid, leading hurler in the Love League, for Joe will wed Miss Sylvia E. McMahon, of Bordentown, N. J., this morning in St. Columbus' Catholic Church in Philadelphia.

"We lost the world's series, but I'm going to be the happiest man in the world to-day, anyway," said "Bullet Joe."

After the wedding Bush and his bride will join the team of all-stars which will tour to the coast.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—George David Weaver, better known as Buck, shortstop and captain of the Chicago White Six, yesterday obtained a license to marry Miss Helen Cook, of this city. He gave his age as 29 years and his residence as Chicago.

"I never felt happier in my life This means four hits for me in the game with the Cubs this afternoon," said Weaver as he received the license.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14. — John P. Henry, catcher of the Washington American League Baseball team, and Miss Dorothy Lawrence Perry, of this city, obtained a marriage license yesterday and will be married here to-day. Henry lives in Amherst Mass., where he graduated from Amherst College. Miss Perry is the daughter of Charles G. Perry, of Hyannis, Mass.

Members of Lucky Club

Six of the players who have taken down a big divvy from the world series receipts this year are eligible for membership in the "lucky club" of baseball. When the season started not one of them felt there was the slightest chance of their mingling in a world series affair that means about $2,800 for each of the players on the losing team and $3,800 for the players on the winning team.

Those six players are: Johnny Evers, Ted Cather, Herbert Moran, J. Carlisle Smith, George Whitted and Josh Devore. All are members of the Braves.

Evers is the luckiest of all. Not only did he get a divvy of the players' share of the receipts, but in addition he got $2,500 extra from the Boston Club owners because the Braves won the pennant. Such a clause was inserted in his contract when he signed up last spring.

Evers' Salary Is Large.

Evers' contract called for a salary of $10,000 a year. In addition to this he got $500,000 when he signed his contract. Add to that the $2,800 bonus and his world series divvy and you'll find that he'll draw down just about $41,000 for six months' work.

But Evers' luck didn't begin just this year. He was with the Cubs in 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1910, when they won pennants and mingled in the world series. Evers' share from each of those series was around $2,800—a total of about $10,000.

Josh Devore, the "human football" in the baseball world, was pushed into a postion where he could grab off a share of the world series spoils this year. Josh was with the Phillies when the 1914 season opened, acting as substitute outfielder. The Phillies payroll was cluttered up with outfielders that Manager Dooin figured were better than Josh, and so, when Stallings made an offer for Josh he was sold in a jiffy.

Luck Follows Devore.

This isn't Josh's first lucky break in the way of world's series money. He was on the Giants' payroll in 1912 when they played the Red Sox. He got about $2,800 for his labours in the eight games. He also figured in the 1911 Athletic-Giants world series games and drew down about $2,500 for his work.

J. Carlisle Smith, third sacker of the Braves was with the hopeless Brooklyn Dodgers up to about six weeks ago. And then Dame Fortune smiled upon the auburn-haired party and he was sold to the Braves, thereby giving him a chance to take unto himself a divvy of the gold that is poured into the hands of the championship team players.

Herbert Moran played with the Cincinnati Reds until the latter part of August. He never dreamed that he would share in the world series money this year. Then came the shift in his fortunes. Stallings needed an outfielder. He bought Moran.

Traded in Mid-Season.

Ted Cather and George Whitted were traded to the Braves in mid-season—traded just at a time when the Braves were so far down in the rut that any one who would have predicted that they would win the 1914 pennant would have been hustled off to the booby hatch.

Last year it was Larry McLean, Eddie Grant and Arthur Fromme who joined the "Lucky Club." They were traded to the Giants near the end of the season, and joined the team in time to make them eligible for a divvy in the Giants' share of the world series money. Charley Herzog became a member of the club in 1911. He was with Boston until near the end of the season. Then he was traded to the Giants—in time to get into the "eligible for participation" class.

Ira Thomas Has Horseshoe.

Outside of Johnny Evers, Catcher Ira Thomas of the Athletics is about the luckiest man in baseball. He was with the Tigers in 1908 and 1909 when the Tigers mingled in the world's series doings. In 1910 he was sent to the Athletics. The Athletics won the pennant— and the world series — that year. Ira again got a divvy of the world series gold as he did in 1911 and 1913. He got another share this year.

The strangest part of Thomas' career is that he was turned adrift by the Yankees seven years ago. And this same man has played on six championship teams since then and received six different splits of world series gold. With this 1914 share counted in Thomas will have received between $17,000 and $19,000 simply because he was lucky.

BASEBALL CHATTER

From minor league bat boy to a world's series hero is a dream of every young American, a wish as common as to fight the Indians, become President or go to war. But only once in a century does fortune so smile upon impetuous youth. This series is the one and "Hank" Gowdy formerly "stick tender" of the Columbus American team, is the youth, grown to manhood, realizing his boyish wish.

BRAVES WILL LIVE LONG.

Governor John K. Tener, president of the National League, in recounting to-night the notable upsets of the series, said:

"The demonstration here shows a wonderful reversal in 'form' as applied to the 'fans'. A week ago some of the experts were bewailing the fact that the series was to open in Philadelphia because the novelty of the Braves would wear off in two days of hard usage there. No matter what the outcome of this series, the Braves will have a place in baseball history no less honoured than that of any team. When it is considered that the Boston National League team's spurt brought with it interest in the game itself that was necessary, for success for the 1914 season in the major leagues, the place of the Braves in the annals of the national game is established."

Harry Davis, the Mackian strategist, says that the Braves did not get the Athletics' signals and that an attempt to put forth that as an alibi for Boston's batting was not sanctioned by "Connie" Mack or the players.

"Jack" Barry's business associates in Worcester, where he has a garage, called upon the Athletics' shortstop, and were told to hold their heads up. Many admits that he is open to conviction, but hasn't seen anything to prove that the Athletics canned 'come through.'

Included among the guests to that of Barry and Collins against Manageville and Evers in the advanced points of infielding. The world's champions haven't erred in the field but have delivered one single against six hits by the Braves' middle station workmen.

"Luck" was still with the owners of the two clubs struggling for baseball glory for the day was another such as greeted the teams in Philadelphia. It was so hot, in fact, that the ambulances made nine runs with victims of heat prostration.

"Jack" Barry has earned a reputation in the American League as a 'pinch" hitter, but he does not resemble that Barry now. In three games Barry hit the ball out of the infield just once.

REIMS HIT AGAIN.

German Shell Works Damage—Count Bernstorff Explains.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Temps says that a German shell fell in the Rheims cathedral on Tuesday and destroyed the gallery of an apse. Three other shells, according to the newspaper, demolished a part of the law court. The Public Attorney was buried in the ruins of the court building. He was extricated, suffering greatly from shock.

German Version.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. — Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, announced that he had received the following wireless telegram from the Berlin Foreign Office:

"Close to Rheims Cathedral two French heavy batteries have been located. Light signals from one tower of cathedral observed. Of course, all hostile measures detrimental to our troops will be fought down. With regard to sparing cathedrals, France now, as formerly, responsible if venerable building becomes victim of war."

Woven wire poles for electric wires or lights have been invented by a Chicagoan.

OAK HALL'S GREAT OCTOBER Sacrifice

GENUINE SATURDAY SLUMP IN PRICES

THERE are strenuous times and strenuous times demand strenuous measures. Sacrifices must be made and the reason is, of course, this pitiless war. War or no War, we are bound to keep our organization intact. We are not going to let the panicky war feeling parade this institution, but we are going to face the depression in trade resolutely and without flinching.

TO-MORROW——SATURDAY

We inaugurate the most cheering news to men that has been bulletined this season. Our sympathies are with the masses of the people just now when money is tightened and we resolved to do our share to help to lighten the burden of living.

Every Man Should Read These Prices

MEN'S OVERCOATS

Men's Heavy Tweed Cloth Coats, made double breasted, high collar, button both ways, good linings, worth $10 for 6.95

Men's Heavy Cloth Coats (made as above), in better grade of Tweeds, worth $12.00 for 9.95

Don't miss seeing this lot of Men's Coats in Brown and Grey diagonal cloths. Double and single breasted, pure wool linings, worth $18.00 and $20.00 for 15.00

Men's & Boy's Caps

Men's & Boy's Caps, all styles, 50c to 1.50

BOY'S SUITS

Boy's Tweed Suits in Norfolk and D.B. style, sizes 25 to 28, worth up to $5, now 3.95

Boy's Fine Tweed Suits in D.B. style, good linings, well made, sizes for big boys, 29 to 35, reg. $7, now.. 4.95

Boy's High-Class Tweed & Worsted Suits, choice patterns and our very best grade tailoring, made Norfolk and D.B. styles, worth up to $10.00, now..... 7.95

Overcoat for the little man in all sizes and designs, from a double breasted pea jacket at $1.50 to the most tasty little coat made up to 10.00

Men's Paramatta & Tweed Waterproof Coats. Special..... 5.95 TO $15

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Medium Underwear, each 50c
Heavy Fleece Lined, each 50c
Extra Heavy Wool, each 75c
Fine Medium and Heavy Weight in plain knit elastic ribbed. Special for 1.00
Men's Fine Shirts, extra special 1.00
Men's Fine Shirts, extra special 1.50
Boys' Jerseys made pull-over and button neck style, all colours for ..... 85c, 1.00 and 1.15
Men's Sweater Coats, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00.
English Flannel Shirts in Grey and Blue at 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.
Black Cashmere Hose, (Oak Hall Special) 25c

MEN'S SUITS

Choice Tweed Suits, a large assortment of patterns to choose from, reg. up to $12 8.25

Fine Tweed and Worsted Suits, cut single breasted style, 3 button sacque, good linings, worth $15 for 12.50

Men's Choice Tweed and Worsted Suits, made in latest styles, best workmanship, wool linings, reg. up. to $22 for..... 16.50

MEN'S HATS

Choicest of Wool, Fur & Felt Hats in all styles of soft and hard..... ...1.50 to 2.50

OAK HALL Peterborough Branch: 409-11 GEORGE ST. 10 BRANCH STORES

It is purely through co-operation from the Oak Hall Factory that profits will be entirely secondary in every transaction this Fall. NEW! Try and grasp the significance of these offerings. The Oak Hall Label is a guarantee of Quality. Every day we will have some special inducement to offer for early Customers. Don't delay any longer.

M. J. MAHER, Mgr. Telephone 944

Robt. Fair & Co.

LIMITED

SATURDAY BARGAINS

$17.00, $18.00 and $19.00 Coats for $5.00

Cheviots, Kerseys, Serges and Tweeds, all made up in splendid style, some are satin lined; a good warm winter coat. Regular $17.00, $18.00 and $19.00 for 5.00

$8.00 to $10.00 Children's Coats for $3.00

Red, Navy and Brown Cheviots, Kerseys, Serges, etc. Will fit girls from 8 to 12 years. A good warm coat. Worth $8.00 to $10.00, Saturday your choice..... 3.00

A Special Leader in Coats

Saturday we will show the smartest and most attractive coat for women and misses ever shown here. Worth $17.50 and $19.00 for..... 15.00

We Will Feature $10, $12 and $15 Suits

High grade and up-to-date in materials and workmanship. This season's most stunning styles will be shown you on Saturday at the low price of..... .....$10.00, $12.00 and 15.00

$7.50 Sport Sweaters for $5.00

For present wear and very much up-to-date in style. They come in scarlet and black, green and navy and black and white. Regular $7.50. Saturday 5.00

Saturday Millinery Special

We have trimmed up specially—A lot of Velvet and Plush Hats for Saturday's Extra attractions to the Millinery Dept., worth reg. $7.50. Your choice for 5.00

$2.25 All-Wool Coating Cloths $1.50 yard

For the long warm coat. We have taken the leading lines worth $2.00 to $2.25 and marked them for Saturday.. ..... per yard 1.50

$2.25 Teddy Bear Cloth $1.50 yard

Make a warm snug Coat for the little one, superior quality, 50 inches wide, worth $2.25 yard. Saturday .....per yard 1.50

$1.75 Scotch Tweed Mantlings $1.25 yard

Several pieces of very choice Tweed effects. No reason for lowering except for a Special for Saturday. Regular 1.75 yard, 50 ins. wide..... for yard 1.25

$2.00 Black and White Coating $1.50 yard

All Wool—suitable for Sport Coats or Separate Skirts, 50 inches wide. Regular $2.00. Saturday Special .....yard 1.50

$1.35 Damask Table Linen $1.00 yard

Linens have advanced and a further advance is near, but on Saturday we will give you the biggest and best bargain in Double Damask Table Linen, 2 yards wide, choice designs. Worth $1.35 yard, for per yard 1.00

25c Women's and Misses' Underwear 19c each

We know of no better quality made to sell at 25c, and on Saturday will be on Sale, in Grey or White, at per garment..... 19c

35c and 40c Net Coat Frilling 18c yard

Saturday will be a clean-up day in swell designs in frilling. A lot of boxes with about 1, 2 and 3 yards or more. Worth 35c and 40c yard. All at one price, yd. 18c

50c to 75c Lace Collars 25c each

A lot of Coat, Blouse and Dress Collars. Some were samples, others regular stock. Worth up to 75c. One Price, Saturday.. ..... 25c

Swell New Neckwear

We are showing the nobbiest and smartest effects in Linen and Pique Coat, Collar and Cuff Sets and Collar and Vest effects. Per Set ...50c, 65c and 1.00

New "Chorley" Grade Oil Cloth

2 yards wide. This beautiful cloth is still selling well. It has proved to be of such durability and will stand wear. We have twelve patterns to select from. Our regular price is 50c per square yard. On Saturday the price will be per square yard..... Because handsome 35c

50c Window Shades for 35c each

in white, cream and green with insertion, mounted on best Hartshorn rollers. Regular price is 50c for.. ..... 35c

Tapestry Carpet, Body and Stair to Match

Splendid qualities, all good designs in a variety of shades. Sewn and made free. Regular price 75c per square yard for..... 48c

Miss I. Smith Won The Prize

Large House Saw Local Artists and Webb Chamberlain Company Last Night

Last night was "Amateur" night at the Grand, and after the Webb Chamberlain had presented a splendid comedy-drama "The Yellow Streak," the local aspirants took the stage. A large audience witnessed the play and amateur acts.

Four acts of a very good calibre were given by the local artists, the prize going to Miss Ivey Smith, who sang "The Sand man." Miss Smith was encored and in making his award Mr. Chamberlain had the concurrence of the audience. Adam Davidson was a competitor giving a good dancing act, and Mr. Jas. Cartlidge was given a good reception. An unannounced black-faced comedian of local vintage also appeared, but his act and his reception were both somewhat dubious.

The "Yellow Streak," the fourth offering of the Chamberlain Stock Company, was well handled last night with Webb Chamberlain in the role of Rosebourn. The play was replete with good situations and was a splendid vehicle for the talent of the company. To-night they play "Dr. Jeykll and Mr. Hyde."

CITY AND GENERAL

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 938, The Gamble Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. 6-4-f

KNOX CHURCH SESSION.

There will be a special meeting of Knox church session at 8 o'clock. All members are urged to attend.

FRENCH LESSONS.

By Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassbourg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 557 George street. 29d-6t

SUGAR BAGS WANTED.

Gordon-Davies Limited will pay three cents each for any quantity of sugar bags delivered at their store, 340 George Street. dtf.

CARLOAD OF POTATOES.

Just received at C.P.R. station, direct from the sandy loam of Manvers. Orders received by telephone, No. 240, or address to E. H. Mann, 260 Maitland avenue. 2d-60

NAMES OMITTED.

In the list of prize winners at the Millbrook Fair the winners in the agriculture horses' class, were omitted. Mr. John Byram won first prize and Mr. Sanderson second.

Y.M.C.A. AUXILIARY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. will be held on Monday afternoon, at 3.30, in the Board Room. A full attendance is requested.

J. EDWARD FISHER

Organist and Choirmaster, Charlotte St. Methodist Church, Teacher of the Art of Singing, Piano and Harmony. Pupils prepared for the Toronto University Examinations. Private Studio: The Green Music Bldg., Charlotte St. Tel. 707. Studio 'phone 975. 12d-6t

RUMMAGE SALE.

Will the ladies of All Saints' Church and any others kindly send their donations to the Parish Hall, which will be open from 2 to 6 p.m. every afternoon, as soon as possible, or 'phone 1514, and parcels will be called for 2d-6t

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

Great reduction from $30.00 to $22.75. All the sideboards, buffetts, combination buffetts, all finished in Imperial oak. Your choice of any in the store, marked up to $30.00, at $22.75. See our show window. E. B. CLEGG & CO., 27 George Street.

PIANO, ORGAN, AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, phone, or write. Studio, 527 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1068. 1m-f.t.s.

OBITUARY

P. J. STUART.

The remains of the late Percival J. Stuart, second son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Stuart, Walmer Apartments, 240 Heath street west, who died at Calgary, Oct. 14, 1914, in his 33rd year, will arrive in Toronto on Winnipeg train Sunday. Service will be held at A. W. Miles' Funeral Chapel, 396 College street, at 9.45 Sunday evening, Oct. 18. Funeral at Norwood, Ont., on arrival of noon train, Monday, Oct. 19. Please omit flowers.

SUSANNAH PRICE.

The death occurred last night at eight o'clock of Mrs. Susannah Price, wife of Mr. Sidney C. Price, 37 Crescent Street. Deceased passed away at the Nicholls Hospital and was 56 years of age.

The late Mrs. Price was born in England but for the past nine years has resided in Peterborough. She leaves to mourn her loss her husband one son Charles Edward, and four daughters. Mrs. Henry McCauley, Port Kennedy, Pa., Mrs. Geo. Guerin Brockville, Mrs. Jas. Beaumont, Toronto, and Miss Cassia at home.

The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock from the family residence, 37 Crescent Street, to the Little Lake Cemetery. Service will be held at the house at half past two o'clock. The Rev. J. N. Clarry will conduct the services.

SLOW SALES OF COMMON CATTLE

UNION STOCK YARDS, Oct. 15. — Receipts were moderate but plenty for the demand. 46 cars, 444 cattle, 1,757 hogs, 610 sheep and lambs, 129 calves.

Cattle — The quality of fat cattle generally was common and medium, few good or choice, being on sale. Common cattle were slow sale. Choice butcher's steers, $8.00 to $8.25. Good butcher's steers, $7.75 to $8.00. Medium butcher's steers, $7.25 to $7.60. Common butcher's steers, $6.60 to $7.00. Choice butcher's heifers, $6.90 to $8.25. Common butcher's heifers, $7.50 to $7.75. Choice cows, $6.75 to $7.00. Good cows, $6.25 to $6.50. Canners, $5.50 to $4.75. Bulls, $6.00 to $7.50.

Feeders and Stockers.—Market slow and was easier, but good to choice steers were steady. Choice steers, $7.00 to $7.25. Medium steers, $6.25 to $6.75. Stockers, $4.00 to $6.00.

Milkers and Springers.— Market still firm at $60 to $105 each; bulk sold at $70 to $90 each.

Calves.— Receipts light. Choice calves were firm but rough grass calves were slow sale and lower in values. Choice veals, $10 to $11; grass calves, $4 to $5.00; good, $8.50 to $9.00.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts moderate and prices about steady. Sheep, $6.40 to $6.75. Culls and rams, $2.50 to $5.00. Lambs, $8.00 to $8.90; culls, $6.00 to $6.50.

Hogs.—Market remained steady. Selected, fed and watered, $8.25 and $8.75 f.o.b. car, and $8.50 weighed off cars.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skilful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
360 GEORGE STREET
Next to Wm. Bruce Co.

PERCEPTORY VISITED BELLEVILLE

The officers and members of Moore Preceptory, Peterborough, numbering 20 strong, paid a fraternal visit to King Baldwin Preceptory, Belleville, on Thursday night:

E. L. Goodwill, E. H. D. Hall, R. S. Cotton, S. T. Medd, T. W. Trebilcock, Geo. W. Haley, Fred Reid, S. J. Keyes, J. D. Cameron, R. M. Waddell, Walter Stocker; Dr. Bonnycastle, Dr. Free, Dr. Watson, T. D. Brown and others, Campbellford.

SUBMARINE IS SUNK

EDINBURGH, Oct. 15—According to The Scotsman, a German submarine was sunk by British patrol ships off the coast of Holland on Saturday. The newspaper gives this description:

"British patrol ships located a German submarine resting on the coast of Holland Saturday awaiting a supply ship.

"One of the patrol vessels smartly evaded the torpedo process and dislodged the submarine.

"Then there commenced a weird scene in the glare of the searchlight. It could be witnessed from shore.

"About 11.30 p.m. the enemy was escorted and forced to come to the surface for the last time.

"There was an immediate crash of gunfire and the submarine went to the bottom."

Sir David Henderson.—Commander of the Royal Flying Corps of the British Expeditionary Force. Gen. French, in an official report, again calls attention to the work of this division. They covered 87,000 miles up to Sept. 21 and had been in the air 1400 hours.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Logan, of Huntsville, are in the city on a visit.

Mr. Charles Armstrong, of Havelock, is in the city to-day.

Mr. George Henry of 187 Bethune Street, is in the Nicholls Hospital with typhoid fever.

Conductor E. Stanton, of the G.T.R. local shunter, is visiting in Port Hope. Mr. H. Anderson replaces him temporarily.

Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley and daughter motored from Toronto and spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Hopwood at Chemong.

Miss A. R. Nimmo is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. John Riddell, 350 Homewood Avenue, and many other friends of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith and Miss Zetta Keith, of Water Street, who spent some days in Toronto during the holiday week, have returned to the City.

INDOOR BASEBALL

Last night at the armouries No. 1 Co. defeated No. 5 Co. by a score of 2 to 1, which places them leaders of the league, not having lost a game this season. The game was clean and fast and showed many brilliant plays on both sides.

Batteries:—Perks and Clarke, No. 1; Meyers and McGrath, No. 5.

SOME ONE BETTER

Mr. George Hall, practical tailor, over Mathis's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $18., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Tailings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wfm

How Collier's Compliments "Cousin Canada"

As the war rages on and we find ourselves pinched by it, we can and do thank God for good neighbours. The most wonderful thing in North American life is the fact that for four or five thousand miles our frontier is Canada's frontier, and not only is there no fort upon it, but there is no place where anyone in either nation wants a fort. They are people one is glad to have next door, the Canadians. Sometimes a Taft or a Clark says something that makes us blush for him; but the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instanter; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling — that just being neighbours is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be worked out. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914 — that we have never had a serious difference about this common property. This is a good time to vow that we never will. Our Lady of the Snows is not so cold as her title might lead one to think. She is distinctly our sort—and we hope she won't mind our saying so. The frontier is an imaginary line only. Thoughts are the true bond of friendship. Let us draw closer and closer to Canada in thought. Let us seek, nationally and individually, to foster the relations which make us thank God for Canada as a neighbour. After all, most of our history is the same as hers. We owe the same debt to Chaucer, Spencer, King Alfred, William the Conqueror, the Barons who operated on John at Runnymede, the Bill of Rights, the Petition of Rights, Shakespeare, Darwin, Spencer, Wesley, Newman, Washington, Pitt, and all that wonderful succession of poets, statesmen, soldiers, and scientists who have built British, Canadian, and American thought, art, and democracy. The lessening detail of differing governments should scarcely enter one's thought when thinking of Canada. In fact, it scarcely ever does.—Collier's Weekly.

From ordinary seaweeds a London chemist claims to have extracted a gum that is proof against fire, acids, and moisture, and that is a better insulator against electricity than vulcanite.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR SATURDAY

WHY PAY MORE?

when you can get the Highest Class MEAT obtainable at

EDWARDS' MEAT MARKET

Sirloin Steak	22c
Porterhouse	22c
Legs Lamb	20c
Loins Lamb	18c
Breasts Lamb	12½c
Fronts Lamb	15c
Roasts Beef	14c & 15c
Choice Rib Roasts	16c
Pot Roasts	12½c

SEE OUR WINDOW

421 GEORGE ST.

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE

APPLES

For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies, Greenings, Baldwins, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE **OAK** FRUIT STORE

N. DOUROS, Prop.

'Phone 19-19

Investigate

No doubt you have been trying to get something which will make your home more comfortable and at the same time shrink a Saving in your Coal Bills.

THE HOCIN ALL-METAL WEATHER STRIP SOLVES THE PROBLEM

Saves Coal—By keeping the Heat in the House.
Saves Doctors Bills—By preventing Colds, the result of Draughty Doors and Windows.

Comes in all convenient lengths and sizes. Anyone can put it on. VERY REASONABLE IN PRICE. We want EVERYONE to call and INVESTIGATE this line. If you cannot call, just 'Phone and we will have a man call on you.

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE — SPORTING GOODS
'PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST.

IRONY.

One summer day, I went my way,
And brought me to a stop
Right straight before the open door
Of an Ironmonger's shop.

And, at a whim I said to him,
"Oh, Ironmonger, dear,
Tell me, I pray, why do you stay
Monging your irons here?"

"Well, well, you see," he said to me,
"I mong my irons, for when
I've mung a lot, much coin I've got
To pay my debts to men."

"Oh, then," I said, "the while you ply
Your ironmonging trade,
For ample fee, pray mong to me
The best iron you have made."

"The iron you seek I mang last week,"
He said; "but more I'll get."
I hope that dear Ironmonger queer
His iron is monging yet.

PRAISEWORTHY.

"Pa, what's it mean to 'set the world on fire?'"

"Oh, that's a kind of arson for which you get praise instead of punishment."

Ideal Expression

WE are using SPECIAL PLATES in our Photographic work and consider them the ideal medium of photo expression.

It would be a difficult matter to improve upon the quality of our negatives or prints.

THE - -
MOULE STUDIO
374½ George St. 'Phone 46

Warne's Specials

Red Rubber 3 qt. Hot Water Bottles with 2 year's guarantee. Regular $2.25 for..... **$1.24**

3 Cakes Palmolive Soap, worth....45c
1 Jar Palmolive Cream or Shampoo, 50c
95c

All Four for 39c

Alpine Tooth Paste Regular price 25c for.... **10c**

SEE OUR SOUTH WINDOW

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE
351 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 587

WE TAKE THE RISK

We know you will be delighted with the

O-CEDAR POLISH MOP

We know you will welcome the relief it brings. We know you will appreciate the hard work it saves. We know you will be pleased with the way it dusts, cleans and polishes—all at the same time. That is why we say:—

Try the O-Cedar Mop for 2 Days at our risk. If it is not satisfactory we do not want you to keep it. The Price—$1.50—will be returned without question if it is not all and more than we claim. You to be the judge.

HAVE US DEMONSTRATE THIS MOP TO YOU

Peterboro Hardware Co., Ltd.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. - No. 90 | 16 PAGES | PETERBOROUGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914. | PAGES 1 TO 8 | PRICE TWO CENTS

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Made from
Grape Cream of Tartar
NO ALUM

CARING FOR WOUNDED.

Britain Has Thirteen Thousand Belgian Soldiers On Her Hands.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The directors of the Belgian Red Cross arrived in London yesterday with 600 wounded soldiers, the last of 13,000 who have been brought to England.

They left Ostend Wednesday morning, at which time 25,000 refugees, besides townspeople, were hoping to get away.

As the Red Cross steamer left a Taube aeroplane dropped two bombs, which fell in the water a few yards from the vessel.

No satisfactory arrangement has been made for the return to their homes of those Belgians who crossed the frontier into Holland, although the Germans continue to try to induce them to do so.

There are many Antwerp refugees among the crowds at Dover. When some of these were asked if they would be willing to return to Antwerp in case arrangements for their repatriation can be completed with the German Government, they declared emphatically that they never would return so long as the Germans were in possession.

The captains of ships which already have docked declare they saw hundreds of persons leaving Ostend in small rowboats, hoping to reach some point on the French coast. Hundreds of others boarded little trawlers and sailboats, which are still straggling into Dover. Their passengers often have been without food for 36 hours. Many small boats from Belgium are also putting into Lowestoft and Felixstowe. These craft are manned mostly by volunteers, who know nothing of the British ports, and head in wherever they can see docking facilities.

That Xmas Photo

A Good Photograph as a Xmas Gift fulfils every requirement

You may not feel justified this year in expensive Gift Giving. Photographs will solve the problem easily, economically and satisfactorily. The cost is small. The value great—if the portrait is GOOD. To be sure of this arrange for an appointment at

THE ROY Studio
140½ HUNTER STREET

"EMPIRE IN ACTION"

London Daily Mail Comments on Arrival of Canadians

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 17.—Hundreds around the railway stations at Plymouth, who sought their beds before the small hours, had a strange lullaby in the uproarious demonstrations of the Canadian contingent, who were being packed into troop trains and sent inland. The men were half frantic with delight at release from the troop ship.

The work of entraining went on right into the small hours. None of the men were aware of their destination.

In a leading article on the arrival of the Canadian troops, The Daily Mail says Canada a splendid tribute. "What Plymouth was privileged to witness was something more than the arrival of so many thousands of hardy natural soldiers." The paper says it was a living picture of the Empire in action, the scattering of all illusions of imperial disintegration with which the Germans have amused themselves. This was a spectacle hardly to be paralleled since the Crusades.

"The presence of this splendid body of men," says The Daily News, "is an an inspiration and assurance that however long the war lasts there can be but one end to the struggle. These Canadian troops are the practical embodiment of Empire devotion."

COMMANDANTS RALLY.

Boers United In Denunciation of Action of Rebel Maritz.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Pretoria says:

At a meeting of commandants representing all the free state north of Bloemfontein held at Kroonstad, a resolution was unanimously adopted denouncing the rebellion started in the northwest of the Cape province by Col. Maritz as a blot on the honor of the free state. The resolution pledged the fullest support of the commandants to the Government and requested a mobilization of the burghers to crush the rebellion.

"Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defence, thanked the commandants for their tender of support. He explained, however, that a mobilization was unnecessary as it would put more men in the field than would be needed.

"The action taken by the Kroonstad meeting is considered significant in view of the fact that hitherto the people of the Congo Free State were lukewarm regarding the campaign against the Germans."

THEY HAVE HURT.

Germans In West Want Exuberance of Canadian Papers Curbed.

OTTAWA, Oct. 17.—A petition to the Government which will hardly be acted upon has been received from the German-Canadian Alliance of Saskatchewan, requesting that certain restrictions be placed on the English press of Canada. The petition sets forth that the press "is not doing justice to German civilization, but is bound to do harm in this country by stirring up race hatred and ill-feeling.

"The work of upbuilding must be endangered if the press should without restriction continue unnecessarily to hurt the feelings of a considerable section of the Canadian people."

It Pays To Advertise.

OTTAWA, Oct. 17.— The Department of Trade and Commerce finds that it pays to advertise. Recently in the Canadian press advertisements were published urging each Canadian home to buy a barrel of apples, in view of the domestic market being glutted for lack of foreign markets. A booklet giving recipes for the use of apples is being issued by the Department, and over 20,000 applicants for copies of it have been received.

Western Tailoring Co.
311 GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'

$13 SUITS and OVERCOATS

MADE TO MEASURE FIT GUARANTEED

Great Selection of Suitings and Overcoatings in the Latest Style Goods. Special Try-on to every Customer. All our Work made on our own Premises by Practical Tailors.

311 George St.

START TO FURNISH YOUR HOME NOW AT REDUCED PRICES

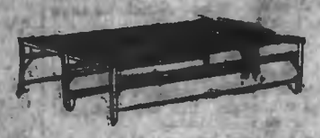
MONDAY
FURNITURE SPECIALS

$9.00
Dresser
For $5.00

It is made of hardwood, and finished in golden oak. The case is 34 in. British bevel plate mirror is 16 x 20 in. The cut shows the nice design, and three roomy drawers. Regular $9.00 for

$8.95

$12.00 Sliding Couch for $7.90



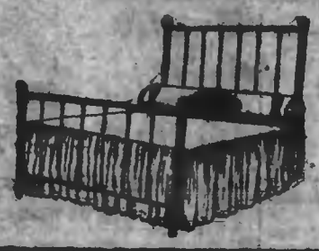
With mattress covered with green denim. Can be used as couch during the day and double bed at night. It could not be bought under $12.00 the regular way. Only a few left. Monday, special

$7.90

$4.75 For This $7.00
Mission or Fumed
OAK ROCKER

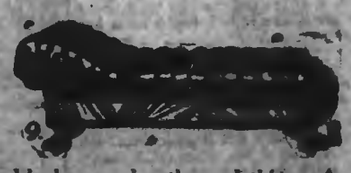
They are exactly like the cut; oak frame, mission cut and mission finish; seat and back upholstered in imitation leather; lots of springs; very comfortable and durable. Also another design at the same price.

Solid Brass Bed



Guaranteed
Regular $14.00
Mon. Special
$9.75

$6.90 FOR THIS $11.00 COUCH



These fine, big Couches are 28 in. wide, 6 feet 2 in. long, have 24 strong springs, open construction, and upholstered in imitation leather which will wear for years and look as good as the real thing. As you see, it has a nicely embossed frame. Price, only $6.90

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Home Furnishing Co.
208 Charlotte St. Open Evenings

H.M.S. HAWKE DESTROYED

German Submarine Destroys British Patrol Cruiser in the North Sea

471 OFFICERS AND MEN

LONDON, Oct. 17.— Like a bolt out of the blue came the distressing announcement yesterday that another British warship has been sunk by a German torpedo boat. The Hawke, with a complement of 544 men was struck some time Thursday afternoon at a point in the North Sea, thought to be not far distant from the coast of Scotland. Three officers and 49 men were landed at Aberdeen by a fishing trawler. Later, the Admiralty announced that Lieut.-Commander Reseman and 26 men had been picked up on a raft, making the total number of survivors 78.

Sydney Austin, a boatswain of the Hawke, who was saved, apparently bears a charmed life. He was one of the few survivors of the cruiser Hogue. After the sinking of this vessel he was transferred to the Hawke.

Early yesterday morning the Admiralty issued the following statement, which has followed by two hours a despatch from Aberdeen stating simply that the Hawke was lost:

"His Majesty's ship Theseus, Captain Hugh Edwards, was attacked by a submarine in the northern waters of the North Sea yesterday, but was missed.

"His Majesty's ship Hawke, Captain M. P. Williams, was attacked about the same time and was sunk.

"The following officers, with forty-nine men of the crew have been landed at Aberdeen by a trawler:

"Boatswain Sydney Austin, Gunner James Dennis and Acting Gunner Harry Evit. The remaining officers and men are missing.

"Further particulars will be published as soon as available."

The Hawke, in company with her sister ships, the Theseus and Gibraltar, was on patrol duty. So far as can be learned the first intimation they had of an attack was when a torpedo was launched at the Theseus. The projectile missed its mark, and the submarine immediately dived. In a few minutes it rose again to the surface and fired a second missile at the Hawke, which simply shattered the vessel. Evidently the German was but a short distance away from the doomed ship.

Fearing the presence of the Admiralty that the safety of vessels be endangered before the lives of those on board a destroyed craft, the Theseus and Gibraltar steamed away at once. By this action they undoubtedly missed a debacle such as overcame the Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir a few weeks since. But the crew of the Hawke were left to their fate.

It is believed that in the short interim between the torpedoing of the Hawke and the sinking of the boat that the men making up her complement had time to throw tables, spars and other pieces of ship's furniture overboard. It is probable that a good many of the men secured pieces of this floating wreckage and maintained themselves for some time. However several hours must have elapsed before either of the Hawke's sister ships could safely return to the scene of the tragedy. The water being at a freezing temperature, few survived the exposure. Nor can it be stated whether their rescue was effected by the Theseus and Gibraltar or by the fishing trawler which brought them to Aberdeen.

The Hawke is the sixth warship to come to grief in the North Sea as the result of German submarine activity or by the action of floating mines. There is some doubt as to whether the Pathfinder, lost Sept. 5th, was sunk by a mine or submarine, and the same applies to the Amphion, blown up Aug. 6th, off the Dutch coast. The Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir went to the bottom Sept. 22, torpedoed by the German submarine U-9.

German Submarine Sunk?

EDINBURGH, Oct. 17.—It is reported here that a German submarine was sunk off Holland by the guns of a British battleship when it came up for air after being cut off from the shore by British ships.

German Gunboat Captured.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 17. —The Minister of Defence has received the information of the capture of a German gunboat off New Guinea.

Neutrality Violated Says Britain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called the attention of Acting Secretary of State Lansing yesterday to alleged violations of neutrality in the Philippines, where, he said, the British Government believed various German ships had been sealed at sea from Manila. Enquiry was directed immediately by the State Department to the authorities at Manila.

Our 29c Saturday CHOCOLATES ARRIVED THURSDAY

You can procure this 50c quality Chocolates for

29c Per lb.

We sell them at 40c per lb. any other day

Our $2.00 Hot Water Bottle

with a 2 years' guarantee will be sold for

$1.09

as long as they last. They will not last long. Those who wait for Saturday will be disappointed.

McDermaid & Jury
The Jule Establishment Druggists
Cor. George and Charlotte Sts.

SAN GIULIANO DEAD.

Sad Blow To Central Empires Said German Diplomat.

ROME, Oct. 17.—The Italian Foreign Minister, Marquis Antonio di San Giuliano, died at 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon after a long illness.

The marquis was taken ill a month ago with an affection of the heart. His illness attracted international attention, because of its possible bearing on the attitude of the Italian Government toward the war. The marquis is understood to have been friendly to Germany and opposed to the demonstrations that occurred in several parts of Italy some time ago in sympathy with the allies, but more particularly in a spirit of hostility toward Austria.

The Italian Premier Signor Salandra will assume temporarily the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs made vacant by the death yesterday of Marquis Antonio di San Giuliano. This was decided upon at a council of the Ministers this afternoon. Nothing is known as to the intentions of the King or the Premier regarding a permanent successor to the office. It is stated from an authoritative source that the death of the marquis will not affect the foreign policy of the Government.

It is reported that the German ambassador to Italy when he heard of the death of the marquis, said:

"This is perhaps the greatest misfortune for the central empires since the war began."

The doctors say that the war did not cause the death of the Foreign Minister, but say that the end certainly was hastened by the strenuous work to which he submitted his already weakened constitution.

Hungarian Bishops Flee.

VENICE, Oct. 17.—(Via Paris.)—As the first approach of the Russians into Hungary, many bishops and members of the clergy fled from the threatened districts to Budapest. The prince primate of Hungary, Johan Csernoch, has now addressed a circular to the clergy strictly forbidding them under any circumstances to leave their posts.

Tried To Wreck Train.

BROCKVILLE, Oct. 17.— An attempt was made to wreck the evening train leaving Ogdensburg in the south on the N. Y. C. R., a short distance out of the city, when a tie bridging with planking, was placed across the rails. An employe noticed the obstruction in time to clear it before the arrival of the train.

XMAS

12 Beautiful Photographs, Black and White or Colour, can be had at the

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for the price you would pay for one present.

Make your appointment early and ensure best work.

CHARLOTTE ST.

(Only Ground Floor Studio in City)

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We Manufacture and Fit Glasses Exclusively.

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Opt. D. Chicago Ex. M.O. Toronto
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Reading Notices, Agate, 10 Lines One Inch.
Transient Display ..... 20c per inch
Transient Reading ..... 40c per inch
Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 7,200 Inch Continuous, 15c per inch.
Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 30c per inch.
Legal and other notices, 8c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS
Minimum charge, 15c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 15c to cover postage on parties if out of town.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.

Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

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ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may conveniently do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

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Toronto-Montreal

The International Limited
Canada's Train of superior service
Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit p.m. and Chicago 8.40 a.m.

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Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily.

Last Train out of Toronto at Night
Leaves 11.45 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily, assuring important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.

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Leave Toronto 9 a.m., 5.30 p.m. and 11 p.m. daily. Parlor cars on day trains. Dining cars on all trains. Berths reserved, etc., at C.T.R. Ticket Office, 1 A. H. NOTE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Peterboro. Station Ticket Agent. 'Phone 299 & 126

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Muskoka, Gravenhurst	11.24 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
North Bay, Cobalt, Haileybury and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	8.30 a.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m.	*2.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	5.30 p.m.	8.30 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.24 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Omemee, Coboconk	9.00 p.m.	8.30 a.m.
Manitoba	10.30 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	8.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
	5.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	8.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.55 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.55 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**2.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*2.05 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**5.15 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph, Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo	6.55 a.m.
New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*3.34 a.m.
North Toronto	*5.57 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.35 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*2.21 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*6.35 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port Hoffbolt, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

Advertise In The Examiner

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

"Great Scott!" he ejaculated, nonplused. "See what we're up against, will you? We've found 'em and they're ours, but—"

They stod considering a minute. All at once a dull metallic clang echoed heavily through the crypt. Despite herself, the girl shuddered. The eerie depths, the gloom, the skeletons had all conspired to shake her nerves.

"What's that?" she whispered, gripping Allan by the arm.

"That? Oh—nothing! Now how the deuce are we going to get at these—"

"It was something, Allan! But what?"

He grew suddenly silent.

"By Jove—it sounded like—the door—"

"The door? Oh, Allan, quick!"

A sudden, irresistible fear fingered at the strings of the man's heart. At the back of his neck he felt the hair begin to lift. Then he smiled by very strength of will.

"Don't be absurd, Beatrice," he managed to say. "It couldn't be, of course. There's no one here. It——"

But already she was out of the alcove. With the torch held high in the air, she stood there peering with wide eyes down the long blackness of the crypt, striving to pierce the dark.

Then suddenly he heard her cry of terror.

"The door, Allan! The door! It's shut!"

CHAPTER VII.
THE LEADEN CHEST.

Not, at any time since the girl and he had wakened in the tower, more than a year ago, had Allan felt so compelling a fear as overswept him then. The siege of the Horde at Madison Forest, the plunge down the cataract, the fall into the Abyss, and the battle with the Lanskaarn had all taxed his courage to the utmost, but he had met these perils with more calm than he now faced the blank menace of that metal door.

For now no sky overhung him, no human agency opposed him, no counterplay of stress and strife thrilled his blood.

No; the girl and he now were far underground in a crypt, a tomb, walled round with incalculable tons of concrete, barred from the upper world, alone—and for the first time in his life the man knew something of the anguish of unreasoning fear.

Yet he was not bereft of powers of action. Only an instant he stood there motionless and staring; then with a cry, wordless and harsh, he ran toward the barrier.

Beneath his spurning feet the friable skeletons crumbled and vanished; he dashed himself against the door with a curse that was half a prayer; he strived with it—and staggered back, limpid and shaken, for it held!

Now Beatrice had reached it, too. In her hand the torch trembled and shook. She tried to speak, but could not. And as he faced her, there in the tomb-like vault, their eyes met silently.

A deathly stillness fell, with but their heart-beats and the sputtering of the torch to deepen it.

"Oh!" she gasped, stretching out a hand. "You—we—can't—"

He licked his lips and tried to smile, but failed.

"Don't—don't be afraid, little girl!" he stammered. "This can't hold us, possibly. The chain—I broke it!"

"Yes, but the bar, Allan—the bar! How did you leave the bar?"

"Raised!"

The one word seemed to seal their doom. A shudder passed through Beatrice.

"So then," she choked, "some air-current swung the door shut—and the bar—fell—"

A sudden rage possessed the engineer.

"D——n that infernal staple!" he gritted, and as he spoke the axe swung into the air.

"Crash!"

On the metal plates it boomed and echoed thunderously. A ringing clangour vibrated the crypt.

"Crash!"

Did the door start? No; but in the long corroded plates a jagged dent took form.

Again the axe swung high. Cold though the vault was, sweat globuled his forehead, where the veins had swelled to twisting knots.

"Crash!"

With a wild reverberation a scream of sundered metal and a clatter of flying fragments, the staple gave way. A crack showed round the edge of the iron barrier.

Stern flung his shoulder against the door. Creaking, it swung. He staggered through. One hand groped out to steady him, against the wall. From the other the axe dropped crashing to the floor.

Only a second he stood thus, swaying; then he turned and gathered Beta in his arms. And on his breast she hid her face from which the roses all had faded quite.

He felt her fighting back the tears, and raised her head and kissed her.

"There, there!" he soothed. "It wasn't anything after all, you see. But—if we hadn't brought the axe with us—"

"Oh, Allan, let's go now! This crypt—I can't—"

"We will go very soon. But there's no danger now, darling. We're not children, you know. We've still got work to do. We'll go soon; but first those records!"

"Oh, how can you, after—after what might have been?"

He found the strength to smile.

"I know," he answered, "but it didn't happen, after all. A miss is worth a million miles, dear. That's what life seems to mean to us, and has meant ever since we woke in the tower, peril and risk, labour and toil—and victory! Come come, let's get to work again, for there's so endlessly much to do."

Calmer grown, the girl found new courage in his eyes and in his strong embrace.

"You're right, Allan. I was a little fool to—"

He stopped her self-reproach with kisses, then picked up the torch from the floor where it had fallen from her nerveless hand.

"If you prefer," he offered, "I'll take you back into the sunlight, and you can sit under the trees and watch the river, while I—"

"Where you are, there am I! Come on, Allan; let's get it over with. Oh, what a coward you must think me!"

"I think you're a woman, and the bravest that ever lived!" he exclaimed vehemently. "Who but you could ever have gone through with me all that has happened? Who could be my mate and face the future as you're doing? Oh, if you only understood my estimate of you!

"But now let's get at those records again. Time's passing, and there must be still no end of things to do!"

He recovered his axe, and with another blow demolished the last fragment of the staple, so that by no possibility could the door catch again.

Then for the second time they penetrated the crypt and the tunnel and once more reached the alcove of the records.

"Beatrice!"

"What is it, Allan?"

"Look! Gone—all gone!"

"Gone! Why, what do you mean? They're—"

"Gone, I tell you! My God! Just a mass of rubbish, powder, dust—"

"But—but how—"

"The concussion of the axe! That must have done it! The violent sound-waves—the air in commotion!"

"But, Allan, it can't be! Surely there must be something left?"

"You see?"

He pointed at the shelves. She stood and peered, with him, at the sad havoc wrought there. Then she stretched out a tentative finger and stirred a little of the detritus.

"Catastrophe!" she cried.

"Yes and no. At any rate, it may have been inevitable!"

"Inevitable?"

He nodded.

"Even if this hadn't happened, Beatrice, I'm afraid we never could have moved any of these parchments, or read them, or handled them in any way. Perhaps if we'd had all kinds of proper appliances, glass plates, transparent adhesives, and so on, and a year or two at our disposal, we might have made something out of them, but even so, it's doubtful.

"Of course, in detective stories, Hawkshaw can take the ashes right out of the grate and piece them together and pour chemicals on them and decipher the mystery of the lost rubies, and all that. But this isn't a story, you see; and what's more, Hawkshaw doesn't have to work with ashes nearly a thousand years old. Ten centuries of dry-rot—that's some problem!"

She stood aghast, hardly able to believe her eyes.

"But—but," she finally articulated, "there's the other cache out there in Medicine Bow Range. The cave, you know. And we have the bearings. And some time, when we've got all the leisure in the world and all the necessary appliances—"

"Yes, perhaps. Although, of course, you realize the earth is seventeen degrees out of its normal plane, and every reckoning's shifted. Still, it's a possibility. But for the present there's strictly nothing doing after all."

"How about that leaden chest?"

She wheeled about and pointed at the other side of the alcove, where stood the metal box, sullen, defiant, secure.

"By Jove, that's so, too! Why, I'd forgotten that! You're a brick, Beta! The box, by all means. Perhaps the most important things of all are still in safety there. Who knows"

"Open it, Allan, and let's see!"

Her recent terror almost forgotten in this new excitement, the girl had begun to get back some of her splendid colour. And now, as she stood gazing at the metal chest which still perhaps, held the most vital of the records, she felt again a thrill of excitement at the thought of all its possibilities.

The man, too, gazed at it with keen emotion.

"We've got to be very careful this time, Beatrice!" said he. "No more mistakes. If we lose the contents of this chest, Heaven only knows when we may be able to get another glimpse into the past. Frankly, the job of opening it, without running the contents, looks pretty stiff. Still, with care it may be done. Let's see, now, what are we up against here?"

(To be continued.)

Stops Headache

Mr. E. F. Tomkins, Ex-Mayor of Coaticook says so.
"Your tablets are a safe and effective remedy for headache."

Mr Geo. Legge, Editor of Granby Leader-Mail says so.
"Your Zutoo tablets deserve to be widely known as a cure that will cure."

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The "CANADIAN"
Fall & Winter Schedules 1914-15

Lv. Montreal (Win'r St.)	8.40 a.m. (E.T.)	Lv. Chicago (Cent. Sta.)	8.10 p.m. (C.T.)
Ar. Toronto	6.30 p.m. (E.T.)	Ar. Detroit (Mich. Cen.)	8.45 a.m. (E.T.)
Lv. Toronto	8.10 p.m. (E.T.)	Lv. Detroit (Mich. Cen.)	8.45 a.m. (E.T.)
Ar. Detroit	8.05 a.m. (E.T.)	Ar. Toronto	6.10 p.m. (E.T.)
Lv. Detroit (Mich. Cen.)	12.30 p.m. (E.T.)	Lv. Toronto	6.30 p.m. (E.T.)
Ar. Chicago (Cent. Sta.)	7.40 p.m. (C.T.)	Ar. Montreal (Win'r St.)	6.10 a.m. (E.T.)

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Reservations from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write H. G. MURPHY, Asst.-Gen. Agent, Cor. King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

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London, Ont.—"I am a farmer's wife and a very busy woman. Last summer I was taken with severe pains in my back so bad that I could not get up or scarcely move without pain, and my periods were painful. My husband called in a good doctor and I was under his care for some time, but he did me little or no good. One day a friend of mine told me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had been greatly helped by it. I began taking it and soon got well, and my periods became natural again. Since then I have had perfect health. In fact I have never felt so well in my life. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine many women need. If you think this letter will help other women please publish it."—Mrs. E. C. YOUNG, Tambling's Corner, London, Ontario, Canada.

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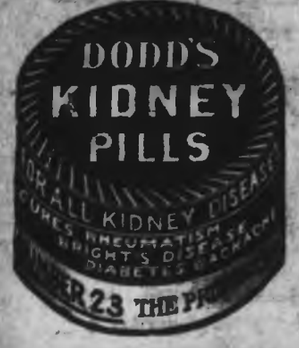

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NO TIME FOR GAMES

Lord Roberts' Stirring Address to City of London Recruits

Something to stir the pulses of the City worker, to make him straighten his shoulders, and realise the peril in which our Empire stands, happened in London when thirteen hundred young men, who in less than forty-eight hours had responded to the call of the Lord Mayor for recruits to make up a new battalion of the City of London Regiment (the Royal Fusiliers), marched through the main streets to be sworn in at the Tower of London. Headed by the band of the Scots Guards, they made a splendid show, though still in mufti, and the procession swelled to thousands en route. It was a great recruiting effort.

First of all, they paraded in the grounds of the Temple, presenting a magnificent spectacle of British manhood. There they were addressed by Earl Roberts, hero of many a battlefield.

After inspecting the men and speaking to several who wore the South African medal, Lord Roberts said: "I am proud to be the first to welcome you as brother soldiers, and to congratulate you on the splendid example you are setting to your fellow countrymen, coming forward to take your places in the ranks as private soldiers, not seeking, as the vast majority of men in your station of life are seeking to be given commissions as officers. We require hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and of these only a minimum number can be officers. Moreover, it is absolutely essential that officers should be sufficiently trained and disciplined to warrant their being entrusted to command and lead soldiers in war.

"You are the pick of the nation, highly educated business men of various professions, and you are doing exactly what all able-bodied men in the kingdom should do, no matter what their rank or what their station in life may be.

"I respect and honor you more than I can say. My feeling towards you is one of intense admiration. How very different is your action to that of the men who can still go on with their cricket and football as if the very existence of the country were not at stake.

"This is not the time to play games, wholesome as they are in days of piping peace. We are engaged in a life-and-death struggle, and you are showing your determination to do your duty as soldiers, and, by all means in your power, to bring this war—a war forced upon us by an ambitious and unscrupulous nation—to a successful result. God bless and watch over you all."

WAS TOURISTS' FRIEND

Baedeker, One of the War's Victims, Was Guide Book Man

Tourists all the world over read with sympathetic interest the report that Herr Karl Baedeker, the publisher of the famous guide books, had been killed in action. This member of the Baedeker family was one of the grandsons of old Karl Baedeker, who was born at Essen in 1801, where his father had carried on a business of printer and bookseller, and who himself started in business in 1827 at Coblentz, where he died just over fifty years ago. His grave in that town is often visited by tourists.

It was old Karl Baedeker who first hit upon the idea of publishing a series of guide books for the different countries. The first guide book published by Baedeker was a small book on the Rhine, of which in 1839 he produced a third edition entirely rewritten by himself. Since then guide books for Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, the United States, etc., have been published in the principal languages of Europe, until to-day the word "Baedeker" has become almost a synonym for guide book.

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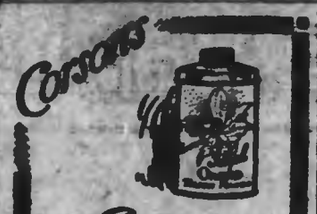

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Pert Personals.

Richard Harding Davis says the English people were calm and silent when he reached London. Maybe they did not know he was coming.—Indianapolis Star.

Naturally, Lillian Russell is peeved over her daughter's latest marriage. Competition even from one's daughter is not pleasurable.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Has everybody heard the story about how Brand Whitlock accepted the Belgian post for the purpose of "gaining peace and quiet for the leisurely writing of his next book?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

G. Bernard Shaw says he is a cosmopolitan, an antivivisectionist, a vegetarian, a teetotaler, a nonsmoker, an atheist and a liar. This will be a surprise to those who thought that he smoked.—Washington Post.

Town Topics.

A few executions might discourage the common practice of highwaymen killing men in St. Louis.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Judging from the quiet times prevailing in New York, that city has been suffering from a shortage of Black Hand importations.—Washington Post.

Classes for the study of civics are being organized among Chicago women. As yet, however, it has not become necessary to organize classes in domestic economy among the men.—Chicago News.

It is now possible to go from Boston to New York or from New York to Boston by trolley without change of cars if you care to go from Boston to New York or from New York to Boston.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Flippant Flings.

The Frenchman who got that $2,000 for capturing the first German flag was some pennant winner.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

However, there's no chance of anybody "bottling" the American fleet, as it's against Jos's Daniels' rules.—Washington Post.

A subway train approaching a citizen who leaned too far over the platform removed his teeth. The economical might also try this with warts and moles.—New York Sun.

The kaiser is reported determined to hold Kiaochau. If you have ever experienced the difficulty of holding a sneeze, you can sympathize with the kaiser.—Manchester Union.

High Prices.

Uncle Sam has declared war on the price boosters, and it's a mighty popular declaration.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The way in which the country mobilized against inflated prices for food seems to have had some effect.—Philadelphia Press.

While the dogs of war are loose in Europe some of the hogs of war are busy in this country raising food prices.—Chicago News.

Americans are not in the mood to take the boosting of prices on food products as a matter of course just because a war is in progress in Europe.—Sioux City Tribune.

German Gleanings.

Germany has 50,000 boy scouts.

Every German regiment has a chiropodist in its ranks.

The present German empire has an area of 208,780 square miles.

The postal department of Germany employs over 8,000 girls, whose wages range from $12.50 to $17.50 a month.

Prussia requires that lightning rods on government buildings shall be inspected by an expert electrician at least once a year.

Facts From France.

In France last year 14,500 divorces were granted.

The wealth of France is estimated at about $50,000,000,000.

Before the war France made nearly 24,000,000 pairs of gloves yearly, and of these 18,000,000 pairs were exported.

The walls of all the rooms of a new building at the University of Paris are lined with lead to make them impervious to emanations of radium, with which experiments are conducted.

Science and Statistics.

Science was horrified when Statistics discovered that babies to the economic value of $200,000,000 perish each year.

"This must cease!" exclaimed Science once excitedly.

"It's up to you," rejoined Statistics without emotion.

But no answer had Science fallen on and by various devices caused the babies to stop perishing than Statistics discovered that half of these were girls and $200,000,000 wouldn't begin to dress them.

"The laugh is on you," quoth Statistics grimly.—Life.

The Era of Latin.

During about 700 years the Latin language was the language of court, camp and polite society from the river Tweed, in Scotland, to the Euphrates, in Asia, and from the Crimea, in the Black sea, to the Pillars of Hercules, at the western extremity of the Mediterranean sea.

The Cost of Living Goes Up Again.

Employer—Want more pay? Why, I only hired you last week! Office Boy—Yes, but it costs me more to live now! I used to let my mother cut my hair 'fore I got this job.—Chicago News

Codfish Cakes.

Pare four medium-sized potatoes and cut into quarters. Put in a stewpan with one cupful of cold shredded codfish and cover with boiling water; set where it will gently boil until potatoes are tender; then drain off all the water and return to fire for a second; with a steel fork whip the fish and potatoes together until smooth; season with one tablespoonful of butter, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper, some salt if necessary, and the yolks of two eggs; form into cakes half an inch thick, dredge with flour and fry in hot fat until both sides are a rich brown and the cakes thoroughly heated.

ARROWROOT, MALTO CREAM SANDWICH, OPERA FINGERS, WATER ICE WAFERS, LEMON NECTAR

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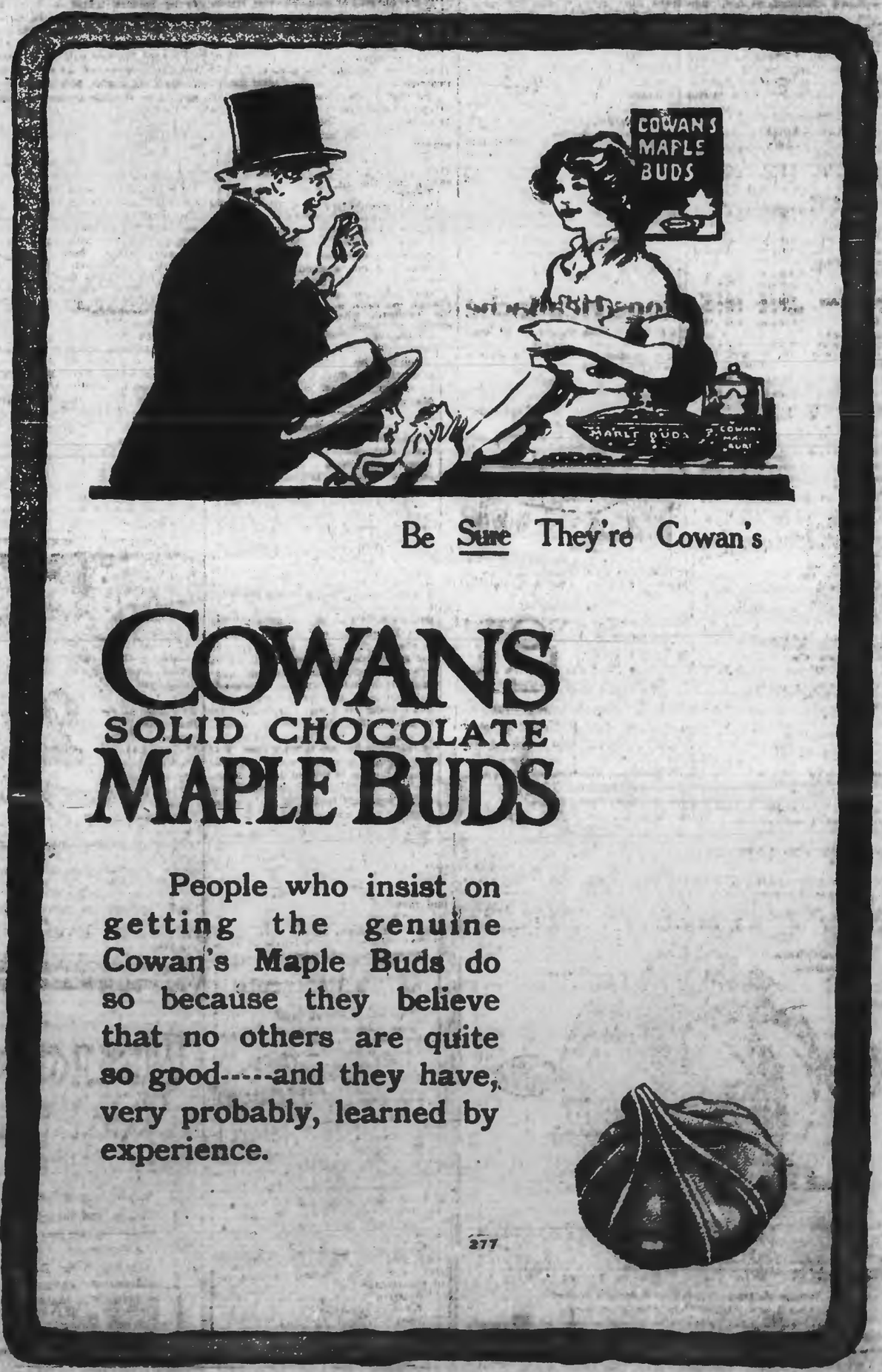

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TORTURE OF THE "PICKET."

A Form of Military Punishment in England in Bygone Days.

The "picket," an ingenious form of punishment by which a soldier in the days of old was generally inflicted on cavalry and artillery men and was a singularly brutal bit of torture.

A long post, near which stood a stool, was driven into the ground. The delinquent was ordered to mount the stool, and his right hand was fastened to a hook in the post by a noose, drawn up as high as it could be stretched, round his wrist. A stump the height of the stool, with its end cut to a round and blunt point, was also driven into the earth close to the post.

Then the stool was taken away, and the sufferer had nothing to rest his bare feet upon but the stump, "which, though it did not usually break the skin," says Captain Grose, "put him in great torture, his only means of relief being by resting his weight on his wrist, the pain of which soon became intolerable."

One can very well believe him, especially when he makes the addition that a man was not infrequently left to stand in this position for half an hour, although the orthodox period of endurance was fifteen minutes.—London Graphic.

Ornithological Weddings.

There was a poetic appropriateness in two weddings which were celebrated in London some time ago in which Mr. Bird led Miss Linnet to the altar and Mr. Wren was linked to Miss Nightingale.

Although it is seldom that one comes across two of these "ornithological" weddings in one day, they are by no means uncommon.

On one occasion a church near Dublin was the scene of an interesting marriage in which a Mr. Crowe was united to a Miss Crowe by the Rev. Canon Peacock, the wedding march being played by Mr. Rook. Much more remarkable, however, was a match which set Edinburgh in a flutter some years since. The bride was Miss Henrietta Peacock, and the bridegroom was Robin Sparrow. The Rev. Mr. Daw performed the marriage ceremony; Philip Hawk officiated as best man and Miss Larkins as principal bridesmaid, while the marriage lines were extracted by John Crow, session clerk.

"It is worthy of further remark," adds a reporter, "that the sexton's name is Raven, one of the pew openers is a Gull, and the assistant sexton is a Hen-ry Laycock."—London Tatler.

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Three pairs of our famous men's AMERICAN SILK HOSE with written guarantee, any colour, or

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DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when dealer in your locality is selected. Give colour and size desired.

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"WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST." How the German Applies It.

Military Files.

"Files on parade" means a body of soldiers, a troop or company marching in a file or line, not abreast, but one after another. We speak of the "rank and file," meaning soldiers who are formed so that they march abreast and also in ranks following each other. The term in general means the common soldiers below the rank of non commissioned officers. There are other file terms in military tactics, such as "file right" and "file left." As Kipling uses the term it means the common soldiers who have been called out for the purpose described in the poem of "Danny Deever."—Philadelphia Press.

One on the Voice.

Lecturer—Ladies and gentlemen, we shall consider this evening the fundamental principles of architecture. The Etruscans— A Wandering Voice—How d'ye build a dog house? Lecturer (indifferently)—Are you going to move?—Judge.

No Risk.

"I wonder if the bubbleye run any risk of ostracism if they go to that fashionable resort?"

"Oh, no; they've all been vaccinated."—Baltimore American.

Indescribable.

"Love is an emotion which may be felt but cannot be adequately described," observed the sage.

"No is seasickness," replied the footsore Cincinnati Enquirer.

"NORMAN" The NEWEST ARROW COLLAR

FLINGING THE CHAKRI.

One of the Dexterous Feats of the Clever Hindus of Gwalior.

There is a curious custom in Gwalior, India, the seat of Jain and early Hindu antiquities. In front of the mausoleum of a holy saint—Mohammed Ghous—a fair is held annually on the outskirts of Gwalior town about the middle of the rainy season. The most noticeable feature of the fair is the chakri throw.

A chakri is a piece of iron something like a spindle, over which a long piece of string or thread is rolled. The player throws high into the air the iron chakri (literally a roll), holding one end of the string in his hand, and gives it a swing and jerk in such a clever manner that the chakri on coming down rolls up the thread again on itself and is caught in the hands of the thrower.

The art has been dexterously practiced by a class of people for ages past, and some members are so renowned that they cut a good figure at the scene. It is most interesting to watch the thrower fling the chakri up high, catch it in his hands on return and continue sending it up again and again till the rope becomes as high as seventy feet above the ground. There is absolutely no spring or lever attachment in the chakri. Nabbo is the champion thrower.—London Strand Magazine.

Modern Seamen.

The new ship has transformed the sailor with itself. He works among a subtle and intricate network of machinery. His brain is quickened by the effort to understand the new forces and appliances that he controls. He is drawn no longer from the lower strata of the population of our ports, but in increasing proportions from the ranks of skilled mechanics. The electricians and machinists, who are the aristocracy of the crew, bring with them the notions which prevail among the aristocracy of labor out of uniform. They possess more reading and more science than did nine out of ten of the officers in the old days. They have a respect for themselves and their class, which has revolutionized the morals and manners of the modern warship. The gradual reform of the service regulations has sought to keep pace with this transformation, and officers have been educated in a wholly new conception of their relationship to their men. The bullying and hectoring which was the rule of the sea in the old days is today the rare exception. Instinct and "good form" condemn that kind of thing as severely as the regulations.—Nation.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

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Cure Constipation, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

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SLANG IS HARDY.

Some Supposedly Modern Phrases Are Really Centuries Old.

Much of the current slang supposed to be modern is not new. For instance, "kid" (child) goes back as far at least as Massinger's "Old Law" (1599).

"I am old, you say. Yes; parlous old, kids, and you mark me well." Kidnap (to nab a kid) was certainly not a new word to De Foe or Bunyan.

"To skip out" is accounted slang, but in Wycliff's translation of the Bible we read, "Whanne barnabas and poul herden this, thei skipten out."

In "Ralph Roister Doister," the first English comedy, about the middle of the sixteenth century, an actor says, "Nay dame, I will fire thee out of my house," which certainly has a modern ring.

Goldsmith in "The Good Natured Man" (1768) says, "If the man comes from the Cornish borough you must do him," and this will require no gloss for the modern reader.

"Not in it," in Scotch in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." "They have a dance which the wenches say is a gallimaufry of gambols because they are not in it."

"Cut it out" goes back as far at least as Sheridan's "Critic" (1770). "The performers have cut it out."

The optimistic brakeman who had both legs cut off by a train and who, when a fellow-sufferer tried to console him by saying he ought to be thankful he wasn't killed outright, replied, "I'm not kicking," was only using a Biblical expression. "Wherefore kick ye at my sacrifice?"—Edward A. Allen in Forum.

SAWING GRANITE ROCKS.

Steel Wires and Sand and Water Are the Apparatus Used.

Stone is still sawed by hand, even in great cities, where the latest appliances of the mechanical art are to be found. Yet the mechanical sawing of rock is at least sixteen centuries old and in recent years has reached a stage of perfection.

The idea of using a metal cord and a mixture of sand and water for sawing stone was patented by Eugene Chevallier in France in 1854. His apparatus, with scarcely any change, was used not long ago in cutting a trench through the Pont Neuf, in Paris.

The principle upon which the mechanical stone saw works is described by Victor Raygouard in La Science et la Vie as follows:

An endless rope composed of three steel wires twisted together is set in movement and draws with it a grinding granular substance, pressing this hard upon the stone that is to be sawed. The mordant substance is grit mixed with water. The stream of water renders the movement easy and prevents the heating of the cable. The ends of the cable are joined by splicing.

The hardest rocks, such as porphyry, are now sawed more easily than the softer, such as marble, but not so rapidly. Marble is sawed at the rate of nearly nine inches an hour, granite at from six to seven inches an hour.

Can't Be Cut Off With a Shilling.

French parents (or, at all events, those with more than 2 shillings to dispose of by will) are precluded from the gratification of cutting a unpopular child off with a shilling. A reserve is established by law which no testator can bequeath away from his offspring. A Frenchman with one child can dispose of half his property according to his pleasure; if he has two children, two-thirds pass to the child. Those with two children can dispose of only one-third of their property. Those with three children of one-fourth, and so on according to the size of the family. Some parents occasionally seek to evade the law by subterfuge, but the disposal of property in France is hedged round with so many restrictions that family black sheep are rarely masters of their legal inheritances.—London Mail.

Fashion-Craft

MODEL 100

One of Many Shown for Fall

THERE are certain points about Fashion-Craft Clothes which make them different from other Men's Clothing—points which every well-dressed man should be familiar with:—

Fashion-Craft Clothes are carefully tailored, carefully sewn, each piece carefully fitted by skilled workmen and all work done in large, airy, well-ventilated and well-lighted rooms. This costs more than the sweat-shop methods, but it insures careful tailoring even to the smallest detail, and perfect fit after months of wear.

Cut illustrates a well-made, neat, perfect-fitting, single-breasted, three-button Sack Coat, with collarless six-button Waistcoat, and Trousers made on standard lines. Price range varied—workmanship always uniformly the same.

OBTAINABLE AT THE SHOPS OF FASHION-CRAFT

A. M. LAIDLAW
140 HUNTER ST.
PETERBORO

MADE IN CANADA

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Wheat showed decided activity, that sucking in all North American centres, and decided strength ... prices of wheat. As a result ... closed steady at 1c to 1⅛c above last night. Corn gained ⅛c to ⅜c net, and oats ⅛c to ⅜c. In provisions, the outcome varied from 30c decline to a rise of 12½c.

CHICAGO CASH MARKET.

Wheat, No. 2 hard, bushel	$1 12	to $....
Wheat, No. 2 spring, bushel	1 12	....
Barley, bushel	0 57	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 03	....
Oats, bushel	0 43	0 45
Rye, bushel	0 85	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 83	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq..	0 29	0 30
Butter, creamery, solids..	0 28	0 29
Butter, separator, dairy..	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 19	0 19
Eggs, new-laid	0 37	0 40
Honey, sect, lb.	0 11	0 12
Honey, comb, dozen	0 75	2 00

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 16.—Wheat opened ⅝c to ⅞c higher, oats ⅝c to ⅞c up, and flax ½c higher for October and December. Further advances occurred in wheat on ... (Liverpool) cables. Selling in ... a big grain company caused a slight ... later.

Oats and barley in good demand, with light offerings. A gain of ⅝c to 1⅛c was shown in wheat for the day.

Inspections Thursday were 360 cars, as against 1136 last year, and in sight are 300 cars.

Cash grain: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.13½; No. 2 do., $1.09½; No. 3 do., $1.04½; No. 4, 97½c; No. 5, 94½c; No. 6, 89½c; feed, 85½c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 54½c; No. 3 C.W., 50½c; extra No. 1 feed, 50½c; No. 1 feed, 48½c; No. 2 feed, 47½c.

Barley—No. 3, 61c; No. 4, 61c; rejected, 58½c; feed, 57c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.13½; No. 2 C.W., $1.09½.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—There was a fair demand from foreign ... for Manitoba spring wheat ... at a further advance of 2d per ... and sales of several loads ... November shipment ... reports state that there is no demand for ... by shipment, and that the prices bid are fully 1c per quarter below those for November. The local market for oats is firm. There was some demand for Chicago No. 2 cars, and a sale of 75,000 bushels was made on the basis of 77½c per bushel, Kingston. The demand for Ontario malting barley is increasing, with sales of 15,000 bushels at 77c ex-track.

Cheese is quiet and firm. Butter in fair demands. Eggs unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.13½; No. 1 northern, $1.09¾ to $1.11¾; No. 2 do., $1.06¾ to $1.09¾; December, $1.10¾.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 69c to 70c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 43¾c to 44c.

Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 16.—Wheat, No. 1 hard $1.13 7-8, No. 1 northern $1.12 7-8, No. 2 northern $1.08 7-8, Dec. $1.11 7-8.

CHEESE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—Butter sold today at 29c, and boxes of cheese at 14½c.

PICTON, Ont., Oct. 16.—On the Picton Cheese Board today, 250 boxes of colored cheese were offered, and 140 sold at 13½c.

CATTLE MARKETS

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 1150; slow.

Veals—Receipts 600; active; $5 to $12.50.

Hogs—Receipts 5000; active; heavy and ... $8.25 to $8.35; ... $8.10 to $8.40; ... $8.10 to $8.40; pigs $7.50 to $7.75; roughs, $7 to $7.25; stags, $5.50 to $7.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 7000; slow; lambs, $5.50 to $8; yearlings, $5.50 to $6.75; wethers, $5.75 to $6; ewes, $4.50 to $5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.50 to $6.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 1000; market steady. Beeves, $5.90 to $10.90; Texas steers, $6.10 to $8.10; stockers and feeders, $5.75 to $8; cows and heifers, $3.40 to $9; calves, $7.50 to $11.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market steady. Light, $7.40 to $8; mixed, $7.15 to $8.10; heavy, $7 to $8.05; rough, $7 to $7.15; pigs, $4.50 to $7.25; bulk of sales, $7.30 to $7.80.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 10,000; market steady; native, $4.25 to $6.; yearlings, $5.50 to $6.40; lambs, native, $4 to $7.85.

Pa's Explanation.

"Pa, what do people mean when they talk of laying up something for a rainy day?"

"A rainy day means hard times, my son."

"Why so, pa?"

"Because, I suppose, on a rainy day there is no dust in sight!"—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

British Coronation.

No other coronation rite in Europe reaches back to so early a period as that of Great Britain. From the Anglo-Saxon order of the coronation of Egbert was derived the ancient form of the coronations of the kings of France.—London Express.

Difference of Opinion.

"It takes two to start a quarrel," said Mrs. Gabb.

"Oh, no, it doesn't," replied Mr. Gabb. "A man and his wife are one."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Two Ideas.

The optimist rejoiced in the glorious change in temperature. The pessimist said, "Ain't it a little too sudden?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Such as thy thoughts and ordinary cogitations are, such will thy mind be in time.—Marcus Aurelius.

An Instance.

Knicker—Time brings many strange changes. Bocker—Yes. The boy whose mother can't make him wash his neck grows up to be a rich man who goes abroad for baths.—Harper's Bazar.

Debra Doon.

Debra Doon is the picturesque name of a fertile valley in the northern part of Hindustan, at the base of the outermost ridge of the Himalaya mountains.

ECZEMA AND SORE EYES

"My daughter suffered from inflamed eyelids and eczema on her head," writes Mr. E. W. Lear, Port Planford, Nfld. "The child was in a bad state and suffered greatly. The doctor failed to help her, and on recommendation of a friend, I used Dr. Chase's Ointment, which made a complete cure. With a grateful heart I write you this letter."

Death is Certain

For all of us. The only uncertainty is when it may visit you. Life insurance provides protection for your dependents by creating an immediate cash estate in the event of your death. Last year this Company paid Death Claims of $491,529.52.

Get a policy to-day in

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.
374½ Water Street,
Peterborough, Ontario
THOMAS MARK
GENERAL AGENT

CONSUMPTION AND BRONCHITIS

For the past three years COPELAND'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION has been steadily winning confidence by its splendid record of results. Consumptives in all stages of this dread disease have been restored to the full vigor of life by the use of this medicine.

HUNDREDS

of testimonials on file at our offices testify to the remarkable results obtained even after noted doctors had given up all hope of recovery.

ARE YOU A SUFFERER?—

If so Copeland's Cure for Consumption and Bronchitis will benefit you.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

or a trial bottle will be sent prepaid on receipt of the regular price, $1.00.

Copeland Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Registered under Proprietary and Patent Medicine Act, No. 231.

A PAGE OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO EVERY WOMAN

MADE IN CANADA

In these troublous times when the valor and brawn of Canada are springing to the defence of the mother country it is a good time for loyal Canadians to stand by the industries from which come the wealth and prosperity of the Dominion.

SHREDDED WHEAT

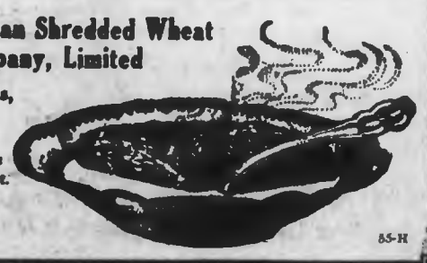
is made in Canada of choicest Canadian wheat. It is premier among all wheat foods—a real Empire builder because it makes sturdy, robust men and women. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-serve—always the same quality—always the same price.

For breakfast heat the Biscuit in oven to restore crispness and then pour hot milk over it, adding a little cream. Salt or sweeten to suit the taste. Better than mushy porridges that are bolted down without chewing. A hot, nourishing breakfast for a chilly day. Deliciously nourishing for any meal with sliced bananas, baked apples or canned or preserved fruits of any kind.

The Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Limited

Niagara Falls, Ont.

Toronto Office: 49 Wellington St. East



85-H

Women's Wistful Eyes Win Freedom From Chicago Juries

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—I saw an exhibition of imported garments at a big department store this week that had run the gauntlet from Paris to Havre packed in huge osier baskets and lashed on the back of a touring car. They seemed not the least bit the worse for the wear of war.

The most striking feature of the whole collection was the fact that each and every skirt was cut off short to the tops of the high shoes. The effect is an exposure of well turned ankles that seems just barely skirting the conventions.

Just a Wisp of Tulle.

Next to the shortness of the skirts the most startling note is the almost total lack of anything tangible in the bodices. Positively they consist of merely a wisp of tulle passing over each shoulder for a high girdle and a tunic that is long on one hip and short on the other. The underskirt is of white satin and between it and the pink velvet upper tunic is an intermediary tunic of exquisite gold embroidered net.

The bodice, of course, consists merely of the velvet girdle supplemented by a slight drapery of the gold net and white tulle caught up on each shoulder with a small gold embroidered ornament.

Debutante Model.

A charming model for a debutante is of palest pink taffeta with a skirt of four-corded flounces flaring out quaintly like a veritable crinoline. A full rose nestling in the high girdle and billows of softest blush (I should think it would) pink tulle, reveals a snowy throat and perfect arms to the best advantage.

Another striking evening gown of black lace over white satin has a wide piece of the black Chantilly caught at each shoulder that falls behind straight to the floor like a train.

Utensils Cleaned in a Jiffy

Just a little "Old Dutch" quickly takes away every particle of grease and dirt—leaves utensils clean and bright.

Equally effective on woodenware and cutlery. No kind of uncleanliness can withstand its magic cleaning qualities.

Try it on hard things to clean.

Don't Be Without It.

10c Large Can

HINTS FOR THE HOME

A useful gift for a new baby that will be sure to be appreciated by a baby's mother is a set of muslin bonnet strings, with a tiny gilt safety pin attached to the end of each to pin it to the little hood under the trimmings. Baby's bonnet strings have such a way of getting stringy and wet after a short time of wear that these are much daintier than silk or satin ties sewed to the hood, as they can be put freshly done up, and look clean and crisp. They are just strips of muslin very daintily hemmed.

For Scotch eggs boil six eggs hard, take them out of the water, crack them, and put in cold water; this will preserve their colour and make the shell come off easily. Roll the eggs in flour, take either a pound of sausage meat, cold fowl and ham, or any savoury mixture of cold meat; season well with pepper, salt, parsely, and a pinch of nutmeg; divide the meat into six portions, envelop an egg in each, dip into beaten egg, cover with bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat, which must be deep enough to cover the eggs completely. Cut each egg in halves before serving.

Artificial flowers for millinary are being made to enclose tiny incandescent lamps, which can be supplied with current from storage batteries hidden inside their wearers' hats.

HOME HEALTH CLUB

By DR. DAVID H. REEDER

BRIGHT SPOTS: A few months ago I walked along a noisy, busy, business street in Chicago. At one place there were three old frame houses that still stood, though all around them were big blocks of business buildings. One of them was unoccupied. Several dirty children played in the little yard of another, while an old couple was just moving into the third. I felt sorry for the old couple; they looked so out of place in that old house with the poor yard and rickety old fence in front.

In the spring I again passed the place and I saw the little old woman working in the little front yard. It was not more than ten feet by fifteen feet, but she had made several little flower beds and a lot of little narrow winding paths between. I saw little boxes on the windows and small green leaves peeping up along the old fence. Yesterday I walked there again and when I was opposite the old house I stopped in amazement; apparently every one else that passed the place also stopped and lingered as long as they could spare time to linger. When they passed on there was usually a pleasant smile and a far-away look in their eyes as though pleasant memories had been revived. The rickety old fence was entirely hidden by a mass of beautiful climbing vines, while a very beautiful little Dutch flower garden smiled up at every one and seemed to speak of peace and health and brightness. Part of the dingy old front of the house was covered with flowers that grew in the window boxes. I looked farther and in the back yard I saw growing, corn, lettuce, onions, radishes, turnips, cabbages and other thrifty, vigorous vegetables. The other two back yards, as well as the front, were covered with rubbish, weeds, boxes, and kitchen waste. The children playing about, would occasionally go to the partition fence and look longingly at the beautiful garden.

The same difference I find in the country. One farmhouse will be surrounded by a beautiful and well-kept lawn, flowers abundant and a garden that keeps the table well supplied with delicious fresh vegetables and fruits, with plenty to put in the cellar for winter use. The family are vigorous, healthy and happy. Cheerfulness abounds and life is worth living. At the very next farm I find weeds growing all about the yard, old ploughs, broken waggons, dilapidated buggies, boxes, barrels, and hen coops are thickly scattered where the garden ought to be. Sickly and unhappy looking people live there. Do you live in one of the bright spots or are you a party to the eye-sores that may be so frequently seen on all sides?

Much of disease and suffering is really dirt and don't care. It means work, of course, to make a lawn look clean and well kept, but it pays even if you do live in a rented house. It pays, brightness adds to cheerfulness and happiness and accumulation of these spell health.

Next year I expect to see all three of these yards in the busy Chicago street filled with flowers and vegetables. The object lesson is so wonderfully good, so forcible that it will not be lost. Others will be inspired in other parts of the city and the little bright spot will be a blessing to many besides the old coupe in the third house.

Perfect Pepper Hash.

One dozen red peppers, one dozen green peppers, 15 white onions. Remove seeds from peppers, chop fine or put through meat chopper; let stand in boiling water five minutes; drain; add three tablespoons salt, cover with cold water and cook 15 minutes. Drain, add one and one-half cups sugar and vinegar enough to mix. Cook 15 minutes and seal.

A Pretty Skin Makes a Pretty Face

Stuart's Calcium Wafers Cleanse the Skin Very Quickly and Make It Clear and White.

Do you envy the girl with the delicate tints and the rosy glow of good health on her face? Do you long for the perfect freshness and beauty of her complexion? The means of gaining them are within your reach this very minute.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will work this wonderful miracle of good looks for you within a very few days. No matter how covered with pimples, rash, eczema or any sort of skin eruption your face may be—no matter how dull and yellow yours skin appears — your complexion will be transformed almost instantly into all that is lovely and desirable.

"Everybody loves a pretty face and a delicate skin."

Face lotions and creams merely alleviate the irritation of the skin—they are of no permanent value. Stuart's Calcium Wafers go right after the cause of pimples—they poisons and impurities in the blood. They chase them into the pores, change them into gases that are easily eliminated and then stimulate the pores into throwing them out. There is now aste of time—no fooling around. These little Wafers assimilated nto the blood, work night and day until every impurity is gotten rid of and you not only have a clear complexion but pure, vigorous blood that endows you with new life and energy.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain nothing harmful—nothing but what thousands of physicians have used and recommended. Its chief constituent, calcium sulphide, is universally recognized as the most powerful of blood purifiers.

Surprise you friends by meeting them with a face radiant with loveliness instead of the disagreeable, pimply one they are used to. Give yourself the supreme happiness that the consciousness of good looks and the power of attraction will bring you.

Buy a box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers to-day and see how quickly the pimples will disappear. They can be obtained at any drug store at 50 cents a box. They come in a form convenient to carry and are pleasant to the taste. A small sample package will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

SWEET LAVENDER

Lavender, the sweetest of all the perfumed plants, should be widely grown by every flower lover. It possesses medicinal qualities as well as its delightful, lasting perfume. Raise the flowers from seds or plants, and if possible, devote quite a large space to its culture. Lavender requires light, dry, stony soil, with plenty of sunlight and not much water. Too much moisture will cause the plants to be weak with but a faint odour to the flowers and foliage.

In gathering flowers for their fragrance, such as lavender and sweet clover, pick them when in full boom. August is the best time. Pick plenty of leaves and stems with the flowers, and select a clear day early in the morning before the dew arises on the plants. Spread them on shallow trays made for the purpose, or on large sheets of paper. A warm, sunny attic rom is an excellent place to dry the lavender. Every day or two stir the drying plants to allow the air to circulate. When it is thoroughly dry place it in bags of flowered organdie to be laid away among the snowy lingerie or linen. Envelope sachets can also be made from mull or silk and decorated with bows of ribbon for gifts.

The resourceful woman can make money through raising lavender and herbs. She will find that pads for the linen shelves and dainty sachets filled with lavender, or cushions filled with sweet clover, will meet with approval.

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES

FOR THIN EYEBROWS.

To thicken thin eyebrows anoint the eyelid edges with warm seasame oil. Do not get the oil into the eyes. The eyebrows can also be massaged with yellow vaseline for five minutes every evening. Always massage with the fall of the hair, not against it.

WHITE ENAMEL URNITURE.

To cleanse and restore white enamel furniture that has become soiled or discoloured, treat it thus: Melt one tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda in one quart of boiling water; when cool, wash the furniture with the solution, using an old flannel cloth for the purpose.

TO IRON PLEATED RUFFLES.

Iron a starched ruffle flat; then, after removing the needle and shuttle from your sewing machine, adjust the ruffler attachment and run the hem of the ironed ruffle through, using the long gage for the ruffler. Your waist will look as good as new.

A Delicious Meat Pie.

Stew very slowly 1 1-2 pounds of round steak, cut into inch pieces, to which may be added for flavouring two slices of onion and a bay leaf, or a slice of carrot may take the place of the bay leaf, and toward the last of the cooking salt and pepper to taste. When tender put in a baking powder crust cut into small diamond shapes or cut round like biscuits. Bake until the crust is nicely browned and serve at once with creamed mashed potatoes.

DROWNING NO BOTHER TO THEM.

Old gentleman (who had just finished reading an account of a shipwreck with loss of passengers and all hands)—Ha! I am sorry for the poor sailors that were drowned.

Old Lady—Sailors! It isn't the sailors — it's the passengers I am sorry for. The sailors are used to it.

CHOICE RECIPES

A Fine Chili Sauce.

Peel and cut up fine one bushel tomatoes. Run one-half peck onions and 12 green peppers through food chopper; add four cups brown sugar, mixed spices to taste; four cups vinegar and one cup salt. Boil all together three hours. This makes about 20 pint cans.

To Keep Away Wrinkles.

For those women who have rather a dry skin, I would suggest the use of a good cleansing cream at night, after bathing the face in hot water. Take one-half teaspoonful of cold cream and add to it 10 drops of spirits of camphor. Mix well and proceed to massage gently into the skin. Carefully wipe off with a soft cloth all of the cream that is not absorbed and keep up this treatment every night for three months. The skin will not chap and will be smooth and firm.

Boston Cookies.

Mix thoroughly three well-beaten eggs, 1 1-2 cups of sugar, 1 1-2 cups of raisins, seeded and chopped fine, one cup of butter, one-half teaspoon of soda, a little salt, half a nutmeg, and stiffen with flour enough to spread on tins. The dough should not be moulded or rolled.

Cornstarch Pudding.

Put one pint of milk and one-half cup sugar in a double boiler. When it boils add two tablespoons of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold milk. Let it cook a few minutes. Remove from fire and beat in the whites of two eggs which have been beaten to a stiff froth. Pour into serving dish. Make a boiled custard of one-half cup of sugar, one pint of milk, the yolks of the two eggs and flavour with vanilla or lemon. When both are cold pour custard over white part.

Lemon Ice.

Boil for eight minutes one quart of water, plus one and one-fourth cups granulated sugar. Add grated rinds of two lemons, plus one-fourth cup water. Then add three-fourths cup of lemon juice. Strain in 10 minutes and freeze.

Creamed Finnan Haddie.

Remove the skin and bones from a small finnan haddie, previously boiled, and pick into flakes with a fork. Place in a saucepan one tablespoon of butter and a tablespoon of flour, add one and one-half cups of milk. Cook a few moments, season with pepper and serve on a hot platter garnished with toast.

Cocoanut Pudding.

Bring one and one-half pints of milk to boiling point, then add three tablespoonfuls of cortstarch moistened with one cupful of milk, the yolks of four eggs beaten with one-half cupful of sugar, one and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Now add one cupful of chopped cocoanut and one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Pour into a buttered pudding dish. Beat up the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, then beat in one-half cupful of sugar, turn on to the top of the pudding, and brown lightly in the oven.

Almond Cookies.

Cream one-half cup butter and add gradually, while beating constantly, one-half cup sugar; then add one egg, well beaten, one-third cup Jordan almouds, blanched and finely chopped, the grated rind of one-half leman, two tablespoons brandy, and two cups flour mixed and sifted with one teaspoon baking-powder and one-fourth inch in thickness, shape with a round cutter, first dipped in flour, and bake in a slow oven until delicately browned.

Sanger Pudding

Cut five slices entire wheat bread three-fourths of an inch thick and remove crusts. Butter the slices generously, arange in a shallow buttered pudding dish and pour over two cups milk mixed with one-half cup molasses and one fourth teaspoon salt. Bake two and a half hours in a slow oven, stirring occasionally, and adding one cup milk after the first hour of the cooking. Serve with thin cream.

THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day it is warm and bright and the next wet and cold. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic, and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FLOWERS IN HOME.

Flowers add so much to the cheerfulness of the home, even though we may not be extravagant in buying them lavishly. A few flowers tastefully arranged brighten the entire appearance of a room. Dinner tables look bare and neglected without the little vase of flowers or centrepiece of ferns. In winter a bit of holly, variegated ivy or even green of any variety will give just the little touch of cheerfulness needed to counteract the dull gayness of the out-of-doors. Foliage plants are excellent for the house. The Boston fern, rubber tree and sword fern all grow well in the house.

The Beauty of "Sunlight"

is that it dispels the shadow that once hung over wash day. Your work is done in half the time with half the effort.

Your finest linens, your fleeciest blankets, your daintiest whitewear — all call for Sunlight Soap. The purest of materials, the most careful manufacture and a $5,000 guarantee of purity make this the soap that you should always use.

Sunlight Soap

At all grocers 5c.

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FISH AS FOOD

(Issued by the Department of Naval Service, Ottawa, 1914.)

In these days when the cost of living has become such an important factor, it is necessary for the average housewife to give careful thought to providing for her table. The articles procured must not only be reasonably cheap, but they must be palatable and nourishing.

As fish meets these requirements, attention is called to it as one of the articles that should daily have an important place on each bill of fare.

Not only from an economic, but from a health, standpoint is it desirable that fish should be much more freely used. Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., D.Sc., lord chancellor's visitor, etc., in an article on the value of fish as food, states that it cannot be too strongly insisted on that for working people of all classes —those who work with their heads as well as those who work with their hands—fish is an economical source of energy necessary to enable them to carry on their work, and that for children and young persons it furnishes the very materials that are needed to enable them to grow healthy and strong.

The same authority states that another very important reason why fish should be generally used is its easy digestibility. Even feeble stomachs, that cannot readily deal with butcher's meat, find little difficulty in assimilating fish. The rapidity with which any kind of meat dissolves in the stomach depends largely on the fineness of its fibres. Thus beef is less digestible than mutton, because the fibres are longer and harder, and again mutton is less digestible than the breast of fowl. In fish the muscle fibres are very short and are arranged by flaky masses, which are easily separated from one another. Hence fish lends itself to comparatively speedy digestion. Of course, fish differ greatly in digestibility, the lean kinds being more readily disposed of than the fat, and salt fish, owing to the hardening of the fibre during salting, lingers longer in the stomach than fresh fish. Moreover, fish is less stimulating as a food than meat, which is a matter of importance in these days of heavy nervous tension.

In this connection, however, an important feature must not be overlooked, viz., that, as in other foods, the digestibility and nutritive value of fish largely depends on the cooking of it.

Made in Canada Corsets

A Book about Corsets

We have prepared a tastefully illustrated little book showing many new models in

à la Grâce Corsets

Will gladly send you a copy free upon request. It will help you choose the model best suited to your figure.

CROMPTON CORSET CO., Limited
78 York Street, TORONTO

PAIN CONSTANTLY TORTURED HIM

Student Became So Ill, He Was Forced To Leave Berthier College. Suffered For Two Years Until Cured By Wonderful "Fruit-a-tives" Tablets.

MAGLOIRE PAQUIN, ESQ.

St. Boniface de Shawinigan, Feb. 3rd. 1914.

"It is a pleasure to me to inform you that after having suffered from Chronic Constipation for 2½ years, I have been cured by the use of "Fruit-a-tives". While I was a student at Berthier College, I became so ill that I was forced to leave College. Severe pains across the intestines continually tortured me and it came to a point when I could not stoop down at all. At times, I used to be for three or four days without a single motion of the bowels, and I became so sick that my digestion became paralyzed. Some one advised me to take "Fruit-a-tives" and I once noticed a great improvement. After I had taken four or five boxes, I realized that I was completely cured".

MAGLOIRE PAQUIN

Many famous physicians have stated that fully 50% of the cases of Kidney Trouble, Pain-In-The-Back, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Appendicitis, Nervousness, Headaches, Typhoid Fever, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are found in people who habitually suffer from Chronic Constipation. Surely, you must realize the danger of Constipation "Fruit-a-tives" acts directly on the Liver; stimulates this organ to renewed vigor; enables the Liver to give up sufficient bile to move the bowels and insures the bowels moving regularly and naturally every day. "Fruit-a-tives" will positively cure every case of Constipation, no matter how severe it may be.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

A Story For Papa.

There is a moral in this little story of child life.

"Mamma," asked little three-year-old Freddie, "are we going to heaven some day?"

"Yes, dear; I fervently hope so," was the reply.

"I wish papa could go, too," continued the little fellow.

"Well, and don't you think he will?" asked his mother.

"Oh, no," replied Freddie; "he could not leave his business!"

The Legal "ss."

The symbol "s.s." used in legal parlance is an abbreviation of the Latin word "scilicet" and means "to wit" or "that is to say." It is used to call attention to what is immediately to follow, introducing explanatory matter relating to what has immediately preceded. Other abbreviations for the same word are "Scil" and "Sc." The word "scilicet" is in itself a contraction of the Latin words "scire licet," and means, literally, "it is permitted to know."

FLIGHT OF A COMET

Its Wild Race Through Space and the Speed It Attains.

CRASHING INTO THE EARTH.

What the Result Would Be If One of These Light but Massive Wanderers of the Sky Were to Swing Into a Head-on Collision With Our Planet.

A large part of the fear that great comets have always inspired is due to an instinctive dread of their tremendous power for evil. They look like besoms of destruction, and those who know nothing about astronomy accept them at their apparent face value.

And, in truth, if they could come within hitting distance of the earth they would do an enormous amount of damage, and some of them might be capable of putting the earth temporarily out of commission as an inhabited globe.

The terror that was aroused in many quarters by Halley's comet in 1910 is sure to recur on the appearance of any new comet, so that it is worth while to consider what an evilly disposed comet could do to the earth if it got a chance.

There are two ways in which a comet could cause damage to the earth—first, by running straight into it with 15,000 times the velocity of an express train and, second, by infecting the atmosphere with the poisonous or stifling gases contained in its tail.

Let us consider the first case of a comet shock.

Two things have to be taken into account—namely, the velocity and the weight of the colliding comet, considered as a gigantic projectile shot against the earth as a target.

Comets are very deceptive in regard to weight or mass. They are enormously large, but relatively very light. The comet that appeared in 1861 first grazed the sun and then swept the earth with its tail.

Halley's comet also occupied vastly more space than the earth, but a careful estimate has shown that it probably did not weigh more than 30,000,000 tons, which is much less than the weight of the material excavated to make the Panama canal.

It might be thought, then, that the earth is in no more danger from such a comet than a battleship is from a boy's bean shooter. But now the velocity begins to come into play. The speed of a comet at the earth's distance from the sun would be about twenty-six miles per second.

A mass of 30,000,000 tons shooting through space at a velocity of twenty-six miles per second would develop in round numbers about twenty quintillion foot-pounds of energy, equivalent to the development in one second of thirty-five thousand million million horsepower.

Where the comet struck everything—rock, soil, vegetation—would be melted, vitrified and even vaporized in an instant, for all this tremendous energy would be turned into heat through the sudden and complete arrest of the swift moving flight. The quantitious of "dissipated mass of energy" developed by the stopping of the comet would furnish enough heat to [illegible] million tons of solid iron.

The result would be a very big and a very deep hole in the earth. Thousands of square miles would be more or less directly affected by the terrific impact, for the shock would be greater than that of the mightiest earthquake, and perhaps buildings would tumble into ruin and mountains would shake off their fringes of rock in all parts of the globe, while the sea would hurl itself in wheiming tidal waves upon every coast and drown all the low lying islands.

The atmospheric disturbances would also be enormous. The sudden development of great heat at the point of collision would unbalance the air currents and destructive and capricious winds would blow to and fro over the earth.

We have only a little space left to consider the effects of a collision between the earth and the tail of a comet. This is something that has actually occurred two or three times within a century. As already said, the comet of 1861 enveloped the earth with the spreading end of its tail for a few hours, and in 1910 Halley's comet brushed its tail over the earth, but apparently the electric repulsion developed prevented the gases of the tail from entering the atmosphere. It is possible that in every case this would occur, so that electricity may be our effective guardian against deleterious substances that might otherwise be introduced into the atmosphere from the switching tails of close passing comets.—Garret P. Serviss in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

ATLANTIC OCEAN RECORDS.

Vessels That Won Fame by Reducing the Time of the Trips.

In the early days of Atlantic steam navigation anywhere from ten days to a fortnight was used up between New York and England, and on the eastward voyage it was by no means unusual for some of the sailing packets of Grinnell and Minturn, red, white and blue swallowtail barges, and of Tommy Tapscott, black ball or burgee and foretopsail, to beat the lumbering sidewheelers.

The first steamer to cut under the ten day voyage was the Persia in 1856, with 9 days, 1 hour and 45 minutes. This remained a record for ten years, until the Scotia in 1866, 8 days, 2 hours and 48 minutes, lopped off a whole day. Three years later the City of Brussels in 1869 established the seven day class, with 7 days, 22 hours and 3 minutes.

It was not until 1882 that the six day boat claimed the record, the Alaska, with 6 days, 18 hours and 37 minutes. The five day class was opened in 1889 by the City of Paris, with 5 days 19 hours 18 minutes. The first of the four day class was the Lusitania in 1908, with 4 days 15 hours. The record is now held by the Mauretania, with a passage in 1910 of 4 days, 10 hours and 21 minutes.—New York Sun.

Care of Pearls.

One of the representatives of a famous jewelry firm gives a word of advice upon the preservation and treatment of pearls. Upon no account, he said, should they be locked up in a safe or other dark place for lengthy periods, since such treatment soon causes them to lose their "life" and become dull. If their fair owners find that for some reason or other they cannot wear them outside their garments they should make a point of wearing them underneath the dress next to the skin. Constant contact with the human skin gives to the stones light, luster, gloss and sheen. The best possible way to keep the pearls in a perfect state of preservation, as well as to prolong their life, is to wear them always, both by night and by day.—London Tit-Bits.

The Cruel Lie.

When Disraeli was nearing his end a young disciple said to him: "Master, what is the unpardonable sin? Is it not a lie?" The astute and subtle statesman, in the shadow of the grave, where he saw with the clearer vision, looked at the young man with deep, unfathomable eyes and answered:

"No, a lie is not the unpardonable sin. The unpardonable sin is the cruel lie."

On the borders of that shadowy land where great things grow small and little things loom large on the horizon he had come to know that the crime that is not forgiven is the brutal instinct that impels us to wound, to embitter, to mortify.

Emerson's Style.

Emerson's style was tersely summed up in the words of his dear friend Thomas Carlyle. Wrote the "Sage of Chelsea" of his friend's way of writing: "It is pure, genuine Saxon; strong and simple; of a clearness, of a beauty, but does not sometimes rightly stick together. The paragraphs are not beaten ingots, but beautiful square bags of buckshot held together by canvas."

His Safety Deposit Vault.

"Yes, my son is going to spend a few days in the city."

"He'll get bunkoed sure."

"Well, he's sure of car fare home. He's wearing a ten dollar bill underneath a porous plaster on his chest."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

An Innocent Victim.

"This food problem is something awful!" exclaimed the querulous man.

"Still harping on the high cost of living?"

"No; my wife has decided to reduce her weight. I wouldn't care what food cost if she wouldn't insist on my eating it."—Washington Star.

PLAYING GOLF.

The Game Demands Concentration, Yet Invites Sociability.

"One thing at a time, and that done well," is a very good rule in golf, as in many other lines of either work or play. I speak of this because golf is a game in which the relationship between players is a bit different from what it is in any other game that comes to my mind. It is a game which to reap the best results demands great concentration and yet a game which at times is played wonderfully well by those who seem to be paying scant attention to the task in hand.

The game one moment brings men together and next sends them apart, according to the direction in which they happen to hit the ball. Two men can start from the same tee, be two hundred or more yards apart after their drives and both be on the same green after playing their second shots.

It is a game which invites sociability and yet does not either demand or require it. One man can go out and play all by himself and thoroughly enjoy his game, or two men can go out, play a round together, neither speak a word between the first tee and the last green, yet both go into the clubhouse and declare they had seldom or never spent a more enjoyable time.—Francis Ouimet in St. Nicholas.

Destroying Equilibrium.

"That former enemy of yours is paying you a great many compliments."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "and I wish he'd quit it. One of the easiest ways to throw a man down is to swell his head until he gets top heavy."—Washington Star.

Taking Him Down.

Brown (very proud of his firstborn)—Ah, even now my wife says he is just like me in many of his little ways! Smith (gravely)—I hope she corrects him for it.

Love, hope, fear, faith—these make humanity, these are its sign and note and character.—Browning.

Opportunity.

Opportunity comes more than once. There is no doubt about it, because almost every man knows the number of times he had an opportunity to make a fool of himself—and did it.

Placing Him.

Proud He—I belong to the 400.
Sharp She—One of the naughts?

Diamonds for Grand Opera Stars

BASE metal is no fit setting for the golden voice of a great singer. So—in the new Edison Phonograph, the Reproducing Point is a Diamond.

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Curried Potatoes.

Melt three tablespoons butter, add two slices onion and cook two minutes, stirring to prevent onions from burning; then add three cups cold boiled potato, cut in one-half inch cubes. Pour over one cup chicken or beef stock and season with one teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, and one teaspoon curry powder. Cook until thoroughly heated, when potatoes will have absorbed stock.

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READ THE EXAMINER

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

The Knowlton's Thanksgiving

(New England Homestead)

By Ella S. Stratton

JAMES Knowlton was a man whose word was law in his own household and he was never slow in giving decisions. His only son had found home an unpleasant habitation long before he reached the age of legal freedom and left it one morning, never to return. One letter came from a distant mining town to the sorrowing mother, followed by a long silence of 10 years. Of his three sisters, two went to a long, quiet rest in the graveyard on the hill, and the youngest, now seventeen, was her mother's comfort and companion.

Those ten years had not used James Knowlton kindly. In a moment of unusual generosity he had signed notes with a trusted friend, who promptly ran away and left them for him to pay. He was obliged to mortgage his farm to do this, and had not been able to pay more than the interest.

His crop failed, worms ravaged his orchards, his best horse went lame in the busiest season, and two of his finest cows were condemned by the state commissioners. The fact that nothing was found to ail them did not mend matters after they had been killed, though it gave him just cause for grievance.

Therefore, James Knowlton was not in a very thanksgiving state of mind when he entered the kitchen where his wife and daughter were busy with preparations for the coming holiday. He closed the door with a bang and stood with his back against it, scowling at the women who were stoning raisins by the window.

"You might just as well stop your fixings. Snapum foreclosed the mortgage, just as I expected he would. That man is as mean as—as John Snapum can be, and that's pretty mean, now I tell you. There'll be no Thanksgivings for us in this life, and there's no knowing what will become of us. It's the poorhouse and a pauper's grave, I s'pose, unless—" He gave a side glance toward Nellie and paused in as much confusion as James Knowlton could show in his own household. Nellie colored to the waves of fair hair above her forehead, but she met his glance bravely.

"Snapum would give you the mortgage for a wedding present," he whined insinuatingly. "He says you are the very image of what your mother was at your age. He has a fine home—Snapum has."

Nellie shrugged her shoulders impatiently, and her mother looked at her husband in speechless dismay for a moment, then at the litter of flour, sugar and spices helplessly. There had not been a Thanksgiving in their married life when they had not celebrated in a modest way, and it was hard to break the habit. To be sure, more trials and tribulations had visited them that year than fall to the lot of most mortals, but they had always managed to find something to be thankful for—until now.

Little by little the dreadful mortgage had increased, for luck was against them, the interest was not kept up, and at last it had fallen into the hands of John Snapum, the moneylender. The worst had come, and the morrow was Thanksgiving! But what was that about wedding presents? She looked at her daughter's flushed face. Did Snapum—his wife had been dead a year—did he—

"Oh, I cannot do that, father," Nellie was saying.

"No, of course not." Knowlton laughed harshly. "You wouldn't do it to save the father who has slaved for you. I didn't expect it. I knew what your answer would be. But you might as well stop short up and we'll have a Fast day to-morrow. We have three weeks, he can't turn us out before that. I suppose young Jim Brown will make a home for you, Nell, but it is the poorhouse for your mother and I. If I could only work as I used to—but there, what's the use. Might as well give up first as last—it has got to be. You see, Mary, Snapum don't forget that you turned him down to take up with me. He never has and he never will."

James Knowlton threw himself into a chair by the table and laid his head upon his folded arms.

"Don't, don't, father," stammered his wife, laying her hand upon his shoulder in mute caress. "If Jimmie was only here, perhaps—"

"There is no use in wishing, or in thinking of what might have been," answered the man testily, raising his head with a jerk. "That boy has shifted us, that's plain to be seen. Things are as they are, and we've got to stand them, that's all there is to it. Nell will have a home—though she might have a better one. I s'pose she'll be getting married right away. No, you needn't say Thanksgiving to me. I'm not going to kill a chicken, let alone a turkey. We'll need all we can get out of everything on the place. No, no, I shall not do it, and you needn't look glum about it, either. Now I'm going fishing."

Knowlton always went fishing, in season and out of season, when he was greatly troubled or did not want to work, but he was not much better at catching fish than he was at keeping dollars. That was really the secret of the whole business. The mortgage would have been foreclosed long before but for his wife's prudent management.

"Very well," she replied patiently. "I have baked the pies and the cake is mixed, so we may as well eat them. There's plenty of sausage for dinner."

Knowlton went out and slammed the door. He soon passed the window with his fishpole over his shoulder. The woman watched him out of sight, then put on her bonnet and shawl.

"I'm going to the village on an errand, Nellie,' she said wearily. "No, you cannot do it for me. You finish the cake and I'll be back as soon as I can. Never mind, dear child; I—I guess things will untangle somehow—they generally do."

She walked down the road to the village with a quick, determined step, but her face was white with dread and anxiety. She had never thought to go on such an errand! She had never thought to ask any favor of him. All too soon she reached the tall building and walked straight into the office of John Snapum. "Good afternoon, Mary," said that worthy gentleman, looking up from a legal paper which he had just signed to motion her to a seat. "What good fortune shall I thank for this visit? It has been long since I had the pleasure of a chat with you."

"You know!" she cried breathlessly, her face flushing and paling. "You know why I am here, but you don't mean it, John; you can't mean it! It would send us to the poorhouse."

"That's just where I want to send you—you and that fool you married when you might have had a better man," he snarled, his eyes gleaming with cruel triumph. "I said I would get even with you, and with him, and I am a man of my word. I've waited a long time. I've planned and schemed and now my time has come. Yet there is still a way to avoid it. Your daughter resembles the Mary that I loved, and seems more sensible than her mother was. I will be a kind, indulgent husband to her, and I will not be hard on my father-in-law."!

"She is engaged to Jim Brown; you wouldn't have her break her troth?" stammered the woman. "She—they plan to be married at Christmas. You surely do not want a wife that loves another man, John?"

"That seems to be what I'm always wanting," he retorted bitterly. "She is a true daughter of her mother."

"But, John, she is so young. You are old enough to be her father," the mother argued. "Think of her happiness—you surely would not take her young life as a sacrifice."

"It must be a great sacrifice for the girl to exchange your home for mine," he sneered. "But I cannot marry her against her will, so there is only one way left."

"Surely you do not mean such a cruel, cruel thing, John!" she protested. "Give us a little more time and—"

"Not one day, not one hour, and I mean it!" he laughed at her misery. "What John Snapum says he means, and I have waited many a long day for this hour. I have seen you happy in your fool's paradise and smiled, for I knew it would not last. My revenge would have come years ago but for your thrift and contriving, you know that, but even you could not balk me for ever. When it is within my reach I would be a fool not to take revenge, wouldn't I? And what is more, I have already sold the place. This is the deed," holding up the legal. "The buyer will call for it in an hour. Who? Oh, a stranger; I never saw him before, he called to inquire about real estate in this vicinity. Of course, the deed is subject to the foreclosure time of redemption, but there is no need of waiting for it to expire, I told him the circumstances and he is willing to take the risk. Jim Knowlton never can redeem it."

"No, we can't redeem it," she repeated hopelessly, as she folded her shawl closer and shivered. "No—we cannot redeem it on such short notice, if ever. Will you have no mercy?"

"As much mercy as you had when I pleaded at your feet, Mary, no more and no less. This is my final answer. Take it and go back to your precious husband. Tell him that you have failed in your errand. He wasn't man enough to face the music himself," and he whirled toward his desk, a signal that the interview was ended.

"James does not know that I am here," cried the loyal wife. "He was not at home when I left."

Then she went out into the street slowly, like one suddenly aged. A few snowflakes, harbingers of a storm, came swirling down through the frosty air. The clouds were heavy and dark but not heavier and darker than the clouds that had swept over the woman's life. The wind sobbed and sighed among the pines, whirling the sleety snow into her face, but she did not mind that. She was insensible to physical discomfort. Agony of body was overcome by agony of mind.

She stumbled to her own door and went in blindly. Nellie helped to remove her wet things in sympathetic silence, although she but guessed at the cause of the utter despair in her mother's set face. She drew a chair to the fire and gently seated her in it, laying a hand upon the silvery hair in mute caress. Knowlton had not returned, but soon they saw him coming, far down the flat. He walked like an old, old man, pausing now and then to cast his eyes over the well-known acres of his farm. His wife hastily put the bonnet and shawl out of sight, took her knitting and sat down quietly. He must never know of her errand and its failure. They were both busy when he entered.

(Concluded next week)

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There's nothing else like it—nothing just as much good, that will do you as much good. There is only this one prescription known as Gin Pills. You can get it at all dealers in the box shown above.

Be sure to ask for "GIN PILLS" and see that the box you are offered bears the legend "GIN PILLS", together with the name, National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, on band around the box.

At all dealers—50c. a box, 6 for $2.50—Gin Pills may also be had in the United States under the name 'GINO' Pills—trial treatment sent free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 356

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

Rose of a Noble Scot.

William Carstaire was William III.'s chief counselor in ecclesiastical matters. What a noble man this sturdy Scot was! An Episcopalian curate who had been ousted from his parish and was a thorough irreconcilable called upon him one day by appointment. He was then principal of Edinburgh university. He found Carstaire in a rage. His tailor had sent in a misfitting suit. He threw the clothes about the room and then, looking at his visitor, thought that they would fit him. Would he not take them as a sort of atonement for the ill temper which he had shown? The next day the visitor came back to restore a ten pound note which he had found in the coat pocket. "No," said the principal. "When you took the coat you had a right to all that was in it." Carstaire had planned the whole affair.—From "The Scot of the Eighteenth Century," by John Watson, D. D.

Otters as Fishers.

In some parts of India otters are used by the natives to catch fish for them. So rapid is the speed of the otter under water that no fish can escape them. When not working the otters are tied to stakes, like domestic dogs.

His Excuse.

Teacher—Alfred, when was Rome built? Alfred—In the night. Teacher—How came you to make such a mistake? Alfred—Well, you said yesterday Rome wasn't built in a day!

FREE Grand 22-Piece Scholar's Outfit and a Dandy Big Camera

YOURS FOR A FEW MINUTES EASY WORK

BOYS AND GIRLS—You will be the pride of the

PETROGRAD

The whole Slav world will hail with exultation the decision of Nicholas II. that the capital of Russia shall henceforth bear a purely Russian name. To them and to all who know them, the significance of this act is immense. It marks a deliberate breach with an old and bad tradition which has brought many evils on their race. In spite of occasional quarrels, the Court and the bureaucracy of Petrograd have been largely under the influence of the Court and bureaucracy of Berlin, since Russia first became a Great Power in Europe. Much found its account in this relationship. The reactionaries on the Neva could safely appeal to the reactionaries on the Spree for countenance in the most harsh and oppressive features of their internal policy, while the Junkers, against whom all that is progressive and enlightened in Germany have so often and so vainly striven, looked to St. Petersburg for their staunchest support. The alliance between these classes has been based upon their common desire to keep down the people for the honor and the emolument of the "small but powerful" class, which arrogates to itself in both countries the exclusive privilege of bearing rule. The step taken by the Tsar is a proclamation to the entire Slav race in all its branches that this unholy alliance is no more.—London Times.

ARMY HORSES MUST SWIM

A Necessary Part of Their Education For the War Game

An army on the march may at any time encounter a river which it is necessary to cross, and, in the case of a cavalry raid or reconnaissance, there may be no time to find a bridge.

Consequently, all army horses are taught to swim. Those of the British army get their tuition at Aldershot, where there are a number of large ponds, called "flashes." These ponds are usually shallow at the edges, and have bottoms of firm sand.

Swimming lessons are carried out under the eye of the veterinary officer or of the riding master of the regiment, and only experienced men, such as the rough-riding staff, are permitted to be in the saddle.

Every care is taken not to frighten the animal; for a horse, being naturally timid, will never get over the scare if forced roughly into deep water.

The riders are dressed in old suits of fatigue clothes, which will not suffer from a wetting, and on the first day the horses are simply walked into the shallow edge of the pond, no deeper than enough to cover their fetlocks.

Of course, there is a lot of snorting and shying, but by dint of coaxing this is soon overcome.

Next day saddles are taken off, and the horses are persuaded to go a little deeper—perhaps up to the belly. Day by day they are induced to go a little further in, and by the fourth or fifth day most start swimming quite naturally.

At first their riders swim beside them, in order to give them confidence. It is a risky business for a man to swim beside a horse until he is thoroughly accustomed to so doing. If he swims too close he may get a dangerous blow from the animal's hoofs.

As soon as an army horse swims easily he is next taught to swim beside a boat. Light, collapsible boats are used, and as many as five or six horses can be taken across a river behind or alongside each boat.

The last lesson is to swim with a rider on his back. A horse naturally swims rather low in the water, and, with the weight of of a man on him, the animal has only his head above the surface.

Tommy Atkins' Marching Song

It's a long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go;
It's a long way to Tipperary,
To the sweetest girl I know.

Good-bye, Piccadilly;
Farewell, Leicester Square;
It's a long way to Tipperary,
But my heart's right there.

An Effective Land Mine

The fougrass is an unique old-time defense which is still being used effectively by the allies. It is made simply by digging a hole at an angle of forty degrees, with the incline up toward the enemy. A charge of powder is placed in the bottom and above it are stones, bricks or small live shells, the whole concealed by brush or grass. It is fired when a concealed wire is touched.

Baby Eczema Becomes Chronic

Causing Great Suffering and Anxiety —Prompt Relief and Cure by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

This is one reason why every mother should know about Dr. Chase's Ointment, since it is an unfailing cure for all itching skin diseases.

Mrs. F. Clarke, Belmont, Man., writes:—"My baby had eczema on her ear. The sore was very bad, and nothing seemed to do her much good. Hearing of the remarkable cures Dr. Chase's Ointment was making, we sent for some, and after the third application the sore began to heal. I am glad to say that it is quite well now, and we give the credit to Dr. Chase's Ointment. We cannot recommend this preparation too highly."

Here is another letter, which tells of the cure of a five-weeks-old baby: Mrs. Wallace Mingon, River John Road, Colchester County, N.S., writes: "My little girl took eczema when she was five weeks old. Though we doctored her until she was nearly a year old, she got no better. I was advised to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this treatment completely cured her."

It will help you to ward off sea- or car-sickness. It will prove a welcome relief in the heat of travel —refreshing to the taste, sweetening and soothing to the mouth and throat. It steadies the stomach and nerves remarkably.

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

is delicious and wholesome —made of real, springy chicle, with the spicy juice of Spearmint—the flavor won't chew out! And five big sticks cost but

5¢

The BIGGEST money's worth of beneficial enjoyment you can buy.

Every Package Tightly Sealed

Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S

MADE IN CANADA
Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd., 7 Scott Street, TORONTO

Chew it after every meal

Notes of an Author.

I remember that Frank kept a black notebook in his inside coat pocket, in which he set down a heterogeneous collection of notes of his own observations—a well turned sentence, a good name, the possible title of a book. One of these entries, I remember, read, "The hands of the village clock closed like a pair of shears and cut the night in twain."

This book was his greatest treasure. Years afterward he told me that keeping it taught him the difference between seeing life subjectively and objectively. No one, he believed, could become a writer until he could regard life and people and the world in general from the objective point of view, until he could remain detached, outside, maintain the unswerving attitude of the observer. I read part of his notebook once and got soundly kicked for my impertinence, but years afterward I came upon many of these same notes in his work, amplified and adapted.—From a Sketch of Frank Norris by His Brother, Charles Norris.

Signs of Ancient Paris.

George Cain, curator of the Carnavalet museum, in Paris, treasure house of Parisian antiquities, has arranged an exhibition of old signs rescued from under the pick of the demolisher.

Some are examples of exquisite iron work. Others are delightfully quaint, such as the sign of the old Latin quarter barber, which announces that he "works quickly and silently." Following the name of a herbalist in the same old world district is the request that he be not mistaken "for the other impostor living across the street."

A Belleville store proclaimed itself "a raw and cooked pork butcher." Among signs intentionally facetious is that of a little cafe which stood opposite the gate of a Parisian cemetery announcing to passers that they would be "more comfortable here than across the street."—Chicago Tribune.

The Caddy's Comment.

Small caddy, approaching first tee, groaning under the burden of a heavy kit, chiefly of iron clubs, is heard to exclaim: "Heavens above! It's a caddy he wants." Tam, who hears the remark, cries in sympathy. "Jock, wa's yer man?" Jock—Goodness kens, but I'm thinkin' frae his set of clubs he mon be a Glesca ironmonger.—World of Golf.

Scarcely.

A well-known aviator was not feeling very well, so he thought he would consult a physician, to whom he was a stranger. He told the doctor his symptoms. The doctor examined him carefully, and said:

"My dear sir, you are all right. What you want is plenty of fresh air."

Cut it Short.

While building the Panama canal Colonel Goethals knew exactly what he wanted done and would brook no arguments. One morning a rather fidgety subordinate came into the colonel's office.

"I got your letter, colonel," he began, "and I came to"—

He got no further, for the colonel with uplifted eyebrows, cut in:

"Letter? Letter? There must be some mistake. I have written you no letter."

"Oh, yes, colonel," repeated the man. "I've got it here. It's about the work down at Miraflores. Now, you see"—

Again the colonel cut in:

"Oh, I see! But you misled me. You spoke of my letter. You meant, of course, my orders!"

The colonel's blue eyes stared coldly at the argumentative man, who, suddenly feeling that the conversation was at an end, "faded away."

Switzerland's Capital.

The quaint city of Berne has been the capital of the Swiss republic since 1848. It is one of the most interesting towns of Europe for its numerous medieval features. It was founded in 1191 by a duke of Zahringen, and by 1288 it was strong enough to ward off two sieges by Rudolph of Hapsburg, the ancestor of the present Emperor of Austria.

Red Not Very Conspicuous.

It is a common delusion that red uniforms are the most conspicuous in the field. They were in the days when the British army used them, but ranges are much longer nowadays. At a distance of over 1,000 yards red is less easily seen than steel-grey or other light shades.

Radway's Ready Relief

Mrs. L. Bittner, 710 E. 140th St., New York City, writes: "I rubbed a cold. I used one bottle of your Radway's Ready Relief with wonderful results. I have also found it acts like a charm for sore throat. I used it with great benefit for several attacks my children have had, and recommend it to my friends."

NEURALGIA

The Relief is the best counter-irritant liniment and should be kept constantly on hand for use in families, ready at once when required, and being thoroughly rubbed upon the part that pains is the speediest remedy known to the science of medicine.

RADWAY & CO., Montreal, Can.

BRIGHT, HEALTHY, ATTRACTIVE GIRLS

This Condition Can Only Be Maintained Through Rich, Red Blood

It makes all the difference in the world to a girl whether she develops into a bright, healthy attractive woman or sinks into a sickly, unhappy, suffering semi-invalid.

The girl whose blood is poor and scanty—who is anaemic as the doctor terms it—starts life under too great a handicap. She is weaker and more frail than her companions who have rich, red blood. She is more easily fatigued in body and mind, and work of any kind exhausts her. In time her health breaks down. She becomes pale, looks worn out, is languid, irritable and nervous. Her heart palpitates violently at the least exertion, and she falls behind other girls in looks, health, and a capacity to enjoying life. Abundant rich, red blood is the only thing that can restore good health to the many thousands of such girls. This rich, red blood can only be obtained through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have given thousands of weak, white-faced, bloodless girls robust, vigorous health and high spirits. Here is a bit of proof. Miss Olive Gauseau, St. Jerome, Que., says: "I have reason to be more than grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they restored me to health after more than one doctor and many medicines had failed. I suffered as so many girls do from anaemia. I was all run down, tortured with headaches, could not stand any exertion, and had no appetite, though of course I had to force myself to eat. I was in this condition for nearly two years, and although doctoring continually seemed to be steadily growing worse, and I was very much discouraged and dispondent. Finally a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I discontinued all other medicines and did so. In the course of a few weeks there was no room to doubt that I had at last found the right medicine. My appetite returned, the headaches began to come less frequently, and colour was returning to my face. The continued use of the Pills for a little longer fully restored my health, and I have since been as healthy and active as anyone could wish. I cannot too strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to other weak and ailing girls."

You can get these Pills through your medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

6043

Lady's Dress.

This costume has the collar and vest cut in one and with a small vest showing below the edges of the fronts, which are sloped away. The skirt has a three gore foundation, with straight lower section attached to it and a three gore tunic closing in front. The style is suitable for serge, velvet, taffetas, charmeuse, &c.

The dress pattern, No. 6,843, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 44-inch material with ⅝ yard of 18-inch contrasting goods to trim.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

JOE

Pears Peaches Plums — LOGO — Grapes Oranges Bananas Potatoes Celery Olive Oil

LONGO

Apples Tomatoes Cucumbers

TWO STORES GREENGROCERY, 'PHONE 631 STORES 1 AND 3 CHARLOTTE ST 'PHONE 2053

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The C. P. R. is applying to the Dominion Railway Commission to sanction a 999 lease of the Lake Erie & Northern Railway.

Rome advices say that Prince William of Wied, former ruler of Albania, has joined the German army, and is on his way to the French frontier.

It was learned yesterday that an arrangement has been made by the Canadian Government for advances by the Bank of England of all war funds needed this year.

The Austrian Government is imposing serious penalties for overcharging of foodstuffs. Fines of $1,000 and sentences of six months will be imposed for violations of the decree.

The Provincial License Department have effected another round-up in Porcupine, and batches of cases are being run off daily before the local magistrate. Sixty charges have been laid.

It was announced yesterday that the Bank of England on Oct. 21 would receive tenders for treasury bills amounting to $75,000,000. This will be the fifth loan for a similar amount.

President Poincare has accepted an invitation extended by the students of Glasgow University to be their next lord rector. This is the first time this honor has been conferred upon a foreign statesman.

The executive committee of the French Society of Authors and Dramatists has decided to recommend to the general meeting the expulsion of the German members Humperdinck, Hauptman, Sudermann, Siegfrid and Wagner.

ATTACK SUCCESSFUL.

Servians Rotted Austrians on Plateau Overlooking Sarajevo.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The following Servian official statement has been received from Nish by Reuter's Telegram Co.:

"The Serbo-Montenegrin troops, commanded by Gen. Bojanovic, on Wednesday made a desperate attack on the Austrians in Glasinats, in Bosnia. The battle ended in a complete victory for our troops over a division of the enemy, which was reinforced by other units. This victory is particularly important because the plateau of Glasinats dominates the fortifications of Sarajevo (capital of Bosnia).

"At midday Wednesday the enemy attacked our positions at Blutchevo. The result was satisfactory for us. On the Drina river fighting satisfactory to the Servians took place towards Kuriatchesa.

"There is nothin important to report for the remainder of the front."

Chronic Grouch.

"Have you got dyspepsia?"

"No."

"Then what's the use of acting all the time like you had?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Makes Face Young--- Tightens Love Ties

A fretful expression, a wrinkled face and a faded complexion, do more to drive the male members from home than is commonly supposed. It was one of my greatest difficulties to appear smiling, fresh and elegant when my dear ones were with me. But I have overcome all that. I have changed my mental attitude and I now find it second nature to look cheerful. Due partly to this, partly to a remarkable treatment recommended by a friend, my appearance has so improved I look fifteen years younger than before.

A simple face lotion made by dissolving an ounce of powdered saxolite in a half-pint witch hazel, proved a wonderful wrinkle-chaser. I still use this occasionally. To renovate my complexion I purchased an ounce of ordinary mercolized wax at my druggist's and before using this up, a marvellous transformation has taken place. It was like removing an unsightly mask, revealing a new face, a youthful complexion of distinctive delicacy, clear, white and velvety. I merely applied the wax like cold cream before retiring, washing it off mornings. Ten days' treatment sufficed.—"Aurilia" in Clubwoman.

NEW YORK CHINESE CAFE COMPANY

330 George St. 'Phone 808

Regular meals served and short orders at all hours. Comforts of dining rooms and splendid bill of fare $4.00 21 meals Open day and night. Yee You, Manager

LUMBER

Builders' Materials of all kinds Shingles, Sawdings, Lath and Hay Stuff, Mouldings, Casings, Mopboard all kinds of Finish, Sash and Doors Shocks, Slabs and Mill Wood

A.L.P. McDONALD ESTATE

Point St. Charles Mills

A MESSAGE TO THIN, WEAK, SCRAWNY FELLS

An Easy Way to Gain 10 to 30 lbs. of Solid, Healthy, Permanent Flesh

Thin, nervous, undeveloped men and women everywhere are heard to say, "I can't understand why I do not get fat. I eat plenty of good, nourishing food." The reason is just this: You cannot get fat, no matter how much you eat, unless your digestive organs assimilate the fattening elements of your food instead of passing them out through the body as waste.

What is needed is a means of greatly urging the assimilative functions of the stomach and intestines to absorb the oils and fats and hand them over to the blood, where they may reach the starved, shrunken, run-down tissues and build them up. The thin person's body is like a dry sponge—eager and hungry for the fatty materials of which it is being deprived by the failure of the alimentary canal to take them from the food. The best way to overcome this sinful waste of flesh building elements and to stop the leakage of fats is to use Sargol, the recently discovered regenerative force that is recommended so highly by physicians here and abroad. Take a little Sargol tablet with every meal and notice how quickly your cheeks fill out and rolls of firm, healthy flesh are deposited over your body, covering each bony angle and projecting point. Your druggist has Sargol, or can get it from his wholesaler, and will refund your money if you are not satisfied with the gain in weight it produces as stated on the guarantee in each package. It is inexpensive, easy to take and highly efficient.

Caution:—While Sargol has produced remarkable results in overcoming nervousness, dyspepsia and stomach troubles, it should not be taken unless you are willing to gain ten pounds or more, for it is a wonderful flesh builder.

NEWSBOY STOWED AWAY.

Montreal Lad Is A Bad Bugler, But Canadians Have Adopted Him.

SALISBURY, Eng., Oct. 17.—When the supply convoy first here into view here yesterday a tiny wisp of a lad was discovered on one of the caissons. He was blowing lustily on a battered bugle, the cracked notes daring up in a strange crescendo. Around his shoulders was a big overcoat loaned him by a grizzled sergeant. The youngster is a Montreal newsboy who stowed away on one of the ships and who has become the pet of the contingent. He put in every spare moment on shipboard practicing the bugle and hoped to qualify as a performer on that instrument in order that he may follow the troops to France.

Ten Thousand Cholera Cases.

ROME, Oct. 17.—A despatch to the Giornale d'Italia from the Austrian frontier says that cholera has assumed frightful proportions in Galicia and Hungary.

"Wednesday in a large town and district in northern Hungary," the despatch says, "there were 10,000 cases among the soldiers and persons having been in contact with them. The epidemic is extraordinary violent and a large percentage of the stricken persons die after a few hours.

It is asserted that the withdrawal of the Russians from Hungary was due to a desire not to expose themselves to the contagion.

CASUALTIES ARE 1,200.

Many British Officers Killed, Wounded and Missing Since War Began.

LONDON, Oct. 17. — All officers' casualty list, which embraced the losses from Sept. 29 to Oct. 5, shows a total in killed, wounded and missing of 116 men.

Added to the previous totals up to Sept. 29, and deducting for wounded men who have died and missing men who have been accounted for, the record shows that since the beginning of the war Great Britain's casualties in officers amounts to 1,203 men, of whom 280 were killed, 625 were wounded and 298 are missing.

Murder at Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Oct. 17.—The badly mutilated body of Michael Franco, an Italian resident of this city, was found by John Scott yesterday in a cave near the Maid of the Mist landing on the Canadian side, and near-by was an oar bespattered with blood, indicating murder. On the face are cuts supposedly inflicted by a blunt instrument, the blow having fractured the skull. There are indication by a trail of blood stains that the body had been dragged over the rocks in an attempt to remove it from the cave.

Population of Galt.

GALT, Oct. 16. — The assessment roll made public yesterday shows that Galt's increase in population during the past year has only been 84, but it brings the total now up to 13,016. The outstanding feature of the returns is the gain in the total actual value of real property of $302,208. The increase in assessment this year is $216,486.

Rash Washed Away By D.D.D.

Skin Kept Healthy With D.D.D. Soap

We want all skin sufferers who have suffered for many years the torture of disease and who have sought medical aid in vain to read this:

We, as old established druggists of this community, wish to recommend to you a product that has given many relief and may mean the end of your agony. The product is a mild, simple wash—not a patent medicine concocted of various worthless drugs, but a scientific compound made of well-known antiseptic ingredients. It is made in the D. D. D. laboratories of Chicago and is called the D. D. D. Prescription for Eczema.

This is a doctor's special prescription — one that has effected many wonderful cures.

The effect of D. D. D. is to soothe instantly, as soon as applied; then it penetrates the pores, destroys and throws off all disease germs and leaves the skin clean and healthy.

We are so confident of the marvelous power of D. D. D. that we have taken advantage of the manufacturer's guarantee to offer you a full-size bottle on trial. You are to judge the merits of the remedy in your own particular case. If it doesn't help you it costs you nothing.

D. D. D. Soap is made of the same healing ingredients. Ask us about it.

McDermid and Jury, and E. L. Payne, druggists, Peterborough.

D.D.D.-for 15 Years-the Standard Skin Remedy

No increase in price. Notwithstanding heavy increase in cost of important ingredients price remains the same.

CUT OFF FROM SEA

Strong Allied Armies Hold District Behind Ypres

CROWN PRINCE THREATENED

LONDON, Oct. 17. — In distinct contrast to the tragedy of the sea comes most encouraging news from France. All troops of the Kaiser that had penetrated beyond Ypres toward the sea have been driven out of that district, which is now held by strong allied armies. A late report, however, says that a German advance squadron has arrived at Blankenberg, eleven miles north of Ostend.

It is stated positively that the allied line in Belgium extends from Ypres to the coast, thus blocking all attempts at Dunkirk and Calais, over the French border.

On the east of the French line distinct successes are reported. One of these claims that the army of the republic operating in Lorraine is almost within cannon shot of Metz, the great German base.

The position of Crown Prince Frederick William's army is described as extremely perilous. His tenacity in refusing to evacuate St. Mihiel, following his stubbornness before Vitry-le-Francois, has given the French commanders an opportunity to isolate him on at least two sides. On his left flank a huge mass of French troops threatens his line of communications in a grave way. In fact, it is not improbable that he is no longer in touch with Metz.

Being unable to form a juncture with the forces of the Duke of Wurtemburg after the position at Vitry-le-Francois became absolutely untenable, he has occupied a most unfavorable position east of the Argonne since the battle of the Aisne began. Each of his attempts to retrieve the situation has been beaten off, and it now seems that the French have turned their attention to the proud heir of the German throne with a vengeance.

With his front resting on St. Mihiel, on both sides of which the German line is bent backward, the French hold all of the roads from Nancy to Bagny, on the Lorraine frontier, the direct route to Metz. The capture of these roads has been progressing several days, and it would appear that a crisis impends in that region. The town of Etain remains in the crown prince's hands, and it is believed that an attack on that point is even now under way. Its loss to the French would force him to a hurried retreat on his advanced front. He could do nothing but fall back towards Luxemburg.

The following French official communication was issued here last night:

"On our left wing the action continues vigorously. Everywhere we have held our own. At certain points we have gained ground and have occupied Lavenzie, at the east of Notaires, in the direction of Lille.

"There is no important incident to mention on the other parts of the front, except an unsuccessful attack by the Germans in the region of Malancourt, northwest of Verdun."

The French official announcement of yesterday afternoon follows: "The progress indicated in the communication of yesterday has been confirmed.

"On our left wing the field of action of the allied forces extends at the present time from the region of Ypres to the sea.

"In Russia, on the left bank of the Vistula river, the Russian troops during the day of Oct. 13 repulsed the German attacks on Warsaw and Ivangorod.

"A battle is going on south of Przemysl."

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Basle says that fierce fighting has taken place in the Vosges passes, in which a German column was buried back with heavy losses.

The French army is ringing with the stories of their 140th Regiment of Infantry, which has won imperishable glory. After capturing a village at the point of the bayonet, they were driven out by a devastating artillery fire. The regiment retook the village on the following day and maintained themselves, despite a steady cannonade. Finally, German infantry came forward to dislodge them. They were thrown back after a sanguinary conflict and 160 of the attackers taken prisoners.

Not satisfied with this achievement, the same regiment a few days afterward took another village whose defenders had baffled several attacks by other contingents. It was a vital point in the French advance, and only fell after the gallant 149th advanced by yards, digging themselves in as they came, and then pushing on a few more rods. The regiment, particularly deft with the bayonet, finally made a rush for the German trenches, and with their long, wicked bayonets threw the Germans back in a rout. The regiment has been named in orders.

A cable from Copenhagen conveys the information that 300,000 fresh troops are being rushed to the western line of the Germans, the same being new levies which have been raised and trained from material not included in the regular mobilization.

The despatch says that these troops are en route in twenty-eight trains, and that they consist of infantry and artillery, including many horses.

Collision Sent Tug To Bottom.

QUEBEC, Oct. 17.—The tug "Muriel" was sunk early yesterday down the river in front of Madam Island, some 30 miles from Quebec, by the collier Beauvoisturo.

The second officer is drowned and her captain is missing.

Trial For High Treason.

OTTAWA, Oct. 17.—Peers Davidson, K.C., of Montreal, yesterday afternoon received instructions to act for the Government in the prosecution of Ernst Wheeler, of Montreal, charged with high treason by sending Austrian passports to Vienna.

MEAT CAUSE OF KIDNEY TROUBLE

Take Salts to Flush Kidneys If Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush out the body's urinous waste get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmasy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.

HAD FORT IN LONDON.

German Music Publisher's Establishment Raided by Police.

LONDON, Oct. 17. — The police have found at Willesden, a suburb to the northwest of London, a building occupied by Germans, with foundations and roof of heavy concrete. They arrested 22 Germans on the premises. The premises were being used by C. G. Roeber, a German music publisher, as a factory. The police laid their plans and conducted a successful raid. In large force they surrounded the building and then entered. The factory is of one storey.

Within they found very thick concrete foundations, and it was discovered that the roof also was of concrete and between three and four feet thick. The site of this factory at Willesden commands several important railroad junctions.

German Demands on Antwerp.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's sends a despatch in which he quotes Councillor Langner of Antwerp as describing the situation in Antwerp as follows:

"Antwerp now has a garrison of 15,000 marines and 200 officers commanded by an admiral. As a war contribution the Germans demanded 300 hundredweight of potatoes daily, 9,000 bottles of wine, bread for the whole garrison, 55,000 cigars, 5,500 kilograms of meat, and pay for the officers and soldiers estimated at $10,000 daily."

Austria Busy Fortifying.

VENICE, Oct. 16.—(Via Paris.)—It is reported from Trieste, Austria, that all able-bodied men in Austria are being forcibly compelled to assist in constructing fortifications. Any man refusing to do this work is arrested. The people are expressing indignation because of this.

Trouble Ahead.

"That speech you made placing me in nomination was a splendid statement of the case," said the grateful candidate.

"Yes," replied the old campaigner, "it was a fine statement, but we're going to have a dickens of a time proving it."—Washington Star.

Which?

Wife—I hired a new cook today. Lean Stout. Hub—You did! And which is she? Wife—Which what? Hub—Lean or stout?—Boston Transcript.

All the Details.

Bello—Got a letter from Betty. Benish—Did she forget anything? "I guess not. It's got nineteen postscripts on it."—Yonkers Statesman.

M. A. B. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

In most cases of Nasal Catarrh, Hay Fever, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Headache, Deafness, Sore Eyes, Catarrhal Deafness, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Canker Sore Mouth, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Tonsilitis, Scarlet Fever, Etc., a few applications of Chase's Catarrh Powder will relieve. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Manufactured by A. M. Chase & Co., Toronto.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

Allied Troops Perform Remarkable Feats of Endurance.

ON THE BATTLE FRONT, Oct. 17.—Belief in their final success appears to have taken a firm hold on the allies. All the men display confidence in their commanders, who are doing everything possible to spare their troops. The allied soldiers are fighting with vigor. They often perform marches which seem beyond human power, while on the battlefield their ardor is unrestrainable.

This is made evident often when small detachments set apart from the main bodies. French dragoons recently were entrusted with the task of covering the passage of a river by artillery. They met a party of German Hussars in a clash. Both sides charged simultaneously and the melee lasted ten minutes, during which the men slashed and pierced each other with swords and lances amid the crack of the officers' revolvers.

Belgian Rulers Are Heroic.

HAVRE, Oct. 17.—(Via Paris.)—Queen Elizabeth of Belgium is with her husband at the headquarters of the Belgian army, and is his constant companion except when King Albert approaches the firing line to encourage and direct his troops.

M. Whismans, Belgian Minister of State, in announcing the above fact yesterday, added that King Albert was showing great stoicism, and that Queen Elizabeth was sharing his perils and giving an example of dignity and courage worthy of classic times.

She Liked Whist.

The modern whist fiend seems colorless beside that enthusiastic exponent of the game, Sarah Battle, whom Charles Lamb describes in his "Essays of Elia." He says she was "none of your lukewarm gamesters, your half and half players." To use her own language, all she desired was "a clear fire, a clean hearth and the rigor of the game."

A Slow Sleeper.

The servant girl in a suburban family was taken to task for oversleeping herself.

"Well, ma'am," she said, "I sleep very slow, and so it takes me a long while to get a good night's rest."—Boston Transcript.

DRUNKENNESS

is a curable disease, which requires treatment. The ORRINE treatment can used with absolute confidence. It destroys all desire for whiskey, beer, or other intoxicants. Can be given in the home. No sanitarium expense. No loss of time from work. Can be given secretly. If after trial you fail to get any benefit from its use your money will be refunded.

ORRINE is prepared in two forms: No. 1, secret treatment, a powder; OR RINE No. 2, in pill form, for those who desire to take voluntary treatment. Costs only $1.00 a box. Come in and talk over the matter with us. Ask for booklet.

Wm. Madill, corner of Hunter and George Streets.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!

S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER

247 Princess St., Peterboro'

High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.

Guns of all makes promptly repaired New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c

A FEW Plums Peaches Grapes Pears

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CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

Allied Troops Perform Remarkable Feats of Endurance.

ON THE BATTLE FRONT, Oct. 17.—Belief in their final success appears to have taken a firm hold on the allies. All the men display confidence in their commanders, who are doing everything possible to spare their troops. The allied soldiers are fighting with vigor. They often perform marches which seem beyond human power, while on the battlefield their ardor is unrestrainable.

This is made evident often when small detachments set apart from the main bodies. French dragoons recently were entrusted with the task of covering the passage of a river by artillery. They met a party of German Hussars in a clash. Both sides charged simultaneously and the melee lasted ten minutes, during which the men slashed and pierced each other with swords and lances amid the crack of the officers' revolvers.

Belgian Rulers Are Heroic.

HAVRE, Oct. 17.—(Via Paris.)—Queen Elizabeth of Belgium is with her husband at the headquarters of the Belgian army, and is his constant companion except when King Albert approaches the firing line to encourage and direct his troops.

M. Whismans, Belgian Minister of State, in announcing the above fact yesterday, added that King Albert was showing great stoicism, and that Queen Elizabeth was sharing his perils and giving an example of dignity and courage worthy of classic times.

She Liked Whist.

The modern whist fiend seems colorless beside that enthusiastic exponent of the game, Sarah Battle, whom Charles Lamb describes in his "Essays of Elia." He says she was "none of your lukewarm gamesters, your half and half players." To use her own language, all she desired was "a clear fire, a clean hearth and the rigor of the game."

A Slow Sleeper.

The servant girl in a suburban family was taken to task for oversleeping herself.

"Well, ma'am," she said, "I sleep very slow, and so it takes me a long while to get a good night's rest."—Boston Transcript.

IF HEADACHY, DIZZY, BILIOUS, "CASCARETS"

To-night! Clean your Bowels and Stop Headache, Colds, Sour Stomach

Get a 10-cent box now.

You're bilious!! You have a throbbing sensation in your head, a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow, with dark rings under your eyes; your lips are parched. No wonder you feel ugly, mean and ill-tempered. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleaning up inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, and don't resort to harsh physics that irritate and injure. Remember that most disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels are cured by morning with gentle, thorough Cascarets—they work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from your druggist will keep your liver and bowels clean; stomach sweet, and your head clear for months. Children love to take Cascarets because they taste good and never gripe or sicken.

The Uhlans.

The word "Uhlan" denotes a type of cavalryman in the German army. The Uhlan is a lancer. There are 26 regiments of Uhlans in the German army. The word "Uhlan" itself is of Polish origin, and denotes a lancer. The Uhlans in the German army wear the czapka, the peculiar flat topped headdress which was worn by the Polish Uhlans, and which to this day is the distinguishing mark in the uniforms of the lancer regiments of Great Britain and other European countries.

A WEAK CHESTED BOY

"My boy Frank seemed weak chested and took a very severe cold," writes Mrs D. Stevens, Wingle, Man. "The many medicines used did not seem to benefit him, until we tried Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and found it to be exactly what was wanted to cure him." No treatment is so thorough and effective as a cure for croup and bronchitis.

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The Evening Examiner.

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PETERBOROUGH SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914.

GERMANS BADLY BEATEN BY THE RUSSIANS

WERE LED INTO A TRAP AND CUT UP

ALLIES STILL GAIN GROUND IN FRANCE

Germans Are Reported To Be In Full Retreat In Poland

Russian War Office Says That the Germans Were Lured On Into a Position Previously Selected and Then Cut to Pieces--They Abandoned Equipment, Transport and Guns.

FALL OF PRZEMYSL IS EXPECTED

Examiner Special:

PETROGRAD, October 17.—That the Germans are still being hard pressed and are in full retreat in Russian Poland, west of Warsaw, was the claim made by the war office to-day. It was stated that the Germans were vainly endeavouring to rally their forces, which have been badly cut up in the fighting that has now been in progress without cessation for eleven days. The war office insists that the Germans were led into a trap —the Russians retreating for strategic purposes—until they had reached a point previously selected, and where heavy Russian artillery was mounted in great strength. The Germans, flushed with their apparent success, were bombarded from all sides and literally cut to pieces, being compelled to retreat and abandon equipage, transports and guns. One entire ammunition train is reported to have been captured.

The war office in dealing with the Galician situation reports the conditions at Premxeyl as unchanged. The garrison has attempted sorties only to be repulsed with great loss, and the fall of the fortress is considered merely a question of time.

LONDON, October 17.—It is unofficially admitted to-day that the Germans have occupied Ostend with a small force of Uhlans, who are treating the people with consideration. The main force, however, has been diverted south west to meet the British army.

SAYS THAT CHOLERA IS SPREADING

LONDON, October 17.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Star, says that cholera is spreading at a most alarming rate in Hungary and Galicia. He declares that there are ten thousand cases in a single city in northern Hungary, the victims being mostly soldiers.

BERLIN, via The Hague, October 17.—An English Bristol biplane, with two military aviators of high rank as passengers, is reported to have been shot down near Peronne, and the officers captured.

THE HAGUE, October 17.—Advices reaching here from Berlin, say that the Emperor intends to elevate General Von Hinderberg, the commander-in-chief in the east, to the rank of Prince for his work in driving the Russians from German soil.

BRITISH LOSSES TO DATE

LONDON, October 17.—Total British army losses of nearly thirty thousand men to date, are indicated by the casualty lists just published. The details are—Killed, 280 officers, 6,400 men; wounded, 680 officers, 12,280 men; missing, 289 officers, 7,400 men. Of course it is assumed that some percentage of the wounded have already returned to the firing line, and a proportion of the missing have since found their way back to their regiments at the front.

LONDON, October 17. — An unconfirmed rumour, widely circulated throughout London to-day, declared that the big cruisers Invincible and Terrible had been torpedoed and sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. The Admiralty insisted that the rumour was utterly without foundation.

HEROISM OF THE BELGIANS STIRS BRITAIN

King Albert Declares the Belgian Army Will Resist the Germans Until the Very Last

MORE BRITISH TROOPS

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The emphatic declaration by King Albert of Belgium that neither he nor the Queen will accept an asylum and that the Belgian army will continue its resistance to the Germans to the very last has to-day stirred all England. The loudest praise is being heard from all sides of Belgian heroism and its answer is expected to be the hurrying to the front almost at once of the next British expeditionary force now completing its training. It will be utilized to prevent the expected German attempted southern movement paralleling the seacoast. Reports from Aberdeen emphasize the heroic conduct of the crew of the ill-fated cruiser Hawke, which went down in eight minutes. They remained at their posts until the order "every man for himself" was sounded by orders from the bridge.

The Russian government has taken steps to safeguard its coast from a raid by the German Baltic fleet and its warships from raids by the German submarines. The gulfs of Finland and Riga have been closed to all shipping, and mines are also being laid along the coast.

TO DEAL WITH THE CALL

Presbytery Will Hold a Meeting in Knox Church

There will be a meeting of the congregation of Knox Church at the close of the morning service tomorrow for the purpose of appointing representatives to the meeting of the Presbytery called to meet in Knox Church on Friday, Oct. 23, at 9.30 a.m., to deal with the call from the Westminster Church, Edmonton, to Rev. Mr. Keith.

The Charlotte St. Ladies' Aid Society intend giving an Unique Entertainment, entitled—

A TRIP TO THE ALLIES

By Automobiles on the Afternoons and Evenings of Thursday and Friday, October 22nd and 23rd. The Autos leave "Canada" the home of Mrs. S. Clegg, 295 Stewart St., at 3.30 o'clock each Afternoon for the several countries, and will continue to leave at regular intervals until 5.30 o'clock; and each Evening from 7.30 o'clock until 9.30 o'clock. The itinerary includes the following countries—"British Isles" the home of Mrs. A. F. Lane, 432 Rubidge St.; "Japan" the home of Mrs. (Dr.) Morrison, Cor. Park and Hunter Sts.; "Russia" the home of Mrs. A. Parker, 384 Park St.; "France" the home of Mrs. M. W. Lyle, 317 Park St.; "Belgium" the home of Mrs. Jos. Welsh, 317 Margaret Avenue; "United States" the home of Mrs. A. F. Hookham, 297 Maitland Avenue. Entertainment and Refreshments representing the character of the countries will be provided. The cost of the Round Trip, including refreshments, is 25c. Passports must be obtained from Canada. 44-50

CANADIANS WILL HAVE A COURSE OF TRAINING IN OLD ENGLAND

Although Admittedly One of the Best Looking Forces Ever Sent to Aid Britain Earl Kitchener Will Not Send Them to the Front Immediately.

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Oct. 17.—There is no longer the slightest nervousness over the outlook. Plenty of recruits are enrolling and their training is being rushed with every equipment they will carry with them into battle. There will, however, be no sending of raw levies to the front. Earl Kitchener set his foot down hard on the proposition that even the Canadians, admittedly one of the best looking forces ever sent to aid Britain in fighting her battles, were denied the privilege of being sent direct to the front. Instead they will be forced to complete a thorough course of training. However, it is explained that this will neither be long nor exacting, and the overseas contingent are looking forward to early action.

Potatoes A Big Crop And Likely To Drop To 50c. A Bag

On the market to-day potatoes sold at from 85c. a bag down to 70c, and there may have been lower quotations. Farmers declare the crop has been unusually heavy and from various sections come reports of sales at as low as 40c. a bag. It is generally felt that potatoes at 50c or 60c a bag is about all they are worth under the present abundant supply. The price tendency is undoubtedly downward, and it remains for consumers to seek the most advantageous offers. It is rather fortunate that in the present season potatoes are settling down to a low price. This fact will be welcomed by families of limited means and it will also be an additional factor in forwarding the lower price movement.

Many Cases To Be Heard

Largest Number of Appeals Against Assessment in Many Years Will Come Before Court of Revision This Year

One hundred and twenty-two cases will be heard before the Court of Revision when it sits on the 3rd of November. The number of appeals against the assessment this year is larger than for many years past, and is marked by the large representation from the Centre Ward. Almost every line of business and every kind of building and land is represented in the list of those who will appeal their assessment. The Court will sit on the 3rd of November in the City Council chamber at 8 p.m.

LATE WAR NEWS

London 4.22 p. m. The war office announces that a British cruiser sank four German torpedo boat destroyers off the Dutch coast this afternoon.

CARD TO THE ELECTORS

To the Electors of Ward Five.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Having been nominated as Alderman for Ward Five, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of ex-Alderman Anderson, I hereby solicit your vote and influence in my behalf.

I desire briefly to state that I am in favour of all facilities that will obtain for the residents of East City, easy and speedy access to all parts west of the river. If I am elected and the people who placed me in the Council are not satisfied with my representation of them they can find an easy remedy at the next election.

Yours truly,
Archie Weir.

ONE YEAR IN MERCER

Margaret Duncan Was Not Benefitted by Light Fine, So Heavy Sentence is Imposed

Margaret L. Duncan, who, in conjunction with F. Piper, a married man, was charged with disorderly conduct and fined $2, evidently failed to comprehend the meaning of such a charge, for in the evening she was found in company with other men. As a result she was charged, this morning, with vagrancy. She pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the Mercer Reformatory.

PLUCK OF A CANADIAN OFFICER

The following story of the pluck of a Canadian officer is told in a letter to The Examiner from Sergeant G. White, of the 3rd Chester Regiment, a member of the 57th Regiment:

Captain Young and his brave men stood to their posts, having sent four orderlies to the right for information as to what to do, but not one orderly returned, they either having been killed or wounded. At last the enemy reached the brave captain and his men and ordered them to surrender. The captain's reply was. (Turning to his company.) "Men Surrender? No! Not while I am in command. He was shot dead by a German officer, his company being taken prisoners. For this act of bravery Captain Young was buried with full military honours by the Germans as a token of their respect for a real soldier. I am pleased to say Captain Young was a Canadian, having made enquiries from an officer of the regiment who knew and had soldiered with him for years. Surely the people of Peterborough are proud of Captain Young.

MR. GEO. N. GRAHAM

Proprietor of the Empress Hotel which will be opened for the first time on Monday, October 19. —

ALLIES OCCUPY THE ARMENTIERES DISTRICT

Ground Has Been Gained in the Vicinity of Arras and St. Mihiel, Two Widely Separated Points on the Long Battle Line--No Change Reported in the Ypres District

Examiner Special:

PARIS,, October 17.—That ground has been gained in the vicinity of Arras and St. Mihiel, and that the allies have occupied the district around Armentieres, eight miles north east of Lille, and the little village of Fleur-Baix, was officially announced here this afternoon. The official three o'clock communique, telegraphed from Bordeaux, stated that the situation generally on the front is unmodified. There has been no change whatever in the Ypres district, and as a general thing the lines remain as reported in yesterday's and Thursday's official statements.

GOVERNOR OF ANTWERP EXTENDS TIME FOR SHOPKEEPERS TO RE-OPEN THEIR SHOPS

LONDON, October 16.—G. F. Steward, the Daily News' correspondant at Rotterdam, telegraphs,—

"A fresh proclamation by the German Governor of Antwerp extends the time allowed for the shopkeepers to return to the city and open their shops from five to twelve days. If the shops are not opened in that time they will be seized.

"Orders have been given that no villages are to be burned, but Belgian soldiers, even in civilian clothes, will be treated as prisoners of war on their return.

"Curious reports of treachery and spying in Antwerp are circulating here. German spies in the city are said to have communicated to friends outside the exact nature and the position of the defending force. By this means the Germans were able to drop their very first shell into the trenches of the Belgians. Another report relates that the first thing the Germans did on getting within range of the city, was to proceed to certain houses, which they blew up, and used the concrete foundations as beds for guns."

TURKEY EXPECTED TO HIT AT RUSSIA IN THE BLACK SEA

LONDON, October 16.—The English press this morning expresses the belief that Turkey encouraged by German successes in Belgium, means mischief, and that the appearance of the cruiser Goeben, officered by Germans, between Varna and Baltschik, in the Black Sea, as the flagship of the Turkish fleet, indicates an impending battle with the Russian Black Sea fleet, which is reported to be near Baltschik.

While it is acknowledged that the Goeben and the Breslau have added considerable power to the Turkish navy, naval experts here are of the opinion that the Russians, if attacked, will retain the mastery of the Black Sea.

The Russian sailors, who learned much during the Japanese war, are superior to the Turks, and Russia's Black Sea fleet still retains the advantage in men and tonnage. Moreover, it is the belief here that if Turkey should strike at Russia then Italy, Greece, Roumania, Bulgaria and Portugal would join forces with Russia, France and England.

METHODISTS AND THE NEW RITUAL

To the Editor, The Examiner.

Dear Sir,—In these times of war and rumours of war, we are told by many fantics these are signs the end of the world is close at hand. If such be the case, one is anxious to know if we are on the "right track." I see the Methodists at the Ottawa conference made a "new" ritual, at least they will call it a new fashion" as Sheldon did in one of his books. His hero, a preacher out West, found his congregation wanted hymns instead of psalms and pharaphrases because it was a "new" style, but we find the same ritual in use ever since the Apostles in 2nd Chap. Acts v42. "And they continued steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship (the Creed), the breaking of bread (the Communion), and the prayers, the mark of the Church (established by Christ), whenever you find it and as He said, "Lo! I will be with you to the end."

Yours truly,
READER.

Evening Examiner

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SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1914

KEEP THE DOLLAR AT HOME.

If Peterborough takes this war, the conditions it creates and the responsibilities it imposes, seriously, there is considerable disparity in the way of showing it, compared with other places. While not instituting comparisons it is enough to say that many places much smaller than Peterborough have contributed more generously to the patriotic fund; and other places are showing the way to us in a most enterprising way. In another place on this page is printed a reference to what the Walkerville Board of Trade is doing to protect and promote the interests of home trade, both local and general. The manufacturers of Walkerville declare it is their policy to keep the dollar within the empire, within the country and within the town. The Board of Trade followed suit and adopted, and has published a "proclamation" and a patriotic trade mark reproduced on this page, with the slogan—

"What we have we'll hold."
"Keep the wheels going."
"Keep the crops growing."
"Keep the dollar at home."

The proclamation referred to is a work of art. It is printed in four colours on heavy paper, 18 by 24 inches. It has the flag at the four corners, and a border of maple leaves relieved with panels of crisp argument in print. It is altogether a most effective appeal and shows not only the patriotic spirit of the Walkerville Board of Trade, but its enterprise. A practical printer says the "proclamation" must have cost at least $200 per thousand.

It is a magnificent inspiration to patriotic attitude towards the war situation. The central idea "Keep the dollar at home," so effectively insisted upon in the "proclamation," is the root of the whole matter, the underlying principle that should animate our people; and there is splendid pith and point in the argument buttressing the slogan, "Keep the dollar at home"—"When you spend a dollar outside Canada, Canada gets the goods but loses the dollar. When you spend a dollar at home you get both."

Here is comprised the whole philosophy that should guide our merchants and businessmen and our people, both at home and throughout the Dominion. The war situation presents a ripened harvest of industrial and commercial advantage to be reaped by the enterprise of the people of Canada; and the instrument of its reaping is the spirit and practice of the slogan "Keep the dollar at home." Buy home products at home and keep the money at home. Thus we shall stimulate and encourage domestic industrial development, give larger employment, and contribute to the material and social betterment of our own people and strengthen our financial resources, up-build our Dominion, and reap material reward for all the sacrifice we are making in helping the cause of the Empire.

A NEEDED LESSON.

We have many lessons taught by the experiences incident to the present war. One of these lessons is to teach and practice the neglected art of saving money, one of the first steps to national, as well as individual, independence of character and initiative of enterprise. Collier's Weekly in applying the facts to the United States, also impresses the lesson on us. It says:

"Speaking in a large way the principle job before the United States just now is to save money. For 125 years we have borrowed money from Europe. We can't do it any longer. Europe isn't going to have money to lend."

The article goes on to point out that, if the United States wants to build railways and develop mines, they "must supply the money out of their own pockets or go without." It is asserted that "the one great necessity put upon us by the war, the biggest economic need in America to-day is to save money." Collier's prints a table to show how many people out of a thousand in the several countries cited are savings depositors. The ratio runs from 524 per thousand in Switzerland to 220 in Italy and 90 per thousand in the United States. The figures in Canada are not presently at hand, but though the ratio of savings depositors to the thousand of population may be a little higher in Canada than in the United States, it is yet far too low. We do not save as much as we might do. We make money and spend it. We do not create capital to be drawn upon for great undertakings. We are not financially as independent as we might be, and must be hereafter, as we can be. When we want money for governmental and municipal enterprises we shall have to depend upon our people to save and borrow from them. Our recent city experience, with short-term debentures to finance local works shows that when the emergency arises the people have stores of ready money that can be used for public purposes. The price may be high, but it is better to pay high prices for money than to have needed public conveniences unprovided from lack of it. Besides by paying even heavy interest to our own people we shall be keeping the money at home anyway. We shall obviously have to do more and more our own financing. Great Britain, whose money bags have been open to us heretofore, will be pretty short when this war is over. In addition to this the war will teach us in Canada to depend more and more upon ourselves. We have a good chance to make this war a starting point of a new departure in industrial and commercial enterprise. We can turn our attention to capturing the new markets closed to the nations of Europe by the war, and to supplying within ourselves a large number of the prdoucts and articles shut off from us from the same cause. We can easily make more of what our people need at home. This creates a demand upon the enterprise of our capitalists and captains of industry, great and small, as well as our people at large. The people can help in this direction by confining their purchases as much as possible to Canadian productions and made-in-Canada goods. This applies to Canadians generally, and the principle should be extended to smaller communities, by every citizen adopting, as his mode of dealing, the slogan of the Walkerville Board of Trade—"Keep the Dollar at Home." The citizen who is truly loyal to the city will in addition to spending every dollar possible on Canadian goods and products, spend every dollar at home, with our local merchants and business men.

TOO BUSY FOR POLITICS.

If the politicians at Ottawa force a general election now, they will lose the thousands of votes of the men who do not believe in such tactics. Canada has enough to do in the Empire's fight and the nation's business, without politicians forcing a general election. Business men do not want an election now.—Monetary Times.

WHAT THE WAR IS FOR.

"The supreme object of the war," said Sir Wilfrid, at Park Sohmer, Montreal, "is not to merely vindicate the honour of France and the integrity of Belgium, but to defend the cause of civilization against that of barbarism. The expression is not exaggerated, for the methods of Germany since the war began recall those of Attila, who is known to history as the 'Scourge of God'."

ENGLAND'S WELCOME TO CANADIANS.

"To Canada belongs the immortal distinction and honour of sending the first contingent of Dominion troops to war. Canada has always been foremost in great Imperial movements, and in defence of the Empire's honour. Her troops will be first in the field. We in the west, had yesterday the gratification of seeing these stately ships steam into the harbour whence Gilbert set forth to discover Newfoundland and we will greet them with greater warmth than a brother if, and when, Plymouth is officially allowed to receive them.

"Canada gives us the flower of her manhood. In their favoured land the selected troops have lived for the Empire. They have crossed the ocean to fight for the Empire, and if need be, to die for the Empire. As the vanguard of what promises to be a considerable army from our daughter States which will grow in volume as the war progresses, the Canadian troops bear witness to the solidarity of the British people within the Dominions of the King, and bring proud answer to the arrant Germans who fancied that the British Empire was tumbling to pieces. Britain has received from Canada another sample of the 'contemptible little army'. These men, sons of men of Canada, why by their strong arms and alert brains have built up a sister State which promises to be the most highly developed and most prosperous country in the world, are hardy and soldierly individuals, who by nature and training are well equipped for the fray into which they are eager to plunge. The Canadian contingent, will in battle prove themselves worthy of the traditions of their race and the Dominion. May the Maple Leaf distinguish itself in many battles."—Plymouth News—on arrival of Canadian contingent at Plymouth.

United Canada's Response To The Call of The Empire

The Globe has the following reference to one of the most remarkable and imperially significant gatherings ever held in Canada. At the immense and enthusiastic meeting at Park Sohmer, Montreal, on Thursday night, in the interests of the proposed French regiment, the enthusiasm was so great, the interest so intense, that it was a reflection of the fact that the battalion proposed has developed into a brigade, 2,000 recruits having so far offered at Montreal alone. This great meeting was addressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Hon. Rudolph Lemieux, who was prominent in originating the idea, Senators Dandurand and Belcourt. It is a little remarkable that so remarkable a meeting suggested reports to no Toronto morning papers but the Globe. In addition to a full report, the Globe comments thus.

Last night (Thursday) was great and notable in Montreal. Before an audience remarkable at once for its gigantic proportions, its make-up and its purpose, Canada's greatest living statesman, a man of Canadian birth but of French-Canadian blood, made appeal to men of his own race to cease from all strife of class or creed or party, and to stand together as one man for the honour of Canada, for the defence of Britain, for the integrity of the Empire, and for the peace and freedom of the world.

It was a great sight. It was a notable hour. The thought of it stirs all the nobler sentiments in every breast capable of nobility. For what it signified it will live in the memory of the Province; it will be mentioned in the history of the nation. First in one language, then in the other, Sir Wilfrid Laurier proclaimed to all the world the essential and indivisible unity of French-speaking and English-speaking of Canada, of the Protestant and the Roman and the Roman Catholic in religion, and of the Liberal and the Conservative in politics, in the crisis which now challenges the nation, threatens the Empire, and bewilders the world.

His hair touched with the snows of three-score and ten winters, but his form erect, his step light, his eye undimmed, his natural force unabated as when, nearly half a century ago, for Canada's defence he carried his regiment's musket, Sir Wilfrid last night was once again the pride of his people and the spokesman of the Canadian nation. Other and younger men than he may "break from the van and the freemen"; others with louder boasts may "sink to the rear and the slaves." But he, loyal to Canada and to the King, in Opposition as in office, puts away all thought of party and of self, and, with the ardour of youth, with the devotion of patriotism, with the chivalry of the true gentleman, is first among Canadas foremost statesmen to call to arms in the King's name the young and manhood of the Canadian people.

As Louis Botha, the South African Boer leader, withstands to the face the ugly form of disloyalty on the veldt, so Wilfrid Laurier, the great French-Canadian Liberal, puts to shame the lesser men who turn away from the King's high call and seek first the lesser things of party and place and power. Thank God in these days of the Empire's stress Canada has at least one man who gives great and noble voice to the true Canadian spirit.

Investors Tempted By Higher Yields of Municipal Securities

(From the Financial Post.)

During the last few days some buying of municipals has been done by the United States. The price obtained under the circumstances was reasonable. Better still is the fact that more inquiries are coming from private sources from across the way. The cause of this undoubtedly is that Canadian municipals can be had to yield over five per cent. Locally also there has been a sligtly better demand. We are speaking for the whole of Canada. One house said that for a week they had been able to make expenses.

In some districts, notably Peterough, the city itself has offered its bonds to its own citizens. Mr. Frank Adams, treasurer of the city of Peterborough, says that "about a month ago it was decided by the city to issue about $150,000 worth of 6 per cent. short term debentures to obtain funds to pay for the street paving, amounting to about $80,000, and construction of outfall sewer, costing $70,000. Of the amount to be disposed of I have sold to date $80,000 worth. There are inquiries being received daily for more of them. I confidently expect that the whole issue will be taken up locally, as the money is required."

Of course, 6 per cent. debentures, of short date, are very attractive. Other cities are following the example of Peterborough, but not all of them have been equally successful.

The question of financing by short term debentures on a yield basis similar to that of Peterborough has some advantages. Of course, the cost of the money is high, and it is an open question as to whether it is the most economical course to follow. A month ago, however, it was doubtful if the debentures even of an old-established city like Peterborough could be disposed of at all. It was simply the question of getting the necessary cash. To get it at a cost of 6 per cent. cannot, in view of the world's crisis, such as we are at present passing through, be considered bad financing.

Loans to municipalities from the banks are certainly increasing. At the end of August they aggregated over $40,000,000, and that sum was increased, we understand, during September. This fact, however, need not cause alarm. Most of the municipalities are borrowing against incoming taxes, and it is quite possible that within the course of a month or two the municipal loans will show a material contraction.

One of the leading bond houses in Toronto drew the attention of The Financial Post to the fact that practically all the municipalities in Canada were economizing very strictly. The result was that the crops of bonds for the next year or so would not be heavy. At the present time the great pressure is from the larger municipalities, but with one or two notable exceptions new expenditures have ceased. When, therefore, the present supply of bonds in sight is diminished it will not be substantially added to by new issues during the next year. What new issues are sanctioned will be on a smaller scale. Meanwhile ratepayers are turning down by-laws wholesale. New Year elections will no doubt see many proposals defeated.

THE CAMPAIGN OF WIDE-AWAKE WALKERVILLE

"Keep the Dollar at Home" is the keynote of a patriotic campaign instituted by the Board of Trade, Walkerville, Ontario, which in its practical results, bids fair to be of considerable importance.

The Walkerville Board has entered on this campaign in a thoroughly business-like manner, adopting a pictorial trade-mark, also a patriotic slogan, which they invite other Boards of Trade throughout Canada to adopt.

Walkerville's Patriotic Trade Mark.

The secretary of the local Board of Trade has received from the Walkerville Board of Trade a copy of their trade-mark, a cut of which appears herewith, also copies of the patriotic Proclamation, which has been sent broadcast through Canada by the Walkerville manufacturers and wholesalers.

This Proclamation is very handsomely printed in four colours and is headed as follows:

"The Dominion of Canada has a clear duty and well defined course in defending the Mother Country; What is your patriotism worth?

"Remember that Canada's best contribution to the defence of the Empire is to keep hard at work providing food and other necessities of life. Let's forget our little quarrels and show our patriotism by hard work."

Such well known firms as the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., Hiram Walker & Sons, distillers, Parke Davis & Company, Peabodys Company, Limited, and others, have sent these Proclamations at their own expense to their dealers throughout the Dominion with the request that they be posted simultaneously in the windows of retail stores and elsewhere.

This campaign is a purely unselfish one, and is based on the theory that it is the patriotic duty of the manufacturers to keep their employees at work, full time if possible, during war time.

Also, that the manufacturers can do this only if the consumer in Canada will spend his money for Canadian-made goods.

CATS AND DOGS ARE REFUGEES FROM ANTWERP

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Human beings are not the only refugees from the war zone now harboured in Paris. Homeless cats and dogs from Belgium and the stricken cities of Northern France followed their homeless masters and mistresses and have added thousands to the canine and feline population of the city. They gave plenty of trouble to the pound keeper, whose war reduced staff had enough to do to collect the thousands of animal pets abandoned during the exodus of Parisians when siege was threatened. The pound keeper became so overwhelmed that Le Figaro took cognizance of the situation in the following article:

"The horrors of war do not prevent lovers of animals from continuing sensible to the sufferings of their proteges, especially cats and dogs, for the poor horses are no longer a question in our cities.

"We have received complaints from certain animal lovers who feel compassion for the cruel treatment of which these animals have been the object at the pound.

"We have made inquiries. Let sensitive persons console themselves.

"In these last weeks the exodus of the unfortunate populations of the north brought to Paris a certain quantity of stray cats.

"Dogs were also 'Belgian refugees.'

"And then there has been the dispersion in Paris of cats and dogs abandoned by their masters at the time of the panic the beginning of September. And it is thus that the pound has had to receive five times as many prisoners as usual. Mobilization reduced its personnel by two-thirds, and its waggons have been requisitioned. The animals have consequently suffered, and the care of them has perforce been insufficient for some days.

"But now all goes well. Order has been re-established at the pound. The dogs are again almost happy. The cats also."

RELEASED.

Baseball Girl—All is over between us. Here is your ring.

The Man—I am to understand then that our engagement is at an end.

Baseball girl—Exactly! I give you your release, and expect to sign a new man the latter part of the week. Good-bye."

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From 374 Water St. to over

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Next to Gordon and Widdifields' Law Office

R. J. KIDD

'Phone 672 395 George St.

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MAN WANTS FURNACES TO LOOK after. Apply Box 1140, Examiner Office. 3d-90-1150

WORK WANTED BY TWO YOUNG MEN. Competent Canadians. Accustomed to farming. Apply 578 Harvey St. 12d-f-m-w-89-1129

FOUND

FOUND—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, NEAR S. A. Barracks a cuff button with initials S. C. L. Owner may have same on applying at this office.

WANTED

WANTED—NURSING. APPLY 599 PATterson Street. 3d-89-1105

WANTED BY NURSE—ENGAGEMENTS for October. Maternity or other nursing. Terms moderate. Apply Box 1145, Examiner Office. 3d-90-1147

LOST

LOST—GOLD HANDLED PARASOL LAST week. Please leave at Examiner. 3d-88-1111

LOST—A LIGHT COLLIE PUP. FINDER please leave at I. Hetherington, Chemong Rd., or Hetherington's Blacksmith Shop, Aylmer St. 3d-89-1135

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING BETWEEN Robinson Street, along Hunter to St. Andrew's Church, a Roman Striped Girdle. Finder please leave at this office. 3d-89-1126

HELP WANTED—Female

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO WORK TWO or three mornings in the week. Apply to 418, George Street. 3d-90-1149

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT Apply to Mrs. Hatton, 460 Charlotte St. 3d-90-1156

WANTED — GOOD DINING-ROOM Girl. Apply at once to Waverley Inn, Millbrook. 12d-80-940

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work. Apply Mrs. A. A. McKenty, 328 King. 3d-89-1140

HELP WANTED—MALE

A LONG ESTABLISHED BUSINESS HOUSE —Big profits taking orders. Lady or gentleman. Small deposit on samples. Call after 4, 212 Aylmer Street. 1d-90-1154

WANTED — THREE MEN TO APPOINT agents. Salary, $20 weekly. Will pay more salary later. Lacon Finish Co., Niagara Falls, Ontario 6d-87-1083

MEN WANTED IN EVERY VILLAGE AND town in Canada to show samples in their spare time. Position will pay $15 weekly. Sample case free. Experience unnecessary. The Co-operative Union, Windsor, Ontario. 1d-90-1110

LEARN BARBER TRADE — SURE EMployment. Good wages. Few weeks required to complete course. Write for particulars and catalogue to-day. Moler Barber College, 221A Queen East, Toronto. 36d-79-923

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED, AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay us after we secure your position. American Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED

$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley-Garretson, Desk Q, Brantford, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. WE have specialty selling at right to auto mobile owners. Big profits. Investigate immediately. Clyde Specialty Co., 6 River St., Verdun, Que

AGENTS — UP-TO-MINUTE WAR BOOK Combination Christmas Gift. Is Sure Money-Maker. Handsome samples free. Liberal terms. Order now. Send postage twenty-five cents. Nichols Limited, Publishers, Toronto. 4d-7-10-14-17-909

OTHERS RECEIVE $15 TO $65 WEEKLY! Why Not You? Write immediately for full particulars, sample picture, literature, etc. Experience unnecessary. Enclose 10c to cover cost. Clifford C. Mitchell, P. O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. dtf-11-6886

AGENTS WANTED — MONEY EASILY earned selling our Peerless Series of Personal Greeting Cards during your spare time. $10 to $20 per week easily earned in half an hour each evening. Our cards are the cheapest on the market. Book free. Write Toronto Greeting Card Co., 229 Pape Avenue, Toronto. 12d-89-982

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AUTO LIVERY — AUTOMOBILES TO Rent. Good autos, equipped with electric lights and shock absorbers. Careful chauffeurs. O. B. Banks. 'Phones 662 and 1631.

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MONTREAL HOUSE — TEMPERANCE House; Boarding House, Lunch Room, and Soft Drinks. Reasonable board by the week. 222 Aylmer St., 224 King St. James Head, Proprietor.

GUN REPAIRING

GUN REPAIRING—GUNS OF ALL MAKES repaired promptly. O. B. Banks, 224 George Street. 52d-107-1060

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FOR SALE

FOR SALE—2 HOUNDS. APPLY 599 PATterson Street. 3d-89-1142

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GRAVEL FOR concrete. Price right. Can deliver. 186 Edinburgh Street. 1d-90-1160

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FOR SALE — 5-PIECE PARLOUR SUITE. Good as new. Apply 596 Waterford St. 3d-89-1124

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FOR SALE—SINGER SEWING MACHINE, $18.00. Also Cabinet Grand Piano. 'Phone 247, or apply at 593 Homewood Ave. 3d-89-1130

FOR SALE—1 QUEBEC HEATER, 1 sideboard, one 303 Rifle, 1 Shot Gun, No. 12, and one Grate Stove. Apply 270 Charlotte St., between 2 and 3, and 7 and 8. 3d-90-1148

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DRIVING HORSE, thoroughly city broken, four years old, good driver and will make an excellent family horse. Price reasonable. Apply S. H. Mitchell, Grocer, Corner Reid and Sherbrooke Streets. 3d-89-1-w-43-1128

TO RENT

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET Apply 64 Hunter St.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 376 STEWART ST. Modern. Possession Nov. 1st. Apply J. Craig, 380 Stewart Street. 3d-88-1120

TO RENT—A FLAT. USE OF BATHROOM and 'phone. Apply Box 1123, Examiner Office. 3d-89-1123

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, in private family. Central. Steam heated. Apply Box 1158, Examiner 1d-90-1156

TO RENT—SUITE NO. 7 GRAND CENTRAL Building. Heated and all modern improvements. Immediate possession. Apply 437 George Street. dtf-78-919

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TO RENT—A NICE APARTMENT, FIVE rooms. All heated, gas stove, kitchen cabinet, clothes closets and nice entrance. Box 671, Examiner. 12d-76-971

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TO RENT — APARTMENT, MELDRUM Apartments. Light, heat and water, with every modern convenience. Apply W. N. Meldrum, 52 McDonnel St. 'Phone 766. 12d-90-1161

A FLAT TO LET, LUNDY BLOCK All modern improvements, with heat hot and cold water. Apply J. J. Lundy 96 Hunter St. dtf-123-5526

TO RENT—GOOD CORNER STORE for Farm and City trade. Apply to 183 Austin St. City.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 235 STEWART ST. Desirably situated. Also House, No. 247 Wolfe St. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply 437 George St.

TO RENT—463 GILMOUR STREET. ALL modern conveniences. Hot water heating. Possession given at once. Apply D. D. C. Dawe, 479 Gilmour Street 'Phone 894. dtf-89-921

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, 143 Rubidge Street, near C.G.E., rent $11.00. Also 453 Water Street. Rents low. Also property for sale or exchange. Apply 451 Water St. or 'phone 1281. dtf

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 216 AYLMER ST. Suitable for Boarding House. Modern conveniences. Possession immediately. Apply 437 George Street. dtf

TO RENT—ONE STORE IN GRAND OPERA House Block. Steam heating. Immediate possession. Also good show-Room upstairs, 25 ft. by 50 ft. Hardwood floors. Elevator. Immediate possession. Apply J. J. Turner & Sons dtf-52-1164

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Braids and Switches are necessary in the new style of Hairdressing. Bring your combings to us and see what artistic false hair we can make. Highest Class Workmanship Guaranteed. Mrs BYRNE, 434 George street.

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W. L. TATOR — DEALER IN HIGHGrade Pianos and Real Estate. 330 Water Street. 'Phone 1402.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A LARGE FRAME HOUSE, large garden, will be sold on monthly payments of $10 per month. Price $950.00. Apply to J. A. Gibbs, 174½ Charlotte Street. 'Phone 32.

SOCIETIES

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR CARE of Neglected and Ill-Treated Children. Incorporated by Act of Legislature. Information required. Informant's name kept Strictly Private. Children for adoption. Geo. Cockrane, Agent and Assistant Secretary.

READ THE EVENING EXAMINER

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Bargain Counter

In this space we will weekly offer property which we know is extraordinary value and which now may be obtained upon payment of from one half to two thirds the cash previously required. Now is your opportunity to purchase a home on very moderate terms. Watch this space for real bargains possibly a house, lots, farms etc.

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BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

100 Acres of Land
Slightly rolling and well fenced and watered by two springs; comfortable buildings, house, stable, barn and drive shed; situated one mile from Church, blacksmith shop and general store, seven miles from Peterborough; will sell or exchange for park lot or city property.
$2100.00

9 Acres good Garden Land
Situated near Normal School, north of City, no buildings, will sell or exchange for good dwelling, with all improvements.

12 Acres Choice Land
Good brick house and frame stable; land in a good state of cultivation.

75 Acres Choice Land
Good brick house and frame stables; adjoining a village; suitable for a retired farmer.

Farms to rent; houses to rent and houses for sale on easy terms of payment.

For full particulars apply to
J. T. O'Connell & Co.
136 HUNTER STREET
Office Open Evenings 'Phone 376

U OUGHT TO HEAR DR. GORDON AND HIS ARTISTS AT ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MONDAY NIGHT

Says Germans Are, At Any Rate, Satisfied With Their War Taxes

Preparedness For Conflict Gave Physical Proof War Taxes Had Been Well Spent—Solemnity of Sorrow, But Not Despair, is the Spirit Now Pervading the Country.

Frederick H. Leonhardt, a New York chemist, recently returned from Germany, has described some of the details of how the Kaiser's troops went to war.

His first visit to Germany in six years found Mr. Leonhardt in Hanover when war seemed still only remotely possible. His declaration made it necessary for him to remain there longer than his plans had contemplated, and it came about that he saw much of the inner workings of mobilization. Old friends among the officers remaining in Hanover gave him glimpses of things that others did not even suspect.

"A complete scheme of mobilization embracing every possible contingency is worked out by the General Staff each year," he said yesterday. "It is changed each year not only because new men come to the staff in the regular routine, but because it is an obvious precaution that it should be. But as the new schedules are drawn up they cover everything, and if the impossible should have happened and Austria should have turned against Germany, there would have been a schedule for that, just as there was for the movement of troops to the French frontier and to the Russian frontier.

"I recall an illustration of the amazing extent to which these preparations are carried. It was told me by an engineer in the railway service. Six or eight years ago some new high-speed locomotives were being built for one of the lines. They were ready to leave the shops for the final tests, when notification came from the General Staff that their stacks were too high by an inch or two.

"Before these engines could be taken out these stacks had to be changed, despite the other changes that were necessary because of the difference in draught that resulted. And why Because in some out-of-the way corner of the empire there were tunnels these stacks would not have cleared, and under some contingency it might have been necessary to send these locomotives through these tunnels; perhaps only one of them, but still preparation was exacted.

"When I was finally able to get away from Hanover for Berlin on a thirty-car train that was carrying reservists in, I was able to note two other evidences of this attention to detail.

Equipment All New.

"The thing, I think, that impressed me most was the fact that on the troop trains which passed us with the Berlin guards aboard there was not a piece of equipment that was not brand new. Uniforms, accoutrements, helmets, the very harness of the horses, had, it was plain to be seen, never before been worn. Rifles, of course, were not new, but everything else was, and it gave one a wonderful sense of preparedness to see this.

"And this, I may say, did more than anything else to sweep away what little of anti-militarism there might have been left in the empire. There was evidence for every one to see that the war taxes, which are the life of the arguments against militarism, had been spent for the purpose for which they were imposed and for nothing else.

"The helmets of the men that passed us were covered with the customary cloth shields. These shields or covers, have woven into the front of them the regimental number, but on these troop trains the covers were turned inside out, so one might look ever so closely, but he could not say what commands were going by.

"Except that they were bound for the French or the Russian frontiers, the men themselves did not know where they were bound. When the orders to move came not even the commanders of corps knew where they were bound. They were told to take their men to such and such a place, and there entrain. When the trains moved they knew where they were going, but not before.

"Since 1870 the German army has been moved—in war manoeuvres heretofore, and now in actual warfare—under sealed orders, such as have been used in the navies of the world from time immemorial. When a commander himself does not know where he is bound, it is not likely that advance information can be bruited about.

"I suppose that even now there are soldiers in France who do not know more definitely than that where they are. It is certain that their friends at home do not, for when the soldiers write home they may not say where they are. The mail passes through offices established at the front, and to these offices the mail in return comes. The only address that can be given is that of these offices, and all matter is handled through them.

Eagerness for Battle.

"I spoke a moment ago of the soldiers that sang as they went to the front. Many of them had given freer rein than that to their eagerness. On the outside of their carriages now and then could be seen scrawled in chalk: 'Fast Express for France.' William, Emperor of Germany and Russia,' and jests of similar character. I saw under one window a square marked off in which had been printed 'Further declarations of war received here.'

"It is not the soldiers only who sing. I was able to go through the great factory in Leipzic where uniforms are made. Most of the work—which, by the way, is done under the most modern conditions—is done by soldiers who in civilian life are tailors and who spend so all their service except what is necessary to give them their elementary training.

"Buttonholes, however, are not made by the men, but by girls, who use, by the way, American sewing machines. As we entered the factory building we heard singing, and when we reached the fourth floor we found it was these buttonhole girls. Hymns and patriotic songs sounded above the hum of their machines all day long.

"That spirit is all over Germany. At the very top notch of the nation's prosperity and progress this war has come, but it is being met bravely and smilingly. I think the best proof of this is the attitude the Socialists have taken. You may recall that at the meeting of the Reichstag on August 4th they waited, for the first time, for the cheers for the Emperor, and they went, too, to the rostrum to shake his hand. Then, when they had gone out, they voted half the funds of their treasury to the Red Cross.

Preparedness for Emergencies.

"While I was in Hanover I came across one other example of the efficiency of Germany's preparation for emergencies. Across many of the roads that were being or might be used for military purposes on foreign soil, heavy wires, cables in some instances, were stretched just high enough to catch a man's neck as he drove by in an automobile. Except at sharp turns in the way, or in some deeply shaded place, these contrivances would be effective only at night, but with a machine going at top speed, you may imagine what fearful havoc they would work.

"A very simple device was worked out to thwart them. Beginning just below the lamps of the automobile strips of steel were fastened. They curved back over the bonnet of the engine until, just above the driver's head, they joined, and went on to the rear of the car in a single strip. The edges of these strips were sharpened to a tool edge, and for certain distances they were serrated, so that any cable that might strike them would be cut as though it were thread.

"It is hardly necessary for me to speak of the other details of the German army organization—of the regiments of railroaders that are attached to each corps, so that lines can be built and operated wherever an army may go; of the various engineer detachments; of the aeronautic corps; of the perfection of the organization of the commissary and the quartermaster's departments. Even through the haze of misrepresentation that has been cast over everything German these things have become known.

"I believe that Germany to-day is satisfied that her army is worth all it has cost, and more. It has been the most powerful educational influence in the empire. It has brought out of mountain villages into the centres of progress men who would never perhaps have gone there. It has given them breadth of vision; it has given them desires for better things; it has shown them the way to better things.

"It has made a German nation—a nation whose advancement along all lines has not even been approached by any other nation during the present generation. Germans know this to be true, and they are well content. As for the truth about the war, I believe they are willing to wait until a clearer vision and truer understanding is possible."

Face And Hands Covered With Sores

Zam-Buk Worked Complete Cure

Mrs. P. Watson Drummond of Thetford Mines, P.Q., writes: "Every fall for three years, as soon as cold weather set in, my daughter's face and hands would be covered with rough watery patches, which before long would turn into nasty sores. These would itch and smart terribly, and she would suffer in this way from fall to spring Nothing we could get did her any good until I started using Zam-Buk. This wonderful ointment quickly relieved the irritation. We persevered with Zam-Buk, and to our great delight it worked a complete cure. I have also used Zam-Buk for cuts and burns, and think there is nothing to compare with it."

For eczema, piles, abscesses, ulcers cuts, burns, bruises, or any skin disease or injury, Zam-Buk is unequalled. As soon as applied, it commences its work of healing, quickly alleviates the pain, and builds up new healthy tissue.

At all druggists and stores, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 50c. per box. See the name on the box and refuse all substitutes.

Possibly.

He: Ah, darling, I could not live without you!

She: Why, that's just what papa says!

NO ALUM

IS APPOINTED TAX COLLECTOR

Mr. W. B. Anderson Receives the Appointment at a Meeting of the Council of North Monaghan

THE RELIEF QUESTION

A meeting was held at May's school house Thursday night, when the members of the North Monaghan Council were present. Mr. Ha Rush and Mr. F. Miller, a deputation from the City Patriotic Association, waited on the Council in regard to making arrangements with the Township for the caring of certain persons in the Township. Mr. H. Rush said that the City had been assisting some three or four women and their families, their husbands having gone to the war.

Mr. F. Miller, City Relief Officer, dealt with the cases individually, and after he had concluded Reeve Howden said that the Township had supplied the families in question up to the time they had received their husbands' pay fro mthe Government.

W. B. Anderson Appointed.

The various applications for the position of Tax Collector were then dealt with. The Council, after considering the numerous applications for charity, decided it was advisable to appoint some person to act as tax collector and township relief officer. It was moved by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Dobbin, that Wm. B. Anderson be appointed tax collector and relief officer, at a salary of $100.

May Erect Poles.

A communication was received from the Peterborough Utilities Commission asking permission to erect poles, etc., and to carry on their electric light and power business. It was moved by Mr. Forster, seconded by Mr. Robson, that permission be given, but that all poles, etc., erected must be in accordance with directions from the municipal council.

Accounts Passed.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid: Sawyer-Massey Co., crusher, $1,331.50; less 5 per cent. discount, $66.57; less expenses of Howden and Young to Hamilton, $17; balance due Massey, $1,247.93; C. P. R. freight, $1.44.

A communication was received by D. W. Dunbbs in regard to the signing of T. Hurley's plan, passed at a previous meeting. It was moved and seconded that the motion passed at a former meeting authorizing the reeve and clerk to sign their names and attach the seal of the township to Mr. Hurley's plan be rescinded until such time as all interested parties come to an amicable settlement.

Road Repairs.

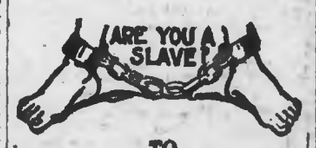
Mr. Howden reported that the Brinton Carpet Co. had applied to him to have the road leading into their factory repaired. The Council, after considering the request, decided there was no money to do any work this fall.

It was decided by the Council that Township Relief Officer Anderson investigate all hospital bills and applications for charity, and orders for provisions only may be granted and only to those whom he thinks deserving, by his application to the reeve for an order for the same.

The clerk reported that the township rate fixed at the last meeting of 3 1-4 mills would be much easier and more accurately made up if the same was in tenths instead of quarter mills.

It was moved by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Forster, that the Township rate fixed at the last meeting be rescinded and that the same be changed from 3 1-4 mills to 3 3-10 mills.

It was moved and seconded that the clerk look after certain poles along the road which are dangerous to traffic, the road having fallen away into the creek, something of a temporary nature to be erected to keep vehicles from dropping into the same.



TO

The Drink Habit

THE NEAL THREE DAYS' TREATMENT

For the liquor habit will break these shackles. A simple, safe and effective treatment. Write or 'phone for particulars.

NEAL INSTITUTE,
78 St. Alban's Street,
TORONTO.

Scout News

Junior Troop will meet at the Armouries on Thursday, Oct. 20th, at 7.15 p.m., sharp, without uniform and at 7.45 p.m. Ambulance Class for both Senior and Junior troops will commence.

Junior Troop will meet at the Armouries on Thursday, Oct. 22, at 7.30 p.m. sharp in full uniform and carry staves.

Senior Troop will meet at the Armouries on Friday, Oct. 23, at 7.30 p.m., sharp, in full uniform.

There will not be any shooting practice on Saturday, Oct. 24th.

EMPIRE

THEATRE FRIDAY and SATURDAY

The Quality of Mercy—In Two Parts. One of the finest Dramas ever shown. The title alone is a suggestion of the high standard of this picture.

The Emigration Army—During manoeuvres, showing it in action and on the march.

Across the Chasm—A daring and thrilling melodrama with some of the best scenes ever portrayed.

Dances of the Ages—A review of Dancing from 1200 B.C. to the present age. Don't miss this picture.

Rescuing Dave—A Big Comedy.

Mr. Rye Reforms—Another Big Comedy. These two pictures are the best laugh producers shown in the City.

This is the largest programme in the City for the price of admission.

Royal Theatre

TO-DAY

New Vaudeville New Photo Plays 8—Reels—8 The Biggest Show in Town

5 Cents - 10 Cents

Princess Theatre

TO-DAY

New Vaudeville Mats. 5 Cents - New Pictures Nights 10 Cents

COMING NEXT WEEK. School Days --- 10 Reels

Red Mill Theatre

TO-DAY

Secured at Great Expense The Worker's Protest (complete in 4 parts)

"You Prosper From Our Honest Blood! But What Do We Get"?

Special Invitation to all the working class Mats. 5 Cents - Don't Miss This 6—REELS—6 Nights 10 Cents

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Book Your Seats Now

PATRIOTIC CONCERT

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20th

Peterborough Choral Society assisted by Combined Congregations will give

War Oratorio "JUDAS MACCABAEUS"

PRINCIPALS:

Miss Olive Crang, Soprano, Mr. R. J. Birney, Mus. Director, Mr. G. Chandler, Tenor
Miss Dorothy Allen, Soprano, Miss Hewton, Pianist, Mr. C. Rogers, Bass

ALL RESERVED SEATS, 25c. - GALLERY, 10c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE ONE ENTIRE WEEK

IVAN WICKENS offers THE H. WEBB CHAMBERLAIN STOCK CO.

supporting the popular Actor, H. Webb Chamberlain, surrounded by a capable Company of players including Peterboro's Favorite Singing and Dancing Comedian GEORGE MARKS. All New Productions, entirely New Scenery, all New Vaudeville. To-Night—"My Uncle From Japan"

PRICES 10c, 20c and 30c. Matinee To-morrow at 2.30 Prices 10c and 20c

Seats on sale

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—J. J. Turner & Sons, Proprietors.

Monday and Wednesday Nights, with Matinees Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 19 h. 20th and 21st.

The Story of HOMER'S "ODYSSY" or THE ADVENTURES OF ULYSSES

THE PLOT—It is the History of The Trojan War in Moving Pictures

This is a $200,000 Production made by the Milano Company of Italy 1000 men and women in this Production. Don't fail to see this great film. Prices only 10c any part of Theatre

A WIRED HOUSE

A Wired House is strictly up-to-date and is not costly. Electric Light is the safe, clean, convenient, beautiful light. It is economical to use for various household purposes—cooking, toasting, heating, lighting. Let us wire your house now.

430 George Street

GRANT & THORPE

Such Values As Are Being Offered During Our

Retiring FROM Millinery Sale

Are helping to dispose of our Stock of Fashionable Hats & Trimmings, Untrimmed Hats, etc. Everything is on the Sale List. Buy quickly and save.

Mrs. W. B. Armstrong Peterboro' Millinery Parlours 435 GEORGE ST. (Up Stairs).

Peterboro, Oct. 1st, 1914

Mr. W. H. Hill,
City

Dear Sir:—

I wish to thank you for the very prompt manner in which my claim was settled by the Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York.

I have carried accident insurance with this Company for a number of years and have found them and their representatives very courteous at all times.

Regarding my recent claim, the claim papers were filled out and sent in on Sept. 29, 1914, and to-day I received a cheque for the full amount of the claim.

Again thanking you for the prompt manner in which this claim has been handled, I am

Yours Truly

R. G. STURGEON

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Smart — refined — faultless in every detail---combining the limit of luxury with the lim of utility, is the new Ford Coupelet

Like all other Fords, this beautiful car is economical in operation and low in price. Don't fail to see it.

JOSEPH J. DUFFUS, DUFFUS-GARAGE
175 Simcoe Street, Peterborough

FORD COUPELET

$850 F.O.B. Ford, Ont.

Fully Equipped

A Profitable Investment

An Advertisement in The Examiner is the safest investment for the Retail Dealer.

TO MEET THE DEMAND OF THE HOUR

We Will Make to Measure in Our Order Department Women's Beautiful $30.00 Man-Tailored Suits in the Smartest Fashions at . . . $24.50

THESE suits which we will make for $24.50 will be the equal of what formerly cost $30.00. You will have a choice of a beautiful range of materials—all new fabrics imported from abroad for our regular fall business.

IN MAKING so bold a price reduction and at the same time guaranteeing the highest quality of tailoring and workmanship, it proves to our customers our willingness to cope with present existing conditions and supply the nice things to which our customers have been used at the lowest possible price.

The choice of the smartest designs as shown in the latest fashion book will be given you—and the *FITTING, MAKING and FINISHING* will be strictly in line with Richard Hall & Son's high standard of excellence.

Kindly enquire at the Dress Goods Department where an assistant, if you desire, will gladly help you in making a choice of material.

To your individual style—a regular $30.00 Man-Tailored Suit to Order for..... **$24.50**

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

EMPRESS HOTEL A HOME ON THE ROAD

Beautifully and Comfortably Furnished—Running Water in Every Room, Thirty of Which Have Baths Adjoining—Grill Room, Barber Shop, Billiard Room and Other Big Hotel Features.

A new industry with a staff of forty employees will be opened in Peterborough on Monday. This is an assertion respecting the Empress Hotel, which will pass unquestioned when one regards it simply from an industrial standpoint. In commercial circles it will soon be known as one of the coziest, most commodious and best appointed hotels in the province. It has been laid out and furnished with one object in view, the comfort of the travelling public, and the proprietor, Mr. George N. Graham has had the necessary experience, knows the desires and fancies of travellers, to guide him in the planning of this new home. The Empress is surpassed only by some of the big city hotels, and then but quantitively. None of them has a monopoly on good taste, on that expression of quality that is entirely independent of bulk and and a tendency to scrape the sky.

The revolving doors of the Empress will respond to the first guests and visitors on Monday, and the new register will receive its first impressions. Incidentally, there are going to be pleasant surprises to those who see the new house in its first brightness and freshness. Throughout the entire four floors there are ideas carried out that are found only in the metropolitan hotels. To do justice to all the care and attention, to say nothing of the money which has been expended in the making of the Empress, is impossible, but a few details can be mentioned to indicate the effect accomplished.

Hot Water Everywhere.

There are thirty bedrooms with baths and bath connections, seventy rooms with running water, hot and cold, seven suites, each comprising two bedrooms and a bathroom, six public bath rooms and five toilet rooms. Judging the hotel on its least pretentious rooms it stands high. Each room is furnished with a splendid brass bed, mahogany furniture, including dresser, table, couple of chairs, and in many of the rooms big comfortable rest chairs. Hot and cold water in every room with baths attached to thirty of them. Shining towel racks and tumbler holders of nickle plate are part of the appointments. And all these furnishings are new. Several of the rooms have shower baths with marble floors and walls. The Empress has new carpets throughout. The bedrooms and halls are padded with the deep and soft designs received from the Brinton Carpet Company. In many of the rooms there has been worked out a harmony of colours that is decidedly restful and pleasing. Each room is lighted by the indirect system. Out on the west wall there is a sign, "A Home on the Road," and to the visitor this appears to be no empty promise. Each room will not only be a home, but it is a new one, well lighted, well heated and tastefully appointed. Everything new, neat and comfortable.

Of course the rooms are graded, those of the suites and with bath rooms attached have received special attention. Mahogany and brass, a quiet but ample lighting effect, comfortable chairs and so on; a Bible, too, on every table. And by the way, it might as well be mentioned here, a telephone in every room connected with the Empress switch board in the office.

Barber Shop, Too.

Including the basement, there are four floors to the building. In the basement at the rear are store rooms, boiler rooms and the usual provision of space for similar purposes. In the front section leading down from the rotunda is a billiard room with a table for English billiards and two pool tables, all new and provided by the Brunswicke Balk Company. There are trunk rooms and further on a two chair barber shop, specially fitted for Messrs. Jack Riley and Joe Donoghue, lately engaged with Mr. Jas. Lewis.

The Sample Rooms.

On the ground floor there are ten sample rooms, and with five in the basement and several upstairs, the Empress affords every accommodation for the representatives of the big wholesale houses.

Dining Room and Grill.

At the north-east corner of the ground floor the dining room is located. It is connected with the grill at the south of it by very wide folding doors which will enable the two rooms to be used as one at the regular meal hours, when necessary, and the grill separately from 8 p.m. to 12 p.m. The dining room is finished in light cream tones with ivory finishings. The ceiling is panelled with heavy beams, a mission design, and supported by marble pillars. The designer has effected a decidedly pleasing harmony of colours. The windows have pretty curtains with chintz draperies, and at the top of each is a semi-oval of coloured glass in appropriate patterns. The tables are round and are four seaters. On the west side the dining room opens upon the rotunda, and the whole three rooms, including the grill are tiled with one general design.

The dining room is lighted indirectly, the reflectors being decidedly effective.

The grill is finished in a dark green blended effect. The ceiling is heavily beamed, and the complete scheme of its decoration is heightened by the pretty lights employed.

The Rotunda.

In no section of the hotel does the decorator's work show to better advantage than in the rotunda. The principal tone is a rich brown obtained on the walls by a leather paper of brownish blend. The ceiling, heavily studded, the panels being finished in harmony with general theme. The floor is tiled in a quiet, decorative design. To commence with, the rotunda is expansive and an abundance of room has been provided for this forum of the Empress. On the west side is a cosy writing room furnished with turned oak desks. It is deeply carpeted, restful and quiet.

Around from the writing room, the office stands out prominently with its rounded counter, its telephone switchboard accommodating one hundred 'phones throughout the hotel, the usual room rack and register. The Hotel World ledger and room rack system is employed. Provision has been made for a special telegraph wire in to the hotel and this facility will be added in a short time. Between the writing room and office is a big fire place yawning out upon the rotunda ready to provide its cheer to the other home-like touches with which the Empress abounds.

A large cloak room leads from the office.

Marble Stairs.

A finishing touch is added in the splendid stairs ascending from the rotunda to the first floor. They are all in white marble with brass banister and a tiled wainscotting. Another rich touch is lent by the purple velvet velour hangings at the entrance to the ladies' reception room off the rotunda. It is beautifully furnished and with fire place and lighting indicates the special attention paid to the demands of guests of the gentler sex.

The rotunda chairs represent the last word in comfort. They are of domed oak, upholstered in leather and generous in supply. Flowers and plants are found on every hand and are another pleasing feature of the Empress.

A large room has been set apart for the men's lavatory and wash room. It is all in white marble and tile, with a shoe shine stand installed.

The Kitchen.

The kitchen is elaborately planned to effect simplicity. It is well lighted and airy. In addition to the windows there is a large glass expanse in the ceiling, affording an abundance of light, as this section is only of one story. The Lang system of three ovens and one fire is used for the principal cooking apparatus, but there is also a big broiler, a steamer, a stock pot and similar facilities necessary in the kitchen of a large hotel. There is a battery of hot water and coffee urns, a milk, cream and ice cream ice chest and a steam warming apparatus that provides for everything on a menu that requires to be kept hot after cooking. A large new Monitor refrigerator has been installed off the kitchen, with one compartment for meats alone and another for other foodstuffs. The G. S. Blakeslee dish-washing system is employed, and is too detailed for description.

Mr. E. Comtes, late of the Waldorf Hotel, Hamilton, is the steward of the Empress, with Constantin Dikta as chef. With Dikta as first chef of the Empress, the dining room and grill are assured of special menus. The bar is on the west side of the ground floor and is handsomely furnished. Mr. P. Carroll will be chief wine clerk, and under his supervision the Empress bar should be in good hands.

Reception Room.

The main reception room is on the first floor leading from the balcony over the entrance. Two drawing room suites, one of them of mahogany, a new Mason and Risch piano, a beautiful carpet, etc., give this room a fine appearance. The family apartments on the north-east end of the first floor have the finest appointments in the house. On the various floors there are cosy corners to be fitted up. There are one or two small reception rooms. The ladies' toilet room on the first floor, has not been stinted. Liquid soap and paper towling are modern features provided.

Some of the Staff.

The Empress clerks are Arthur Graham and Harry Tarr. Miss McGregor of Toronto, is in charge of the dining room. Of course, Mr. George N. Graham, the proprietor, requires no introduction in this new hotel. He is as well known among travelling salesmen and other knights of the road as any hotel man in the country. In his big electric sign he has made the name Empress stand out prominently, and his claim of "a home on the road" will likely be fulfilled to the letter in the Empress.

Bought in Peterborough.

The furnishings of the Empress Hotel were purchased from local merchants as far as possible. The silverware for the dining room and grill was secured through Alex. Gibson. The linen was bought from A. W. Cressman & Co., the window hangings and other goods from the J. C. Turnbull Co. The Brinton Carpet Company supplied the carpets. The furniture was bought from J. D. Craig; the flowers from the Peterborough Floral Co. The Peterborough Furniture Co. made the tables for the dining and grill rooms. The plumbing was done by Brenton, plastering by Saxby, painting and decorating by Geo. Duncan, carpentering by Ephgrave, and so on down the list to the minor work and purchases.

The Empress will offer a special business man's lunch between 12 and 2 o'clock, and dinner at 6 o'clock.

MRS. LOCK'S RECITAL AT CONSERVATORY

The piano and vocal recital at the Conservatory of Music, last night, was of a character to well repay those who were present. They were delighted with the intrinsic musical merit of the contributions of Mrs. Lock, and gratified with the addition of another strong and cultured element to the musical resources of the Conservatory and the musical forces of the city. Mrs. Lock showed a highly developed musical instinct, and an artistic facility of method. Both as a pianiste and as a vocalist she demonstrated her claim to a high place in musical efficiency and finish.

Mrs. Lock will hereafter be connected with the teaching faculty of the Conservatory. She was assisted in the programme very satisfactorily by Miss Laura Logan, violiniste, another member of the Conservatory staff, whose numbers were marked by very capable execution, performance, and taste and feeling. Mrs. Lock's accompaniments were supplied by Miss Pearl McKee, and Miss Logan's by her mother, Mrs. Logan. The following is the programme so excellently presented:

Piano—Automme; Etudes de Concert No. 2—Chaminade.
Vocal—Solvieg Song—Greig.
Piano—Sonata in A b op: 26 (with Funeral March)—Beethoven.
Violin—Legende—Bohm.
Vocal—"With Verdure Clad," (Creation)—Haydn.
Piano—Etudes in G b Major—Chopin.
Violin (a) 'Une nuit Etoilee' Chaminde; (b) Scotch Lullaby—Von Kunitz.
Vocal, Valse Song —Ch. Gounod—(Romeo and Juliet).

STILL GOING

James Robertson has been six months going to the station to pay an old fine for drunkenness. He was going last night, but was again subdued by liquor, consequently he incurred another $3 debt this morning, and is still "going".

John Moher was fined a like sum for the same offence.

Normal Students Were Guests of Epworth League

Young People of the George Street Methodist Sunday School Entertained Normalites Last Night

The Epworth League of the George Street Church, last evening, held a reception for the Normal students. The entertainment was highly successful and reflected credit upon the officers of the League. After the opening numbers, the President, Mr. Thompson, extended a hearty welcome to the students on behalf of the society. The musical part of the programme pleased every one. Miss Telzmann and Mr. Weller were each obliged to appear a second time, in response to prolonged encores. The programme was as follows:

Chairman — Rev. R. G. Peever, B.A., B.D.
Hymn—"All Hail the Power" etc.
Prayer—The Lord's Prayer.
Welcome—C. S. Thompson, B.A., President.
Vocal solo—Miss E. Whytock.
Piano solo—Miss Lowe.
Vocal solo—Mr. M. Weller.
Violin solo—Miss M. Telzmann.
Social features.

The social features included a "Conversat," which served to get one another acquained. An amusing event was a peanut race, participated in by a number of volunteer Normal students. There was also a guessing contest, which proved interesting. Toward the end of the evening an enjoyable social half-hour was spent.

CROSSLEY MEETINGS NEARING CLOSE

The Crossley and Clarry meetings in St. James' Methodist Church are nearing the close, as only three more days of meetings remain.

Last night's address was one of the best of the series, and the results were especially fruitful. "Seven Royal Proclamations" was the theme. These were given to Backsliders, Christians, Parents, Young Men, Drinkers, Unconverted husbands, and to all deferring decision.

Mr. Crossley sang what he called his Muskoka song, "Flee as a bird," and also "He lifted me."

Sunday will be a full day. At 11 a.m. an acrostic sermon on the Scriptures will be given; at 2.30, an address to the Sabbath School; and at 7 p.m., "Wrong Views of Hell" will be discussed. Special solos will be rendered at these services.

POLICE COURT

The evidence in the case of John McGarvey, charged with stealing $85 from Harry Hamilton, concluded yesterday afternoon. His Honour Judge Huycke found that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant a conviction and forthwith dismissed the case. Mr. Widdifield appeared for the defence.

Special Meeting of No. 13 I. O. O. F. To-night at 8 o'clock to make arrangements for the funeral of the late Brother Douglas Robertson. By Order, G. LACHEUR, N. G.

POST CARDS FOR THE Snap Shot Album

At Prices That Barely Cover the Cost of the Card

GET THEM NOW AT

CUBITT'S NEW BOOKSTORE

Next W.H. Howe Grocery 140 Simcoe St.

THE PLEASURES OF READING

By F. M. DELA FOSSE

A few days since I was looking over a shelf-full of books relating to Philosophy. They were mostly works of old authors and the dusty condition of the covers was sufficient evidence that they were not at the present time, if they ever had been, particular favourites with users of the Library. And as I looked, a saying of the poet Coleridge came to my mind —"If you are not a thinking man to what purpose are you a man at all?" It was a disquieting, even an humiliating thought, for I could not help realizing to how great an extent we mortals are slaves to Unreason and what an incalculable number of hours wasted in idleness and lack of reflection can be cast in the balance against the sum of the world's philosophical and ethical labours.

We are so prone to consider ourselves reflecting beings, however, that the chances are that any of us would be highly indignant if charged with being void of the faculty. But the fact remains, that apart from a few select souls who give themselves over to serious meditation and study there are none who seem to desire to adapt their brains to sustained and coherent reasoning.

Hundreds of people have passed and re-passed those musty-looking tomes since the Library was opened and probably not one in a hundred has bestowed more than a careless glance at the titles of the books and the names of the authors. Yet, it is largely owing to the labours of those very men that civilization to-day owes its advancement, showing it in a clearer outlook on life and in greater nobility of individual and national character.

The lives of these writers were passed in the quiet and seclusion of their libraries. They took no part in the active affairs of their respective countries, but, notwithstanding this, they wielded more influence than the astutest of statesmen, the mightiest of warriors, the most eloquent of orators. They were enabled to do this by the power of their pens and because a certain percentage of thinking men and women saw the wisdom of their words and acted as evangelists of their doctrines. Surely, no truer remark was ever made than that by Sir Arthur Helps, author of the once well-known book "Friends in Council" when he wrote the words "The millstreams that turn the clappers of the world arise in solitary places."

The outbreak of the great European war furnishes a very apt illustration of the power of Philosophy. Nine-tenths of the present vast Germanic army have probably never read or heard of the works of their countrymen Trietschke and Nietzche, but the other tenth has and unfortunately it is this tenth that has had the power to inflict its will on the balance of the people. Both these men preached the dogma that Might is Right, and this idea carefully and systematically disseminated throughout the empire has produced its ghastly harvest of misery and bloodshed. Luckily, there is a philosophy of Peace as well as of War, a philosophy that preaches that Right is Might, and if History is any criterion there can be little doubt as to which will emerge triumphant from the present conflict.

It would be foolish to advise everyone to read Philosophy. There are certain minds absolutely incapable of understanding the difference between inductive and deductive methods and whose intellectual powers would be brought perilously close to the breaking point in the effort to do so. But there are very many who only need a stimulus along the right path to enable them to take a really lively interest in such a study, and for whom it would prove a profitable and delightful occupation, if entered upon with discernment and humility.

It will be easily seen that these lines are addressed to those who have a natural liking for the more serious branches of literature. It is not probable that they will appeal to such as look entirely to fiction to rest their jaded brains, nor to the individual who thinks nothing of taking home two books on the Higher Criticism, one on Natural Science and one of sermons, as the weekly pabulum for himself and the family circle. Such a being is altogether beyond the domain of human direction and guidance. It would be an insult to him to cast a doubt on his ability to satisfactorily digest even throughout the whole course of the fall and winter months the amount of literature that he devours in one week. These words are not for such as he, but for those who possess finite minds and know it and are content to grow wise by degrees.

MR. HAY AND THE STREET RAILWAY

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Sir,—It is a source of pleasure to the residents of East City, more especially to those living in the North End, to note that Mr. Hay is an advocate of securing the much-needed Street Railway service, via Hunter Street, for us. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for this valuable space, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
North Ender.

LANDSDOWNE LODGE S.O.E.

Special Meeting, Monday, October 19th, to discuss the advisability of investing $1000 in Peterboro' City Short Term Debentures.

ESTABLISHED 1892

JORDAN BROS.

City Florists

Beg to announce to the citizens of Peterborough and the vicinity, that they have now 3 large greenhouses filled with all kinds of flowers in bloom for the winter trade, 3 houses 100 feet x 20 feet filled with Chrysanthemums, all colours, for cut blooms, one house 100 feet x 20 filled with Primroses, Primulas and Ferns, etc., one house 400 feet x 20 filled with 10,000 Carnation plants, all colours, with an average cut bloom of 800 per day for our city store. Our flowers will last much longer than those which are imported from a distance, as they are kept in cold storage and won't last so long. All kinds of winter flowering plants supplied. All lovers of flowers should pay us a visit at our Green Houses on Ardyle St., opposite Nicholls Hospital.

CITY STORE AT

428 George St.

'Phone and Mail Orders Promptly Attended To

JORDAN BROS.

Implement Agency

REMOVAL SALE

HEARD & NORTHEY

Will remove across the street about the middle of October, to

383 WATER STREET

To save trouble and expense of removal, we will hold a Clearing Sale of many articles, including—

4 New Buggies, Summer Rugs, Horse Clothing, Harness, etc., etc.

International Harvester Farm Implements and Machinery OLIVE PLOUGHS Gasoline Engines, etc. are leading lines all the time

The Marathon Candy Kitchen and Ice Cream Parlour

For home-made Candies try Marathon, we keep the best and freshest quality in the city.

Ice Cream Sodas and Fruit Sundaes all the year round.

Hot Drinks

See Windows for Saturday's Specials

331 George St. Next to Bank of Nova Scotia

Cut Flowers

Carnations, White, Pink and Red Roses, Lily of the Valley, Chrysanthemums, etc.

Floral Designs

For Weddings, Presentations, At Homes, Churches, Bouquets, and Funerals.

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(Successors to F. Mason)

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Telephones—Store 1200, Greenhouse 1047

The Gift For All Time

— For that Birthday, that Wedding, that Brother, Sister, Mother, Husband, Wife — give a

BEAUTIFUL RING

— one that will endure for years to come —

A PERPETUAL GIFT

E. V. WARNE

325 GEORGE ST.

SEE and INSPECT—THE

SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:

Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

F. R. J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited

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DOWNRIGHT BARGAINS FOR PROPERTY OWNERS.

A house that is nicely papered and made comfortable is sure to be kept rented. We are doing our part in price reductions both for landlords and tenants. Read the following—

Wall Papers

1000 Rolls, 6 to 10 rolls of a kind, of Ceiling Paper. Prices were from 10c to 25c. Clearing, per Roll.....5c

400 Rolls Ceiling Papers, regular from 8c to 10c. Clearing at per Roll.....3c

650 Rolls Side Wall Paper. With every 2 yards of Border you buy at regular prices we give you 1 roll free. Example: 10 Rolls Free 20 yards Border at 2c .. 40c

Dinnerware—Crockery

48 piece Dinner Set which will seat 12 persons for 2.67

30 Dinner and Tea Sets, pretty Greek or floral decoration. Enough to seat 12 persons at the dinner or tea table. All for.....3.67

15 Chamber Sets, best quality Per Set.....1.34

China Offer

30 dozen Decorated China Fruit Saucers, each.....5c

30 China Covered Pickle or Marmalade receptacles, each 10c

Cake Plates 10c

Cream Jugs 10c

Cups and Saucers 10c

Bread and Butter Plates 10c

Tea Plates 10c

These mentioned goods with many other lines are set out on a table so that you can choose easily at

C. B. ROUTLEY'S

262 Queen St., Toronto 379 George St., Peterboro

DR. GORDON'S SUBJECT on Monday Evening at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church will be

"The Greatest Mistake in the Life of a Young Woman"

SPECIALS IN BEDROOM FURNITURE

TWO LARGE FLOORS DEVOTED TO FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WE WELCOME INSPECTION

Surface Oak DRESSER
Special $8.75

Very neat design surface oak dresser, rich golden finish, three large and roomy drawers; British bevel plate mirror. Very specially priced

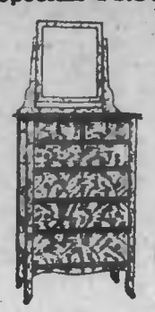
$8.75

BRASS BEDS
HANDSOME DESIGNS

We always carry a large and varied range of Brass Beds in the dull satin and bright finish; they are made and finished by experts, and will give years of constant service. The designs are really handsome—a little different from those seen elsewhere; we invite comparison—that's where we gain. Prices from:

$11.90 to $30.00

BIRCH Mahogany Chiffoniere
Specials 14.50



Made of selected birch mahogany, very handsome design; four large and two small drawers. British bevel plate mirror. Extra Special

$14.50

Our Stock of Mattresses is always complete; each one is well filled and tufted, and you may rely that the ticking cover is the best—consistent with the price. Prices range from

$3.00 to $10.00

Springs in all sizes to fit any bed and no matter what price you wish to pay, you will find that we have the very best obtainable at that figure. Prices from

$2.00 to $5.00

Surface Oak Dresser Low Priced $15.85

Very choice design, splendidly built and finished. Two large and deep linen drawers, also two top drawers; massive carved top, fitted with British bevel plate mirror. Low priced at..... **$15.85**

Quarter Cut **Oak Washstand Sterling Value $9.25**

Made of selected quarter cut oak, capital design and beautifully finished; roomy top drawer and cupboard, fancy shaped splasher back. We recommend this as sterling value at **$9.25**

THE STORE OF BETTER VALUES

Dr. J. L. Gordon Coming To City Next Week

The Noted Preacher and Orator to Give a Series of His Plain Talks on "Christian Citizenship"

Peterborough is to be favoured with a visit from the renowned Dr. J. L. Gordon, the famous Winnipeg orator, who will open a two weeks' campaign on Monday evening, October 19th, in St Paul's church. On Sunday, Dr. Gordon will occupy the pulpit of St. Paul's church in the morning, and of the George Street Methodist church in the evening. The audiences are to be made further attractive by the soulful singing of Albert E. Greenlaw, the wonderful coloured soloist, and the celebrated Russian pianist, Edward Hesselburg.

This religious movement is under the management of local laymen, composed of influential members of all the churches in the city, and is purely undenominational. A feature of Dr. Gordon's work is his "Question Drawer," which has been productive of great good in his campaigns. There is to be no admission fee, only a free-will offering.

Dr. Gordon's talks are exactly what they profess them to be, "Plain Talks on Christian Citizenship." His campaign throughout Western Ontario this fall is intended to drive home the fundamental truths of life and religion; to give the people a firm grip on the great questions of life and eternity. He adopts nothing sensational in his preaching methods, holding that the most sensational doings on top of earth is to tell the people the bare truth. That his talks are convincing and helpful to his great audiences there is not a doubt, and the community should experience a great uplift as a result of the meetings.

All of the Doctor's subjects are of the intensely practical sort which deal with the vital problems of daily life.

In the singing of the noted soloist, Albert E. Greenlaw, who accompanies Dr. Gordon, Peterborough people are promised one of the greatest treats in years. The greatest vocalist that has ever been heard is the verdict of many people. Mr. Greenlaw is more than a vocalist. His life of consecration is made manifest in his sympathetic interpretation. Whether he is singing of the fine old songs that a message for every heart. His numbers include "Were You There When They Crucified My Lord," "The Holy City," "He Lifted Me," and many other songs whose very simplicity make them irresistible.

The services are run in clockwork order by Mr. E. O. Weber, in charge. Song service begins at 7.45. A prayer by a local clergyman is followed by a few words by some citizen of the town.

E. O. Weber, head of the Committee of Berlin business men, who organized Dr. Gordon's tour, is a marvel of enthusiasm and organizing ability. At home Mr. Weber is the head of one of Berlin's biggest industries. So thoroughly is he impressed with the importance of Dr. Gordon's work that at the present moment he is devoting practically all his time towards the management of Dr. Gordon's campaign. Dr. Gordon undertook the present tour at the suggestion of the men of Berlin and they have organized the campaign and have undertaken to relieve him of all details, devoting their time and money to a work which they feel it a privilege to be identified with.

To influence the citizenship of the various large centres for good, to strengthen the hold of their citizens upon the great fundamental truths of life, to accomplish this is a task great enough, and of such stupendous importance as to appeal to the imagination of any man. Some such dream was a leading motive in the decision of Dr. Gordon when a few months ago he acceded to a proposition from a number of prominent Christian men of Berlin to undertake an extensive campaign throughout the large centres of Ontario, giving his plain talks on Canadian Christian Citizenship.

DEMAND FOR HORSES

United States Investigators Declare There is Opportunity For Americans

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 16.—During the next decade there will probably be an increased demand for American horses in the countries now engaged in the European war. The demand may even continue much longer, according to investigators of the United States Department of Agriculture, but when peace is restored, more will be needed for agriculture. Already European agents are said to be endeavouring to purchase horses in this country and Canada, and there is an increased interest in many sections in horse breeding.

To meet this increased European demand American farmers may well endeavour to raise well-bred horses, although the Department of Agriculture does not advise them to purchase a surplus of horses merely for breeding purposes. It merely advises that ordinary farm work should be done when ever possible by good mares which should be bred to good stallions. It also desires to emphasize the fact that only horses of high quality may be profitably raised to-day. Inferior horses are a drug on the market, and their production is to be discouraged as much as the production of good horses should be encouraged.

The United States has previously been drawn on to supply European countries at war. In the Boer war over 100,000 horses were bought here by the British government. It may be doubted whether a foreign government could now obtain a similar supply in this country, except at excessive cost. However, if farmers take pains to utilize their good mares during this winter to breed them to good stallions, in the course of several years (time enough for the foals to develop), America will be better able to meet the European demand.

It is natural that European countries should look to the United States for horses, as next to Russia it has more of these animals than any other country in the world. The United States and Russia possess 58 per cent. of the world supply. Strange to say, however, there were no horses originally on our continent and the present supply comes from stock brought over from Europe. Canada's supply is small compared to our own.

War as a Consumer of Horses.

The German army requires for a complete mobilization 770,000 horses, and the French army is said to require 250,000, which figure, however, probably includes only those for the cavalry. It is conservatively estimated on good authority that 1,000,000 horses are now engaged in the European war. As the great majority of these horses are not included in the permanent military organization but are used for farm work and are requisitioned by governments only when needed for military purposes, the countries of continental Europe will certainly face an acute shortage of farm horses before the next planting season which will seriously affect the price of horses the world over, as soon as peace is declared.

According to the best information horses in the countries of Europe now at war number as follows:

Great Britain	2,501,000
France	3,222,000
Belgium	260,000
Germany	4,800,000
Austria-Hungary	4,674,000
Russia	24,683,000
Total	39,965,000

In addition England has a supply of about six million to draw on in her various dependencies. Russia has about ten million in Asia and France probably 500,000 to one million in her colonies.

The rapacious consumption of horses in war is illustrated by figures from our own civil conflict. During his Shenandoah Valley campaign, Sheridan was supplied with fresh horses at the rate of 180 per day. In his report for the year 1865, the quartermaster general of the United States army stated: "The service of a cavalry horse under an enterprising commander has averaged only four months." During 1864 there were 500 horses consumed per day in the northern army, without considering those captured and not reported. During eight months of that year, the cavalry of the army of the Potomac was remounted twice, nearly 40,000 horses in all being required.

Our Own Army Desirable Market.

Our own army furnishes a desirable market for well-bred horses, there being under the remount system, at least 5,000 horses required annually to supply the army and the national guard. There are now about 20,000 horses in our regular army on a peace basis. In war, many more would be required before the first engagement. There is, therefore, a steady market for good horses independent of the European demand. Even the invasion of motor power which has reduced the number of horses on our streets has not influenced this demand. In fact, the price of horses has advanced along with other commodities during recent years.

DAIRY PRODUCE STILL PLENTIFUL

The damp weather and the soggy state of the roads kept many farmers away from the market this morning, those who attended report no changes in prices this week. Root crops are fairly abundant; turnips selling at 3 for 5c, parsnips and carrots, 5c or 3 for 10c. Celery was 5c each. Potatoes are still $1 per bag, cabbages 5c, and cauliflower 10c and 15c. Apples and grapes were still plentiful, the former selling at 20c a peck, and the latter 20c a basket.

There was a fair offering in the inside market. Eggs and butter were the same as last week, viz., 35c and 30c, respectively. Chicken were $1 per pair, ducks 70c each, and geese $1.40 each.

RE-OPENING OF

The People's Meat Market 1-7-6 Simcoe St.

The undersigned has opened a Branch Meat Store at the above address, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

Special Prices for Saturday:

Sirloin Steak, per lb.	25c
Porterhouse	25c
Round Steak	18c to 20c
Lamb Chop	18c to 20c
Leg Lamb	20c
Loin Lamb	20c
Hind Quarter Lamb	18c
Front Quarter Lamb	15c
Sausage	12½c
Headcheese	10c
Lard	2 lbs. for 25c

Every customer purchasing 50 cents worth and over will receive a pound of Headcheese FREE

COME ONE—COME ALL

Remember—176 Simcoe St.

G. E. PERRIN

Branch Store, 461 George St.

Frosts of Winter Hold No Terror For The Russians

(By Lieutenant Colonel Roustam Bek, in the New York Herald.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.—I have received letters from correspondents concerning the new phase of war which will begin with the coming of winter. I intended, of course, to deal with this matter in due time when the winter weather was nearer, but as I gather there is some anxiety about it, it may be well to do so now.

The winter will play a most important part for those countries only which are engaged in East Prussia, Silesia and in Galicia, where the frosts become sometimes very severe, especially in East Prussia, which is an open, flat country, situated on the coast of the Baltic Sea.

Strong icy north winds often blow ceaselessly for many days, and snow covers the whole country as in Siberia. The rivers, streams and lakes become icebound in Silesia.

In the second half of November Russia and East Prussia are, with rare exceptions, covered with snow, and very shortly afterward the winter begins in Silesia as well, where severe cold weather reigns from the middle of December to the end of January, and sometimes the beginning of February.

Of course, the German General Staff knows very well the great difficulties which the German army must undoubtedly face with the approach of winter, and it is hastening to achieve some positive success before this trouble comes.

German people, as well as French, English, Belgians and Italians, are not accustomed to extreme cold weather, except the inhabitants of East Prussia, who, comparatively, are not numerous.

In Germany as is well known, the winter is rather mild, and in the central part of the Kaiser's country frosts are very rarely harder than 25 degrees to 30 degrees below freezing point. The German army, therefore, has never had an opportunity of getting accustomed to really rough winter conditions, except a few divisions quartered in the northeast of the empire.

The military operations during the winter, even if it is mild, necessitate a considerable change of tactics, lightening some tasks on the one hand but increasing the number of ill among the soldiers on the other. The crossing of the frozen rivers is much easier, and the army is relieved of important operations necessary in other seasons, such as, for instance, the defence of the river crossings, etc.

Difficulties for Cavalry.

For cavalry winter brings many difficulties; the movement of troops in the snow is also more difficult, as well as the masking of the march of the army. The use of fires on the bivouacs or in the fortified positions, without which no army could exist during severe cold, also brings many disadvantages; it attracts the attention of the enemy and the fire of his artillery.

Napoleon's army on entering Russia experienced the Russian winter, and, in fact, was destroyed by what the Russians call the "red frost," which Germans fear more than Russian Cossacks or the new artillery, which has already instilled horror in our enemy. Any one who knows Germany, and has had an opportunity of seeing German towns, will remember how the Germans like a rather warm temperature, and soldiers' barracks throughout the country are extremely well heated. The slightest draught makes a German ill, and I was always very much surprised to see how sensitive the Germans are to a change of temperature.

When I was studying the German army my attention was attracted, of course, to the so-called "winter manoeuvres," which in reality are only tactical exercises, lasting not more than one or two days. Always after such manoeuvres the military hospitals were overflowing with ill men, and German officers complained of the "silly" custom of the authorities in ordering manoeuvres in such weather.

"When the war comes then we shall be able to bear everything, but in this way we ruin the health of our reservists," they often told me.

The war has come, and I can say positively that the German army is not trained at all to fight in a severe winter.

Now let us consider Russia. The Russian people like the winter very much. Russian poetry is full of poems singing the beauty of it, and the "Red Frost, the Red Nose" is the principal hero of them. The whole Russian population always looks forward to the approach of winter, and the more intense the frost becomes the happier a Russian is.

The winter in Russia is known as a "beauty in white sarafan" (sarafan is the national dress of Russian women). It is also called by peasants "our little mother winter," and many pet names are given to this great ally of the Russian might.

Russians Like the Winter.

Russian soldiers also like the winter; they become like new men, smarter and more active. From his childhood the Russian peasant is quite familiar with deep snow, temperatures of 100 degrees below freezing point, and the snowstorms of Russia, which are unique.

Let us remember the passing of the army of General Gurko through the Balkans in 1877 and 1878 during the Russo-Turkish War, and the celebrated winter battles on the Schipka Pass.

The famous painting by the great Vereshtchagin, "On the Schipka All Is Calm," immortalizes it. The Russian soldier can sleep in the snow with the same comfort as in his bed in barracks, and he is specially trained, as Russian sappers are, to manoeuvre in it.

In Russia there is a special period of winter manoeuvres which coincides with the hardest weather of the season, between January and the first half of February. These manoeuvres last three weeks or a month, and are ordered for the whole of Russia. Especially well trained in this respect are the troops of the Warsaw military district, which are now in contact with the Germans in East Prussia, and never after such manoeuvres have the Russian soldiers complained of them. On the contrary, they always preferred them to the summer grand manoeuvres and came back stronger and without the slightest signs of fatigue.

With regard to horses the same thing may be said.

A good illustration of how a Russian army can bear frost is the celebrated parade on the frozen Neva which takes place every year on January 6, when the temperature is usually 30 to 60 degrees below the freezing point.

This parade is commanded by the Tsar himself, and it is famous because the whole garrison is dressed in full dress without overcoats, and the whole army corps from six o'clock in the morning await the appearance of the Tsar from the Winter Palace, which often is only at twelve o'clock noon.

All military schools take part in this parade, and all the cadets are proud to stand the cold as long as possible. It must be noticed that no furs or thick linings are allowed either to the officers or the men.

The Address Of The Canucks

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Canadian soldiers, or such of them as have already arrived on Salisbury Plain, are immensely pleased with the look of their place of encampment, and one and all vote the place a huge improvement on Valcartier, to put it mildly. The Army Service Corps, the Highlanders, and a small portion of the infantry already have reached Salisbury, but it probably will be well on in next week before the camp is complete.

The correct address for letters to members is, "Headquarters Canadian Contingent, Bustard Camp, Salisbury Plains," with the members full name, rank and regiment.

Matthews-Blackwell, Limited, 3 Stores, Great Sale of Smoked Hams, whole or sliced 20c per pound.

Lieut. Collett—In charge of the Aviation section of the British corps, which made a daring attack upon the Zeppelin airship sheds at Dusseldorf, recently, being successful in setting fire to one of these leviathans of the air. He is a Canadian having been born in Manitoba.

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

It should be cleaned and oiled once a year. Many good watches are ruined for want of attention to this and other, and the result is, the oil is entirely dried up, the pivots become cut and rusted so badly that it costs nearly as much as a new movement to get it in proper condition again. The old saying "A stitch in time saves nine" holds good.

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JEWELLERS
365 George Street
Next Turnbull's.

HATS THAT ARE R-I-G-H-T

are the ONLY kind you can buy HERE

This is true as regards Quality, Style, Trimmings and Price. All the Season's Newest Hats at moderate prices.

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THE NEW FIRST-CLASS

"Empress" Hotel

CORNER OF CHARLOTTE AND WATER STREETS

will formally open to the Public on

MONDAY, OCTOBER the 19th, 1914

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit the Hotel and inspect its modern equipment and unsurpassed furnishings.

GEORGE N. GRAHAM
Proprietor

Peterborough, October 17th, 1914.

BOY'S HEAD A SIGHT FROM ECZEMA

In Blisters, Itched and Burned Badly. Had to Put Gloves On Child's Hands. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Healed.

10 Abbott Ave., Toronto, Ont.—"My boy had eczema badly all over, but his head was very bad and was affected most. It came out in blisters and it was a sight to look at. It itched and burned so badly that I had to put gloves on the child's hands. It came out first on his face near the ears, then went to his head and then on his body. His head was like a fish it was so bad.

"I used ——, also ——; and others, and nothing did him any good. I gave them up and tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and at the end of six weeks he was entirely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Carroll, Jan. 1, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off this Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores. Sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

A New Series.

"Thank heaven, those bills are got rid of," said Bilkins, fervently, as he tore up a bundle of statements of accounts dated September 1.

"All paid, eh?" said Mrs. Bilkins.

"Oh, no," said Bilkins. "The duplicates dated October 1 have come in and I don't have to keep these any longer."

The Associated Board of the
Royal Academy of Music
Royal College of Music
LONDON, ENGLAND.
for Local Examinations in Music
PATRON: His Majesty the King.

Music Examinations 1915

Open to the Pupils of all Teachers of Music.

The Annual Examinations in Practical Music and Theory will be held throughout Canada in May and June, 1915. An Examination in Theory only will be held November 11th, 1914, application to be made by October 1st 1914.

An exhibition value about $200 offered annually; also a Gold and a Silver Medals.

Syllabus, Music for the examinations and all particulars may be obtained on application to

H. WARING DAVIS, 777 Shuter Street, Montreal. (Resident Secretary for Canada.)

Parents and Teachers wishing to enter their pupils for these examinations should communicate with the Secretary at once and have their names placed on mailing list. 8

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Night Classes

Prepare NOW for future opportunities which are sure to come to the energetic and well trained young person.

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Peterborough Business College
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Thirty Successful Years
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The course is practical
The instruction is personal
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and the instruction given will enable you to reach out for a higher salary.

You're the one to benefit most by taking a course with us.

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Best Quality Lehigh Coal, Properly Screened
AUG. CASH PRICES
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Remember all orders of One Ton and over—Weighed over Market Scales.
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SIMPLEX
For Mine All the Time
SIMPLEX
SHOE POLISH
Brightest and Best

War's Reality Worse Than Fancy Can Paint, Says Artist

(By Xavier Sager, well-known artist at the front with the French Army.)

I will take advantage of a few moments of repose to send you a few lines upon my impressions of this monstrous war, of which I am a witness.

My letter will contain no contraband utterances and will be sent from here to Paris in an open envelope in order that it may have a chance to reach you some day. I can relate to you only something in general.

The official statements have informed you that the combats fought upon the Marne were particularly keen and costly as regards human life.

By the time you receive these lines these little fights will be well over and forgotten here, and others not less heroic will be spread close to German soil this time I hope.

The war is in reality a very different thing from the fantastic idea that I had made of it for myself before it actually took place, for imagination and reality are two different things. Before now I could well paint from imagination some of these combats, with their wounded and their dead; but to see the fearful agony of these human beings, to hear the supplications of the wounded, to hear the whistling around one of the balls and shells and the thundering of the cannons in the distance is so terrible. One is more struck by the frightfully painful spectacle than by the danger to one's self.

No, do not think that the cinematographic screens of American films will present, however marvellously, any pre-arranged picture of a battle that can give you even the faintest idea of a real war, especially a war like this, which is a war of destruction.

Between the battles — for nearly every encounter is a battle—one changes places, one studies the positions. The night comes; each sleeps when he can, no matter where or how, for he never knows five minutes in advance it he is going to stay here or brusquely move on.

It is a perpetual state of qui-vive. There is no rest for us. In order not to suffer too much from the constant shocks and changes, it is necessary to have a new mentality which can adapt itself to existing circumstances and events.

As this exterminating war develops itself, its essential characteristic seems to be that we have to deal with a race that has the desire and the pretension first to destroy ours and then to plant itself on our soil.

This curious race hates ours for having so many gifts that it has not—good humour, wit, sociability, good taste, and human tenderness. It is not only that they want to destroy our modern possessions, but also our magnificent and far-reaching past. This race believes itself capable of effacing it all by shell and fire.

During peace there was a system of its possibilities of betrayal, from the workmen to whom we gave the means of earning bread to the artists and to writers whom we received as *confreres*. All have spied upon us; all have shadowed us. What secret fury was hidden by them!

To-day it has burst out and gives vent in howling rage, since there is no longer a need of hypocrisy. The German newspapers cry, "To the massacre!"

This is the return for French hospitality.

CRUSHING GRIP OF WAR BRINGS HUNGER TO PARIS

PARIS, Oct. 16—Paris is now firmly held by the crushing grip of war times which brings the pinch of hunger into homes and makes beggars of women and children whose husbands and fathers are at the front.

Now the dullest city in the world with cafes and theatres closed, a sombre background is furnished for the present life of the French capital by the new faces among the newspaper venders, the beggars and street singers.

One has always seen the "marchands de quarte saisons — the push cart people—but the war has brought on a new army of these street merchants. One sees young girls and boys pushing carts about loaded with cauliflowers, salads, potatoes, and fruits It is evident they are not accustomed to that sort of thing, but they are trying to make ends meet at home. With fathers and brothers under the colours and the dressmaking establishments where the girls worked closed down, something had to be done.

Street singers, who sell the words and music of the songs they sing, have always been a familiar sight here. But now one sees new singers. There are women and girls of refined appearance in mourning. They play on guitars, violins, and sometimes harps. Their voices quaver as they sing and then sell the music of their song.

There are more beggars than usual. General Gallieni, the military governor, has a softer heart, warrior though he is, than the city fathers have in time of peace. And there are women among these seeking aid. There are always women in Paris who borrow or "rent" babies and wear poor clothes to awaken the pity of passer-by by pretending to be endeavouring to make an honest living by selling papers. Now there are real mothers making a real effort to earn money. The babies they hold in their arms as they sell papers are their own.

In addition to the women, neatly dressed boys and girls have replaced to a large extent the dirty men and husky "cameleta" of peace times as newspaper merchants.

Paris has settled down to war times Business generally is at a standstill, and money is scarce among the poorer classes. Much is going out and little coming in. In the great department stores the few clerks—mostly women and girls—have little to do. There is not much buying. What money the people have is going to the grocer.

The contrast with the hurry and rush of a month ago with the gesticulating crowds and crying of newsboys, Paris is now the quietest city in the world. After nightfall there is scarcely a sound. The newsboys and news women sell their papers, fut crowds of purchasers are gone. The venders have quit shouting, as General Gallieni put a stop to that. There is little more life during the day. Streets are quiet and old timers scarcely realize that this, after al, is Paris.

Features of The Voyage

Montreal Man Thought to Be a German Spy Arrested

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 16.—The Canadian contingent has arrived in England to-day. Britain's mighty power on the sea was shown in its full reality, when the great fleet sailed. The passage could not have been pleasanter for the troops. The most exciting incidents were the arrest of a supposed German spy, and two burials overboard at sea, one of a man from one ship, and another who died of exposure after a rescue. The name has been unascertainable as yet. It is supposed the spy was a private in a regiment from Montreal, said to be of Dutch nationality. He spoke several languages. The brigade commander's suspicions were aroused by persistent questions about the disposition of various Canadian troops, and he ordered the man's arrest, which was very smartly done. A State letter and code were found in the man's clothes. A secret officers' inquiry was held, with the result that the man will be kept in custody till further orders.

A great reception was given at Plymouth by warships, merchantmen, and other ships, who lined up their vessels, while thousands of people cheered to the echo each Canadian ship as it passed up the river, where it weighed anchor for the night.

A Boxing Bout.

October 12 was enlivened by a ten-round boxing contest between Sergt. S. H. Blake, 5th Royal Highlanders, and Tommy Dyer, a well-known London professional, employed on the boat.

The troops watched the fight from different points of vantage. Blake opened at a terrific pace, boring in with repeated body punches. Dyer was unable to withstand the fierce rushes, and the third round saw both men cautioned by the referee, Capt. Grier, A. S. C., who disqualified Blake in the fourth round for a foul. Those who followed professional boxing say the foul was not intentional and was brought on by Dyer's methods. Blake was bitterly disappointed and straightway challenged Dyer, who appeared unhurt, to fight the remaining rounds there and then. Dyer, however, refused.

Minor Bouts.

The winners of several preliminary contests were Private F. J. Reid, Royal Highlanders; Private Lucius who won on a foul; Private W. Tru, whose display, outside of the main feature, was considered the finest in the tournament.

SUGAR HAS ADVANCED IN MARKETS

The Canadian Grocer deals with the grocery market situation in this week's issue as follows:

Publication Office,
Toronto, October 15.

The advance of 50 cents in the price of sugar announced at the week-end and affecting all Canadian refineries with one exception, is the outstanding market feature of the week. The Canadian trade had been warned that such an advance was the natural trend of the mrket, but nevertheless it may appear somewhat illogical in the face of weakness in the American situation which during the past few weeks has amounted almost to demoralization.

The New York refiners to-day, with one exception, are selling at $6.25 less 2 per cent. The one exception is the Federal, which is quoting $6 on moderate quantities. The American basis at the moment is $1.25 to $1.50 under the high record mark of $7.50. It is now evident that there was heavy speculation in the United States markets owing to the heavy buying in Britain at the outbreak of the war. The United Kingdom is in the position of having the European market cut off and of being forced to buy 20,000 to 25,000 tons monthly of refined to meet deficiency between consumption and capacity of refineries. But the United Kingdom demand has been satisfied for the time being. At the same time United States merchants and consumers were buying heavily and there is now a falling-off in domestic requirements as well.

There is some talk of a revival of United Kingdom demand, which might help strengthen the [illegible] American market at the moment is undergoing a violent reaction. Prices advanced there on speculation, while Canada continued on a more moderate basis. The American beet sugar crop is also a factor in weakening the situation.

The Canadian situation is different. To-day prices are above the American level, but they have not been advanced until the time when orders have been caught up. Raw sugar is being delivered at the moment at prices which almost equal selling price of refined. This is due to the fact that refiners were forced into a bull market to buy. Canada buys largely in preferential markets, which were closed for a short time when war was declared by an embargo. Result — United Kingdom bought heavily through arrangement between Government and merchants and Canada had to go into open markets and pay higher prices and higher duties. Ordinary duty of 40¾ was advanced to 1.37½, which is an advance of 96c, and in itself means an advance of almost 1c per pound.

There has been some improvement in the situation as regards imported fruits. A prominent member of the trade predicts that prices for early deliveries will be higher than the market, but that there will be generally lower prices prevailing for deliveries after the 1st of the year. Some shipments have been made from Smyrna of figs and raisins. On the former there is an advance of 10 per cent. demanded on contracts for higher exchange, and there will be increased freight and insurance of more than 5 per cent. Raising should not advance materials. Mediterranean shipments are also coming forward. Demand for these lines is not strong. California fruits are heavy, and where increases were made buying is about over. Peaches are cheap on account of price of apples, and prunes and apricots are dull with export markets cut off.

Tea situation is somewhat improved by announcement that shipments have been resumed from the East, but to what extent is not known. However, although demand is light, the fact that supplies were cut off for five weeks promises to keep prices firm. There is also some trouble with shipments from Japan. Coffees are heavy with Brazil forcing sales on account of financial depression while European market is cut off.

DR. J. L. GORDON

The above is a fair likeness of Dr. J. L. Gordon, the Famous Winnipeg Orator who will conduct a Two Week's Campaign in Peterborough, giving Plain Talks on Christain Citizenship, every night, commencing Monday, 19th October, 1914.

LAYMAN'S CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP CAMPAIGN

Dr. J. L. GORDON

The Famous Winnipeg Orator

Will open a Two Week's Undenominational Campaign in Peterboro' commencing

MONDAY EVENING
19th OCTOBER, in
St. PAULS' CHURCH
at 7.45 o'clock—giving

PLAIN TALKS on CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

He brings with him the noted coloured singer, ALBERT E. GREENLAW, and the celebrated Russian Pianist, EDWARD HESSELBURG.

Dr. Gordon's Question Drawer is a Great Feature

The Local Managing Committee hope to receive the Co-operation of all the Churches and Societies in Peterborough.

NO ADMISSION—FREE WILL OFFERING

NEWEST NOTES OF SCIENCE.

The Russian Government has been convinced by a number of Swiss engineers that it is perfectly feasible to bore a 16-mile tunnel through the Caucasus mountains to join the Black and Caspian Seas.

A wrench that its Ohio inventor claims will replace the monkey wrench and that will handle pipe as well as nuts of all shapes, has a milled wheel, adjusted by a spring clip, in place of the lower jaw.

French scientists are puzzling themselves over the fact that the black spot at the end of a snail's tentacle seems to be an eye when examined microscopically, yet is used for feeling, and never for sight.

By the use of a delicate instrument for cutting tiny slices of wood from living trees and examining them by microscopic, Wisconsin scientists are able to guide lumbermen in the selection of standing timber.

Russia's annual production of salt, which a government monopoly controls, exceeds 2,100,000 tons.

The Churches

ANGLICAN

St. John's Church
REV. J. C. DAVIDSON, RECTOR.
NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY
ST. LUKE'S DAY. CHILDREN'S DAY.
8.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and sermon.
Processional 568. "Jesu, meek and gentle."
Venite 20.
Te Deum 16, 14.
Benedictus 40.
Office hymn 122. "Mothers of Salem."
Before sermon 765. "Lord I hear of showers of blessings."
Offertory. "Wilderness" (Sir John Goss).
Recessional 481. "Hark! 'tis the watchman's cry."
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7 p.m.—Evensong and sermon.
Processional 604. "Spirit Divine."
Psalm Chants 135, 137.
Magnificat. Smart.
Nunc Dimittis. Klitz.
Office hymn 695. "Faithful Shepherd."
Before sermon 769. "O come to the merciful Saviour."
Offertory. "Praise the Lord" (Barnby).
Recessional 759. "I know that my Redeemer Lives."
Richard J. Devey, Organist and Choirmaster.

All Saints' Church
REV. R. B. GROBB, M.A., RECTOR.
NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY
CHILDREN'S DAY.
11 a.m.—Morning prayer and Ante Communion. Preacher, The Rector
Hymn 692. "Come Sing with Holy Gladness."
Psalms 100 Te Deum 30, 31. Jubilate 49.
Hymn 703. "Jesus is our shepherd, wiping every tear."
Hymn 405. "O worship the King."
Offertory. "Faithful shepherd feed me" Boys' voices.
Alms presentation 139.
Hymn 479. "Hark my soul it is the Lord."
Amen 120.
Kyrie. Mendelssohn Gloria Tibi 133
3 p.m.—Children's service in the Church, with an address by Rev. H. J. Keith, B.D., of Knox Church.
7 p.m.—Evening prayer. Preacher, The Rector.
Hymn 497. "I heard the voice of Jesus say."
Psalms 100. Magnificat 178.
Nunc Dimittis 76.
Hymn 508. "Jesu, meek and gentle."
Hymn 496. "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds."
Offertory anthem. "Lord be Merciful."
Alms presentation 389.
Hymn 477. "Hark, hark my soul."
Choirmaster—Mr. Geo. E. Chandler.
Organist—Miss M. Flowers.

St. George's Church
South Peterborough
(Lock and Braidwood)
REV. J. PRICE, RECTOR.
11 a.m.—Holy Communion and sermon.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Choral evensong and sermon.
Thursday, 2.30 p.m.—Ladies' Guild.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Choir Practice.
Friday, 7.30 p.m.—Boys' Choir Practice.
Organist and Choirmaster, E. H. Turner.

BROWNTON CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION
(108 Western Avenue)
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
3 p.m.—Shortened evening prayer.
On Thursday evening, 29th inst., a Harvest Festival Service will be held. Preacher, Rev. Canon Davidson.

St. Luke's Church
REV. F. J. SAWERS, M.A., RECTOR.
NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY
CHILDREN'S DAY.
8.30 a.m.—Holy Communion. Corporate Communion of the W. A. and of the Sunday School Teachers.
11 a.m.—Morning prayer and sermon.
3 p.m.—Children's service in the Church.
7 p.m.—Evening prayer and sermon. Subject: "Some Women of the New Testament." "A Sinner who became a Saint."
The Rector will preach at both services.
All seats free.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Peter's Cathedral
There will be three masses celebrated: At 8 a.m., Low Mass; at 9.15 a.m., Children's Mass; at 10.30 a.m., High Mass; at 7 p.m., Vespers, with sermon.

METHODIST

Charlotte Street Methodist
REV. J. P. WILSON, B.A., PASTOR.
The Pastor will preach at both services.
At the morning and evening services a litany for our army and navy will be sung.
Mr. J. Edward Fisher, Organist and Choirmaster.

George Street Methodist
REV. R. G. PREVER, B.D., PASTOR.
10 a.m.—Class Meetings and Junior Epworth League.
11 a.m.—Morning service. Subject: "The Prophet and His Message."
3 p.m.—Sunday School Sessions and Bible Classes.
7 p.m.—Rev. J. L. Gordon, M.D., of Winnipeg, will preach.
Good Music. Everybody Welcomed.

Mark Street Methodist
REV. L. PHELPS, PASTOR.
The Pastor will preach at both services. Subject in the morning: "Sacrifice and Song."
2.45 p.m.—Sunday School.
Organist and Choirmaster, A. Nicholls.

St. James' Methodist
REV. J. N. CLARRY, B.A., PASTOR.
(Corner of Romaine and Aylmer Streets
10 a.m.—Class meetings.
11 a.m.—Rev. H. T. Crossley will give an apostolic sermon on "The Scriptures."
2.30 p.m.—Address to Sunday School.
7 p.m.—"Wrong Views of Hell."

PRESBYTERIAN

Knox Church
REV. H. J. KEITH, B.D., M.A., PASTOR
11 a.m.—Morning service.
Offertory. "Aria" (Meschini).
Brief address to Boys and Girls.
Anthem. "Great and Marvellous" (Turner).
Sermon, "Youth and Age."
There will be a meeting of the congregation at the close of the service to appoint representatives to the meeting of the Presbytery to deal with the call to Rev. Mr. Keith.
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes
7 p.m.—Evening service.
Offertory. "Andante" (Gluck).
Sermon Series in the Book of Daniel. "The Plot Against Daniel."
Anthem. "Hark, hark, my soul" (Sudds).
Strangers Welcomed.
Geo. Kenyon, Organist and Choir Leader

St. Andrew's Church
REV. JAS. ROLLINS, B.A., MINISTER.
11 a.m.—Divine service. The Minister will preach.
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes
7 p.m.—Divine service. The Minister will preach. Subject: "A Few Pertinent Principles Applied to Religion."
EVENING MUSIC.
Prelude. "Prayer" (Grove).
Anthem. "Praise the Lord O Jerusalem" (Prothero).
Offertory. "Meditation" (Goosslow).
Solo. "Prayer my God to Hear" (Gow).
Miss Amelia Long.
Postlude. "Marche Militaire" (Gounod).
Herbert C. Tremeer, Organist and Choirmaster.
Strangers Welcomed. Seats Free.

St. Paul's Church
REV. ROBERT POGUE, PASTOR.
11 a.m.—Morning service. Dr. J. L. Gordon, of Winnipeg, will preach.
Organ prelude. "Aria" (Mozart).
Aria (soprano). "Jerusalem Thou that Killest the Prophets" (St. Paul) (Mendelssohn), Miss Dorothy Allan.
Offertory anthem. "Onward Christian Soldiers" (Schnecker). Solo part by Mr. Wm. King.
Organ postlude. "Postlude in D" (Smart)
3 p.m.—Sabbath School. Young Men's Class—Teacher, Mr. H. B. Cowan. Young Women's Class—Teacher, Dr. Moir. Mitto Adult Bible Class—Teacher, Mr. Robt. Harrison.
7 p.m.—Evening worship.
Organ prelude. "Vorspiel" (Wagner).
Solo (tenor). Mr. Gordon Wright.
Offertory anthem. "Ere another Sabbath's Close" (Bowles). Duet by Miss Allan and Mr. Steer.
Organ postlude. "Fuga" (Handel).
Organist and choirmaster, Mr. John Allan.

BAPTIST

Murray Street Baptist Church
REV. J. R. WEBB, PASTOR.
Residence, 104 London St.
11 a.m.—Morning service.
7 p.m.—Evening service.

Park Street Baptist Church
REV. [illegible] CONNOR, PASTOR.
Residence, 267 King St.
11 a.m.—Morning service. The Pastor will preach.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School Rally Day. Mr. Mulligan will address the Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Evening service. Mr. Jos. Wearing, M.A., will preach.
Mr. Lightheart will sing in the evening.

MISCELLANEOUS

Salvation Army Temple
ADJUTANT AND MRS. McELWINEY IN CHARGE.
7 a.m.—Knee Drill.
10 a.m.—Bible Study.
10.15 a.m.—United Open Air, Cor. Louis and Charlotte Sts.
11 a.m.—Old Time Holiness Meeting, Salvation Army Temple.
2 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
2.15 p.m.—Open Air, Cor. Hunter and George Sts.
3 p.m.—Old Fashioned Experience Meeting.
7 p.m.—Sunday School.
7.15 p.m.—Songster Brigade, Market Square.
7.15 p.m.—Senior Band, Hunter St., near George.
Monday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service.
Monday, 8 p.m.—Soul Saving Service. Junior Band in attendance.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Soldiers', Converts' and Recruits' Meeting.
Thursday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Soul Saving Service.
7.15 p.m.—Open Air. Corp Cadets and Songster Brigade in attendance.
Friday, 8 p.m.—Old Fashioned Holiness Meeting.
Saturday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service.
Saturday, 8 p.m.—Salvation Meeting. Senior Band in attendance.

Bethany Tabernacle
REV. E. E. JOHNSON, PASTOR.
Residence, 633 Aylmer St.
10.30 a.m.—Prayer circle.
11 a.m.—Preaching.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Evangelistic service.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Prayer and praise service.
A Cordial Welcome to All.

Free Methodist
Aylmer Street, between Charlotte and King Streets.
REV. H. SNYDER, PASTOR.
9.45—Sunday school.
11 a.m.—Morning service.
7 p.m.—Evening service.
Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Prayer meeting.
Seat Free. Strangers Welcomed.

Gospel Hall
11 o'clock—Breaking of Bread.
3 o'clock—Sunday School meets.
4 o'clock—Gospel meeting in the Hall
6 o'clock—Gospel meeting in Central Park.

Salvation Hall
(Undenominational and non-sectarian)
321 1/2 Water Street.
Meetings.
Sunday—11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in the hall.
Tuesday—8 p.m. in the Hall.

LARGEST STEAMERS CANADIAN ROUTE

PRETORIAN .... TO GLASGOW .... OCT. 24
HESPERIAN .. TO LIVERPOOL .... NOV. 5
SCANDINAVIAN .. TO GLASGOW .... NOV. 7
NUMIDIAN .... TO GLASGOW .... NOV. 14
PRETORIAN .... TO GLASGOW .... NOV. 20

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ALLAN LINE
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THE WORLD OF SPORT

ALF. HARDY DEFEATED JACK FORBES IN TWO STRAIGHT FALLS

England triumphed over Scotland last night at Brock Street rink, when Alf. Hardy, the English featherweight, defeated Jack Forbes in two straight falls in 54 and 9 minutes respectively. The match was an aftermath of the bout between the two last Saturday in which Forbes failed in trying to throw Hardy twice in an hour. Forbes then challenged Hardy to a finish match, and the two got together last night. It was another beautiful match Forbes and Hardy worked at top speed and the crowd was on its feet all the way, as the two struggled with honours even for over fifty minutes. Hardy's coolness won the fans. He never lost his composure even in tight corners, while Forbes was inclined to get excited, and this told against him. Both men showed great cleverness in in defence and the bout was a great to watch. From the manner in which they tore themselves out of dangerous holds, it looked as if they might be still wrestling at midnight. The end came very suddenly. Hardy suddenly sprang to his feet and, lifting Forbes head down, whirled him around two or three times and then hurled him with a thud to the mat. The Scottish lad lit on the side of his head and was knocked out completely. He could offer no resistance and Hardy had no trouble in rolling him over for the fall.

After a rest the two came back and the battle was resumed. Forbes seemed to have recoverd from the fall and for a few minutes the going was fast. Then Hardy clamped a toe-hold on Forbes which the latter could not break. He struggled in agony for a minute and then conceded the fall to the Yorkshire lad, ending the match.

Joe Dwyer was referee and D. Buckham time keeper.

To the Examiner this morning Forbes said he was not satisfied with the result. He complained that he had half a dozen boils on his body and was not in shape to do himself justice. Forbes would like a return match, and if nobody will promote one he will wrestle Hardy in private.

SUCCESS OF MARANVILLE AND RUDOLPH A BOOST FOR ALL SMALL PLAYERS

The great showing made this year by "Rabbit" Maranville and "Dick" Rudolph of the Braves, will be a great boon for the diminutive minor league ball players who have big league ambitions.

Maranville has convinced the baseball world that size is not a necessary asset of a shortstop, and Rudolph has demonstrated that a pitcher with a small phisque can pitch just as well and just as often as a giant.

When Maranville joined the Braves in the latter part of 1912, and the baseball world found that he was only 5 feet 5 inches tall, and weighed in the neighbourhood of 130, everybody assured everybody else:

"Maranville won't last; he's too small."

And when Rudolph, discarded several years ago by the Giants because he was too small, being only about 5 feet 9 inches tall, joined the Braves the "wise ones" in baseball said the same thing about him as they did about Maranville.

Maranville ranks to-day as one of the greatest shortstops that ever played the position. His smallness seems to have made him as speedy as chain lightning. He covers more ground than any man who ever handled the short stopping job for the Braves in many years. And, although he is small, he can shoot the ball over to first from deep short with the speed of a rifle bullet.

Maranville is a fast man on the bases, and many of his steals have resulted in runs for the Braves. In addition to this Maranville is a timely hitter. His drives are surprisingly long for a little man. Time and again he has smashed the ball to the far corners of the field.

And because Maranville has done these things, the big league managers have begun to think that other small infielders can do the same. In future it is likely that fast infielders, who have been passed up because of their tiny size, will be given big league trial.

Rudolph's physique is not imposing. He's not exactly tiny as the average human goes, but he's small in comparison with the average big league pitchers. Big league managers during the last ten years, have come to believe that a small pitcher can't stand the gruelling pace of a big league campaign. They felt that a small pitcher couldn't stand the exertion of pitching once in every four days.

They didn't think that way any longer, for Rudolph has come along and pitched on an average of every third day. Sometimes he has pitched every other day. And he has come through the season with a wonderful pitching average and in splendid

"It isn't how much you weigh, or how tall you are that counts," said Rudolph recently. "It's what you've got concealed in your wing."

And "Rudy" is right.

PITCHER JAMES

The crack pitcher of the Boston Braves who won the second game of the World Series by air-tight pitching. Not a run was scored from his delivery and the game was won by score of 1 to 0.

A new form of railroad ticket, by being punched a few times, can be made to serve for 300 different stations.

HOW WILL JOHNNY McGRAW BUILD UP A NEW OUTFIT?

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—McGraw has a dead team on his hands. The only certainty in the Giants' future is that very, very shortly the Little Napoleon will resort to extreme measures to reanimate it.

What changes will be made, what trades or purchases will be engineered between now and the spring mobilization at Marlin are known only to McGraw. Announcements at this time that so-and-so will surely be with another club next year, but that Matt's sig-name will be retained are based solely on more or less clever guessing. McGraw has never been in the habit of making his plans public and is not forsaking the policy of a lifetime at this late date.

It is a safe bet, however, that what happened to the Giants after the 1908 sliver wasn't a marker to what will happen this winter. So many of the stars of former years have drifted back to the common herd; so many of them have lost just the fraction of a second in speed in batting from base to base that marks the difference between a .300 batting average and mediocre stickwork that the reorganization can not stop short of a complete overhauling of the entire system.

When the Critics Hollered.

When McGraw set out to reconstruct the team that potted but on him in 1908 his first move was to inveigle Boston into a trade which earned him the adverse criticism of every critic in the country. He gave up Dan McGann, in his day a brilliant first baseman; Bill Dahlen, once the leading shortstop of his day; George Brown, a wonderfully fast outfielder, and baserunner who won real stardom, though never a heavy hitter; Frank Bowerman, Matty's old battery mate, and Cecil Ferguson, a pitcher of the eternal temptation type.

In exchange he received Al Bridwell, a clever fielder, but a slight hitter; Fred Tenny, supposed to be on the wane, and Catcher Tom Needham. The Bunion King never did become an important cog in the Giant machine, but Bridwell and Tenny played leading parts in the 1908 dash. Bridwell developed into one of the most dangerous swatters in the National league, and Tenny was a brilliant success for more than two years.

When McGraw engineered that trade the critics took particular delight in demonstrating through many a column of records that Colonel John J. had succeeded in absolutely wrecking beyond all hope of salvage, a great ball club. They had all the vital statistics bearing on the case in their favour—but McGraw's rebuttal on the ball field crushed every argument.

They May "Come Back."

He had seen his starts wane and fade—just as he has seen the brightest flicker and grow dim. And in their day the old stars shone with as great brilliancy as the athletes upon whom his axe is now soon to fall. He knew they had reached the crest and had passed beyond it; he recognized their failure to live up to old performances as the inevitable dying out of their earlier genius, though most of the critics looked up it as just a slump.

It may be that Meyers, Merkle, Doyle, Marquard, Bescher, Demaree, Grant, Fromme, Stock and Murray have merely all picked the same year in which to backslide a little, and all will be back again next season playing championship ball and confounding all their enemies. It may be but in more than one instance it is pretty nearly certain that McGraw does not intend to risk anything of any account on that "may be!"

The Giants' shortcomings have been so many this season that it is impossible to lay all the responsibility for their failure to any one department. The pitching staff has been blanned, yet just as many games have been lost by the infield as ever were tossed off by the heavers, and the catching has been uniformly below championship standards, while Bob Bescher, Jack Murray and Davy Robertson have all fallen short of expectations by many a long disappointing mile.

On the entire season's play, these men have been failures this year. Some have hit fairly well in the averages, but not in the pinches; Doyle and Merkle, two of the club's most potent bats in the old days, have hit next to nothing in comparison with their records in other campaigns. Is it that age, or what passes for age in baseball, has taken hold of them? Or is it that they are simply suffering an off year together? Doyle and Meyers both experienced long batting slumps last year as well.

May Gamble on Youngsters.

It develops now that the loss of Tilly Shafer and Charley Herzog at the same time was a body blow indeed, one from which it may take the club years to recover. Stock and Grant have both given McGraw a lot of good baseball this year, but only in streaks. Neither has been a dependable batter, though Harvard Eddie rates high in the averages.

There are two courses open to McGraw—to trade off his failures for seasoned men now pastiming in other pastures or to develop a new team from the ranks of his rookies, Dick Kinsell and the rest of his scouts have sent up to him. There are said to be more than two or three real promising young men in the lot. Catcher Smith, First Baseman Wanke, Second Baseman Brainerd and Pitchers Ritter, Huenke and Erickson among the rest.

Decision to gamble on his youngsters, however, will involve waiting until next spring to secure a real line on his material. On this account it is assumed, and probably safely, that McGraw will try his luck in the open market and, as after the 1908 collapse, remodel his machine with the assistance of what talent he can separate from rival managers.

He may experience considerable trouble in this endeavour, for practically all the men likely to be concerned in any future trading are signed to long term contracts at high figures, contracts which other clubs may be mighty bashful about taking over. Conditions being such, McGraw will undoubtedly have to pay heavily for any relief he may find. Hence the belief that before next February's snows are falling the National League will witness some of the fanciest trading it has been blown to in many a year.

THIRD-BASEMAN DEAL

The utility third-baseman of the Boston Braves who was playing regularly during the World Series for Smith whose leg was broken. Deal's timely hit won the first game of the Series and his batting in the remainder of the games was on a high percentage.

FOOTBALL.

The King Edward School team continue their winning streak.

Yesterday afternoon the King George and King Edward School teams played a well contested football game on the King George School grounds. Although the teams seem very evenly matched, the King Edward boys won by the score of one goal to nil.

Mr. M. Park refereed the game very satisfactorily.

The following were the teams:

King Edward — Goal, Parkins; backs, Blondon and Killingbeck; half backs, Martin, Hunt, Evans; centre, Fairbrass; left wings, Jubb and Jackson; right wings, Cranfield and White.

King George — Goal, Stevens; backs, Record and Liggett; half backs, Evans, Anderson, Hagerman; centre, Armstrong; left wings, Legge and Hill; right wings, Maniece and Lipsett.

Patriotic Fund Totals $4,759

The Patriotic Fund has reached the total of $4,759.17. Recent subscriptions to the fund are as follows:

Retail Merchants' Association	
Dollar Day Fund	$ 10 00
John Rae	5 00
W. W. Dean	2 00
Staff of Prudential (1 week)	9 00
M. T. Butcher	1 00
Mrs. Carpenter	25
A Friend	10
A Friend	25
Mr. Sisson	25
Mrs. Miller	10
A Friend	10
A Friend	15
Mr. Armstrong	50
Mr. Rose	50
A Friend	25
Mr. Tobin	1 00
Mr. Ross	50
Monthly from J. C.	15 00
R. J. Matchett	10 00
George Street Choir Concert	37 01
	201 96

CLOSE DOWN FOR REPAIRS

It is said by Mr. E. W. Bailey, superintendent of the Canada Cement Company here, that in view of the business situation the Company will not in all probability operate their works here next year. Only three of their mills will run through the winter. Their two mills at Belleville, one at Calgary and one at Exshaw, now operating, will close down for the winter for repairs on the first of November.

DRINK AND UNEMPLOYMENT HAND IN HAND

When the test comes and the factory and office forces have to be cut down, drinkers are the first to be let go. This falls hardest on their wives and families, for the man who has the whisky or alcohol craving spends so much on it that there is nothing laid aside.

Alcura stops the craving for drink and helps the man help himself in his desire to get away from the drink disease and keep his work. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money is refunded. Alcura No. 1 can be given secretly by wife or mother, and will render drink distasteful, even nauseous. Alcura No. 2 is the voluntary treatment.

Can be had at our store, $1.00 per box. Ask for free Alcura booklet.

McDermid & Jury, Druggists, Peterborough.

KEEP TOGETHER.

If a general election takes place this year the country will be divided at a time when there is greater need of Canadian unity and solidarity than at any other period in the country's history.—Hamilton Herald.

HEARTY RESPONSE!

OAK HALL

SUITS AND OVERCOATS ON THE MARCH

THESE are strenuous times and strenuous times demand strenuous measures. Sacrifices must be made and the reason is, of course, this pitiless war. War or no War, we are bound to keep our organisation intact. We are not going to let the panicky war feeling parade this institution, but we are going to face the depression in trade resolutely and without flinching.

GENEROUS DROP IN PRICES

We inaugurate the most cheering news to men that has been bulletined this season. Our sympathies are with the masses of the people just now when money is tightened and we resolved to do our share to help to lighten the burden of living.

Every Man Should Read These Prices

MEN'S OVERCOATS

Men's Heavy Tweed Cloth Coats, made double breasted, high collar, button both ways, good linings, worth $10 for 6.25

Men's Heavy Cloth Coats (made as above), in better grade of Tweeds, worth $12.00 for 9.95

Don't miss seeing this lot of Men's Coats in Brown and Grey diagonal cloths. Double and single breasted, pure wool linings, worth $18.00 and $20.00 for 15.00

Men's & Boy's Caps

Men's & Boy's Caps, all styles, 50c to 1.50

BOY'S SUITS

Boy's Tweed Suits in Norfolk and D.B. style, sizes 25 to 28, worth up to $5, now 3.95

Boy's Fine Tweed Suits in D.B. style, good linings, well made, sizes for big boys, 29 to 35, reg. $7, now .. 4.95

Boy's High-Class Tweed & Worsted Suits, choice patterns and our very best grade tailoring, made Norfolk and D.B. styles, worth up to $10.00, now 7.95

Overcoat for the little man in all sizes and designs, from a double breasted pea jacket at $1.50 to the most tasty little coat made up to 10.00

Men's Paramatta & Tweed Waterproof Coats. Special ..... 5.95 TO $15

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Medium Underwear, each 50c
Heavy Fleece Lined, each 50c
Extra Heavy Wool, each 75c
Fine Medium and Heavy Weight in plain knit elastic ribbed. Special for 1.00
Men's Fine Shirts, extra special 1.00
Men's Fine Shirts, extra special 1.50
Boys' Jerseys made pull-over and button neck style, all colours for ..... 35c, 1.00 and 1.15
Men's Sweater Coats, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00 and 6.00.
English Flannel Shirts in Grey and Blue at 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.
Black Cashmere Hose, (Oak Hall Special) 25c

MEN'S SUITS

Choice Tweed Suits, a large assortment of patterns to choose from, reg. up to $12 6.25

Fine Tweed and Worsted Suits, cut single breasted style, 3 button sacque, good linings, worth $15 for 12.50

Men's Choice Tweed and Worsted Suits, made in latest styles, best workmanship, wool linings, reg. up. to $22 for 16.50

MEN'S HATS

Choicest of Wool, Fur & Felt Hats in all styles of soft and hard ..... 1.50 to 2.50

OAK HALL Peterborough Branch: 409-11 GEORGE ST. 10 BRANCH STORES

It is partly through co-operation from the Oak Hall Factory that profits still be entirely secondary in every transaction this Fall. MEN! Try and grasp the significance of these offerings. The Oak Hall Label is a guarantee of Quality. Every day we will have some Special Inducement to offer for early Customers. Don't delay any longer.

M. J. MAHER, Mgr.
Telephone 344

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MONTREAL, CANADA DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

CARD TO THE ELECTORS

THE ELECTORS OF EAST CITY.

I have been a resident of the City of Peterborough for many years, and am well known to the residents of the East Ward. I feel therefore, that I have a right to become a candidate for Alderman in the East Ward, at the request of many Electors.

My platform will be, that greater efforts should be made to induce the Street Railway to enter the East Ward, by the Hunter Street Bridge, and I would strongly urge a revote to be taken on the Dalhousie Street Bridge, in order that an outlet might be given for the workingmen of the East Ward, to get to the factories, without coming up to Hunter Street to cross the river.

You are aware, that the streets and sidewalks in East City have not received the attention to keep them in a proper state of repair. This should be remedied, and by an energetic campaign, which I can give, East City needs will be brought to the attention of the Council, and sufficient appropriation obtained, to keep the East Ward in a proper state of repair. This is the main thoroughfare for the whole traffic coming from East Peterborough, and from the North side of Peterborough County into the City of Peterborough, and we are entitled to a larger proportion of the city's monies to be expended for the benefit of East City, which will result in the ultimate benefit to the merchants and business men of the City of Peterborough.

If elected, I assure the residents of East City that I will make every effort to see that the affairs of my Ward are properly conducted and taken care of, that the street lighting is installed to properly light East Ward, and that East City will not have the grounds to complain, by reason of neglect, at the hands of the City Council.

I remain,

Yours truly,

G. L. HAY.

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When a Man

Makes a life study of a subject he becomes a Specialist.

Our Opticians are Specialists of extensive experience. Our practice is devoted exclusively to the examination of the eyes for defective vision.

We are opticians in the truest sense of the word—not merchants. Our energy, thought and ability are concentrated on our practice. In consequence, we give you an Optical Service of the highest order; and, by reason of our business organization, at the lowest cost to you.

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CITY AND GENERAL

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 595, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-4-4

FRENCH LESSONS.

By Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 557 George street. 28d-61

AUCTION SALE.

J. F. Thornton announces the sale of Farm Stock and Implements of Mr. S. J. Brooks, Lot 16, Concession 5, Smith, Tuesday, Oct. 20. See large bills for particulars. 2d 14-8-68

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Luke's Church will hold a Hallowe'en Tea in St. Luke's School House on Thursday evening, October 29th.

CARLOAD OF POTATOES.

Just received at C.P.R. station, direct from the sandy loam of Manvers. Orders received by telephone, No. 240, or address to E. H. Mann, 809 Maitland avenue. 3d-69

VIOLIN, MANDOLIN AND PIANO.

Miss Mignon Telgmann, Teacher of Violin, Mandolin and Piano. Pupils prepared for examinations. Studios—St. Mary's Convent and the J. M. Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street. 'Phone 1086. 24t.t.s.-68

LINEN AND JAM SHOWER.

The Women's Board of the Protestant Home is having a linen and jam shower on Tuesday, October 20th. The public is cordially invited. Tea will be served from 4 to 6.

3d-t.s.m.-68.

OAK HALL'S DRAWING CARD.

Come early to-night and next week. Tell your neighbours about it— the Oak Hall bonafide Sacrifice of Profits. Read the ad. in another column and be a "live wire."

PAINTING EXHIBIT.

Miss McCarthy will make an exhibit of her own and her pupils' work in painting at her home, 379 Park St., next week, commencing on Monday. The exhibit will be on view each afternoon and evening.

J. EDWARD FISHER

Organist and Choirmaster, Charlotte St. Methodist Church, Teacher of the Art of Singing, Piano and Harmony. Pupils prepared for the Toronto University Examinations. Private Studio: The Green Music Bldg., Charlotte St. Tel. 787. Studio 'phone 878. 12d-66

RUMMAGE SALE.

In All Saints' Parish Hall all next week. Open Monday morning at 10 o'clock and keeping open till 10 p.m. On and after Wednesday tea will be served in the Tea room. Come on this great bargain centre. 1d-30-1153

RUMMAGE SALE.

Will the ladies of All Saints' Church and any others kindly send their donations to the Parish Hall, which will be open from 2 to 6 p.m. every afternoon, as soon as possible, or 'phone 1614, and parcels will be called for 2d-68

PROBABILITIES.

Moderate winds, local showers, but mostly fair and warm to-day and on Sunday.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

Great reduction from $30.00 to $23.75. All the sideboards, buffetts, combination buffetts, all finished in Imperial oak. Your choice of any in the store, marked up to $30.00, at $22.75. See our show window. E. B. CLEGG & CO., 27 George Street.

PIANO, ORGAN, AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, 'phone, or write, Studio, 557 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1085. 11m-4.t.s.

A TRIP THROUGH CANADA.

At the meeting of the Young People's Guild of Knox Church on Monday evening, Rev. H. J. Keith will give a lecture on "A Trip Through Canada," illustrated with lantern slides, furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Union Services.

The Rev. J. L. Gordon of Winnipeg, who is in the City will conduct Union services during the coming week. Services will be held in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church during the first half of the week; in George Street Methodist Church during the second half.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE.

Children's Day will be observed in All Saints' Church to-morrow by a Children's Service in the Church at 3 p.m. An address will be given by Rev. H. J. Keith, B.A., of Knox church. Parents and friends are very cordially invited.

WELLS AND CISTERNS CLEANED.

Living springs found; wells dug and cleaned, tiled and cemented; drains dug and pipe furnished; pumps sold and repaired. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. No dirt can get into these wells when finished. Apply R. Elliott, 578 Harvey street. 19d-66-t.t.s.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with cauce. Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups. Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas. Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 455, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Elder F. W. Johnston will preach again on Sunday night at 7 o'clock in "Woodmen Hall" over Nugent's Drug Store, opposite Cressman's; the topic will be "Church Federation and what the Bible says Concerning It"; and on Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, "The Sounding of the Seventh Angel of Rev. 10:7". All are welcome. Bring your Bibles.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Elsie Morrison has returned home from Otonabee where she spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. K. W. Easson.

Mr. and Mrs. John McDonald (Queen Street) returned home from Ottawa, where they were visiting their son, F. J. McDonald.

Mrs. Robert Walsh, Conger street, was called to Colborne owing to the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Spencer.

Mrs. J. Y. Morrison, of Kinmount and Miss Bessie Payne, of Bobcaygeon, are in the city, the guests of their sisters, Mrs. W. C. Cresswell, Dufferin street, East City, and Mrs T. C. Young, Dickson street.

WEDDING BELLS

LESLIE—EDWARDS.

The marriage of Miss Nora Madeline Edwards, daughter of Mrs. and Mr. J. W. Edwards of Peterborough Ont., to Mr. James Leslie, hydraulic engineer of the Canadian Fire Underwriters Association, was solemnized in the Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on Friday, the 16th inst. After the ceremony the happy couple left for Ottawa and other points. Upon their return they will reside on Lincoln Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.

The suggestion of an English scientist that coal be burned in mines and the resulting gas utilized to produce electric power for general distribution will be acted upon in an experimental way in the near future.

Tests at the University of Michigan of the resistance of different types of automobile wheels to side thrusts, a steel wheel from discarded gun the strongest, a wooden wheel came next, and a wire wheel was the weakest.

DR. WALMSLEY HAS CLOSED 7 YEARS IN PETERBOROUGH

Was the Pioneer Osteopath Here and Has Won Recognition For the Profession

Dr. A. G. Walmsley, osteopathic physician, begins to-day his eighth year of practice in Peterborough. He came to this city in 1907 as the pioneer osteopath of this section of Ontario, and in completing his seven years' service has won a widespread recognition for osteopathy. His practice has grown to such an extent that a few months ago he found it necessary to secure larger offices. He is now in the Case Life Building, corner of Hunter and Water Streets, where he has a splendid suite of rooms.

Few of the citizens knew anything about osteopathy when Dr. Walmsley came here seven years ago. To-day nearly everybody is familiar with the word and has more or less knowledge of the treatment. The extent to which osteopathy is practised in the country was illustrated by the attendance of 2,000 osteopathic physicians at the annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association held in Philadelphia in August. They assembled from nearly all parts of the world.

Dr. Walmsley is a member of the American Association and is trustee of the Ontario Association of Osteopathy. In the United States there are now seven colleges of osteopathy, which have graduated between 8,000 and 9,000 osteopathic physicians. There are now 2,000 students in these colleges.

The American Association has established a Research Institute in Chicago for the purpose of examining and proving the merits of old as well as new theories and methods of treating disease. It is the only research institute in the world supported solely by the members of the profession it represents.

OBITUARY

PERCIVAL J. STUART.

The remains of the late Percival J. Stuart, second son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Stuart, Walmer Apartments, 240 Heath Street, West Toronto, formerly of Norwood, who died at Calgary, Oct. 14th, 1914, in his 23rd year, will arrive in Toronto on the Winnipeg train, Sunday. Service will be held at A. W. Miles' Funeral Chapel, 396 College Street, at 8.45 o'clock, Sunday evening, Oct. 18th.

The funeral will take place at Norwood, Ont., on the arrival of the noon train, Monday, Oct. 19th. Please omit flowers.

CELIA GOODWIN.

Celia Goodwin, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Goodwin, passed away yesterday afternoon, after an illness of some duration. She was nine years of age, and her death is the second in the family during the past couple of weeks, her infant brother passing away only a short time ago.

The funeral was held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the family residence to the Little Lake Cemetery. The Rev. Canon Davidson conducted the funeral services.

ANTONIO AIMOLA.

Antonio Aimolo, a local Italian labourer, passed away very suddenly this morning about four o'clock. Deceased was well as usual yesterday, going about his work during the day without showing any signs of ill-health. Last night he went to bed without complaining of any sickness, but this morning at four o'clock, without any warning he died suddenly from heart failure.

The late Antonio Aimola was born in Italy 50 years ago, and two years ago came to this city. He was very well known among the natives of Italy and others in this city, and his death will be greatly regretted.

He is survived by his wife and one daughter in Peterborough.

The funeral will be held on Monday morning at 9 o'clock from the residence, 543 Parnell Street, to the Church of the Sacred Heart and St. Peter's Cemetery.

DOUGLAS ROBERTSON.

The death occurred early this morning of Douglas Robertson at the residence of his father, John Robertson, 562 Concord Street, after a lingering illness.

The deceased was 28 years of age and was born in this city, where he resided all his life. The news of his death will be learned of with deep regret by a host of friends, with whom he was very popular.

His father and several brothers and sisters are left to mourn his loss. He was a member of Otonabee Lodge, I.O.O.F.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from the above residence to the Little Lake Cemetery.

HANNAH MARIA TAMBLIN.

The death occurred at the Nicholls Hospital at noon to-day of Hannah Maria, wife of Mr. Albert Tamblin, aged 30 years. Death was unexpected, although deceased had been sick with typhoid for two weeks.

The late Mrs. Tamblin is survived by a sorrowing husband and three children, John Henry, Prudence Elizabeth, and Ina Jane, aged 2 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Robert Tamblin, 56 Victoria Avenue, on Monday afternoon. Service at the house at 3.30, interment at the Little Lake Cemetery at 3 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Johnston will officiate.

What is believed to be the most durable highways in the world have been made in France of a concrete composed of iron shavings, cement and sand.

Without stopping his train an engineer may open a fuse in his cab, and powerful explosive invented with to explode when he enters a siding, the people conclusively showing when the last car-load passed over it.

AN APPEAL TO CANADIANS TO GO TO FRONT

Col. the Hon. James Mason Shows What Success of the Allies Will Do

Colonel the Hon. James Mason, whose military experience has been lengthy and varied, has issued an appeal for further Canadian contingents. When a very young man he served for several years in the ranks of the Queen's Own Rifles, and afterwards attained command of the Royal Grenadiers. Since then he has had command of a brigade of infantry for ten years at the Niagara camps; also saw active service when a captain of the Royal Grenadiers during the Northwest Rebellion.

Pointing out that the first contingent is only a beginning, Col. Mason says:

"If Lord Kitchener is to have his million armed men to fight autocracy and to defend the liberties of our people throughout the world, it will strain every nerve and fibre of the British people to get the men, to train them for the field, to feed the wastage of war, to meet the long drain upon the resources of the United Kingdom, of the whole Empire, of the allies, which the final and complete destruction of German power must involve.

"Everything indicates our duty, our privilege, our obligation in the premises — the despatch of a force that will rank as an army in Europe, that will be worthy of our pretensions as a British nation in America, that will prove our talk, our sometimes boastful attitude, to be no mere lip-loyalty, but the expression of a genuine faith in British ideals and unity, in the value and importance of British liberty and power. What England would suffer — what millery the people of Shakespeare's 'Inviolate Isle' would see — what a catastrophe to human liberty and life in its highest and best embodiment would follow upon a German invasion of the United Kingdom is almost impossible to describe. The destruction of the shrines and universities, the homes and churches, of Belgium indicate faintly what would happen if the embittered and brutalized, but triumphant German soldier once set foot on British soil—and then on that of Canada."

In order to bring home the terrors of such an invasion, Col. Mason quotes from the following letters: To G. M. Black, Winnipeg, showing that German officers cut wrist tendons of Capt. Buckle of Royal Artillery to disable him permanently; to James Petrie, Guelph, relating the chopping off by Germans of hands of Belgian girl of 8 and younger brother; to Mrs. Cheeseman, Winnipeg, telling of Germans clubbing and bayonetting wounded and hacking off their hands; to Andrew Dods, Toronto, showing that German Uhlans put out a soldier's eyes. He quotes Miss Hanson, daughter of the pastor of Erskine church, Montreal, as bringing word of thirteen English nurses having their hands cut off. Harold M. Sewall, ex-Minister of U. S. to Germany, is quoted as describing offences against women as "beyond description in their inconceivable horror."

"To us," Col. Mason continues, "British and French success in this conflict means everything. It means safety for our commerce on the seas of the world, safety for our shores from the iron heel of ruthless invasion, safety of our homes and families, security for the rights and liberties of a free people, continued immunity from the alarms and perils, in the financial disasters and personal sufferings of war, protection for all those cherished ideals for which we boast so greatly, of a Christianity and civilization, which the oppressive and hopeless German philosophy and militarism would destroy. It means probably also immunity from the devastating and ruinous expenditure involved in the maintaining of vast armies and navies."

SOCCER RESULTS IN OLD COUNTRY

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

GLASGOW, Oct. 17.—The following are the results of Scottish matches played today:

Queen's Park 0, Clyde 1.
Ayr U. Rangers 0.
Celtic 1, Falkirk 0.
Dundee 1, Hearts 2.
Dumbarton 1, Airdrie 4.
Partick Thistle 0, Kilmarnock 0.
Hibernians 0, Hamilton 2.
Motherwell 1, Morton 1.
Raith Rovers 2, St. Mirren 2.
Aberdeen 1, Third Lanark 3.

HON. L. P. PELLETIER
Postmaster - General of Canada whose retirement is rumored on

Investigate

NO doubt you have been trying to get something which will make your house more comfortable and at the same time make a Saving in your Coal Bills.

THE MOORE ALL-METAL WEATHER STRIP SOLVES THE PROBLEM

Saves Coal—By keeping the Heat in the House.
Saves Doctors Bills—By preventing Colds, the result of Draughty Doors and Windows.

Comes in all convenient lengths and sizes. Anyone can put it on. VERY REASONABLE IN PRICE. We want EVERYONE to call and INVESTIGATE this line. If you cannot call, just 'Phone and we will have a man call on you.

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UNCOVERING THE HEAD.

There is a discussion in the Philadelphia Ledger on the question, "Should a gentleman uncover his head in an elevator where there are ladies?" One man favours it firmly; another opposes it utterly, while a third languidly upholds the courtesy act, but thinks it is no more required in an elevator than in a trolley car. Two of the disputants declare there would be no difference of opinion upon this question if the ladies themselves exhibited a gentle demeanaour at all times. This they don't always do. Some are the very opposite and these the men remember and are consequently remiss in their courtesy.

Were all real ladies there would be no controversy, for then the natural instinct of a gentleman would be constantly on duty. But the lapses of the women from a kindly recognition of a man's courtesy are so often in mind that he is slow in showing his good manners. But that does not suggest the true rule about this matter. The rule is that a man should defer to a woman because she is a woman and not because she is perfect in her own conduct. But this deference is made so easy and agreeable when a man sees he has extended it to a sweet and gracious lady. But if she happens to be the other kind, which are so very few, his courtesy should neither cease nor weaken.

"Do animals possess the sentiment of affection?" asked the school teacher of the little girl.

"Yeth, ma'am; almoths alwayth."

"Good," said the teacher; "and now," turning to a little boy, "tell me what animal has the greatest natural fondness for man."

The small boy considered carefully and finally answered, "Woman."

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HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skilful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

APPLES
For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies; Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE OAK FRUIT STORE
N. DOUROS, Prop.
'Phones 18-19

Warne's Specials

Red Rubber 3 qt. Hot Water Bottles with 2 year's guarantee. Regular $2.25 for..... $1.24

3 Cakes Palmolive Soap, worth....45c
1 Jar Palmolive Cream or Shampoo, 50c
90c

All Four for 39c

Alpine Tooth Paste
Regular price 25c for.... 10c

SEE OUR SOUTH WINDOW

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE
361 GEORGE STREET 'Phone 596

Your Floors Can be Made Beautiful By Using

ELASTICA FLOOR FINISH is a varnish that is good for both new and old floors. It revives and renews Linoleum and Oil Cloth. Elastica retains its beauty through the longest and hardest wear. Water does not affect the beauty of this finish, because is absolutely waterproof. It does not wear white under heels or castors. It does not scratch white or become brittle. It is suitable for finishing every kind of floor. Try Elastica for your Floors.

A Booklet of good information on How to Finish Floors—Given upon Request.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 GEO. ST.
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Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 91 12 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

German Mines In Scheldt.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19—(Via London.)—The Germans, according to The Handelsblad, have laid mines in the River Scheldt, near Antwerp. Skippers bound for Antwerp have been requested to ask instructions how to proceed at Hansweert, a port in the Estuary of the Scheldt.

Austria Calls On the Unfit.

VENICE, Oct. 19.—(Via Paris.)—The Austrian and Hungarian Governments have decided to summon to the colors all men between the ages of 24 and 36 liable to service in the Landsturm who hitherto have not served owing to physical disability or other causes.

That Xmas Photo

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ALLIES CHECK ADVANCE ALONG THE SEA COAST

London Press Bureau Says That the British Have Driven the Enemy Back Thirty Miles--Desperate Fighting Around Arras.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Sunday was an eventful day along the fighting line in France. With the allied front resting on Nieuport, a Belgian town near the coast, and thence southeastward to Ypres, the effort of the Kaiser to swoop down on Dunkirk has missed fire. Between the German hosts and Dunkirk is a formidable army composed of French, British and Belgians. Up to the present the fighting in this zone has been between cavalry for the most part, but both infantry and artillery have come up on both sides, and a stubborn contest is under way.

Ostend in the last point to fall into German hands, and it is not believed that their advance along the coast can continue further until a major operation takes place. It is probable that British warships will participate in the coming engagements near the shore line, the powerful guns of the fleet being able to command a radius of several miles.

The British official press bureau issued the following announcement last night: "The British troops have made good progress during the last few days. In the northern area the allies have driven the enemy back more than thirty miles."

The official communication issued by the French War Office last night says: "During the course of last night (Saturday) two violent attacks were attempted by the Germans to the north and east of St. Die. These were repulsed with serious losses to the enemy.

"No other report of any importance has yet been received on the operations of the day."

The French official statement issued yesterday afternoon says; "The Belgian army in Belgium has vigorously repulsed several attacks by Germans at crossings of the River Yser.

"On our left wing, north of the Canal La Basse, the allies occupy a front on Givenchy. Allies from Fromelles have retaken Armentieres.

"To the north of Arras Saturday was marked by a notable advance on our part.

"Between the region of Arras and the Oise we have progressed slightly at certain points.

"In the centre and on our right wing the situation remains stationary."

Arras is again the centre of a great contest. The French have made important advances in the neighborhood of that town, pushing the German line eastward, and taking a number of strong positions. They have taken Fleurbaix and the approaches to Armentieres.

From Rheims to Soissons the situation remains comparatively quiet, the Germans holding only forces sufficient to maintain their lines along the centre. Considerable numbers of troops have been taken from this region to bolster up the assault on the allied front further west and in Belgium. Snow is falling around Ardennes, which will add to the difficulties of the German centre.

Little information came through yesterday concerning the French movement against the crown prince's army, and practically none at all of the operations toward Metz. It is stated that desultory fighting has occurred in Alsace, two recent reports from Basle, Switzerland, telling of German reverses in that province. From Berlin it is stated that the French fortress of Belfort, on the eastern frontier of the republic, is now on fire from German mortars.

The crown prince's army was beaten Saturday in the vicinity of St. Mihiel, following an attempt to check the French advance. The armies of the republic have captured several positions within ten miles of Metz and an attack on that fortress seems imminent. A considerable force is engaged in an assault on Etain, the key to the crown prince's line of communications. The Kaiser's heir is almost isolated on his eastern front and it is thought that he must quickly retire from St. Mihiel, his most advanced position. Otherwise, huge reinforcements will be required to hold that town, where stubborn fighting is in progress.

The fighting in the region of Laventie is extremely sanguinary and it can be positively stated that all efforts of the Germans to advance have met with repulses. In fact, along the entire 360 mile front of the allies, extending from the sea coast to the Swiss border, the situation is satisfactory.

Patience and determination will win for most of us nine battles out of ten.

A Tragic Scene in the Firing Line of the French Army—This picture illustrates the remarkable spirit of the French troops. A soldier tries to aid a wounded comrade and with grim determination continues his unceasing fire at the enemy.

McDermid & Jury

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3 Large 15c Cakes PALM OLIVE SOAP
And a 50c JAR OF COLD CREAM
ALL FOR 39c
Or if you prefer you may have a 50c Bottle Shampoo instead of Cream.

Paper & Envelope Sale This Week

25c Box Stratford Linen, containing Envelopes and Paper, per box 17c
Also Envelopes Special, 2 Packets for..... 5c
50 Envelopes for ..

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The Safe Satisfactory Cut Rate Druggists
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BARGAINS: EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR
—AT—
W. B. ARMSTRONG'S NEW CORNER GROCERY
CORNER KING AND BETHUNE STREETS

If you want to feel secure that you are getting the Lowest Prices, leave your Grocery Orders at Armstrong's.

We have not advanced our prices on any but a few articles as yet and will not only as we are compelled to, and then only to an extent sufficient to cover increased cost. In buying at our stores you are protected to the utmost.

Mid-Season Millinery

The Ladies are invited to inspect the New Novelties in MILLINERY, just received from leading houses.

MRS. J. WILSON 372 GEORGE STREET
'PHONE 35

ATTACKS ALL FAIL

Germans Are Defeated in the First Stages Along the Vistula When They Tried to Cross

20,000 LOST

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19.—The London Telegraph's special correspondent says: "So far the battle of the Vistula has gone in favor of Russia. The Austro-Germanic armies at all points have failed to force the passage of the River Vistula. Everywhere the enemy has been compelled to assume the defensive. There is nothing to justify the assumption that anything like a finally decisive result has been attained. The enemy retired in god order, without forfeiting any integral portion of his strength. The Germans made a very determined and pertinacious fight to get a footing on the right bank of the Vistula. With an enormous mass of artillery they kept up a terrific bombardment day and night. Under cover of an incessant rain of projectiles attempts were made to throw pontoons across the river at no fewer than eighteen separate points. However, all efforts were in vain. The Germans were repulsed everywhere. Large quantities of bridging material were destroyed. The enemy's losses must be very heavy.

"The attempts of the Germans to cross the Niemen, near Druskeniki, cost them about 20,000 men. On the East Prussian front the operations have taken the character of a siege, the Germans offering a stubborn resistance along a carefully prepared line of retrenchment. They had been reinforced from East Prussian garrisons. The recent fighting in this region has been of a most determined and sanguinary nature. The difficulties of the troops had been rendered much more severe by the torrential rains which fell during several days and nights almost without intermission. Many bogs, in which the region abounds, have been transformed into lakes. Those portions of Suwalki government which were occupied by the Germans were completely denuded of all means of subsistence, so it is impossible to rely on local supplies."

Von Kluk Deposed?

LONDON, Oct. 19.—That the leader who has baffled every effort of the allies to get around the German right is not Gen. Von Kluk but Gen. Sixt Von Arnin, is the statement made by German officers now prisoners in England. It is asserted that Von Kluk was deposed two days after the battle of the Marne, when he was thrown back from Paris. One of the German officers, who vouches for this story is Lieut. Von Arnin, said to be a nephew of Gen. Von Arnin, and now in the hospital at Netley.

XMAS

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Make your appointment early and ensure best work.

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HONOURABLY MENTIONED

Gen. French Calls Attention to Conspicuous Work of Individuals.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Gen. French in his report to the Minister of War gives a long list of officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have been recommended for special mention by army corps commanders and heads of departments.

Gen. French expresses his agreement with these recommendations and draws attention to the valuable service rendered by Generals Sir Horace Smith-Dorren, Sir Douglas Haig and Wm. Pulteney-Pulteney, commanders of the First, Second and Third Corps respectively.

Of Major-Generals E. H. H. Allenby and Hubert de la P. Gough, Gen. French says:

"The undoubted superiority which our cavalry has attained over that of the enemy has been due to the skill with which they have turned to best account the qualities inherent in the splendid troops the command."

Mention is also made of Gen. Sir David Henderson, commander of a flying corps, Gen. Sir Archibald Murray, chief of staff, and other officers.

Capt. Frederick Edward Guest of the East Dorset Regiment; Lt.-Col. H. C. Lowther of the Scots Guards, former secretary to the Duke of Connaught, Capt. T. R. Traill, Lieut. Prince Maurice of Battenburg and Major Prince Arthur of Connaught also come in for honorable mention.

Of Prince Arthur of Connaught he says: "His intimate knowledge of languages has enabled me to employ him with great advantage on confidential missions of importance."

FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

Britain To Issue Medal For Notable Work In Lower Ranks.

LONDON, Oct. 19. — The Official Press Bureau last evening issued the following statement from the Admiralty:

"King George has been pleased to approve the establishment of a medal, to be called the Distinguished Service Medal, to be awarded to chief petty officers, petty officers and men and boys in all branches of the service of the royal army, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in his Majesty's service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war, in cases where the award of conspicuous gallantry medals would not be applicable.

"His Majesty has further approved of an award of the Conspicuous Service Cross, to be designated in the future the Distinguished Service Cross, to all officers below the rank of lieutenant-commander, in addition to the officers previously eligible for this decoration."

NOTED OFFICER DEAD.

Maj.-Gen. Hubert Hamilton Reported Killed In Action.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The name of Major-Gen. Hubert I. W. Hamilton appears at the head of the latest casualty list, as killed in action. The names of ten other officers come under this category, and twenty-five others are listed as wounded.

Gen. Hamilton was 53 years of age, and had been mentioned in despatches by Field Marshal French during the fighting around Mons. He served in the Egyptian and South African campaigns, and was military secretary to Lord Kitchener when the latter was commander-in-chief of the forces in South Africa. He held the same post when Lord Kitchener was commanding in India.

Gen. Hamilton was in command of the North Midland Division since 1911. He was 53 and a son of Lieut.-Gen. Henry Mead Hamilton.

Berlin Claims 200,000 Prisoners.

BERLIN, Oct. 19. — The Minister of War publishes the following list of prisoners up to and including Oct. 1: French, 2,050 officers and 123,000 men; Russian, 2,150 officers and 92,000 men; Belgian, 470 officers and 30,250 men; British, 130 officers and 8,600 men—a total of 4,850 officers and 254,450 men, or 259,300 in all.

DESTROYERS ARE SUNK

British Cruiser "Undaunted" Assisted by Destroyers, Sinks Four German Hornets of the Sea

31 SURVIVORS

LONDON, Oct. 19. — The British navy has accounted for four more German destroyers, which was encountered off the Dutch coast Saturday afternoon by a British cruiser and four torpedo-boat destroyers were engaged and sunk.

According to a statement made by the Secretary of the British Admiralty, the British vessels in the action were the light cruiser Undaunted and the torpedo-boat destroyers Lance, Lennox, Legion and Loyal.

Thus the British sailors have taken a quick revenge for the sinking by a German submarine on Thursday of the British cruiser Hawke.

The sinking of the warships Saturday makes six torpedo-boat destroyers that have been sent to the bottom of the sea by British gunfire since the beginning of the war, and seven when the torpedo-boat destroyer which was sunk by the submarine E9 is counted.

In this number and without counting the converted merchantmen, such as the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Cap Trafalgar, the score now favors the allies, they having sunk six German and one Austrian cruiser and seven German torpedo-boat destroyers, while there have been unconfirmed reports of the sinking of several Austrian destroyers in the Adriatic Sea. The Germans have sunk eight British and one Russian cruiser, while Australia has lost a submarine by accident. The Russians also claim to have sunk two German submarines, but this the Germans deny.

Up to this afternoon Berlin had not heard officially of the sinking of the British cruiser Hawke, which indicates that the submarine which accomplished it has not yet returned to port.

The cruiser Undaunted was commanded by Capt. Cecil H. Fox, who commanded the cruiser Amphion, which, after sinking the German armed cruiser, Koenigen Luise, was itself destroyed by a German mine on Aug. 6. The Undaunted, a vessel of 3,800 tons, carries two 6-inch and six 4-inch guns.

Opening For Canadians.

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—Imports from Germany to South Africa amounting to $17,000,000 per annum are cut off by the war, according to the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, and some of the things Canada could now supply South Africa are asbestos manufactures, brushware, clothing, cotton manufactures, hosiery and underwear, condensed milk and fencing wire.

Don't parade your troubles before the world. Bury them as a dog does old bones, and growl if anybody offers to dig them up.

SUNDAY WAS BUSY.

General Liveliness Pervaded Canadian Camp at Salisbury.

LONDON, Oct. 19. — Sunday has been anything but a day of rest on Salisbury Plains. The camp begins to wear the aspect of great liveliness. The weather has been rather chilly so far. There has been no rain, thanks to its situation, though even weeks of downpour would not render the camp permanently uncomfortable. The general health among the contingent is excellent. A few minor casualties have been reported, chiefly among the men handling horses. The steeds were all tethered in the open and badly needed grooming.

Every department is working smoothly, the men having an ample supply of wholesome food and comfortable bedding.

The Sunday papers contained many appreciative references to the arrival of the Canadians as well as photographs, though the photographer so far has had a rather lean time among the Canadians where the man with the camera who ventures near the dock approaches has about as short a life as a rat in a crowd of terriers. A small regiment of camera fiends journeyed especially to Plymouth, eager to glorify the first Canadian to step ashore, but all such hopes were dashed by policemen impregnably supported by the incurable attitude of the superintendent towards press representatives of every kind, despite the official intimation that descriptive accounts of the landing of the Canadians would be welcomed.

The Weekly Despatch cartoonist has a happy effort yesterday depicting Germany and Austria as babes in the woods with the Canadian robin bringing a maple leaf to assist at their burial.

One Sunday paper writer observes: "When the troops were landed, one of the things that struck the onlooker was the freedom of good fellowship among them. On the shore the officers and men fraternized, and some were seen arm in arm, but when on duty the discipline is of the strictest kind."

More Stringent With Spies.

LONDON, Oct. 19—The authorities are taking more stringent measures against alien enemies who remain undetained in England. Yesterday afternoon the police raided a large restaurant owned and managed by Germans and Austrians. These were taken to a detention camp.

The agitation against permitting natives of hostile countries to continue their vocations here is growing as reports come in of alleged operations of German spies in Antwerp before that city fell.

Caronia Takes Tank Steamer.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 19. — The steamer Caronia has arrived here with the oil tank Brindilla, from New York, with articles supposedly contraband of war.

The Brindilla formerly was a German steamer. The Washington Prize Court will decide on the contraband question.

TIRED-OUT KIDNEYS

Kidney troubles are so frightful by reason because the kidneys are so easily upset by overwork or excesses of eating and drinking. Cure is effected not by whipping them on to renewed effort, but by awakening the action of liver and bowels by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This rests the kidneys and makes them well. Backache and urinary disorders then disappear.

LAYMAN'S CHRISTAIN CITIZENSHIP CAMPAIGN

Dr. J. L. GORDON

The Famous Winnipeg Orator

Will open a Two Week's Undenominational Campaign in Peterboro' commencing

MONDAY EVENING
19th OCTOBER, in
St. PAULS' CHURCH
at 7.45 o'clock—giving

PLAIN TALKS on CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

He brings with him the noted coloured singer, ALBERT E. GREENLAW, and the celebrated Russian Pianist, EDWARD HESSELBURG.

Dr. Gordon's Question Drawer —is a Great Feature—

The Local Managing Committee hope to receive the Co-operation of all the Churches and Societies in Peterborough.

NO ADMISSION—FREE WILL OFFERING

DR. J. L. GORDON

The above is a fair likeness of Dr. J. L. Gordon, the Famous Winnipeg Orator who will conduct a Two Week's Campaign in Peterborough, giving Plain Talks on Christain Citizenship, every night, commencing Monday, 19th October, 1914.

REMEMBER! That in buying glasses from us, you are getting the very Best Optical Service in the City. Our 11 years of exclusive, successful Optical Business in this city is our best guarantee.

We Manufacture and Fit Glasses Exclusively.

A. A. FOWLER Phm. B. EYESIGHT SPECIALIST Opt. D. Chicago Ref. D.O. Toronto
Optical Parlour and Lens Grinding Plant With
NUGENT DRUG COMPANY, 386 GEORGE STREET

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Transient Display ..... 20c per inch
Transient Reading ..... 40c per inch

Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 7.500 inch Contract, 15c per inch.
Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 25c per inch.

Legal and other notices, 6c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

Minimum charge, 10c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 10c to cover postage or replies if out of town.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c

All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.

Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

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ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY
Toronto--Chicago
Toronto-Montreal

The International Limited
Canada's Train of superior service
Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit 9.40 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 a.m.

MORNING SERVICE
Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily.

Last Train out of Toronto at Night
Leaves 11.45 p.m., arrives Detroit 5 a.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily, assuring important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.

FOR MONTREAL
Leaves Toronto 9 a.m., 9.30 p.m and 11 p.m. daily
North Transcontinental, etc., at G.T.R. Ticket Office St. A. 2010, City Passenger and Ticket Agent Huckle, Station Ticket Agent. 'Phone 199 & 136

CANADIAN PACIFIC
WINTER TOURS
TO THE LAND OF
Sunshine and Summer Days
CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA
LOUISIANA, ETC.
Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.
Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
J. H. HERRICK, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	6.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m.	*8.35 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	6.10 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	5.30 p.m.	6.16 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	6.30 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	5.45 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	5.10 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
	5.40 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
	5.15 p.m.	12.20 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.30 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**8.30 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*9.05 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smiths Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.13 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**6.53 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph, Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	6.00 a.m.
North Toronto	*9.04 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Marie, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	*4.47 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	**7.34 a.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*3.31 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port Hope, Cobourg, Peterboro, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	*4.32 p.m.
	**9.17 a.m.

*Daily **Daily except Sunday

JOE LONGO
Pears Peaches Plums Apples Tomatoes Cucumbers
Grapes Oranges Bananas Potatoes Celery Olive Oil
TWO STORES (410 GEORGE ST. 'PHONE 681; 280 CHARLOTTE ST 'PHONE 1012)

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from Saturday.)

He took the torch from her and minutely examined the leaden casket.

It stood on the concrete floor, massive and solid, about three and a half feet high by five long and four wide. So far as he could see, there were neither locks nor hinges. The cover seemed to have been hermetically sealed on. Still visible were the marks of the soldering-iron, in a ragged line, about three inches from the top.

"The only way to get in here is to cut it open," said Allan at last. "If we had any means of melting the solder, that would be better, of course, but there's no way to heat a tool in this crypt. I take it the men who did the work had a plumber's gasoline torch, or something of that sort. We have practically nothing. As for building a fire in here and heating one of the aeroplane tools, that's out of the question. It would stifle us both. No, we must cut. That's the best thing we can do."

He drew his hunting knife from its sheath and, giving the torch back to Beatrice, knelt by the chest. Close under the line of soldering he dug the blade into the soft metal, and, goring with it, soon made a puncture through the leaden sheet.

"Only a quarter of an inch thick," he announced, with satisfaction. "This oughtn't to be such a bad job after all!"

Already he was at work, with infinite care not to shock or jar the precious contents within. In his powerful hands the knife laid back the metal in a jagged line. A quarter of an hour sufficed to cut across the entire front.

He rested a little while.

"Seems to be another chest inside, of wood," he told the girl. "Not decayed, either. I shouldn't wonder if the lead had preserved things absolutely intact. In that case this find is sure to be a rich one."

Again he set to work. In an hour from the time he had begun, the whole top of the lead box—save only that portion against the wall—had been cut off.

"Do you dare to move it out, Allan?" queried the girl anxiously.

"Better not. I think we can raise the cover as it is."

He slit up the front corners, and then with comparative ease bent the entire top upward. To the explorer's eyes stood revealed a chest of cedar, its cover held with copper screws.

"Now for it!" said the man. "We ought to have one of the screwdrivers from the Pauillac, but that would take too much time. I guess the knife will do."

With the blade he attacked the screws, one by one, and by dint of laborious patience in about an hour had removed all twenty of them.

A minute later he had pried up the cover, had quite removed it, and had set it on the floor.

Within, at one side, they saw a formless something swathed in oiled canvas. The other half of the space was occupied by eighty or a hundred vertical compartments, in each of which stood something carefully enveloped in the same material.

"Well, for all the world if it doesn't look like a set of big phonograph records!" exclaimed the man. He drew one of the objects out and very carefully unwrapped it.

"Just what they are—records! On steel. The new Chalmers-Enemarck process—new, that is, in 1917. So then, that's a phonograph, eh?"

He pointed at the oiled canvas.

"Open it quick, Allan!" Beatrice exclaimed. "If it is a phonograph, why, we can hear the very voices of the past, the dead, a full thousand years ago!"

With trembling fingers Stern slit the canvas wrappings.

"What a treasure! What a find!" exulted. "Look, Beta—see what fortune has put into our hands!"

Even as he spoke he was lifting the great phonograph from the space where, absolutely uninjured and intact, it had reposed for ten centuries.

A silver plate caught his eye. He paused to read:

METROPOLITON OPERA HOUSE.
New York City.

"This phonograph and these records were immured in the vault of this building September 28, 1918, by the Philavox Society, to be opened in the year 2000.

Non Pereat Memoria Musicae Nostrae.

"Let not the memory of our music perish!" he translated. "Why, I remember well when these records were made and deposited in the Metropolitan! A similar thing was done in Paris, you remember, and in Berlin. But how does this machine come here?"

"Probably the expedition reached New York, after all, and decided to transfer this treasure to a safer place where it might be absolutely safe and dry," she suggested. "It's here, anyhow; that's the main thing, and we've found it. What fortune!"

"It's lucky, all right enough," the man assented, setting the magnificent machine down on the floor of the crypt. "So far as I can see, the mechanism is absolutely all right in every way. They've even put in a box of te special fibre needles for use on the steel plates, Beta. Ever use on the steel plate, Beta. Everything's provided for.

"Do you know, the expedition must have been a much larger one than we thought? It was no child's play to invade the ruins of New York, rescue all this, and transport it here, probably with savages dogging their heels every step. Those certainly were determined, vigorous men, and a goodly number at that. And the fight must have been put up in the cathedral, defending their cache against the enemy, and dying for it, must have been terrifically dramatic!

"But all that's done and forgotten now, and we can only guess a bit of it here and there. The tangible fact is the machine and these records, Beatrice. They're real, and we've got them. And the quicker we see what they have to tell us the better, eh?"

She clapped her hands with enthusiasm.

"Put on a record, Allan, quick! Let's hear the voices of the past once more—human voices—the voices of the age that was!" she cried, excited as a child.

CHAPTER VIII.

"TILL DEATH DO US PART."

"All right, my darling," he made answer. "But not here. This is no place for melody, down in this dark and gloomy crypt, surrounded by the relics of the dead. We've been buried alive down here altogether too long as it is. Brrr! The chill's beginning to get into my very bones! Don't you feel it, Beta?"

"I do, now I stop to think of it. Well, let's go up then. We'll have our music where it belongs, in the cathedral, with sunshine and air and birds to keep it company!"

Half an hour later they had transported the magnificent phonograph and the steel records out of the crypt and up the spiral stairway, into the vast, majestic sweep of the transept.

They placed their find on the broad concrete steps that in the old days had led up to the altar, and while Allan minutely examined the mechanism to make sure that all was right, the girl ,sitting on the top step, looked over the records.

"Why, Allan, here are instrumental as well as vocal masterpieces," she announced with joy. "Just listen—here's Rossini's 'Barbiera de Seville' and Grieg's 'Anitra's Dance' from the 'Peer Gynt Suite,' and here's that most entrancing 'Barcarolle' from the 'Contes d'Hoffman'—you remember it?"

She began to hum the air, then, as the harmony flowed through her soul, sang a few lines, her voice like gold and honey:

Belle nuit, ô nuit d'amour, souris à nos ivresses!
Suit plus douce que le jour, ô belle nuit d'amour!
Le temps fuit et sans retour emporte nos tendresses;
Loin de cet heureux séjour le temps fuit sans retour!
Zéphyre embrasés, versez-nous vos caresses!
Ah! Donnez-nous vos baisers!

The echoes of Offenbach's wondrous air, a crystal stream of harmony, and of the passion-pulsing words, died through the vaulted heights. A moment Allan sat silent, gazing at the girl, and then he smiled.

"It lives again, the past!" he cried. "In you the world shall be made new once more! Beatrice, when I last heard the 'Barcarolle' it was sung by Farrar and Scotti at the Metropolitan, in the winter of 1913. And now—you waken the whole scene in me again!

"I seem to behold the vast, clear-lighted space anew, the tiers of gilded galleries and boxes, the thousands of men and women hanging eagerly on every silver note—I see the marvellous orchestra, many, yet one; the Venetian scene, the moonlight on the Grand Canal, the gondolas, the merrymakers—I hear Giulietta and Nicklausse blending those perfect tones! My heart leaps at the memory, beloved, and I bless you for once more awakening it!"

"With my poor voice?" she smiled. "Play it, play the record, Allan, and let us hear it as it should be sung!"

He shook his head.

"No!" he declared. "Not after you have sung it. Your voice to me is infinitely sweeter than any that the world of other days ever so much as dreamed of!"

He bent above her, caressed her hair and kissed her; and for a little while they both forgot their music. But soon the girl recalled him to the work in hand.

"Come, Allan, there's so much to do!"

"I know. Well now—let's see, what next?"

He paused, a new thought in his eyes.

"Beta!"

"Well?"

"You don't find Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March,' do you? Look, dearest, see if you can find it. Perhaps it may be there. If so—"

She eyed him, her gaze widening.

"You mean?"

He nodded.

"Just so! Perhaps, after all, you and I can—"

"Oh, come and help me look for it, Allan!" she cried enthusiastic as a child in the joy of his new inspiration. "If we only could find it, wouldn't that be glorious?"

Eagerly they searched together.

"'Ich Groll Nicht,' by Schumann, no," Stern commented, as one by one they examined the records. "'Ave Maria,' Arcadelt-Liszt — no, though it's magnificent. That's the one you sing best of all, Beta. How often you've sung it to me! Remember, at the bungalow, how I used to lay my head in your lap while you played with my Samsonesque locks and sang me to sleep? Let's see—Brahms's 'Wiegenlied.' Cradle-song, eh? A little premature; that's coming later, eh? Found it, by Jove! Here we are, the March itself, so help me! Shall I play it now?"

"Not yet, Allan. Here, see what I've found!"

She handed him a record as they sat there together in a broad ribbon of mid-morning sunlight that flooded down through one of the clear story windows.

"'The Form of the Solemnization of Matrimony, by Bishop Gibson,'" he read. And silence fell, and for a long minute their eyes met.

"Beatrice!"

"I know; I understand! So, after all, these words—"

"Shall be spoken, O my love! Out of the dead past a voice shall speak to us and we shall hear! Beatrice, the words your mother heard, my mother heard, we shall hear, too. Come, Beatrice, for now the time is at hand!"

She fell a trembling, and for a moment could not speak. Her eyes grew veiled in tears, but through them he saw a bright smile break like sunlight after summer showers.

She stood up and held out her hand to him.

"My Allan!"

In his arms he caught her.

"At last!" he whispered. "Oh, at last!"

When the majesty and beauty of the immortal marriage hymn climbed the high vaults of the cathedral, waking the echoes of the vacant spaces, and when it rolled, pealing triumphantly, she leaned her head upon his breast and, trembling, clung to him.

With his arm he clasped her; he leaned above her, shrouding her in his love as in an everlasting benison. And through their souls thrilled wonder, awe and passion, and life held another meaning and another mystery.

The words of solemn sacredness hallowed for centuries beyond the memory of man, rose powerful, heart-thrilling, deep with symbolism, strong with vibrant might—and, hand in hand the woman and the man bowed their heads listening:

(To be continued.)

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It's Grandmother's Recipe to Bring Back Colour and Lustre to Hair

You can turn grey, faded hair beautifully dark and lustrous almost overnight if you'll get a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" at any drug store. Millions of bottles of this old, famous Sage Tea Recipe are sold annually, says a well-known druggist here, because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell it has been applied.

Those whose hair is turning grey, becoming faded, dry, scraggly and thin have a surprise awaiting them, because after one or two applications the grey hair vanishes and your locks become luxuriantly dark and beautiful—all dandruff goes, scalp itching and falling hair stops.

This is the age of youth. Grey-haired, unattractive folks aren't wanted around, so get busy with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur to-night and you'll be delighted with your dark, handsome hair and your youthful appearance within a few days.

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Just the Beverage for the busy man:—rests the nerves and ensures sound sleep.
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Just a Word With You!
A woman's organism is a very delicate thing—it very easily gets out of order—just like a delicate piece of machinery, it requires more than ordinary care and attention.
There are many signs which point to disorder, such as headaches, unaccountable pains in various parts of the body, listlessness, nervousness, irritableness, dizziness, faintness, backache, loss of appetite, depression, and many others.
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has been the means of restoring thousands of suffering women to natural health and strength. For more than forty years it has been successfully carrying on this great work. Today it is known throughout the length and breadth of every land. Women everywhere look upon it as a helpful friend. Let it aid you.
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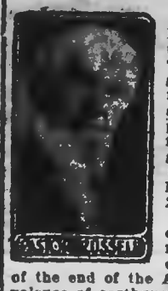
EARTHQUAKES IN BIBLE SYMBOLOGY

Symbolic Earthquakes--Revolutions.

CLOSING OF THE GOSPEL AGE

Significance of Earthquakes—The Part They Played in Nature—In Grace—Their Association With the Reign of Sin and Death—Grand Results to Be Expected—Stability of the New Order of Things in the Messianic Kingdom—Dark Hour Preceding the Millennial Morning of Blessing.

[The matter under this heading is supplied by the Pastor Russell Lecture Bureau, who conduct the Brooklyn Tabernacle (unsectarian) Bible Studies, and who have arranged for its insertion.]



October 18. — Pastor Russell's text to-day was, "There shall be great earthquakes in divers places, and famines and pestilences; and fearful sights and great signs shall there be from Heaven." (Luke 21:11.) He said:

It is far from our thought that in itself an earthquake is a sign of the end of the Age; but the prevalence of earthquakes since the beginning of this twentieth century properly enough attracts our attention to "What say the Scriptures?" upon this subject. Our text is from the Master's own lips—a part of His description of the trouble coming upon the world in the close of this Gospel Age, preparatory to the inauguration of an Millennial Age and its glorious manifestation of righteousness under the King of kings.

The Master was answering a question asked by His disciples respecting the End of the Age and the signs which would mark its close. In the context our Lord had told them that they might expect to hear of wars and tumults, but not to be terrified; for although such things would occur; they would not be indications that the end of the Age was near. Then, coming to the events to be expected at the close of the Age, He used the words of our text. He also declared that before these terrible indications of the End of the Age, His disciples would suffer persecutions in the synagogues, churches, etc., for His sake and for the Truth's sake.

Our Adventist friends have also been calling attention to Scriptures predicting great tribulation upon the world in the very near future; but our message is a very different one from theirs and is used for a very different purpose. Their message is that the convulsions of nature now due will results in "a wreck of matter and a crush of worlds"—in the utter destruction of our race and the reduction of this earth to a mass of cinder; and they use this message as a club to drive the wicked to seek protection of the Lord.

Be it noticed how different is our reference to these calamities. We hold with the Scriptures that "the earth abideth forever"; that cold and heat, summer and winter, will continue as long as the earth remains; and that God made not the earth in vain, but formed it to be inhabited. —Ecclesiastes 1:4; Genesis 8:22; Isaiah 45:18.

We have already pointed out that the fire of this Day of the Lord will be a symbolic one, just as the "fiery trials" of the Church throughout this Age have not generally consisted even in part of literal fire; and that the fiery troubles coming upon the world will overthrow present institutions—political, social, financial and religious—and will engulf the whole world in anarchy. In the Scriptures this is symbolically called in some places a flood and in others a consuming fire.

We have also pointed out that the passing away of present institutions, symbolically called "the heavens and the earth that are now," will be followed by the establishment of "a new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness"—the reorganization of society along lines of Divine approval, intimated by the words of our Lord's prayer, "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is done in Heaven."

We will not attempt to prognosticate the character of the frightful signs which belong to the closing of this Age; but they are very particularly mentioned by our Lord and were also foretold by the Prophet Joel, saying, "I will show wonders in heaven above and signs in the earth beneath, blood and fire and pillars of smoke."—Joel 2:30; Acts 2:19.

The Apostle Paul refers to the same thing in Hebrews 12:26-28. He alludes to the establishment of the Law Covenant at Mount Sinai and the wonderful manifestations which at that time caused Moses and all Israel to fear and quake. Then he tells us that those events were typical, or figurative, of the still more wonderful shakings, signs, etc., to be expected at the closing of this Gospel Age, when the Kingdom of God is about to be established and the New Covenant about to go into effect between God and mankind at the hands of the great Mediator, Jesus Christ and the Church.

St. Paul declares that the Word of the Lord upon this subject implies the removing of all things that can be shaken, so that only the unshakable things will remain; and these unshakable things he associates with God's Kingdom of righteousness. When with the eyes of our understanding open we look about us, we see very many things that evidently are not permanent, not right, not satisfactory to God and to all who love righteousness and hate iniquity; and when we reflect that the shaking will be such as to loosen and destroy all these imperfect things of the present time, we can imagine better than we can describe the severity of that shaking.

In the Revelation this same thought is expressed under the figure of a mighty earthquake, the like of which there has not been before and will never be thereafter. (Revelation 16:18.) Throughout the Apocalypse the term earthquake is used to symbolically represent revolution. What we are to expect then will be a great revolution, a great earthquake, the great shaking of the present institutions which will overthrow everything that is not of the Lord's establishment and approval.

In the Divine order there seems to be a harmony between the literal and the figurative; therefore the literal earthquakes have their part to play in the great Program. Not only are they to serve the Church as signs corroborating the prophecies respecting the approach of the great Time of Trouble which closes this Gospel Age, but they are to serve also another purpose—a particular purpose.

The Scriptures clearly intimate that our physical earth has not yet attained the grand perfection which the Lord designs that it should have, to be fit for the blessed ones whose home, as the Paradise of God, it shall be throughout all eternity. Be it noticed that the Scriptures clearly point out that the Little Flock, called of God during this Gospel Age to be the Bride of Christ, are to experience a change of nature from human to spirit, which will prepare them for Heavenly conditions, spiritual conditions. But for the remainder of mankind God's provision, according to His Word, is not the change of nature, but a restoration to the perfection of human nature and the development of the earth to that perfect condition which will make it as a whole the antitype of the Garden of Eden—the Paradise restored.

We have already called attention to the fact that the flood of waters in Noah's time was called by the breaking of the last of a series of rings that once surrounded the earth after the manner of the rings of the planet Saturn. Foreknowing the wickedness that would develop amongst mankind and the power that would be exercised amongst men by the giants of that day (Genesis 6:4), God had so timed the breaking of this last ring that the flood of waters would serve the purpose of overthrowing that order of things and making ready for the next feature of the Divine Program, the present order, which began after the Deluge, upon the coming of Noah and his family out of the Ark.

Similarly, the Scriptures teach, God has reserved for the appropriate time in the end of this Age certain great physical disturbances necessary to the development of the earth and its preparation for the Reign of Righteousness and blessing of mankind, so that the troubles incidental to this change will come upon the world as disastrous floods, etc., and will co-operate in the bringing of mankind into sore straits and trials of faith and patience, which will result in anarchy and the complete shaking, not only of the physical earth, but also of the social earth and the ecclesiastical, or "heavenly," institutions, in order that all unstable things may pass away and that the new order of things may be ushered in on a permanent basis, having the Divine approval, and meaning ultimately the grandest blessing for our race.

From this standpoint a certain class can read the signs of the times intelligently and with confidence; and this class the Scriptures call the Lord's Little Flock (Luke 12:32), counted foolish by the world, but counted of the Lord as "the wise" who are to "understand." (Daniel 12:10.) To these the Master Himself addressed these words, "There shall be signs in the sun, in the moon and in the stars; and upon earth distress of nations, with perplexity; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming upon the earth; for the powers of heaven shall be shaken." And again, "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your deliverance draweth nigh."—Luke 21:25, 26, 28.

The Lord's consecrated people, possessed of His Spirit, cannot in any sense of the word rejoice at the tribulation coming upon others. Their rejoicing can be only in respect to the glorious things which they hope to experience, and which they know to be near by these outward signs. Their rejoicing is not merely on their own behalf, but also on behalf of the whole world; for they have the assurance of the Scriptures that beyond this Time of Trouble, which looms up as a dark cloud to cover the whole social world, there is a silver lining; and that shortly the glorious Sun of Righteousness will blaze forth, dispel every cloud and all the shadows of ignorance and superstition, and bring to the world of mankind the rich blessings of Divine favor secured through the precious blood of Christ.

From this standpoint the news of destructive earthquakes here and there appeals to us as incidental corroboration of the prophecies of Scripture which shew us that we are very near the long-threatened Time of Trouble. True, there may be a lull for a brief period; but we have confidence that our Lord's prophecy as recorded in our text has a meaning, and that the time for its fulfillment must be very near at hand. We are well aware that the natural man and his scientific leaders will consider the association of the facts of our day with the words uttered more than eighteen centuries ago as very foolish. We are aware that they will say, as the Apostle Peter declared they would, that "all things continue as they have been from the foundation of the world," and that such changes have been going on, and will continue to do so, without any relationship to our Lord's Second Presence and the Time of Trouble with which this Age will end. (2 Peter 3:3, 4.) This is their view—the reverse is ours.

The Word of God teaches us that at this time of transition from the Gospel Age to the Messianic Age we are to expect wonderful contortions of nature and some radical changes in the earth's condition, in order that it may be the better adapted to the wants of man throughout eternity. It is God's own declaration that He will make the place of His feet glorious—the earth, His "footstool."—Isaiah 60:13; 66:1.

Evidently great and wonderful changes will be effected, some of which will be brought about gradually. For instance, we all know of the gradual change of the temperate zones, its extension further and further toward the poles. We notice also the increasing moderation nearest the [illegible]. Those who recognize the [illegible] God can have full confidence that He is able to perform all the [illegible] Word respecting the [illegible] conditions of this [illegible] of mankind during the Age and the ages to follow.

As already intimated, [illegible] heavals are pictured in the Word of God under the symbolism of earthquakes, "mountains carried into the sea," etc. Similarly, uprisings of the social elements in anarchy are pictured as tidal waves engulfing the "mountains"—governments. This is one of the most forceful pictures used, not only in the Psalms, but also in the Revelation and in our Lord's symbolical reference to the great Time of Trouble which is near at hand. Of this time the Prophet Daniel has declared that it will be "a Time of Trouble such as was not since there was a nation"; and our Lord, when quoting this prophecy, adds, "No, nor ever shall be."—Daniel 12:1; Matthew 24:21.

Let us not be misunderstood to be advocating anarchy or revolution of any kind. On the contrary, we are giving heed to the Master's injunction that all who are His true followers seek peace and pursue it, and so far as possible live peaceably with all men; that like Himself they should not resist evil with evil, force with force, but should rather commit their way unto the Lord, seek to walk in His paths, and rely upon Him for the results that will be to their profit and His glory.

So far from counselling anarchy, we hold and teach that even the meanest and poorest form of government is superior to anarchy; and in all sympathy and kindness we counsel those who are tending toward Socialism that they are unsuspectingly "hatching cockatrice eggs"; for under present conditions Socialism is absolutely impossible. The rich will not give up their advantages without a struggle to the death; and this, as soon as Socialism shall have gained the power which it is seeking, will spell anarchy for the world. For those now starting in with Socialistic hopes will find those hopes vain, and will become so angered, so disappointed, that they will be soured, embittered, mad, with the deceptions of their theories and the impossibility of carrying them out, as they intended, along the lines of benevolence. As a result they will be drawn to the desperate methods of the anarchist.

Would that all could see with us what the Scriptures so clearly indicate, namely, the Divine foreknowledge of past, present and future conditions, and the Divine arrangement of these for the highest welfare of all who seek righteousness, all who hearken to the voice of Him that speaketh from Heaven! Such the Lord urges to take His yoke upon them and learn of Him; that they accept of trials and difficulties incidental to loyalty to Him, and thus be counted worthy of a share in the highest and best of all God's gifts—to be sharers with our Lord Jesus in His Throne, in His nature and in the power which shortly He will exercise in the blessing of all mankind with Restitution.—Acts 3:19-21.

We urge all who are the Lord's to seek more and more to understand His wonderful Plan of Salvation, to glorify Him with their bodies and their spirits, which are His, and to wait for His time and His manner of bringing in the blessings which all see are so much needed by the poor "groaning creation." Meantime, all such should cultivate the graces of the Holy Spirit or, as the Apostle puts it, "put on Christ." His character, His meekness, patience, long suffering, brotherly kindness, love, against which things there is no law. Respecting these graces St. Peter declares, "If ye do these things ye shall never fall; for so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."—2 Peter 1:10, 11.

These cannot be shaken out of the Lord's hand by any tumult. Indeed, if they be in the disasters of literal earthquakes they will be able to rejoice even in tribulation, knowing that all things work together for good to those who love God.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

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PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and is certainly cure you. 60c a box, at dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

Salvationist Song Popular.

The story of a Salvation Army song carolled on the fighting line by members of the corps, which are such a familiar scene in every big city, comes in the news from the front. These are the words:

"I'm a child of a King,
I'm a child of a King,
With Jesus my saviour,
I'm a child of the King."

They were sung by a wounded soldier going to the rear in an ambulance, taken up by a few of his comrades and gradually the chorus swelled until a whole army joined in.

A motor-driver said:

"After the chorus had been sung twice over I heard it taken up by other salvationists, and presently from many parts of the camp came the old salvation song."

Had No Power Over The Limbs

Locomotor Ataxia, Heart Trouble and Nervous Spells Yielded to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It would be easy to tell you how not walk straight. At night I would have severe nervous spells, with heart palpitation, and would shake as though I had the ague. I felt improvement after using the first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after continuing the treatment can now walk, eat and sleep well, have no nervous symptoms. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures locomotor ataxia and derangements of heart and nerves, but it may be more satisfactory to you to read this letter.

Mrs. Thos. Allan, R.F.D. 3, Sombra, Ont., writes:—"Five years ago I suffered a complete breakdown, and frequently had palpitation of the heart. Since that illness I have had dizzy spells, had no power over my limbs (locomotor ataxia) and could vous spells and do not require heart medicine. I have told several of my neighbours of the splendid results obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto

Sleeplessness.

A favorite dictum of the physiologists, emphasized in their latest works, relates to the dangers of sleeplessness. "Sleep is more important to life than food, and insomnia kills sooner than starvation," to quote the exact words of one. This has been a kind of fad in medicine and is reiterated again and again in these books without any real evidence, so far as I know, to support it. Taught to every medical man of older generations and to every medical fledgling of today, it finds its way to general public acceptance, begetting in the lay mind terrors of insanity and death which haunt every unfortunate victim of insomnia. The fear of not sleeping is one of the commonest causes of insomnia. Yet I do not know of any medical evidence anywhere of disastrous results from insomnia and have myself never seen any harm arise from sleeplessness apart from the harm done by the fears and worries associated with the condition.—Atlantic Monthly.

Making a New Nose.

In a German medical journal Professor Max Joseph of Berlin describes a method of making a new nose when the original member has been destroyed by disease or accident. An arm is fixed above the head and encased in plaster of paris so that it cannot be moved. A piece of the skin oval in outline is then cut partially free from the arm and sewn to one side of the nose. After it has taken root in this new position the flap is cut free from the arm, which is now removed from the plaster of paris encasement, and sewn to the other side of the nose by its remaining edge. This gives sufficient skin covering. The nose is now built up by strips of bone taken from the shin and a straight profile is obtained.

"Master Humphrey's Clock."

There has just come into the market the famous old relic which gave Charles Dickens the title of his story, "Master Humphrey's Clock."

It is a grandfather clock, inscribed with the name of the maker, William Humphreys, of Barnard Castle, and the date, 1829, with a dial of brass and silvered metal, in a tall case of Dutch lacquer, with architectural top.

William Humphreys was the son of Thomas Humphreys, a watchmaker of Barnard Castle, whose shop was opposite the King's Head Inn, where Dickens spent six weeks in 1838 while studying the Dotheby's portion of "Nicholas Nickleby."

The clock remained in possession of its maker until his death, when it was acquired by the father of the present owner.

England's Shortest Ministry.

England can beat France in the competition for the shortest Ministry on record. On Feb. 10, 1746, the Earl of Bath came into power and on the 12th of the same month went out, having merely achieved for his Government the historic nickname of the "short lived" administration. The average length of an English Ministry has been variously estimated at five, five, and six years, but Walpole managed to remain in power for twenty-one years and Pitt for eighteen.—London Chronicle.

POEMS IN WAR TIME.

Tennyson's Charge of the Light Brigade Helped to Win Inkerman.

Perhaps no poem which ever issued from the press was more eagerly bought and read than Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake." In palace and cottage it was devoured with the eagerness of an exciting novel, and even on the battlefield it was welcomed as an augury of victory. When the first copy reached Wellington's famous lines of Torres Vedras—it appeared in 1810, right in the middle of the Peninsular War—Sir Adam Ferguson was posted with his company on a very exposed spot raked by the enemy's fire. The men were ordered to lie flat on the ground, and while they kept this attitude their captain read to them the description of the battle in Canto VI. of the poem. So excited did it make the prostrate soldiers that every time the enemy's heavy shot struck the bank above, the reading was interrupted by a shout of triumph from the listening soldiers. Surely never was poem read in more dramatic circumstances.

Yet if the oft-told story of Wolfe reciting Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" is true, it beats the foregoing, as the Yankees say, "to a frazzle." Think of the dark and silent highway of the St. Lawrence River, the boat containing General Wolfe and his officers, the muffled oars silent as the flight of an owl, and the low, distinct, thrilling voice of the man who was indeed going to victory and death and immortal glory speaking the lines:

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Like all good stories, this has been strenuously denied, but there is much evidence for its truth, and for the General's comment when he had finished: "Gentlemen, I would rather have written that poem than I would take Quebec to-morrow."

When the news of the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava reached England the imagination and patriotic fervor of a great poet was stirred, and Alfred Tennyson, in a white heat of inspiration, penned his immortal ode:

Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die.

When the poem in its turn reached the frozen plains of the Crimea its effect upon the war-weary soldiers was electrical. It acted upon them like the blast of the bugle and the rolling of drums, and put new courage into an army worse provisioned and worse housed and clothed than any other army in history. It might almost be said that the poem won the battle of Inkerman.

Laundry Lines.

When boiling soiled clothes try putting a slice of lemon in the pot and boiling it with the clothes.

If lace is rinsed in milk and ironed while still damp it will have just a little body, and this is quite desirable.

One ounce of epsom salts added to a gallon of water makes an excellent rinsing mixture for colored blouses and washing dresses.

Colored handkerchiefs should be soaked in cold salt water for a short time before they are washed. This will prevent the colors from running or fading.

HOLDING THE [illegible]

Simple Heart Test Used [illegible] ing Anesthetic.

Dr. W. A. Schlange [illegible] Rosenky Vratch an [illegible] has devised to determine [illegible] tient who has been [illegible] undergo surgical treat[illegible] dition to survive the [illegible] an anaesthetic. If the [illegible] to hold his breath for [illegible] the indications are [illegible] so weak that he could [illegible] to the strain likely to [illegible] the anaesthetic.

General anaesthetic [illegible] dangerous to persons [illegible] myocardial changes, [illegible] does not permit of re[illegible] For this reason the [illegible] gested by Dr. W. A. [illegible] welcome by the anaes[illegible] ed experience should re[illegible] assertions.

The test is based on [illegible] healthy person can su[illegible] from thirty to forty sec[illegible] author states, depending [illegible] capacity, but on the vi[illegible] muscle. In persons w[illegible] the time is shortened [illegible] even ten seconds. Th[illegible] in a chair, is told to t[illegible] deep inspiration and [illegible] closed to hold his br[illegible] can. The shorter [illegible] can suspend breathing [illegible] danger of an anaesthetic [illegible] ing contraindicated if th[illegible] than twenty seconds.—New York Medical Journal.

Somewhat Alike.

D'Auber—I have come to the conclusion that art doesn't pay. Wigwag—I don't know about art, but I know lots of artists who do.—Pittsburg Press.

[illegible]ght here to-day
[illegible] which wit-
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[illegible]ntention of the
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[illegible]go to the Admir-
here to-day.

[illegible]rs Agree [illegible]n Distribution

A meeting of the creditors of the insolvent Peterborough and Lake Simcoe Navigation Co., Ltd., was held in the Bank of Montreal Chambers on Saturday afternoon. At the meeting a satisfactory arrangement for the distribution of the company's assets were arrived at. Mayor Buller is the assignee.

[illegible]NEWSPAPERS

[illegible]don is Enormously In[illegible]s Out the Montreal Star

[illegible] of newspapers have [illegible] faint idea of what [illegible] the newspapers. With [illegible]rains and incidental ex[illegible] means fully one thou[illegible]day to a paper like the [illegible]

[illegible] chemicals entering into [illegible]ture of printing paper [illegible]mmensely in price be[illegible]upply from Germany is [illegible]t off.

[illegible]papers of England and [illegible]e in many cases reduced [illegible]by one half. Many Am[illegible]papers are finding the [illegible]ncreased cost too heavy [illegible]l are cutting down their [illegible]

[illegible]ng the daily papers have [illegible]the subscription price to [illegible] a year.—Montreal Star.

[illegible] DECISION WAS REVERSED

[illegible]re Mr. Hugh Ferguson [illegible]nadian Cordage Company [illegible] Mr. Justice Lennox in [illegible]terday. Mr. S. T. Meld of [illegible]t the liquidators, appealed [illegible] decision of His Honour [illegible]rke. On the 22nd of Aug[illegible]e was heard here and Judge [illegible]led that Mr. Ferguson's [illegible]ruck off the list of contrib[illegible] the statute of limitation [illegible]ars.

[illegible]o yesterday Justice Lennox [illegible] the statute of limitations [illegible]e (being a specialty con[illegible] not six years, but twenty [illegible] Mr. Ferguson's name will [illegible]placed on the list, and he [illegible]nger be released from lia[illegible] shareholder.

[illegible]oint on which the case turns [illegible]aken either before Justice [illegible] before Judge Hurcke, the [illegible] was adjudged costs against [illegible]atory only down to and in[illegible]he order appealed from. The [illegible] will come out of the assets [illegible]pany.

[illegible]. Goodwill acted for the [illegible]ory.

WELL KNOWN MUSICIANS WILL ASSIST DR. GORDON TO-NIGHT

Dr. J. L. Gordon, the Winnipeg orator, opened his meetings here most auspiciously last night at the George Street Methodist church. His address was eloquent, forceful and inspiring and everything indicates that his meetings will be largely attended, and therefore very successful. To-night he will not only have Mr. Gresshaw, the celebrated bass who delighted local congregations here yesterday, but Edour Hesselberg, the famous Russian pianist will also be present to assist.

FALL WAS A SERIOUS ONE

The many friends of Mrs. L. Sargin[illegible] will be sorry to learn that she is seriously ill as a result of a fall in the Union Station, Toronto, a few days ago. Mrs. Sarginson, in descending the stairs at the station slipped on a banana peeling and fell heavily, sustaining a fracture of the collar bone and a bad shaking up. Her condition is still serious.

TO APPOINT POLICEMAN

At five-thirty this afternoon the Police Commission will meet to appoint a policeman to take the place vacant on account of the death of the late P. C. Wm. Patterson.

"A verified statement of circulation becomes simply a certificate of character to a reputable newspaper."

Winter Fashions Glitter With Spangles, Beads and Metallic Embroideries

Bridal Plush Hat and Muff Set. The Muff Is One of the New Barrel Shapes.
From J. M. Gidding & Co.
Photo Joel Fuller

Photo Copyright, 1914, by Realfilms
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New York Herald Company

An Original American Design Called the "Spiral Cape." It is a One Piece Affair That Is Wound About the Figure. It Has a Miged Silk Lining Inspired from the Grand Central Ceiling.
From Gross.
Photo Joel Fuller

All Satin or Sequined Gowns Are One of the Style Features of This Season. This Gown, Worn by a French Actress Last Spring, Is Like Those That Have Just Been Imported. It Is of Crystal Beads on Net.

Black Lace Over Colored Satin Is One of the Season's Style Notes in Evening Gowns. The Deep Black Lace Flouncing on This Gown Is Silver Embroidered and Is Posed Over the Gown of Blue Satin and Chiffon and Pearl Silver Girdle. Flexible Necklace of Rhinestones Set in Silver.
From B. Altman & Co.
Photo Joel Fuller.

the sleeves are not part of the yoke are generally raglan or set in large sleeves. Some of the new collars for coats are high rolled affairs. ...ly sailor collar in form and shaped a sort of ...pelerine in the back by the ...they are cut. All told then, rather ...ish, is a standing collar of about ...inches that stands away from the ... all around because it is mounted ...ollaret fashion. This is seen also ...e velvet fur trimmed wraps.

...acul, the flat watermarked kind looks so much like breadfruit, probably stands first for making the all round fur garment, even those that are rather intricate in cut, for furs now are no longer considered fashions apart, but are used exactly on the lines of the afternoon and evening coat. If a coat is intended for afternoon wear it is a little more tailored perhaps in appearance. Its lining is not plain, however, but of some brightly printed taffeta or satin. The design is either stripes or bright landscape, futurist or mottled satins.

In the evening fur coats linings are much more elaborate, wonderful Chinese and East Indian printed designs on crêpe or even panne velvet, which is used now not because it gives the warmth, but because it is now made so it seems more like a heavy satin.

Coats for evening are of ermine, with the tails for fringe; Hudson seal, chinchilla, taupe and sable; for afternoon, kolinsky, seal, beaver or caracul.

Kolinsky is used for trimming; also monkey fur. The fox furs are still in style and the kit fox, little used here, is said to be used more this season on the models that have been brought over to America.

Even more noticeable this season than the furs are the fur trimmed garments. Nothing seems to escape the touch of fur, and very deep bands, sometimes twelve and fourteen inches, are used to edge the redingote hems or tunics. Cuffs are a flat fur band of about five inches depth. Collars on coats of tailored suits are either bands like on the cuffs, if they have the high round neck, or a rolled over collar lapel on the modified Medici lines, if the coat has the usual V in front.

The long cloth or velvet afternoon coats have the skunk or kolinsky fur hem border with fur collar and cuffs. These are the most practical afternoon garments by far. Some of them, instead of a yoke, have a high Directoire waist line and the large sleeves set in triangularly. The result is a new fitted look, though the arms are a bit restricted in movement.

The round, small barrel muffs are the novelty of the hour. They will not, however, become popularized this season. There is an in between fashion, a sort of long barrel shaped muff, not as small as the new model nor so large as the flat pillow of last season, that will probably be the choice of the conservatively stylish woman.

Pink Underwear.

It is curious how steadily the vogue for pink underwear has been growing, so much so that it has replaced white with some women. Nightgowns reasonably priced are of pink lawn, batiste, China silk or crêpe de Chine or the new American pussy willow texture that has the finest grain possible.

Crêpe de Chine is the principal material used; it washes well, though it does not, of course, stand rough handling. Women like it because, besides being pretty, it can be easily washed out every night, does not need any starch and can be ironed without any fuss by a little electric iron such as every one now possesses. These pink crêpe de Chine combinations, pantalons and chemises are generally trimmed with Val. lace; the more elaborate are a mass of crinoline insertions which make the garment of almost cobwebby lightness. The petticoats have the same Val. lace, a wider kind being used.

The envelope chemise is one of the newest shapes to be found in the shops. It is really a long chemise with an extension band in the centre of the back lower edge that is buttoned over to the front edge, so that it forms a sort of divided skirt.

Another combination that looks well on the figure is princesse shaped to just above the knees; from there it changes into pantalons by adding two ten inch ruffles which form the pantalons. Sometimes this model has a high Empire waist line with a little narrower satin ribbon interrun than the one that heads the ruffles.

SAGE ADVICE FROM MIRANDA.

By Elsie Carroll.

MIRANDA had been considering the subject of an opera box for the winter.

"Did you ever notice," she said, turning to me, "how few, how very few people seem to know how to sit in an opera box?"

"No," I replied. "I don't believe I ever gave the matter any consideration."

"They all," said Miranda, "seem to want to squeeze to the front of the box and brace their knees against the front of it. Why, the very merit and pleasure of a box is the privilege one has of sitting easily about, as though in a reception room."

"Perhaps," I suggested, "they are afraid if they sit back somebody won't see them."

Miranda ignored the interruption. "I have seen extraordinary postures in the orchestra also," she said. "People that greatly enjoy music often lose themselves to such an extent that they look as if they were in the throes of catalepsy—eyes closed or cast up to heaven, arms tense or head cast back—utter abandon is not well expressed in the opera house."

"I will try to remember, dear papa," I quoted.

"Don't be silly," said Miranda; "you know what I mean, that no woman can afford to forget herself for one moment in a public place. If she does, inevitably she will make herself ridiculous."

"The worst thing a woman can do in a public place," I said, "is to rearrange her toilette, take out her vanity case, adjust her coiffure and powder her face."

"No gentlewoman," said Miranda, "would ever think of doing such a thing, and we are not discussing other kinds of women. Though even they would not step into that breach of good form if they knew how men laughed at them for it."

"Another thing," I said, "that I have seen even well bred women do, and a thing that to my mind is execrable, is to look into the mirrors in an elevator."

"Yes," said Miranda, "that is unfortunately a universal American failing."

"Miranda," I asked, "what do you think of this habit so many have of cigarette smoking?"

"It is not smart," said Miranda briefly. "But women will learn that only when they have ruined their teeth and come to grief in some other direction from it."

"I recall being at tea at one of the hotels last season with young Mr. Ardmore," I said. "He offered me a cigarette and I was duly provoked. But he was equal to the exigency. 'I'm sorry,' he said, 'but nowadays one never knows whether one is insulting a woman by offering her a cigarette or by not offering her one.'"

"That was quick on the trigger," said Miranda. "After all, quickness is the vitality of conversation."

"There is not one woman in two hundred," I answered, "that can talk."

"I beg to take exception," said Miranda. "All women can talk, but scarcely one knows how. Hare Watterson once said, 'Let women talk.' And the comment made thereon was a graceful sort of bow to the inevitable."

"In my opinion," I ventured, "a woman should spend as much time getting her conversation arranged for the evening as she does her gown."

"Yes," said Miranda, "conversation is a dead art. Women ought to read the newspaper for the sake of a general basis. Why do men prefer the company of apparently uneducated young girls to that of well bred women? Simply because the former can talk and they put vivacity and charm into conversation as well. Many women simply dribble through a dozen platitudes so hampered by the fear of overstepping conventionalities and end by being bored and bored."

"So that," I said, "corresponds to the reason why men always have so much better a time together than women do?"

"Yes," answered Miranda. "Because their mentalities are always capable of meeting on the line of expression."

"The unpardonable sin," I said, "is to laugh in the wrong place."

"Yes," said Miranda, "to laugh at any one. Even a well bred servant knows better than to indulge in that social crime."

"Don't you think that it is very impolitic to talk of one person behind her back to another?"

"It is indeed," said Miranda. "I know one woman who makes one always gauge what her hostess will say about her when she leaves by what they say of absent others."

"I suppose," I hinted, "that it is a lack of tact."

"One of the best rules for tact," said Miranda, as she turned to her desk, "is contained in a rather crude old Swedish proverb. 'Never speak of rope in a family that has lost a member by hanging,' it reads."

"I don't entirely agree with that," I said. "I argue that the Queen Mother, Alexandra of England, is tact in stating that the greatest art is to take hold of a situation delicately and directly. In short, to ignore nothing."

"Tact," said Miranda, "is the instinct for social salvation that must be reborn to be possessed. It is an inside, for it consists in adjusting a method which has slipped out of social grace."

"Tact, then," I said, "is knowing that every awkward situation has an exodus."

"Um!" said Miranda practically, "and now I hope to see you for the first of the dinners of the season, so you can talk any more."

ARMOURED CAR SUSPENSIONS—How a Zeppelin clouds and at the same dropper seeks to destroy ful air attack can be ex tack is the one which

Parisians own that present fashions expression of the feminine movement to-day. A prevailing style item on of the mannequins is a draped over and a very narrow underskirt, indeed, coatee, and a mash about the hips. ...ue is more in favor than almost any other color, but it is relieved by trimmings of colored stripes or checks.

Tulle is the prevailing fabric for dancing frocks, and nothing is more appropriate or prettier for young people. Sometimes it is garlanded with an embroidery of multicolored tiny roses and foliage, in natural colors, but more frequently the garland is of one color, and the roses and foliage are in shades of that color.

A useful addition to the wardrobe is the net shaped jacket, which is far more like a cape, following the lines of the figure without confining it in any way, and is mainly made to slip on with almost any dress and hat part and parcel of one. It is thought to be specially worn, and, like most of the models of the day, is suited to ...

Hip cushions get lower and lower, and are an important feature to the modes. Though we have not got back to the long waist, these cushions are helping to prevent ... missing them. Sometimes the lily position ...

... are replaced by ... ribbon or cord brought down over the hips, the cord holding down the ...

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BROWTE, ONT., OCT. 31st. 1913.

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H. DORLAND

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THE HOUSEWIFE.

Master of the House (married to a suffragette)—What's happening about the dinner, Mary?

Maid— There ain't going to be none, sir.

Master—What! No dinner?

Maid—No, sir. The missus 'as come 'ome from jail, sir, an' ate up heverything in the 'ouse!

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READ THE EXAMINER

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

The Knowlton's Thanksgiving

(New England Homestead)

By Ella H. Stratton

(Continued from Saturday.)

"THERE, those fish will help out your Thanksgiving dinner," he growled, throwing three small trout into a pan. "That is more'n I expected to get. I saw Ben Adams, and he says Snapum has already bargained the farm away to a stranger. I'm thankful none of the town folks will have it, anyway."

"I'll get right up and fry the fish for your supper," she said briskly, ignoring his last words. "You must be hungry and cold. It looks like a terribly raw day out, and I wouldn't wonder if we had a big storm."

"You needn't mind cooking the fish for me; I couldn't eat none of it if you did. I suppose the horses and cows and hens will have to eat as long as there is anything left for 'em," he muttered ungraciously as he started for the barn.

"When a man like your father once gives up, he is the most unreasonable and ungrateful being in the whole world, Nellie," she said, looking after him as she went on with the preparations for supper. "Now he'll make a good meal of those fish and some nice fried potatoes, but he'll grumble all the while he's eating 'em. Some folks are made that way, and it's no more use to try and change 'em than it is to try and change the spots on a leopard—not one bit. Set the table, daughter, and we'll have supper all ready when he comes in. He'll relish it."

That was just what he did do, while his wife sipped her tea and ate nothing, and Nellie played with the food on her plate. Snapum's name was not mentioned, but the reproachful glances cast at his daughter told very plainly what was in James Knowlton's mind. After the meal was over he took his paper and sat down to read it, while his wife knitted in silence.

Suddenly a loud knock at the door startled them. Had Snapum come to gloat over their misery? Knowlton stole across the floor and opened the door quickly without waiting to light the lamp. There stood there, with snowy coat, outstretched hands, and eager eyes Knowlton looked at the bearded stranger curiously, but the mother's eyes were keener. She knew her boy.

"Jimmie, my Jimmie!" she cried, joyfully, then she threw her arm around him and laughed and cried as she kissed him again and again, holding him at arm's length between whiles to trace her boy's likeness in the unfamiliar bearded face.

"I didn't know you, son; indeed I thought—" the father began, then stopped abruptly. He could not tell his son what he thought.

"I'd have known you anywhere, father," laughed Jimmie happily. "You're not a day older than you were when I last saw you—not a day. Oh, it is good to see you both and the old home again, though I have a home of my own now, and a wife and two babies."

"My little Jimmie, and I'm a grandmother! Why didn't you write and tell us? Why didn't you let us know where you were? We—we thought you might be dead, Jimmie," said the mother with gentle reproach.

"Well, I didn't like to write until I was successful, and then—then there was so much else to think of that I kept putting it off. I didn't think, mother, truly I didn't, but I see now that it was a wrong thing to do. I had no right to add anxiety and uncertainty to your other troubles," he admitted, laying his strong hand upon hers with a loving pressure.

Then they told the story of the mortgage, little by little, and he listened with a smile that puzzled them.

"Snapum says he has sold it already, Jimmie," she said forgetting that her visit was to be kept a secret, but her husband did not notice the words. "He has sold our home to a stranger."

"So he has—he has sold it to me, mother," cried the son with a glad shout. "He didn't know me, and I took good care not to tell him my real name. I had to buy it in the name of my wife's brother, but he will deed it to you. That mortgage will cause no more trouble. I'll attend to that. I could not get it in any other way, you see, Snapum would never have sold it to James Knowlton, Jr."

"How did you know about it?" asked the father.

"I saw the foreclosure in the paper and didn't let the grass grow under my feet until I had possession of that mortgage, I can tell you. It took me less than fifteen minutes to start for home after I read it," he laughed. "I have taken the home paper, under another name, for years, just to keep track of the town."

"But, Jimmie, my boy, can — can you afford this? That mortgage cost you quite a little sum. I haven't reckoned up the interest lately — I couldn't," questioned the mother anxiously.

"I rather guess I can," was the confident reply. "I'm not a millionaire, but I can put enough in the bank to keep you and father from worrying when I go back to the ranch. I met Nellie out here with Jim Brown, and they didn't know me. Is that it? Well, he used to be a decent sort of a boy. I have hoped for you to sell the farm and come and live with me. You will be welcome, I can tell you that. It is a great country out there—a great country. Our ranch is as large as this whole town, and there is plenty of room. I've a Jimmie, too, and a little Mary, mother, and they both want to see you. But if you'd rather stay in the old home, you shall, and we'll visit once a year. We can decide that later. Just now I want to know what you've got for dinner to-morrow. I'm hungry for one of the old-time Thanksgivings you used to get up, mother. My wife is a fine cook, can't be beat, but every woman gives a different taste to her victuals, and I'm just hankering for yours."

James Knowlton and his wife looked at each other questioningly. They could not tell him that their Thanksgiving dinner was to be plain, everyday sausage.

"You shall have it, Jimmie, you shall have it," said the mother after a pause. "But we'll have to get up early and work right lively to get it ready. We—we didn't plan for much this year, you see."

"No, we didn't exactly plan for much of anything," admitted the father with a flush on his cheek, and his eyes fell before his son's steady gaze. "But it isn't too late yet. The turkeys and chickens are just as fat as they were yesterday, and the horses can go to town just as quickly as they could last week. I'll be up at four o'clock and we'll have the Thanksgiving of our lives, for we have a right to be thankful for, mother."

It is strange how prosperity will seem to change a man's very nature, isn't it? James Knowlton was at peace with himself and the world! The dinner next day was a triumph of culinary skill and no one enjoyed it better than he. But the mother feasted her eyes on her son's happy face, trying in vain to make him look like the Jimmie of ten years before. She was content and thankful for the blessed privilege of waiting on her loved ones. There is little need to add more, for the end is easily imagined. Snapum's rage, when he found out the deception, was useless, his revenge had gone for ever. James Knowlton gained influence and respect when it was known that he had a comfortable sum in village bank. Nellie was married at Christmas, and, as Brown went west to settle upon the next ranch to his brother-in-law, the father and mother have decided to go also and be near their children. A cozy home, just large enough for two is being built for them, midway between the two others, where the may find rest and comfort for the few years of their days.

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"TIZ" for tender, puffed-up, sweaty, inflamed feet and corns.

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Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "TIZ" and wear smaller shoes. Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel.

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DIET AND GOOD HEALTH.

Food Should Be Carefully Selected and Properly Varied.

The eminent American physiologist Lusk says that nature, through the device of appetite, usually provides against the use of improper food, but that reason must play a part in food selections. A glass of milk and a piece of pie are poor materials for the brain of an active business man whose sedentary life requires 2,500 heat units or calories to maintain his body machinery.

We need also water, salts, proteins and certain newly discovered substances called vitamines. All these materials are to be found in milk, beans, bread and other great fundamentals of nutrition. Solutions of cane sugar or of glucose are not the exclusive mainstays of life, and yet glucose taken alone yields 2,500 calories at a cost of 4 1-6 cents, and 2,500 calories in the form of cane sugar cost 8 1-3 cents.

Glucose is the cheapest food fuel known, but, like cane sugar or butter fat, is not a complete food in that it does not contain everything necessary for life. Commercial glucose is absolutely harmless. A man must have sufficient calories in his diet if he is to live properly and perform labor satisfactorily.—New York World.

MONTENEGRO AN ODD LAND

Scratch a Native There and You Will Find a "Superintendent."

Montenegro is one of the oddest countries in the world. There the women are the producers, clothes make the man, the king is greater than the ministry, the chamber or the constitution, and a man may be imprisoned for eating hedgehog. A man who is struck may kill the striker provided it be done at once. If he delays he is punished as a murderer.

A Montenegrin's habit is as costly as his purse can buy, and there the apparel proclaims the man. The baggy blue trousers are the same for the king or the peasant, as is the bright sash which holds the invariable revolver. But from the red jacket and the red-lingote one connotes whether the wearer be a man of substance and consequence or not. Among the women there are slighter distinctions.

The women engage in the productive pursuits, and yet the man has capacity and when taken from his bellicose environment of his mountain home becomes one of the best of workers. His 500 years of freedom have given the Montenegrin a fine sense of order, and it is a current saying along the Dalmatian coast that when a Montenegrin applying for a job is asked what he can do he invariably answers, "Superintend."

Respect for age is enjoined by law, and in the articles regulating public conveyances it is provided that the traveler may have the seat indicated by his ticket, but it is added, "The deference due by youth to age requires that the former yield the better place to their seniors." Another article declares the equality of all before the law and lays down the democratic principle of the universal ownership of land and the equal right of all to hold office.

Took Her Breath Away.

A very talkative little girl, who had been chattering away like a magpie all morning, suddenly became silent when a lady, dressed in the extreme of the fashion, called on her mother. Wishing to be amiable, the visitor said to the chatterbox:

"Have you lost your tongue, my dear?"

"Oh, no, ma'am," was the reply; "only my breath."—New York Tribune.

Goods in Bond.

A bonded warehouse is one in which imported goods liable to customs duty or manufactured products liable to internal revenue duty are stored until the duty or tax is paid. Goods so stored pending the payment of duty are said to be in bond.

Decidedly Small.

A small pupil in the juvenile grammar class thus compared the adjective "little:" "Little, small, nothing at all."—Chicago News.

Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.—Chinese.

A Slight Mistake.

"The patient who was so badly cut on the handle mending."

"I thought it was the doctor who was mending. I saw him sewing the patient up."—Baltimore American.

Vast Forests of Alaska.

We hear much concerning the rapid disappearance of our forests. The vast timbered area of the eastern and central portions of the United States is fast being transformed into a wooden country, becoming very thickly populated, and doubtless will never grow much timber again. In Alaska, which is one of our territories, the timber area is estimated to be somewhere near 80 per cent of the entire land, and there is considerably more than 100,000,000 acres of good woodland, with timber that is of such a value its real worth cannot be estimated. It will require years to even make any marked impression on such a vast forest.—Philadelphia North American

Mamma's Kiss.

This pretty child story is from the French:

A mother tells her little girl that because she has been naughty she will not kiss her for a week. Before two days have gone by the child's fine hunger so for her mother's kiss that she begs her not to punish her any more.

The mother says: "No, my dear, I told you that I should not kiss you and I must keep my word."

"But, mamma, mamma," says the little girl, "would it be breaking your word if you should kiss me just once tonight when I'm asleep?"

Wedding Presents.

Wedding presents originated in a feudal tribute from the vassals to their lord. When feudalism ceased the presents became voluntary. In the days of Queen Elizabeth a pair of knives or scissors was a common gift and symbolized the cutting of unfaithful love.

HUMAN NATURE.

He called sweet Pear
A perfect peach.
But found she grew
Quite out of reach.
And so he learnt,
With longing look solemn
We alw
What[illegible]t to the bottom
[illegible]mpanying flotil-

Much F[illegible]

Knight here to-day
[illegible]ed which wit-
[illegible]ers were on pa-
[illegible]look of the Un-
[illegible]eam and frantic-
[illegible] were no match
[illegible], who had from

Doctored in Vain for Kidney-Liver

Kidney der[illegible] associated with and bowels, [illegible] tions ordinary [illegible] ally fail to ef[illegible] of their uniq[illegible] the liver, kidn[illegible] Chase's Kidn[illegible] generally succ[illegible] complicated [illegible] Mr. Emanu[illegible] Paul's, Kent [illegible] "About eight[illegible] was bad with[illegible] fered greatly [illegible] in bowels and [illegible] was affected. [illegible] treated by he[illegible] ent benefit. [illegible] of Dr. Chase[illegible] with most e[illegible] gave us such [illegible] Chase's Kidne[illegible] ways keep th[illegible] used for all d[illegible] neys, liver an[illegible] Kidney-Liver[illegible] $1.00, all deal[illegible] & Co., Limi[illegible]

According to
[illegible]lla had no diffi-
The latter were
The British
[illegible]rly every shot
[illegible]e whole engage-
[illegible] the German war
British rescued
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[illegible] intention of the
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[illegible]go to the Admir-
[illegible]l here to-day.

ARMOURED CAR SUSPENDED FOR BOMB DROPPING OPERATIONS—How a Zeppelin air-battleship takes cover behind lowering clouds and at the same time can approach the object which the bomb dropper seeks to destroy.. By the use of this armoured car, a successful air attack can be executed in comparative safety. This kind of attack is the one which England dreads the most at the present time.

Can't Work And Do Both At The Same Time So Exc[illegible]

[illegible] NEWSPAPERS

[illegible]ction is Enormously In-[illegible]ts Out the Montreal Star

[illegible]s of newspapers have [illegible] faint idea of what the [illegible]o the newspapers. With [illegible]rams and incidental ex-[illegible]r means fully one thou-[illegible]a day to a paper like the [illegible]r.

[illegible] chemicals entering into [illegible]cture of printing paper [illegible]mmensely in price be-[illegible]upply from Germany is [illegible]t off.

[illegible]papers of England and [illegible]e in many cases reduced [illegible]by one half. Many Am-[illegible]papers are finding the [illegible]increased cost too heavy [illegible]d are cutting down their [illegible]

[illegible]ng the daily papers have [illegible]the subscription price to [illegible] a year.—Montreal Star.

[illegible] DECISION WAS REVERSED

[illegible]re Mr. Hugh Ferguson [illegible]adian Cordage Company [illegible] Mr. Justice Lennox in [illegible]erday. Mr. S. T. Mould of [illegible]r the liquidators, appealed [illegible] decision of His Honour [illegible]cke. On the 2nd of Aug-[illegible] was heard here and Judge [illegible]ded that Mr. Ferguson's [illegible]ruck off the list of contrib-[illegible] the statute of limitation [illegible]ars.

[illegible]o yesterday Justice Lennox [illegible] the statute of limitations [illegible]e (being a specialty con-[illegible] not six years, but twenty [illegible] Mr. Ferguson's name will [illegible]placed on the list, and he [illegible]nger be released from lia-[illegible] shareholder.

[illegible]int on which the case turns [illegible]aken either before Justice [illegible] before Judge Hoyrke, the [illegible] was adjudged costs against [illegible]tutory only down to and in-[illegible]e order appealed from. The [illegible] will come out of the assets [illegible]mpany.

[illegible]L. Goodwill acted for the [illegible]ory.

[illegible]ors Agree On Distribution

A meeting of the creditors of the insolvent Peterborough and Lake Simcoe Navigation Co., Ltd., was held in the Bank of Montreal Chambers on Saturday afternoon. At the meeting a satisfactory arrangement for the distribution of the company's assets were arrived at. Mayor Buller is the assignee.

WELL KNOWN MUSICIANS WILL ASSIST DR. GORDON TO-NIGHT

Dr J. L. Gordon, the Winnipeg orator, opened his meetings here most auspiciously last night at the George Street Methodist church. His address was eloquent, forceful and inspiring and everything indicates that his meetings will be largely attended, and therefore very successful. To-night he will not only have Mr. Greenlaw, the celebrated bass who delighted local congregations here yesterday, but Edour Hesselberg, the famous Russian pianist will also be present to assist.

FALL WAS A SERIOUS ONE

The many friends of Mrs. L. Sargin-son will be sorry to learn that she is seriously ill as a result of a fall in the Union Station, Toronto, a few days ago. Mrs. Sargineon, in descending the stairs at the station slipped on a banana peeling and fell heavily, sustaining a fracture of the collar bone and a bad shaking up. Her condition is still serious.

TO APPOINT POLICEMAN

At five-thirty this afternoon the Police Commission will meet to appoint a policeman to take the place vacant on account of the death of the late P. C. Wm. Patterson.

"A verified statement of circulation becomes simply a certificate of character to a reputable newspaper."

When Housework Is Burdensome

when you tire easily and nerves are excitable, you need medicinal food—not drugs or stimulants.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is rich in food value; it supplies the very elements to enliven the blood, restore strength and the courage of health.

Avoid Inferior Substitutes. 14-2

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The steam trawler Ajax, out of Grimsby, has been blown up in the North Sea by a German mine. Nine members of the crew lost their lives.

The Westmount Rifles, a new regiment for Montreal, was authorized by the Militia Department Saturday. It will have eight companies of 57 men.

Five men—a civilian and four soldiers of the United States cavalry—were wounded yesterday at Naco, Ariz., by Mexican bullets that flew far over the International boundary.

The French Government, pursuing the campaign against German-owned business, Saturday seized six concerns. One was a department store and the others wine establishments.

The British steamer Kwarra, from Montreal, before reported as arrived at Sierra Leone with bunker coal on fire, and was beached, has been floated. Cargo in No. 2 hold is destroyed.

Sixty-four Germans, between the ages of 18 and 25 years, were arrested in Paris Saturday. Two more groups of Germans, Austrians and Hungarians were sent to the pro-

Special to The Examine

PARIS, Octob the Germans back in the official co at three o'clock t military headqua stated, the Belgi along a new line German forces be northeast of Cout ing toward Lille ing in the neigh west of Arras, a

St. Nazaire, in th man opposition t ple that the alli from house to ho ing for ten days counter attack h

LONDON, Oct again straighten hard fighting, i is the real mean the Germans had British by a seri fighting was cont Boeck's army from The Germans follo serves a week ago, pushed their way ste from Lille to St. Omer. Because of the w bers it was necessary for the British to fall St. Omer was reached however they were by two French armies and another driving was begun which only ended after Armenti miles to the eastward, had been occupied in allies are now back to their original line, ext most due north and south from the vicinity o south through Armentieres.

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Russian Cossacks Charging German Death's Head Hussars—An incident in the Russian campaign in East Prussia, where hand-to-hand fighting took place between the Germans and Russians near Bartenstein.

POSITION IS INSECURE.

Germans Are Reported To Be Retiring From Ostend.

NORTHEAST FRANCE, Oct. 19.—A report is current in this district this morning that the Germans are retiring from Ostend and its neighborhood. It is added the town was not occupied in great force. It is impossible here, and at the time which this message must be despatched, to obtain any verification of the report, which, however, comes from what I think is a fairly reliable source. I am informed in another quarter that the Germans now regard their general position in Belgium as a not quite satisfactory one.

It is straggling and open to attack, and in great danger owing to the continued progress of the allies. Farther south good progress, it is added, is being made by the allies in Belgium, and in military circles high hopes are entertained that a notable advance will be registered during the course of this week. It, indeed, is confidently anticipated that the advance will be achieved by a victory which will also have considerable effect on the position elsewhere.

Germans Disconcerted.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Lt.-Col. Rousset, the French military critic, says in discussing the position of the opposing armies in Northern France:

"I see in the change of front operated by the enemy only an admission of increasing embarrassment. German strategy is at the present time a little disconcerting and I believe that the directors of this strategy are themselves completely disconcerted. They have tried to force both of our wings. The engagements in the region of Roye and Lassigny have partaken of the Homeric. They have not procured for the Germans any benefit nor have the combats which have taken place on the other extremity of our

BROUGHT HOME TROPHIES.

Senegalese Soldier Shot Down Entire German Patrol.

FROM THE BATTLEFRONT, Oct. 19.—(Via Paris.)—As an instance of individual courage among the native troops, a French Senegalese sharpshooter, acting as the servant of a French general, was ordered to proceed to a certain place near the front at a certain time within the general's automobile. He arrived at the stated time with the machine piled with lances, swords, accoutrements, saddles and helmets.

The native had encountered a German patrol in the road, stopped his machine, jumped out with his rifle and killed the entire party.

BED FOR BIG GUNS.

German Factory Raided In Edinburgh Was Built By German.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—"A large factory owned by Germans was raided by the military in Edinburgh last night," says a despatch from The Observer's correspondent in the Scottish capital. "It was built ten years ago, and although capable of accommodating 50 hands, never more than six workmen, all Germans, were seen about the place.

"According to information supplied by the builders, $150,000 was spent on magnificent concrete foundations, the proprietor explaining that exceedingly heavy machinery would be required for the factory. The machinery never arrived, the factory never started and no workers came, but its situation dominates Edinburgh and the prepared position, jutting into the sea, would enable big guns to hit the Forth bridge."

Acclamation Is Assured.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Oct. 19. — It has been definitely decided by the local Liberal executive committee that there will be no contest to oppose the election of Hon. Finlay G. Macdiarmid, Minister of Public Works, who will on Wednesday next, Oct. 21, be nominated in his new capacity of Cabinet Minister. On that evening a public reception will be given him here. It is expected the following will be present; Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor; Hon. I. B. Lucas, Provincial Treasurer; Sir Adam Beck, David Marshall, M.P.P., and Andrew Brower, M.P.P.

Winter Tents For Soldiers.

CORNWALL, Ont., Oct. 19.—Acting under instructions of the officer commanding the third division at Kingston, Col. MacDonald, Cornwall Canal, has purchased twelve large tents, ninety-three double-decked iron cot, and fourteen Quebec heaters, which will be utilized in housing and making comfortable the troops now protecting the Cornwall Canal during the winter.

Hospital at Dinard.

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—The Government has received a cablegram from Hon. Geo. H. Perley, stating that the French Government has decided to establish at Dinard, on the west coast of France, the hospice Canadian, which is to be provided and maintained by Canada.

Tie That Binds.

Wife — I am a bundle of nerves. Sympathetic Husband—Well, so long as the string doesn't break you will be all right, my dear.—Judge.

Those who do nothing generally take to shouting.—Old Saying.

THE APPLE CROP WILL BE LARGE

Clarence W. Moomaw, Office of Markets, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

According to investigations conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that the commercial apple crop of 1914 will be much larger than that of last year, but not so great by several million barrels as in 1912. Present indications are that the problem of distribution will be rather complex, owing to the heavy yield and uncertain conditions resulting from the European war.

The United Kingdom and the Continent in the past have taken only a small percentage of American apples, less than 2,000,000 barrels annually from the United States, and little more from Canada, but the influence of those markets upon prices of the better grades of market apples has been potent. It is desirable that growers and shippers optimistically prepare for disposal of Europe's usual portion in other ways, and relieve their minds of any idea that the prosperity of the apple industry is dependent upon open markets across the Atlantic.

Buyers Are Uneasy

The chief effect of the war upon the apple market is a feeling of uneasiness among dealers who have been accustomed to buy for export, or for distribution at home through the winter. Another factor is the influence upon credit, which makes it more difficult for growers and shippers to finance the deal.

Ocean transportation has been seriously crippled, but latest announcements of steamship companies indicate that fairly regular schedules will be maintained between America and the United Kingdom. However, granting that transportation can be satisfactorily arranged, America can not expect Europe to draw her usual portion. It will hardly be possible to reach Germany, and even where markets are open, the demand for apples will be greatly curtailed owing to the fact that fruit is somewhat of a luxury, and consequently its sale is seriously affected in hard times.

No Cause For Gloom

The conclusion is that America must either consume her apples or find new markets for the surplus. It should be remembered that the home markets, which always have consumed practically the entire crop, are still open, and that with judicious handling from orchard to consumer the demand can be stimulated and the crop marketed with relative success to all, even granting Europe does not draw a single package. It would appear that simple confidence and good sense are required for solving the problem of distribution.

As to just what constitutes judicious handling, the Office of Markets strongly urges:

That growers pick and handle the fruit in such condition as to insure it against deterioration.

That all inferior grades be eliminated from the green-fruit markets, and diverted as far as possible to cider mills, canneries and evaporators.

That only long-keeping, standard-packed varieties be placed in cold storage.

That a special effort be made to fully supply small towns by direct sales, for the purpose of securing equitable distribution and avoiding the congestion of large markets.

That all growers, operators, dealers and associations early reconcile themselves to the conditions, and arrive at an estimate of true values in order to assure quick movement of the crop from producer to consumer.

Pick In Uniform Condition

In explanation, it is suggested that growers should not attempt to harvest the crop at one picking, but rather should glean the trees for only such fruit as is ready to come off, repeating the process until the crop has been picked in uniform condition. The advantage is that the shipping period may begin earlier and last longer, thereby securing greater time for effecting distribution. Furthermore, if all the fruit is harvested at the same time, it is to be remembered that shipments represent extreme stages of maturity, ranging from ripe to green in the same package, and that frequently toward the end of the season over-ripe condition of a portion of the crop results from a desire to take off at once only what is in condition for harvesting.

Careful handling from orchard to cars is necessary to prevent deterioration. It is not difficult to understand why a lot of fruit does not arrive in the market in prime condition if it is picked and piled on the ground in the hot sun, placed in packages in a heated condition and finally hauled without cover and springs over rough roads. With proper facilities, apples picked to-day should not be packed until to-morrow. For this purpose shelter should be provided in order that the fruit may be packed in a cool, dry condition. Growers who have no packing sheds should either build such or arrange to use their barn floors. The wagons should be equipped with springs, and cover provided for protection from the elements.

Pack According to Law

In preparing the fruit for shipment, it is desirable that both the optional and mandatory laws be observed; first, for the sake of avoiding trouble, and second, for the good effect such observance will have in establishing confidence in the markets among dealers and consumers.

It has been a custom in some States to ship a large portion of the crop in bulk. Such fruit, as a rule, is handled as an "orchard run" without respect to grades. Those who ship in bulk should exercise especial care this year to eliminate such stock as is likely to affect results for really good fruit.

As to Price

What will more largely affect the situation than anything else are opening prices in the primary markets. If the growers and operators hold for arbitrarily high prices, the crop will not pass readily into consumption, and before conditions could be adjusted congestion would undoubtedly occur throughout the channels of trade, with disastrous results to all concerned. Both in the primary and secondary markets the fruit should be offered at prices that will assure early trading and a quick movement, so as to avoid abnormal accumulation at shipping point and in the market. Such accumulation not only causes a depression in values, but, due to delay, over-ripe condition frequently arises and the trade finds itself dealing in partially decayed fruit at ruinous prices.

Pitchblende has been discovered in India and a syndicate has been formed to exploit the deposits for ardium.

ENGLISH CHANNEL MENACED BY GERMANY—The map shows Ostend, whose occupation by the Germans seems imminent. It is Belgium's only free seaport, Antwerp being on the Schedlt with outlet in Holland. The map also shows Lunkirk, Calais and Boulogne with their proximity to England. The black diamonds in England denote British naval stations, the black circles with white centres denote airship stations.

SEE and INSPECT—THE

SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BUT OF ALL:

Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

F.R.J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited

341 GEORGE ST. - 'PHONE 386

THE MARKETS

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 1 Manitoba, 8s 4d; No. 2 new, 8s 3½d. Futures steady; October 8s 3½d, December 8s 10½d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 7s 6d. Futures steady; October 6s 4½d, November 6s 9½d.

Bacon—Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 90s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, new, 51s 9d; old, 52s; American refined, in pails, 54s 3d; 56-lb. boxes, 54s 9d.

Rosin—Common, 9s 1½d.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 15 to $....	
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 67	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 25	....
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 85	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 29	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 28	0 30
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 16	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 27	0 28
Honey, new, lb.	0 11	0 13
Honey, combs, dozen	2 50	3 00

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 18.—Trading was active in all lines on the grain market during the early hours of business with prices strong. Later a reaction developed with a considerable decline from the high point recorded. The demand was keen for all [illegible] nearby wheat, and with [illegible] buying trading was more active than for some time.

Receipts continue light, the local inspections on Friday being 290 cars and in sight were 200.

Deliveries thru the clearing-house were: Wheat, 299,000 bushels; flax, 8000 bushels.

Cash—No. 1 northern, $1.15⅝; No. 2 do., $1.11⅛; No. 3 do., $1.06⅛; No. 4, $1.00⅛; No. 5, 98⅛c; No. 6, 91⅛c; feed, 87⅛c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 54c; No. 3 C.W., 50c; extra No. 1 feed, 50c; No. 1 feed, 48⅛c; No. 2 feed, 47⅛c.

Barley—No. 3, 68c; No. 4, 61⅛c; rejected, 58⅛c; feed, 57c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.13⅛; No. 2 C.W., $1.10.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.14¾; No. 1 northern, $1.10¾ to $1.12¾; No. 2 do., $1.07¾ to $1.11. December, $1.11⅝.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 70c to 71c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 44¾c to 45c.

Flour—Fancy patents, $5.65; first clears, $4.60; second clears, $3.15.

Bran—Unchanged.

CHEESE MARKETS.

CORNWALL, Oct. 18.—On the cheese board here Saturday the offerings were 1291 boxes of colored; all were sold at 15½c.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Ten factories offered 1440 boxes of cheese. There were no sales. Bidding ranged from 14½c to 14¾c.

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., Oct. 18.—On the dairy board here Saturday 200 packages of butter sold at 37¾c, and 425 boxes of cheese at 15c.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 18.—On the cheese board here Saturday there were offered 1160 boxes of white and 30 of colored. The highest bid was 15 5-16c; 1010 boxes were sold at 15 5-16c. The balance was refused.

CATTLE MARKETS

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 1250 head; slow.

Veals—Receipts, 300 head; active, $5 to $13.

Hogs—Receipts, 4400 head; slow; heavy and mixed, $8.15 to $8.35; yorkers, $7.90 to $8; pigs, $7.35; roughs, $6.90 to $7; stags, $5.25 to $6.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1600 head; steady; unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 800; market steady; beeves, $8.60 to $10.40; Texas steers, $6.10 to $8.15; stockers and feeders, $5.15 to $8; cows and heifers, $3.40 to $9; calves, $7.50 to $11.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market steady; light, $7.25 to $7.85; mixed, $7.15 to $8; heavy, $7 to $8; rough, $7 to $7.15; pigs, $4.80 to $7.20; bulk of sales, $7.20 to $7.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000; market weak; native $4.85 to $6; yearlings, $5.60 to $6.60; lambs, native, $6 to $7.25.

An Amateur.

Briefly defined, an amateur is one who is less skilful than a professional.

An electric motor truck that resembles a huge refrigerator has been built for a Porto Rico ice dealer to enable him to deliver his wares with a minimum of loss by melting.

BROWN'S HARDWARE

TINSMITHING DEPARTMENT

Gurney's Oxford HOT AIR FURNACES

Ask for Heating Estimates

Furnace Pipes repaired or cleaned

METAL WORK of all descriptions

RANGES HEATING STOVES

See the new grates that save fuel

Coal Oil Heaters for frosty mornings and evenings

A. P. Brown & Co.

171 Simcoe St. - Phone 532

Quality Pays Quality Pays

W. SCOTT, Limited WANTS YOUR LIVE POULTRY

and will pay the highest cash price for same.

Did You Crate Eaten Your Poultry? It pays! If interested write or 'phone us and we will forward you by mail CIRCULAR giving information re crating, feeding, etc.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!

S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER

247 Princess St., Peterboro'

High Grade Hammerless and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.

Guns of all makes promptly repaired New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c.

NEW YORK CHINESE CAFE COMPANY

330 George St. 'Phone 308

Regular meals served at short orders at all hours. Comforta le dining rooms. An splendid bill of fare 500 21 meals Open day and night. Yee, Manager

China Painting

Mrs. Langley McCarthy

Teachee Bisceff's New and Beautiful Back Work in China Painting.

SIMPLEX For Mine All the Time

SIMPLEX SHOE POLISH Brightest and Best

TELEPHONE 790 When you want your Piano or Organ Tuned Right. W. H. CUNNINGHAM, 563 Weller Street

The Marathon Candy Kitchen and Ice Cream Parlour

For home-made Candies try Marathon, we keep the best and freshest quality in the city.

Ice Cream Sodas and Fruit Sundaes all the year round.

Hot Drinks.

See Windows for Rooster's Specials

331 George St.

Paddingdown's Auto & Taxi Livery, 126 Hunter
Taxi meter rate on Hourly Hack
Up-to-date Touring Cars
Courteous Chauffeurs.
Office 'Phone 276. Residence 1181

The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-12

PETERBOROUGH MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1914

THE ALLIES DRIVE THE GERMANS BACK IN THE NORTH

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN VICINITY OF LILLE

ALLIES SCORE SUCCESS IN NORTH BELGIANS DRIVE THE GERMANS BACK

Fighting Near Lille on Which Point the Allies Are Advancing is of a Desperate Character---Advancing From House to House Says Official Paris Communication.

FAVOURABLE PROGRESS IS REPORTED

Special to The Examiner.

PARIS, October 19.—The allies continue to drive the Germans back in the north. This was emphasized in the official communique telegraphed from Bordeaux at three o'clock this afternoon, and made public at the military headquarters here. In Belgium it is officially stated, the Belgian forces who have been concentrated along a new line inside of the frontier, have driven the German forces before them to Roulers, thirteen miles northeast of Coutrai. The allied left wing is advancing toward Lille and is encountering some severe fighting in the neighborhood of La Bassee, 10 miles north west of Arras, and in the small villages of Ablain, and St. Nazaire, in the vicinity. It is stated that the German opposition that is being encountered is so formidable that the allies are compelled to advance "literally from house to house." There has been incessant fighting for ten days around Arras and a desperate German counter attack has been repelled at Chaulnes.

LONDON, October 19.—That the British forces have again straightened out the line of battle in France by hard fighting, is admitted to-day. That, it is stated, is the real meaning of last night's announcement that the Germans had been driven back thirty miles. The British by a series of heavy engagements, in which the fighting was continuous, have prevented General Von Boeck's army from attacking Dunkirk from the south. The Germans following the arrival of their fresh reserves a week ago, pushed their way steadily westward from Lille to St. Omer. Because of the weight of numbers it was necessary for the British to fall back. When St. Omer was reached however they were reinforced by two French armies and another driving movement was begun which only ended after Armentieres thirty miles to the eastward, had been occupied in force. The allies are now back to their original line, extending almost due north and south from the vicinity of Ostend, south through Armentieres.

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CANADIANS MENTIONED

Examiner Special.

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 19.—Three Canadians are mentioned in despatches by Field Marshall French this morning for good work on the field in France. They are major D. N. Cory, D.S.O., of the Headquarters Staff Regt., Lieut. Col. E. O. Smith of Northamptonshire Regt., and Lieut. E. J. W. Shrewd of North Lancashire Regt. All three are graduates of Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

LOSS OF 193 IS ADMITTED BY GERMANY

Most of the Officers of Four Destroyers Were Drowned When Their Craft Were Sent to the Bottom

MORE FOR "UNDAUNTED"

Special to The Examiner:

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—It was officially admitted to-day that 193 men, including practically all of the officers, were lost when the British cruiser Undaunted and a flotilla of four British destroyers sunk four German destroyers off the Dutch coast. The destroyers who were sunk, were all built and put into commission in 1910.

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 19.—It is stated here unofficially that the Cruiser Undaunted, which on Saturday sunk four German destroyers, to-day captured a German mine layer near the British coast, and is thought to have sunk a German submarine.

England Expects That Every Man This Day Will Do His Duty!

To-morrow night is the eve of one of the greatest of British victories, the Battle of Trafalgar.

To-morrow night in Peterborough an effort is being made to swell the fund (none too large) which has for its object the care of the wives and children of the brave men who are fighting for their country.

The Peterborough Choral Society have been working hard to put on the oratorio, "Judas Maccabaeus," a work full of inspiring martial music. The principals are giving their services gratis for this occasion. Messrs. Turner & Sons have also given the Opera House free for this night.

Peterborough's representatives in both Dominion and Provincial Houses will be present; also His Worship the Mayor and the City aldermen. There should not be a vacant seat on Tuesday night; so secure yours now. Remember, Peterborough expects that every man will do his duty.

ALLEGED HORSE THIEF TAKEN

Mr Thos. Dann of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, was in the City to-day, for the purpose of claiming Manuel Hanna, charged with horse stealing. Hanna was arrested by P. C. Servante on Thursday last, following a description sent to the local Chief. It is alleged that the accused stole a team some time ago in Saskatchewan and sold them in Ontario. Officer Dann left this afternoon with his man.

This year's sugar crop of the Philippines promises to be the greatest in the history of the Islands.

30,000 MEN TO BE KEPT IN TRAINING

And Contingents of 10,000 Canadians Will Be Sent to the Front as Often as They Are Needed--Recruiting Will Be Commenced at Once For Second Contingent.

Examiner Special:

OTTAWA, Oct. 18.—That a force of 30,000 men will be kept continuously in training in Canada, and that contingents of 10,000 each will be despatched to the front at regular intervals is the gist of an announcement made by the Government to-night.

This outlines the whole plan governing the rendering of aid by Canada to the Mother Country in the present crisis, and will not be changed unless the War Office so advises. The first 10,000 men will likely be sent in December, and further instalments of the same number will be despatched at regular intervals until the War Office advises discontinuance. The place of each contingent of 10,000 sent to the front will be taken by another similar body of men enrolled for training, so that there will always be 30,000 men under arms in the Dominion. The text of the official statement is as follows:

"During the past week the Government have continuously had under consideration the organization of a second contingent. The Prime Minister, the Acting Minister of Militia, and the sub-committee of the Privy Council had a lengthy conference on Saturday with Col. Gwatkin, chief of the general staff, and Col. Denison, adjutant-general, respecting the following questions:

"1.—The defence of Canada against any probable raid or attack by land or sea.

"2.—The training, equipment and despatch of expeditionary forces.

No Question of Men.

"There is no question about the officers and men available. Many thousands throughout Canada are eager for an opportunity to go to the front. The response to the call of duty throughout the country has been most inspiring.

"Two considerations have to be taken into account in connection with the despatching of further expeditionary forces; (a) the provision of rifles, guns, ammunition, and other equipment; (b) the ability of the British Government to receive further contingents and give them the necessary final training having regard to the enormous force which is being organized and trained in the British Islands.

"All these and many other matters were discussed at length, and after the conference the following conclusions were announced by the Prime Minister:

"The first concern of the Canadian Government is the defence of our own territory, including our ports and harbours. For this purpose about 8,000 men are now under arms in Canada, and are serving on garrison, or out post duty from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At important points on both coasts the defences have been strengthened and guns have been mounted. Other coast and harbour defences, the nature of which it is not desirable to give to the public, have also been prepared. Expert military advisers of the Government advise that this force could be very rapidly increased from the active militia at a few hours' notice, and they consider that every reasonable safeguard against successful attack has been provided.

Expeditionary Forces.

"To the organization and despatch of further contingents the following conclusions have been reached:

"1. From the present time until the end of the war, or so long as the war shall deem it advisable, Canada will keep continuously in training and under arms (in addition to the eight thousand men above mentioned) 30,000 men.

"2. As soon as arms, guns and equipment can be provided for a force of ten thousand men, that force will be despatched to Great Britain, as the first instalment of a second expeditionary force. Thereupon additional men will be enlisted so as to keep the number under training continuously at 30,000. This process will continue from time to time; that is to say as soon as each force of 10,000 men is armed, equipped and despatched another force of 10,000 will be enlisted to take its place and to bring the number in training up to 30,000.

"3. It is anticipated that the first force of 10,000 men will be despatched in December and thereafter at regular intervals similar forces will be continuously sent forward as rapidly as they can be armed and equipped. [illegible] including the forces on garrison and out post duty we shall thus have [illegible] arms or in training about 40,000 men in Canada and until the end of the war or until the War Office advises that further expeditionary forces are not required, a steady stream of reinforcements will go forward from our shores to the seat of the war.

"5. If the expected communication from the War Office should make any modification in the above arrangement necessary, that modification wil be announced at a later date.

Limited by Possibilities.

"6. The Government is informed by its military advisers that it would be impossible to supply arms, guns, and equipment on a arger scale than laid down in these proposals.

"7. Pending advices from the War Office as to the composition of the second contingent, which has not yet been received, infantry to the number of 16,000 or 20,000 will be immediately enlisted and the organization and training of infantry units will be proceeded with throughout the Dominion from Halifax to Victoria.

"As soon as the expected instructions arrive from the War Office immediate arrangements will be made for enlisting such cavalry, artillery, engineers and administrative units as the War Office may advise.

"9. The organization of these units and the forces contemplated by these proposals will be under the direction of officers commanding divisions and military districts and will be carried out by them."

The Mission At St. John's Church

Mission and Instructional Services at St. John's Anglican Church

To-morrow evening will witness the opening of the mission at St. John's Church. The missioner will be Dr. Bidwell. Bishop of Kingston, Ont. Dr. Bidwell is a fluent and forcible teacher and a thorough churchman. He will not adopt any sensational methods, but will present some devotional thoughts on the principles of our Faith. It will be a course of instructions rather than a mission in the ordinary sense. The Bishop is a very earnest man and it is anticipated that his visit will be productive of much spiritual good.

These services will take place on the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 4:30 p.m. and on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8 p.m.

On Sunday next there will be services at the usual hours, at which the Bishop will preach. He will also administer the Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m., and after the evening service a reception will be held in his honour in the St. John's School house. Members of any denomination will receive a cordial welcome at any of these services.

The Value of Bible Study

Subject of Address by Mr. H. B. Cowan Yesterday

Sunday afternoon the Boys' Department held their annual Bible study rally, when a large and appreciative audience of boys listened to Mr. H. B. Cowan speak on "The Value of Bible Study." Mr. Cowan's talk to the boys will be one that will be long remembered by them, and the advice and instruction they received from the address will be a great help to them in the making of the all round man, physically, mentally and spiritually. There are Bible study groups for the Collegiate, Intermediate, Business Boys and School Boys, all taught by competent teachers.

This week the boys of the city will have the privilege of seeing the work done by the Association for the boys of the city. The rooms will be open from to 6 in the afternoon and 7:30 to 9 p.m. in the evening to visitors. All boys of the city will be made welcome and shown through the building by the staff.

The membership campaign is in full swing now and the boys are working so as to increase their membership by one hundred by the first of November.

Story of The Feat Of The "Undaunted"

Swift British Cruiser and Her Flotilla Had No Trouble in Rounding Up the Four German Destroyers--Quickly Got the Range and Completely Outclassed the German Marksmen.

Special to The Examiner:

LONDON, Eng., October 19.—Superior speed won for Britain Saturday's naval clash off the Dutch coast, when four German destroyers were sent to the bottom by the cruiser Undaunted and her accompanying flotilla of destroyers.

The first story of the battle was brought here to-day by the crew of the steam trawler United which witnessed the fight. The German destroyers were on patrol when they were located by the outlook of the Undaunted. The Germans put on full steam and frantically attempted to escape. But they were no match for the cruiser or the British destroyers, who had from th[illegible] to five knots advantage in speed. According to the crew of the trawler the British flotilla had no difficulty in rounding up the Germans. The latter were completely outclassed as marksmen. The British craft speedily got the range while nearly every shot fired by the Germans went wide. The whole engagement lasted less than an hour. With the German war craft all at the bottom of the sea, the British rescued the few survivors floating in the water.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—The intention of the administration vigorously to oppose the seizure of the Standard Oil tanker Brindilla at Halifax by the British converted cruiser Caronia, but to leave the question of the Brindilla's alleged contraband cargo to the Admiralty court for decision, was evidenced here to-day.

THE WAR AND THE NEWSPAPERS

Cost of Production is Enormously Increased, Points Out the Montreal Star

The readers of newspapers have only a very faint idea of what the war means to the newspapers. With the war telegrams and incidental expenses the war means fully one thousand dollars a day to a paper like the Montreal Star.

The cost of chemicals entering into the manufacture of printing paper have risen immensely in price because the supply from Germany is completely cut off.

The newspapers of England and Scotland have in many cases reduced their size by one half. Many American newspapers are finding the burden of increased cost too heavy to bear, and are cutting down their staffs.

In Winnipeg the daily papers have increased the subscription price to five dollars a year.—Montreal Star.

JUDGE'S DECISION WAS REVERSED

The case re Mr. Hugh Ferguson and the Canadian Cordage Company came before Mr. Justice Lennox in Toronto yesterday. Mr. S. T. Medd of this city, for the liquidators, appealed from the decision of His Honour Judge Hoyeke. On the 22nd of August the case was heard here and Judge Hoyeke ruled that Mr. Ferguson's name be struck off the list of contributories, as the statute of limitation was six years.

In Toronto yesterday Justice Lennox ruled that the statute of limitations in this case (being a specialty contract) was not six years, but twenty years, and Mr. Ferguson's name will be again placed on the list, and he will no longer be released from liability as a shareholder.

As the point on which the case turns was not taken either before Justice Lennox or before Judge Hoyeke, the liquidator was adjudged costs against the contributory only down to and including the order appealed from. The remainder will come out of the assets of the company.

Mr. E. L. Goodwill acted for the contributory.

Creditors Agree On Distribution

A meeting of the creditors of the insolvent Peterborough and Lake Simcoe Navigation Co., Ltd., was held in the Bank of Montreal Chambers on Saturday afternoon. At the meeting a satisfactory arrangement for the distribution of the company's assets were arrived at. Mayor Buller is the assignee.

WELL KNOWN MUSICIANS WILL ASSIST DR. GORDON TO-NIGHT

Dr. J. J. Gordon, the Winnipeg orator, opened his meetings here most auspiciously last night at the George Street Methodist church. His address was eloquent, forceful and inspiring and everything indicates that his meetings will be largely attended, and therefore very successful. To-night he will not only have Mr Greenlaw, the celebrated bass who delighted local congregations here yesterday, but Edgar Heaselberg, the famous Russian pianist will also be present to assist.

FALL WAS A SERIOUS ONE

The many friends of Mrs. L. Sarginson will be sorry to learn that she is seriously ill as a result of a fall in the Union Station, Toronto, a few days ago. Mrs. Sarginson, in descending the stairs at the station slipped on a banana peeling and fell heavily, sustaining a fracture of the collar bone and a bad shaking up. Her condition is still serious.

TO APPOINT POLICEMAN

At five-thirty this afternoon the Police Commission will meet to appoint a policeman to take the place vacated on account of the death of the late P. C. Wm. Patterson.

"A verified statement of circulation becomes simply a certificate of character to a reputable newspaper."

Evening Examiner

Phone—Editorial 1020, Business Office 1071. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

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SWORN TO AND GUARANTEED

The Daily Examiner, published every lawful evening by The Peterborough Examiner, Limited. Office, 410 George Street.

The Weekly Examiner, published Thursday morning.

The subscription price of The Daily Examiner is $4.00 per annum; that of The Weekly, $1.00.

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Hon. J. R. STRATTON, President.

F. M. GLOVER, Managing Director.

Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed."

MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1914

THE CALL TO DUTY.

The Patriotic Fund is to be regarded as the measure of the patriotism of the people of Peterborough. It is none too large now; but an opportunity is afforded on Tuesday night to do our duty more fully by plentifully patronizing the presentation of the splendidly militant oratorio to be produced by the Peterborough Choral Society, Judas Maccabaeus.

The attitude of the people towards this undertaking should, if necessary, partake of the spirit of sacrifice; sacrifice of a few hours' time, sacrifice of engagements and possibly pleasures of a comparatively minor character. Let us imitate the sacrifices and contributions being made by others to provide an addition to our patriotic fund. The conductor and members of the Choral Society have sacrificed—if they count it a sacrifice—many hours every week for weeks to make themselves proficent.

The Conservatory orchestra have given their time, like the chorus, free of charge.

Messrs. Turner and Sons have given the use of the opera on the same gospel terms.

The soloists — from Toronto — as well as the local soloists, are giving their services free.

Can we not imitate them? Can we not catch the magnificent spirit of duty, aroused anew by the virtual coincidence of the patriotic Oratorio with the anniversary of the great battle of Trafalgar, when British tars responded victoriously to the dying call to duty of the immortal Nelson, "England expects that every man this day will do his duty." Are we of the breed of the eighteenth century sea dogs? Shall we hold back where they triumphed, by failing to do our duty on Tuesday night next?

In patronizing and making a success of the concert we shall in this regard be doing our duty to our conscience, to our city, to our country, to our empire, and to humanity. We shall be doing our share in waging the war in which our 33,000 fellow subjects and neighbours have enlisted, prepared to sacrifice everything even to life in the cause of humanity. We shall be doing a duty to the waiting anxious wives and children thousands of them on the way to widowhood and orphanage by being at the concert.

Let us do our duty to-morrow night—do it individually and not contenting ourselves with saying, "my neighbour will be there, and I shan't be missed." If everybody, or even a considerable minority, takes this view the outcome of the first patriotic concert will be repeated.

Let us do our duty and retrieve the credit of Peterborough.

GREATER FORCES THAN FORCE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, though out of office, and beyond the span of years allotted to man, is still a great national force, still serving the interests of Canada and the Empire. He has not only the prophetic spirit—the quality of the true statesman—but he has the happy faculty of pithy saying, putting great truth in a few words, that grip and appeal. At the beginning of the present century he made the strikingly prophetic statement:

"The twentieth century belongs to Canada."

We have not only seen this forecast fulfilled in our sight, but its progressive fulfilment unfolding before us. Canada has marvellously developed in the first fifteen years of this century, and if our progress is maintained at a corresponding rate till its end, the shades of present living Canadians, if permitted to return to earth, would not recognize the Canada of the nineteenth century. Another of Sir Wilfrid's prophetic utterances is being fulfilled from day to day. Mr. L. T. Marechal, a prominent Conservative, speaking at the great recruiting meeting for the French Canadian Brigade in Park Sohmer, Montreal, last Thursday night, related in praise of Sir Wilfrid, that at the banquet given the Dominion premiers on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee in 1897, Sir Wilfrid in speaking to the toast of the Dominions said:

"If the hour of danger to the Empire comes, you will see the colonies in all quarters of the world fly to the help of the Mother Country."

The world has never seen a more magnificent fulfilment of a more noble prophetic utterance. From every part of the Empire; from the isles of the sea; from the Southern Cross to the Klondyke, we see the sons of the Empire rallying to the aid of the Empire. Thirty-five thousand Canadians, the vanguard of a greater force, are in arms on the soil of the Mother Land ready to give as they will give, as brilliant service as they have given in South Africa and Northern Africa. Canada's participation in this great struggle for the maintenance of the supremacy of the Empire, and for the cause of humanity, is a living demonstration of the truth of another happy slogan originated by Sir Wilfrid in the Canadian Parliament:

"When Britain is at war Canada it at war."

The bond that unites the dominions and colonies to the central power is a silken bond, but it is more binding than links of steel or of "blood and iron," the tie that tyrants trust to and are vainly trusting to to-day. We see in a way that makes the world wonder, the realization of the splendid truth that when Britain is at war, Canada and all the other broadcast dominions and colonies of the Empire are at war. We see in this evidence of the marvellous loyalty of the British people to the great principle of fair play and even-handed justice, that makes friends of foes, and even lately conquered peoples, active elements in the campaign that sends forth the British Empire, conquering and to conquer—in the name of civilization, human right and human justice. Verily there are greater forces than force.

HEARING FROM OUR BOYS.

The announcement that the War Office, with the assistance of Hon. Mr. Perley, is to establish a Canadian record office from which information relating to the Canadian soldiers at the front will be sent to to relatives in Canada, will be gladly received here. This office should greatly relieve the strain and anxiety that must of necessity be experienced by the friends and relatives left at home.—Ottawa Free Press.

TRADE RECOVERING.

The world's foreign trade is rapidly recovering from the first shock of war. Our own imports and exports are showing qualifying gains over August and September. In imports the increase was $9,436,000, and in exports $45,831,000 over last month, the excess of exports in September being $16,900,000, against an excess of $19,400,000 in imports during August. The large orders received by American concerns for military supplies will serve to materially swell shipments abroad. In August and September our cotton shipments fell off about 1,000,000 bales. This loss will be partly made good when the sterling exchange situation is resolved and arrangements are made for financing the crop. The world is still suffering more from financial dislocation than from the war itself, and the rapid improvement made in London finances is greatly aiding progress here. The Lancashire cotton trade must also begin to resume ere long. The world outside of the war will still want vast quantities of cotton goods, and the present paralysis cannot continue indefinitely. British exports in August fell to £24,000,000, against £44,000,000 a year ago, while imports dropped in the same period from £58,000,000 to £42,000,000. In September, however, there was an increase of nearly £3,000,000 in imports and £2,500,000 in exports compared with the preceding month. German foreign trade has, however, suffered severely owing to the practical elimination of her merchant marine. Russia and Austria have also lost much of their foreign trade. Ultimately the war will greatly stimulate American foreign commerce.—Weekly Bulletin, Henry Clews & Co., New York.

HOW CANADIANS LEARNED THE ART OF SHOOTING STRAIGHT

Valcartier is undoubtedly a marvellous place for a large military encampment. With a splendid level plain of large extent, for drill and exercises, with a beautiful river for bathing, with natural scenery unsurpassed in Canada, with plenty of hill, dale and broken ground for manoeuvre, it possesses qualities unsurpassed and unsurpassable, to which must be added a light soil which quickly absorbs a rainfall. Eden itself had at least one drawback, and the dusk at Valcartier is somewhat trying, but, after all, this is a small demerit in comparison with its many advantages.

What nature so lavishly granted, the hand of man has already greatly improved. Railway sidings, electric lights, a water system, sidewalks, roads, all these have been added, but the great marvel of all is the rifle range.

Just fancy a range three and a half miles long, equipped with fourteen hundred and twenty-seven targets, all of them of the simple wind-mill type, with a splendid dry, safe trench for the markers and a thousand yards of distance available at some points.

We think we are correct in saying that this is the largest and best range in the world. Thousands of men have used it in a single day, without confusion, without accident, and to the satisfaction of all.

Lord Kitchener is reported to have said of his new levies, "Never mind whether they know the right foot from the left, but teach them to shoot straight." Colonel Hughes, whether he agrees with the first injunction or not, has certainly adopted the latter, and the Expeditionary Force has had a wonderful opportunity for rifle practice, considering its large number, and the shortness of the time to be utilized. Up to September 20th, more than two million rounds had been fired, a good proof of the activity displayed. Of all the good work done in connection with Valcartier, and its *sum total is enormous*, nothing ranks higher than the performance in musketry.

Even given so wonderful a range, this marvel in rifle practice could not have been accomplished without excellent work on the part of those officers in charge, and it is only fair to acknowledge that the work of Lt.-Col. Helmer, Director of Musketry, ably assisted as he has been by Major Hutcher and others, is worthy of the very highest praise. Colonel Helmer is one of the quite type of soldier dear to the heart of organizers like Kitchener, the man who says little, but, without fuss and feathers, DOES THINGS.

The writer recently visited Camp Valcartier, and conversations with many officers and men all bore testimony to the very general satisfaction felt for the work of the musketry staff.—Canadian Military Gazette.

"THE DAY"

By Henry Chappell.

(The author of this magnificent poem is Mr. Henry Chappell, a railway porter at Bath. Mr. Chappell is known to his comrades at the "Bath Railway Poet." A poem such as this lifts him to the rank of a national poet.)

You boasted the Day, and you toasted the Day,
And now the Day has come.
Blasphemer, braggart and coward all,
Little you reck of the numbing ball,
The blasting shell, or the "white arm's" fall,
As they speed poor humans home.

You sped for the Day, you lied for the Day,
And woke the Day's red spleen.
Monster, who asked God's aid Divine,
Then strewed His seas with the ghastly mine;
Not all the waters of all the Rhine
Can wash thy foul hands clean.

You dreamed for the Day, you schemed for the Day;
Watch how the Day will go.
Slayer of age and youth and prime
(Defenceless slain for never a crime)
Thou art steeped in blood as a hog in slime,
False friend and cowardly foe.

You have sown for the Day, you have grown for the Day;
Yours is the Harvest red.
Can you hear the groans and the awful cries?
Can you see the heap of slain that lies,
And sightless turned to the flame-split skies
The glassy eyes of the dead?

You have wronged for the Day, you have longed for the Day
That lit the awful flame.
'Tis nothing to you that hill and plain
Yield sheaves of dead men mid the grain;
That widows mourn for their loved ones slain,
And mothers curse thy name.

But after the Day there's a price to pay
For the sleepers under the sod,
And He you have mocked for many a day—
Listen, and hear what He has to say:
"Vengeance is mine, I will repay."
Watch how the Day will go.

The Reasons Why Great Britain Can Hold the Trade of the World

The New York Commercial, in a recent issue, discussed the question how the United States might secure a fair share of the foreign trade of which Great Britain has long had a virtual monopoly, and discussed it in a tone somewhat invidious. Evidently some intelligent Americans, though they know their own nation is to blame for its present commercial position, begrudge the commercial and financial prosperity of another nation that owes its good fortune to the adoption and maintenance of a common-sense system. The new shipping law and the new currency law passed by Congress may help to improve the nation's position, but, after all, they are not a substitute for the freedom of trade which is Great Britain's most potent instrument for the development and security of her financial pre-eminence among the nations of the earth.

By a curious perversion of reasoning American publicists and politicians seem to think Britain does half the carrying trade of the world simply because she has the ships with which to do it; the truth is that she has the ships because she gets the carrying trade, and she gets the carrying trade because she has removed all obstruction out of the way in the shape of customs duties. In the last anaysis this is the correct sequence of cause and effect, and until the American people throw away their customs-tariff impediment Great Britain will enjoy her commercial and financial pre-eminence, no matter what collectivisit experiments the United States may try in the hope of being able to secure a larger share of international trade.

There have always been British publicists who have expressed a desire to see the American markets thrown open to British manufacturers. This is not merely a futile but a senseless aspiration. Great Britain's commercial and financial pre-eminence will be challenged with some hope of success for the first time when the customs tariff of the United States is made to conform in its essential features to that of the United Kingdom, when protectionism is frankly discarded by the national Legislature, and when the whole body of the people leave themselves exposed to the unimpeded and undirected operation of the law of supply and demand as completely and unflinchingly as they now submit to the law of gravitation.

The present war shows conclusively that free trade, operative in absolute fullness of effect for three-quarters of a century has not developed a nation of weaklings. If one asks why at the present moment the whole civilized world turns instinctively to Great Britain for leadership in the promotion of human progress, the answer is to be found in her policy of "free trade" and all that is related to and implicated in that expression. To free trade she owes her colonies, her commerce, her export trade her profitable carrying business, and her influential financial position. Her most formidable rival never was Germany; it always was the United States, but from the latter she has nothing to fear in competition so long as Americans are so unwise as to hamper and hinder their political and economic evolution by a system of bondage of their own devising and imposition.

A STATEMENT FROM MR. SPRING

To the Editor of The Examiner.—

Dear Sir—I am again seeking for a small space in your paper which I hope you will kindly grant.

Having lost one of my sons by death last December, namely Hubert H. Spring, for whom we felt the loss very much, but the memory of our late bereavement is at present aroused in a most unusual manner by false rumours, having their starting point at the C.G.E. works, some time ago by a supposed-to-be friend, which run as follows: That I George W. Spring was not financially able to give my late son a proper burial, and the above mentioned friend claims to have borne the expense of the same.

I desire for the public to know that the above is false, at which I hereby protest against any such statements, as I myself was fully able and capable of not only giving my late son a proper burial, but of keeping him had he lived, and also my house was well supplied with everything necessary to entertain friends from a distance; there was no need of them being entertained elsewhere. My sons who are grown up came forward to bear the expenses of their brother's funeral (not of necessity but to make us feel their sympathy), and I wish to assure any who may be interested enough to read, that I have always been able by the help of a good and Heavenly Father to support and raise to manhood my four sons, without the aid of any relative whatever. We are a people who think some of our future life to come. There are other falsehoods which have come from the same quarters concerning other members of my family which I consider an insult to myself, but I have confidence that such cannot be believed. If this were the first offence of the supposed friends, we would take it more calmly, but it is an often repeated crime against which my long suffering cannot last.

Thanking you for past favours, I remain, yours sincerely

Signed on behalf of my family

GEORGE W. SPRING.

100 Stewart St., City.

PHILOSOPHIC DOUBT.

To the Editor of the Manitoba Free Press.

Sir,—One of the leading city ministers preached a sermon recently on the subject "Nietzsche or Christ." He showed quite forcibly how wide is the cleavage between the Nazarene and the German expounder of the Superman. He contended that the cult of Nietzsche among German officers and professors did much to bring on the present war. It would be interesting to consider how much harm was done by Carlyle in the same direction by his doctrine of hero-worship.

I observe that many preachers are very inaccurate in the use of great words such as "rationalism," "salvation," "atonement," etc. They should read John Morley's work on "Compromise." Words seem to be so used that they may be interpreted in one way by radicals and in another way by the orthodox.

The word "rationalist" seems by many to be confused with the word "atheist." Surely every thoughtful man is a rationalist. It was rationalism that stopped the killing of supposed witches, once so common in England and Scotland. A rationalist may be a man of strong religious and moral convictions. In the same way, the man who rejects the older view of the supernatural is branded as a materialist.

This is decidedly unscholarly and unjust. We need clearer thinking and greater courage in the pulpit. It is a striking fact that new ideas in religion come to the masses chiefly through novels and not through sermons. Surely it would be wiser to have this task performed by specially trained men than by laymen.

Again, as I glanced through the Sunday announcements in your Saturday paper it struck me that the preachers are following the people rather than leading them. Progress in science and philosophy was possible because groups of classes of men gave great effort to limited divisions of reality. The princes of the pulpit followed the same method and created a believing body of hearers.

Limitation is the only law of thoroughness. Is there such a thing as religion or is there not? Morality is not religion much less sociology or politics. Let not the Church compete with clubs and societies on their own ground. Plain men will conclude that religion is a delusion and will go to secular societies for politics and sociology, leaving the Church stranded. Those who are dealing with secular aspects of the war may also take note.

Observer.

Winnipeg, Oct. 17.

A DREADFUL GAME.

Ethel—I do so love football.

Betty—I don't. I detest it. Jack's gone and got his collar-bone broken and I can't put my head on his shoulder for a month.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS CARDS

FOUND

FOUND—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, NEAR S. A. Barracks a cuff button with initials S. C. L. Owner may have same on applying at this office.

WANTED

WANTED—NURSING. APPLY 599 PATterson Street. 3d-89-1165

WANTED BY NURSE—ENGAGEMENTS for October. Maternity or other nursing. Terms moderate. Apply Box 1145, Examiner Office. 2d-90-1147

WANTED BY YOUNG LADY, ONE HOUSEkeeping room with conveniences. North or central. Apply Box 1164, Examiner. 2d-91-1164

LOST

LOST—A LIGHT COLLIE PUP. FINDER please leave at I. Hetherington, Chemong Rd., or Hetherington's Blacksmith Shop, Aylmer St. 3d-89-1133

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING BETWEEN Robinson Street, along Hunter to St. Andrew's Church, a Roman Striped Girdle. Finder please leave at this office. 3d-89-1126

LOST LAST WEDNESDAY, EITHER ON Simcoe or George, a Gentleman's Light Brown Coat, with owner's name inside. Finder please leave at Douro's Fruit Store, 376 George Street. 2d-91-1170

LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING, BETWEEN 473 King Street and Collegiate Institute, by way of Charlotte and George Streets, Lady's Small Open-Faced Solid Gold Watch on small chatel bar pin. Finder leave at Examiner. Reward 1d-91-1169

HELP WANTED—Female

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Hatton, 480 Charlotte St. 3d-90-1156

WANTED—A WOMAN TO SCRUB AND wash out an office. Apply Examiner Office. 1d-91

WANTED — GOOD DINING-ROOM Girl. Apply at once to Waverley Inn, Millbrook. 12d-80-940

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply Mrs. A. A. McKenty, 328 King. 3d-89-1140

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL Servant or Middle-aged Woman. Good home for a trustworthy woman. References required. 304 King Street. 1d-91-1171

HELP WANTED—MALE

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READ THE EVENING EXAMINER

THE WORLD OF SPORT

COLLEGIATE TEAMS BROKE EVEN SATURDAY

Seniors Beat Lindsay 23 to 12 While Juniors Were Badly Defeated by T. C. S. Seconds--Double Header at Nichols' Oval on Saturday.

The Peterborough Collegiate Rugby teams broke even in their games at Nichols Oval on Saturday, the first team beating Lindsay Collegiate by 23 to 12, while the seconds were swamped by Trinity College School Seconds by 50 to 2. The junior teams played first. The Collegiate youngsters were scheduled to meet the third team of Trinity College School, but the Port Hope visitors proved to be the second team and they were too big and heavy for the locals, bucking them all over the field and tearing holes in the line or dashing around the end at will. They had the score 40 to 1 at the end of the first half, but the home kids did better in the second period, at least they succeeded in holding the score down.

Following were the line-ups:

T. C. S.—Flying wing, McLoughlin; halves, Bruce, Johnston, Read; quarter, Sutherland; scrimmage, Copeland, Clark, Smith, inside wings, Haultain, Kelk; middle wings, Chappel, Rice; outside wings, Harstone, Campbell.

Collegiate II.—Flying wing, Soward; halves, Skuce, Frost, O'Brien; quarter, O'Connell; scrimmage, Byers, Lyle, Williamson; inside wngs, Cunningham, Austin; middle wings, McClellan, Common, outside wings, Lafferty, Simpson.

The senior game was a more even battle and produced some good Rugby. Both Lindsay and the local Collegiate have lost a number of good men since last year, and are hardly up to last year's strength, but there is plenty of fine material on both sides. The local collegiate won because they kicked better and had more speed than the visitors. The latter were better in line plunging, but they made the mistake during the first half of continually trying extended passes and end runs which the Collegiate smothered effectively. In the last two periods they switched the line bucking, and were enabled to hold the local Collegiate in check in much better style. In the first quarter, Lindsay were the first to score. A fumbled pass at Peterborough's 40-yard line gave a Lindsay wing man the ball and he romped over for a touchdown unopposed. A rouge gave them another point, while Collegiate evened up shortly after with a songe and then a touch-down.

Peterborough won the game in the second quarter when they adopted a kicking game. Long's punting was better than any of the Lindsay kicking, and as the visitors handled the long punts very badly, the homesters kept them on the defensive and two trys and a rouge were quickly added, bringing the score up to 17-6 before half time.

In the second half Lindsay's bucking tactics kept the play more even, each team scoring six points.

Long's kicking and running helped the local Collegiate a lot. Knapman did fine work at quarter and McNeilly and Eastwood were prominent on the line. Carewe, Tolmie and Wilford starred for Lindsay.

Following were the line-ups:

Lindsay—Flying wing, Gregory; halves, Carewe, O'Loughlin, Kerr; quarter, Tolmie; scrimmage, Crossen, Conley, McCrimmon; inside wings, Maunder, Burgess; middle wings, Bigelow, McDougall; outside wings, Flavelle, Wilford.

Peterborough—Flying wing, Eastwood; halves, Jobbitt, Smythe, Long; quarter, Knapman; scrimmage, Crawford, Tully, Stevenson; inside wings, Canniff, Kirn; middle wings, Austin, Huycke; outside wings, McNeilly, Carmichael.

Athletics Due For Shake-up Stars Cannot "Come Back"

Oldring Knows Axe is Falling---Baker Talks of Retiring and Plank and Bender May Go Too

Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics are due for a shaking up, is the belief of the leading baseball critics. Paul H. Shannon of the Boston Post, points out the Mackmen's weak points, although he is not the first to predict a big change in the line-up next year. The following from the Boston Post is Shannon's criticism:

"It can be set down indisputably that changes in Connie Mack's team are coming. The line up of 1915 will most likely miss the burly form of big Rube Oldring, of the veteran Eddie Plank and some few of their team mates. Mack must begin and rebuild or share the misfortune of Frank Chance, who allowed a great team to die suddenly upon his hands.

Oldring himself knows that the axe is coming; in fact, he told the Boston rooters that same thing Tuesday afternoon. While the Braves were pounding Shawkey in that fatal fifth and the crowd were chaffing the Philadelphia left outfielder Oldring took occasion between safe hits to tell his tormenters that he was nearly done.

"This is my last world's series and my last ball game," said the Rube. "You'll never see me in a uniform again. I'm done with baseball, and I'm glad of it. We are up against a great team, and we realize it. We were not looking for this opposition, and it's proved to much for us."

Very likely the Rube himself, who had been a terrible disappointment in the series, and whose failure to come through with his usual long hits had been one of the weaknesses of the Philadelphia attack, had felt the unspoken criticism of his mates.

At any rate, the Rube has delivered an alleged ultimatum, and in the presence of hundreds of auditors. It may be that Connie Mack has given some hint as to his future plans, and that in consequence Oldring intends to anticipate any summary action.

May Can Pitchers.

Very likely, too, neither Plank nor Bender, chief reliances of Mack's pitching brigade in the past, the stars of three world's series, and active figures in two others, will be in next year's Philadelphia line-up.

Coombs cannot come back. He has been of no use to the Philadelphia team for two years and Mack has been carrying him ever since his injury in 1911, purely as a matter of sentiment. That reason can exist no longer in the demand for young blood and for players who can be of constant service to the team.

With regard to Plank and Bender it seems likely that Mack feels that with these veterans absent from his line-up he can devote more attention to younger and perhaps equally efficient pitchers. In Bressler, Shawkey Wyckoff, Rush and a few other recruits he has the nucleus of a fine pitching stable that will show to advantage in time to come.

Both Have Slumped.

Neither Plank nor Bender are anywhere as good as they were. Bender is by no means an oldtimer, yet he cannot come back as a winning pitcher should. The ability of Rudolps, James and Tyler to work alternately during the greater part of the season and then should the burden of a world series unaided has opened the eyes of big league managers and pointed out the folly in future of carrying a top heavy pitching staff.

Two years ago the Boston Red Sox won a pennant and a world's championship with five pitchers, four, to be exact. In other seasons the Giants have trailed along with wour or at the most, five pitchers working. What three men have done for the Braves four or five others ought to try to do and perhaps in 1915 we will no longer see from seven to 10 pitchers connected with each big league club.

Last Saturday night Eddie Plank could not raise his arm after the game was over. It was given out then that it would take him at least a week to come back and his re-appearance in the series was really out of the question. Had Bender been in anything like dependable form, Mack would have sent him in against the Braves on Monday or Tuesday. That he did not is evidence of his ability to go through with the task again.

The Weak Spots.

In the outfield and behind the bat and on the pitching staff, too, the Mackmen must be strengthened. "Home Run" Baker has also come forward with the prediction that he will not play next year and that he intends to retire to his farm. Baker may feel that he has begun to decline. If so, it may hurry his retirement.

Hugh Fullerton, who picked the Athletics to win four straight, Bill Peet of Washington, who made a similar prophecy, and Batchellor of Detroit, who figured that the Braves would never get the Mackmen out, are all agreed that the Athletics are beginning to go back. The coming winter will tell the story more clearly. The efforts Mack may make to sign up some of his string will show just how Connie feels about the matter.

Take a Lesson From The Braves When Obstacles Confront You

BOSTON, Oct. 17—Many here remembered Connie Mack's answer to an interview before the series started. Cornius was asked what he thought of the outcome. He replied:

"All I have got to say is that I hope to win in four straight, but if we one it I hope we lose it four straight, so the croakers don't get a chance to knock."

When Mack made that remark he undoubtedly was sincere about hoping for four straight Athletic wins, but he did not dream that the Athletics could be whipped in four straight games. Such a happening was classed among the things which can't be done.

The series was a wonderful object lesson to persons in every walk of life who figure they "haven't got a chance." Most everyone, except the team itself expected the Braves would look like boobs in the series. But they had confidence in themselves, and threw the biggest surprise of all the sporting upsets of this freak year of 1914.

As for the Athletics, they again proved that old axiom that if you carry the same old pitcher to the well day after day, year after year, you are bound to smash it sooner or later.

SOCCER RESULTS IN OLD COUNTRY

Some Surprises Recorded in Saturday's Figures

What a change has come over the soccer game in the Old Country this season, not only north of the Tweed, but also in the "Sassenach" country. Good old Hearts are having a bit of that luck which has so long been denied them, and the presence of the Tynecastle warriors at the head of the Scottish League table will be generally welcomed, especially in the west, if only for the doggedness which they displayed in times of adversity. But at their heels are Ayr United, who are playing a great game, and on Saturday sent the mighty Rangers home with another defeat to chalk up. Celtic are still well at the running, being level on points with Ayr, but it took the Parkhead team all it could do to beat Falkirk by a solitary goal.

On the English side Manchester City show the way in the premier league, with Sheffield Wednesday next and Oldham Athletic only a point behind. The country Palatinate wanted a lot of stirring up, and now with two clubs showing up so well doubtless the necessary tonic has been administered.

English League—Division I.

Aston Villa 3, Burnley 3.
Blackburn R. 3, Sunderland 1.
Bolton W. 0, Sheffield Wed. 3.
Bradford 3, Chelsea 0.
Liverpool 2, Bradford City 1.
Manchester Un. 0, West Bromwich 0
Middlesbro 1, Newcastle 1.
Notts County 0, Manchester City 2.
Oldham 1, Everton 1.
Sheffield United 1, Tottenham 1.

English League—Division II.

Woolwich Arsenal 2, Blackpool 0.
Barnsley 2, Preston 1.
Clapton 0, Derby 1.
Fulham 2, Huddersfield 3.
Glossop 3, Bury 0.
Hull City 0, Birmingham 0.
Leeds City 3, Lincoln City 1.
Leicester 3, Notts Forest 1.
Stockport 1, Grimsby 1.
Wolverhampton 2, Bristol City 2.

Southern League—Division I.

Bristol R. 3, Plymouth A. 2.
Croydon C. 0, Watford 1.
Luton Town 0, Exeter 2.
Millwall A. 2, West Ham. U. 1.
Portsmouth 1, Cardiff City 1.
Queen's Park 1, Norwich 1.
Reading 2, Northampton 1.
Southampton 2, Crystal Palace 3.
Southend 1, Gillingham 1.
Swindon T. 2, Brighton-Hove 1.

Scottish League—Division I.

Queen's Park 0, Clyde 1.
Ayr United 2, Rangers 0.
Celtic 1, Falkirk 0.
Dundee 1, Hearts 2.
Dumbarton 1, Airdrieonians 4.
Partick Thistle 0, Kilmarnock 0.
Hibernians 0, Hamilton A. 2.
Motherwell 1, Morton 1.
Raith Rovers 2, St. Mirren 2.
Aberdeen 1, Third Lanark 2.

Scenes of Desolation

Soissons Lacks Food and Water —Champagne is Scarce

CHATEAU THIERRY, France, Oct. 17, (by mail to New York)—From Paris eastward to the frontier and northward to the meadows of Holland there is nothing but ruin.

In the hotel where I write this there is no gas and no electricity. I am writing by the flicker of a candle, for even candles are scarce. When I started out from Paris, an attache of the Ameican embassy said as a word of warning: "Take plenty of food with you; you probably won't be able to buy any for love or money where you are going. And take as much water as you will need. If you don't you will come back here with enough typhoid germs in your system to fill a dozen hospitals.

He wasn't exaggerating. Later, my food running short, I was forced to travel 35 miles southward, nearer the edge of the world's biggest battlefield to get something to eat. That is why I am here at Chateau Thierry, the point at which the British crossed the Marne when the Germans turned tail and ran from Paris.

Soissons Wanted no Strangers.

On the tottering walls of Soissons were such notices as this: "Food is lacking in Soissons and other necessities are equally hard to procure. Strangers and all persons not inhabitants of this city, are ordered to leave by noon to-day."

I had lunch in Soissons at what in peace times would have been a cosy little hotel. Now it was almost in ruins, German shells having battered down the bigger part of it. I turned the tap in the washroom to wash my face and hands. No water came. I went into the yard and tried the faucet of the hydrant there, the result was the same.

"There is no water in Soissons," the wife of the hotelkeeper said. "The bridge is blown up and the city water pipes crossed the bridge."

"Where do you get your water, then?" I asked. "From the Aisne?"

"For washing purposes, yes," she replied. "Our drinking water we must bring from a spring about a mile away. We would not dare drink the Aisne water; there are too many dead men and horses about."

I washed with water from the Aisne—just a little was given me, for the Germans were on the hill tops overlooking the river and sent shells down whenever they saw people approaching the stream.

Dynamited Bridges Everywhere.

Everywhere there are dynamited or shelled bridges; burned or shelled houses; trampled farms, deserted villages. From Soisons to CheateauThierry I tried to get something to eat. There was nothing to spare. What food there was was reserved for the inhabitants; for strangers there was nothing.

At one village only a wine shop was open. The keeper was a woman. There was nothing to eat in the shop, though the shopkeeper said I might have some coffee if I could drink it without sugar. When I asked if there was any brandy, the bar-woman laughed.

"The greatest armies in the world" she said, "have four times passed this village, The French retreating; the Germans advancing; the Germans retreating and the French chasing them. I've one bottle of Jamaica rum left which I hid. I take that in my coffee."

If the stories told me in the neighbourhood of Rheims, Epernay, Ay, and elsewhere, are half true, North America is going to find champagne hard to get pretty soon. They say the Germans took a special liking to champagne. Many cellars were emptied. Private stocks suffered with the rest. I saw green bottles everywhere. I saw them in the ditches by the roadside, in the fields, floating in the Marne, in the Grand Morin, and the Aisne.

Fresh bread is impossible to get, save in the larger towns. Each mile northward from Chateau-Thierry a stranger finds it harder and harder to get what he needs in the way of food.

French Eat "Bran Balls."

For two days just out of Rheims I ate with the soldiers and slept with them. Their food is plentiful and wholesome. The French solider's bread is delivered to him in a hard, round loaf, weighing about two pounds. This he calls his "boule de son—(bran ball). Twice a day he gets a hot meal, about 11.30 in the morning and around 6 o'clock at night. This meal is usually a stew composed of meat and beans, or a ragout done in huge boilers set on stones in the open. He sometimes is given hard tack, but not often, this being used only in emergencies. Nor is he used to preserved meat (singe, or monkey meat, he calls it) as huge abattoirs are almost always located just back of the fighting, where fresh beef is made ready for the army.

People living in this shattered fairy land are having a hard time. They are reduced to primitive modes of living; what food they have is of the simplest; oil and often candles cannot be had; milk is lacking for the children. It seems impossible that all over northern France, where everything is so pretty and fertile and green, that children go hungry, and no doubt, die, because men choose to fight and kill each other.

—Wm. Philip Simms.

Stoney Lake Breezes

STONEY LAKE, Oct. 19. — The many Stoney Lake friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McKinney, of Pittsburg, will be pleased to learn that they have purchased property near Kawartha Park, and will thus become permanent residents of Stoney Lake. For fully twenty-five years Mr. and Mrs. McKinney have been holidaying in the Kawartha Lakes. For many years they were guests of Miss Bertha Brown, who conducted "Woodside" resort at Kawartha Park. Last season, in company with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McKinney, of Orange, N.J., they enjoyed the hospitality of the Victoria House, McCracken's Landing.

This fall they secured an ideal site from Mr. John Crane, situated opposite Mr. Crane's cottake and between the properties of Mr. H. W. Stock, and Mr. James Stubbs.

Mr. Fred Norish, of Lakefield, is at present erecting their ice-house. In the winter he will get out timber from the lot, which contains seven acres, for the cottage to be built in the spring. It will resemble the slab covered structure recently built by Dr. Barnes, Jr., on the Dummer shore.

The cottage will be of ordinary rough lumber, with slabs covering the exterior. A large broad porch will be the chief feature of the bungalow; the columns will be huge logs with branches enough left to serve as supports to the roof. The living room will be the full width of the house, and will have a large fireplace facing the porch. Rustic furniture will predominate, giving to the whole the true tone of a mountain home.

Mr. Stephens spent a few days recently in and around Stoney Lake, in his palatial cruising yacht, the "Darontal." The Randolph McDonald Co., of which he is chief engineer, were transferring their dredges from Hastings to Severn River, where they have a large contract for the completion of the Trent Valley Canal. The water is so low that the dredges were put through the Young's Point Locks with difficulty.

Mr. J. E. Shortt, of the "Toronto Globe," and his sons, Charles and Albert, spent a week on the lakes, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stubbs.

Dr. Bell has secured the little island opposite Mr. Wesley Sherin's cottage, and will erect a boathouse and cottage next summer.

Mr. John Hunter has had a fireplace put in his cottage on the Dummer shore, near McCracken's.

Mr. Ira Lennox went down to Lakefield last week.

Mr. Alan Hunter has located in Lakefield for the winter, while his brother, Richard, has gone to Lindsay.

The "Empress" and "Islinda" are both tied up for the winter. The "Stoney Lake" is still making a few trips carrying freight, chiefly lumber to cottages where work is in progress.

Captain Robinson, of the "Empress," Mr. Brooks, of South Beach, and Mr. Thompson, of Mt. Julian, have gone to "Koshy" for a hunting trip.

The "Mollie" is scouring the lakes in search of dead heads.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McBain spent a day at their cottage, "Bona Vista," last week.

Mr. J. W. Bennett, who has been spending the past month at "Bon Repos," returned to Peterborough on Saturday.

Dr. Zimmerman of Toronto spent a couple of days at his cottage, "Sum-R-Inn," during the Thanksgiving holidays.

Messrs. Stock and Hooper have purchased the point of land and island adjoining the Clear Lake light house, on which they will build next season.

Mr. Rathbone is having a cement pier constructed on his point in Mill Bay.

Mr. John Hunter has purchased from Mr. Bradburn his little Detroit "run-about" launch.

Mr. K. G. Lech proposes making an addition to the verandah of his cottage next spring.

Mr. T. F. Jones of Toronto, will make extensive improvements to his cottage on "Eagle Mount."

The road along the 15th concession line leading into Kawartha Park, is now in first class condition, thanks to the enterprise of the township council.

Vanvede's wharf and launch house have been placed in the deep bay to the east in winter quarters.

"Terah," the trim little launch that so proudly bore her owner, Mr. Oxley, over the bosom of Stoney Lake for so many years, has now a new owner, Mr. Blackmore, of Toronto. She is peacefully resting up on Mr. Blackmore's verandah, Kawartha aPrk.

The tugs Ajax, Beaver and Handy Boy are busy towing wood and lumber.

Mr. William Batten of Hall's Glen, is a shining light, no matter at what angle you look at him. As representative of the Massey-Harris Co., his name is a household world. In fact he is greeted on every hand, not by his own name, but by "Massey."

His sales are so large that every spring he holds a special function in Lakefield when delivery of machinery is made to the hosts of purchasers. This occasion is known as "Massey's Fair."

Along in the summer there is another well known day that claims his individual attention and not again till fall does he take his nose from the grindstone, when he becomes master of ceremonies at a monster excursion to Bobcaygeon, on the day of Bobcaygeon Fair. This jaunt is known as "Batten's excursion."

This year it took place on the third of October and a large crowd took advantage of the ideal weather.

Not a breath of air disturbed the waters, and some lovers (of nature) who were on board, declare the shadow pictures along the route could not be surpassed.

For the past month or two men have been in Lake Katchewanooka taking out "dead heads" and sunken logs and skidding them up on shore to dry. Mr. Christie of Lakefield, has purchased them from the Peterborough Lumber Co. and will have them sawn into lumber at Lakefield.

—Monty La Rock.

For handling freight cars at Cleveland a large railroad has installed electric locomotives which run on separate tracks and push the cars with side arms.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

39 MEN'S LIGHT WEIGHT OVERCOATS

Sizes 34 to 44, that must surrender their places for Winter Goods, positively being offered without any profit and in many cases less than original cost.

LOT 1

14 Coats, sizes 34 to 42, in Oxford Greys, mixed Tweeds, Black (only a few small sizes) Style 3 button fly front Overcoat, well made, good linings. Worth $10.00 to $13.50 .... $7.95

LOT 2

25 Coats, sizes 36 to 44, in plain Oxford Greys, Brown and Grey mixed Tweeds and plain Blacks. Cut 3 button fly front and some button through. Choice cloths, well made, good wool linings. Worth $12.00 to $18.00 ..... $9.95

OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE
409-11 George St. M. J. Maher, Mgr.

We Cannot Make a Fortune

BY selling you a single Shirt or Overcoat this Fall—but we can lose a good friend by selling you a poor one.

We have built up this business by giving values so good that they bring men back again and again.

If you have been wearing our clothing—*we expect you will get your next Suit or Overcoat here.*

If you are not acquainted with the advantages this store offers, it's high time *you began to investigate.*

Come and Let Us Show You
— THE —
Great Values

We will not urge *you* to buy. The values are so apparent, we don't have *to sell* them.

Society Brand Clothes

They Sell Themselves—Investigate

H. LeBRUN & Co.

New Coating Fabric For The Cooler Weather

THE tingle of cooler days is already in the air—hence the necessity for warm, comfortable coats is already asserting itself.

Our shipments of imported, new and fashionable coatings have given us a stock such as we have never before displayed.

There is a tremendous variety of new and elegant materials, embracing all the essential textures in your Fall uses. Here are some of them—

Velour Coating, Rich Curl Cloths, Zibeline Coatings, Plaid and Tartan Coatings, Napp Cloths, Chinchilla Coatings, Solid Manish Coatings, etc.

A wonderful assortment, and all marked at very low prices.

Ladies' Suits

Made to measure by our Man-Tailor in the Smartest Fashions from a wide choice of imported new materials. Fit, Workmanship and Satisfaction guaranteed. These Suits are the equal to our $30.00 made-to-measure Suits. Special for a few days to order

$24.50

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

OFFICIAL LIST OF INFANTRY BRIGADES OF THE FIRST CONTINGENT

Friends of members of the first Canadian contingent are urged, in addressing communications, to write the full name, rank, regiment, and battalion, followed by "Headquarters Canadian Contingent, Bustard Camp, Salisbury Plains, England.

The official list, showing the different battalions into which the men from the various regiments throughout Canada have been drafted and the names of commanding officers, as as follows:

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Commander: Lieut.-Col. M. S. Mercer, 2nd Regiment.

1st Battalion.

Commander: Lieut.-Col. F. W. Hill, 40th Regiment.

1st Hussars, 24th Regiment (Grey's Horse), 7th Regiment (Fusiliers), 21st Regiment (Essex Fusiliers), 22nd Regiment (The Oxford Rifles), 23rd Regiment (The Northern Pioneers), 24th, the Kent Regiment, 25th Regiment, 26th Regiment (Middlesex Light Infantry), 27th Lambton Regiment (St. Clair Borderers), 28th Perth Regiment, 29th Waterloo Regiment, 30th Regiment (Wellington Rifles), 32nd Bruce Regiment, 33rd Huron Regiment, 77th Wentworth Regiment.

2nd Battalion.

Commander: Lieut.-Col. D. Watson, 8th Regiment.

3rd the Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons, 9th Mississauga Horse, Governor-General's Foot Guards, 14th Regiment (the Princes of Wales' Own Rifles), 15th Regiment (Argyle Light Infantry), 16th Prince Edward Regiment, 34th Ontario Regiment, 40th Northumberland Regiment, 41st Regiment (Brockville Regiment), 42nd Lanark and Renfrew Regiment, 43rd Regiment (the Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles), 45th Victoria Regiment, 46th Durham Regiment, 47th Frontenac Regiment), 49th Regiment (Hastings Rifles), 51st Regiment (the Soo Rifles), 56th Grenville Regiment (Lisgar Rifles), 57th Regiment (Peterborough Rangers), 59th Stormont and Glengarry Regiment.

3rd Battalion.

Commander—Lieut.-Col. R. Rennie, M.V.O., 2nd Regiment, Governor-General's Body Guard, 2nd Regiment (Queen's Own Rifles of Canada), 10th Regiment (Royal Grenadiers).

4th Battalion.

Commander—Lieut.-Col. R. H. Labatt, 13th Regiment; 25th Brant Dragoons, 12th Regiment (York Rangers), 18th Royal Regiment, 19th (Lincoln) Regiment, 20th Regiment (Halton Rifles), 35th Regiment (Simcoe Foresters), 36th Peel Regiment, 37th Regiment (Haldimand Rifles), 38th Regiment (Dufferin Rifles of Canada), 39th Regiment (Norfolk Rifles), 44th Lincoln and Welland Regiment.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Commander — Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie, 50th Regiment.

5th Battalion.

Commander—Lieut.-Col. G. S. Tuxford, 27th Light Horse; 12th Manitoba Dragoons, 16th Light Horse, 27th Light Horse, 29th Light Horse, 30th Regiment (British Columbia Horse), 31st Regiment (British Columbia Horse), 35th Central Alberta Horse,

6th Battalion.

Commander — Lieut.-Col. R. W. Patterson, 34th Fort Garry Horse; 18th Mounted Rifles, 20th Border Horse, 22nd Saskatchewan Light Horse, 23rd Alberta Rangers, 32nd Manitoba Horse, 34th Fort Garry Horse.

7th Battalion.

Commander—Col. W. Hart-McHarg, 6th Regiment (the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles); 11th Regiment (The Irish Fusiliers of Canada), 48th Regiment (Victoria Fusiliers); 100nd Regiment (Rocky Mountain Rangers); 104th Regiment (Westminster Fusiliers of Canada); Nanaimo detachment, Grand Forks detachment, Kootenay detachment.

8th Battalion.

Commander—Lt.-Col. L. J. Lipsett, general staff, 90th Regiment (Winnipeg Rifles), 96th Lake Superior Regiment, 98th Regiment, 99th Manitoba Rangers.

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Commander—Colonel R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., R.O.

13th Battalion.

Commander — Lieut.-Col. F. O. Loomis, 5th Regiment, 5th Regiment (Royal Highlanders of Canada), 78th Picton Regiment (Highlanders), 93rd Cumberland Regiment.

14th Battalion.

Commander — Lieut.-Col. F. S. Meighen, 1st Regiment; 14th King's Canadian Hussars, 1st Regiment (Canadian Grenadier Guards), 3rd Regiment (Victoria Rifles of Canada), 63rd Regiment (Halifax Rifles), 65th Carbineers (Mount Royal), 66th Regiment, 69th Annapolis Regiment, 75th Lunenburg Regiment, 86th Colchester and Hants Rifles, 81st Regiment.

15th Battalion.

Commander—Lt.-Col. J. A. Currie, 48th Regiment; 2nd Dragoons, 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, 26th Stanstead Dragoons, 31st Grey Regiment, 48th Regiment (Highlanders), 97th Regiment (Algonquin Rifles).

16th Battalion.

Commander—Lieut.-Colonel R. G. E. Leckie, 72nd Regiment; 50th Regiment, 72nd Regiment (Seaforth Highlanders of Canada), 79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada, 91st Regiment (Canadian Highlanders).

4TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Commander—Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Cohoe, 5th Infantry Brigade.

9th Battalion.

Commander—Lieut.-Colonel S. M. Rogers, R.O.; 101st Regiment "Edmonton Fusiliers," Ottawa detachment.

10th Battalion.

Commander—Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Boyle, 15th Light Horse; 103rd Regiment (Calgary Rifles), 108th Regiment (Winnipeg Light Infantry).

11th Battalion.

Commander — Lieut.-Colonel R. Burritt, 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers; 53nd Prince Albert Volunteers, 60th Rifles of Canada, 95th Saskatchewan Rifles, 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers, 105th Regiment (Saskatoon Fusiliers), Humbodlt Volunteers.

12th Battalion.

Commander — Lieut.-Colonel H. McLeod, 71st Regiment; 28th New Brunswick Dragoons, 36th Prince Edward Island Light Horse, 4th Regiment (Chasseurs Canadiens), 8th Regiment (Royal Rifles), 9th Regiment Voltigeurs de Quebec, 17th Regiment, 19th Regiment (Franco Tireurs de Saguenay), 53rd Sherbrooke Regiment, 54th Regiment (Carabiniers de Sherbrooke), 61st Regiment de Montmagny, 62nd Regiment (St. John Fusiliers), 64th Chateauguay & Beauharnois Regiment, 67th Regiment (Carleton Light Infantry), 71st York Regiment, 73rd Northumberland Regiment, 74th Regiment (The Brunswick Rangers), 80th Nicolet Regiment, 82nd Regiment (Abegweit light Infantry), 83rd Joliette Regiment, 84th St. Hyacinthe Regiment, 88th Regiment, 89th Temiscouta & Rimouski Regiment, 92nd Dorchester Regiment.

In addition to the foregoing there were the 17th (Noca Scotia) Regiment, and the Princes Patricia Canadian Light Infantry.

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 505, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. 644

CHURCH FEDERATION DISCUSSED

A large assembly of people gathered at "Woodmen Hall" last night to hear Elder Johnston on the subject of "Church Federation." Looking at it from the prophetic standpoint he showed how that some time in the near future that such an organization would be effected. But the most alarming feature of such a system as this would be the supreme effort to control all in matters of religion and that only such religion as it saw fit to advocate would be the religion of the land irrespective of the fact that there may be others who would entertain other views and refuse to enter into such an agreement. It will be readily seen so the Elder declared, that when such a system is brought into operation, together with its power in controlling the law of the land, that the few honest Christians who may differ from the system would hereafter be the objects of hatred and persecution. The Elder quoted others outside his denomination who entertain views very similar to this. For instance, Bishop Fowler, who said that "if this federation should grow into a centralized power, under which the denominations lose their distinctive identity and nature perfect freedom, then we shall see despotism, cruelty and persecution by Protestants."

He referred to the efforts of the Lord's Day Alliance, who have been endeavouring for some time to secure the enforcement of religion by law. This is wholly foreign to the principles of Christ. Their method was to convince and persuade and get people of their own voluntary choice to be religious; for only willing service is acceptable to God. But the L. D. Alliance is endeavouring to compel, instead of persuading, and when such laws are enforced it will mean persecution by the L. D. Alliance should any hold views that are contrary to them. If the people of Canada are anxious not to revive the iniquitous, the best thing to do is to discourage the L. D. Alliance operations and worship God willingly without being forced; for force does not convert, but simply makes hypocrites. Christ wants no help from Caesar (or civil governments) and when ministers of Christ go to any earthly government to get religious laws enforced upon the people it surely seems as if they are depending on an arm of flesh. Christ never told us to tarry in halls of legislation until they became endued with power from the state, but rather, "Tarry in the city in prayer and supplications to God until they get power dromi on high." Thus when anyone goes to parliament to ask assistance of them it proves very clearly a lack of God's power.

The Charlotte St. Ladies' Aid Society intend giving an Unique Entertainment, entitled—

A TRIP TO THE ALLIES

By Automobiles on the Afternoons and Evenings of Thursday and Friday, October 22nd and 23rd. The Autos leave "Canada" the home of Mrs. S. Clegg, 295 Stewart St., at 3.30 o'clock each Afternoon for the several countries, and will continue to leave at regular intervals until 5.30 o'clock; and each Evening from 7.30 o'clock until 9.30 o'clock. The itinerary includes the following countries—"British Isles" the home of Mrs. A. F. Lane, 422 Rubidge St.; "Japan" the home of Mrs. (Dr.) Morrison, Cor. Park and Hunter Sts.; "Russia" the home of Mrs. A. Parker, 384 Park St.; "France" the home of Mrs. M. W. Lyle, 317 Park St.; "Belgium" the home of Mrs. Jos. Welsh, 317 Margaret Avenue; "United States" the home of Mrs. A. F. Bookhout, 297 Maitland Avenue. Entertainment and Refreshments representing the character of the countries will be provided. The cost of the Round Trip, including [illegible], is $25c. Passports issued by Officials from Canada. 639

GENERAL VON KLUK SAVED WHOLE LINE SAYS U. S. CRITIC

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Herald's military critic to-day says:

As the veil is gradually removed from the almost bewildering succession of manoeuvres concomitant with the operations of the extreme right of the German army in France and Belgium, it becomes more and more apparent that General Von Kluk was not forced to retreat when almost within striking distance of Paris for the reason that his forces were in danger of being enveloped.

While it is true that when the German commander's sudden movement in a south-easterly direction was observed by the reconnoitring aviators of the Franco-British forces, the commander-in-chief of the allies immediately threw out a strong flanking force with the object of taking the enemy in his flank and rear and dislodging his from his line of retreat, the real reason for General Von Kluk's manoeuvre was not then apparent to the allies General Staff. The flanking movement, however, was in part successful.

Off to a Good Start.

Just why did the splendidly mobile force of cavalry and light artillery of the Franco-British column fail to deliver a decisive and crushing blow upon the retreating German wing? In the first place, the Germans obtained a good start, having commenced their movements away from their extreme westerly position before the flankers rode out to cut them off. More important than all, in the light of events of the last few days, the greatest of all reasons, why the indomitable German commander should turn away from Paris when he believed the French capital was within his grasp, looms large.

Had to Save Rest of Line.

It was not any sudden manifestation of weakness in his own position that wheeled him to the left. It was weakness in the remainder of the German battle line, and it was General Von Kluk, with his general utility force, that was called upon to save the situation. It now appears that he not only accomplished this at tremendous cost to his own force, but was enabled, after he had reinforced the weak spots in the line and inspired a general feeling of confidence while the entire army dug itself into the entrenchments and threw up parapets, to assume a vigorous counter-offensive to the insidious movement to outflank the line.

Behind all of this is the fact that the French army, once it was able to get its bearings, drove into the all-confident advancing German line and stopped it completely. Even as Von Kluk battered the allies' left flank backward, so would the French have hurled back the German centre and left. They would have done this save for the timely arrival of the ubiquitous Von Kluk with the necessary reinforcements.

Got Enemy's Measure.

It was a disatrous manoeuvre on the part of the Germans in so far as maintaining a complete defensive was concerned. The outstanding effect on the entire movement was to give to the allies the complete measurements of the German strength, which hitherto had been an uncertain quantity. Ever since that time all attempts of the Germans to force any part of the Franco-British line to retreat has met with decisive repulses.

Now from the eastern flank of the battlefront comes information in fragments that the French are exercising determined pressure. This in spite of the fact that the German force, which has been endeavouring to penetrate a barrier line of the French forts, is undoubtedly made up of some of the finest troops in the Kaiser's immense army, for it is unbelievable that the Crown Prince would be placed in command of other than the flower of German militarism.

Attacks in East.

It has been reasonably established that the army of General Von Kluk although heavily reinforced by the troops relased after the reduction of the Antwerp forts, has been effectually held. From western Belgium along the entire battle line there have been reported a succession of successes of more or less importance on the part of the allied arms.

Now there appears to be developing in the rolling, rugged country between the Meuse and the Moselle valleys a vigorous offensive by the French troops. A few weeks ago the Crown Prince delivered attack after attack upon the French line and succeeded in driving a wedge into the allies front, the apex of that wedge crossing the Meuse in the vicinity of St. Mihiel. The French, however, forced the Germans back across the river and now appear to be exerting a steady pressure, compelling a general retirement of the Germans to the northward.

Can't Bombard Verdun.

South of the road from Metz to Verdun the French troops have moved forward and the invaders at this point are being driven gradually back into German territory. Even were the Germans to bring up their siege train with the object of assailing the fortress of Verdun now they are not in a position to begin an effective bombardment. Undoubtedly the heaviest howitzers that Germany possesses have been tried against the forts with apparently negligible effect.

At the commencement of hostilities in the western theatre of operations the French advanced into Lorraine, but were compelled to abandon their objective. That the invasion was premature became obvious later, but with the possibility of further flanking movements cut off on the extreme left of the line on the north a sudden aggressive drive by the French against the German left is now not only possible but extremely likely.

CANADIANS WIN TITLE OF "THE COMPLETE ARMY"

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Bulford Camps, Salisbury Plain, Saturday. — The happy, healthy army from the Dominion, who are beginning to get settled on the new canvas city on this historic training ground, were up with the lark this morning and again hard at working making things ship-shape. They needed no lesson from the English "Tommies," who looked on in admiration. On the contrary there were many things done that British officers admired. No leave has been granted and few people were admitted to the West the North, and the South Down camps, which are the official names of the encampment, and as a result there were many friends and relatives of men who were disappointed.

Relaxing a Little.

But the military authorities relaxed a little for the first time and allowed several correspondents to visit the various units. What has set the British soldiers, officers, and men wondering is the splendid comradeship that make the relations between those in command and the rank and file. "They call each other Bill and Jack, and officers and privates when off duty walk about arm in arm," declares "Tommy Atkins," with surprise, but he recognizes that on duty there is quite as strict discipline as in the British army.

Alderson Meets Hughes.

General Alderson had not arrived early this morning. He with Colonel Sam Hughes was watching the completion of disembarkation. All the artillery and horses and tons of stores are already in place.

Canadian staff officers dashing about in motors, which still bear Quebec number plates, handle the various battalions as they entrain. Despite the long trip on the steamer and train, the infantry regiments marched in heavy kit to their various quarters.

Carried Their Own Fuel.

The commissariat, even coal and wood, has been provided by the Canadians themselves. One British staff officer who was watching the operations with a friendly eye remarked on the perfection of everything, and at the British camps Canadians have already won the title of "The Complete Army." The Army Medical Corps were in their places and early yesterday afternoon they were attending to minor cases bound to happen during the making of camp. As yet there are no Canadian nurses here. They have been invited to be guests of St. Thomas Hospital in London for a week or so until the camp is completed.

King to Inspect the Corps.

On good authority I hear that about Thursday niyht the King will inspect his army from overseas, and possibly that Earl Roberts, as honorary commander, will unofficially look over the camp on Monday.

London military correspondents have nothing but praise for our army and the enthusiasm of everybody, whether from far off Vancouver or from Toronto, Montreal and Halifax, has particularly struck them.

BIBLE CLASSES' SOCIAL EVENING

Two Organizations From the George Street Sunday School Spent Pleasant Evening at Home of Mr. R. B. McGill

On Friday night two Adult Bible Classes from the George Street Sunday School spent a very enjoyable evening at the home of Mr. R. B. McGill, 187 London street. The Men's Social Class taught by Mr. A. Stewart, and Mrs. Carlisle's Bible class of ladies, were the two organizations who combined forces for an exceedingly pleasant time.

A splendid musical programme was given during the evening, including solos by Miss M. Armstrong and Mr. Chas. Coleman. Several very fine instrumental offerings made very welcome contributions to the musical end of the evening, and added greatly to the pleasure of the gathering. Mr. McClaren gave some bright readings, his elocution was effective and was greatly enjoyed by all present.

Besides the programme the members of the two Bible classes, owing to the arrangements of the host and hostess, which were very much appreciated, spent a delightful social time. Towards the close of the evening refreshments were served, and the affair was from every standpoint an unqualified success.

A GENTLE HINT.

LONDON, Oct. 10.— While one of Lord Kitchener's staff officers was showing his confreres a handsome dressing case he was taking to the front with him, K. of K. entered, looked at the gold-stopped bottles and elaborate fittings and inquired cuttingly: "What is your taste in hairpins?"

Endorsation For Mr. Hay

East City Ratepayer Approves of a More Equal Distribution of the City's Moneys

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—I notice in Mr. Hay's letter to the ratepayers of East City, that he advocates "among other things," better lighting of this ward. I am pleased to note this, and also pleased to know that Mr. Hay is not afraid to state his platform. I like a man that has convictions and is not afraid to express them. I hope the ratepayers will elect Mr. Hay, and I trust that one of the first things he does is to see that we have a more adequate lighting system in this ward.

I have been a resident and taxpayer of East City for over 25 years, and I have noticed that we have been badly neglected on this side of the river this last few years.

I do not advocate the expenditure of more money in our city (our taxes are plenty high enough), but I do advocate a more equal distribution of the city's monies, and if that is done I know that there will be a much larger amount spent in this ward.

We want bright, energetic, influential men to represent us in the City Council, and in Mr. Hay (one who has spent nearly all his life in the city), I feel sure we will have a live, wide awake representative.

Thanking you very much, Mr. Editor, for the use of this valuable space.

Respectfully,
East City Ratepayer.

SURELY THIS IS THE VERY LATEST

According to an exchange, a young woman, enumerating the excellences of her new car to a friend, said: "My car is the very latest 1915 model, and is equipped throughout with imported annular ball ear-rings. It has a lean-line body, dispatchable and denounceable runs, epileptic springs in front, and flat-iron springs in the rear, full sloping rear axle, most infernal expanding brakes, electric stopper and starter, autocratic glass front, uniced power plant, flash jubilation, tree point detention, sailor radiator, three speeds horsid, and one perverse, amateur on dash-board, gasoline tank asleep, 60-mile speedy greeter, aggravated ebony rim on spearing reel, slid-ing near transfusion, licorice li and horn trimmers in headlights gid suspenders, handcuffed le upholstering, dippy curtains, bar footrest, and many other latest ceptibilities."

An eastern railroad has built chine, operated by compressed that loads two cars at once with rails, or unloads them and p the rails ready for laying, at a of four a minute.

BULBS

NOW is the time to Plant your Bulbs. We have a choice stock on hand and more coming.

Double and Single Hyacinths, Double and Single Hyacinths for Glasses, Roman Hyacinths, Double and Single Tulips, Parrot Tulips, Darwin Tulips, Rembrandt Tulips, Crocus, in 10 varieties, Narcissus Poetaz, in 10 varieties, Narcissus Poetaz, Double Daffodils, Single Daffodils, Single Jonquils, Double Jonquils, Cyclamen Persicum.

All these bulbs (fine matured sorts of very finest quality) will be sold at only usual low prices and are bound to give satisfaction.

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2 Stores 338 GEORGE STREET 433 WATER STREET
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—For that Birthday, that Wedding, that Brother, Sister, Mother, Husband, Wife—give a

BEAUTIFUL RING

—one that will endure for years to come—

A PERPETUAL GIFT

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THE GREAT GAME
A Big Political Drama. This picture features some very compelling political moves. Don't Miss it.

WAR TOPICS
With interesting scenes and views of participants of the present war.

THE DOUBLE CHASE
A very thrilling comedy.

THE TENDER HEARTED CROOK
The title describes the picture to a certain degree, but you must see it to appreciate the unexported plays made.

FLAMING HEARTS
A big Melo-Drama with some big laughs

Royal Theatre
TO-DAY
New Vaudeville
Special Photo-Plays Featuring
The Whispering Queen
5 Cents - 10 Cents

Red Mill Theatre
TO-DAY
The Biggest Show in Town
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TO-DAY
ENTIRE CHANGE
New Vaudeville New Pictures
Mats. 5 Cents - Nights 10 Cents

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Book Your Seats Now

PATRIOTIC CONCERT

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20th

Peterborough Choral Society assisted by Combined Orchestras will give

War Oratorio "JUDAS MACCABAEUS"

PRINCIPALS:
Miss Olive Casey, Soprano Mr. H. J. Devey, Mus. Director Mr. G. Chandler, Tenor
Miss Dorothy Allan, Soprano Miss Flowers, Pianiste Mr. G. Kenyon, Bass

ALL RESERVED SEATS, 25c. GALLERY, 10c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—J. J. Turner & Sons, Proprietors.
Monday and Wednesday Nights, with Matinees Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 19 h, 20th and 21st

The Story of HOMER'S "ODYSSY" or THE ADVENTURES OF ULYSSES

THE PLOT—It is the History of The Trojan War in Moving Pictures

This is a $300,000 Production made by the Milano Company of Italy. 1000 men and women in this Production. Don't fail to see this great film. Prices only 10c any part of Theatre

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We are helping to dispose of our Stock of Fashionable Hats & Trimmings, Untrimmed Hats, etc. Everything is on the Sale List. Buy quickly and save.

Mrs. W. B. Armstrong Peterboro' Millinery Parlours 435 GEORGE ST. (Up Stairs).

Delightfully Becoming New Models In Winter Millinery Await Milady's Approval

Moderately Priced from $5 to $12.50

Truly an expose of all that is new, beautiful and becoming in Winter Millinery. The lady of a most discriminating taste will not have the slightest difficulty in discovering some charming creation that seems to have been made for her own particular taste of what is correct and becoming.

Included amongst this most authentic style display will be noticed a host of delectable Velvet, Plush, and Satin and Velvet models, featuring the Sailor, Turban, Tricorne and smart Military effects. These are bewitchingly trimmed in a manner which suggests some wonderful inspirations on the part of our designers.

Why not visit our Millinery Parlors and take a peep at this most interesting display? Rest assured you are just as welcome when "just looking" as when you come prepared to purchase.

Sole Agents in Peterboro' for The Nemo Corsets

The GRESSMAN Emporium Limited
The Store of Better Values.

Store Opens 8.15. Closes 6.00.

"AN EDUCATED WILL IS THE SECRET OF SUCCESS"

Rev. Dr. J. L. Gordon, of Winnipeg, Spoke to Very Large Congregation at the George Street Methodist Church Last Night.

A SPLENDID OPENING

The George Street Methodist church was crowded last night when Dr. J. L. Gordon, the Winnipeg orator, opened his series of addresses by an inspiring talk on the greatest mistakes in the life of a young man. The very large congregation was deeply impressed with his message and very greatly pleased with the manner and the language with which he delivered it. Had the George Street church been a theatre the S.R.O. sign would have been hung out before time for the service to commence, Dr. Gordon in opening explained that his talk would pave the way for the address he is going to give in the St. Paul's church to-night, when he will take for his subject, "The Greatest Mistakes in the Life of a Young Woman." His talk to-night, said the speaker, will be exceedingly plain — so plain in fact that some of the young ladies might object, but he was here to talk squarely in these matters and intended to do so.

He took his text from 1st John, 2nd chapter, 14th verse.

"Wealth," said Dr. Gordon, "understands wealth; poverty understands poverty; sympathy understands sympathy; love understands love. Men understand men and women understand women. A young man understands young men as nobody else in the world can do. It was as a young man that he intended to speak to the young men of Peterborough.

It was a mistake for young men to sneer at the Bible. The Bible was the master book and the mother of books—the lion in the realm of literature. The Bible has produced the civilization which it crowns, and crowned the civilization which it produced. The knowledge of the English Bible was in itself a liberal education. The man who sneers at the Bible is an ignoramus and is classing himself low in the estimation of intelligent people. He sneers at the brightest thing in our Christian civilization. The Bible is an inspired book because it inspires. It is an infallible book because it infallibly points to an infallible Christ.

It was a mistake that a young man profane the name of Jesus Christ. A young fellow must be poverty stricken in his intellectual realm when he was to pad his conversations with oaths and blasphemies. Even Bob Ingersool, the genial agnostic of the past generation, had too much respect for Jesus Christ to traduce His name. He told his publisher to forget all about his references to Jesus Christ made in the enthusiasm of his early days and ordered everything cut out of his writings that would reflect on the Nazarene.

The young man will make a mistake who thinks more of money than of manhood. The poorest man in the world is the man who has riches and nothing else. The man is a fool who exchanges character for coin, principle for power, manhood for money, his soul for silver and his God for gold.

It was a mistake for a young man to burn out the fabric of brain and body with strong drink. Wherever there was drink there was danger. A man who could drink or leave it alone, usually drank. "My boy, cut it out. It will dig your own grave for you."

That man has blundered somewhere who does not possess decision of character. The greatest mistake in the life of a young man is the lack of decision of character. Luther exclaimed "Here I stand, God helping me." Even staunch Roman Catholics cannot help admiring his splendid manifestation of courage. An educated will was the secret of success. One man had as much will power as another. The question was, will he exercise it? "Young man, if you think you are right have your say. If you know you are right, have your way."

In concluding, Dr. Gordon enlarged on the mistake that young men were making in neglecting things eternal, and in trampling upon a mother's love.

His address made a profound impression on all who were present, and there can be little doubt that many of them will be listeners at many of Dr. Gordon's week night meetings.

Two splendid solos were rendered by Mr. Greenlay, whose resonant bass voice greatly pleased the congregation. He is a fitting soloist to accompany the eloquent clergyman from Winnipeg.

NURSES WILL DO RED CROSS WORK

All the graduate nurses of the City are requested to meet in the Public Library every Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock until further notice. Arrangements have been made whereby the nurses will do Red Cross work. The material has been supplied by the Daughters of the Empire and with a large representation of the nurses it is felt that a large contribution of Red Cross appliances can be effected.

RETURNED FROM CHIEFS' CONVENTION

Alderman G. W. Green, chairman of the Fire committee, and Chief Howard, returned on Saturday from the Fire Chief's convention at Stratford. Both reported a very successful convention, and the question of adopting a universal coupling thread, on which Chief Howard read a paper, was left with the Legal committee to take up with the government.

Bishop of Kingston Will Conduct St. John's Mission

The Mission services at St. John's Church, which were arranged early in the summer, will be begun on Tuesday evening by His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston. The services will be of entirely informal character, and will be taken by the Bishop in the evenings, at 8 o'clock, and in the afternoons, at 4.30 o'clock. The hour of service for the afternoon has been set at 4.30 o'clock to allow the men, as well as the women, to participate. It was announced yesterday that persons could enter or leave the Church at any time during the services, which will be of short duration. They will be concluded on Sunday next, when the Bishop will take all the services and conduct a special meeting for men at 3 p.m.

The Bishop of Kingston was the special preacher at the services held in St. John's on St. George's Day, April 23rd, when he made a most decided impression by his preaching. He is a comparatively young man, having been consecrated some three years ago as an assistant to the Bishop of Ontario. Although the evening services begin on Tuesday, the afternoon services will not commence until Wednesday.

Paving Finished In A Month

Work of Laying Asphalt Surface Was Started To-day on Charlotte and Water Streets

The laying of the asphalt surface, which marks the final stage of the paving of the local streets, was begun this morning on Charlotte and Water streets. This process will take slightly longer this year than last, for Messrs. Foley and Gleeson are putting on what is known as a binder between the concrete base and the asphalt top. This is supposed to greatly increase the permanency of the pavement. It is expected that the work planned for this year will be completed by the middle of next month. It is not thought that the weather will interfere with the construction work.

EVANGELIST CROSSLEY

Will be but two nights more in St. James' Methodist Church, corner Romaine and Aylmer Streets. Hear him to-night on "Mind Your Own Business," and be at the grand closing meeting on Tuesday evening.

SACRED HEART CHOIR MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

Rev. Dean McColl preached a special sermon on "The Apostolic Succession" last night at the Church of the Sacred Heart. At the Cathedral Rev. J. J. O'Brien delivered the Vespers sermon, his subject being "Revelation." There was a large attendance at each church. During the fall months these special Sunday sermons will continue.

The Sacred Heart church choir at the 10.30 mass yesterday displayed a choral resonance and depth equal to the special work of some past festive singing. It is understood that the choir has recently received new members. Although the departure of Mr. Peter Henshaw was a loss, several new tenors have been recently added and the choir is making good progress. At the Offertory yesterday, Mr. Ed. Bartley sang, "Ave Maria" in splendid voice and expression.

NOTICE!

Division No. 1 A.O.H. will hold a special meeting to-night (Monday) to arrange for the funeral of the late Bro. Joseph Jefferson.

By Order,
C. P. MURTY, Pres.

ONLY THE BEGINNING

Empire of 400,000,000 Can Never Lack Men, Says London Times

(Canadian Press Depatch.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.— The Times' military correspondent replying to the Frankfurter Zeitung's statement that Great Britain was unable to raise more than 600,000 troops, says:

"We have at the present moment exactly double that number, namely 1,200,00 men, and the number grows almost faster than we can cope with it This is only the beginning.

"It is our way to begin to raise our armies after war breaks out, and to go on raising them until our ultimate ends are achieved. With 1,200,000 men at home, the army in the field and hundreds of thousands forming in India, Canada, Australia, and elsewhere are merely the nucleus upon which our armies will eventually be built.

"It is only a question of time. It stands to reason that an Empire of 400,000,000 can never lack men. This war for us has hardly begun.

"We have sent merely an advance guard into France. In the spring the remainder of the advance guard will follow, and somewhere toward the end of 1915 the main body will begin to come within view.

"We are sorry for the allies that we are even slower than Russia in making our weight felt, but a year or so hence, when the allies need a rest, we shall be in a position to make good war.

"Nothing can arrest the steadily ascending figures of our army. Their cost is of little account since Germany will ultimately have to pay—in territory as well as in money.

"Imagine things at their worst. Imagine the last Cossack on the Urals, and the last French doorkeeper evicted from Bordeaux. Then we would begin a maritime war against Germany and still be no worse off than when we began war with Napoleon."

GREETINGS TO THE CANUCKS

Mayors of Several Cities Send Messages

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Lord Mayor of London sends the following message: "The Mansion House warmly welcomes the arrival of the Canadian contingent. London gratefully recognizes once again the loyal affection and the aid our great Dominion of Canada gives the Motherland at this time. We feel sure the contingent will by their services reflect increased honour on their already distinguished record.—Van Stittart Bowater, Lord Mayor of London."

Will Crooks, the Labour leader, says: "Poplar, East London.— Sons of the Empire! A thousand welcomes to England, and love to those who sent you to uphold our honour for humanity's sake.—Will Crooks."

The First Lord of the Admiralty sends me the following message: "On His Majesty's Service, the Admiralty, London.—Canada sends her aid at the timely moment. The conflict moves forward to its terrible climax, and fiercer struggles lie before us than any which have yet been fought. And in these supreme trials Canada will strike her blow and make her sacrifice for the life of the British Empire and the democratic civilization of the world.—Winston Churchill."

Other messages are as follows:

"Our fellow citizens from the Dominion are welcome! with grateful heart. God bless them and send them back safe and victorious.— Edward Carson."

"Glasgow.—I am delighted to hear of the safe arrival at Plymouth of the Canadian contingent. Canada's action at this juncture is in keeping with what I expected of the men of all classes and all shades of opinion whom I met when I visited the great Dominion last autumn.—Stevenson, Lord Provost of Glasgow."

"Plymouth.—Conveyed through the fortress commandant. Hearty welcome and best wishes for success of the arms and hifh appreciation of the lofty patriotism of the splendid Canadian force landed yesterday.—Mayor."

MONSIGNOR BENSON DEAD

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 19.—Monsignor Robert Hugh Benson, son of the ate Archbishop of Canterbury, died here, to-day. Mgr. Benson's conversion to the Catholic Church, in view of his father's position as the head of the Church of England, created a sensation in England in 1903, when he entered the Roman Catholic priesthood. He was private Chamberlain to Pope Pius X. in 1910.

CARD TO THE ELECTORS

To the Electors of Ward Five.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Having been nominated as Alderman for Ward Five, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of ex-Alderman Anderson, I hereby solicit your vote and influence in my behalf.

I desire briefly to state that I am in favour of all facilities that will obtain for the residents of East City, easy and speedy access to all parts west of the river. If I am elected and the people who placed me in the Council are not satisfied with my representation of them they can find an easy remedy at the next election.

Yours truly,
Archie Weir.

High School Field Day

Held on Agricultural Grounds on Friday Last

Lakefield, Oct. 16, 1914.

Miss Clark left for her home in Fickering on Thursday after a short visit with friends in the village.

Miss Minnie Webster spent a few days in Peterborough this week, the guest of Miss K. Kincade.

Miss Blanche Moore entertained a number of friends at her home on Wednesday evening.

The High School Field Day was held on the Agricultural Grounds on Friday afternoon. In spite of the rain a large number attended, and the sports were well contested. The Stratton cup was won this year by Leonard Armstrong. A Rugby match was played with the Grove, and resulted in a win for the High School by a score of 43-0.

Mr. Harold Nelson had the misfortune to have a finger broken while playing Rugby at the High School one day this week.

Mr. F. H. Amys of the Bell Telephone staff, spent Thursday at Burleigh Falls.

Mr. McGinn of the local Royal Bank Staff, has returned after spending a two weeks' vacation at Orillia, Ont.

Mr. R. G. Madill of Lang, Ont., spent Wednesday evening at his home in the village.

Miss Madge Curtis of Havelock is the guest of Miss Ila Sawyer.

Mrs. Hamblin of Dummer is visiting with her sister, Mrs. S. Spence.

Mr. John Jones of Hall's Bridge, spent Friday in the village on business.

Mr. Lauder of Mount Julian, was a visitor to town on Thursday.

Mr. Walter Madill spent a few days in Douro this week on business.

FIRST RECITAL OF THE SEASON

By Pupils of Mr. R. Gliddon at the Conservatory

The first of the regular series of weekly students' recitals took place at the Conservatory of Music on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, given by pupils of Mr. Gliddon. The studio recitals are held each Saturday afternoon throughout the season, by the pupils of the different teachers of the staff. The following programme was given:

Grieg, Norwegian Bridal Procession (duet), Gwendolyn Smith and Dorothy Stuart.

Lichner-Welke—Gordon Yeaman.

Wach's Gondolette—Stanley McGee.

Bohm, From the Tyrol — Dorris Clegg.

Nevin, Shepherds All and Maidens Fair—Helen Porter.

Nevin, Polonaise—Dorthy Stuart.

Mendelssohn, (a) Hunting Song; (b) Duet—Edna Sisson.

Chopin, (a) Nocturne; (b) Les Deux Alouettes—Gwendolyn Smith.

Next Saturday's recital will be given by pupils of Miss Aileen Sullivan.

HOW GET CAPITAL FOR NEW INDUSTRIES?

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find copy of a poem received from a friend in England, perhaps you can find a place in your esteemed paper for it. I have been very much interested reading the articles in the daily press regarding manufacturing Canada's requirements in Canada. To my mind, the greatest difficulty is found in getting the capital necessary for such industries. How would you suggest obtaining the necessary capital to start manufacturing here in Peterborough, woven goods that have hitherto been imported from Germany and Austria, and not manufactured by the present manufacturers in the city? Thanking you for any information you can give me. Please do not divulge my name and treat it confidential.

Yours truly,
CHARPENTIER.

Col. Grey Captured?

BERLIN, Oct. 19. — (By wireless telegraphy to Sayville, Long Island) —A British aeroplane has been brought to the ground near Peronne, France, by a well directed shot. Both the airmen were taken prisoner. The aviator acting in the capacity of observer, was later found to be Col. Grey, a brother of the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

HATS THAT ARE R-I-G-H-T

are the ONLY kind you can buy HERE

This is true as regards Quality, Style, Trimmings and Price. All the Season's Newest Hats at moderate prices.

Agent for the celebrated Stetson and Buckley Hats

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 736

BIG WAR ORDERS FOR U. S. FIRMS

CONEALT, O., Oct. 17.—Travelling at express train speed, a special train of twenty-six cars went through here over the Nickel Plate yesterday en route from Kenoska, Wis., to New York. Each car contained two special automobile trucks which are being delivered under a bonded time contract to the French government for war service.

It is estimated the train load is worth approximately $200,000. The cars will be shipped on a chartered vessel immediately on their arrival at New York.

SHARON, Pa., Oct. 17.—On order for 50,000 sheet metal stoves has been received by the Reznor Stove Co., of Mercer. The order was placed by the English and French governments to be used in the winter's campaign. The stoves are to be built to use either gasoline or kerosene. The order will keep the plant running day and night.

SCRAPS OF WAR NEWS

TOD SLOAN AT WAR.

PARIS, Oct. 19. —Tod Sloan, the famous American jockey, is at the front with the French Red Cross, driving motor ambulances. He was rejected as a soldier, but being an expert motor driver, was immediately accepted by the medical authorities.

SOME RETORT.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—"Accept my condolences upon the capture of Brussels by the Germans," said the Turkish ambassador at Petrograd to his Belgian colleague. "I also ask your excellency to accept my condolences on the capture of Turkey by the Germans," the Belgian diplomat is said to have retorted.

MONIED PRINCES LEAD.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Among the officers of the Indian troops, forming part of the British expeditionary force, are three native princes, each of whom has a fortune exceeding $20,000,000.

NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.— Owing to the number of German barons in the big detention camp at Olympia, the soldiers call one section of the enclosure "the House of Lords."

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

It should be cleaned and oiled once a year. Many good watches are allowed to go without cleaning and oiling, and the result is the oil is entirely dried up, the pivots become cut and rusted so badly that it costs nearly as much as a new movement to put it in proper condition again. The old saying "a stitch in time saves nine" holds good.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Street
Next Turnbull's.

RE-OPENING OF
The People's Meat Market 1-7-6 Simcoe St.

The undersigned has opened a Branch Meat Store at the above address, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

Special Prices

Sirloin Steak, per lb.	25c
Porterhouse	25c
Round Steak	18c to 20c
Lamb Chop	18c to 20c
Leg Lamb	20c
Loin Lamb	20c
Hind Quarter Lamb	18c
Front Quarter Lamb	15c
Sausage	12½c
Headcheese	10c
Lard	2 lbs. for 25c

Every customer purchasing 50 cents worth and over will receive a pound of Headcheese FREE.

COME ONE—COME ALL
Remember—176 Simcoe St.

G. E. PERRIN
Branch Store, 461 George St.

ESTABLISHED 1892

JORDAN BROS.
City Florists

Beg to announce to the citizens of Peterborough and the vicinity, that they have now 5 large greenhouses filled with all kinds of flowers in bloom for the winter trade, 5 houses 100 feet x 20 feet filled with Chrysanthemums, all colours, for cut bloom, one house 100 feet x 20 filled with Primroses, Primulas and Perns, etc., one house 400 feet x 20 filled with 10,000 Carnation plants, all colours, with an average cut bloom of 800 per day for our city store. Our flowers will last much longer than those which are imported from a distance, as they are kept in cold storage and won't last so long. All kinds of winter flowering plants supplied. All lovers of flowers should pay us a visit at our Green Houses on Argyle St., opposite Nicholls Hospital.

CITY STORE AT
428 George St.
'Phone and Mail Orders Promptly Attended To
JORDAN BROS.

LEARN While You Earn

You may continue your regular daily duties and also fit yourself for a better position by attending our

Night Classes

Prepare NOW for future opportunities which are sure to come to the energetic and well trained young person.

CIVIL SERVICE
STENOGRAPHY
COMMERCIAL

Peterborough Business College
Limited
Thirty Successful Years
'Phone 580 or 737 — E. E. LOGAN, Principal

THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE

The most timely book of the year and the first contribution to the literature of the European War

THE SECRETS OF THE GERMAN WAR OFFICE

By Dr. Carl Graves

Price - - $1.50.

The Author was for twelve years a Spy in the Kaiser's Service, and he exposes the secret missions that have had a startling influence on the present war. He also reveals, for the first time, the operations of the great German Spy System. The Author is now fighting on the side of the Allies at the front.

Read what the Book Post says of it—"It is truly a wonderful book and will be read by thousands with great interest."

TREBILCOCK BROS.
'PHONE 285. 417 GEORGE ST.
The Peterborough Book Store.

ROBT. FAIR & CO., Ltd.

Wednesday Bargains

For Further Items See Hand Bills Now Being Distributed.

Rush Items in Ready-to-Wear

$15 to $20 Women's Warm Coats $3.98
An eight o'clock rush price put on these long Coats. High-class coats that are warm and comfortable. Worth $15 to $20. Wednesday morning sharp for..... 3.98

Brand New $15 Women's Coats for $10.00
They are the newest, best and smartest styles that are produced by the Princess and Roger Garment makers. Every coat is a regular $15.00 value. Wednesday only, for 10.00

$15 to $17 Women's New Suits $10.00
This price on our new and strictly up-to-date Suits is for Wednesday only. Be here and see these $15.00 to $17.00 Suits on Sale for..... 10.00

$2.25 Misses' White Sweaters 59c
All wool, in good styles, but slightly soiled. Worth up to $2.25. Wednesday..... 59c

$1.25 Women's Flannelette Gowns 89c
Pure White, wide band around neck with fancy edge finish. Regular $1.25. Wednesday..... 89c

75c Women's Flannelette Gowns 59c
Tucked yoke, lace trimmed; pure White. Special for Wednesday, regular 75c, for 59c

75c Flannelette Underskirts, 50c
Pure white and pretty stripe designs, lace trimmed. Regular 75c. Wednesday for..... 50c

50c Longcloth Cotton Night Gowns 39c
Kimona styles, low neck and short sleeves; lace trimmed. Regular 30c. Wednesday..... 39c

Three Specials in Long Kimonas
Pretty designs in fleece cider cloth, neatly trimmed. Regular $1.25 for..... 98c
Another Kimona, trimmed with satin and sherred yoke, all colours in handsome patterns. Regular $2.00 for... 1.48
Extra special kimona, excellent designs, satin and cord trimmed. Regular $2.50 for..... 1.75

$1.50 to $1.75 Pique Waists for 75c
Black and white and ecru; soft collars and cuffs. Pocket. Worth up to $1.75, for..... 75c

$16.50 Evening Cloak for $3.98
One only, amethyst shade, beautifully trimmed. Wednesday bargain, worth $16.50 for..... 3.98

$7.50 Women's Skirts $1.98
Serges, Cheviots, heavy Panamas, in reseda, navy, fawn, olive and cream. Regular up to $7.50. Wednesday.... 1.98

90c Black Peau de Soie Silk 69c yard
For Wednesday only at this special price. Extra heavy quality, superior finish. For Suits, Blouses, etc. Reg. 90c for 69c

10 All-Wool Suit Lengths
Worsteds, Tweeds and Zibelines, worth regularly from $1.50 to $2.00 yard. Wednesday Special at, per yard.... 50c

35c Fancy Stripe Tweeds 25c yard
An excellent quality for Women's Suits and Skirts, or for Children's Wear. You will be more than surprised when you see this Tweed; worth 35c for..... 25c

$3.50 Mantle Cloths for $1.00 Yard
Many lines grouped together for Wednesday that sold at $2.00 to $3.50 yard; for, per yard 1.00

$1.50 White and Scarlet Blanket Cloth $1.00 yd
These two lines are extra special, both all wool. 50 to 54 inches wide. Worth $1.50 for per yard..... 1.00

$1.00 to $1.50 Corsets for 50c per pair
A splendid Corset that will give the best of satisfaction. Note the sizes—18, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. For the average or medium figure; worth $1.00 to $1.50. Wednesday pair 50c

CITY AND GENERAL

PROBABILITIES.

Light to moderate winds, fair. Tuesday, moderate winds, fine and a little warmer.

GENERAL FRENCH—

Polishing, enamelling and American varnishing. Furniture, bank and office fittings refinished. Furniture and property repaired by practical man. Low prices. George Brown, Brown-ton P.O. Tel. 1491. 6d-91-1177

FRENCH LESSONS.

By Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 567 George street. 22d-91

CARLOAD OF POTATOES.

Just received at C.P.R. station, direct from the sandy loam of Manvers. Orders received by telephone, No. 249, or address to E. H. Mann, 209 Maitland avenue. 3d-89

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Walmsley and sons wish to take this way of thanking the friends who were so kind to them during the illness and the bereavement of the late Mr. Walmsley.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. William Mathews, of Smith, wishes to express his thanks to the friends for their sympathy in his bereavement, especially to the neighbours for their kindness to Mrs. Mathews during her long illness.

J. EDWARD FISHER

Organist and Choirmaster, Charlotte St. Methodist Church, Teacher of the Art of Singing, Piano and Harmony. Pupils prepared for the Toronto University Examinations. Private Studio: The Green Music Bldg., Charlotte St. Tel. 797. Studio 'phone 878. 12d-86

KNOX CHURCH Y. P. G.

To-night at 8 o'clock a treat is in store for all who attend the weekly meeting of the Young People's Guild of Knox Church. Rev. H. J. Keith will give an illustrated lecture on his recent trip West, showing special lantern views of the Rockies.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

Great reduction from $30.00 to $22.75. All the sideboards, buffetts, combination buffetts, all finished in Imperial oak. Your choice of any in the store, marked up to $30.00, at $22.75. See our show window. E. B. CLEGG & CO., 27 George Street.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with cauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 455, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

FISHING GOOD AT JACKS LAKE.

Mr. G. W. Hatton has returned from Jacks Lake with reports that the camp there has never had such trout fishing and partridge shooting as they are being favoured with this year. Two boat brought in over 36 fine fish on Thursday and it is an every day occurrence.

COLOURED SOLOIST.

Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw, the coloured soloist, who accompanies Dr. Gordon in his fortnight services in the city, paid a flying visit to several churches yesterday and pleased large congregations with his fine singing.

He has a voice full of power, resonance, and expression, which argurs well for his appearances at the services in St. Paul's Church.

MR. MASON IN SAN DIEGO.

Mr. Francis Mason, in a letter to The Examiner, states that he has reached his destination, San Diego, California, much impressed with the wonderful country through which he has passed and the city in which he is living. He further states that the trip has been the most wonderful experience in his life. The Examiner has asked Mr. Mason to forward them a letter of his trip, which will appear in this paper later.

A HUNTING TRIP.

The hunting season is now at hand, the wild duck may be found feeding in marsh and rice bed, and partridge and other game abound in the woods. Sportsmen are planning their hunting trip and many will visit the game lands of Ontario. No better hunting territory is found in the province than the woods and streams reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Ticket Agents of the Company will gladly furnish detailed information regarding routing, fares, etc., to various points, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. 1d-91-1175

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

Following is the programme for the week:

Gymnasium Class—Monday and Thursday.

Dressmaking Class—Tuesday and Friday.

St. John Ambulance Corps — First aid lectures by Dr. Sutton, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

Browning Club—Thursday night.

Loyalty Club—Friday night.

Choral Club—Friday night.

Junior Work—Saturday 2 to 4 p.m. Classes are oven to all girls.

Every Saturday the secretaries will be at home to all girls.

Sunday—Vespers 4:30 to 5:30 p.m.

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Bell, practical tailor, over Medill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wtu

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skillful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

PREDICTS A TWO YEARS' WAR

United States Colonel Gives Impressions of the Aisne Battle.

Washington October 17.—Dead men and horses heaped up by the thousand, lie putrifying on the battle fields of the Aisne, Colonel Webb C. Haynes, U. S. A., son of former President Hayes, declared to-day. Hayes is just back from observing the world war, and expects soon to give President Wilson a personal message from the active burgomaster of Louvain, he declared after visiting the White House.

"When I left Havre on September 27," he said to-day, "the allies were fearful that they would not be able to penetrate to the German lines through the mass of putrifying men and horses on the battlefields, which the combatants seem not to heed about burying. I don't see how they could pass through those fields. The stench is horrible, and the idea of climbing over the bodies must be revolting even to brave soldiers."

Hayes has been on the firing line; he has visited the sacked city of Louvain as the guest of the Germans in an armoured car; he has been in Aix-La-Chapelle to see the havoc of war there ;and has seen some of the fighting in the historic Aisne struggle.

"It is a sausage grinder," he declared." "On one side are the French and the allies apparently willing to sacrifice their last man in the defence of France; on the other are the Germans seemingly prodigal of their millions of men and money, and throwing man after man into the war."

Hayes predicted a two years' war.

"There can be but one outcome but it will be a long time ending," he said. "England won't begin to really fight until the spring."

"What about the alleged atrocities in Belgium?" he was asked.

"Well, war is hell, that's about the only proper answer I can give you. The real tragic part of the whole war is Belgium. Its people are wonderful people—clean, decent, respectable. What this nation should do is to concentrate its efforts to aiding the women and children of Belgium. This help for the hospitals is not so much needed, but the fate of these poor Belgians is really patheic."

The colonel declared peace talk at this time is useless.

"We must keep hands off this point—we can do no good," he declared. "We will merely stir up trouble for ourselves."

Asked for a brief description of what he saw along the battle line, Hayes declared: "The battle front these days is far different from what it used to be. There are very few men to be seen, especially no guns. All are concealed. Shrapnel flies through the air and bursts. That is the scene most of the time. In the hand to hand fighting bayonets are used much by the French while the Turcos use knives."

"Shall you go back?" Hayes was asked.

"Does anybody wish to visit a slaughter house a second time?" he said in conclusion.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17.—The French government has ordered in this country for the earliest possible shipment 500,000 reels of barbed wire, according to information given out here. This order it was said would be filled by the Pittsburgh Steel Co., of this city, and the Sharon Hoop Co., at Sharon. Twenty-five thousand tons of steel will be used in the manufacture of the wire which the French will use for defensive purposes upon their battlefields.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—WILLIAMS — Percy I. Brown, son of Wm. F. Brown, to Miss Martha Williams, daughter of Mr. John Williams, on Saturday, Oct 17th, at the Methodist Parsonage, 541 George street, by Rev. R. G. Peever.

Ideal Expression

We are using SPECIAL PLATES in our Photographic work and consider them the ideal medium of photo expression.

It would be a difficult matter to improve upon the quality of our negatives or prints.

THE - -
MOULE STUDIO
324½ George St. 'Phone 44

STRICT MEASURES AGAINST DISEASE

Half a dozen children were sent home from the Central School this morning, as their condition indicated that they might develop diphtheria before many days. They are not actually suffering from or showing any symptoms of diphtheria, but in connection with this disease it is recognized that while not actually in the crip of the disease children may yet be carrying diphtheria germs that are infectious and might spread to other children.

To guard against this every public and separate school in the city is being very closely watched, and every pupil is examined for signs of diphtheria. The fact that six from the Central school have already been sent home shows that the precautionary measures are strict, in that none of those sent home are actually suffering from the disease. It is pointed out, however, that it is an unwise course for parents to withdraw their children from school, for under the strict supervision they are safeguarded from infection in a way that they cannot be any other place, even in the home, without actual continuous medical attendance. As they are guarded against infection, and as the outbreak of diphtheria will be noticed and treated at once if they are attending school, the authorities say that the safest place for the children just now is in the strictly supervised school room. The children that have been sent home will be quarantined until the authorities are satisfied they are not developing diphtheria, and are not still likely to infect other pupils.

Medical Health Officer McPherson said to The Examiner to-day, there have been only eight cases of diphtheria in the city.

WEDDING BELLS

COSTELLO—O'CONNOR.

A quiet but fashionable wedding was solemnized on Tuesday, October 13th, at St. Martin's Church, Enniamore, by Rev. M. F. Fitzpatrick, when Miss Nellie O'Connor, daughter of Mr. Owen O'Connor became the bride of Mr. Daniel Costello.

The bride looked charming in a gown of Duchess satin with lace trimmings and work, and a white hat with willow mount.. Miss Lillian O'Connor, who attended her sister, was attired in cream silk and wore a white hat with plumes. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Costello.

During the mass, Mr. Joseph O'Reilly, cousin of the groom, sang "Ave Maria," and during the signing of the register, Miss D. Crough rendered that beautiful solo, "O Boad of Love."

After the ceremony the bridal party drove to the home of the bride, where a sumptuous repast was served. A number of toasts were proposed and responded to. During the afternoon music was provided by Messrs. John and Joseph O'Connor, assisted by Mrs. Joseph O'Reilly.

Mr. and Mrs. Costello left on the evening train for Toronto and Rochester, and on their return will reside in Peterborough.

Mrs. Costello travelled in a neat tailor-made suit of brown and wore a hat to match.

OBITUARY

LIZA JANET LEAVIS.

The death occurred on Saturday in Toronto, of Liza Janet Leavis, formerly of this city. Mr. W. T. Belleghem, the local undertaker, left this morning for that city where he will take charge of the remains.

The funeral will be held on Wednesday from Belleghem's Undertaking Rooms to the Dummer cemetery.

MRS. FRANK SMITH.

A very sad death occurred last night at 10 o'clock when Mary Robson, beloved wife of Mr. Frank Smith (blacksmith), passed away after an illness extending over a period of threemonths. The deceased was a daughter of the late Ralph Robson. She was in her 68th year and had lived all her life in Peterborough and vicinity and her sterling qualities made for her a host of friends who will be grieved to learn of her demise. She was a devoted member of George Street Methodist church and Sunday school and in the the home was a loving and affectionate wife and mother.

She leaves to mourn her loss, her sorrowing husband and two daughters, Miss Nellie Smith and Mrs. Geo. R. Helt; also one sister, Mrs. M. Moore, and three brothers, John T., Andrew R. and Robert D., all of whom reside in the city.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30. Service at the family residence, 575 Gilchrist Street, at 2, o'clock. Rev. R. G. Peever will officiate.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

A large number of Peterborough people will be sorry to learn of the death of Joseph Jefferson, who passed away in St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday at five o'clock. The late Mr. Jefferson had not been ill long, and the news of his death will come as a shock to his many friends in the city.

Deceased was 28 years of age, and resided all his life in Peterborough. He was identified for a considerable period with the Cordage Company here, and was considered a valuable employee by those in authority. He was always on very good terms too with his fellow employees, and earned their good will and respect. He was a member of the Fire Department for the past year and a half, and his services there were appreciated. He was a general favourite with the firemen, who will sincerely mourn his death.

The late Mr. Jefferson is survived by his mother, Mrs. John Jefferson, Aylmer street, city.

The funeral will be held from the residence of his mother, 128 Aylmer street, to St. Peter's Church and cemetery to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. He will be honoured with a firemen's funeral. The firemen and police will attend in a body, and the hose waggon, suitably draped with the deceased man's rubber coat and helmet will precede the hearse.

HAVE YOU TRIED

Filling Your Requirements Here For Fall and Winter Household Requisites

Step in and See How Much More Reasonably and Satisfactorily we Can Supply Your Wants Than Elsewhere.

SUCH AS:—

Samuel's Dustless Ash Sifters	$6.50
Daisy Dustless Ash Sifters	90c
Burrough's Rocker " "	$2.75
" " " "	$4.00
Common Ash Sifters	20c and 25c
Japp'd Coal Scuttles	45c and 50c
Galvanized Coal Scuttles	60c and 75c
Steel Furnace Scoops each	50c
Steel Stove Shovels	5c, 10c and 15c
Black Stove Pipe Enamel, can 10c and 15c	
Aluminum and Gold Enamel, a can	25c
Buck Saws	50c, 75c and $1.00
Handled Axes	75c and $1.00

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 139 — 337 GEORGE ST

HIS SISTER'S HUSBAND WAS ON THE "HAWKE"

A Letter From One of the Royal Engineers to his Brother in Peterborough

Mr. C. H. Burrell, of 562 Homewood Avenue, in this City, has received a letter from his brother, who is serving with the Royal Engineers, in the Old Country. The husband of Mr. Burrill's sister was on the ill-fated "Hawke," and so far it is not known whether he is among those saved or whether he has been lost.

Dear Brother,—I have been waiting to know the ships' names. The naval people will not let us know where they are. That is what the Germans want to know They are very uneasy about our torpedo flotilla. Sarah's husband is on the "Hawke."

Bill left the service the week before the war broke out, after twenty-six years, and is now employed in the War Office.

We are very busy here with the troops. We are guarding all the bridges nd tunnels in England, and we are doing sentry duty in the gas works at night, from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. They are arresting at the rate of one hundred Germans a day in England. The—!

We are recruiting very fast since the war broke out; nearly 400,000 have joined. There is an enormous number of troops all over England, alongside the railway lines and near stations. Through Sittingbourne 250,000 Russians passed from Scotland for France. I got this from a man employed in the War Office, and 500,000 Russians came by water. For two weeks the London and North Western Railway, which runs from Scotland was closed to the public. Hundreds of trains run through the nights with blinds pulled down and lights out.

Things looked very queer here at one time, but are bright now. The Canadians are coming, as well as 70,000 Indians, with money and Generals. There are five Indian princes among them an dthe Moroccans want to fight.

The Germans have caught a fox! The Britons and the French can't praise the Belgians enough for the plucky way they held up the Germans, and it was our turn next; and the French do not know how to praise us too much. Lord Kitchener, as well as our lot, got there in time to save France from being well cut about. The Germans tried hard a lot of times to cut through our lines. But the case is altered now. We are driving them back; flying in front of the British. The Kaiser is telling a lot of lies about the British and Belgians, as to the way the former have served the Belgians, who had no chance to do any wrong to them. It is the other way round. The Germans have been doing the most horrible things to the Belgians and to the British. He (the Kaiser) has been sending his lies to the United States. The Yanks will have to be careful what they are doing. There are a lot of Germans in the States, and they tell the Statsers that if Britain goes under they will be the next to go. . . . We have driven the enemy back twenty-five miles. We fought like lions. . . . . .

From your loving brother,
C. H. Burrell.

BIRTH.

LANCASTER—To Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lancaster, 597 Charlotte street, on Sunday, Oct. 18th, 1914, a son.

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE

APPLES

For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies; Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE **OAK** FRUIT STORE
N. DOUROS, Prop.
'Phones 18-19

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

During his stay in the city Dr. J. L. Gordon will be at the Oriental Hotel.

Miss Woodcock, Elliott's head milliner, is visiting the millinery wholesale re-openings to-day in Toronto.

Miss Gillespie and Miss Allen of Fair's millinery department, are in Toronto, attending the millinery re-openings.

Miss A. Dawson, head milliner with Richard Hall and Son, Limited, is in Toronto to-day, attending the winter millinery openings.

Mr. Percy Neil of the Bank of Commerce, Sarnia, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. M. Gemmell, Burnham Street, East City.

Mr. Gordon Gladman, who has been spending the summer with his parents, Muray Street, left this morning for British Columbia.

Miss Ada Payne, of Lakefield, is leaving this morning for her field of labour as missionary to Japan, under the Methodist Women's Missionary Society.

Mr. Walter English, of Chicago, after an absence of twelve years in Chicago, where he has recently been seriously ill, has returned to Peterborough to remain some months for the benefit of his health.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank White, of Havelock, are visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Menzies, of Stewart street, having just returned on the S.S. Missanabie from a three-months' visit to England, Ireland and Wales.

Warne's Specials

Red Rubber 3 qt. Hot Water Bottles with 2 year's guarantee. Regular $2.25 for..... $1.24

3 Cakes Palmolive Soap, worth....45c
1 Jar Palmolive Cream or Shampoo, 50c
90c

All Four for 39c

Alpine Tooth Paste
Regular price 25c for.... **10c**

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WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE
351 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 527

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ELASTICA
- FLOOR FINISH -

ELASTICA FLOOR FINISH is a varnish that is good for both new and old floors. It revives and renews Linoleum and Oil Cloth. Elastica retains its beauty through the longest and hardest wear. Water does not affect the beauty of this finish, because is absolutely waterproof. It does not wear white under heels or castors. It does not scratch white or become brittle. It is suitable for finishing every kind of floor. Try Elastica for your Floors.

A Booklet of good information on How to finish Floors—Given upon Request.

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Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 CLO. ST.
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Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

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GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT

SWIMMING COLLARS FOR MEN.

Admiralty Provides Device To Save Lives In Naval Disasters

LONDON, Oct. 20.—That the Admiralty is fully alive to the necessity of providing a means for the crews of warships that strike mines or are torpedoed by submarines to escape drowning, since other warships are prohibited from going to their assistance, is shown by the announcement yesterday that the Admiralty is arranging for a general supply of swimming collars to be distributed to the officers and men of the fleet. The men are instructed that the collar shall be carried on their person when they are awake and kept inflated and near each individual when he is asleep.

That Xmas Photo

A Good Photograph as a Xmas Gift fulfils every requirement

You may not feel justified this year in expensive Gift Giving. Photographs will solve the problem easily, economically and satisfactorily. The cost is small. The value great—if the portrait is GOOD. To be sure of this arrange for an appointment at

THE ROY Studio
140½ HUNTER STREET

HELD AT RIVER SAN

Austro-German Army Tries in Vain to Force a Passage—Attempts Are All Failures

PRZEMYSL NO USE

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Times has the following from Mr. Stanley Washburn, its correspondent at Lmow (formerly Lemberg, Galicia): Fighting goes on in West Galicia without cessation. The cannonade on the River San continues. All attempts of the enemy to cross the river have failed lamentably. The Austrians have made attempts at various points. At first their artillery fiercely shelled the right bank, after which the infantry approached the river, but the Russian shrapnel fire inflicted heavy losses, as the corpses floating downstream to the Vistula and beyond to Sandomir and Ivangorod testify.

The German General Staff directed the operations, and also the defence of Przemysl, before which the fighting goes on day and night, without ceasing even for a minute.

The Germans are conducting the defence with extreme energy, and the fortress is apparently well supplied with ammunition. The Russians are exerting a persistent pressure, punctuated by sudden night attacks, by which several strong forts already have been captured. These tactics palpably disturb the defenders, whose searchlights throughout the night subject the surrounding space to a ceaseless scrutiny. Meanwhile the retention of Przemysl confers no advantage of the enemy or of the bridges over the San and stands before the iron wall which is now offered by the Russian investing army.

The Austro-Germans struggle stubbornly and despairingly. Hostile collisions are spreading, and the huge strategical front grows steadily larger, like the extended front of French operations. From Sandomir to the Carpathians savagely roar the thousands of guns. Corpses are borne on the waters of the San, and cast up on its verdant banks at points up the Vistula.

Advising is easier than helping.—Rochefoucauld.

ADVANCE BROKEN

Allies Score Victories at Lille, Chaulnes and Roulers—Crown Prince Weakens

AT WALL OF METZ

LONDON, Oct. 20. — With Lille again in the hands of the allies, the situation on the French fighting line has assumed a distinctly favorable aspect. At Chaulnes a counter-attack by the German right wing was thrown back decisively, and the Kaiser's forces fled in a state bordering on panic. The Belgians have also held the Germans at a point east of Dixmude. West of Roulers the Germans were compelled to evacuate long lines of trenches, and the town is now occupied by Franco-British troops.

Unless all indications prove futile the German advance along the coast to Dunkirk is effectively checked. Reports from Dunkirk early yesterday morning stated that the sound of heavy fighting from the sea was plainly audible. It is believed certain that British naval forces are co-operating in the movement to stay the Kaiser's forward movement in this zone. Later in the day a despatch from northern France said that British torpedo-boat destroyers had penetrated the canals commanding the district in which the most westerly engagement was being fought, and the British cruisers were also firing on the invaders from the open sea.

The official communique of the French War Office yesterday afternoon said: "In Belgium the heavy artillery of the enemy has cannonaded, but without result, the front from Nieuport to Vladsloe, to the east of Dixmude.

"The forces of the allies, and notably the Belgian army, have not only repulsed further attacks on the part of the Germans, but have advanced as far as Roulers.

"On our left wing, between the River Lys and the canal of La Bassee, we have advanced in the direction of Lille. There has been very stubborn fighting on the front from La Bassee to Albain and St. Nazaire. We are advancing from house to house in these localities.

"To the north and to the south of Arras our troops have been fighting without respite for more than ten days, and with a perseverance and a spirit which never for a moment has been relaxed.

"In the region of Chaulnes we have repulsed a strong counter-attack delivered by the enemy and have won some ground.

"On the centre there is nothing to report.

"On our right wing, in Alsace, to the west of Colmar, our advance posts are on the line between Bonhomme, Paris and Sulzern. To the south we still occupy Thann."

German reinforcements have been brought up at all points along the right wing of the invaders' army, which now stretches from the Belgian coast to the elbow at Roye, where the line turns directly eastward and runs in the general direction of Metz. These reinforcements are variously estimated at 300,000 to 400,000 men. Some reports even place the number of fresh troops at 1,000,000 men of all arms, but the latter figures are believed exorbitant. It is known that they are drawn from the Landstrum exclusively.

Advices from Belgium declare that Ostend, Bruges and Blankenberghe are held by the smallest of garrisons, and that throughout the conquered kingdom every man that can be spared has been rushed southward. Admiral Von Tirpitz is said to be in Antwerp, which coincides with previous reports that he expected to personally direct naval operations against Britain which are "to be launched the last of this month."

With the capture of Armentieres Sunday and the fall of Lille yesterday to the allied armies there can be no question that operations in northern France have received a new impetus and are inclining steadily to the side of the French and British. It is significant that at every point counter-attacks by the Germans have uniformly failed to accomplish their purpose. That the Kaiser is stubbornly sacrificing many lives to maintain an untenable position a little longer seems apparent.

From La Bassee and Albain to St. Nazaire the allies are waging a terrible hand-to-hand conflict with the Germans, the fighting having resolved into an individual contest for supremacy. Every hedge, house and overturned wagon is a new fortress, and as the Germans fall back they take a heavy toll of their pursuers.

At Chaulnes the allied artillery almost decimated the German columns participating in a frontal counter attack, the advantage being followed up by an infantry charge of French and British troops which completely upset the advance of the foe.

The situation along the centre remains quiet, with both sides content to hold their own, and neither able to gain important advantage over the other. Defensive works in this zone are very complete, and it is improbable that a major operation will be attempted by either French or Germans until the fighting on the east and west becomes better defined.

The French officials are extremely reticent concerning operations against the German crown prince and the new movement which seems to threaten the safety of Metz. It is also apparent that fighting is under way around Belfort, but no information comes through as to the extent of the engagement or the probable outcome. It is said on very good authority that a French army is even now assailing the outer line of Me[illegible] and that artillery will soon be playing on the walls of that renowned stronghold.

St. Mihiel continues in the hands of the German crown prince, but the French have driven his line still further back on both the east and west of that town, and his retreat toward Luxemburg is imminent.

Summing up the entire situation, and taking into account the position of the allies from the Belgian-French coast to the Swiss border, it may be said that the outlook is more favorable than at any time since the Germans crossed into French territory. It is apparent that their first onslaught has come a cropper, that the new drive at Dunkirk and Calais is temporarily checkmated and will most probably be completely frustrated, and that the continued success of the allies at widely-separated points, with the new advance toward Metz and the dangerous quandary of the German crown prince has seriously imperilled the whole German scheme of conquest.

MORE CATHEDRALS FOR THE KAISER TO BOMBARD—On the left is the Church of St. Paul at Ostend. On the right is the Cathedral of St. Bavon at Ghent, now occupied by Germans. It dates from the ninth century and contains many fine examples of the old masters. Belgium was famed for its Cathedrals.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Nelles—Commanding the Royal Canadian Dragoons, one of two mounted regiments with the First Canadian Expeditionary Force, now in England, on the way to the front. The R. C. D. is the only Regiment with the Force that served as a Regiment in South Africa. It was sent to Africa as the Canadian Mounted Rifles, but was given permission by the War Office while serving there, to assume the title of Royal Canadian Dragoons. Col. Nelles and many of his officers and men saw active service with the corps in Africa.

SEE and INSPECT—THE SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:

Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

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Getting Out of the Rut.

The merchant who conducts his business according to the method of the last century is not giving his customers the service they are entitled to. The spirit of the new century is to do more than to merely turn goods over at a profit. It is to really earn that profit by giving real service, accommodation and reliable advice. The modern merchant must know his goods thoroughly and what is best adapted to every household requirement.

That class of merchant invariably advertises. That is the one sure test of his being abreast of the times.

ECZEMA ON THE HEAD

Mr. Peterson, South Bay, Ont. writes: "For years I suffered a sort of eczema on the head. I tried four different doctors, giving each a fair trial, but the disease grew worse and spread to my arm. I got Dr. Chase's Ointment, and it has entirely cured me. I give you my name because I want other sufferers to know about this splendid Ointment."

XMAS

12 Beautiful Photographs, Black and White or Colour, can be had at the

COWAN STUDIO

for the price you would pay for one present.

Make your appointment early and ensure best work.

CHARLOTTE ST.

(Only Ground Floor Studio in City)

BY-LAWS CARRIED

Hydro Radials Sweep Municipalities in York County With Only Two Opposed to Them

START AT ONCE

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—With the exception of the town of Newmarket and the Township of Uxbridge all the municipalities along the route of the proposed Toronto and northeastern district Hydro-radial gave substantial majorities for the bylaw submitted yesterday, which empowers their municipal councils to enter into an agreement with the provincial commission for the construction and operation of the road. According to the terms of the bylaw each municipality will issue debentures covering the proportion of cost for which it will be responsible, and these debentures will be deposited with the commission as security in financing the undertaking.

Sir Adam Beck does not anticipate that it will be necessary for the municipalities to make any actual payments, as interest and sinking fund charges will be amply covered by revenue received from the railway and the sale of power along the route of the radial.

Now that the electors have endorsed the bylaw it only remains for the municipal councils to give it the third reading and the commission will then be free to start the construction of the line.

Some subdivisions had not been heard from at a late hour last night, but these are not likely to make any serious alteration in the result.

BRITAIN FEELS SAFE.

Report of Gen. French Received With Expressions of Satisfaction.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—General satisfaction and a feeling of security in the eventual outcome are expressed by yesterday morning's London papers in their meagre comments on the long report of Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief in France, on the battles of the Marne and the Aisne. The desire of the censor, expressed a month ago, that the papers refrain from extended comment or analysis of the situation in the French campaign, has prevented criticism, constructive, or otherwise, on the report. That their report added little to the knowledge already possessed by the British people, of the progress of the battles, is reflected in the journals. Comment on the street and in the clubs are apparently to the effect that the people are satisfied with the strategy of Sir John and that they have no feeling of nervousness as to the final result.

Turkey Retains German Crews.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—(Via London.)—The Porte has declined to discharge the German crews of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which have been in Turkish waters since early in the hostilities, and which are said to have been sold by Germany to the Turkish Government.

This reply was given in answer to the British representations regarding the continued presence of Germans on board these two vessels.

Foundries Are Being Depleted.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Recruiting is being stepped in some of the Scottish iron and steel centres with the sanction of the Government. The reason is that these iron and steel works are running night and day on Government orders, and it is held unwise to deplete the working forces.

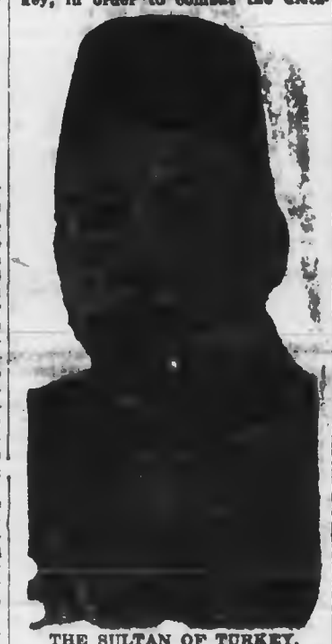
Prisoner Goes To War.

KINGSTON, Oct. 20. — Bombadier Boucher, who was serving a term in the Central for assaulting a little girl, was released yesterday to enlist for overseas duty. He left here for Montreal to enlist.

SULTAN TO THE FORE.

He Administers a Set-Back To German Influence In Turkey.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Petrograd says that the Constantinople correspondent of The Bourse Gazette is authority for the statement that at a family council the Sultan of Turkey, in order to combat the dictatorship of Enver Pasha, Minister of War, and German influence, unexpectedly proclaimed the heir-presumptive to the Turkish throne, Yussof Izzedin, Generalissimo of the army and navy.



THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Prince Yussof Izzedin is the eldest son of the late Sultan Abdul Assis.

Will Lose Russian Titles.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Co. says that Emperor Nicholas has ordered that German and Austrian subjects who have been granted the honorary rank of councillor of commerce be deprived of the title.

McDermid & Jury

ARE STILL SELLING

3 Large 15c Cakes PALM OLIVE SOAP And a 50c JAR OF COLD CREAM ALL FOR 39c

Or if you prefer you may have a 50c Bottle Shampoo instead of Cream.

Paper & Envelope Sale This Week

25c Box Stratford Linen, containing Envelopes and Paper, per box 17c

Also Envelopes Special, 2 Packets for..... 50 Envelopes for .. 5c

McDermid & Jury
The Safe Satisfactory Cut Rate Druggists
Cor. George and Charlotte Sts.

FOOD SHORTAGE SERIOUS.

Supplies For Belgium Are Now on Docks at London.

LONDON, Oct. 20. — Baron Lambert, representing the Belgian Government, arrived in London from Brussels, and yesterday conferred with the Belgian Minister here concerning the movement to send food from London to the Belgian capital.

The shortage of food in Brussels is very serious. The supply of flour has become exhausted, and there is great need that it be replenished immediately. Extensive plans are under way for wholesale shipments of food through the co-operation of the Belgian Minister and the British Foreign Office.

Much food, already in cases, is on the London docks ready for shipment to Belgium when the international tangle concerning its movement is straightened out.

Skin Trouble On The Scald

Skin Dried and Cracked and Hair Fell Out—Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Eczema is annoying and distressing at any time, but doubly so when it gets into the scalp and causes the hair to fall out. Here is a grateful letter from a lady who was cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mrs. Hector Currie, Tobermory, Ont., writes:—"I was cured of a disagreeable skin disease of the scalp by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. The trouble started with itching and pain in the scalp, the skin would get dry and crack, and at times would bleed, and the hair would fall out. I tried three doctors without benefit, and suffered for three years. Reading in the almanac about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I began its use, and am now completely cured. The hair has grown again, and I am as well as I ever was. You are at liberty to use this letter, for I am glad to recommend so excellent a treatment.

Dr. Chase's Ointment has no rival as a cure for itching skin disease.

BETTER THAN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

Is the Advertising we get from Patrons we have fitted with Glasses. People who have come to us and who are perfectly satisfied with the service we gave them. Our records contain the names of thousands of pleased customers. These records are open for your inspection at any time. We are not ashamed to show you the thousands of names we have on file. Call and get a list of the names of your friends, and then go and ask for yourself if they are satisfied.

There is so much fakery in the Optical Business that I have given this challenge to the public twice a year ever since I opened Optical Business in this city, which is nearly twelve years ago.

We have the very best facilities for Eye Examination, there is absolutely no guess work with us. Every case receives our most painstaking service.

Our Lens Grinding Plant is one of the best equipped in Ontario. We can give you your Glasses almost while you wait. We do not sell Cheap Glasses, but we can give you the very best "PEBLO GLASSES" at a very reasonable price.

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Measurement, Agate, 14 Lines One Inch.
Transient Display ..... 20c per inch
Transient Reading ..... 40c per inch
Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 2,500 inch Contract, 15c per inch.
Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 30c per inch.
Legal and other notices, 6c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

Minimum charge, 10c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 10c to cover postage or replies if out of town.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.
Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

PERSONAL

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY

Toronto--Chicago

Toronto-Montreal

The International Limited

Canada's Train of superior service

Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit p.m. and Chicago 8.00 a.m.

MORNING SERVICE

Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily.

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Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.54 a m	8.20 a m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m. 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m. 5.30 p.m.	*2.10 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p m	9.05 p.m. 8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	3.20 a.m.
Markham	10.18 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.50 p.m.	8.20 a.m. 1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m. 5.15 p.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m 12.20 p.m 5.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11 05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa,	*11.22 a.m
Montreal, Quebec	**8.10 p.m
Indian River, Norwood,	
Havelock, Tweed	*12.15 a m
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	
St. John, N B., Boston	*2.05 a m
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	
St. John, N.B., Boston	1.07 a.m.
Ottawa Special for Smiths Falls and Ottawa only	
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p m
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**6.35 p.m
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph	6 22 a.m.
Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo	
New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*8.34 a m
North Toronto	*8.57 a m
Local for Cavanaville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.34 a m
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.31 p m
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.53 p m
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a m

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OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from Saturday.)

"Dearly beloved, we are gathered here to join together this man and this woman in holy matrimony—reverently, discreetly, advisedly, soberly. In this holy estate these two persons present now come to be joined."

His hand tightened upon her hand, for he felt her trembling. But bravely she smiled up at him and upon her hair the golden sunlight made an aureole.

The voice rose in its soul-shaking question—slow and powerful:

"Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife, to live together in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honour, and keep her in sickness and in health, and keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?"

Allan's "I will!" was as a hymn of joy upon the morning air.

"Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband, to live together in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou serve him, love, honour, and keep him in sickness and in health, and keep thee only unto him, so long as ye both shall live?"

She answered proudly, bravely:

"I will!"

Then the man chorused the voice and said:

"I, Allan, take thee, Beatrice, to be my wedded wife, to have ve and to hold from this day forward for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health to love and to cherish, till death us do part, and thereto I plight thee my troth."

Her answer came, still led by the commanding voice, like an antiphony of love:

"I, Beatrice, take thee, Allan, to be my wedded husband, to have and to hold from this day forward for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health to love and to cherish, till death us do part, and thereto I give thee my troth!"

Already Allan had drawn from his little finger the plain gold ring he had worn there so many centuries. Upon her finger he placed the ring and kissed it, and, following the voice, he said:

"With this ring I thee wed, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

Forest, river, sky and golden sunlight greeted them as they stood on the broad porch of the cathedral, and the clear song of many birds, unafraid in the virgin wilderness, made music to their ears such as most have greeted the primal day.

Suddenly Allan caught and rushed her in his arms.

"My wife!" he whispered.

The satin of her skin from breast to brow surged into sudden flame. Her eyes closed and between her eager lips the breath came fast.

"Oh, Allan—husband! I feel—I hear—"

"The voice of the unborn, crying to us from out the dark, 'O father, mother, give us life!'"

CHAPTER IX.

AT SETTLEMENT CLIFFS.

Ten days later the two lovers—now man and wife—were back again at the eastern lip of the Abyss. With them on the biplane they had brought the phonograph and records, all securely wraped in oiled canvas, the same which had enveloped the precious objects in the leaden chest.

They made a camp, which was to serve them for a while as headquarters in their tremendous undertaking of bringing the Merucaans to the surface, and here carefully stored their treasure in a deep cleft of rock secure from rain and weather.

They had not revisited the bungalow on the return trip. The sight of their little home and garden, now totally devastated, they knew would only sadden them unnecessarily.

"Let it pass, dearest, as a happy memory that was and is no more," Stern cheered the girl as heheld her in his arms the first night of their stay in the new camp, and as together they watched the purple haze of sunset beyond the chasm. "Some day, perhaps, we may go back and once more restroe Hope Villa and live there again, but for the present many other and far more weighty matters press. It will be wisest for a while to leave the East alone. Too many of the Horde are still left there. Here, west of the Ohio River Valley, they don't seem to have penetrated—and what's more, they never shall! Just now we must ignore them—though the day of reckoning will surely come! We've got our hands full for a while with the gigantic task ahead of us. It's the biggest and the hardest that one man and one woman ever tackled since the beginning of time!"

She drew his head down and kissed him, and for a little while they kept the silence of perfect comradeship. But at last she questioned:

"You've got it all worked out at last, Allan. You know just the steps to take? One false move—"

"There shall be no false moves. Reason, deliberation, care will solve this problem like all the others. Given some fifteen hundred people, at a depth of five hundred miles, and given an aeroplane and plenty of time—"

"Yes, of course, they can be brought to the surface. But after that, what? The dangers are tremendous! The patriarch died at the first touch of sunlight. We can't afford to take chances with the rest!"

"I've planned on all that. Our first move must be to locate a rocky ledge, a cave, or something of the sort, where the transplanting process can be carried out. There mustn't be any exposure to the actual daylight for a long time after they're on the surface. The details of food and water have all got to be arranged, too. It means work, work, work! God, what work! But—it's our task, Beta, all our own. And I glory in it. I thank Heaven for it—a man's-size labor! And if we're strong and brave enough, patient and wise enough, we're bound to win."

"Win? Of course we'll win!" she answered, her faith in him touching the sublime. "We must! The life of the whole world's at stake!"

Night came, and redder glowed the firelight in the gloom. They spoke of life, of love, of destiny; and over them seemed to brood the mystery of all that was to be.

The very purpose of the universe enwrapped itself about their passion, and the untroubled stars kept vigils till the dawn.

Daylight called them to begin the epic campaign they had mapped out—the rescue of a race.

After a visit to the patriarch's grave, which they decked anew with blossoms and fresh leaves, they prepared for the journey in search of a suitable temporary home for the Folk.

Nine o'clock found them once more on the wing. Stern laid a southerly course along the edge of the Abyss. He and Beatrice had definitely decided that the new home of humanity was not to be the distant regions of the East, involving so long and perilous a journey, but rather some location in the vast, warm, central plain of what had once been the United States.

They judged they were now somewhere in the one-time State of Indiana, not far from Indianapolis. So much warmer had the climate grown that for some months to come at least the Folk could without doubt accustom themselves to the change from the hot and muggy atmosphere of the Abyss to the semitropic heat.

The main object now was to discover suitable caves near a good water supply, where by night the Folk could prosecute their accustomed fisheries. Agriculture and the care of domestic animals by daylight would have to be postponed for some time, possibly for a year or more. Above all, the health of the prospective colonists must be safeguarded.

It was not until nearly nightfall of the next day, and after stops had been made at the ruins of two considerable but unidentified towns—for fuel, as well as to fit up an electric searchlight and hooded lamps to illuminate the instruments in the Abyss—that the explorers found what they were seeking.

About half-past five that afternoon they sighted a very considerable river, flowing westward down a rugged and irregular valley, in the direction of the chasm.

"This can't be the Ohio," judged Stern. "We must have long since passed its bed, now probably dried up. I don't remember any such hilly region as this in the old days along the Mississippi Valley. All these formations must be the result of the cataclysm. Well, no matter, just so we find what we're after."

"Where are we now?" she asked, peering downward anxiously. "Over what State—can you tell?"

"Probably Tennessee or northern Alabama. See the change in vegetation. No conifers here, but many palms and fern trees, and new and strange growths. Fertile isn't the name for it! Once we clear some land here, crops will grow themselves! I don't think we'll do better than this, Beta. Shall we land and see?"

A quarter hour later in the Pauillac had safely deposited them on a high, rocky plateau about half a mile back from the edge of the riven canon. Stern, in his eagerness, was all for cave-hunting that very evening, but the girl restrained him.

"Not so impatient, dear!" she cautioned. "'Too fast arrives as tardy as too slow!' To-morrow's time enough."

"Ruling me with quotations from Shakespeare, eh?" he laughed, with a kiss. "All right, have your way—Mrs. Stern!"

She laughed, too, at this, the first time she had heard her new name.

So they made camp and postponed further labours till daylight again.

Morning found them early astir and at work. Together they traversed the tropic-seeming woods, aflame with brilliant flowers, dank with ferns and laced with twining lianas.

In the treetops—strange trees, fruit laden—parrakeets and flashing green and crimson birds of paradise disturbed the little monkeyfolk that chattered at the intruders. Once a coral-red snake whipped away, hissing, but not quick enough to dodge a ball from Stern's revolver.

Stern viewed the ugly, triangular head with apprehension. Well he knew that venom dwelt there, but he said nothing. The one and only chance of successfully transplanting the Folk must be to regions warm as these. All dangers must be braved a time till they could grow acclimatized to the upper air. After that—but the vastness of the future deterred even speculation. Perils were inevitable. The more there were to overcome the greater the victory.

"On to the cliffs!" said he, clasping the girl's hand in his own and making a path for her.

Thus presently they reached the edge of the canon.

"Magnificent!" cried Beatrice as they came out on the overhang of the rock wall. "With these fruitful woods behind, that river in front, and these natural fortifications for our home, what more could we want?"

"Nothing except caves," Stern answered. "Let's call this New Hope River, eh? And the cliffs?"

"Settlement Cliffs!" she exclaimed.

"Done! Well, now let's see."

For the better part of the morning they explored the face of the palisade. Its height, they estimated, ranged from two or three hundred feet, shelving down in rough terraces to the rocky debris through and beyond which foamed the strong current of New Hope River, a stream averaging about two hundred yards in width.

Up-current a broader pool gave promise of excellent fishing. It overflowed into violent rapids, with swift, white waters noisily cascading.

"There, incidentally," Stern remarked, with the practical perception of the engineer, "there's power enough, when properly harnessed, to light a city and to turn machinery ad libitum. I don't see how we could better this site, do you?"

"Not if you think there are good chances for cave-dwellings," she made answer.

"From what we've seen already, it looks promising. Of course, there'll be a deal of work to do; but there are excellent possibilities here. First-rate."

Fortune seemed bent on favouring them. The limestone cliff, fantastically eroded, offered a score of shelters, some shallow and needing to be walled up in front, others deep and tortuous. All was in utter confusion.

Stern saw that the terraces would have to be blasted and levelled, roads and stairs built along the face of the rock and down to the river, stalacites and stalagmites cut away, chambers fashioned, and a vast deal of labour done; but the rough framework of a cliff colony undeniably existed here. He doubted whether it would be possible to find a more favourable site without long and tedious travels.

(To be continued.)

Don't Merely "Stop" a Cough

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A cough is really one of our best friends. It warns us that there is inflammation or obstruction in a dangerous place. Therefore, when you get a bad cough don't proceed to dose yourself with a lot of drugs that merely "stop" the cough temporarily by deadening the throat nerves. Treat the cause—heal the inflamed membranes. Here is a home-made remedy that gets right at the cause and will make an obstinate cough vanish more quickly than you ever thought possible.

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In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing hundreds of thousands of letters from women seeking health—many of them openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; and in some cases that it has saved them from surgical operations.

WHAT THIN FOLKS SHOULD DO TO GAIN WEIGHT

Physician's Advice for Thin, Undeveloped Men and Women

Thousands of people suffer from excessive thinness, weak nerves and feeble stomachs who, having tried advertised flesh-makers, food-fads, physical culture stunts and rub-on creams, resign themselves to life-long shinniness and think nothing will make them fat. Yet their case is not hopeless. A recently discovered regenerative force makes fat grow after years of thinness, and is also unequalled for repairing the waste of sickness or faulty digestion and for strengthening the nerves. This remarkable discovery is called Sargol. Six strength-giving, fat-producing elements of acknowledged merit have been combined in this peerless preparation, which is endorsed by eminent physicians and used by prominent people everywhere. It is absolutely harmless, inexpensive and efficient.

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THE 'WHY' OF THE CONFLICT

For What Are The Nations Fighting?

By Leon Goldmerstein

TSAR NICHOLAS
RUSSIA

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH
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KAISER OF GERMANY AND KING OF ENGLAND PHOTOGRAPHED DURING THEIR LAST RIDE TOGETHER
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KING PETER
SERVIA

PRESIDENT POINCARE
FRANCE

PICTURE a Western mining town in its lawless days. It boasts four storekeepers—three oldtimers and one newcomer. Imagine that Merchant No. 4—the new man—has somehow managed to take away a lot of trade from the others. He is afraid they may try to even matters by attempting to *run him out of* town, so he buys a revolver and naturally becomes overbearing. The only thing for the others to do is to carry "irons." The newcomer now faces a much greater danger than before he "heeled" himself. It is a question if his competitors would have used force to put him out of business if he had not disclosed his own readiness for trouble.

By his own act the fourth merchant created bad feeling, likely to break out at any minute. Armed, he finds his enemies also ready. Worse, he is faced by a combine of three against one. So he sends away and hires a couple of gunmen. Four concerns, supporting eight gunmen besides their usual selling force. At best, they are no honor to the community; they do not increase its productive powers. Gunmen are gunmen the world over. When they cannot fight each other they resort to *beating up innocent citizens.*

Now, under such conditions, what would the community demand? First, eliminating the gunmen. Then, establishing a state of trade that does not have to be protected by revolvers at the cost of the welfare of the entire community. And it would not be surprising if, deep down in their hearts, those who work for the man who first introduced the gunmen were willing to work without jumping for cover everytime a box accidentally crashed to the floor. Nervousness in business is a very poor asset.

On a large scale this is exactly the present situation in the European war. The fight started ostensibly because Austria sent an unacceptable note to Servia and Russia refused to stand by and see its Slavonic ally crushed. But the profound reason for war was the vital necessity for deciding if militarism is to continue and grow or whether European nations can arrive at an arrangement of reasonable expenditure for national defence.

The pace in European armaments was set by the Germans in the middle eighties, when that nation showed it intended to make a second raid on France. The attempt was frustrated by Russia, but it proved that the peace of Europe could be maintained only by opposing the Triple Alliance with a force equally as strong. The preparations that began in 1885 have proved in 1914 to be useful to the Allies.

Europe has paid a terrible price for peace, and none has paid more heavily than Germany. This price has not been so much expressed in dollars and cents as in social conditions which have seared the very soul of the German empire, a nation whose genius has entitled it to a better fate than that by which it is apparently confronted. Germany is a poor country. Except by the most extraordinary methods it could not have created in less than two generations an army powerful enough to wage war against the whole of Europe.

Germany held an honorable place in the councils of civilized nations, a position of which her sons may well have been proud.

No territorial expansion was needed to give Germany rights equal to other nations.

National honor did not demand arming to the teeth.

Her trade expansion was hampered rather than promoted by the eternal talk of German aggression, German system of armed peace, "mailed fists" and "shining armor."

Germany's best foreign markets outside of the United States were in Russia, England, France and Belgium. Trade in none of them was promoted by any conviction that every trading German was a potential enemy of the country in which he was trying to make a living.

German interests were not enhanced by any necessity for maintaining, on a permanent war footing among only 65,000,000 people, a standing army equal to that of Russia, a nation of 160,000,000 population.

Germany has paid for all this—as every nation must pay where militarism is carried to excess—by the decreasing birth rate [illegible]

What, then, is Germany fighting *for*? To maintain a feudal aristocracy that it despises, yet which exists on the hunger of the people? Or to maintain an aristocracy of officers who are insulted if invited to sit at a table with a merchant or a Jew, unless provided with marriageable daughters? Is Germany fighting for the right to eat horseflesh because burdensome taxes force the cost of life much higher than wages? Or is it to see other nations, supposing France and Belgium conquered, submitting to the same treatment?

The best a German can tell you is that he is fighting to protect his Fatherland from other nations. To a certain extent he is right. Germany must be protected now, because it is vital to the interests of every other European nation to crush German militarism—which Prussia has made synonymous with Germany—lest it spread to all the rest of the world.

For what is France fighting? The idea of revanche for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine has been practically as dead in France for fifteen years as the issue that brought about the American civil war. But this French loss has been universally recognized as a punishment for the misrule of an administrative system, that had no chance to come back—the price paid for getting rid of the Napoleonic régime.

That price was not too high!

France in twenty years has built an empire in Africa, the wealth and extent *of which will surprise any one who visits* the wide stretches from the Mediterranean to Timbuctoo.

But France has been solving *great problems at home—eliminating the dangerous influences of many religious orders; strengthening the foundations of a republican system of government that is the basis of her prosperity.*

France has been fighting—without sacrificing the people's real rights—tendencies of unbridled license and anarchy among certain laboring classes that became familiar during recent strikes. *And all through this struggle to do her part in the world's work there has passed like a red thread the fear of Germany pouring its mighty legions across the border and destroying the very structure of French national existence.*

FRANCE HAD THE RIGHT TO FEAR GERMANY!

In 1866 Russian intervention alone saved France from a renewal of the horrors of 1871.

Twenty years later France had to dismiss Delcasse, her best Minister of Foreign Affairs, because Berlin threatened war unless she did.

In the Agadir incident the republic again was almost on the brink of war with her troublesome neighbor.

Because certain powerful German interests could maintain in Germany a permanent menace to peace, the French peasant, who hates the military service, which interrupts his business when he is beginning to enjoy the fruits of his work, was forced to stay an extra year in the army and pay higher and still higher taxes to maintain the line of fortresses in constant readiness along the German border.

The Frenchman is essentially economical. He boasts the largest per capita savings. And by making a garden of his wonderful country he saves up enough to lend several billions to Russia, while he is picking up a stray couple of billion dollars of American and British securities. He wants the certainty that his savings will be safe and that his land will not be attacked without cause. He has already the most democratic system of government in Europe. He has practically done away with feudalism, and desires only assured peace to develop the nation's wealth to heights that will astonish the world.

THE FRENCHMAN, MORE THAN ANY ONE ELSE, FIGHTS FOR PEACE, *AND FOR PEACE ALONE.* Given that, he will pass to those other great changes which he cannot attempt until peace is assured.

And England? Does England fight Germany because of fear of German expansion, or because Britain aims to seize German colonial possessions?

GERMANY'S ENTIRE COLONIAL HOLDINGS ARE NOT WORTH TO ENGLAND THE COST OF ONE MONTH OF THE WAR. And at the beginning it was clear that the war would last more than one month. Besides, England has seldom expanded her colonial possessions at the expense of the leading European nations. She is not likely to expand in that way; at least, not while so many weak non-European nations, Persia, China, Central Africa, &c., may still be amicably divided. Britain's rule of territorial expansion has been always based on the principle: *Help yourself, but do not interfere with our doing the same.* It is not worth while changing this policy.

This war was not entered into by Great Britain solely to crush German commercial expansion. The British colonies, for the last ten years, have been among the best markets for German industry. Indeed, the British Isles have probably been the best. Unless Great Britain was strong enough to close her markets to Germany by imposing tariffs and laws, this could scarcely be accomplished by war. Colonies willing to disobey the mother country by peaceably excluding German goods would not be likely to rally round her flag to gain that end by an expensive war. England never threatened to send battle ships to bombard New York and Baltimore because line after line of British specialties have passed into the hands of Americans.

The same toleration might have been expected by Germany if that nation, with almost brutal openness, had not deliberately engaged on a plan to eliminate British trade by crushing England in a war.

Great Britain has faced a situation that obliged her to spend enormous sums *for maintaining a supreme navy to protect* herself against the enemy across the Channel. While she has been doing this look at her dilemma:—

Her agriculture has been made unprofitable by importations from the richer countries of the New World.

Her manufactures have been forced to compete with the more modern methods of younger nations that produce their output at lower cost.

She has had to face the problem of a labor population that has crowded in a country where profits are shaded almost to the vanishing point, to live as workmen live across the sea in the midst of booming industry.

Her railways can expect no rapid increase in traffic because of local conditions, yet must raise wages to avoid strikes and improve equipment to satisfy a public educated by the accomplishments of other countries that can afford to invest capital because of these countries' greater expansion.

With all this, naval expenses were not the only burden that militarism laid on England. The nation, to meet her emergency—to fight "for all we have and are"—had to raise more than a billion dollars in the first week of war by taxing chiefly the poor man. Any tax on the rich may fail at a pinch. Large fortunes are elusive. But the poor man is always there, with no lawyers to advise how to conceal safely his income from collectors; no bankers to arrange for him to escape the taxes by the transfer of funds to foreign banks.

Here Lloyd George's mighty effort to shift at least part of the burden to the shoulders of the rich was doomed to partial failure. The army, and even more *the navy*, expenses became so heavy that the total taxation could not be borne by the classes that could afford to pay them.

England in fighting to reduce her crushing militaristic expenses to reasonable limits, so that the poor man can be relieved of paying taxes beyond his resources and still live a decent life.

England as a nation grew to its eminence and maintained its liberties through ten centuries of historical development because her three fundamental forces have remained in a happy balance. The upper classes, helped by the people, prevented the Crown from dangerously encroaching on the nation's liberties. But the upper classes were not strong enough to put the people under the yoke of an economic dependence, worse than living under an absolute hereditary monarchy. The British people—those lower classes which form the backbone of every nation—had sufficient share in the government's administration and in the good things of life to make them stand for a peaceful evolution of the existing order rather than look for deliverance to an overthrow of the entire economic and political structure. Thus, British trade unionism, by its conservatism, has always disgusted the hotheads of the Continental labor movement. And, so socialism for a long time could not get a hold north of the Channel.

But as the financial burdens of the common people become more than they can bear, *there* ensues a state of deranged equilibrium: the poor become poorer, and the rich richer, all at the cost of those too poor to sell their labor *and their product at a fair price.* This economic law works everywhere. The rise of the few modern English millionnaires among a population driven to adopt *the same* destructive doctrines it abhorred only a few years ago is due to the same causes that allowed men like Li-Hung-Chang to amass a fortune of Morgan-like proportions in a land where children are thrown into rivers because there are no means of raising them. And when one man grows richer day by day, where hundreds grow poorer, that one man acquires a political and moral ascendancy. The rights of the community begin to depend on *his* good will. The class distinction throughout British history has freely recognized the hereditary rights of a group of men. And, as a whole, the country may well be proud of that group. But of late these distinctions have more and more assumed the nature of that feudal distinction between baron and villein. The twentieth century is a bad time for attempting a recrudescence of feudal conditions.

BUT ENGLAND IS FIGHTING ABOVE ALL FOR A READJUSTMENT OF POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN EUROPE THAT WILL PERMIT ENGLAND TO PUT ASIDE THE TERRIBLE BURDEN OF MILITARISM, WHICH EVEN IN SO RICH A NATION IS STEADILY EVOKING ALL THE MONSTERS OF A FEUDAL SYSTEM OF SOCIAL STRUCTURE AT A TIME WHEN NO PEOPLE WILL SUBMIT TO A REVERSION TO FEUDALISM.

Abolish the excesses of militarism and the British workman hopes to see the method of taxation change so that he will not have to bear the heaviest burden. He hopes to see the cost of living come into closer accord with the motion of *wages, since the nation's untold millions* will not be spent on battle ships and fortresses. He hopes to see an enlarged market for his products, and that means higher wages; for all European nations will become better purchasers of British products, and be better able to buy clothing, rather than see their money go for ammunition. And machinery will hold preference over rifles.

Always it is the same old story of turning the swords into ploughshares. But for the Britisher it has a special and terrible significance! He, himself, and all who once bought the product of his industry, have been forced—in twenty years—to spend so much on swords that nothing remains for ploughshares. ALL OVER EUROPE, LITERALLY AND FIGURATIVELY, LAND LIES FALLOW THAT FORTRESSES MAY RISE—and that Krupp may sell his guns.

The Englishman's home is but a small island. But his interests, industrial, political and commercial, are scattered over the world. And he, more than any one, wishes to see the world leave a life which prevents so many from engaging in useful production. Unless this is done, the Englishman, with his world's trade, his ships that sail the seven seas, his investments in every corner of the wide earth, will perish. *So, he is stubbornly fighting for lasting peace.*

The scenes are the repetition of the Napoleonic wars. Then, as now, Great Britain did not wish to acquire any territory from France, or to crush its national existence. It did not insist on the payment of tribute. But, with Napoleon in France, peace was impossible. The British Lion for fifteen years fought a stubborn battle for the peace of Europe. And there can be no doubt that life in Europe has been better for that fight, or that Waterloo did more for the liberty of Germany itself than did the Sedan.

Later, when Russia became a danger in the East, Britain fought it out in the Crimea.

Now it is Germany which has become the storm centre of Europe. British regiments are aligned with the French. England always pays its historical bills, and is willing again to purchase peace with war.

But what is Russia fighting for? This reason is probably understood least of all in the United States. America is only slightly familiar with Russian conditions and the Russian emigrant belongs largely to a class not able to express its views lucidly in English.

Let this be understood:—

Neither the Russian government nor its people are anxious to expand westward, either toward Germany or Austria! Excepting the few millions of Galician Ruthenians, the peoples who will pass under Russian domination by reason of Russia acquiring any new provinces will be Poles or Germans or Jews—exactly the three nationalities least likely to amalgamate with the pure Russian stock. This applies especially to Poles and Jews.

While Polish autonomy may be considered as certain, the Russian people are not interested in having Polish provinces too large. At least, not until the Poles prove good neighbors. Yet, at the best, even if Poland becomes a buffer State, Russia does not consider an increase of the Polish element in her border provinces worth fighting for. As to the Jews, their presence in any new province is to be decidedly regretted, because right now, when there is an apparent possibility of Russia settling the Jewish question humanely and liberally, an influx of something like a million to a million and a half of new Jews is likely to complicate matters, especially if the foreign Jews show a tendency to regard themselves as conquered Germans or Austrians.

Then, the Russians will find their new provinces thickly populated by two alien races and another race of common blood, but of alien tongue and religion. That any considerable number of Russians will settle in the new provinces can scarcely be expected. Russia has owned Poland for more than a century, yet Russian families who have settled in the nine provinces of the Polish kingdom, outside of those of officers and Russian officials, total a few thousands.

Russia is therefore not fighting for territorial expansion. Neither is Russia *fighting for markets.* Russia occupies about the same position as the United States did before the Spanish-American war—exporting chiefly raw materials and agricultural products and importing the higher classes of manufactures, such as machinery, chemicals, &c. Russia has a very extensive trade with Germany, which is of great advantage to both countries; and many years and many events will pass before Russia and Germany begin seriously to compete with each other in any of the world's markets.

CONTRARY TO THE POPULAR VIEW, BASED PRINCIPALLY ON HEARSAY, RUSSIA DOES NOT SEEK AN OUTLET TO THE GREAT SEAS.

Time was when she had other ambitious projects on the same line. That time is past.

What would Russia do with a harbor, say on the Mediterranean? Twenty years ago, when the world's fleets were small, cheap and easy to build, and when European politics centred around the Eastern Mediterranean and the smaller seas, Russia, with Constantinople in her hands, might have dictated to Turkey, Austria and Italy and have treated with England as an equal.

To-day, besides holding Constantinople, Russia would have to spend something *like $500,000,000 on a navy*, with the pleasant alternative of either not wanting a navy at all—if England is her ally—or uselessly retaining this navy under the protection of shore forts, as Germany is doing to-day.

The invention of the dreadnought and the heavily armored fast cruiser has created a situation where *nothing short of the best and largest navy is of any use.* Russia cannot possess a navy equal to that of Great Britain or Germany. Thus, a military harbor is of no use.

A harbor is useful commercially only when it decreases the cost of delivering goods to a market. It is cheaper to ship grain to France through Odessa, which is a Russian harbor, than to deliver it by rail to Constantinople and there load it on steamships.

So that persons who ascribe to Russia ardent desires for a warm water harbor are about *twenty years behind their time!*

What, then, is Russia fighting for? To understand it, keep in mind the peculiar position of Russia, in that, *while Germany is the chief enemy of France and England, the enemy of Russia is Austria. Germany is only Russia's adversary.*

Even in fighting Austria, Russia fights not her own battle. She is battling for the cause of the little Slavonic nations of the Balkans, whose existence for years has been threatened by the Austrian *"Drang nach Osten"*—the push eastward. These little nations, whose economic and political progress has been deliberately impeded by Vienna's intrigues, are the solicitude of Russia.

In 1877-1878, Russia fought the "last of the crusades," as bloody as and perhaps bloodier than when Christendom fought in the Holy Land to liberate the Christian "Slavs" from the Turkish yoke. *During the last quarter of a century the Balkan Slavs have suffered more indirectly from Austrian intrigues than they ever did from Turkish misrule,* and Austria's recent deliberate attempt to crush Servia *proved that as long as Austria,* supported by the German War Machine, maintains its armies intact there can be no lasting peace in the Balkans. Russia *must see its sister nations crushed* under the weight of the Teutonic juggernaut or always be prepared to resist attacks as unprovoked as unexpected.

One of the purposes of the war for Russia therefore is to increase on one hand the holdings of Servia and Bulgaria, and on the other to reduce those of Austria, so that their relative dimensions will serve as a guarantee of peace in the Balkans.

To bring about a reconciliation between the Russian government and its people a profound event was needed—an event that would make exceptional measures justifiable. The European war, WHICH, AS THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE FIRMLY BELIEVE, WAS NOT BROUGHT ABOUT BY ITS OWN GOVERNMENT, gave such an opportunity to extend the olive branch to the Poles, to abolish the most irksome restrictions of Jewish rights, to conciliate the Finns, to open prison doors to many revolutionaries, to close the wine shops all over the empire and to start generally a reconstruction of the nation on a new basis of national and racial justice.

Russia is fighting against Austria for the bare right of the small Slavonic nations to live.

In the battles in East Prussia is being decided a home question:—Whether in Eastern Europe shall prevail the principles of stern militarism, accompanied by ruthless political and economic oppression of the common people, or whether national government shall rest on democratic principles, now considered even in Russia as an essential spirit of its peculiar Slav population, and of which Americans showed a knowledge in their own Declaration of Independence.

It is vitally important to remember that here again, through a curious irony *of history, Russia fights not only its* own battles but the battle of another nation—in this instance the battle of its own enemies. *Because, if Germany is beaten, Russia's reconstruction will be inevitably followed by a similar reconstruction of Germany.*

Militarism can only exist if it is successful. If Napoleon III. had beaten his way to Berlin, we might now see an Emperor in Paris. We might witness France playing the rôle of Germany—storm centre of Europe. Sedan made France a republic and the world's banker.

It is not likely that the German system of militarism will survive the capture of Koenigsburg and Posen, the payment of a contribution to Belgium and to France, and the opening of a real Parliament at Petrograd. Nations want results and militarism has not endeared itself enough to stay after a *failure—even in Germany.*

Austria had not been mentioned, because as a nation the Austrians do not know what they are fighting for, and we do not wish to pretend to know, either. Led like cattle to a useless slaughter by an agreement between the Pan-Germanic party at Vienna and the Kaiser at Berlin, they have everything to lose and very little to gain. Their bodies fill the deep valleys of Western Poland, Galicia and Bukowina, useless hecatombs to the Graven Image of Prussian militarism.

Military aristocracy in Germany and Austria brought about this war, and its issue will decide whether the rule of the Sabre Lieutenant is to continue, or whether it is to be replaced by democracy.

The question of taxation is also to be settled. There can be no peace that does not bring a limitation of expense on armaments. This, with the financing of the war burden, must be *followed* by a readjustment of taxation to shift at least part of the burden on the wealthier classes, especially owners of large estates.

The fall of militarism, more than anything, will help bring down the structure of caste differences. The lower classes will gain socially. Limiting armaments will turn vast wealth *into channels* of profitable industry. For several years vast labor will be required to repair the damage done by war. All these changes *may not immediately follow the signing* of peace. They will come gradually and when they do come labor will meet capital on equal social ground, man to man, *not under the bayonets of an army.*

Labor in Europe confidently hopes that the result will ultimately bring a readjustment of relations between capital and labor, to the benefit of labor and the small investor. This is why the masses of Italy are so anxious to step in and help the Allies, even though fully realizing the great sacrifices that such a step would entail.

To sum up what the nations are fighting for:—

GERMANY IS FIGHTING FOR AN EXPANSION OF ITS COUNTRY FAR BEYOND ITS PRESENT FRONTIERS. HER SUCCESS WOULD MEAN MAINTAINING THE PRESENT MILITARIST SYSTEM, WITH ALL ITS UGLY INFLUENCES ON THE LIFE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE; AND MOST LIKELY A STILL GREATER DEEPENING OF THE GULF BETWEEN THE GOVERNING MILITARY ARISTOCRACY AND THE COMMON PEOPLE.

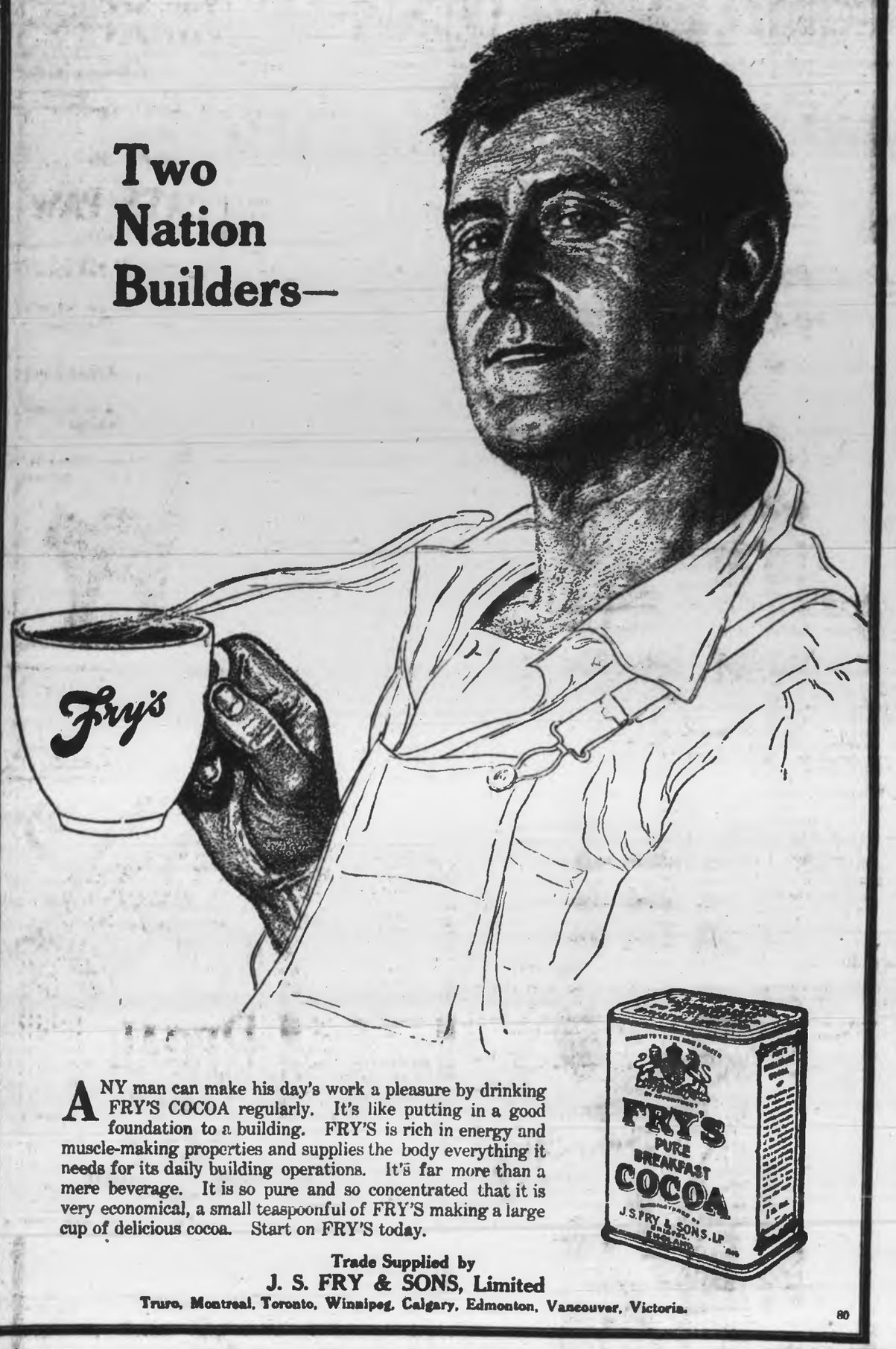
THE ALLIES ARE CHIEFLY FIGHTING FOR THE CRUSHING OF THE SPIRIT OF MILITARISM AS THE GOVERNING CONCEPTION OF THE LIFE OF THE GREAT STATES OF EUROPE.

PEACE WILL NOT BRING EITHER THE PERMANENT END OF WARFARE IN EUROPE OR THE MILLENIUM IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BUT PEACE WILL MAKE LIFE IN EUROPE LIVABLE, WHICH IT IS NOT TO-DAY.

THAT ALONE IS WORTH FIGHTING FOR.

Two Nation Builders—



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FEEDING THE TROOPS

ALMOST INCREDIBLE SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR THE ARMIES.

British Soldiers Are the Best Fed at the Front and Have a Wide Variety of Viands—French and Germans Trust to Foragers to Get Much of the Supply—Five Hundred Cars a Day.

The soldiers who are fighting in the many armies of Europe eat 11,250 tons of food each day. These figures are based on the allowances made by each country for each man in war time and averaged by an authority on commissariat.

It is figured that the average for each man is 2 1-4 pounds of food a day. It has been stated that there are from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000 men now on the battle lines. Just what the real figures are it is impossible to determine, but 10,000,000 is probably nearly correct.

A box car on a Canadian railroad will carry about twenty tons. This means that to transport the food of one day for 10,000,000 men 560 of these cars would be needed. If these 560 cars were divided into trains of forty cars each it would means fourteen trains drawn by the largest engines in the country.

Each nation has its own system of feeding its men, and now it is realized everywhere that to enable the men to fight at their best they must be fed properly. Great Britain sends food trains to follow each division, and these trains, equipped with the different foods, deal out to each regiment provisions, which are served to the men or are cooked and served from the kitchens. The French also furnish their men with food, especially when they are fighting on the defensive, as they have been so far in the present war, but when they are in an enemy's country they follow largely the system of the Germans, that the country should support the army as far as possible. The Germans in the present war have been able to follow this plan, so that it is probable that they have not had to draw very largely on their reserve stores.

Catering for the army has become a science. Each country has its experts who have figured out just what is needed for the men at home and when in the field carrying arms. Each has figured just what is necessary for all climates, and men who are sent to fight in cool climates have different food from those sent to war in the tropics. They have learned, too, what foods will be best to nourish and sustain men in their tremendous work and have selected foods easy of transportation and which have as little waste as possible in preparation.

It is absolutely necessary that the men should have good wholesome food, and it is also an important item that this food should be put into as little space as possible in order to facilitate transportation.

Each army has its own rations. One ration is for the army when on a peace footing at home and the other for the men when the are in the field fighting. Germany and France, too, have another ration for the men when they are taking part in the manoeuvres, and with these two countries these rations are very similar to the war ration.

In all countries bread forms the most important part of the ration. The British allow their men 24 ounces, the French 32 ounces, and the German 26 1-2 ounces to each man. This bread is baked in the army ovens. The German ovens are drawn by motors and they arrive with the troops as soon as the battle is over. For each division there are twelve ovens and these can turn out 30,000 loaves of bread a day. The dough is mixed in the usual way. Sometimes this bread is turned out in biscuit form. Each man receives two rations, which he carries in his haversack. Each one of these ovens can turn out 2,500 bread rations a day.

The British also have these field ovens, but they also have portable kitchens which are drawn by horses or by motors and follow the army. About four men are necessary to manage one of these kitchens and these men cook the meals for the soldiers, which is served out to them night and morning as long as it is possible for them to do so.

These kitchens make stews for the men, cook bacon, make tea or coffee, and with the British army jams and sweets form a large part of their food. It has been said that the British soldier in the field lives well and often has what might be termed luxuries. He gets his meat, 12 ounces being allowed each man. Then he has 16 ounces of potatoes, 8 ounces of fresh vegetables when they can be procured, 3 1-2 ounces of milk, an ounce and a half of sugar, and a quarter of an ounce each of tea, coffee and salt.

The French ration is somewhat different. It consists of 32 ounces of bread, 3 3-4 ounces of meat, 3 1-2 ounces of fresh vegetables and 1 ounce of sugar. The French soldier also gets, whenever possible, about half a pint of red wine and coffee.

The daily field ration of the German army is 26 ounces of fresh bread or 17 ounces of biscuit, 13 ounces of raw meat, fresh or salted, or 7 ounces of smoked beef, pork, mutton, bacon or meat sausage, 4 ounces of rice or 8 ounces of pulse or flour or 52 ounces of potatoes, coffee or tea, sugar and salt.

These various ingredients are not doled out to the men to cook for themselves, but the food train uses them to make stews and to be cooked in different ways, and then when they are cooked the men are served. Each soldier has what is known as a haversack ration and an emergency ration.

A Wonderful Parrot.

The world's record parrot is owned by Baron Alfred de Rothschild, and he paid for it a record sum. She sings with effect quite a number of songs in a voice like a banjo's twang. She speaks 200 words of German, can answer reasonable question, smartly rebukes those who ask silly ones and is careful to remind her interlocutors that her full title is "Laura from Africa, please."

Health and Beauty Answers

Clara: I made my faded "stringy" hair take on its natural colour again and become soft, fluffy and brilliant by shampooing with canthrox, a teaspoonful of which I dissolved in a cup hot water. It gently, yet thoroughly, dissolved dust, dirt and excess oil and when I rinsed it out left the scalp healthy and clean. Since my first trial I have used nothing but this.

Iphigenia: Yes, you can be sure of hair beauty if you give it proper care. Rid your head of itching dandruff by use of this economical home-made tonic, which will make your scalp so healthy that the hair naturally grows long and heavy. Get an ounce of quinozon at your druggists, dissolve it in one pint of alcohol, add one half pint cold water and rub into hair roots daily.

Antoinette: Instead of making over your gowns because you have outgrown them, why not try this harmless flesh-reducer? Get four ounces of parmotin from your druggist. Dissolve it in one and one-half pints hot water. Take a teaspoonful before each meal and you will see a gradual decrease in weight without loss of strength or sagging skin. It is simple, harmless and effective. Requires no dieting or exercise.

Miss O: The "face cream without grease" which you will ask about is easily prepared at home by this recipe. Get from your druggist one ounce of almosin; dissolve it in one pint cold water. Add two teaspoonfuls glycerine, stir well and let stand over night. Apply it frequently, and prevents wrinkles and all skin-flabbiness. It is cleansing, soothing and healing and there is nothing better to relieve enlarged pores, sunburn, tan and all roughness or redness of skin.

Christine: For your sallow, oily skin, which indicates a liver upset, you should make up and use the old-time hardhead blood, kidney and liver tonic. This prepared by pouring one ounce hardhead into one half pint alcohol (do not use whisky) and then adding one-half cupful sugar and hot water to make a quart. Take a teaspoonful before meals and your skin will soon be clear and beautiful. The hardhead tonic is good for most bodily pains and aches, because it eliminates from the system the poisons causing them, and its timely use frequently prevents serious sickness.

Celia: You say "I am a slave to my powder rag." Why not try this fine liquid beautifier? It is lasting in effect and economical, besides using this to whiten and tone the skin and rid it of sallowness or blemishes. Get 4 ounces of sparmax, add two teaspoonfuls glycerine and one-half pint hot water or witch hazel. This makes a big quantity and is far better than the ordinary face powders. It will be very becoming and will soon like a part of your skin.

Millicent: Don't be frightened into buying eye glasses before you really need them. It is better to strengthen the eyes than to aid their weakness. For many years I have used this simple home-made tonic which has both beautified and strengthened mine. Dissolve an ounce of orvoise in one pint of water. Two drops daily, or several times daily, will give relief to tired or aching eyes and soon make them clear and sparkling.

THE TRAGEDY OF RHEIMS.

Cardinal Lucon Brokenhearted at Ruin of Cathedral.

The magnificent cathedral of Rheims, which had successfully withstood the storms of centuries and which was a national monument of universal fame, is now merely an empty shell of charred and blackened walls, while its transcendant beauty may henceforth remain only as a memory. It is not known to what extent its stone walls have been weakened or whether it can be later restored in any degree, but it can never be made what it was before, that is certain. Its destruction resulted from a bombardment by the German army, which its commanding officers declared was unavoidable, since the place was directly in the line of fire. The French, on the other hand, insist that it was an act of wanton vandalism and wholly without reasonable excuse. The question may

CARDINAL LUCON.

never be satisfactorily settled, but the fact that the bombardment was resumed deliberately on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 24th and 25th, indicates that the French are right.

The fire started Sunday afternoon, when shell after shell of the 500 hurled into the city by German batteries crashed into the old masonry that had safely passed through countless storms in the past. Some scaffolding erected to facilitate repairs to the east end of the ancient cathedral was first to catch fire and from this the flames spread to the old oak timbers of the roof and the beautifully carved woodwork of the vast interior.

The man of all living persons who will regret the vandalism most is Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, who was hurrying home from Rome when the outrage occurred. His grief was extreme and he called down the vengeance of Heaven upon the vandals.

Britain's Standing Army.

The British standing army is a much more modern institution than most people imagine. It dates from 1646, when the famous "new model" was established by act of the long parliament and maintained in existence until the restoration. This army, which was organized by Cromwell, consisted of some 30,000 men and was probably the most effective army that England has ever possessed. But the cost was so great that on his restoration Charles II. agreed to its abandonment, except a bodyguard or household brigade of 5,000 sanctioned by parliament, which included Monk's Coldstream regiment and two troops of cavalry raised by Charles himself, which formed the originals of the present Life guards.—London Standard.

How To Stop Stomach Torment

Sound Advice From a Well-Known Physician.

Men and women who suffer from what they call Dyspepsia, Indigestion or just plain "stomach-trouble" usually seek regular relief in the form of some pepsin pill or tablet, or other artificial digestant. This, experience teaches me, is a serious error. In nine cases out of ten, the distress is caused by the development of acids in the stomach, formed by the fermenting of the food. Instead of a digestant being required, something should be taken to dissolve or neutralize this acidity, when normal digestion will follow as a matter of course. This acid matter is distinctly poisonous and unless it is dissolved, digestion merely carries the mass of fermenting food from the stomach to the intestines, where its poison is absorbed by the blood and carried all over the body.

If all the great army of people who suffer after nearly every meal would make it a point to take a teaspoonful of Bisurated Magnesia in a quarter glass of water after each meal, there would be no formation of acidity and consequently no distress or discomfort, flatulence, acid, gassy stomach, heartburn, belching, bloating, etc., would then be a thing of the past. Bisurated Magnesia is a physician's prescription. It is inexpensive and can be obtained at any drug store. It is prepared for just such trouble and the best proof of its efficiency is that it will stop the sharpest, biting stomach distress in five minutes from the time it enters the stomach, simply by dissolving the acids that have been formed there. Its action is absolutely harmless.

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Gen. Smith-Dorrien Is Now Engaged in His Eighth Campaign

GENERAL Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, is the first great hero of the war. General Sir John French in his official report to the War Office, gave the whole credit of saving the entire left wing of the British army in France from annihilation at the hands of the Germans, to Smith-Dorrien, who by the way, was in command of the Canadians in the South African War. General French declares him to be a "commander of rare and unusual coolness, intrepidity, and determination."

Sir Horace has covered pretty well the whole ground open—until the other day—to an English soldier. That means Egypt (many times), South Africa (twice), India, and a host of "penny fights at Aldershott." His first fighting was in the South African war that ended with disaster at Majuba. He was at the battle of Islandula—itself a tragedy, but by no means an inglorious one, though still something of a mystery.

At Islandula, as at Ginnis, he had seen the most serious fighting that could possibly have come his way. Ginnis was the most thorough piece of business put through by our Egyptian army before Kitchener took it in hand, and Sir Horace put the finishing touches to the engagement when he and his mounted troops pursued the retiring enemy. A few years later, and he joined the Chitral Relief Force: and in 1898 Khartoum

GEN. SMITH-DORRIEN.

came to complete, on a larger scale, his military education in that part of the world. Fourteen years ago he was given the command of the 19th Brigade in South Africa. He kept the lines of communication south of Pretoria, and his brigade harried the Boers continuously. He came through with promotion, and with Lord Kitchener for a backer. Even Botha, most sharp in his admirations for British generals, found an opportunity of complimenting the most pressing of his adversaries.

Sir Horace was half-inclined to think of South Africa as the last of his battle-grounds. At the close of the war he went to India, in place of Lord Kitchener, for three years; after India came Aldershot, and with Aldershot his A.D.C.-ship to the King in 1910. His marriage twelve years ago marked the close of his seventh campaign, and though he had not set his mind on an eighth, he was not unprepared. At Aldershot, as it happened, he had brought manoeuvres into line with continental realism. Dispensing with tents, he bivouacked his men in the open as in war time. Lord Kitchener had planned that the Scottish and Light Divisions of his new army should go through the same course. Sir Horace and his chief had arranged things together at the War Office when the news of General Sir J. M. Grierson's death came over the wires. It took Lord Kitchener exactly three minutes to appoint a successor.

The son of a soldier (a late captain in the 3rd Light Dragoons and 16th Lancers), Sir Horace was born forty-six years ago; two elder brothers entered the navy, and one the church. He is a man who loves his work. But above all he loves the men who wear the British uniform. That is the great secret of his success. He knows his men. He has studied their welfare and requirements, and above all he trusts them. That is why he is called "Tommy Atkins' pal." When he undertook the Aldershot command in 1907 he decided to trust the soldier's sense of honor rather than the system of picketing to keep order in the streets.

Watchful Waiting.

Refugees arriving from Ostend by way of Folkestone told of one of their number, a corpulent Frenchman, who, as soon as the boat left the wharf at Ostend, took off his coat, vest and boots and, putting on a life preserver, sat on the edge of the deck, continuing the whole trip in this costume. Asked what he meant by such behavior, he replied in just one eloquent word, "Mines!"

Hannah More's Strictness.

For real Sabbatarianism we must go back a little. There was Hannah More, for instance, who refused to dine out on the Sabbath and retired to her own room on the very hint of music on that day. And more. Expressions like "christening" a ship, the "salvation" of a country or the "ascension" of a balloon were quite against her idea of the fitness of the use of words which had been exalted by their religious associations.—London Chronicle.

Not In His Line.

"I've a bone to pick with you."

"Pardon me, sir, that's impossible I'm a strict vegetarian.

Renewed Vigor In Old Age

This Letter Brings a Message of Cheer to the Aged—Results of Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

New, rich blood is what is most needed in the declining years to keep up energy and vitality. That Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a wonderful help in maintaining good health and prolonging life is attested by the writer of this letter.

Mr. Stephen J. Leard, North Tryon, P.E.I., writes:—"At seventy-five years of age my heart gave out and became very irregular and weak in action and would palpitate. My nerves also became weak, and I could do nothing but lie in bed in a languishing condition, losing strength and weight. In that condition I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and am cured. Had I not obtained this treatment I would now be in the box with the roof over my nose. At eighty-one I have an energy which means go, and I am writing this letter so that old people like myself may restore their health and strength by using this great medicine." 50c a box, 6 for $2.50. For sale by all dealers.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

exactly meet the need which so often arises in every family for a medicine to open up and regulate the bowels. Not only are they effective in all cases of Constipation, but they help greatly in breaking up a Cold or La Grippe by clearing out the system and purifying the blood. In the same way they relieve or cure Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, Rheumatism and other common ailments. In the fullest sense of the words Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a

A Household Remedy

TO WHAT CLASS DO YOU BELONG ?

IN Canada are hundreds of business firms striving with all their might to make better times for themselves and their communities. To them all honor.

BUT there are other firms—Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers—who are "standing pat," "playing safe," doing absolutely nothing to build up business. They are are mere lookers on, not participants in the valorous struggle of their brethern to maintain and establish good times.

LOOK about you and you will find in the advertising columns of The EXAMINER messages from firms with a sturdy confidence in the future.

Lifter or Leaner—which are you ?

Dominion Cafe

MODERN & Up-to-Date Dining-Rooms also Private Dining Table. Drop in and try our Special China Dishes. Nothing but the best of Steaks and Chops used. We guarantee the best of satisfaction to strangers, and all our patrons. 'Phone 515

328 George St.

Tom Him, Manager

Open from 7 a.m. to 2 a.m

EAST CITY COAL AND WOOD YARD

FIRST QUALITY **Dry Hardwood**

$6.50 Per Cord

Mixed Wood $5.00 Per Cord

Cutting and Splitting Extra

DRY PINE AND HEMLOCK SLABS

111 Hunter St. E. 'Phone 96

A. Weir J. F. McCarthy

OUR COAL

IS STILL SELLING AT MAY PRICES

Stove Coal, per ton.....$7.00
Nut Coal, per ton.....$7.00
Pea Coal, per ton.....$6.00
Cannel Coal, per ton ...$6.00

Why pay more for perfectly screened coal

Rush Your Orders Delivery Prompt

LOW & CO. COAL AND JUNK DEALERS

Office—385 Bethune St. 'Phone 697

WOOD

First Class Mixed Wood

4 feet Long

$4.50 Per Cord From The Scow

Also A-1 Hardwood

$6.25 Per Cord From The Scow

J.E.A. Fitzgerald

'Phone 111

ORDER NOW

HICKS'

SCREENED

D. L. & W.

Scranton Coal

1st. Because D.L. & W. Coal Co. registers with the State of Pennsylvania a higher standard, with less impurities than any other Company shipping Coal into Ontario.

2nd. Our methods give you 2000 lbs. Coal and No Screenings.

ROBT. HICKS

YARDS

Corner Charlotte and Bethune Streets
Corner Murray and Bethune Streets
'Phones 47 and 44

READ THE EXAMINER

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

A GREAT DELIVERANCE

By Minnie Leona Upton

ANNE MORGAN stood in her kitchen doorway, and looked down over her old apple orchard, with its wornout trees. Then her fine gray eyes wandered beyond the thin branches to the fields with their scanty harvests; then farther still to the woodland, dotted thickly with dying trees that had not the vitality to rally from two successive years of caterpillar scourge.

Not often were those brave eyes dimmed with tears, but now they filled and overflowed. With an impatient gesture she brushed away the stinging drops, and, turning, busied herself in preparing supper. The children would soon be home from school.

Married at thirty-five to the love of her girlhood, John Morgan, whose fidelity to younger brothers and sisters had kept him from marriage until then, she had found herself at forty-five a widow with four children, the eldest a boy of eight. Stunned by the awful blow, Anne Morgan had yet pulled herself together, for the sake of their children, and struggled bravely on to keep the home. It had been a losing battle. For five years before his death John Morgan had been an invalid, able to do little more than raise what produce the family needed. The farm had run down steadily and rapidly. John, the oldest boy, was not strong and would never make a farmer. Anne Morgan could hire little help. Her own slender hands had grown calloused from handling hoe and shovel and haying implements. But those same hands were skilled in the use of the needle. If she could only sell the place and move to the outskirts of the large manufacturing town, fifty miles away, she knew that she could make a good living for herself and the children, and give them advantages that they could never have on an out-of-the-way farm. A fair price would clear the mortgage, and leave a nest-egg in the bank.

It had cost a sharp struggle to decide to sell the home where, in spite of hard times, she had been so happy; but the decision once made as the best and the right thing, she went about her work with a lighter heart than she had carried for many a long month.

Then came the meetings with prospective buyers—all with the same result: "Too far from the main road," "Orchard too old," "Fields too run down." Anne Morgan got so discouraged that she dreaded to see a stranger coming across the yard.

Jared Sparks, a wealthy farmer whose land joined hers, had offered her nearly as much for the tillage alone as any one else had offered for the whole farm and the house. He had long had his eye on the place. It would square out his own acres. He was the holder of the mortgage, and had lately shown impatience at her slowness in meeting the interest. But the sum offered was so inadequate that she felt that she must wait, and, if such a thing were possible, obtain a fair price, for her children's sake.

As she came to the door to see if the children were coming from school, Jared Sparks himself came slouching around the corner of the house. He accepted her invitation to come in, and seated himself by the kitchen door. He talked of one thing after another—the caterpillar scourge, the incompetence of the district school teachers, the long distance her children had to walk to school, the drought, and, finally, a subject suggested by the drought.

"Anson Barlow's buildings went quick, didn't they? Everything's dry as tinder now."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, hedn't you heard? His whole stand of buildings—house, barn, sheds, tool-house, corn-house—went up last night. The neighbors turned out well, and most of the furniture was saved, but the buildings was a clean sweep. They've moved into the old Ames house to work the farm from there. Folks are hintin' at Anse's knowin' how the fire started—good insurance he carried, you know. But they can't prove anything. An' for my part, I call it an all-fired mean trick to throw out suspicions about a man like that. It's only mean folks that'll do it, I say! prob'ly 'twas tramps. They've been mighty thick round here this season. I hold that Anse is all right. Not his fault if he can buy the old Ames house for half his insurance money, and have a tidy roll left to put in the bank or buy improved tools and pay for advantages for his children. Well, I must be movin' on. Keep your eye on the lookout for tramps. Good evenin', Mrs. Morgan."

He slouched away. Anne Morgan went on getting supper. But her head was in a whirl. So easy, so easy! And the buildings, all connected, would go like prairie grass, and she would get the insurance—no one would think of doubting Anne Morgan—and then she could clear the mortgage, and sell the farm to Sparks, and move into a pretty house in the edge of the town, where the children would have not only fresh air, but good schools. So easy, so easy!

She did not sleep that night! The next day, and the next, and the next, she went about her work with a feverish light in her eyes. The night of that third day, the school gave an "exhibition." Anne Morgan went, taking the children in the old carryall, drawn by their one old horse. But a blinding headache drove her home early in the evening. She chose to walk. John could drive old Ned, and bring the girls home safely. She longed to be alone, and looked forward eagerly to the two-mile walk in the soft dusk of a starry moonless night.

As she walked on, the pain subsided, and she began to think clearly—for the first time, it seemed to her, since Jared Sparks had sat there in her kitchen droning on, like some evil enchanter, about Anson Barlow's burned buildings and insurance money. When nearly home she came out into a place where no trees obstructed her view. She looked across the thin old orchard to her house. What was that—smoke rising? Yes! A thin column, from the kitchen end of the ell! And she had left no fires! For a moment she stood like a statue. If tramps had set it—why, then, let it go! She could easily save clothing and bedding, and silver and keepsakes—the rest might go, and no fault of hers!

"No fault—no fault. God help me! I wanted it to be so! If I can save it, and don't, it's my fire, whoever set it!"

She dashed madly through the orchard to the farmyard, dipped two milk-pails of water from the cattle trough, and sped across the yard to the house. It was of no use to blow the horn for neighbors. All were at the schoolhouse, except Jared Sparks, and he had gone away on business to a neighboring town that afternoon, not to return until the next day. Through the window she could see the woodbox blazing, and all the wood work around. And clothing hanging above the stove had caught. She unlocked the door and staggered in. The two pails of water deadened the blaze for an instant—then it sprang up fiercely. Back and forth she sped—back and forth! But the fire was gaining on her. Suddenly a gray figure lurched out of the darkness, from the direction of the barn.

"Jared Sparks!" she gasped.

He made no response, but caught up two swill-pails, and pumped them full with short, strong strokes. Together they fought the fire—and conquered it!

Then Anne Morgan sank down upon the cindery doorstep, her face in her hands, and cried. The great tears trickled through her sooty, blistered fingers. Jared Sparks stood and gazed at her helplessly. She had seemed so strong, so self-sufficient! His tongue attempted clumsy comfort, to which it was all unattuned.

"There, there, Mrs. Morgan—everything's saved, an'—"

"Yes, Jared Sparks, I am saved—saved from being a criminal! And I am crying for joy because of it. Ever since you told of Anson Barlow's fire I've wanted to burn these buildings. Somehow I couldn't think of any other way out, after you told of that. There hasn't been a waking moment when it hasn't been in my mind—and most of my moments have been waking ones! And to-night, when I walked home, driven by the headache that my awful thoughts had given me, and saw that smoke — Jared Sparks, at first I meant to let it go on! I thought, 'Isn't it my opportunity?' And then God spoke to me—and then I knew that if I could save the place, and didn't, it would be the same as if I burned it—even if a tramp did set the fire; and I guess one did, for the back kitchen window is open. "I—" The man broke in with a strange, choked voice:

"Anne Morgan, I am the criminal! I set the fire. That fire o' Barlow's possessed me, too. I rolled the thing over and over in my mind, till it seemed to me 'twas the best thing for both of us. 'Insurance companies are rich,' says I to myself. 'What's a few thousands to them?'"

"Yes, I thought that, too!"

"And, Anne Morgan, I told you about Anson Barlow's buildings, hoppin' that the idea would grip you, as it had me, an' that you'd set the fire. Then, as the days went by, an' I saw there was a big rain comin', I got scared for fear you wouldn't. An' when I heard that you was all goin' to the exhibition to-night, I thought 'twas my last chance, an' my best chance. An' I had jest set it, an' was hidin' in the barn, when you came up over the orchard hill, lookin' like an—an archangel, Anne Morgan. An' then it come over me, what I'd done—I guess the heathen ain't the only ones that sit in darkness, an' see a great light. You've saved me, too, Anne Morgan. See this?" He held up a paper. It was the mortgage. And under her still bewildered eyes, he struck a match, and before she could snatch the paper, it was gone.

The man looked at her, his face, pinched and lined by long years of sharp dealing, lighted by an inner light that made it almost noble.

"Anne Morgan, if you'll marry me, I'll see that all the children have a good education. Mary left me no children, you know. I'd like to feel that good, trustworthy blood was to get the good of my money. And to have a woman like you by my side — a woman who can act as nobly as you've acted to-night — 'twould make life worth livin'!"

He stopped, pitifully embarrassed after his long speech, which Anne Morgan, with uplifted hand, had vainly tried to check.

She spoke gently: "Mr. Sparks, I waited fifteen years for John, I had him only ten years — ten blessed, blessed years! Now he is waiting for me. No other man shall ever come between. But I thank you—thank you from the depths of my heart. Now, let us thank God for His deliverance." And there, on the wet and cinder-strewn doorstep they knelt together.

As they rose, Anne Morgan held out her hand. He took it in both of his. "Let us be friends, always," she said.

"I thank you," said Jared Sparks solemnly, and kissed her hands reverently, as if she were performing a sacrament.

Though Anne Morgan never could clearly trace the source of the money which, after she had moved to the town, came to her from time to time, usually at times of special need, she knew full well that it was in remembrance of "a great deliverance." — American Messenger

—Farm and Dairy.

SEAL BRAND COFFEE

Often Imitated
Seldom Equaled
Never Surpassed

Packed in one and two pound tins only.

CHASE & SANBORN
MONTREAL 180

15 YEARS SUFFERING FROM PILES

Mr. J. McEwen of Dundas, Ont., writes:—"For fifteen years I suffered with Piles and could get no permanent cure until I tried Zam-Buk. Perseverance with this herbal balm resulted in a complete cure, and I have not been troubled with the painful ailment since."

Mr. Henry Fougere of Poulamond, N.S., says:—"I suffered terribly with Piles and could find nothing to give me relief until I tried Zam-Buk. This cured me. I consider Zam-Buk the finest ointment on the market."

The above are specimens of the many letters we are constantly receiving from men and women who have ended their suffering by using Zam-Buk. Why not do likewise?

Zam-Buk is best for eczema, blood poisoning, ulcers, sores, cuts, bruises, and all skin injuries and diseases. 50c. box, all druggists and stores, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Send this advertisement with name of paper and one cent stamp for free trial box.

ZAM-BUK
WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

You are careless

when you simply ask for "rubber heels" on your boots.

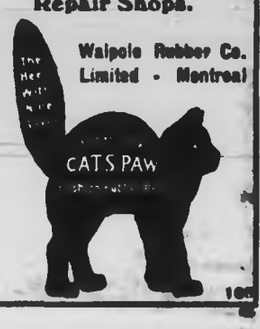
ASK FOR

CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

and get the world's best. They cost no more—

50c. Attached

At All Shoe Stores and Repair Shops.

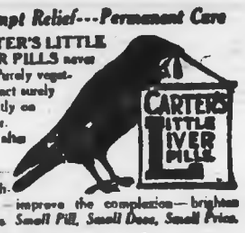


Waipole Rubber Co. Limited - Montreal

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. *Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.*



Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Playgrounds For Growing Nations.

Playgrounds as big as principalities! Parks the size of provinces!

The young nations of the world are providing these things for themselves; they are growing up, and are looking ahead to the future.

Only the other day, for instance, Canada passed an Order in Council setting aside as a national park an area of approximately 100 square miles in British Columbia, near Mount Revelstoke, on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

It will be known as the Revelstoke National Park, and within its borders are specimens of nearly all kinds of scenic beauty, including glaciers, snow-clad mountain peaks, waterfalls, lakes, and rivers.

Australia's new national playground, situated in New South Wales, also has a mountain—Mount Kosciuske—as its central feature, and is practically identical in point of size with Canada's.

Piano Keys.

The reason that piano keys become yellow is that they absorb the grease from the fingers. To remove this grease cover the ivory with a paste made of whiting and a solution of potash. Let it remain for twenty-four hours, when the ivory should be nearly if not quite as white as when new

A CLEAN SWEEP.

"Somebody stole three sets of harness out of my stable."

"Did the thief leave any traces?"

"No, he took traces and all."

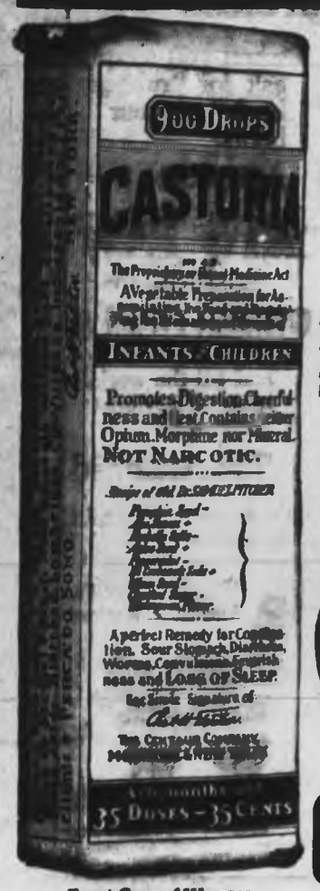
And its better soap.

Do you still buy soap by the cake? Have your grocer weigh the different kinds for you, and this is what you will see.

1 Bar of N.P. SOAP at 15¢ weighs more than 4 cakes of any 5 cent brand and more than 5 cakes of some kinds. That means you can save 5 cents by using N.P. SOAP or 25¢ on every dollar's worth.

Mutt is Now Convinced He'd Never Make a Soldier

By "Bud" Fisher



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

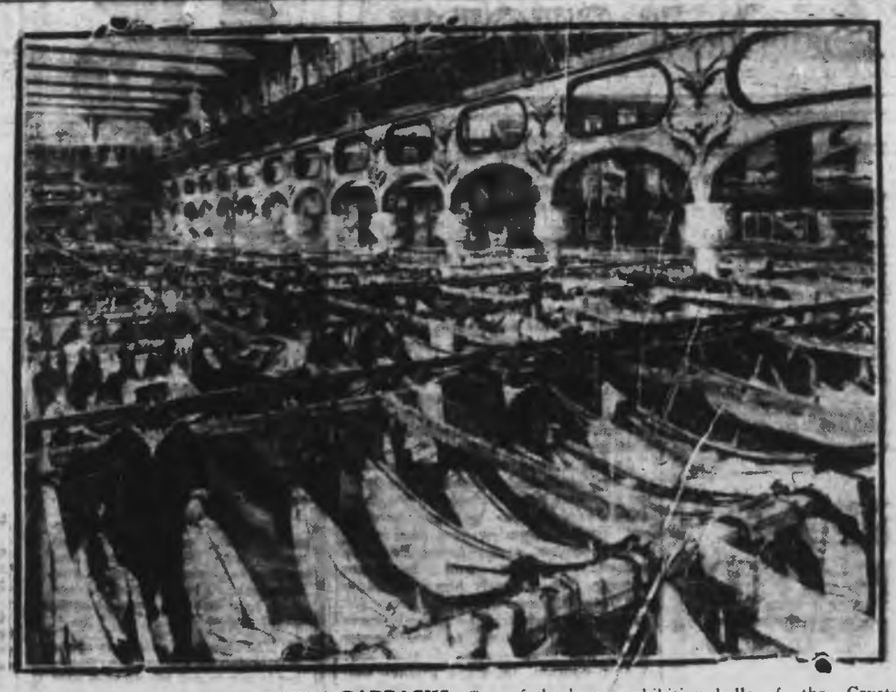
For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



LONDON'S CRYSTAL PALACE NOW A BARRACKS—One of the huge exhibition halls of the Crystal Palace which is converted into sleeping quarters for the Royal Naval Reserve. The picture shows hundreds of hammocks stretched for the men men who sleep here nightly.

Jap Cruiser Sunk by Mine.

TOKIO, Oct. 20.—It is officially announced that the Japanese cruiser Takachiho was sun by a mine in Kiaochau Bay on the night of Oct. 17. One officer and nine members of the crew are known to have been saved.

The Japanese cruiser Kakachiho was built in 1885 and refitted in 1911. She was a vessel of 3,000 tons and was 330 feet long. Her main battery consisted of eight-inch guns and her speed was about 18 knots.

The Takachiho carried a crew of 355 men, only ten of whom, according to the official report, are known to have been saved.

Detroit Pastor Acquitted.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20. — Rev. Joseph A. Cottam, former pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Dearborn, near Detroit charged with arson in connection with the burning of his parsonage there last winter was acquitted yesterday afternoon after the jury had deliberated on the case twenty minutes. On the night his home burned Rev. Mr. Cottam was to deliver a widely advertised sermon on "Why I am a Protestant." The defendant maintained that persons of contrary religious views were responsible for the fire.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

Lady's Apron.

This is a real work apron, made with a bib, with tabs extending almost to the shoulder, where straps from the back join them. The skirt section has a front panel and two side pieces, which cover the skirt nicely. There is a belt which ties around the waist.

Gingham, calico, chambray and many other wash materials are appropriate for an apron of this type.

The apron pattern, No. 6,838, is cut in nine size only. To make it requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

BUYING IN CANADA.

Harness Firms Get Big Contracts For Saddles and Bridles.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—Further orders were received yesterday from the British and French Governments for saddles and bridles, and the orders which are now being divided among all the saddlery and harness firms of the Dominion, call for a total of 50,000 saddles. Of these 15,000 are for the French Government, 10,000 for the British, 20,000 for the Russian and 5,000 or 6,000 for the Canadian troops. The contracts were awarded by the sub-committee of the Cabinet, the only requirement from any firm being that it could fill the order.

Fred Stobart, purchasing agent for the British Government, who is here to see what can be supplied most economically in Canada, is interested in such articles as sweaters, shirts, socks, gloves, etc., but he says that no boots will be required as England and France can supply their own boots, the standard of quality and price being much higher here than over there.

SHAFER CASE THURSDAY.

Montreal Man Charged With Treason is Refused Bail.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20. — Israel Shafer, ticket agent, charged with high treason against the King in connection with the sale of steamship transportation to Austrian reservists, who tried to pass themselves off as Roumanians, was yesterday morning ordered to be held without bail by Judge St. Cyr. He will come up for examination on Thursday.

The charge was laid by Maj. Date on behalf of the military authorities. Should Shafer be found guilty of this offence, there will be no alternative for the court but to condemn him to death, just as in a murder conviction according to legal experts here. It will then remain for the crown to exercise its clemency in such manner as may be thought fit if clemency is considered at all.

Relief Fund In U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. — The Belgian legation announced that the American relief fund for the stricken people of Belgium now on hand totals $13,000, and that new branch relief committees have been formed in San Francisco, St. Louis and New Orleans. They are also about to be established in Portland, Maine, Richmond and Louisville.

"CASCARETS" ALWAYS STRAIGHTEN YOU UP

To-night! Clean Your Bowels and End Headaches, Colds, Sour Stomach

Get a 10-cent box now.

You men and women who can't get feeling right — who have headache, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath, dizziness, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous and upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have backache and feel worn out.

Are you keeping your bowels clean with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil?

Cascarets work while you sleep; cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will straighten you out by morning—a 10-cent box from any drug store will keep your stomach sweet; liver and bowels regular, and head clear for months. Don't forget the children. They love Cascarets because they taste good—never gripe or sicken.

Japan's Entry Into War Opens Several Important Problems

JAPAN'S invasion of the protectorate of Kiao-chau and the disarmament or withdrawal of German war vessels from Chinese and Japanese waters, expands the great European struggle and brings another important factor into the situation.

Japan has never forgiven Germany for her intervention following Japan's war with China, in 1894, when the Mikado was forced to surrender Port Arthur, which was captured from the Chinese after a memorable contest. A few years later Germany seized Kiao-chau bay, nominally to guarantee reparation for the murder

EMPEROR YOSHIHITO.

by the Chinese of two German missionaries in a neighboring province. She then leased the bay and a stretch of territory consisting of 117 square miles, in which by the terms of her agreement with China she exercised territorial sovereignty.

Germany at once began the work of fortifying the harbor for use as a naval base in the far east. In this work she expended many millions of dollars and Kiao-chau has become the centre of Germany's far eastern trade.

Meantime Japan fought war with Russia and came into the possession of Port Arthur. Germany's position at Kiao-chau in a commanding position at the entrance to the China seas was never condoned by Japan, and now she avails herself of the opportunity of ousting the Germans and of reserving to herself the right to restore the territory to China if she so pleases. There can only be one result now that Germany has refused compliance with the Japanese ultimatum—Germany will be forced out by the Japanese.

If this brush between Japan and Germany does not proceed farther, the United States may well congratulate itself. But it is just possible that Japan may follow up the seizure or surrender to her, whichever it may be, of Kiao-chau colony, and gobble up Germany's other possessions in the Pacific. Germany has three groups of islands in the Pacific. She shares the Samoas with the United States and has considerable holdings in the Caroline and Pelew islands, the latter two groups being on a line between Hawaii and the Philippines. There is not the slightest doubt that Japan can take all these islands from Germany if she chooses. The only question is whether she cares. All these islands are of considerable commercial value and would be rich prize in the hands of Japan, which is seeking an outlet for her surplus population.

Servia's Army.

If Servia drew on all her reserves the utmost force she could put into the field would be 360,000 men, about one-seventh of Austria's war strength and her first line numbers only 175,000 men.

New Russian Flag.

A Petrograd despatch says that the Czar of Russia has authorized the adoption of a new flag which symbolises the union of His Majesty and the Russian people.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Rest Your Eyes.

The moment you are instinctively inclined to rub the eyes that moment cease to use them. Also it is time to give your eyes a rest when you become sensible of an effort to distinguish. Cold water is about the safest application for inflamed eyes. Never sleep so that on awakening the eyes shall open on the light of the window. Never read or sew directly in front of the light of a window, the better light being that that comes from above or obliquely or over the left shoulder. Too much light is an evil, just as is scant light. It creates a glare that pains and confuses the sight.

LUXURY IN EGYPT.

Lavish Display of Wealth During the Tour of the Khedive.

The khedive's tour through the Delta, which his highness recently completed, has shown in a remarkable manner the wealth of the landowners in the provinces of the Nile.

In many places private individuals decorated the roads over which the khedive motored for distances of several miles.

Coffee was served in cups worth £600; the chair in which the khedive sat during brief visits to country houses had in many cases cost from £100 to £200.

One pasha who entertained the khedive for half an hour is alleged to have spent £10,000 on the preparations, while another borrowed cannon from the Egyptian army and fired a salute as his highness arrived.

In many places the crowds were so great that the khedival motorcar was unable to proceed. Frequently the fellaheen (peasants) kissed the car to demonstrate their loyalty.

Altogether the Delta has not witnessed such celebrations for a generation, since the time of Ismail.—London Standard.

Three Great Batters.

There are a number of batters who can hit almost any style of pitching. Christy Mathewson says that Hans Wagner's only weakness is a base on balls; that giving him his base usually prevents him from hitting a double, triple or a home run. And in that connection, Eddie Plank, the Athletics' great left hander, recently made a most novel comparison in discussing the relative merits of those two great batters, Larry Lajoie and Ty Cobb. "Ty makes you put them over, and then hits them safe," said Eddie, "while Lajoie hits them a mile whether they are over or not."—Billy Evans in St. Nicholas.

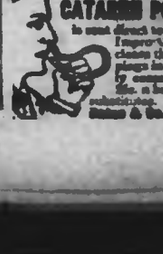
Washing With Ozone.

Ozone water, for washing machinery used in making foods and drinks, is a new idea for sterilising, so as to avoid any traces of poisonous or objectionable disinfectants. The ozone will kill all the bacteria, but will completely disappear on airing, and the knowledge that it is used adds to the attraction of the food product.

One of its good points is that it will not injure rubber; therefore it may be used to sterilise hose. Ozone, in the form of gas, is also coming into use abroad to keep cold storage plants sweet.—Saturday Evening Post.

Orchid Vandals.

Much value in little space is found in rare orchids. One sold in London the other day for $7,500. A dispatch, describing the orchid show at which this sale took place says: "Most of the valuable orchids were exhibited behind a grille the doors of which were securely padlocked. In former years it has been found that the zeal of collectors often dulls their sense of absolute honesty and valuable orchids have frequently been returned to their owners robbed of their gallen."


DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the worst cases in the worst forms. Stops drop-plugs in the throat and permanent cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. a box; Blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Stress of export demand brought about an almost constant tightening of values today in wheat. There was a nervous feeling at the close, which ranged 2c to 2 1-4c above Saturday night's level. Corn gained 1-2c net and oats 3-4c to 7-8c. The outcome in provisions varied from 5c decline to on advance of 10c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 15	$....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 67	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 25	....
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 85	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAILY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 29	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 30	0 29
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 16	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 27	0 28
Honey, new, lb.	0 11	0 13
Honey, combs, dozen	2 50	3 00

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 19.—Prices opened strong, ⅜c to ½c up, with demand good, advanced further. Cash demand was good for all grades, altho not quite so keen as on Saturday. Exporters bought freely of futures.

Cash: No. 1 northern, $1.17⅛; No. 2 do., $1.13⅛. No. 3 do., $1.08⅛. No. 4 do., $1.02⅛. No. 5 do., 98½c. No. 6 do., 92½c; feed, 89½c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 54⅝c; No. 3 C.W., 50½c; extra No. 1 feed, 50½c; No. 1 feed, 49¾c; No. 2 feed, 48c.

Barley—No. 4, 61½c; rejected, 59c; feed, 57½c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.14; No. 2 C.W., $1.11.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—Cables on Manitoba spring wheat were strong again today, at a further advance of 6d to 9d per quarter, with a fair demand from overseas buyers for supplies, but owing to the raise of 2c per bushel in the Winnipeg market the bids were all out of line and no further sales were made. The local market for oats was stronger at an advance of ⅛c to ¼c per bushel, but the demand is still limited for carlots. The trade in corn and barley is quiet. The tone of the flour market is stronger, owing to the steady upward tendency of prices for wheat, but no actual change has taken place yet. The demand is still and quiet from both local and country buyers. The trade is more active in rolled oats. Millfeed is quiet and the condition of the market is unsettled. Cheese is quiet but firm. Exports for the week were 4927 boxes, as compared with 63,506 for the same week a year ago.

An easier feeling has developed in the market for butter and prices at the auction sales today were ½c to 5-8c per pound lower, finest creamery selling at 27¼c.

Demand for eggs is fair. Dressed hogs are 25c per 100 pounds lower.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 19.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 4508 cattle, 1355 hogs, 1906 sheep and lambs and 365 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Choice heavy steers sold at $7.90 to $8.10; good steers, $7 to $7.75; medium, $7 to $7.35; common, $6 to $6.90; choice cows, $6.60 to $6.75; good cows, $6 to $6.25; medium cows, $5.50 to $5.75; common, $5 to $5.50; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4.75; bulls, $4.75 to $7.

Stockers and Feeders.

Choice steers, 850 to 1000 lbs., $6.75 to $7; good steers, $6.25 to $6.50; medium steers, $5.75 to $6; good stockers, $5.25 to $5.75; common eastern stockers, $4 to $5.

Milkers and Springers.

A light run of milkers and springers sold at $55 to $90 each, the bulk going at $70 to $80.

Veal Calves.

Choice calves sold at $10 to $11; good calves, $8.50 to $9.50; medium, $7.50 to $8.25; common calves, $6 to $7; inferior, rough eastern grass calves, $4.50 to $5.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep, light ewes, sold at $5 to $6; heavy ewes and rams, $4 to $4.75; culls, $3.50 to $3.50; lambs, $7.65 to $7.90, the bulk at $7.75 to $7.80; culls at $6 to $6.50.

Hogs.

The hog market is on the decline; prices dropped 25c per cwt. Selects, fed and watered, sold at $8, and $8.25 weighed off cars, and $7.65 f.o.b. cars at country points.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—At the Montreal Stock Yards, west end market, there was no change in the market for butchers' cattle today, the supply being smaller than a week ago and especially in good, useful grades, as there was a better feeling in the market and prices were maintained, but the market for canning stock was stronger owing to lighter offerings, prices advancing 10c to 15c per cwt., with a good demand from packers. Bulls were in good demand at $4.75 to $5, and cows at $5.75 to $6 per cwt. The trade in butchers' stock was only fair, because the demand from packers was smaller than usual, as they bought pretty freely last week at the decline in prices and carried over a fair stock of dressed beef. Choice steers by the carload changed hands at $8 to $8.25 and good at $7.50 to $7.75 per cwt.

The weaker feeling which developed in the market a week ago for sheep was the principal feature of this department of the trade again today and prices scored a further decline of 25c per cwt.

Ewes sold at $5 to $5.25 and bucks and culls at $4.50 to $4.75 per cwt.

Lambs were steady and in good demand. Ontario stock brought $7.25 to $7.50 and Quebec $6.50 to $7 per cwt.

Milk-fed calves were sold at 4c to 7c per pound live weight.

The market for hogs continues weak, with a decline of 25c to 50c per cwt. shown. Sales of selected lots were made at $8.50 to $8.65, sows at $6.50 to $6.65, and stags at $4.25 to $4.35 per cwt. weighed off cars.

Butchers' cattle, choice, $8 to $8.35; do., medium, $7 to $7.75; do., common, $6.50 to $6.50; canners, $3.75 to $5; butchers' cattle, choice cows, $7.25 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.25 to $6.75; do., bulls, $6.50 to $7; milkers, choice, each, $75 to $80; do., common and medium, each, $65 to $70; springers, $58 to $60.

Sheep, ewes, $5 to $5.35; bucks and culls, $4.50 to $4.75.

Lambs, $6.75 to $7.50.

Hogs—F.o.b., $8.50 to $8.65.

Calves—$5 to $20.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct. 19.—Cattle—Receipts 5400 head; slow; prime steers, $9.40 to $10; shipping, $8.50 to $9.35; butchers, $6.75 to $8.75; heifers, $6 to $7.75; cows, $3.75 to $7; bulls, $5 to $7.25; stockers and feeders, $6 to $7.25; stock heifers, $5 to $6.75.

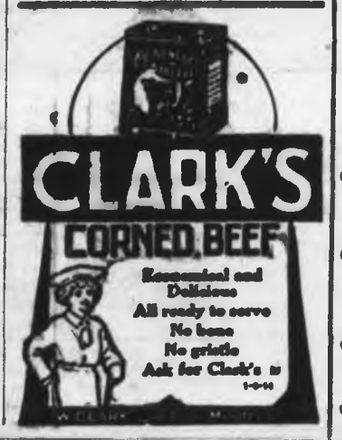
Veals—Receipts 1000 head; active; $4 to $12.

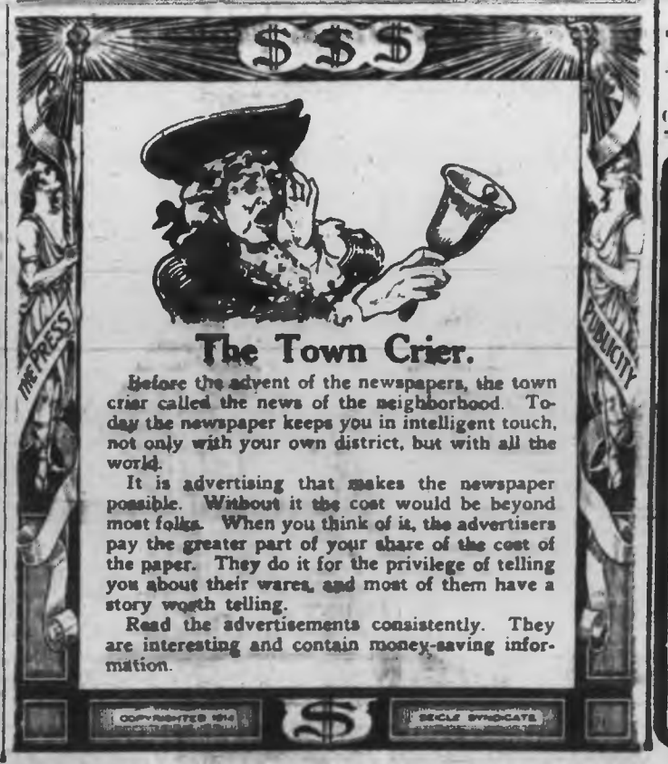
Hogs—Receipts, 23,500 head; active; heavy and mixed, $7.90 to $7.95; yorkers, $7.25 to $7.90; pigs, $7; roughs, $6.75 to $6.90; stags, $5 to $6.50.

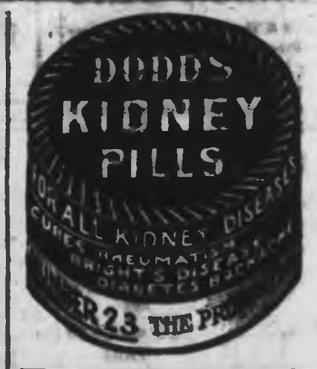
Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000 head; sheep slow; lambs, active; lambs, $6.50 to $8.15; yearlings, $6.50 to $6.75; wethers, $6.75 to $6.90; ewes, $2.50 to $5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.50 to $6.65.

A Regiment of Giants.

Frederick the Great originated the Prussian guards. His ambition was to form a royal bodyguard of giants. Every country was ransacked by his agents to supply recruits, and no head that towered above the crowd, even in the bazaars of Aleppo or Cairo, could escape the crimps of the Prussian king. The most extravagant sums were offered to men of exceptional inches, and an Irishman more than seven feet high, who was picked up by the Prussian ambassador in London, received a bounty of $6,500.—London Mail.







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The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-14

PETERBOROUGH TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1914

Recruiting For Second Contingent At Armouries To-night

PROGRESS MADE BY THE ALLIES

SITUATION IS EMINENTLY SATISFACTORY

WILL BE NO ELECTION

Talk of Early Appeal to Electorate Has Ceased and Government Has Decided to Proceed With Administration

NOT UNTIL 1916

Special to The Examiner:

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 20—There will be no Federal election this year and probably not until 1916.

The talk of an early appeal to the electorate has ceased and the Government has decided to proceed with its administration until more favourable opportunity. This decision, not to hold an election, came at a time when it had been almost decided to do so, and it is believed here that strong pressure was brought to bear by prominent railroad magnates, and that business men and the financial interest constituted the casting vote against that course.

THE RECEIPTS WERE LARGE

But Quality of Toronto Market Was Far From Choice

UNION STOCK YARDS, Oct. 19.—Receipts were very large, especially cattle, since Saturday morning, 251 cars, 4,508 cattle, 1355 hogs, 1,906 sheep and lambs, 365 calves and 512 horses.

Cattle.—The quality of cattle as a rule was far from choice or even good, the bulk being common and medium unfinished with prices lower as the market was dull and draggy. Choice butcher's steers, $8.00; good butcher's steers, $7.75 to $7.50; medium butcher's steers, $7.00 to $7.50; common butcher's steers, $6.00 to $6.75; choice butcher's heifers, $6.00 to $6.10; common butcher's heifers, $7.50 to $7.75; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good cows, $6.00 to $6.25; canners, $3.00 to $4.00; bulls, $5.50 to $6.50.

Feeders and Stockers.—Market slow and easier. Choice steers, $6.75 to $7.00; medium steers, $6.25 to $6.50.

Milkers and Springers.— Few on sale at $55 to $90 each; bulk sold at $70 to $80 each.

Calves.— Market easy for rough grass fed, but firm for good to choice. Choice veals, $10 to $11; common rough, $4.50 to $6.50; good, $9.00 to $9.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Market steady for sheep but lambs were easier. Sheep $5.00 to $6.00; culls and rams $2.50 to $4.50; lambs, $7.00 to $7.75; culls, $6.00 to $6.50.

Hogs.—Market lower. Selected, fed and watered, $8.00 to $7.65 f.o.b. cars, and $8.25 weighed off cars.

CHANCES FOR SEED GROWERS AT GUELPH FAIR

The Provincial Winter Fair, which is held at Guelph early in December each year, has many excellent educational features, one of the most valuable being the seed exhibit. During the past few years this department has grown rapidly and the interest taken in it has constantly increased. Its value has been recognized by the management and this year increased space has been allotted, more classes have been provided and the prise list has been increased by about three hundred dollars ($300).

This offers an excellent opportunity for all farmers who have good seed for sale to advertise it and compete for prizes. Those who send creditable entries representing larger lots held for sale will have a good chance to dispose of their seed to advantage.

DISLOCATED HIS ELBOW

A young lad named Robert Allen living on Morrow Street, had the misfortune to dislocate his elbow while returning from school yesterday. Dr. Young was called and reduced the injury.

The Allies Continue To Make Progress

Official French Bulletin Says Advances Have Been Made Especially Along the Meuse and That the Entire Situation is Eminently Satisfactory.

Special to The Examiner:

LONDON, October 20.—That material progress is being made by the allies at various points in the long battle line was officially announced to-day. The three o'clock official communique telegraphed from Bordeaux summed up the result with that statement.

The Belgian forces who are heading the line from the vicinity of Nieuport to Dixmude and along the front the River Yser, are declared to be maintaining their positions in the face of the German opposition. The Germans still hold their strongly entrenched advanced positions in the vicinity of Lille, but, generally speaking, there is but little change reported from that section. The Germans have vainly endeavoured to check the strong French offensive from the west bank of the Meuse, especially from the positions in the neighborhood of Camp de Romains. As a whole the entire situation is described as entirely satisfactory.

LONDON, October 20.—Although several of the morning newspapers have reports that Ostend had been re-occupied by the Belgians, at the Belgian legation and at the British press bureau it was stated that they were without any information on the subject.

LONDON, Eng., October 20.—According to a Berlin despatch, the British submarine E2, with 16 men aboard, was sunk by German warships in the North Sea on Sunday. The British Admiralty has made no statement yet respecting the matter, but it is considered here quite possible that this courageous little vessel has been lost in an attempt to avenge the loss of the Hague, the Hawk, the Cressy, and other British cruisers.

HOLLAND-AMERICAN SHIP HIT MINE

AMSTERDAM, October 20.—The Holland-American liner, "Potsdam," to-day struck a German mine in the North Sea and was sunk. It is not known as yet whether any of the passengers or crew escaped.

JAPS SINK A GERMAN "SUB."

TOKIO, October 20.—The Admiralty announces that the German torpedo boat S90 was found aground sixty miles to the south of Kiao-Chau bay, and was sunk by a Japanese cruiser.

New Ministers Are Sworn In

Hon. T. Chase Casgrain and Hon. H. E. Blondin Become Members of Cabinet

Special to The Examiner:

OTAWA, Ont., Oct. 19.—This afternoon Hon. T. Chase Casgrain and Hon. P. E. Blondin, member for Champlain county and the deputy speaker of the House of Commons, were sowrn in as members of the Borden government. Mr. Casgrain will be Postmaster-General to succeed Hon. L. P. Pelletier, and Mr. Blondin as Minister of Inland Revenue, takes the place of Hon. W. B. Nantel, who goes to the Railway Board as successor to Hon. M. E. Bernier, whose term has expired.

SECOND CROP OF RASPBERRIES

Mr. Walter Squires and Mr. W. J. Skuce, Albert street residents, have recently displayed big red raspberries, a second crop on their bushes. The fruit is large and red, with others to ripen.

THE BAILEY MURDER CASE

Special to The Examiner.

MINEOLA, Li., Oct. 20.—The fact that Mrs. Louise Bailey was a prospective mother when she was shot and killed in Dr. Carman's office was revealed to-day when Dr. Howard M. Pipps testified regarding the autopsy on Mrs. Bailey's body. There was evidence an attempt had been made to prevent its development. The doctor's wife is charged with the murder of Mrs. Bailey.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION

The Toronto Live Stock Show has been discontinued for this year and in its place the old Ontario Horticultural Exhibition will be held on the Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, on November 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th. The Exhibition comprises fruit, flowers, honey and vegetables; the entire receipts will go to the Red Cross Society. Special railway rates. The Ontario Horticultural Exhibition has been a success for a number of years, and those who attend this year will no doubt see an exhibition worthy of notice.

75 MEN FROM HERE

Major Walker Receives Orders to Commence Recruiting That Number at the Armouries To-night

MANY ARE ANXIOUS

Major Walker, commanding the 57th Regiment, received orders from the Kingston headquarters of this district, at noon today to immediately commence recruiting for the second overseas contingent. At the same time Major Walker was notified that the quota to be enlisted from the 57th Regiment would be 75 men. Recruiting will commence at the Armouries to-night, and all anxious to enlist should be on hand. No trouble is expected in raising the number asked for.

An Ottawa despatch says:

Ottawa, Oct. 19. — Details of the apportional quotas of infantry to form part of the second contingent, listed by divisions and districts and provinces, were issued by the Militia Department to-day. This is in accordance with Sir Robert Borden's statement issued last evening. Quotas will be furnished as follows:

1. Southern Ontario (Toronto), one battalion.
2. Western Ontario, (London), two battalions.
3. Eastern Ontario (Kingston), one Battalion.
4. Southern Quebec (Montreal) two battalions.
5. Northern Quebec (Quebec), one battalion.
6. Maritime Provinces (Halifax), two battalions.
7. Manitoba-Saskatchewan (Winnipeg), two battalions.
8. British Columbia (Victoria), two battalions.
9. Albert (Calgary), one battalion.

This is a total of 14 battalions or 16,000 infantrymen. The Quebec quota includes the Royal Canadien, the French-Canadian battalion already organized.

These figures relate only to the infantry of the second contingent, and the cavalry and artillery, when the details as to these forces have been furnished by the War Office, will be added to these. Orders for enlistment were issued this morning.

Confirmation of Atrocities

Letter From Miss Appleby, Newcastle-on-Tyne to Her Mother in This City

Corroboration of the reports of the ferocity of German captors is being received from many sources, but one of local interest is contained in a letter received by Mr. T. W. Appleby, of the White Rose Garage, from his sister, Miss Appleby, in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The letter reads in part as follows: On Thursday night another batch of wounded (180) came into Newcastle. They are from the battle of the Aisne. It's awful to see the people lined up and they cheer and cheer. Some were too weak to answer, and others were so ill the people were asked for sidence. Many had a leg off, and some were blind. Farrows know a traveller who went and he had both legs blown off, and then the Germans cut off his arms and put his eyes out. He is back in Manchester now and is begging for poison to do away with himself. Isn't it too terrible for anything. I suppose the brutes are cutting off the hands of the prisoners so that they can't fight any more. Sixteen Belgian refugees were brought here and some of them are without hands. Of course, we never go out here but we see huge bodies of armed soldiers marching about. There's always something to see. They are digging trenches all over the Moor and the Seazer. The Freemen will have something to grumble about now eh?

MOUSTACHES.

LONDON, Oct. 19—A special branch man from Scotland Yard was sent to Victoria Station on the occasion of the departure of a member of the Royal family. As his moustache was turned up at the ends, (a la kaiser) railway officials arrested him, declaring his papers forged.

French To Advance Towards The Rhine

Operations in That Quarter Are Progressing Favourably and it is Reported That General Pau the One-armed Hero Has Been Sent to Take Command of the Forces

Special to The Examiner.

PARIS, October 20.—The proposed invasion of Alsace-Lorraine with Metz as the objective, is gaining actual form. It is known that the German attempts to bring up their heavy guns to batter down the Verdun-Toul line of forts, has utterly failed. They have also been forced to weaken their left to cope with the situation in Northern France, and this has given the French a decided advantage.

While confirmation is lacking, it is reported that General Pau has again been sent to the east to assume the command, and if this is so it is certain that actual operations towards the Rhine are about to begin, as the one armed veteran has been promised that the task of clearing Alsace-Lorraine of the enemy will be entrustel to him.

JAPS SEIZE GERMAN ISLANDS

TOKIO, October 20.—It is officially announced that for "strategic reasons" the Japanese naval detachment have seized the principal islands in the German group south of Marshall, Ladrone, East and West Caroline Archipelagoes. These islands have been used by the Germans as bases for their warships operating in the Pacific.

GREEKS ARE ITCHING FOR A FIGHT

LONDON, October 20.—Advices from Naples declare that passengers arriving there from Greece say that the entire Greek army and navy are ready for war. Greece has 450,000 soldiers in the first line ready for immediate action and could mobilize 300,000 additional within a fortnight. The fleet is in a perfect condition of efficiency and there is constant agitation for Greece to join the allies without delay.

GERMANS ON THE OFFENSIVE AT LILLE

LONDON, October 20.—Repulsed in their attempt to break the allied lines from the north and overwhelm Dunkirk, Germans are to-day trying to break through from the direction of Lille and Menin. Very strong forces of German infantry, supported by Austrian and German artillery mounted on heavy motor trucks, are pressing forward along the main highways from these points. They are encountering spirited resistance, however, and so far have failed to make any substantial headway.

He Gets the Iron Cross.—This German is described in Berlin as the first German to cross the Meuse. When the fighting was hottest in this section of the country, the Iron Cross was offered the first man to cross the Meuse river. This German succeeded in crossing the river on a partly completed bridge.

ITALY MAY TAKE PART

May Soon Throw Her Large Forces into the Field on the Side of the Allies

BITTER FEELING

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 20.— Advices from Rome indicate that the friction between Italy and Austria is constantly increasing. The bitter feeling has been greatly added to by the declaration of Prince of Hohenlohe, Governor of Trieste, that he is convinced the fire in Montalcone dockyard more than a week ago was the result of an Italian conspiracy. Frequent conferences are being held by the Italian Government, and there is a growing belief that Italy will soon throw her forces into the field on the side of the Allies.

It is believed certain here that if Italy takes this action Turkey will attack Russia.

W. J. BYERS HAS 179 SUBSCRIBERS TO DAILY EXAMINER

One hundred and seventy-nine "Examiners" are sent out daily by Wm. J. Byers, from his big store at Byersville. He has steadily increased the number of suscribers in that district and recently put on thirty new ones. Although route boys have many customers in the same district, Mr. Byers had no difficulty in reaching the 179 mark. From his store alone, the Examiner is sent throughout Byersville, all the way to the River, and has more than kept pace with the growth of this suburb.

ROUND THE STORES

Men, don't go another day without a fall or winter overcoat. The cool nights and frosty mornings remind one of the near approach of winter. The special offerings at "Oak Hall" are most opportune, and should be seen early as their "profit-sacrificed" coats are limited. All "Oak Hall" overcoats are made in Canada, and well-tailored. All are great value, and are proofs of the genuineness of the policy adopted by this firm of granting concessions to their patrons during these strenuous times. For example: A line of light fall overcoats, regular prices ranging from $10 to $13.50, are now offered at $7.95. Another lot of twenty-five light-weight overcoats, regular prices ranging from $12 to $15, are now offered at $9.95. This is worth investigating.

The lessons from some of the experiences furnished by Peterborough and citizens of other places, who have been influenced by misleading business announcements in some of the larger city newspapers to shop out of town, is worth remembering just now. Some of the methods employed by a certain class of fur dealers, for instance, is referred to in to-day's message from our local furriers, Barries Limited. It's worth while for any woman or man contemplating the purchase of furs this season to read the warning notes given by the firm. When it is remembered that Peterborough citizens can buy their furs direct from the maker and from our own factory, does it not seem safe to spend our money in our own town. Besides, Barries Limited, are employing a large staff of fur workers composed of our own people, thus helping to keep our own people at work. Barires Limited, are always willing to submit figures at any time and compare grades with any outside house. Not only that, but you have the additional guarantee that if the furs are not up to quality they may be returned and the price will be refunded.

They make it clear that their furs are not marked at last season's prices and then reduced to this year's low values.

THE ORPHEUS SOCIETY

Has Selected Works For First Programme and is Making Progress

At the first meeting of the Orpheus Society, the cantata, the "Feast of Adam" by Jensen, was studied in part, and satisfactory progress was made in the work of preparing this pretty cantata.

Already the following works have been selected for the first programme of the Society and no time will be lost in attacking the various compositions: Dramatic Poem "Charge of the Light Brigade," Somerville; ladies' chorus, "Forget Me Not," and "Shoosy-Shoo"; chorus, "Alla Capella," "Calm as the Lake," Abt.

Mr. J. Edward Fisher, the conductor of the new organization, was well pleased with the splendid efforts of the singers and is satisfied that he is working with good material. He himself is an energetic and effective conductor, and it is expected that the Orpheus Society will give a good account of itself when the time comes to make a musical offering to the public.

Evening Examiner

'Phones—Editorial 139, Business Office 139. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

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Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed."

TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1914

CONGRATULATIONS.

With the issue of Monday, October 19th, the Montreal Herald, attained its one hundred and fourth year of continuous publication. It entered into existence in the beginning of the nineteenth century, October 19th, 1808. The Herald has reached a lusty old age, and is perpetually renewing its youth, its circulation being much larger now, by many thousands, than in any year of its existence. The Herald is congratulated; it is not only old but as good as it is old; sane, moderate, enterprising and reliable. The Examiner wishes the Herald many years—why not centuries—of continuous and increasing prosperity.

THE CRIME OF AN ELECTION.

Whoever conceived the idea of a general election ta this time, is doing the work of Germany in the way of fomenting discord and promoting disunion—when there should be harmony and unity of action. At the outbreak of war Parliament — both parties unanimously being parties to the pact—declared a truce to party politics; a truce that has in general been pretty fairly observed. Without the rending effects of a general election the very discussion of the proposal or idea, tends to inflame the party spirit and destroy the harmony of sentiment and unity of action that are absolutely essential to Canada doing her duty in the way of raising additional contingents. We have no need of an election now. The present Parliament is entitled to be till September, 1916. The Governor-General has issued a proclamation virtually declaring that there shall be no election, and unless the word of the Governor-General and the Government of Canada are to be regarded as of no more value than that ascribed by German ideals to a "scrap of paper," there will be no election. We are fighting for the maintenance of British ideals. Shall we assist the triumph of German ideals by holding an election just now, a something Germany would rejoice to see.

REMEMBER JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

To-night will be presented the story, in matchless oratorio, of the work of a great liberator, who strove for the essence of what we ar striving for to-day. The relief of the oppressed and the unappraisable boon of liberty — the story of the fight and triumph of a great Judean liberator, Judas Maccabaeus. Nothing in the way of music could be more appealing, more in tune with the spirit of the time; and no object is more worthy of support than that of supplementing the too meagre proportions of the Patriotic Fund. Don't forget the Judas Maccabaeus Oratorio tonight in the Grand Opera House. Your presence will be rewarded with good music—the full worth of your money—and your share of the popular price of admission will go to relieve suffering, cold and hunger of the dependents of those now fighting our battles. Don't let any other engagement keep you away. It is unfortunate that we have the counter attractions of a church mission and a lecture an good citizenship, to possibly interfere with the discharge of the highest duty of citizenship the practice of patriotism. Think it over and see if you do not conclude that this is right.

WHY WE FIGHT.

If any Canadian child puts Southey's poetical suggestion to his father—"tell us all about the war and what they kill each other for,"—he can well be told that Canada is in the war for one reason, that involves many others—for self-preservation in its widest and most inclusive sense. In a word we are fighting to decide the question, whether or not we shall remain under the British flag or come under the domination of the Kaiser. This question is an issue of this conflict; for, if Germany triumphs in her mad scheme of world-wide domination, no country can be sure of its liberties. We, in Canada, in common with the British and her allies, are fighting for national life, and for all the conditions that make life under the British flag worth living. We are glad to see Canadians realize this, and we shall have proof of this realization, when an opportunity for recruiting gives us a chance to implement the plan of contribution of new forces to the imperial army, announced by Sir Robert Borden in the name of the Canadian people. We believe he gives voice to the sentiments of the Canadian people. We are fighting for self-preservation as a part of the Empire, and we shall be in the fight till the triumph comes. We may have to pay a heavy price in men, money and disturbance of the routine of peaceful citizenship, but it will be as nothing compared with the price we should pay if our enemy, the enemy of the Empire, the enemy of humanity, should win the upper hand.

AUTONOMOUS CANADA.

The Toronto News in its virulent campaign to provoke a general election, sees yellow as well as writes yellow. Here is one characteristic sentence; it says, "The autonomy bogey, the war has destroyed." This is not true; the war has developed or rather demonstrated the "autonomy bogey." Canada has shown herself a daughter in the mother's house, and mistress in her own. When Britain in the pursuance of a duty to herself, the Empire and the world, declared war upon a ruthless and fiendishly organized tyranny, Canada of her own motive, off her own bat, without any suggestion from Great Britain, organized an army of thirty-three thousand soldiers for service in the war. She did this with the consent of her people unanimously expressed by Parliament. This army was raised, and equipped cap-a-pie by Canada alone, and so thoroughly that in England it is dubbed "the complete army." In doing this Canada exercised as perfect and integral an autonomatic action as Great Britain exercised in organising her forces. Canada voted fifty million dollars as a war fund, and played the game nobly on her own account. While we have virtual autonomy we are gloriously entangled with the Mother Country and the Empire. The relations of the self-governing dominions with the Mother Country and the Empire is a splendid puzzle to wondering nations; bound yet free; independent yet splendidly and inextricably dependent—daughter in her mother's house— mistress in her own.

A HINT TO THE KAISER.

The Irish Nationalists in London last night, struck a deep note in the knell of the Kaiser's ambitions and hopes. Amid tumultious cheering, with right hands upraised, the Irish Nationalists, who crowded Central Hall, London, fiercely adopted the following oath administered by T. P. O'Connor:

"We will never sheathe the sword until Belgium has got back her freedom; until every inch of her soil is clear; until a treaty is made, not on a scrap of paper, but on a foundation behind which stand the millions of the British race."

How will this sound to the Kaiser? Will it encourage him? will it brighten his hopes of overcoming a people, with a spirit like the British people, and an empire like the British Empire. This declaration is not air; it has stern deeds and grim determination behind it. The Kaiser counted on Ireland and Irishmen being a thorn in the side of Britain, a seditious distracting element. He not only finds Ireland but India ranging herself behind the empire, not only in sentiment and speech but—with stout Irish hearts, with—to use an Hibernianism — guns in their hands they know how to use. Germany can never conquer the British spirit, that rises from the British policy and practice of fair play and respect for human freedom and human rights. No other empire that ever existed constitutes so magnificent a mystery as the British Empire, and in no other country could a typical scene like that of the Irishmen in London, as Even the wonderful dreamer of dreams could never imagine a mass meeting of Finlanders or Polanders or people of Alsace and Lorraine, so forgetting his tyranny and crushing of liberties, as to take a pledge, like that of the Irishmen in London, as an expression of loyalty to the principles of a nation that guarantees and gives the rights of freedom to all its subjects. Sentiment like that, especially when it is willing to shoot, has a longer range than the biggest Krupp guns.

BRITISH LIBERAL'S TRIUMPH.

The British Empire truly has reason to-day to bless the fact that opportunity came to the Liberal party in Britain to work out a policy of generous pacification in South Africa. How very different too affairs might be to-day in Ireland, had that island's cause not been faithfully battled for by Mr. Asquith and his colleagues. If we win through, posterity will grant these men places in the long roll of of the Empire's leaders not inferior even to the illustrious worthies who wrought the deliverance of Elizabeth and her people. —Simcoe Reformer.

INVASION IMPOSSIBLE WHILE BRITISH FLEET IS SUPREME

Ever since the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Great Britain the question has been persistently asked: Can Germany, victorious on the battlefields of Europe, invade Britain? Can German troops be landed on British soil? The question has assumed different shapes with the swinging of success now on the side of the Allies and then on the side of the Germans. But the question has always been there, and we were told only lately that the German attack on Paris having failed, the next blow must be delivered at England. In fact, recent developments go to a certain extent to prove this. The occupation of Antwerp, the rush toward Ostend and Calais show in a clear and unmistakable manner that the Germans are in great earnest to take possession of the coast towns of Northern France. But their object in so doing is still a matter of speculation. Several theories have been advanced. Some assert that the object of the Germans is to move in a southerly direction towards Paris, while others maintain that the intention of the Germans is to use those ports as bases of operation against Great Britain.

The Question Considered.

Let us suppose that the latter is the case—that the invasion of Britain is included in the German plan of campaign—and let us also suppose that both Ostend and Calais are in German possession and huge numbers of men are massed at each of these places and at Antwerp ready to be transported to England. The question naturally arises: Can such a transmission be effected and, if effected, what chance will this army have in fighting its way to London? In a speech delivered in the House of Commons, May 11, 1905, on going into committee of supply on the civil service estimates, Class II., Mr. Balfour dealt with the question of the possibility or otherwise of an invasion of Great Britain by a foreign Power. He said, in that memorable speech, that the "Committee of Defence" had laid down a specific and concrete problem for discussion by their expert advisers, a problem which did not belong either to the hypothesis advocated by the extreme military school, which believed that invasion was possible, or by the extreme naval school, which maintained that invasion was impossible. Given that the army was abroad upon some oversea expedition and that our organized fleets were absent from the home waters, how could the enemy get across the Channel and land on English soil?

How Large an Army.

The first of the premises of the hypothesis is to a certain extent realized. The greater part of the British army is at present in France. As far as the fleet is concerned, though in home waters, it is tied up to the German coast, which is practically equivalent to being absent from home waters. Under these conditions, is it possible for the Germans to cross over to England in sufficiently large numbers to make an attempt at invasion at all advisable? As Mr. Balfour tells us, the German general has to consider not "How many men would I like to have in England in order to conquer it?" but "With how few men can I attempt the conquest?" Mr. Balfour proceeds: "The answer which was given by Lord Roberts and accepted by all the military critics which it was the duty of the Committee of Defence to consult, was that he did not think that it would be possible to make the attempt with less than 70,000 men; those men to be lightly equipped as regards artillery and as regards cavalry, because, of course, horses and guns are things which most embarrass the officers responsible for transport, embarkation and disembarkation. Now I make no pronouncement upon that figure of 70,000 men. I am not in a position to do so, but Lord Roberts was distinctly of opinion that even with 70,000 men to attempt to take London—which is, after all, what will have to be done if there were to be any serious impression or crushing effect produced—he was of opinion that that was in the nature of a forlorn hope."

Many Steamers Needed.

But then the difficulty arises as to how to transport those 70,000 men across the sea. It is estimated that a fleet of steamers of between 250,000 to 210,000 tons will be required to transport that force. But we fail to see how is Germany going to get those transports. All steamers flying the German flag are either in German harbours, which are being blockaded by the British fleet, or are tied up in neutral ports. But even assuming that the Germans succeeded in procuring the necessary number of transports, it surpasses our intelligence to comprehend how this mass of helpless transports could escape the attacks of torpedo boats and submarines. It takes at least twa days to disembark 70,000 men. The operation can only be made in calm weather when torpedo boats and submarines have the best chance to carry out their work of destruction.

"The thing is impossible," declared Mr. Balfour. "Conceive the position of the invading soldiers—the pick no doubt of the invader's army. It is not as if they were fighting for glory on a stricken field. Packed in these transports, commanded not by men of their navy, but by ordinary merchant captains, not knowing when or where the attack would take effect, knowing only that if it did take effect it would mean the sudden hurling into infinity of a whole helpless regiment of soldiers—Does anybody think that is an enterprise which would be undertaken by any sane person?"

WORLD'S GREATEST DANGER.

The destruction of the beautiful city of Louvain, the injury done to Rheims, shock the world. The worst danger is that a greater ruin may be wrought in the realms of ideas; that the whole thinking of the conquered people may be poisoned by Prussic acid.—Toronto Star.

OR CALL OUT THE FIRE

The disgust in which we have stepped reaches to our collar, but we will put up with the vile machinations of the double headed brood of the American press vipers for a little longer; then we will bring the German heel down upon their venomous heads!—Cologne Gazette.

So-o!

And all because the newspapers of this country persist in publishing the news of this war as it comes from all sides, and without fear or favour.

Evidently the Herr Herausgeber of the Cologne Gazette, like some of his compatriots on this side of the Atlantic, would have American newspapers confine themselves to the inventions upon which the German newspapers are being fed by the "Merry Wolff," as, to cite a few:—"Ireland seething with revolt," "Canada seething with revolt," "Sir John French a prisoner with entire staff," "England sues for peace," "Englishmen so ashamed they are becoming naturalized Germans," "America forming regiments for Germany." If they do not, for them the German heel. So-o-o-o!

The Herr Heransgeber should have been warned against wearing celluloid collars in times like these. His has exploded under the heat. Won't some kind friends relieve his misery by taking him by the heels and dumping him head foremost into a vat of beer? —New York Herald.

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

The announcements of Count Von Bernstorff which attempt to show that Belgian neutrality was only apparent and not real and that France and England were in that land before Germany, will not have much effect on public opinion in this country. In the first place these allegations on the side of German officials are balanced by similar statements denying them. The burden of proof is on the accuser, and in this connection we may recall that the Frankfurter Zeitung, or some other journal recently suggested that it might be advisable for the government to offer some proofs of the charges of the British violation of Belgian neutrality. But the mere proof that there were French or British soldiers in the land will not establish the claim of the violation of neutrality. If the soldiers were there with the consent of Belgium and with the determination to help Belgium protect its own neutrality, that is an entirely different matter. The question as put by Von Bethmann Holweg himself is simple. He admitted the infringement, and that it was also a violation of international law. He argued that military necessity came first and that indemnity could salve the injury. That is what made so poor an impression upon the people of this country.

Further, the claims of self-defence in this instance are also not very convincing, though there is no doubting the sincerity of those unofficially making them. For self-defence Germany would not have to invade Belgium. If she suspected a raid on her territory from that quarter, her soldiers could have been posted on her strong border and have defended the border in case of need. Then Germany would not have lost half the men she has already sacrificed, for the offensive is always more costly in men than the defensive. Besides, Italy would not have had any excuse for not coming to the assistance of her ally in the Dreibund. But when a declaration of war on Russia is followed by an invasion of Belgium, it is as hard to convince the average impartial outsider of the self-defence theory as it seems to be to convince Italy. These things are said without the least intention of violating the request of the president for the preservation of neutrality. Whatever provocation Germany may have had, which has not yet been made public, must have been sufficient in the opinion of its leaders. Judging by the unanimity of German opinion and of the wonderful enthusiasm for the war in all parties of the Fatherland, it must also seem sufficient to the people. The brutal candour of the chancellor before the invasion of Belgium is preferable, however, to the apologetics that have followed it. —Erie Dispatch.

EMPLOYERS AND THE COMPENSATION ACT

In answer to a correspondent asking the obligations of employers of labour under the Compensation Act, the following explanation may be given:

The employers pay roll statement is issued in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, which prescribes that every employer shall on or before (a certain date) prepare and transmit to the Board a statement in detail of the names and ages of all his employees and the amount of wages earned by each of them during the year then last past, verified by the statutory declaration of the employer or of the manager of the business, or where the employer is a corporation, by an officer of the corporation having a personal knowledge of the matters to which the declaration relates." This information is required by the Commission so that it may know the rate of wages an employee is receiving. In case of death by accident in the employ of a firm, it becomes liable for certain sums of money through the accidental fund of the commission to the man's dependents. Where permanent disability results from accident the amount of compensation to be paid shall be a weekly payment during the life of the workman equal to (a certain) per cent. of the average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed, but if not, then for any less period during which he has been in the employ of his employer. Where an employee is only disabled for a certain time compensation will be given temporarily.

Employers are divided into two classes by the Act. The second class embraces public utilities, railways, telephone and telegraph companies, municipal corporations, etc. They are held individually liable to their employees. The first class, which embraces most of the trades of the Province, must contribute to the Government accident fund and shall not be held individually liable. For instance, an employee meets with an accident or fatality in a printing office. The employer is not held individually liable. He is practically insured in this accident fund and from it the employee receives compensation.

An employer is bound to obey the provisions of this Act just the same as he is bound to obey the other laws of the province. His obligation is, conjointly with other employers, to pay an employee compensation when he meets with accident or his dependents, when he is fatally injured.

This compensation is paid out of the accident fund of the Commission, to which the employer must contribute to meet the sums required for compensation. It is his insurance and that is why the Government asks for a pay roll statement.

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READ THE EVENING EXAMINER

U.S. Navy Is 42,000 Undermanned Says Mr. Gardner In Washington

Renews Warning to the Nation to Strengthen Its Defences—Past Wars and Peace Treaties Not Sufficient—Says U. S. Is a Very Bad Third Rate Naval Power.

MILITIA IS INEFFICIENT

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 17. — Representative Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, in a speech on the floor of the House to-day made a stirring appeal for better military defences for the United States. He produced figures to prove an assertion that both the army and navy are so small that they could only put up a pitiful fight against foreign foes that might attack this country from the East or West. He declared that the present navy, "a very bad third," was 42,000 undermanned.

Mr. Gardner spoke in an effort to obtain the adoption of a resolution for a Congressional commission to investigate the nation's preparedness for war. This resolution he introduced yesterday.

He made a special appeal for a greater navy, asserting that in this branch of the military service the country can alone place its dependence. He said the people were in no mood to organize and maintain an immense standing army.

"For a dozen years I have sat here like a coward in silence and listened while men have told us how the United States can safely depend in time of war on the State militia and on the naval reserve," he said. "All the time I knew that it was not so.

"I am a former militiaman and I am a Spanish war veteran; yet I tell you now that any such doctrine is the supremest folly.

"Under that delusion in ten short years he have let our navy slough off until to-day it is a very bad third and sinking rapidly to fourth or fifth place among the navies of the world.

"Can't Improvise a Battle Ship."

"The belief held by the country that we can create an army and navy when the need arises is wrong from beginning to end. You can't improvise a battle ship, or a submarine or a torpedo or a sailor, after war breaks out. You can't make a fighting regiment out of a militia organization until you have eliminated a lot of men from its ranks.

"'Oh, yes,' you say, 'it is the same old story that we heard so often about the United States being unprepared for war.' Yes, my friend, it is a true old story. We were not prepared in 1898 when the Spanish-American War broke out, and we were not even prepared by the time it ended. The Spanish war was declared toward the end of April. There was a call for 125,000 volunteers at once and another call for 75,000 volunteers in May. Did these volunteers mobilize, equipped, with the rapidity of the wind? They certainly did not. A good many of them have not mobilized yet. Did you know that several of the States in this Union had not succeeded in furnishing their full quotas of troops when the Spanish war ended?

"If the gentleman from Pennsylvania, General Hulings, were present, he would tell you that he led his men into action at Coamo Railroad as late as August 9 with rifles in their hands which they had received but three days before. In July two regiments in Cuba actually went into action with antiquated short range rifles loaded with black powder cartridges. I believe that things are nearly as bad to-day.

Quotes Major General Wood.

"The Naval Board year after year dins in our ears the story of the unpreparedness of our navy. In report after report General Leonard Wood tells the like story of the army and he pleads with us to awaken from ur awful lethargy and grapple with this question, on which our nation's safety depends. Yet we go shambling and shuffling along, scattering away millions where the votes grow thickest, and in that respect I am just as bad as any one else.

"What possesses us? Are we blind or crazy? By no means; but every voter in this land has been taught to believe that at any minute we can create an army and a navy fit to face the world, and we do not like to tell them otherwise.

"We do not really believe in our hearts that the United States can 'lick al creation' without going into training. In our inmost souls we know very well that she can't; but we prefer to have some one else tell our constituents so.

"We have been salving our conscience by trying to persuade ourselves that no nation would be so mad as to attack the United States. Are we so sure of that fact any longer, my friends? Suppose some powerful nation finds itself inconvenienced by our Monric Doctrine. Will it hesitate to attack us because an idealistic statesman has devised a scheme for arbitration?

"The United States by the Monroe Doctrine has closed Mexico and South America to Colonization. The United States has indicated to the greatest military people which Asia has ever seen that she will have none of them within her borders. Perhaps these are selfish doctrines.

"So be it. In both doctrines I concur. For both doctrines I am ready to battle and ready to pay. I am willing to be called a dog in the manger, if you choose. However, I do not purpose, if I can help it, to be a toothless old dog with a noisy bark but no bite to correspond.

Where Efficiency Fails.

"I believe that our naval school at Annapolis leads the world. My race prejudice may incline me to the belief that English speaking races make a little the best sailors. Here our advantages end. An efficient officer and a competent seaman cannot make a 6-inch gun the equal of a 12-inch gun.

"Do you know how many men we need to man our present modest fleet and auxiliaries? About 100,000. Do you know how many we have? About 56,000 in the navy and 8,000 in the naval militia. In other words, we have 42,000 raw men to make sailors of before we can mobilize our fleet.

"You heard of the submarine which the German admiralty tells us destroyed three British cruisers with three successive torpedoes. Perhaps you think that we might do something of the sort. We might, perhaps, if we had torpedoes, but we have not got them. We only have about one thousand torpedoes where we ought to have ten times that number. As a matter of fact, we have just about one torpedo for each tube with which our ships are armed. It is almost as absurd as if we had only one projectile to each gun, except that torpedoes take a year to build and cost $1,000 each. In war time the approach of the enemy is ascertained by fast sea scouts. We own just three fast scouts, while Germany has five times as many and Great Britain has ten times as many.

"Great Britain has 42 dreadnoughts and dreadnought cruisers built and building. Germany has 28. We have 12.

"But some of you gentlemen tell us that dreadnoughts are out of date and that submarines are what we want. Great Britain has 64 submarines and we are fourth on the list with 28.

"So it goes. We are short of nearly every kind of vessel and of nearly every kind of armament, and the longer it takes to build them the shorter we seem to be.

"If our fleet cannot stop the enemy's fleet the enemy can land his troops wherever he wishes on our coast and we have no army with which to oppose him.

Cites Militia Inefficiency.

"Germany's war strength is 4,000,000 trained men. We have some 85,000 regulars and 120,000 militia, and no one else. Sixty per cent. of our militia last year failed to qualify, even as third class riflemen. Of this sixty per cent. fully one-half failed to participate in a rifle practice course at all.

"I have been unable to find the figures which show the small arms available for our army in time of war. I believe that we are fairly equipped with rifles, but General Wood, the chief of staff, in his report last year tells us of the 'alarming condition of shortage' in field artillery guns and ammunition.

"In view of recent developments any shortage of artillery is indeed alarming.

"Of course it is evident that our main defence must be our navy. Our people are in no mood to listen to a suggestion of a huge standing army.

"Yet we can greatly increase our land forces without serious detriment to the taxpayers, and we can surely keep abreast with a plentiful supply of the most efficient artillery and the most modern engines of air warfare.

"The blame for our insecurity rests on republicans and democrats alike; but the root of the whole matter is deeper. The country has never yet been awakened to the understanding that 42-centimetre guns and superdreadnoughts present stronger arguments than past victories and present treaties. The time has come for us to rub our eyes and look about us."

What Happened to the Cats?

Not long ago the U. S. Gov't, made some experiments to determine the poisoning qualities of caffeine (the drug in tea and coffee).

Twenty-seven healthy cats were given an average dose of 5½ grains of caffeine—about as much of the drug as is contained in 2 or 3 cups of tea or coffee.

What do you suppose happened?

The Cats all Died

See Gov't. Bulletin No. 148, Bureau of Chemistry.

Of course they were only cats.

But there are plenty of people who dose themselves with enough caffeine every day to kill a cat and Cripple a Man, not at one blow, but by little blows repeated daily.

Of course some systems are strong enough to stand all kinds of abuse, but most systems are not. And when a man or women observes a growing nervousness or sleepness, heart trouble, stomach, bowel or eye disturbance, it is time to quit both tea and coffee and turn to a real food-drink, free from the drug, "caffeine."

It is easy to shift from tea or coffee to

POSTUM

for in POSTUM one gets a delicious drink with the true nourishment of whole wheat from which it is made. Postum is roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses, has a delightful snappy flavour and is entirely free from the drug, caffeine, or any harmful subetance.

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum which must be boiled. Instant Postum—soluble form—made in the cup instantly with hot water. Grocers sell both kinds and the cost per cup is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

COWAN'S SOLID CHOCOLATE MAPLE BUDS The wholesome Confection. Sold Everywhere 347

GIRLS! DRAW A MOIST CLOTH THROUGH HAIR

Try This! Hair Gets Thick, Glossy, Wavy and Beautiful at Once

Immediate?—Yes? Certain?—that's the joy of it. Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a Danderine hair clease. Just try this.—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or excessive oil, and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair. A delightful surprise awaits those whose hair has been neglected or is scraggy, faded, dry, brittle or thin. Besides beautifying the hair, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair, but what will please you most will be after a few week's use when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair, and lots of it, surely get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and just try it.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

In view of the situation resulting from the war King Victor Emmanuel has signed a decree reducing Italy's import duties on cereals during the period from Oct. 20 to March 31, 1915.

Cecil Burtch, aged seven, son of Burton Burtch, Healey's Bay, near Kingston, was killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun. He received the entire charge in his face and chest.

The number of prisoners of war at Fort Henry has now reached 260. One German started a small sized riot when he tried to line for dinner a second time, but the cook was able to handle him.

Brockville's new theatre was partially swept by fire which broke out in the basement and enveloped the dressing-rooms and stage, with a loss of $10,000. An asbestos curtain saved the auditorium.

The negotiations between the Canadian and British Governments in reference to the prohibition of the exportation of raw wool from the United Kingdom have resulted in a satisfactory arrangement.

A privileged character at the provincial asylum, Elijah Hamilton, was found dead on the property of W. J. Lord on the top of Hamilton's mountain Sunday. The unfortunate man had hanged himself to a tree.

IF BACK HURTS BEGIN ON SALTS

Flush Your Kidneys Occasionally if You Eat Meat Regularly

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which clog the kidney pores so they sluggishly filter or strain only part of the waste and poisons from the blood, then you get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, constipation, dizziness, sleeplessness, bladder disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage, or attended by a sensation of scalding, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any reliable pharmacy and take a teaspoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which all regular meat eaters should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.

TO CRUSH MILITARISM.

Irishmen Take Solemn Vow To Stand By Britain In War.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Amid tumultuous cheering, with right hands upraised, the Irish Nationalists, who crowded Central Hall last night, adopted a pledge administered by T. P. O'Connor:

"We will never sheath the sword until Belgium has got back her freedom; until every inch of her soil is clear; until a treaty is made, not on a scrap of paper, but on a foundation behind which stands the millions of the British race."

The meeting was called for the purpose of expressing confidence in the leadership of John Redmond and to endorse the action of the Irish party in supporting "the war of the allies against Prussian militarism."

Mr. O'Connor said that for this fundamental and supreme principle, the British had fought on hundreds of battlefields. What they had claimed and won for themselves they also claimed for other countries and would help other countries win.

PROPHESYING A SPLIT.

German Faction In Russia Impotent Says M. Sazonoff.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20. — (Via London.)—M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday in a statement to the Associated Press clearly defined Russia's attitude toward the allies, and her stand against German. The statement, M. Sazonoff said, was made because of attempts by the reactionary party in Russia to bring discord and awaken anti-British sentiment.

Recent avowals by this small element, as reflected in a few reactionary journals, M. Sazonoff declared, went so far as to compliment Emperor William and laud the Hohenzollern family. They alluded exultingly, he said, to the fall of Antwerp as the approaching end of the war, adversely criticized England by stating that she was setting other countries to fight her battles, and also plainly forecast an Anglo-Russian rupture.

"This small German element," said M. Sazonoff, "is wholly unrepresentative of Russia, and negligible, as far as Russian policy is concerned."

Heroic Boy Saves Girl.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Oct. 20.—Beatrice Daley, six years old, fell into the St. Lawrence river and was saved from death by Delaine Polgar, aged 11, who pluckily jumped into the water, held the small girl with one hand and swam to shore.

To Train In London.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 20. — In accordance with instructions received from Ottawa yesterday, the organization of a full regiment of infantry, 1,015 men, with reinforcements of 17 per cent., will be proceeded with immediately in the first military division. This city will be headquarters and training ground for Western Ontario, pending departure over seas.

Many Austrians Arrested.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Oct. 20.—Two hundred and eighty-six Austrians, who have not signed naturalization papers, were rounded up here by the local militia.

Most of these have come to the Soo within the past few weeks. Of this number twelve men emphatically expressed their intentions of going back to Austria to fight for their country. They are now being held prisoners at the canal camp.

Free Treatment for Piles

Sample treatment of Pyramid Pile Remedy mailed free for trial gives quick relief, stops itching, bleeding or protruding piles, hemorrhoids and all rectal troubles, in the privacy of your own home. Pyramid Pile Remedy is for sale at all druggists, 60c a box.

Mail this Coupon

to the PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 358 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich., with your full name and address on a slip of paper, and sample treatment of the great Pyramid Pile Remedy, will then be sent you at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

The Hamilton Candy Kitchen and Ice Cream Parlour

For home-made Candies try Marathon's. Keep the best and freshest quality in the city.

Ice Cream Sodas and Fruit Sundaes all the year round.

Hot Drinks.

See Windows for Saturday's Specials

331 George St. Next to Bank of Nova Scotia

Quality Pays Quality Pays

W. SCOTT, Limited WANTS YOUR LIVE POULTRY and will pay the highest cash price for same.

Did You Crate Poison Your Poultry? It pays! If interested write or 'phone us and we will forward you by mail CIRCULAR giving information re crating, feeding, etc.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS! !

S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER 247 Princess St., Peterboro'

High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.

Guns of all makes promptly repaired New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c

NEW YORK CHINESE CAFE COMPANY

330 George St. 'Phone 308

Regular meals served and other orders at all hours. Comforts for dining rooms, at splendid bill of fare $4.00 21 meals Open day and night. Yee Yun, Manager

PURE FOOD SPECIALTIES

EVENTUALLY

Bread can be no better than the Flour from which it is made. Therefore,

Cream of The West FLOUR

will, eventually, be used by all particular housewives. It contains the virile strength of the original wheat. It is a natural flour, with cream-white velvety texture.

CAMPBELL Flour Mills Co. Limited

Peterborough

EXTRA SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY.

Prime Meats for particular people, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Roasts, etc., appetising and tempting.

BEEF

Sirloin Steak 25c
Porterhouse 25c
Round Roast 20c

LAMB

Choice young Lamb by the quarter or pound

Hind Quarters, per lb..... 18c
Fore Quarters, per lb..... 15c
Legs of Lamb, per lb..... 20c
Lamb Chop, per lb..... 20c

Smoked Meats

Full line of Sugar Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon—nothing finer.

SAUSAGE—our own make..... 12½c
HEAD CHEESE, our own make... 10c

Choice Mutton, Veal and Pork At Lowest Market Prices

PERRIN'S MEAT MARKET

461 GEORGE STREET

You will find no better beverage than Knox's Stone Ginger Beer. It satisfies the taste and quenches the thirst.

Sold by all first class Grocers, Cafes and Liquor Stores.

D. KNOX SODA WATER CO MANUFACTURERS GINGER ALE LEMON SOUR CIDER VINEGAR Orders 384 Work 232 QUEEN ST.

Keep Your Money in Canada

By Purchasing Goods "Made in Canada"

Canadians get the money—Canadians keep the money in circulation—Canadians employ labour.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ARTICLES ALWAYS ON HAND

W. J. KENT

DRUGGIST 402 GEORGE ST., PETERBORO

We'll Eat More —OF— HOOPER'S BREAD

For the Sake of our Health

It is made of the purest and most nourishing ingredients.

It is sold from our stores and our waggons all over the City.

If your grocer does not handle it, send us his name.

T. H. Hooper

414 GEORGE STREET

CHAMPAGNE ALE

A Delightful Tonic

For sale by all Liquor Dealers

Manufactured by THE

Calcutt Brewing & Malting Co., Ltd.

Phone 90

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Spanish Roast

Sear medium-sized sirloin steak in a tablespoonful of butter. Roll in flour and return to roaster and cover with thick slices of potatoes, three or four large onions sliced, and three green sweet peppers cut in slices. Sprinkle all with flour and dot with pieces of butter. Add a pint of water and, bake one hour in a covered roaster. Thicken the gravy and serve it with the roast.

"It's Confidence That Does It."

All Kinds of SOUPS

A splendid assortment of

Campbell's, Edwards', Heinz's Known', Veg., Mulligatawny, Oxtail, Julienne, Bouillon, Chicken, Asparagus, Scotch Broth, Bean.

and other kind of soup.

ASK FOR ANY KIND YOU LIKE

Porter S. White

336 George 'Phone, 208.

Early Shopping Inducements In Home and Dress Needs for Wednesday Buyers

ROUGH AND READY SUITINGS
for girl's school dresses, 42 inches wide per yard 27c

WHITE SATIN BED SPREADS
Size 74 x 92 inches. Regular $2.50. Each $1.98

BLEACHED SHEETING
72 inches wide, plain weave per yd.. 34c

MOIRETTE UNDERSKIRTS
Black and colours, new narrow style. Regular $1.25, each..... 89c

FLANNELETTE SHEETING
72 inches wide, firm quality, half bleached, per yard..... 56c

TAILORED SKIRTS
Panama and serge, styles left over from former season's. Regular $4.00 to $6.75, each..... $2.39

PILLOW CASES
English made, 3 sizes, 42, 44, 46 inches, each 35c ..... 3 for $1.00

BORDERED MARQUISETTE
New stock, good border patterns. Regular 25c, 35c and 50c per yd..... 15c

CURTAIN NETS
Nice designs, white, ivory and ecru shades. Regular 75c per yard 59c

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

249 Unemployed Have Registered

Labourers Head the List at Industrial Association Bureau

Mr. Langley, the Secretary of the Peterborough Branch of the Industrial Association of Ontario, reports that the following unemployed men have registered with him up to October 19th:

Bricklayers	2
Brickmakers	2
Bookkeepers	12
Bakers	5
Butchers	1
Brass Workers	5
Blacksmiths	2
Boys	6
Carpenters	9
Canoe Makers	2
Chauffeurs	1
Coachmen	1
Clerks	14
Coil Winders	3
Collar Makers	1
Electricians	4
Engineers' Clerk	1
Farm Hands (experienced)	8
Fitters	5
Firemen	2
	1
Grocers	1
Gardeners	3
Hospital Orderlies	2
Lumber Men	2
Labourers	80
Moulders	15
Machinists	28
Masons	2
Motor Boat Makers	2
Printers	2
Pattern Makers	4
Painters	4
Power House Operators	1
Saleslady	1
Teamsters	4
Tailors	1
Tool Makers	1
Weavers	4
Total	249

Although there is employment on farms for a number of men, Mr. Langley reports that it is a difficult matter to get men to accept the openings. On Saturday he had an application from a farmer who wanted a man and it took nearly all day to secure one. Those to whom the proposition was put declined. They would rather take the chance of a couple of days' work a week in the city.

THREE THINGS TO BE AVOIDED

There are three things Canadians should studiously avoid: First, letting their fears run away with their fancies and foster panic among their fellows; second, abusing one another during the the conflict for the Empire's failure to be ready for a world-wide struggle; and third, comparing the relative merits of the soldiery of the allies to the discredit of either British or French troops. Anyone whose conduct violates these three rules is helping the enemy. National pride should not override a generous appreciation of what our allies are doing. The British soldiers have added to the glories of our military traditions, but they are acing under the orders of a French commander-in-chief, whose strategy, if anybody's, will gain the victory. And that victory would be impossible if the soldiers of France were not fighting in numbers ten times greater than the British forces at present in France, with a dash and determination worthy of the veterans of Napoleon.—Toronto Star.

CHANGED THE NAME.

LONDON, Oct. 19—A well-known Italian restaurant here has the following item on its menu: "Spezzatine alla Milanese," (formerly Vienna Schnitzel).

Mr. Jos. Wearing Receives Word of The Death of a Friend Killed In France

Mr. Jos. Wearing has received a letter lined with pathos from a friend in Liverpool telling of the death in action of T. Kirby Jones, M.R.V.S. He was a veterinary surgeon attached to one of the cavalry regiments fighting in France. The letter was written by the sister of the young hero, and illustrates the spirit in which the people of the Old Land are giving up their burdens for their King and country. The letter follows with the story of the burial as forwarded by the chaplain of the forces. The body was interred with military honours in a cemetery at Versailles.

Gwalia,
Cardigan,
South Wales.

Dear Mr. Wearing,—I have very sad news to write. This terrible war has cost us a heavy toll, for it has taken our dear Kirby. It is a great blow to us, but we cannot but feel proud that he gave his best, his life, for his country. We know nothing of the wounds he received. At the time a wire came stating that he had been wounded, and a few days later another came stating that he had died. I am enclosing with this letter a copy of a letter which the chaplain wrote to mother. Naturally she is feeling the great trial keenly, but is bearing up bravely. One day we hope to see the little wooden cross which marks so sacred a spot to us.

Very sincerely yours,
RINA JAMES.

No. 4 General Hospital, British Army, Versailles, France, Sept. 21, 1914.

Dear Madam,—You will have heard already from here of the death of your brave son, who has given his life for his country, but I think you will like me to write and tell you of his funeral, which took place this morning. It was carried out with full military honours and a large guard was present of French Dragoons and Infantry; a great number of French officers were also there and also the Colonel commanding and the Major of this hospital. At the close of the service a French Colonel spoke a few touching words of the services rendered by your son to his own country and to ours. I know, too, that you will be touched to hear that several wreaths of flowers were sent by French people here.

The grave is in a beautiful cemetery on the outskirts of the town, the Cimitiere des Gouards, which lies on the slope of a hill and is surrounded by trees; it is in a portion of the cemetery which has been reserved for the British soldiers and will soon be marked by a plain wooden cross bearing your son's name.

I am enclosing a small piece of heather which I picked this morning within a few yards of the grave.

May I be allowed to express my deep sympathy with you in your great sorrow; it is my earnest prayer that the God of all comfort will Himself comfort you.

Believe me, yours sincerely,
(Signed) H. W. FOX,
Acting Chaplain to the Forces,
No. 4 General Hospital.

SCRAPS OF WAR NEWS

SOME GOING.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19. — Thirty-eight thousand iron crosses of the first and second classes have been distributed since the war began, according to a message from Berlin.

WARSAW IS "DRY".

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19.—Warsaw is now entirely "dry". The authorities have prohibited the sale of spirits, wines and beer, even at first-class restaurants and clubs.

OFFICER'S SALUTE.

PARIS, Oct. 19—In a tramcar a wounded French soldier, vainly endeavoured to bring his bandaged right arm up for a salute to an officer. "To-day, my friend," the officer said, "I salute you," and he did.

HOW HAMILTON DIED.

Fate Picked Him Out Of a Group Of Soldiers.

LONDON, Oct. 19. — A letter received in London to-day from an officer friend of Major-General Hubert Hamilton, whose body has been brought to England, tells how the British general met his end on the French battlefield.

"He was standing with a group in a covered place," the officer writes, "when a shrapnel shell burst 100 yards away. A bullet pierced General Hamilton's temple and he was killed on the spot. No other member of the group was scratched.

"It was a fine death, but I know how the general would have felt to be taken before his work was done."

The funeral service, the officer adds, was held while shells were bursting all around. The din was so great that the chaplain's voice was drowned.

FOR SECOND CONTINGENT

Col. Young Will Take the Names of Artillerymen Ready to Go

Col. Young will be at the Artillery Headquarters at the Armouries to-night, for the purpose of taking the names of those who are anxious to go with the artillery forces in the second overseas contingent. This will not be a formal enlistment, but is merely to secure a list of those who are ready for service No orders have been issued by the Government yet for the enlistment of artillerymen, the authorities waiting for word from the Imperial Government

Business Men Behind Orator

Yesterday, at noon, a gathering of some twenty-five business men took dinner at the Oriental Hotel and organized in connection with Dr. Gordon's series of addresses in this city. They discussed arrangements to make his stay here a beenfit to the citizens of Peterborough, and formed committees to act in this work. Dr. Gordon was present and addressed them briefly. Mr. Greenlaw rendered a splendid solo, and Mr. Hesselberg gave an instrumental. As a result of the meeting the organization is strong and adequate, and everything will be done to assist Dr. Gordon in any way that can be of use.

Among those present at the meeting were Mayor Buller, Messrs. H. G. Walker, G. A. Gillespie, T. F. Matthews, J. J. Duffus, B. F. Ackerman, V. Eastwood, G. Water Greene, A. W. Cressman, W. Switzer, H. Stobbler, M. N. Clarke, Dr. M. McCullough, R. J. Kidd, Jas. Walker, J. P. Counal, G. Evans, G. N. Gordon, J. C. Shook, H. Rush Wm. Madill, W. R. Breyfogle and Adjutant McElhiney.

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND WEDS AGAIN

Special Wire to The Examiner

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 20—Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland, head of the British Red Cross in France, was quietly married this morning, here, to Major Percy Desmond Fitzgerald, of the Eleventh Hussars. Her first husband died last year. The bridegroom had a distinguished career in South Africa. Both left for France this morning. The Duchess of Sutherland has extensive estates in Western Canada.

PAPERS SENT TO TORONTO

The police authorities have sent the papers relating to the Smith resident who was charged some days ago with insanity to the Inspector of Asylums in Toronto, in order to ascertain where the unfortunate man shall be sent. It is said the insanity has been traced in the family of the accused.

The Charlotte St. Ladies' Aid Society intend giving an Unique Entertainment, entitled—

A TRIP TO THE ALLIES

By Automobiles on the Afternoons and Evenings of Thursday and Friday, October 22nd and 23rd. The Autos leave "Canada" the home of Mrs. Sleeth, 295 Stewart St., at 3.30 o'clock each Afternoon for the several countries, and will continue to leave at regular intervals until 5.30 o'clock; and each Evening from 7.30 o'clock until 9.30 o'clock. The itinerary includes the following countries—"British Isles" the home of Mrs. A. F. Lane, 422 Rubidge St.; "Japan" the home of Mrs. (Dr.) Morrison, Cor. Park and Hunter Sts.; "Russia" the home of Mrs. A. Parker, 384 Park St.; "France" the home of Mrs. M. W. Lyle, 317 Park St.; "Belgium" the home of Mrs. Jos. Welsh, 317 Margaret Avenue; "United States" the home of Mrs. A. F. Bookhout, 297 Maitland Avenue. Entertainment and Refreshments representing the character of the countries will be provided. The cost of the Round Trip, including refreshments, is 25c. Passports must be obtained from Canada. 4d-90

The Gift For All Time

—For that Birthday, that Wedding, that Brother, Sister, Mother, Husband, Wife—give a

BEAUTIFUL RING

—one that will endure for years to come—

A PERPETUAL GIFT

E. V. WARNE
325 GEORGE ST.

SECOND ANNUAL---TWO DAY---CASH SALE

Of Happy Thought Ranges And Radiant Home Heaters

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

OCTOBER 23rd and 24th

AT

20% OFF REGULAR PRICES

THE hearty and appreciative response accorded our Great Stove Sale a year ago has determined us to repeat the offering this year. In doing so, it is not necessary that we should indulge in any extravagant claims regarding the superior merits of the HAPPY THOUGHT and the RADIANT HOME. Their record speaks for itself. Over 300,000 HAPPY THOUGHTS alone are in actual use in Canada to-day. Their reputation has been established and maintained over a period of fifty years upon the solid foundation of quality, utility and economy---honest material, honest workmanship, honest prices.

In presenting, for a second time, this extraordinary opportunity to the citizens of Peterboro', we have every confidence that it will appeal to the judgment and to the pocket books of all thrifty and prudent purchasers.

We cordially invite you to inspect our immense display of Ranges and Heaters at any time previous to our sale days, but no orders will be taken at these very exceptional prices, excepting on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23rd and 24th. *COME AND SHARE IN THIS GREAT MONEY SAVING EVENT.*

134 HUNTER ST. Campbell & Best QUALITY STORE *Next the Post Office*

DR. GORDON CONDUCTS A QUESTION DRAWER

THIS EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK

IN MURRAY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

Your Dollars will do Double Duty in the Annex To-morrow—See These Leaders

"Spero" English Flannelette, Best 15c value 11½c

An extra heavy quality, beautiful soft combed finish, 34-35 inches wide; an excellent range of patterns in colorings of Pinks, Blues and Greys; best 15c quality obtainable. Purchase your every need at the exceptional price of, per yard **11½c**

Longer Dress Goods Mill Ends 2.50 to $3.50 Values for $1.25

Real useful lengths that will make into Coats and Skirts, also whole Dresses for the Miss attending school. Tweeds, Suitings and Worsteds, a great variety of colors and effects. Come and look them over, values are astounding. Per End **1.25**

"Alberta" Flannelette Blankets—A pure, clear White, whipped in pairs. Assorted Pink and Blue borders. Size 58 x 76. $1.50 values, per pair .. **1.19**

Men's Flannelette Gowns—Made of dandy quality English Flannelette, will launder and wear well. Our special $1 stock line, sizes 14-18. Each **79c**

Girls' Wrapperette Dresses—School dresses made of English Wrapperette, colors of Navy and Red, striped and figured designs; neatly trimmed. 85c to $1.00 values, aged 6 to 14. Each **59c**

Imperial Shetland Floss—Good sized skeins the best quality, with a good lustrous finish. Almost every wanted color. Special, per skein..... **5c**

Ladies' Tailored Cloth Skirts—Well made and quite correct in style, neatly trimmed with braid and buttons. Unusual value at..... **79c**

Two o'clock Leader—Bengal Factory Cotton, pure and clean, 32 inches wide. Cut in 5, 10, 15 and 20 yard lengths. On Sale at 2 o'clock, per yard.... **6½c**

Store Opens 8.15. The CRESSMAN Grocery Limited *The Store of Better Values.* *Annex Closes 5.45.*

Wounded Austrians Under Knife Without Chlorform

Vienna Hospitals So Crowded Hundreds of Sufferers Go Unattended--Dysentry and Cholera Spreading

ROME, Oct. 19—It is learned here that the Vienna hospital surgeons and assistants and even the reserves of the Ambulance Corps, are exhausted by continued efforts in tending the innumerable wounded that have been brought to the Austrian Capital. So serious is the situation that operations are now being performed daily without the administration of chloroform, as the time cannot be spared for the anesthetic, the wounded being too numerous.

Wounded Wander Streets.

Hundreds of wounded men wander through the streets day and night, begging for food and drink and clothing. They cannot be attended to in the dispesaries, and their wounds go undressed for days.

Cholera is rife, but dysentry has made even worse invasions upon the populace, civil and military. In fear of the further spread of disease the city has been closed against all refugees from whatever quarter.

The city's population, doubting the truth of the carefully warded official announcements, or the bombastic claims of the press despatches, are besieging the War Office for news, for the truth. They know that things are far worse than the official announcements declare.

Wounded Refuse Decorations.

Many of the wounded have refused to accept decorations, even at the hands of the aged Emperor himself, and he has been told by some, the story goes, that he should be one of the wounded, and not parading through the streets and the hospitals. The aristocracy of Austria seem to be indifferent to the country's fate, and in common with the rest of the peops they have come to look upon Germany as the nation's only hope of salvation in this crisis. The anti-German section of the population is being more strongly repressed than ever.

Lower Rent For Merchants

One of the interests that has felt the money stringency very severely is that of the landlord. Owners of houses in hundreds of cases have been compelled to reduce their rentals in order to keep their houses occupied. With it all, the merchant, the man with the big rent to pay, has as yet found no relief. His receipts have fallen in some cases to a very appreciable extent, but his exenses have remained the same. The consequence is, he is unable to reduce the prices of his goods as a means of helping trade over the war stringency and it is a serious problem for both merchant and people to face. It is said there is an organized effort being made by the merchants to endeavour to induce the large interests to lighten the rent burden in view of present conditions.

Economy of fuel consumption in steamships often requires the mixing of two or more kinds of coal, and an Englishman has invented a coaling barge that mixes coal as it delivers it into the bunker.

FOUGHT OVER WAR

Special Wire to The Examiner:

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 20.—Comment on the war made at a threshing in Thorpbury, to-day, at which a number of Germans were present, caused a free-for-all fight. Several were badly hurt before the combatants could be separated. A Police Court case will follow.

"Pa, what do they put water in stocks for;" "To soak the investors with, my son."

RE-OPENING OF

The People's Meat Market 1-7-6 Simcoe St.

The undersigned has opened a Branch Meat Store at the above address, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

Special Prices.

Sirloin Steak, per lb.	28c
Porterhouse	28c
Round Steak	18c to 20c
Loin Chop	18c to 20c
Leg Lamb	20c
Loin Lamb	20c
Hind Quarter Lamb	18c
Front Quarter Lamb	15c
Sausage	12½c
Headcheese	10c
Lard	6 lbs. for 25c

Every customer purchasing 50 cents worth and over will receive a pound of Headcheese FREE.

COME ONE—COME ALL

Remember—176 Simcoe St.

G. E. PERRIN

Branch Store, 481 George St.

CANADIAN SADDLES ARE BEST

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—Mr. Fred Stobart, purchasing agent for the British Government, arrived in Ottawa today and had a long conference with Hon. Robert Rogers, chairman of the purchasing committee, and other members of the Cabinet. A number of manufacturers and contractors who are in the capital also met Mr. Stobart.

Canadian Oats and Hay.

When the war broke out the British authorities asked the Canadian Government to act as its purchasing agent. A sub-committee of the Cabinet consisting of Hon. Robert Rogers, chairman, Sir George Foster, Hon. Frank Cochrane, Hon. A. E. Kemp and Hon. J. D. Reid was appointed to look after this work and acting under instructions purchased enormous quantities of oats and hay for the army which was shipped direct to France.

Buy Saddlery and Shoes.

Mr. Stobart has arrived in Canada to make arrangements for the letting of large contracts for saddlery, heavy clothing, shoes and other supplies. These contracts, along with those to be let by Canada and contracts from the French and Russian Governments, will give a tremendous filip to many Canadian industries and will keep many factories working full time all winter.

Canadian Goods the Best.

Mr. Stobart, although living in London now, is a former well-known Winnipegger. The French purchasing agent has let heavy contracts for saddlery for both the French and Russian Governments. He decided after consultation with the militia officials to use the Canadian style of saddle which is cheaper and less elaborate than the French army saddle.

CANADIAN KITCHENER LEAGUE MEETS

The president of the Canadian Kitchener League requests all members to be present at the regular meeting this evening at the Y. M. C. A. at eight o'clock. The League will be addressed by the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and Mrs. McIlhenny.

"ADVERTISE IN THE NEWSPAPERS"

"For too long has the retailer been ignored by the manufacturer, except as the natural means of disposing of his goods," he said. "This should not be so, but the producer should do all in his power to sell the goods for the retailer by creating a demand, before trying to unload his commodities on him.

"The only way to stir up this demand is to advertise," he continued He then related how, in one city, where a canvass of 1,040 women was made to ascertain why a special line of cereal was asked for more than other varities, it was found that the great influences governing this demand for one line was due partly to the salesman, but more especially to newspaper advertising. He emphasized this latter means of bringing goods before the attention of possible buyers.

"Too many store-keepers rely on their location or on their goods to draw business. This is not adequate. Do not wait for people to come to your store, gentlemen," he said, "but advertise in the newspapers, and by so doing create such a demand for your particular line to the exclusion of your competitors that business will naturally double and treble.

"There is still a great deal of educating necessary in Hamilton to make its merchants realize to the full extent the true value and power of advertising. I do not think it is due to a lack of will or capital, but an utter lack of vision or foresight,' he concluded. (Extract from J. M. Kirkwood's address before the Hamilton Ad. Club.)

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

It should be cleaned and oiled once a year. Many good watches are allowed to go without cleaning and oiling, and the result is the oil is entirely dried up, the pivots become cut and rusted so badly that it costs nearly as much as a new movement to put it in proper condition again. The old saying "A stitch in time saves nine" holds good.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Street
Next Turnbull's.

REPAIRS AND REMODELLING

This is one branch of our business to which we pay particular attention. Our long and practical experience in all branches of furriers work enables us to turn out all work in a most satisfactory manner.

One trial will be sufficient to convince you that you will be perfectly satisfied if you entrust your work to us.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 726

ESTABLISHED 1892

JORDAN BROS.
City Florists

Beg to announce to the citizens of Peterborough and the vicinity, that they have now 5 large greenhouses filled with all kinds of flowers in bloom for the winter trade. 2 houses 100 feet x 20 feet filled with Chrysanthemums, all colours, for cut blooms, one house 100 feet x 20 filled with Primroses, Primulas and Ferns, etc., one house 400 feet x 20 filled with 10,000 Carnation plants, all colours, with an average cut bloom of 500 per day for our city store. Our flowers will last much longer than those which are imported from a distance, as they are kept in cold storage and won't last so long. All kinds of winter flowering plants supplied. All lovers of flowers should pay us a visit at our Green Houses on Ardyle St., opposite Nicholls Hospital.

CITY STORE AT
428 George St.
'Phone and Mail Orders Promptly Attended To
JORDAN BROS.

Hewers of Wood

And drawers of water were considered next to slaves. The man without knowledge must take the low position; the business man without business training has the same trouble.

Do you want your boy to be "a hewer of wood"? Give him a practical business training to fit him for something better. The best practical training is obtained at THE

HUDSON COLLEGE
168-172 HUNTER ST.
'PHONE 1227

DOWNRIGHT BARGAINS FOR PROPERTY OWNERS.

A house that is nicely papered and made comfortable is sure to be kept rented. We are doing our part in price reductions both for landlords and tenants. Read the following—

Wall Papers

1000 Rolls, 6 to 10 rolls of a kind, of Ceiling Paper. Prices were from 10c to 25c. Clearing, per Roll.....5c

400 Rolls Ceiling Papers, regular from 8c to 10c. Clearing at per Roll.....3c

650 Rolls Side Wall Paper. With every 2 yards of Border you buy at regular prices we give you 1 roll free. Example: 10 Rolls Free 20 yards Border at 2c .. 40c

Dinnerware—Crockery

48 piece Dinner Set which will seat 12 persons for 2.67

30 Dinner and Tea Sets, pretty Greek or floral decoration. Enough to seat 12 persons at the dinner or tea table. All for.....3.67

15 Chamber Sets, best quality Per Set.....1.34

China Offer

30 dozen Decorated China Fruit Saucers, each.....5c

30 China Covered Pickle or Marmalade receptacles, each 10c

Cake Plates.....10c

Cream Jugs.....10c

Cups and Saucers.....10c

Bread and Butter Plates 10c

Tea Plates.....10c

These mentioned goods with many other lines are set out on a table so that you can choose easily at

C. B. ROUTLEY'S

262 Queen St., Toronto 379 George St., Peterboro

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH WAS CROWDED TO HEAR FIRST OF DR. GORDON'S ADDRESSES

Subject Was the "Greatest Mistake in the Life of a Young Woman"

SPLENDID MUSIC

The meeting in St. Paul's Church last night, which was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, formerly of Winnipeg, was scheduled to start at 7:45 o'clock. But some minutes before that time the church was crowded to capacity and numerous chairs and other emergency accommodations were taxed to the limit. This will suffice to give an idea of the crowd that listened to Dr. Gordon and testify to the judgment of the advertising, and the reputation which Dr. Gordon has won for himself, formerly as pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Winnipeg, and later as a touring lecturer. But the rapt attention with his discourse was heard, and anifest interest taken in his re- by the hundreds of people in dience spoke eloquently of the s address last night was regard- local people. Dr. Gordon has advertised as the noted orator fr Winnipeg, and last night, to rever to the vernacular he more than "produced the goods."

Mr. Greenlaw, the bass soloist, who has in the brief space of two days already found favour with the majority of the city's music lovers, and Mr. Edouard Hesselberg, the well-known pianist, assisted with instrumental and vocal contributions to the music of the evening. It is superfluous to say that they were well received for they are artists of such admitted standing in the realm of music, and of such evident merit that had it been otherwise the reflection would have been on the musical judgment of the congregation rather than on the artists themselves.

Before Dr. Gordon spoke, Mr. G. N. Gordon, City Solicitor, explained to those present the purpose of the free will offering that would be taken up. He explained that Dr. Gordon had given up his charge in Winnipeg at a great personal inconvenience and had come to Peterborough without any guarantee of funds. Mr. Greenlaw and Mr. Hesselberg were both in the same position. Very high-priced musicians they had come to associate with Dr. Gordon without any definite guarantee at of course personal inconvenience and financial loss. Mayor Buller welcomed Dr. Gordon and introduced him.

In opening Dr. Gordon explained that Christian citizenship was not a matter that had to do with the voting element alone. It was not for young men or old men, but for everybody. Therefore it was for the women as well as for the men, and for the men as well as for the women.

In emphasizing the place of the fair sex in his platform of Christian citizenship, Dr. Gordon said that the highest ideal and the highest metaphor was women at the moment of her supreme joy. Civilizations could be graded by the position of women in the national life. The Christian womanhood of the Anglo-Saxon civilization was the highest type of womanhood in all history.

When Ann Bolleyn approached the execution block she brushed aside the arms of the executioner who was about to blindfold her. She wanted to see the block and the platform and the instruments of death. She wanted to go to her death with her eyes open. Would to God she had faced the circumstances of her life with the same frankness and courage that she faced the circumstances of her death. If she had she might not have come to that untimely and tragic end.

More to follow

The intelligent young woman will never sneer at Christianity. Christianity has done more for woman than any other religion in the world. If Christianity had but one friend in the world that friend should be a woman. "I am absolutely amazed," said the speaker. "When I find woman indifferent to the Church, and things immortal."

Reverting to the question of the companionship of young men and young women, Dr. Gordon said that he had no doubt the young men of this community were just as good and high and noble as they needed to be. There was not a young man seeking to travel the higher road who could not find a pure and sweet young woman to travel it with him—but there was not a young man on the downward path that could not find some feminine fool to lead him on.

Young women should beware of the vindictive spirit. If they did not and nourished a spiteful disposition all the beauty would go out of their lives and features, and they would find themselves, like Queen Elizabeth, angry with her mirror, herself, and the world. O for a womanhood that was beautiful, but there was no real beauty that was not founded in love.

Any girl who takes wine outside of her own home is on dangerous ground—according to Dr. Gordon. In developing this thought he told a number of heart-rending anecdotes in which young girls had allowed themselves to be persuaded to partake of liquors outside of their home and in public restaurants. He told of how Kipling was so impressed when he saw two young men leading two bright young girls intoxicated out of a restaurant that he said to himself "From this moment I am prohibitionist. Girls should be careful how their wills were surrenedered to another. When a girl was under the influence of liquor her will was surrendered, her character was in danger and her person was not safe.

It was a mistake for a girl to be careless in her correspondence with young men. He told of a case where a young woman had trusted a certain young man and poured out her heart to him in a letter. He had been seen showing the letters to others of his friends and laughing over its contents with them.

The fifth admonition was that young women ought never to accept gifts from young men, which were beyond their financial ability. One could pick up the paper and read, night after night, of some poor fellow being sentenced to Kingston penitentiary for five years or for a longer or shorter term, for forgery. Think of the mother, and father, the grief of the family. Think of the blighted young life. One of the saddest moments of the speaker's life was one day, when he was present, when the news was broken to a mother that her son had been sentenced to ten years in prison. He was the son of a cultured mother and a handsome father, and what suffering his wrong doing had caused them. "My girl," said Dr. Gordon, "you have something to do with that." He entreated them to refuse such gifts, reminding them that every time a girl said "no" she may have done much to save a mother's heart from torture, and turn a young life to the path of eternal life. A "heartless flirt" was the cheapest creature who ever asked consideration of the world. The girl who, knowing that a man really and truly loves her, leads him on and then makes his love a subject of laughter and mockery behind his back, is truly despicable. She belongs to the worst class of flirts. She may lead the man on to the point of proposing to her, mefely for the gratification of boasting how she had rejected him. She may easily be the cause of the wreck of that man's life.

The greatest disappointment in the world is the heartless woman.

The greatest mistake in the life of a young woman was to allow her conscience to be sacrificed to her affections. He illustrated this with several touching stories and urged upon the young ladies to have no relationship which she could not acknowledge.

In concluding, Dr. Gordon submitted that a young woman should have appreciation of the sacrifices of her parents. Some girls were kind to everybody else but their mother. And, lastly, a young woman should never renounce public Christian sentiment. "Don't say I don't care what people say, for if you don't care now the time will come when you will."

It was announced that Dr. Gordon will speak to-night on "The Meanest Man in Peterborough."

WILLS HIS "DEAD" BODY FOR "VIVISECTION" (SIC).

That Is, Provided Medical College Wants It and Will Pay Freight From Chicago.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 17. — Mingling the uncanny with the paradoxical, Martin McGerkin, of Chicago, has willed his "dead" body to the Los Angeles Medical College for "vivisection."

McGerkin's relatives in Los Angeles, as well as Dr. George F. Bovard, President of the University of Southern California, of which the College of Medicine to which McGerkin evidently referred in the letter telling of his weird but impossible bequest is a part, expressed considerable surprise when they learned of his plan.

They were informed of the man's intention after the Examiner received from him the following, which was dated at Chicago.

"Gents—I have willed my dead body to Los Angeles Medical College for vivisection, providing they want it and desire to pay the freight. My body will be ready for them (college) in about one week from date.

M. M'GERKIN."

An Australian has invented an aluminum alloy that is said to be as hard as steel, that is non-corrosive and that can be brazed and soldered.

SOMEWHERE UP IN THE NORTH SEA.—This picture has a special significance in view of the recent operations of the British Navy in the North Sea and on account of the number of Canada's representation in the Navy.

POLES MAY CRIPPLE GERMAN OFFENSIVE

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—In to-day's review of the war situation in Europe The Herald's military critic says:

Reports from the eastern theatre of operations disclose one fact which, in view of the rapid approach of winter, might be regarded as having considerable significance. It is that while not presenting an open resistance to the German troops in Poland, the Poles have adopted tactics which will interfere seriously with the military strength of the Germans. According to the reports German lines of communication have been harassed, and in the many concealed ways in which a hostile people can annoy an invader the Poles have played havoc with detached parties of German soldiery.

May Cripple German Offensive.

Reprisals by the Germans in such a territory can avail them little, and while such resistance on the part of the inhabitants cannot endanger seriously the invading force as a whole, the adoption by the Poles of guerilla tactics will weaken considerably, if not cripple, the German offensive. The news from Poland at once recalls vividly the elements which were factors in the ignominious crumbling of the Turkish offensive in Macedonia and Thrace, during the late Balkan campaign.

While the Bulgarian army was hammering away at the Turks before Kirkkalisseh and Lule Burgas the guerilla warriors did not prove themselves to be of remarkable assistance to the trained troops. It was later, when the Turks attempted an orderly retreat, that their columns were shattered utterly by the Komitadjis, the hillmen, whose knowledge of the topography of the country proved fatal to thousands of the Sultan's soldiers.

Remember Napoleon's "Promise."

The reports from Poland are important also in that while they never took kindly to Russian rule, the Poles regard administration of their affairs from Petrograd as preferable to the rule of Berlin. More than a hundred years ago an invader passed through their country and promised to free them from Russian domination. Poland then acquired nothing save the desolation of property and the loss of many of her sons who fell in the disastrous retreat of Napoleon's grand army.

Meanwhile, although there has been considerable activity at various points along the entire three hundred mile battle front, extending from the Carpathian range through Galicia north into Poland and to east Prussia, the torrential rains and sleet storms of early winter, which sweep the district at this period of the year, undoubtedly have interfered seriously with military operations.

Must Wait for Frost.

It will be necessary, therefore, before either side will be able to deliver an attack in force, to wait for the advent of the frost to harden the surface of the vast stretches of swamp land and morass. The proper disposition of troops, especially artillery, where the roads are few, and at this time of the year practically impassable, is an impossibility.

In the meantime there will ensue between the two opposing armies a contest of endurance. It is certain that a large portion of the men in the field, especially the younger and inexperienced soldiers, will perish as a result of the hardships.

The measure of this loss will be restricted by the status of efficiency attained by the service troops of both sides and what provisions have been made to ensure the health of the men in the field.

Suffer Less in the West.

Even the most perfect corps of army service troops, however, could not prevent a considerable loss in an army of such size where an active defensive must be maintained along such an extended front.

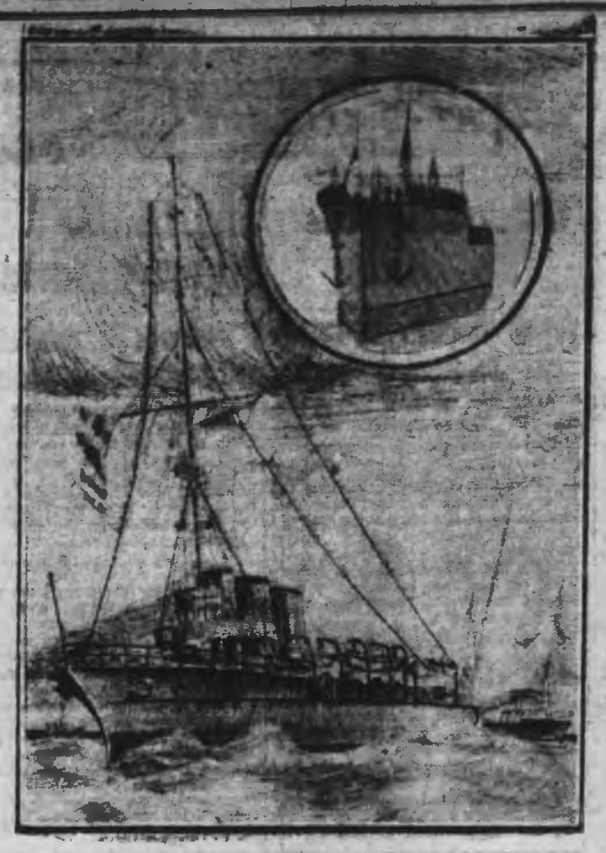
In the western theatre, also, snow has made its appearance, but while the Franco-British forces and the Germans in France and Belgium will have to endure the discomforts of living in the field through a winter campaign the winter in France is not as severe as in East Prussia, Poland and Galicia. Besides the supply trains in the west can be operated with much greater facility than across the desolate stretches where the armies of the east are fighting.

Live in Comparative Comfort.

Along the greater part of the front from the Channel almost to the Swiss frontier, there is not likely to be any material change in the line before spring. On both sides of this line the defending troops will take their positions behind the works in reliefs, the remainder resting in the shelters, which will most likely take the form of corrugated iron huts, heated by stoves. In these cantonments the men will live in comparative comfort.

Instead of the extended drives eastward of the German forces in Belgium, following the fall of Antwerp and the release of the troops necessary to maintain the lines of communication while the fortress was still in Belgian hands the Germans have lost ground almost daily in the campaign in northern France and Belgium. From Hazebrouck, near the Belgian frontier, which they held with a force of cavalry less than a week ago, they have been forced eastward to Lille, a distance of 25 miles. The latest victory won by the allies in this field was at Armentieres.

On the other hand the Germans were forced northward from Furnes in Belgium and the troops that inflicted the defeat were none other than the Belgians who do not seem to have wasted much time in resting as was reported.



NEW OIL BURNER CRUISER UNDAUNTED.— The latest hero ship of the British fleet which sank four German torpedo boat destroyers and later captured a German mine layer off the Dutch coast. It is one of the Arethusa class of oil burners launched only a few months ago. They are the cheapest, lightest, and fastest warships ever built, and this combined with the absence of smoke, enables these ships to sneak up on almost anything afloat, without being noticed.

GORDON EPIGRAMS.

An honest politician is the noblest work of God.

Like what you have and you can have what you like.

Every day is the beginning of a new year.

If you are not willing to venture a failure, you will never succeed.

Even spare moments are moments which we cannot afford to spare.

Do what you know and you will know what you do.

War may decide a policy, but never a principle.

It is one thing to awake and another to arise.

Parlour car religion will never paralyze iniquity.

General Hit By Shrapnel.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A letter received in London yesterday from an officer friend of Maj.-Gen. Hubert Hamilton, whose body has been brought to England, tells how the British general met his end on the French battlefield.

"He was standing with a group in a covered place," the officer writes, "when a shrapnel shell burst 100 yards away. A bullet pierced Gen. Hamilton's temple and he was killed on the spot. No other member of the group was scratched."

Austrian Fleet Driven to Cover.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Rome says advices received in the that city from Cettinje, Montenegro, state that the Austrian fleet in the harbor of Cattaro, Dalmatia, attempted to escape Sunday and break through the French fleet blockading the port. The despatch adds that the Austrians were promptly driven back into the harbor.

BULBS

Double and Single Buttercup Ranunculus, Double and Single Anemones for Cutting, Italian Narcissus, Double and Single Tulips, Parrot Tulips, Darwin Tulips, Rembrandt Tulips, Crocus, in 50 varieties, Hyacinths, Polyanthus, in 10 colors, Paperwhite Narcissus, Double Daffodils, Single Daffodils, Chinese Sacred Lilies, Calla Lilies, Callandria Bulbosa.

All these bulbs (this assortment covers of very finest quality) will be sold at our usual low prices and will be found to give satisfaction.

Peterborough Floral Co.

(Successors to F. Moore)

2 Stores 332 GEORGE STREET

Telephones—1250, Evenings 1507

Two New Men On The Force

The Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon at half past five o'clock and Chief Thompson reported the death of P. C. Wm. Patterson. There were two applications for the position now vacant on the Police force, from Alex. Ridd and W. H. Peryer. The former's application was accepted and he was appointed on the police force. W. H. Peryer's application was held in case a future vacancy arises.

The Chief wrote that in accordance with the authority given him he had appointed James McCarty on the force to succeed G. F. Hayward. He also reported that for the winter certain additions to the wardrobe of the department would have to be made. He was authorized to make the necessary purchases, which include four suits, and some fur caps.

Hairs Will Vanish After This Treatment

(Toilet Helps)

You can keep your skin free from hair or fuss by the occasional use of plain delatone and in using it you need have no fear of marring or injuring the skin. A thick paste is made by mixing some of the powdered delatone with water. Then spread on the hairs and after 2 or 3 minutes rub off, wash the skin and all traces of hair have vanished. Be careful, however, to get real delatone.

WOOD HARD and SOFT FOR SALE

Delivered anywhere in City but to any length desired

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MILK THAT IS SAFE

Aerated, Cleaned, Pasteurized, Good for the Whole Family, from Baby to Grandmother.

Delivered Every Morning by our Milk Waggons

PETERBOROUGH PURE MILK CO.

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'Phone 650

Free GUARANTEED American Silk HOSIERY

We Want You to Know These Hose

They stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They have no seams to rip. They never become loose and baggy as the shape is built in, not pressed in. They are GUARANTEED for fineness, for style, for superiority of material and workmanship, absolutely stainless, and to wear six months without holes or replaced by new pairs free.

OUR FREE OFFER

To every one sending us 50c to cover shipping charges, we will send subject to duty, absolutely free;

Three pairs of our famous men's AMERICAN SILK HOSE with written guarantee, any colour, or

Three pairs of our Ladies' Hose in Black, Tan or White colours with written guarantee.

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when dealer in your locality is selected. Give colour and size desired.

The International Hosiery Co.
21 Bleiner Street
Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS

Barrie's Furs Cheaper Than Last Year

¶ BUY PETERBOROUGH MADE FURS. Keep your money circulating at Home—Keep your town's people employed—While nearly all lines of Merchandise show a tendency to rise in price, Furs are cheaper than for many years.

It will pay you to Buy your Coat or Set now

And in Peterborough, at BARRIES the saving between the price asked now and what we had to ask last year is considerable.

¶ Do not think that only by the announcement of a "Special Sale"—you can be sure of getting the advantage of this season's lower prices. Marking goods at last year's values and then reducing them to this year's figure, may show you the exact amount of the saving, but we consider such a method misleading. We have only one price on our Furs and that is

THIS SEASON'S LOW PRICE

We can tell you exactly how much more a certain piece of Fur was worth last year, but we never say: "This was $150.00 reduced to $100.00." We mark a garment $100.00, that is its value this season and it cannot, under any circumstances, be called a $150.00 article.

¶ *We sell our Furs at their marked price and always welcome a comparison of values, as well as of style, quality and workmanship.*

¶ *We will sell any of our Furs with the explicit understanding that they may be returned and the purchase price refunded (provided the Furs have not been worn), if a comparison of values leads you to believe that lower prices obtain elsewhere.*

SHOW ROOMS, CORNER OF BROCK AND GEORGE STREETS

BARRIES LIMITED MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

PETERBOROUGH SASKATOON REGINA EDMONTON

FACTORY—PETERBOROUGH

ARE SWAMPED WITH INQUIRIES

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.— There are two subjects which are rather tender ones to the officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce these days. One is the subject of pit props and the other apples. Mention pit props and apples and the officials throw up their hands in a helpless, surrendering way.

Pit props are the timber used in the great British collieries. Some twenty tons are used weekly, so that the demand is enormous. The supply in the past has come almost entirely from Sweden and Norway and Russia. The war has cut off that source of supply and the British mining men have turned to Canada as a new field for pit props.

There were appeals for pit props printed in the Weekly Trade Report, while a commission came to Canada to report on the possibility of a permanent source of supply. Letters started to roll into the Trade and Commerce Department, these letters started others and the correspondence accumulated like a great snowball. Officials, clerks and stenographers worked long into the night answering letters on pit props.

Inquiry List Grew.

It was like "pigs in pigs." The files grew to such proportion, the daily mail has so increased that the officials have capitulated. It is announced that it is impossible at present to answer all the letters and inquiries, as is explained that it has been established that Canada has an almost inexhaustible supply of pit props. The supply is so great that it is doubtful if it would be possible for inland points to compete with districts near the salt water. Inland freight rates are too high to meet prices nearer the ocean successfully. Those who have not heard are asked at present to accept this explanation.

The British Commission has returned from a visit to Newfoundland, where they found immense quantities of suitable timber, while prices are low and Newfoundland with its favourable water location, can ship cheaply. It is certain Newfoundland will be able to supply a portion of the British demand. The Maritime Provinces will also be drawn up. The Commission is now going to British Columbia to investigate the pit prop resources of that Province.

Booklet on Apples.

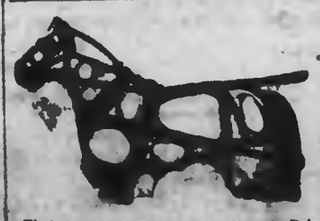
To return to apples. When it was apparent that Canada was to have a super-abundant apple crop with a confined market owing to the war, Sir George Foster decided to institute an apple campaign throughout the Dominion to encourage the apple eating habit. A firm of expert advertisers was consulted, and they undertook a Dominion-wide campaign. Sir George has no doubts now it pays to advertise. He and the [illegible] have been deluged with correspondence, principally feminine, in regard to how, when and where to buy apples, the best apples to purchase, etc., etc., ad infinitum. It was advertised that a booklet would be distributed free giving two hundred apple recipes. So far there are twenty thousand requests for the booklet and the department has been swamped with the extra work.

FUNERAL OF JOS. JEFFERSON

The flag hung half past this morning on the Fire Hall and the bell of the City clock tolled when the funeral cortege of the late Fireman Joseph Jefferson, left the residence, Aylmer Street and proceeded to St. Peter's Cathedral. The fire hose waggon was draped in black, and containing floral tributes of the friends of the deceased, formed part of the processions. Alderman Green, chairman of the Fire committee, Alderman Duffus, Adj. McElhiney, Chief Thompson, Chief Howard and others were present and the firemen and the police walked in a body. At the Cathedral mass was sung by Rev. Fr. Phelan and at the grave the Rev. Fr. McGinnity officiated. The pallbearers comprised firemen, two police officers and two members of the Hibernians, several members of the last mentioned organization being present.

In the passing of Mr. Jefferson, the brigade loses one of its most popular members; all the men concur that he will be greatly missed.

Of German invention is an electric blueprinting apparatus that so reflects the rays from an arc lamp that all parts of the print are illuminated evenly.



First-class Single Turnouts for Pleasure Driving, Weddings and Funerals. Commercial Driving, when special attention Careful drivers when desired. Speedy, well bred horses and comfortable rigs.

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193 Hunter Street (Formerly Dr. Pakingham's Livery)

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Mrs. Langley McCarthy

Teacher Retcoff's New and Beautiful Book Work in China Painting.

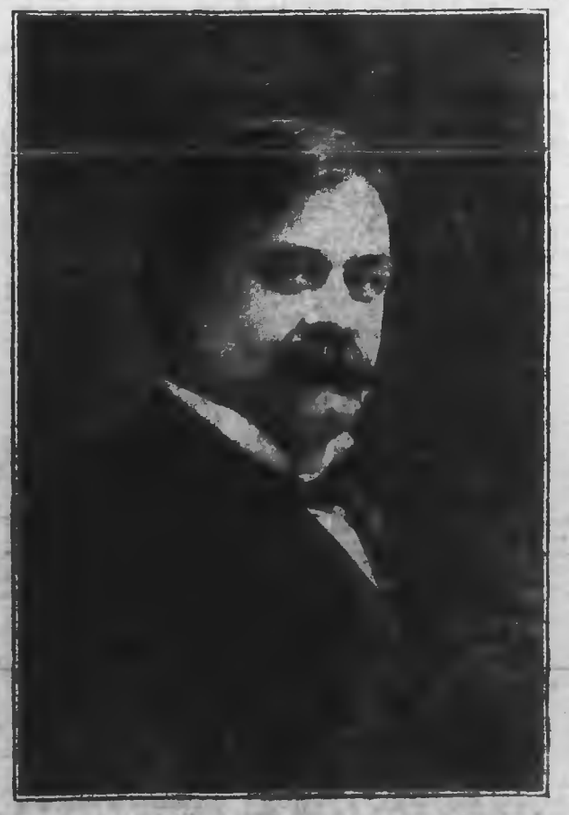
Such Values As Are Being —Offered During Our—

Retiring FROM Millinery Sale

Are beginning to dispose of our Stock of Fashionable Hats & Trimmings, Untrimmed Hats, etc. Everything is on the Sale List. Buy quickly and save.

Mrs. W. B. Armstrong Peterboro' Millinery Parlours 435 GEORGE ST. (Up Stairs).

DR. GORDON'S



Question Drawer

will be of intense interest to you at

Murray Street BaptistChurch

THIS EVENING

AT

9 o'clock

THE WORLD OF SPORT

EDMUNDS SAYS HARDY CAN'T THROW HIM ONCE IN AN HOUR

And Pocket Hercules Has Money to Back His Claim---Possibility That the Featherweights Will Settle Their Differences in Peterborough.

After the wrestling bout in Brock Street rink the other night Alf Hardy, the English wrestler, expressed confidence that he could throw Artie Edmunds, the Toronto wrestler, four times in an hour and offered to back himself up to $500. Jack Forbes, who went to Toronto on Saturday, called Edmunds' attention to Hardy's statement, with the result that the Examiner received the following letter this morning:

185 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

Sporting Editor Examiner:

In answer to Alf Hardy's challenge to throw Artie Edmunds, the Pocket Hercules, four times in an hour, I, Jack Forbes, on behalf of Edmunds, do hereby accept same and will cover all the money Hardy can find that he can't even throw Edmunds once in an hour.

JACK FORBES.

Artie Edmunds, the Toronto Featherweight Boxer and Wrestler, Who Says Alf Hardy Can't Throw Him in an Hour

BOSTON BRAVES ARE RECEIVING SOME JUST RECOGNITION NOW

BOSTON, Oct. 19—There are two facts about this recent world series aside from the final verdict which stand out above all others and should be put down as undisputed. To verify our weary judgment on these points after the game we put them up to Johnny Evers, Jack Coombs, Hugh Jennings and Wild Bill Donovan—all world series veterans — and all four agreed that the said facts were eminently correct.

Th first is that the Mackmen, despite four straight defeats, played the best ball ever put up by the beaten club in a world series fight.

The second is that the Braves played the best four world series games, including all departments, ever played since Boston and Pittsburg started the world series warfare eleven seasons ago—back in the days of 1903. These are important points in plumbing the depths of a piercing mystery that baffled the civilized world and some parts of Europe. For the size of this mystery and the amazing bulk thereof can be understood from these figures:

The Mackmen had been in three world series and had won all three. They had fought in sixteen world series games and had twelve victories against four defeats. Yet, here comes a young ball club along, starting its first world series and it beats the Mackmen as often in four days as the Giants and Cubs together were able to beat them in three years.

Briefly, here is a great ball club, great in brain power, experience and speed and in four test games it is outbatted outpitched, outguessed, out played and outfought. There are exactly two answers to this tangled state of affairs, viz.:

1.—The winning club that turned the trick must also be a great ball club—far greater in actual physical properties than any one aside from Stallings has given it credit for being. And the Braves are exactly this—not a grand ball club, but a great ball club, built upon wonderful pitching, miraculous fielding alert work on the bases and a keen, aggressive attack that has more of the cut of a rapier than the power of a battle axe.

2.—Exactly eight hours and forty-eight minutes were required to finish all four games. This totals 28,280 seconds. And in every throbbing, fleeting second of the 28,280 employed from Friday afternoon to Tuesday's dusk the Braves were fighting and working as no ball club ever fought before. Not for one second out of more than 28,000 seconds did they cease an untiring, agressive assault. They never quit playing baseball and all the baseball they knew how to play from the moment that Moran fouled out to McInnis at 2 o'clock on Friday until McInnis died from Deal to Schmidt at 3.55 on Tuesday afternoon.

All of which brings up another most interesting drift of psychology. The Mackmen in past years have always been praised for their ability to take each world series as an ordinary occasion and to face each battle without a flutter in their stolid, untroubled way.

The Mackmen went up to play a better game than they knew how to play—than any other world series club ever played before, and they made good. They resented the widespread opinion that they were joke champions; and they were wrought up over Mack's feud with Stallings. Between these two emotions they started at top speed from the first gun and for four days they fought with greater ferocity and with greater energy than any ball club in the sixty-year history of the game had ever shown.

You've heard before of "college spirit." But for three months in their own league, and all through this series, these wild-eyed Braves made college spirt look pallid and insipid, and absolutely uninspired. No Yale or Harvard of Princeton or Michigan football team ever went into four successive battles with the spirit these Braves have shown. It wasn't sport with them, and it wasn't business. It was war.

They say that all the game is commercialized. Yet when some outsider suggested that 2,000 additional seats be placed in centre field to net the players $2,000 more, Johnny Evers' reply was this. "To h—l with the extra $2,000 or $200,000. We are out there to win this series, and we want to take no chances on a cramped field." And every member of Stallings' club backed their Captain up.

Beat a club like this? With what? The cry of other clubs when things were looming darkly has been this: "Well, we'll get 'em to-morrow." Boston's war cry was: "We'll get 'em now." And what's even more — they got 'em, and they kept on getting 'em until the picking was clean.

In this remarkable series, John Franklin Baker hit no home runs. He batted exactly .250, and he got one two-base hit. Collins fell even below this. But while Mack's stars were subsiding, Hank Gowdy topped all past Bakerian records with three doubles, a triple, a home run and the bulky average of .555. Gowdy broke all world series slugging marks and set new figures that will stand for quite a spell. Back of Gowdy came Johnny Evers, the redoubtable Trojan, who, in addition to playing grand ball at second base and driving in more runs than any other man batted .425. Johnny put it all over his great rival. Eddie Collins, who played good ball, but slipped a trifle at the finish. The game little Trojan looked fagged out Tuesday night, but his smile completely circled his brainy dome.

For the first time in their career, Collins and Barry, as a team, were outplayed around second and short. Barry played brilliantly—but no more so than the midget Maranville, and the combined effort of the Brave stars was above the combined result obtained by the two great Mackmen. The duel at short between Barry and Maranville was one of the big features of the series. Both did wonderfulwork, but Maranville gained a slight edge when, in the sixth round yesterday, Collins started a rally by stinging one over second. It was the last Mackian chance, and Maranville swinging far back of the bag, made a miracle play and killed the blow with an amazing stop. This shot tore down the last Athletic fort and broke up the game.

"They'll get Rudolph the next time he starts," was the cry after Dick had beaten them in the first game. For five innings they hammered away, and got one run. Then Rudolph settled, and for the last four rounds, not a hit was made against his brainy work. Another feature not to be overlooked was the play of Butch Schmidt at first base. McInnis played great ball—but Stuffy was expected to shine. Not so much was expected of Schmidt, but the big Brave furnished one of the finest exhibitions of first base play ever seen. He was not only steady, but in each game he made at least one star play that averted impeding trouble.

In a rambling conclusion, it might be just as well to make some mention of the man who put the machine in motion and carried it on through—of the man who predicted last Friday morning that his club would win four straight games or four out of five at least. Two years ago George Stallings had charge of a tail-ender back in July. Yet within less than three months he had so inspired and reorganized this club that it won a National League pennant and cleaned up the best ball club in the game without a defeat.

"You fellows," said Stallings, "thought I was whistling my way through a graveyard. But I knew before the first ball was pitched I had the better machine—that I had the better pitching, the better batting, the better fielding, and that in addition I had the greatest fighting ball club that ever lived—and I bar none of them from 1888 to 1914. I've seen clubs that had fighters on it before, but I never saw a club that had 26 fighters out of 28 men enrolled. No one on the outside will ever know or understand the spirit and gameness of my club. It is impossible to put it into words. I can say that I have never seen a man on it quit at any time—not even to get a breathing spell."

When we asked Stallings if he had any particular statement to make, he reached in his pocket, and with a smile pulled out a yellow slip of paper.

"Some fan," he said, "after the game rushed up and slipped me this. It is signed Omar Khayyam, and whether Omar wrote it or not, he called the turn."

This was written on the paper:

"The lips of those who glibly prophesied
Are silent, and their mouths are stopped with dust."

RUBE OLDRING WEDDED FOR SURE

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17—Although deserted and non-support charges preferred by a woman who claims to be his wife are still pending, "Rube" Oldring, left fielder of the Athletics, and Miss Hannah A. Thomas, of Brighton, N.J., have been married by Magistrate Wrigley.

Oldring secured the license late yesterday afternoon after closing hours at the license bureau. He told Chief Ferguson that he was to be married immediately by Magistrate Wrigley.

Oldring gave his age as thirty and his address as New York. In his application for a license he swore that he had never been married. His bride was married before, being divorced on June 15, 1908, by the court of chancery, New Jersey, on the grounds of desertion.

"I was never married to the woman who brings this charge against me," declared Oldring emphatically to-day. "She is simply after my world's series money, and this proceeding is blackmail pure and simple. If she was married to me why didn't she sue me before? I haven't seen her for more than two years.

"This trouble put me off my game in the big series. What chance had I to play decent ball when everyone in Boston was yelling that I had deserted my wife? I know I didn't play as I should, and I attribute it to this trouble."

THE STANDINGS OF THE BRITISH SOCCER LEAGUES

Following are the standing of the Old Country Soccer League:

English League.

—Division I.—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Manchester City	8	6	0	2	14
Sheffield Wed.	9	6	2	1	13
Oldham Ath.	8	5	1	2	12
Middlesborough	8	3	1	4	10
Everton	9	4	3	2	10
Blackburn Rovers	9	4	3	2	10
Newcastle U.	9	3	3	3	9
W. Bromwich A.	9	3	3	3	9
Bradford C.	9	2	3	4	8
Burnley	8	3	3	2	8
Sheffield U.	8	2	2	4	8
Aston Villa	8	3	3	2	8
Liverpool	9	3	4	2	8
Sunderland	8	3	4	1	7
Notts County	8	2	4	2	6
Manchester U.	8	2	4	2	6
Tottenham H.	9	1	4	4	6
Bradford	7	3	4	0	6
Bolton Wanderers	9	2	6	1	5
Chelsea	8	1	4	3	5

—Division II.—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Woolwich Arsenal	9	6	1	2	14
Huddersfield T.	9	6	1	2	14
Preston N. E.	9	4	2	3	11
Bristol City	8	5	2	1	11
Bury	8	5	3	0	10
Clapton Orient	9	4	2	2	10
Grimsby T.	9	3	2	4	10
Fulham	9	4	4	1	9
Hull City	8	4	3	1	9
Wolverhampton W.	9	3	3	3	9
Derby County	8	4	3	1	9
Barnsley	8	4	3	1	9
Stockport C.	8	3	3	2	8
Birmingham	8	2	3	3	7
Blackpool	8	3	5	0	6
Notts Forest	9	2	4	2	6
Lincoln City	9	2	6	1	5
Leicester Fosse	9	2	6	1	5
Leeds City	9	2	6	1	5
Glossop	9	1	5	0	5

Southern League.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Watford	9	6	0	3	15
Brighton and Hove	10	6	2	2	14
Reading	10	6	2	2	14
Portsmouth	10	4	3	3	11
Exeter City	8	5	2	1	11
Millwall	8	5	2	1	11
Swindon Town	9	4	2	3	11
Cardiff City	8	4	3	1	9
Northampton	8	3	3	2	8
Plymouth Arg.	9	2	3	4	8
W. Ham. United	9	3	4	2	8
Luton Town	11	3	6	2	8
Norwich City	8	2	2	4	8
Southampton	9	3	5	1	7
Southend Un.	8	2	3	3	7
Queen's Park R.	9	1	3	5	7
Gillingham	9	2	5	2	6
Bristol Rovers	9	2	6	2	6
Crystal Palace	8	1	4	3	5
Croydon Com.	9	1	6	2	4

Scottish League.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Hearts of Midlothian	11	10	1	0	20
Ayr United	11	7	3	1	15
Celtic	11	6	2	3	15
Rangers	10	6	3	1	13
Morton	10	4	1	5	13
Airdrieonians	10	5	2	3	13
St. Mirren	10	4	3	3	11
Third Lanark	10	4	3	3	11
Hamilton Acad.	10	4	4	2	10
Dundee	11	3	5	3	9
Dumbarton	11	3	5	3	9
Clyde	8	4	3	1	9
Falkirk	10	3	5	2	8
Aberdeen	10	3	5	2	8
Raith Rovers	10	2	5	4	8
Queen's Park	10	2	5	3	7
Motherwell	10	3	6	1	7
Hibernians	11	1	6	4	6
Partick Thistle	8	2	5	1	5
Kilmarnock	10	2	7	1	5

Mackmen Refuse To Be Banquetted

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19—At the request of President Shibe and Connie Mack no banquets will be held this fall in honour of the Athletics' victory in the American League pennant fight.

The White Elphant chiefs feel that the Mackmen have been honoured sufficiently in the past, and that functions in their honour might well be omitted this year.

City hall officials and leading fans were insistent that a dinner be held, particularly to show that the fans were still with the Athletics, despite their defeat in the world's series, but they accepted the views of the Athletics and th proposed banquet has been called off.

Members of the team are rapidly disappearing to their homes for the winter. Five members of the dethroned kings of the diamond left for Chicago yesterday to join the All-American team which will play games with the All-National team in the West this fall and winter.

They were Captain Ira Thomas, Pitcher Joe Bush, Catcher McAvoy, and Outfielders Murphy and Walsh. Thomas and Bush were accompanied by their wives. Thomas will manage the All-Americans.

EMPRESS EASY BARBER SHOP HAVE
HOT BATHS COLD
TWO
THE man who is particular about his shave and haircut
Will find his hearts desire at the
"EMPRESS HOTEL"
A bright clean shop with all the Latest and Up-to-date Equipment.
JACK RILEY & JOE DONOGHUE
"Late of the Oriental Shop"
Call once and you'll come again. Basement Empress Hotel.

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.
Twenty-Seventh Year
Premium Income, 1913 ..... $2,996,870.91
Paid over out out to the Policyholders 2,725,643.16
Interest, Dividends, etc 980,560.75
Reserve for Policyholders 15,156,320.00
Assets 17,000,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities 1,510,906.41
Insurance in Force 80,000,000.00
The Death Claims falling in during the year were only 48 per cent of the expected, and the interest earned on the assets was 6.39 per cent, indicating that the company is in a position to offer insurance on very attractive terms. Write for copy of full report. It will interest you. Drop a card to-day to
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.
374½ Water Street, Peterborough, Ontario
THOMAS MARK
GENERAL AGENT

CONNIE MACK ALWAYS A SQUARE SPORTSMAN

A good deal has been said about the "psychological" factor in connection with the race of the Boston Braves to a pennant in the National League and their striving for a world's championship. The Braves have been popular champions in their league and without doubt public favour with them was a considerable influence in carrying them through to victory. Likewise, they entered the world's series with practically the entire fan-body of the nation pulling for them to win, for a variety of reasons that it is not necessary to detail.

The Braves' wonderfully astute leader, George Stallings, recognized the effect of this sentiment in its influence on his players and he took advantage of it to the limit, using it as an inspiration to spur on his temperamental players, says the St. Louis "Sporting News."

But the question may be asked if he did not exceed the limit when he played the "psychological" stuff to the point of attempting to make out Connie Mack a poor sportsman by stirring up his little argument with the leader of the Athletics over the issue of practice hours for the Braves at Shibe park preliminary to the big games.

If Stallings chose to hypnotize his players, first with the suggestion that in the National League race the Giants were unpopular champions and that all the world was pulling for the Braves to dispossess them, and then, having become contenders for the world's championship, that it was the duty of the Braves to consider themselves as the standard bearers of the players as a class in the struggle with the Athletics, because of the latter's anti-fraternity stand, that was his privilege, and no one raised great objection to his Svengali act. But when he sought to further arouse the "temperament" in his Boston crew by holding Connie Mack up to them as a poor sportsman it does seem time that a halt should be called on his "psychology."

That Stalling's controversy with Mack over the matter of practice hours was a studied effort to antagonize his players against the Athletics and accentuate a bitter feeling preliminary to keeping the field in the big games appears clear from the comments of unprejudiced and uninfluenced commentators. It seems to have been all deliberately planned, even to the carefully staged telephone conversation with Mack, in which the Boston leader threatened to punch Connie's nose at the first opportunity.

It is doubtful, in view of the developments, if Stallings seriously desired or expected a period of afternoon practice at Shibe Park. He received more consideration than in past years has been asked or granted to rival teams when he was permitted to the use of the Athletics' field for mornings previous to the big games. It is a fact that in previous world's series the visiting teams in Philadelphia have done their preliminary work on the National League grounds there. The Cubs did that in 1910 and the Giants practiced at the Phillies' Park in 1911 and again last fall.

When Connie Mack offered the use of Shibe Park to the Braves for morning work the concession was regarded as a fine piece of sportsmanship and Stallings seemed to consider it as such. Then came the accident to Smith and the consequent depression of the Braves' spirits. Something was needed to arouse their fire and the "Miracle Man" proved equal to the occasion.

First came the story that Mack had shown lack of sympathy over the loss of Smith. That helped. It was followed by a request for use of the Athletics' field at a certain hour in the afternoon. Manager Mack explained that he had arranged for his own players to work out at the hour asked for. It was certainly to be expected that they would require the use of their own field under the circumstances and Stallings, being a manager of some wisdom, must have understood the situation. Yet, he made his play to the newspapers for the benefit of the public and his team, and got the results sought.

The objection here raised is that the results were secured at the expense of Connie Mack's reputation as a sportsman. It was unfair tactics, an injustice to the leader of the Athletics, who does not deserve the odium thus cast upon him.

Connie Mack is as fair and square a sportsman as there is in the game, a generous opponent, a good loser, and a magnanimous victor. Who has forgotten the incident of him refusing to take advantage of the technicality when Larry Doyle failed to touch home plate in the series with the Giants? His career is filled with such incidents.

Certainly Mack's record will bear comparison with that of any man who at this stage seeks to traduce him, and Stallings, least of all, should be the man to raise the issue.

CAN YOU WASH WOOLLENS ?
Without shrinking or stretching them, without making them harsh and hard ?
WE CAN
We guarantee those we wash not to shrink, that they will be soft, fluffy and comfortable. We call and deliver.
The PETERBOROUGH STEAM LAUNDRY
179 Charlotte Street 'Phone 65
RETHERRINGTON PROP.

An Ohio concern is making rubber boots and shoes by compressing the materials together, claiming that it will prevent cracks and leaks.

Royal Theatre
TO-DAY
New Vaudeville
Special Photo Plays Featuring
The Whispering Queen
5 Cents - 10 Cents
Red Mill Theatre
TO-DAY
The Biggest Show in Town
Matin. 5 Cents - Nights 10 Cents
Princess Theatre
TO-DAY
ENTIRE CHANGE
New Vaudeville New Pictures
Matin. 5 Cents - Nights 10 Cents

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT GAME
A Big Political Drama. This picture features some very complicating political moves. Don't Miss It.
WAR TOPICS
With interesting scenes and views of participants of the present war.
THE DOUBLE CHASE
A very thrilling comedy.
THE TENDER HEARTED CROOK
The title describes this picture to a certain degree, but you must see it to appreciate the unexpected plays made.
PLAYING HEARTS
A big Melo-Drama with some big laughs.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Book Your Seats Now
PATRIOTIC CONCERT
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20th
Peterborough Choral Society assisted by Combined Orchestras will give
War Oratorio "JUDAS MACCABAEUS"
PRINCIPALS:
Miss Olive Casey, Soprano Mr. R. J. Bovey, Mus. Director Mr. S. Chandler, Tenor
Miss Dorothy Allan, Soprano Miss Flowers, Pianiste Mr. C. Knight, Bass
ALL RESERVED SEATS, 25c. GALLERY, 10c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—J. J. Turner & Sons, Proprietors.
Monday and Wednesday Nights, with Matinees Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 19 h, 20th and 21st.
The Story of HOMER'S "ODYSSY" or THE ADVENTURES OF ULYSSES
THE PLOT—It is the History of The Trojan War in Moving Pictures
This is a $200,000 Production made by the Milano Company of Italy. 1000 men and women in this Production. Don't fail to see this great film. Prices only 10c any part of Theatre
Matinee 2.30 and 4.00 p. m. Daily 7.30 and 9.00 Every Evening

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
Smart — refined — faultless in every detail---combining the limit of luxury with the lim of utility, is the new Ford Coupelet
Like all other Fords, this beautiful car is economical in operation and low in price. Don't fail to see it.
JOSEPH J. DUFFUS, DUFFUS GARAGE
175 Simcoe Street, Peterborough
FORD COUPELET

$850 F.O.B. Ford, Ont.
Fully Equipped

Dr. Gordon's Subject To-night "The Meanest Man in Peterborough"

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH AT 7.45 O'CLOCK

ROBT. FAIR & CO., Ltd.

Wednesday Bargains

For Further Items See Hand Bills Now Being Distributed.

Rush Items in Ready-to-Wear

$15 to $20 Women's Warm Coats $3.98
An eight o'clock rush price put on these long Coats. High-class coats that are warm and comfortable. Worth $15 to $20. Wednesday morning sharp for..... 3.98

Brand New $15 Women's Coats for $10.00
They are the newest, best and smartest styles that are produced by the Princess and Roger Garment makers. Every coat is a regular $15.00 value. Wednesday only, for 10.00

$15 to $17 Women's New Suits $10.00
This price on our new and strictly up-to-date Suits is for Wednesday only. Be here and see these $15.00 to $17.00 Suits on Sale for..... 10.00

$2.25 Misses' White Sweaters 59c
All wool, in good styles, but slightly soiled. Worth up to $2.25. Wednesday..... 59c

$1.25 Women's Flannelette Gowns 89c
Pure White, wide band around neck with fancy edge finish. Regular $1.25. Wednesday..... 89c

75c Women's Flannelette Gowns 50c
Tucked yoke, lace trimmed; pure White. Special for Wednesday, regular 75c, for..... 50c

75c Flannelette Underskirts, 50c
Pure white and pretty stripe designs, lace trimmed. Regular 75c. Wednesday for..... 50c

50c Longcloth Cotton Night Gowns 39c
Kimona styles, low neck and short sleeves; lace trimmed. Regular 50c. Wednesday..... 39c

Three Specials in Long Kimonas
Pretty designs in fleece eider cloth, neatly trimmed. Regular $1.25 for..... 98c
Another Kimona, trimmed with satin and sherred yoke, all colours in handsome patterns. Regular $2.00 for.. 1.48
Extra special kimona, excellent designs, satin and cord trimmed. Regular $2.50 for..... 1.75

$1.50 to $1.75 Pique Waists for 75c
Black and white and ecru; soft collars and cuffs. Pocket. Worth up to $1.75, for..... 75c

$16.50 Evening Cloak for $3.98
One only, amethyst shade, beautifully trimmed. Wednesday bargain, worth $16.50 for..... 3.98

$7.50 Women's Skirts $1.98
Serges, Cheviots, heavy Panamas, in reseda, navy, fawn, olive and cream. Regular up to $7.50. Wednesday.... 1.98

90c Black Peau de Soie Silk 69c yard
For Wednesday only at this special price. Extra heavy quality, superior finish. For Suits, Blouses, etc. Reg. 90c for 69c

10 All-Wool Suit Lengths
Worsteds, Tweeds and Zibelines, worth regularly from $1.50 to $2.00 yard. Wednesday Special at, per yard.... 50c

35c Fancy Stripe Tweeds 25c yard
An excellent quality for Women's Suits and Skirts, or for Children's Wear. You will be more than surprised when you see this Tweed; worth 35c for..... 25c

$3.50 Mantle Cloths for $1.00 Yard
Many lines grouped together for Wednesday that sold at $2.00 to $3.50 yard; for, per yard..... 1.00

$1.50 White and Scarlet Blanket Cloth $1.00 yd
Theses two lines are extra special, both all wool. 50 to 54 inches wide. Worth $1.50 for per yard..... 1.00

$1.00 to $1.50 Corsets for 50c per pair
A splendid Corset that will give the best of satisfaction. Note the sizes—18, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. For the average or medium figure; worth $1.00 to $1.50. Wednesday... 50c

THE STOCK MARKET

TORONTO, Oct. 19.—Live stock receipts fair, trade dull. Prices generally lower. Extra prime steers, $7.75 to $8; handy heavy steers, $7.50 to $7.65; good butcher cows, $6 to $6.25; stockers, medium weight, $5.35 to $5.75; hogs, off cars $8.10, f.a.w. $7.85, f.o.b. $7.50.

WEDDING BELLS

CREVIER—PETERS.

Mr. Edward Crevier and Mrs. Mary Peters were quietly married at the St. James' Methodist parsonage, on Monday afternoon, by Rev. J. M. Clarry. Mr. and Mrs. Crevier left this morning for North Bay, where they will make their home.

Warne's Specials

Red Rubber 3 qt. Hot Water Bottles with 2 year's guarantee. Regular $2.25 for..... $1.24

3 Cakes Palmolive Soap, worth.... 40c
1 Jar Palmolive Cream or Shampoo, 50c
90c

All Four for 39c

Alpine Tooth Paste
Regular price 25c for.... 10c

SEE OUR SOUTH WINDOW

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE
351 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 517

CITY AND GENERAL

PATRIOTIC FUND.
The Patriotic Fund now totals nearly $5,000.

PROBABILITIES.
Moderate southerly winds, fine Wednesday, southerly winds, fair and moderately warm.

GENERAL FRENCH—
Polishing, enamelling and American varnishing. Furniture, bank and office fittings refinished. Furniture and property repaired by practical man. Low prices. George Brown, Brownton P.O. Tel. 1481. 44-61-1177

MAY EFFECT PRICES.
With only a few of the lumber companies cutting this winter normal condition's next year should create a demand that will affect prices.

FRENCH LESSONS.
By Emile Beumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 537 George street. 20d-84

J. EDWARD FISHER
Organist and Choirmaster, Charlotte St. Methodist Church, Teacher of the Art of Singing, Piano and Harmony. Pupils prepared for the Toronto University Examinations. Private Studio: The Green Music Bldg., Charlotte St. Tel. 797. Studio 'phone 876. 12d-86

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
A special general meeting of the Board of Education will take place at the Secretary's Office, 437 George Street, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, p.m.

PIANO TUNING.
'Phone 595, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-t-f

BAND NOTICE.
The members of the 57th Band are requested to meet to-night at 7.45 at the band hall, Simcoe Street, to march to the Opera House, by permission of the commanding officer.

WINDOW CLEANING.
W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 120 Aylmer Street. 22d-92

CARD OF THANKS.
Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Scott and family wish to thank the many friends for their kindness and for flowers sent during their recent bereavement. Also the Canadian Order of Foresters who participated in the service.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.
Great reduction from $30.00 to $22.75. All the sideboards, buffetts, combination buffetts, all finished in Imperial oak. Your choice of any in the store, marked up to $30.00, at $22.75. See our show window. E. B. CLEGG & CO., 27 George Street.

SEVEN MILES.
The G.T.R. gang, laying the new heavy steel rails in the Belleville District, although only having started work last week, with fifty men, have reached Foxborough, a distance of some seven miles.

FOR YOUR TABLE.
Heins Baked Beans with cauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 455, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

LINEN AND JAM SHOWER.
The Women's Board of the Protestant Home is having a linen and jam shower on Tuesday, October 20th. The public is cordially invited. Tea will be served from 4 to 6.
3d-t.s.m.-86.

IN DREAD OF CROUP
Every mother dreads croup unless she knows about Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Given in frequent small doses, at the first indication of trouble, this treatment loosens the bowels and affords relief and comfort. The use should be kept up until the child is entirely recovered.

VIOLIN, MANDOLIN AND PIANO.
Miss Mignon Telgmann, Teacher of Violin, Mandolin and Piano. Pupils prepared for examinations. Studios—St. Mary's Convent and the J. M. Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street. 'Phone 1088. 24-t.s.-86

WELLS AND CISTERNS CLEANED.
Living springs found; wells dug and cleaned, tiled and cemented; drains dug and pipe furnished; pumps sold and repaired. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. No dirt can get into these wells when finished. Apply R. Elliott, 570 Harvey street. 12d-86-t.t.s.

PIANO, ORGAN, AND VOCAL.
Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, 'phone, or write. Studio, 367 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1088. 1m-4.t.s.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH CHOIR.
Every member is requested to be at the church to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at 7:30 to assist in the singing at Dr. Gordon's meeting.
Will all members kindly note that the usual weekly choir practice is to be held on Thursday at the organist's home, 529 Downie street, instead of at the church.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY AT BRIDGENORTH.
Anniversary services will be held in the Methodist Church, Bridgenorth, next Sunday, Oct. 25th. The morning service, at 10.30, will be conducted by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Pogue of St. Paul's Church, Peterborough, will preach at 7 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all our friends to attend either or both services.—Com.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of climate will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skillful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Bros. Cut-Rate Drug Store

DANCING CLASS.
Miss Gladman has resumed her dancing class for the season. Social class on Tuesday evening, and beginners' class on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Conservatory of Music Hall.

FIRST MEETING.
The first meeting of the Elementary Grades Unions for the season will be held this evening (Tuesday), Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock, in the George Street Methodist Sunday school room. All teachers of Kindergartens and Primary classes are asked to attend.

TEMPLE BAND.
The Temple Band is requested to meet at the Temple at 7 o'clock tonight for the purpose of marching to St. Paul's Church. They will play outside the church until 7:45 o'clock, when they will march to Murray St. Baptist Church where an overflow meeting in connection with Dr. Gordon's addresses will be held.

WOMEN'S WAR FUND.
There will be a special meeting of the Women's War Fund Committee, on Wednesday, Oct. 21st, at 3.30 p.m. in the Recreation Room of the Armouries. As important business is to be discussed it is important that every member of the Committee be present.

Miss McCarthy's Annual Exhibit

Miss Maimie McCarthy's Annual Art Exhibit for 1915 suggests not only wonderful improvement, but from the increased number of works, that many additional pupils have attained sufficient deftness during the past year to enable them to enter their work for public inspection. Even to the unpracticed the various specimens of brush work are most appreciable, while variety lends additional attractiveness to the whole. The sylvan scenery, some in peaceful summer repose, and others portraying the severity of winter, denotes true perception in the artists of nature during the seasons, while the delicacy of the china work is most commendable. Nor is portraiture, a more difficult branch of the art, perhaps, neglected, for several magnificent specimens are exhibited.

Mrs. Gallivan exhibits a fine picture of a mother and sick child. For several nautical scenes Miss Dobbin is responsible, and for country scenery, Mrs. Lang. Miss Florence Howden's flocks of sheep are to be commended and considerable skill is also shown by her sepia work, and in this regard the same may be said of Miss Josephine Gordon, several of whose specimens adorn the walls. Mrs. J. Comstock and Mrs. Ed. Conroy present various fine specimens of china work, those of the latter being rich and dark. In this branch of the art, too, Miss May Kelly and Mrs. McDonald are deserving of special mention, and Miss Sybil White exhibits a whole tea set. The china work in white and gold are mainly Mrs. Copping's contributions and a pretty tea set in pink is the work of Miss Nora Coughlin.

Miss Curtis has several tasteful oil paintings on exhibit, as has also Mrs. McGrath. The skill of Mrs. McCarthy is shown in a summer and a winter scene, and also some floral paintings. Several of Miss McCarthy's own works appear, notably among her latest being a large and splendid portrait of the Rev. Father Ferguson, of Lindsay, late of Peterborough, and also one of Rev. Father Cote.

The exhibition will continue all this week at Miss McCarthy's Studio, 379 Park street, and is entirely free. No invitations have been issued this year, but all those interested in art are cordially invited.

BISHOP BIDWELL AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

The mission conducted by His Lordship Bishop Bidwell of Kingston, at St. John's Church, commences this evening at 8 o'clock. Previous announcements have referred to His Lordship's coming to Peterborough, and it is felt that large congregations will attend the services which will be purely devotional. Bishop Bidwell is an earnest preacher, who on his former appearance at St. John's, made a deep impression. It is expected that as many as possible will take advantage of the services and attend either in the evening or in the afternoon, the latter beginning to-morrow, at 4.30 p.m.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. R. L. Irwin of Rochester, N.Y., spent the week end with friends in the City.

Mrs. W. J. Wilson of 302 George Street, and her trimmer, are in Toronto, attending the millinery openings.

Crossley Meetings Close To-night

The Crossley meetings close to-night. The addresses by Rev. H. T. Crossley, on Sunday, June, were very helpful, and were delivered to large and appreciative congregations. The morning address was an exegetic on the Scriptures. At the conclusion of his address to the Sunday School scholars, in the afternoon, 174 signed the cards as members, Christians, or those desiring to lead Christian lives. His evening address on "Wrong Views of Hell" was a masterly effort, and a thoroughly Gospel presentation. By request, he sang "The Pearly Gates of Golden".

To-night closes the special services. "Ten Business Mazims" were given last night in his address on "Mind Your Own Business." These served as a basis for appeals to Christian devotion and service. During the service he sang one of his favourite solos, "Papa Come This Way." Many were led to decision for Christ as the choir sang "Where He Leads Me, I Will Follow."

Rev. F. A. Connors, of Park Street Baptist Church, assisted in the services.

Mr. Crossley stated on the Sabbath that he would give one of his photos to each family represented at the Tuesday evening meeting.

The song service begins at 7.45. Do not forget this is the closing meeting, to-night.

INDIA'S LOYALTY TO THE EMPIRE PUT TO THE TEST

LONDON, Oct. 19.—In the first critical days of the war it was not known how far the loyalty of India could be depended upon, but any doubts were soon set at rest. The arrival of the Sikhs and the Gurghas has made a deep impression throughout the Continent, including Germany. It showed that the British Empire was putting all of its resources into the conflict, and that all of her races, citizen and subject, will aid without stint.

These are the first Indian troops that have ever taken part in a European war. They were especially selected from the hardiest races, men of the hills. The Kurkhas, it is said, would be at a great disadvantage even in the heats, especially the moist heats of the Continent summer. It is not the cold that is feared for the Indians, but the damp. Very special precautions have been taken by the Indian army chiefs to enable them to withstand these conditions, especially in providing them with warm, light clothing and rainproof uniforms. The Sikhs are magnificent looking men, handsome as the finest Arabs, with splendid figures, coal-black eyes full of varying expression and by contrast the whitest of teeth. When the attentions of the fair Marseillaise made them smile there was always a cry "Look at their snowy teeth!" The Sikhs bid fair to cut out the Highlanders with the French women, even though they don't wear kilts.

The transporting and feeding arrangements for the Indians have been carfully arranged. Their meat must be killed according to their caste ritual; the slaughter is not permitted to cook it, and the cooks cannot hand it direct to the men; this must be done by a native of a particular caste. They prefer goat flesh to any other, and immense flocks of goats accompany the Indian battalions. Their food is less varied than that of the British soldier but such as it is it must be more carefully prepared. They never touch alcohol in any form and especial precautions are taken to save them from being tempted to acquire this taste as it is ruinous to the Indian native.

The regiments are accompanied by numerous interpreters in addition to their officers, who all, even if not British, speak English, while a large proportion of the British "Tommies" have a smattering of Hindustani.

A sombre interest was excited by the Gurkhas' manipulation of the deadly looking dagger, the kukhri; they use it at close quarters, throwing it at an object with unerring aim or parrying bayonet charges.

The exact number of the Indian contingent has not been officially divulged, but it is understood to be 70,000 men of all arms except artillery, of which the native army has none, except machine guns. Artillery, however is included in the British contingent which accompanied them from India.

Horses Baulked Had Arm Broken

Yesterday morning Mr. William Swinton, a well known resident of the township of Smith, was the victim of an accident on Simcoe Street when his team, which had been standing in front of the Canadian Cereal Co., took fright. The horses, backing up, upset the waggon, and Mr. Swinton was thrown out. He sustained a fractured arm and was badly shaken up. He was taken by auto to Dr. Moir's office, where his injuries were attended to. To-day he has recovered somewhat from the effects of the accident, but his injured arm is still painful.

HAVE YOU TRIED

Filling Your Requirements Here For Fall and Winter Household Requisites

SUCH AS:—

Samuel's Dustless Ash Sifters	$6.50
Daisy Dustless Ash Sifters	90c
Burrough's Rocker " "	$2.75
" " "	$4.00
Common Ash Sifters	20c and 25c
Japp'd Coal Scuttles	45c and 50c
Galvanized Coal Scuttles	60c and 75c
Steel Furnace Scoops each	50c
Steel Stove Shovels	5c, 10c and 15c
Black Stove Pipe Enamel, can	10c and 15c
Aluminum and Gold Enamel, a can	25c
Buck Saws	50c, 75c and $1.00
Handled Axes	75c and $1.00

Stop in and See How Much More Reasonably and Satisfactorily we Can Supply Your Wants Than Elsewhere.

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST

WHERE TO DINE
A business man's luncheon will be served every day from twelve to two o'clock, 50c.; and dinner from six to eight p.m. 75c, at the Empress Hotel, Charlotte St. 6d-92

BIRTH.
COWAN—On October 20th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Cowan.

GORDON & WIDDIFIELD, Barristers. Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

Ideal Expression

We are using SPECIAL PLATES in our Photographic work and consider them the ideal medium of plate expression.
It would be a difficult matter to improve upon the quality of our negatives or prints.

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When a Man
Makes a life study of a subject he becomes a Specialist

Our Opticians are Specialists of extensive experience. Our practice is devoted exclusively to the examination of the eyes for defective vision.

We are opticians in the truest sense of the word—not merchants. Our energy, thought and ability are concentrated on our practice. In consequence, we give you an Optical Service of the highest order; and, by reason of our business organization, at the lowest cost to you.

TAIT OPTICAL Co.
Exclusive Opticians
410 George St.
THE GATEWAY TO PERFECT VISION

AT THE OKE FRUIT STORE

APPLES
For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies, Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE OKE FRUIT STORE
N. POUROS, Prop.
'Phones 13-19

TELEPHONE 790
When you want your Piano or Organ Tuned Right.
W. H. CUNNINGHAM,
563 Weller Street

Get a Sample Can on Thursday

Try Silvo on your Silverware

SILVO
THE NEW LIQUID SILVER POLISH

Specially prepared for CLEANING SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE Rapidly and Harmlessly

ON THURSDAY we will give absolutely FREE to every lady who visits our Store a Sample Can of SILVO SILVER POLISH.

Try it and you will be convinced that it is the best on the market.

Peterborough Hardware Co., Ltd.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 CEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 CEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 93 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

NO ALUM MAGIC BAKING POWDER READ LABEL

Called a "round-about," a motor-driven display rack for stores, invented in England, carries goods to be shown on the ends of arms that revolve vertically, and at the same time swing around a vertical shaft.

That Xmas Photo

A Good Photograph as a Xmas Gift fulfils every requirement

You may not feel justified this year in expensive Gift Giving. Photographs will solve the problem easily, economically and satisfactorily. The cost is small. The value great—if the portrait is GOOD. To be sure of this arrange for an appointment at

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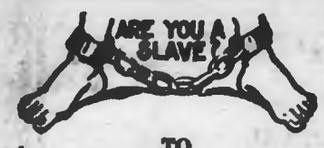

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The Drink Habit
THE NEAL THREE DAYS' TREATMENT

For the liquor habit will break these shackles. A simple, safe and effective treatment. Write or 'phone for particulars.

NEAL INSTITUTE,
78 St. Alban's Street,
TORONTO.

MINE IS EMPLOYED

German Battalions Destroyed by Explosion—French Retreat and Let Them Occupy Danger Spot

LINE IS SHORTENED

FROM THE BATTLEFRONT, Oct. 21.—(Via Paris.)—The German invaders in their efforts to shorten their lines and rest their right wing further southwestward upon the English Channel are meeting with a vigorous offensive by the allies. A good part of the fighting is being done in the obscurity of fogs.

French marines on Monday put forth a fine effort against the Germans. The troops of Emperor William had tried a surprise attack on the marines Sunday, but they had held the field works against superior numbers. The fight lasted all day, and then the Germans contented themselves with cannonading the position of the marines.

A thick fog covered the entire region Monday, and the marines, accustomed to such weather conditions, crept toward the German trenches. "No shooting," was the order; "use the bayonet!"

The marines got within thirty feet of the trenches before they were seen. It was too late for the defenders, who were bayoneted in the trenches and beyond the trenches as they ran. Four hundred German prisoners were taken.

One of the places where the French had been most harassed is near the elbow of the western line. The important position there had been taken and retaken frequently during the last three weeks. Every time the Germans had been obliged to abandon the position they returned in greater force and pushed back the French by weight of numbers.

The French took the position for the twelfth time and held it for ten hours. Then came a shock of the human battering ram, and the French gradually gave way. The Germans began fortifying the place, but while they were engaging in this task the earth heaved and a deafening explosion occurred. The ten hours the French had held the point had been sufficient to mine every rod of the ground.

It is estimated that three German battalions were annihilated.

No Alum—
No Dyspepsia

Look to the food. Eat heartily of hot breads, hot biscuit, hot cakes, made light and tasty with Royal Baking Powder, and snap your fingers at dyspepsia. It is the tasty, appetizing food that aids digestion.

There is a quality in Royal Baking Powder coming from the purity, wholesomeness and fitness of its ingredients, which promotes digestion. Food raised by it will not distress. This peculiarity of Royal has been noted by hygienists and physicians, and they are accordingly earnest in its praise, especially recommending it in the preparation of food for those of delicate digestion.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure No Alum

GERMANS DEFEATED ALONG THE YSER

Are Forced to Retire From Two to Five Miles All Along the River, Meantime the Crown Prince is Being Enveloped

LONDON, Oct. 21. — The Belgian army yesterday made good its excellent beginning against the German advance toward Dunkirk and the other French channel ports. Heavy fighting along the River Yser resulted in complete defeat of the Germans. They have ceded from two to five miles of ground all along the northern bank of the river. Their losses are said to have been considerable.

Ypres was again the centre of desperate fighting, French and British troops gaining strategic positions of value and materially strengthening the movement against the German left flank in Belgium.

Along the battle line from Arras to the coast heavy reinforcements are concentrating on both sides and it seems probable that a decisive engagement may take place here between formidable forces.

It was reported from several sources yesterday that a British maritime force landed at Ostend and drove the small German garrison from that city supported by the guns of the fleet off the port. This information was passed by the censor, but without confirmation of any kind. However, Ostend is of small importance in a military sense and it is believed that the foothold of the Kaiser in western Belgium is so precarious that the Belgian watering place is likely to be occupied by the advancing allies at most any time.

The last definite statement of the position of the Belgian forces places their advance at Roulers, thirteen miles northwest of Courtrai and but a short distance from Ostend. If this wedge should penetrate further, Ostend would be isolated from the remainder of the German army.

Out of the mass of conflicting messages stands the fact that the Germans in Belgium are attempting two major operations, first, to cut through the Belgians between Nieuport and Dixmude, and second, to throw back the Franco-British army around Arras. All of their skill and the full weight of their powerful army has been directed to this end, but without any result whatsoever.

The statement made Monday that Lille had been retaken by the allies proves premature. The town is invested on three sides and advantage in the fight for its possession rests plainly with the Germans. They have erected strong fortifications and have some of their best regiments in the trenches around the town. The Kaiser is said to place much importance on holding the city and there can be no question that the conflict at this point will be stubborn and long drawn out.

In distinction to the success of the Germans at Lille is the progress made by their foes to the west of that point. Here the allied troops have driven the Germans backward and Lille now stands well forward in territory held by French and British forces.

This is also true of St. Mihiel, held by the crown prince, now the most southerly position of the Germans. It is regarded as one of the most surprising developments of the war that Frederick Wilhelm has been able to maintain himself at St. Mihiel, with the French winning on both sides of the town. Although his stubborn resistance reveals a resolute spirit that commands the highest respect, it is agreed by all military authorities that he is none the less in a very serious predicament and is risking capture or destruction of a good part of his army by holding on to a position that is almost hopeless. The day was marked by French concentration on the right bank of the Meuse, further endangering the haughty German heir. Despite a desperate counter-attack delivered by his forces in the vicinity of Camp des Romains, the French gained considerable ground around that town. Etain continues to be the objective of a fierce French attack and its fall would mean a complete severance of the crown prince's communications with Metz.

On the centre the situation remains in status quo, both the French and German lines having been weakened until artillery play is practically the only activity.

North of Zagny, on the road to Metz, the Germans yesterday combated the French most savagely. The hand of the Kaiser is seen in the increased resistance in this vicinity. He has evidently taken alarm at the close approach of the republic's army to that strong fortress. Monday it was asserted that German trenches, only nine miles from Metz, had been assaulted.

Japs Destroy Torpedo Boat.

TOKIO, Oct. 21.—Tokio officially announced that the German torpedo boat S90, after escaping under cover of darkness from the Tsingtau, ran ashore at a point south of Kiao-Chow Bay and was destroyed by the Japanese blockading squadron. It was the S90, according to a message from Tsingtau, which sunk the Japanese cruiser Takachiho.

It may be questionable statesmanship, but the easiest way to stop a little war is to start a big one.

XMAS

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(Only Ground Floor Studio in City)

REPULSED EVERYWHERE.

Paris War Office Has Brief But Satisfactory Bulletins.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—News from official sources concerning the war operations is meagre but satisfactory.

The French official statement issued last night says that the Germans, during the day, made attacks along the entire front and everywhere were repulsed.

The text follows:

"The day has been characterized by an effort on the part of the Germans along all parts of the front—to the extreme north, where the Belgian army has held remarkably; at Labassee where the German troops have attempted an offensive movement of particular violence to the north of Arras; at Mametz, between Peronne and Albert, at Vauqous, to the east of the Argonne, and, finally, on the heights of the Meuse and in the region of Champion.

"Everywhere the German attacks have been repulsed."

The official French communique of yesterday afternoon is as follows:

"In Belgium, in spite of violent attacks on the part of the enemy, the Belgian army has held its position on the line of the River Yser.

"There have been other actions in the region of Ypres between the allied forces operating in this territory and the forces of the enemy.

"On our left wing the Germans continue to hold strongly their advance posts around Lille in the direction of Armentieres, Fournes and La Bassee.

"On the Meuse the enemy has endeavored in vain to drive back the advance posts of our troops, who have moved out along the river bank of this stream in the peninsula of the Camp des Romain.

"To sum up on the day of Oct. 19, we have made progress at various points on the front.

"In East Prussia, and on the Vistula River, there is no change in the situation. The efforts of the Austrians to cross the River San have been repulsed. The battle south of Przemysl is continuing under conditions favorable to the Russians."

HE WARNED BRITISH.

Captain of Italian Steamer Rewarded For Saving Transports.

LONDON, Oct. 21. — The Calcutta Statesman publishes an official statement from the Government of Bengal eulogizing the services rendered by Captain Giacapello of the Italian steamer Loredano in warning British vessels of the presence of the German cruiser Emden in the Bay of Bengal. Four or five vessels, including the City of Rangoon, and two transports were preserved from risk of capture by Captain Giacapello's efforts, and the Governor, Lord Carmichael, presented him with a gold watch and chain in recognition of these services. Mementoes were also given to the officers of the Loredano and a money reward to the crew.

Germans Growing Anxious.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.—From all quarters comes the news that the Germans in Belgium are perturbed by the latest tidings from their front in France. Correspondents in nearly all the Dutch frontier towns which are news centres for Belgium agree on this fact. What the news may actually be is never stated, but the blatant, bullying optimism of recent weeks has given place to anxiety. In Antwerp the Germans are repairing the forts with feverish haste, and trials of the new guns mounted there are to take place soon.

WRECKED BY BOMB

Nine Tenements and Three Stores Are Blown Up in Montreal—Six Occupants Are Killed

FOREIGNERS SUSPECTED

MONTREAL, Oct. 21. — Two men who are believed to have blown up a block of nine tenements and three stores in Frontenac street, about six o'clock last night with a bomb, met death in the ruins of the explosion, in which a dozen others were injured, according to the information that Inspector McLaughlan gathered last night in an investigation that he started at the Frontenac street police station, following the explosion.

The body of one of the men believed to have thrown the bomb is thought to be in the ruins, while that of the other is in the morgue.

Paul Belanger and Joseph Lafreniere, who say they were passing up Frontenac street at the time of the explosion, told Inspector McLaughlin that they had seen two men who looked like foreigners, carry a big, round, black object into one of the doorways of the block of tenements in which the explosion occurred. The moment they deposited it on the stairway there was a loud explosion, and the entire block appeared to rise from the ground. They both said that one of the men they had seen carry the object into the doorway was hurled back on the sidewalk, but the other man did not appear and must have been buried in the ruins.

The two young men were detained as witnesses for the coroner's inquest that will be held.

The explosion occurred while the majority of nine families and their boarders, who occupied the premises, mostly Russians, were at supper. The interior of the building was wrecked from cellar to roof, and how anyone who was inside escaped is a miracle. The explosion not only shattered the block of nine tenements, but it smashed the windows in houses on both sides of the street for some distance.

So far as the police were able to learn last night from the Russians who occupied the tenements in the buildings, none of those who resided in the building were missing.

The police were of the opinion that if there was a body in the ruins it was that of one of the men who are said to have deposited what was evidently a bomb in one of the hallways of the building.

Many of the occupants of the tenements of the house were blown through the windows by the force of the explosion.

So far as can be learned there are two men dead, two women supposed to be dying, one man in a critical condition, four men in hospitals with good chance of recovery, four known persons whose injuries were not severe and probably half a dozen persons more or less injured who were not taken to any hospital.

Late last night the police came to the conclusion that only one body was in the ruins, that of the unidentified second boom-thrower, hence the search for bodies was discontinued.

The dead man in the morgue is thought to have been an Austrian, and meant to have caused the death of the occupants of the building because they were Russians. There are Austrians and Germans living in the vicinity of Frontenac and Ontario streets, where the explosion took place.

McDermid & Jury

ARE STILL SELLING

3 Large 15c Cakes PALM OLIVE SOAP
And a 50c JAR OF COLD CREAM
ALL FOR 39c
Or if you prefer you may have a 50c Bottle Shampoo Instead of Cream.

Paper & Envelope Sale This Week

25c Box Stratford Linen, containing Envelopes and Paper, per box 17c
Also Envelopes Special, 2 Packets for..... 5c
50 Envelopes for ..

McDermid & Jury
The Safe Satisfactory Cut Rate Druggists
Cor. George and Charlotte Sts.

18,000 GERMANS KILLED.

Russians Have Buried That Many In Present Battle.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21. — Official statements declare that the Germans are continuing their efforts to cross the Vistula river at several points, despite very heavy losses. At no point, says the statement, have they succeeded.

The Russians are declared to be advancing steadily, although slowly, on the Warsaw-Ivangorod front, driving the Germans before them.

According to a statement published in The Army Gazette, some 18,000 German dead, left on the field by the retreating Germans, were buried by the Russians.

The War Office states that the German right wing, which is extended into Galicia, has been making determined attacks in co-operation with the Austrians, but it is claimed that at no point have the enemy succeeded in gaining any distinct advantage.

An official announcement, dated Oct. 19, has been given out by the General Staff of the Commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, as follows:

"There has been no further change in the general situation. Russian troops are in contact with the enemy at various points, and there has been fighting on the River Zoura, at Stry, in Galicia, and in East Prussia.

"To the south of Przemysl the Russians continue to take prisoners in large numbers. An entire Austrian battalion, with all the officers and machine guns, surrendered to us."

Berlin Fears Portuguese.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The following despatch was received here last night from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co.:

"On Sept. 12 Portuguese left for Angola and Mozambique, Portuguese possessions in West and East Africa respectively. Each of these forces consisted of one battalion of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one battery of mounted artillery, one battery of machine guns and an ambulance staff. Each force aggregated approximately 16,000 men. Two native companies, each of 240 men, have left Mozambique for Angola."

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Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

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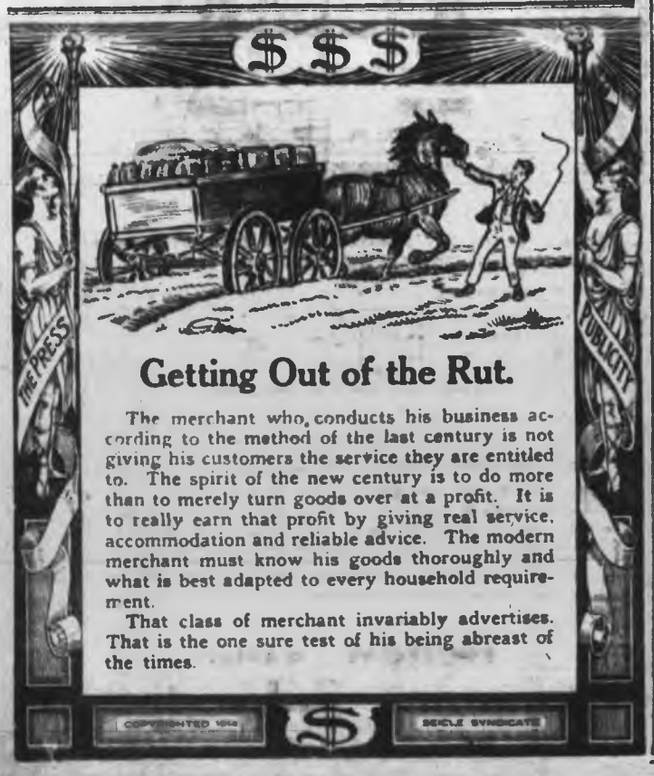

Getting Out of the Rut.

The merchant who conducts his business according to the method of the last century is not giving his customers the service they are entitled to. The spirit of the new century is to do more than to merely turn goods over at a profit. It is to really earn that profit by giving real service, accommodation and reliable advice. The modern merchant must know his goods thoroughly and what is best adapted to every household requirement.

That class of merchant invariably advertises. That is the one sure test of his being abreast of the times.

BETTER THAN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

Is the Advertising we get from Patrons we have fitted with Glasses. People who have come to us and who are perfectly satisfied with the service we gave them. Our records contain the names of thousands of pleased customers. These records are open for your inspection at any time. We are not ashamed to show you the thousands of names we have on file. Call and get a list of the names of your friends, and then go and ask for yourself if they are satisfied.

There is so much fakery in the Optical Business that I have given this challenge to the public twice a year ever since I opened Optical Business in this city, which is nearly twelve years ago.

We have the very best facilities for Eye Examination, there is absolutely no guess work with us. Every case receives our most painstaking service.

Our Lens Grinding Plant is one of the best equipped in Ontario. We can give you your Glasses almost while you wait. We do not sell Cheap Glasses, but we can give you the very best "PEBLO GLASSES" at a very reasonable price.

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Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.
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ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office, ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

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DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY
Toronto--Chicago
Toronto-Montreal
The International Limited
Canada's Train of superior service
Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit p.m. and Chicago 8.00 a.m.
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Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily.
Last Train out of Toronto at Night
Leaves 11.40 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily, assuring important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.
FOR MONTREAL
Leave Toronto 9 a.m., 8.30 p.m and 11 p.m. daily
Berth reservations, etc., at G.T.R. Ticket Office
D. A. ROSS, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
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WINTER TOURS
TO THE LAND OF
Sunshine and Summer Days
CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA
LOUISIANA, ETC.
Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.
Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
JAS SKINNER, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m. 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m. 5.30 p.m.	*8.10 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m. 8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	8.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m 6.50 p.m.	8.20 a.m. 1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m 5.15 p.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m 12.20 p.m. 6.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.53 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**8.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*12.15 a.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*5.05 a.m.
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**5.33 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph	*9.23 a.m.
Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*5.24 a.m.
North Toronto	*5.57 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.34 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.31 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.23 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

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Pears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Oranges, Bananas
Apples, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Potatoes, Celery, Olive Oil
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OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

"I guess we'll take the apartments and sign the lease," he decided toward noon, after they had clambered, pried, explored with improvised torches, and penetrated far into some of the grottoes. "The main thing to consider is that we can find darkness and humidity for the Folk by day. They mustn't be let out at first except in the night. It may be weeks or months before they can stand the direct sunlight. But that, too, will come. Patience, girl—patience and time—and all will yet be done."

Yet, even as he spoke, a strange anxiety, a presence of tremendous difficulties, brooded in his soul. These were not cattle that he had to deal with, but men.

Could he and Beatrice, rulers of the Folk though they now were, could they—with their paltry knowledge of the people's language, superstitions, prejudices and inner life—really bring about this great migration?

Could they ravish a nation from its accustomed home, transplant it bodily, force new conditions on it, train, teach, civilize it? All this without rebellion, anarchy, and failure?

"God!" thought the engineer. "The labours of Hercules were child's play beside this problem!"

His heart quaked at the thought of all that lay ahead; yet through everything, deep in the basic strata of his being, he knew that all should be and must be as he planned.

Barring death only, the seemingly impossible should come to pass.

"I swear it!" he murmured to himself. "For her sake, for theirs, and for the world's, I swear it shall be!"

At high noon they emerged once more from the caverns, climbed the steep cliff face, and again stood on the heights.

Facing northward, their gaze swept the lower river-bank opposite, and reached away, over the rolling hills and plains that lay, a virgin forest, to the dim horizon, brooding, mysterious, quivering with fertility and wild strange life.

"Some time," he prophesied, sweeping his arm out toward the wilderness—"some time all that—and far beyond—shall be dotted with clearings and rich farms, with cottages, schools, towns, cities. Broad highways shall traverse it. The hum of motors, of machinery, of industry—of life itself—shall one day displace the cry of beast and bird.

"Some time the English tongue shall reign here again—here and beyond. Here strong men shall toil and build and reap and rest. Here love shall reign and women be called 'mother.' Here children shall play and learn and grow to manhood and to womanhood, secure and free.

"Some time all good things shall here come to realization. Oppression and slavery, alone, shall be undreamed of. These, and poverty and pain, shall never enter into the new world that is to be.

"Some time, here, 'all shall be better than well.' Some time!"

He circled her with his arm, and for a while they stood surveying this cradle of the new race. Much moved, Beatrice drew very close to him. They made no speech.

For the dreams they two were dreaming, as the golden sun irradiated all that vast, magnificent wilderness, passed any power of words.

Only she whispered "Some time!" too, and Allan knew she shared with him the glory of his vast, tremendous vision!

CHAPTER X.
SEPARATION.

They spent the remainder of that day and all the next in hard work, making practical preparations for the arrival of the first settlers. Allan assured himself the waters of the New Hope River were soft and pure and that an ample supply of fish dwelt in the pool as well as in the rapids—trout, salmon, and pike of new varieties and great size, as well as other species.

Beatrice and he, working together, put the largest and darkest of the caves into habitable order. They also prepared, for their own use, a sunny grotto, which they thought could with reasonable labour be made into a comfortable temporary home.

"Though it isn't our own cosy bungalow, and never can be," she remarked rather mournfully, surveying the fireplace of roughly-piled stones Allan had built. "Oh, dear, if we only could have had that to live in while—"

He stopped her yearning with a kiss.

"There, there, little girl," he cheered her, "don't be impatient. All in good time we'll have another, garden and sun-dial and everything. All in good time. The more we have to overcome, the more we'll appreciate results, eh? The only really serious matter to consider now is you!"

"Me, Allan? Why, what do you mean? What about me?"

He sat down on the rough-hewn bench of logs that he had fashioned, and drew her to him.

"Listen, Beta. This is very serious."

"What, Allan? Has anything happened?"

"No, and nothing must, either. That's what's troubling me now. Our separation, I mean."

"Our—why, what—"

"Don't you see. Can't you understand? We've got to be apart a while. I must go alone—"

"Oh, no, no, Allan! You mustn't—I can't let you!"

"You've got to let me, darling! The machine will only carry, at most, three persons and a little freight. Now if you take the trip back into the Abyss I can only bring one, just one of the Folk back with me. And at that rate you can see for yourself how long it will take to make even a beginning at colonization. I figure three or four days for the round trip, at the inside. If you go we'll be all summer and more getting even twenty-five or thirty colonists here. Whereas, if you can manage to let me do this work alone, we'll have fifty in the caves by October. So you see—"

"You don't want to go and leave me, Allan?"

"God forbid! Shall I abandon the whole attempt and settle down with you here, all alone, and—"

"No, no, no! Not that, Allan!"

"I knew you'd say so. After all, the future of the race means more than our own welfare or comfort or anything. Even our safety has got to be risked for it. So you see—"

She thought a moment, clinging to him, somewhat pale and shaken, but with an indefinable courage in her eyes. Then asked she:

"Wouldn't it be possible in some way—for you can do anything, Allan—wouldn't it be possible for you to build another machine? Surely in the ruins of some city not too far away, in Nashville, Cincinnati, or Detroit, you could find materials! Couldn't you make another aeroplane and teach me how to fly, so I could help you? I'd learn, Allan! I'd dare and be brave—awfully brave, for your sake, and theirs, and—"

He gravely shook his head in negation.

"I know you would, dearest, but you mustn't. Half my real reason for not wanting you to go with me is just this danger of flying. You'll be safer here. With plenty of supplies and your pistol you'll be all right. I know it seems heartless to talk of leaving you, even for three days, but, after all, it's far the wisest way. We'll build a barricade and make a regular fort for you and stock it with supplies. Then you can wait for me and the first two settlers. And after that you'll have company. Why, you'll have "subjects"—for, until they're educated, we've simply got to rule these people. It'll be only the first trip that will make you lonely, and it won't be long."

"I know; but suppose anything should happen to you?"

He laughed confidently.

"Nonsense!" he exclaimed. "You know nothing ever does happen to me! Everything will be all right, my best-beloved. Only a little patience and a little courage, that's all we need now. You'll see."

Till late that night, sheltered in their cave, they talked of this momentous step. Redly their firelight glowed upon their walls and roof, where sparkled myriads of tiny rock-facets. Far below the rapids of New Hope River murmured a contra-bass to their voices.

And in the canon the sighing of the night-wind, pierced now and then by some strange cry of beast-life from the forest beyond, heightened their pleasant sense of security. Only the knowledge of approaching separation weighed heavy on their souls.

From every possible standpoint they discussed the situation. Allan's plan, viewed with the eye of reason, was really the only sane one. Nothing could have been more absurdly wasteful of time and energy than the idea of carrying the girl down into the Abyss each time and bringing her up with every return. Not only would it expose her needlessly to very grave perils, but it would bisect the efficiency of the Pauillac. Allan realized, moreover, that in the rebuilding of the world a time must inevitably come when he could not always stand by her side. She must learn self-reliance, harsh as that teaching might seem.

All this and much more he pointed out to her. And before midnight she, too, agreed. It was definitely decided that he was to undertake the transportation work alone.

Thus the matter was settled. But on that night there was little sleep for either of them, or, on the day after the morrow was to commence their first separation since the time they had awakened in the tower, more than a year ago.

Separation!

The thought weighed leaden on Allan's heart. As for Beatrice, though in the dark she hid her tears, she felt that grief could plumb no blacker depths save utter loss. Only the thought of the new world and all that it must mean steeled her to resignation.

Morning dawned, aflare with light and colour, as only a June morning in that semitropic wilderness could show. Allan and Beatrice, early at work, resolutely attacked their labour of preparation.

First of all they laid inadequate supplies of fruit and game, both of which, in that virgin field, were to be had in a profusion undreamed of in the old days of civization. With an improvised lance Allan also speared three salmon in the rapids. The game and fish he dressed for her and packed among green leaves in the cool recesses at the extreme inner end of the cavern.

"No need whatever for you to leave the cave while I'm gone," he warned her. All I say is I'll be far happier if you stay close at home. Will you promise me that, whatever happens, you won't wander from the cave?"

"I needn't promise, dearest. All I need to know is your wish. That's enough for me."

Together they set about fortifying the place. They built a rough but strong barricade of rocks across the mouth of the cavern, leaving only one small aperture, just sufficient to admit a single person on hands and knees.

Allan fetched a rounded stone that she could roll into this door by night and arranged a stout sapling to brace the stone immovably. He supplied her with firewood and saw to it that her bandoliers were full of cartridges. In addition, he left her the extra gun and ammunition they had found in the crypt under the cathedral.

With a torch he carefully explored every crevice of the cave to make sure no noxious spiders, centipedes, or serpents were sheltered there.

From the Pauillac he brought his own cloak, which he insisted on her keeping. This, with hers, would add to the comfort of the bed they had made with fragrant ferns and grasses.

(To be continued.)

The Doctor knows that Beer is healthful

That is why he drinks O'Keefe's Pilsener Lager

"The Light Beer in The Light Bottle"

and prescribes it for his patients. He knows that the greatest scientists and food experts—like Dr. Wiley and Prof. Gartner—have proved the food and tonic value of beer, brewed like O'Keefe's "Pilsener" Lager.

This wholesome nourishing beer is brewed only from fine Barley Malt, choicest Hops and filtered water. 945

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Are You Suffering From Auto-Intoxication?

The dictionary says that Auto-Intoxication is "poisoning, or the state of being poisoned, from toxic substances produced within the body." This is a condition due to the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, or pores of the body failing to throw off the poisons. More than 50% of adults are suffering from this trouble. This is probably why you are suffering from nervousness, headaches, loss of appetite, lack of ambition, and many other symptoms produced by Auto-Intoxication. Your whole system needs stirring up.

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will remedy the trouble. It first aids the system to expel accumulated poisons. It acts as a tonic and finally enables the body to eliminate its own poisons without any outside aid. Obey Nature's warnings. Your dealer in medicines will supply you, or you may send 50c for a sample package of tablets by mail. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

The latest edition of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, is sent free to any one who will write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y., and send 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. If you want the cloth-bound volume, send 50 stamps.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, or millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine must bear Signature
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A FEW
Plums
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CAPITULATES AT LAST

FAMOUS SIEGES - CARTHAGE

Carthage Falls into the Hands of the Romans.

SCIPIO

Hasdrubal (On the Wall) Makes Peace with the Mutineers of His Army

Photos from "The Destruction of Carthage" Produced in Italy at the Ambrosio Motion Picture Studios Controlled in the United States and Canada by the Kinetophote Corporation.

By Henry M. Snevily.

FAMINE, pestilence and nerve shattering vigilance—these are the scourges which in the end drive besieged cities to surrender. From Carthage to Port Arthur they have hounded brave men to defeat and it is not unlikely that at Kiaochou, Paris, or even Berlin, they will play their part again. The story of the siege would be grim and sordid enough were it not for the flashes of desperate valor, the wild sorties in the night, the heroic conflicts at wall or intrenchment.

The siege has always played an important part in history. Carthage, Rome's most potent, most feared rival, was wiped out by a three-year siege. The Third Punic War was inspired by Rome's determination to destroy this great city of the Phoenicians, and in 149 B. C. the Consuls Manilius and Censorinus, with an army of 80,000 men, which was later enormously increased, sailed against Carthage.

The city itself was built upon a mushroom shaped peninsula, the narrow neck of which was about three miles in breadth. Across this strip of land three great walls were built, the outer one about six or seven feet thick and forty feet high, with towers at intervals of 200 feet. These three walls were so connected that they formed one continuous system of masonry, embracing 300 horse-shoe shaped stalls for elephants, storage for their fodder, stables for 4,000 horses and barracks for their riders and 20,000 infantry.

On all three water sides the city was well fortified, the most vulnerable quarter being a narrow strip of land between the Gulf of Tunis and the Lake of Tunis. This neck, called the Taenia, was pierced by a narrow passage into the Lake of Tunis which was used as a harbor for the merchant fleet, and there were also two landlocked harbors built by hand where a limited number of merchantmen and the ships of war could anchor.

It was from the tops of great man-built islands in the centre of the very inner harbors that the admirals of the fleet watched the approach of the Roman vessels and soldiers as the investment of Carthage began.

Misled by Roman promises that if the city would submit to Roman rule it would be unmolested, the Carthaginians had delivered up almost all their arms and weapons of warfare at the city of Utica, which had gone over to the conquerors. It was not until the enemy appeared before their very walls that the inhabitants learned of the Roman determination to wipe out the city at any expense.

MIDST WILD SCENES IN SENATE WAR AGAINST ROME DECLARED

When the news was announced in the Senate a wild scene ensued. Members of the patriotic party who had counselled war against Rome loudly upbraided the conservatives. A delegation of matrons whose sons had been sent to Rome as hostages marched on the Senate chamber and filled the air with their cries of mourning, even threatening to attack Senators whom they deemed responsible for the catastrophe.

Yet even these mothers, who thus signed the death warrants of their sons, firmly demanded that war should be the decision of the nation.

Men ran to the quarters of the elephants which had so inspired the Romans with fear in the first Punic Wars, but though they called the trained beasts by name no friendly trumpetings echoed through the masonry stalls. The animals had been delivered up to Utica unbeknown to the majority of the population and even many of the soldiers. The impatient trampling of horses was not heard, for they, too, had been surrendered to the Romans.

Scores of catapults, stored for resisting a siege, had been dismantled and scores more had been hauled to Utica, but in a single night hundreds of women cut off their hair and twisted ropes of it to repair the catapults.

Squads went from house to house stripping lead from the roofs and heaping it near the towers on the walls where great fires were kept burning so that the melted metal could be poured upon the scaling parties. Buildings were smashed down for the iron in the walls, which might be used in fashioning weapons.

Every slave in the city was set free, armed and promised liberty if he should fight for Carthage.

Thousands of men were buried at the city, under Manilius from the land side and under Censorinus from the direction of the Taenia, which was not so well fortified.

Part of the Lake of Tunis was filled in with huge stones to give the siege weapons play, and a ram operated by 2,000 men smashed a hole in the wall. Right up to the breach the Roman legions thundered, and there, to their surprise, were met by a shower of heavy rocks, great lumps of iron and spears and arrows.

Forming platforms with their shields, the infantry lifted their comrades, and some of them, brandishing their short swords, clambered almost to the summit of the wall.

Men and women fighting side by side tipped cauldrons of boiling oil and molten lead upon them; and the invaders, midst the shrieks of wounded men, fell pell mell back upon their comrades and retreated.

Both divisions of the Roman army were obliged to go into fortified camps, and for two years the siege was maintained without important results.

In 147 B. C. a young centurion, P. Cornelius Scipio, was put in command of the Roman troops. About the same time Hasdrubal the elder, through political intrigue, gained command of the Carthaginian defence.

GREAT MOLE OF SCIPIO FAILS TO BOTTLE SHIPS IN HARBOR

All through the year 148 B. C. little progress was made. The besieged city was receiving supplies by sea, and to prevent this Scipio caused to be erected a great mole designed to shut off entrance to the Lake of Tunis and the artificial harbors. At the end of two months the mole was completed, but on the very day that the last stone was placed a Carthaginian fleet of triremes glided out through a new canal and manoeuvred in the Gulf of Tunis. Had they given battle then to the Roman fleet they might have defeated it, but instead they waited several days and were badly whipped by the Romans.

Once a horde of naked Carthaginians swarmed at night through a breach and wading in the Lake of Tunis gained the artificial land made by the Romans. They were decimated by Roman archers, but they burned many of the catapults and other war engines.

One of the elder Hasdrubal's first acts upon assuming command of Carthage was to torture all the Roman prisoners in sight of their comrades and hurl their bodies from the walls. Incensed the Romans fought with redoubled fury, and at last, through a ruse designed by Lselius, the inner landlocked harbors were captured. This made the great market place the easy prey of the Romans.

From the market place three streets led directly to the citadel, which was three blocks, probably the length of a long city block, away. In these three short streets took place some of the fiercest fighting the world has seen.

To traverse them the Romans battled continuously for six days, suffering terrific losses. From the roofs of the houses, most of which were six stories high, the Carthaginians hurled great lumps of lead, rocks, iron and boiling oil. As the Romans entered one building and drove the defenders to the roof they retreated across planks, drawn after them, to the next roof.

Infantry was massed in the streets, while men with swords fought their way into the buildings and drove those whom they did not slay out of the windows or over the roof edge, whence they fell and were impaled on the spears of the soldiers below.

At last the streets were cleared and a handful of defenders in the citadel were all who remained between the mighty power of Rome and complete destruction of the city. From this fort the little band saw the buildings in which such a heroic stand had been made burned to the ground, while the night was hideous with the cries of women, children and aged men who had been concealed in cellars and closets.

The elder Hasdrubal sneaked from the citadel and before the eyes of his men, who hurled anathemas upon him, threw himself at Scipio's feet, begged and won his life; this according to Polybius, a friend of Scipio and a witness of the fighting at Carthage. Polybius is also responsible for the story of the burning of the citadel.

DEFIANT TO THE VERY LAST. DEFENDERS BURN THE CITADEL

Realizing that they were doomed, and scorning to surrender, the gallant handful of defenders set fire to the building and prepared to sell their lives as dearly as might be. Hasdrubal's wife arrayed herself in all the barbaric finery of her wardrobe and, climbing to the citadel's roof, her jewelled arms flashing in the ruddy glare of mounting flames, complimented Scipio as a noble foe in glorious contrast to her perfidious husband.

Then, seizing a sword, before the eyes of the Roman host she slew her sons, and herself leaped into the raging fire beneath.

Scipio was at last in possession of Carthage, but the victory was not fraught with joy for him. As he gazed upon the ruins of the heroic city his eyes filled with tears and Polybius heard him murmuring over and over to himself Homer's words, "The day will come when sacred Troy shall fall and Priam and all of Priam's people too."

His prophetic fancy was not unfounded, for, though Rome stood for centuries, the fall of Carthage removed her one potent rival, the fear of whom had kept her people hardy and their minds from the softening vices of luxury.

EFFICACY OF THE MOTOR IN TIMES OF WAR; EXPERIMENTS SOUND DOOM OF THE HORSE

IN VIEW of the charge made by armed motor cars by the German army at the siege of Liege—the first time in history—special interest attaches to an experiment which was made in England by the Royal Horse Artillery to determine how motor traction can be successfully substituted for horses in the transportation of artillery.

For the purpose of the test it was supposed that a raiding force, strongly supported by cruisers and destroyers, and estimated at five thousand men in two transports of 5,000 tons each, had as its objective Great Grimsby.

At eleven o'clock a telegram was received by the officer commanding the West Riding Battery of four 15-pounder 8.5 inch Erhardt guns to proceed to Waltham, three miles from Great Grimsby, and await orders there. The battery was parked at Wentworth during the night, and about three o'clock the ammunition train left for the depot at Selby, a good deal to the north of the road, followed by the guns, which left the park two hours later.

The principle of haulage was simple. Instead of the shafts on the gun carriage a special "shaft" of steel had been fitted, and this was attached to a hauling bollard on the chassis, which, it was demonstrated, could be converted into a hauling chassis in two minutes fifteen seconds. The test, of course, was whether the limber of the guns could stand the strain of travelling at a speed of more than twenty miles an hour for several hours together. The result proved they could, and was considered highly satisfactory by those responsible for the operations.

There were no "casualties" to report, the bearings had not got overheated, and a distance of nearly eighty miles had been covered at an average speed of twenty-one miles an hour in striking contrast to the speed at which artillery can be moved by horses even at a gallop.

To show that the chassis could be equally well used for taking the guns into action, the battery proceeded to Cleethorpes, where they took up a position to command the mouth of the Humber and Grimsby Harbor. They were hauled into a field over ground such as would have to be traversed over under service conditions, and were wheeled into position, unlimbered and ready to fire an effective shot in less than thirty seconds—the chassis having followed the usual practice of the gun team, and taken up a position in the rear of the battery. Afterward the guns were limbered up again and hauled into Grimsby.

REMARKABLE PROPHECY MADE BY VICTOR HUGO AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR OF 1870

ON March 1, 1871, the National Assembly of France convened at Bordeaux to ratify the preliminary articles of peace concluded with Germany. On that occasion Victor Hugo, after charging Napoleon III. with the French débâcle, contrasted the futures of the contending nations. As a result of her victory Germany, he declared, would be sternly ruled by a Caesar of "divine right" whose sceptre would be the sabre, enchaining thought, muzzling the press and stifling the national conscience, while conquered France would overcome her misery under the guidance of the sovereign people, with free speech, free conscience and human rights. Amid the wildest enthusiasm he concluded with this remarkable prophecy:

"Oh! The clock will strike—and we shall hear the sound for this perfidious revenge. This will begin the to-morrow when France shall have one thought alone, to collect herself, to rest from the terrible gloom of desperation, to reassemble her forces, to educate her children, to rear with sacred passion those who shall become great, to form alliances, to create an army which shall be the people, to call science to the succor, to remake her wounded hands for service. Thou hast freed me from my enemies. I will free them from mine."

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READ THE EXAMINER

WOMAN'S SHARE IN THE GREAT WAR

They Are Bearing the Burdens of Industry While the Men Fight Besides Nursing Wounded

While men on the European Continent are attending to the business of war, women are doing man's work of peace, with the exception of the Servian women, who are taking a material part in the actual fighting of battles. The women of France are doing what the women of the Balkans did. The farm women were in the fields even before President Poincaire made the appeal to them to complete the work of gathering the crops left unfinished by the men who have been called to arms." as in rural France the women are full partners of the men in farm management.

The underground railroads in the city of Paris are kept going with the aid of women. Women of society are working as clerks where the male employes have gone to the front. They are also street car conductors. Wherever the destructive tide of war manifests itself women are quick to respond, showing quite clearly that the French womanhood of the Joan of Arc type is not by any means extinct.

For the first time in history there are women aviators acting as scouts during war. Three French women, all experienced fliers, are at the front. They are Madame Pallier, Madame Marvingt, and Helen de Rugnio.

The Duchess of Sutherland was among the first arrivals in Belgium as a Red Cross nurse. Queen Alexandra has donated to and is receiving Red Cross funds, one of the subscribers being the Empress Eugenie of France.

Queen Amelia of Portugal offered her services as a nurse in the English military hospitals, and she is by no means an amateur at such a task. She has studied medicine, and conducted a clinic for the poor in the Royal Palace at Lisbon when her husband and son reigned.

The Queen of the Belgians is a physician, and has practiced much among the poor in Brussels.

Queen Wilhelmina is doing all she can to cheer up the Hollanders, who fear a German invasion. She leaves the palace at 7 o'clock in the morning in an automobile for a tour of inspection of the military posts. They are a sort of surprise visits that cause great enthusiasm among the soldiers. When not fort inspecting, she assists the Prince Consort in caring for the wounded German soldiers in the Red Cross hospitals.

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THE EXAMINER
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YOUTHFUL ADMIRALS OF BRITISH FLEET

Most of Them, However, Are Veterans in Naval Service—Average Age 52 Years

A glance at the British fleet commanders shows that, comparatively speaking, this is the day of young admirals. There are hardly any officers flying their flags in the fleet who can be called veterans in point of age, though the term may be used in regard to their service, for the majority have had over 40 years in the navy. In the First Fleet the oldest officer, Vice-Admiral Sir Douglas Gamble, is 57 and the youngest, Rear-Admiral Sir David Beatty, 43. The average age is about 52 years.

Sir John Jellicoe, who as commander-in-chief of the Home Fleet is in supreme command in the North Sea, is 54 and has been in the navy since 1872.

Rear-Admiral C. E. Madden, chief of the staff to Sir John Jellicoe, is a brother-in-law of that officer. Entering the navy in 1875, Rear-Admiral Madden served in the Egyptian war and specialized in gunnery. Promoted to flag rank in April, 1911, while serving a term of two years as Fourth Sea Lord, he has since flown his flag in the First Battle Squadron and Third and Second Cruiser Squadrons.

Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly commands the First Battle Squadron, flying his flag in the new battleship Marlborough. He is 56 years of age, and has been in the navy since 1871. A torpedo specialist, he obtained the $400 prize for this branch at Greenwich College in 1884. On two occasions he has seen war service, in Ashanti in 1873-4 and during the Egyptian war of 1882; he was also employed against Congo pirates in 1875. As commodore of the Home Fleet destroyers he did much to promote the efficiency of the flotillas, and was afterwards placed in command of the War College from 1908 to 1911.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Warrender has the distinction of commanding our most powerful battle squadron, the second, for its eight ships are all armed with 13.5 inch guns. He joined the navy in 1873, and is now 54 years old. Twice he has seen fighting on land, in the Zulu war of 1879 and the China war of 1900, in the latter of which he was flag captain to the rear-admiral of the China Squadron. As a commodore and rear-admiral he was commander-in-chief in the East Indies in 1907-9, and after two years in the Second Cruiser Squadron in 1910-12 he was appointed to his present command on December 16, 1912, his flag flying in the King George V.

Vice-Admiral E. E. Bradford in the Third Battle Squadron has charge of the principal pre-Dreadnought battleships, in one of which, the King Edward VII., his flag flies. He is a gunnery specialist, like Sir George Warrender, than whom he is one year older. Entering the service in 1872 he was in the Egyptian war of 1882. In 1890 an essay from his pen on the maritime defence of the United Kingdom and its trade in a war with a naval Power was placed second in the competition for the United Service Institution's gold medal.

Vice-Admiral Sir Douglas Gamble, with his flag in the Dreadnought, is in command of the Fourth Battle Squadron. He was 57 years of age and has been in the navy since 1870.

THE CASUALTY LIST

Of Every Four Men Hit Three Usually Survive Wounds

War cost is computed from various points of view—the financial obligations it imposed, the industrial and commercial impairment, moral laxity and vice that train after the disbandment of armies and the time consumed in the recovery of normal adjournments, and losses in men killed and disabled.

The element of human sacrifice is always at first of paramount interest. A writer in a prominent medical journal says that roughly speaking, battle casualties in recent wars have varied from 10 to 20 per cent. of the number of combatants engaged. The ratio of killed to wounded has been about one to four. Of the casualties from 65 to 80 per cent. have been caused by rifle fire and from 20 to 30 per cent. by artillery fire. Bayonet and sabre wounds have been of comparatively infrequent occurrence.

TO DARKEN HAIR APPLY SAGE TEA

Look Young! Bring Back its Natural Colour, Gloss and Thickness

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn grey, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant, remove every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, grey or dry, scraggly and thin. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents a large bottle at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of muss.

While wispy, grey, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it does so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all grey hairs have disappeared, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant.

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You can feel this take hold of a cough or cold in a way that means business. It quickly loosens the dry, hoarse or painful cough, and also heals the inflamed membranes. It also has a remarkable effect in overcoming the persistent loose cough by stopping the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes.

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WAR INTOXICATING AS A STIMULANT

Doctors Say That Men Choose It as a Narcotic—An Irresistable Temptation

War is nothing more nor less than a stimulant or narcotic, according to medical diagnosis of the world situation in an editorial in the New York Medical Journal.

"War," says the Journal, "belongs in the category of stimulants or narcotics, to the number of which civilized man has constantly added to relax the strain and confer temporary oblivion of actual existence. It is indeed a question worthy of debate whether the abstinence from alcohol and tobacco now enforced in many places for economic reasons, together with the adoption of merciless 'speeding-up' processes, has not so increased nervous disequilibrium as to render it a welcome relief. Force upon men unnatural speed and concentration and take away their accustomed sedatives and you drive them to a more potent lethan stream.

"Nothing can compare to the glorious intoxication of war in the mind of the healthy adult at his best—between the ages of 18 and 30 years; middle age, like night, brings counsel. The normal young man fights and makes love, both occupations deplored and sneered at by the older, whose tissues are hardening. War-like youth puts on its' handsomest and most becoming raiment, takes along its most stirring music, heedlessly leaves property behind, to be made good by justifiable loot, kisses its sweetheart good-bye in sure anticipation of more or less willing loves among the enemy's womankind. Even his horse is said to sniff the battle afar off and laugh.

"Apart from the irresponsible excitement of war, there are the healthful open air life, the coarse but whole some food, the absence of any necessity for original thinking, all of which cause a superb euphoria. The chances of agonising wounds, of death itself, are cheerfully accepted along with this tremendous joy of living.

"War is an irresistible temptation to man, still not quite civilized. Some day, perhaps, a boy caught playing at 'Kriegspiel' will be treated like one who should to-day be caught torturing a dumb animal; that will be a long time hence, when not only new kind of education will be universal, but there will be comparatively fewer and wiser people. A scientifically regulated birth-rate may furnish a world of population that has had all childhood's rights and privileges, and is, consequently, strong physically and self-controlled mentally. Such a population may well believe that it is too good merely to furnish food for powder."

FRANCE'S POPULAR HERO

General Pau is the French commander next in rank to General Joffre. It is proof of his popularity and efficiency that, having been retired for age at sixty-seven, he had resumed active service before the outbreak of the present war as a result of a popular campaign to reinstate him. Short, thick-set, thoroughly French in manner, he is even a more complete contrast than is General Joffre to the rigid type of German commander.

Rum For the Sailors

Rum is an important item in the British bluejackets' dietary. As a rule, he gets half a gill of it, watered down several times, as aptly "tot." This may be increased as deemed advisable by the authorities.

If Jack is a teetotaller he may receive an equivalent in coin and total abstinence is encouraged in the navy.

ENGLAND'S HANDS CLEAN

Opinion of Noted Educator After Impartial Observation

Few men have a better right to speak about the meaning of the terrible calamity which has befallen Europe than President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stamford University, California. He may be described as an eye-witness of the events which led up to the war. For six months he has been traveling in Central and Eastern Europe. Shortly before the war Dr. Starr Jordan journeyed through the Balkans, down the Danube to Belgrade and across the country to Salonika and Kolva. He spent a good deal of time in Germany lecturing on the peace movement, and visited Paris for the same purpose.

On his return home he said that what had impressed him most was the monstrous failure of democracy to disarm its enemies. "Through this failure the power of life and death has been left in the hands of men who have fought longest against the rights of men. Small cliques and groups of men, none of them of marked ability or dominating character, have thrown the civilization of Europe into the melting pot. Every step in this recent affair has been criminal. But Great Britain has clean hands. I have the deepest sympathy with the people of Germany, more than 60,000,000 of whom are opposed to the policy of their own Government, but have no

DR. DAVID STARR JORDAN

means of controlling the Government. It is in the hands of men thoroughly devoted to the idea of war, and dominated by the military caste. Their loyalty to the Kaiser has convinced him that they are right in urging that war is necessary in order that the expansion of Germany in Europe and over the seas can be secured. I lectured in Germany to large audiences and received the very best of receptions. There is a great body of people in Germany who look upon war with absolute horror, and the best people there are thoroughly in favor of an understanding with the best people of other nations. But no opportunity was given for these rational and sympathetic voices to be heard. Even the great manufacturers, traders, and bankers—men on whom the prosperity of the country depends, and on whose wealth the military caste are only parasites—were denied any kind of hearing."

DODGED KAISER'S HONORS

Herr Ballin, Creator of Germany's Merchant Marine, Not a Politician

What Von Tirpitz did for the German fleet, Albert Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Line, did for the German mercantile marine. He made it.

Ballin, of Hamburg, stands in the same relation to the Kaiser as did those counsellors of another generation to their sovereigns and Governments—Rothschild, of Paris, to Napoleon III., and Bleichroeder, of Berlin, to Emperor William I., and Bismarck. The Kaiser tried and failed repeatedly to make him a Cabinet Minister. Ballin always insisted that he could be of more service to the Fatherland on the Alsterdamm than in the Wilhelmstrasse.

On one of the various occasions when the Kaiser sought to saddle a Ministership on Ballin, or tack von on to his plebian name, or give him hereditary membership in the Prussian House of Peers, Ballin compromised by accepting his Majesty's photograph. The Kaiser inscribed it: "To the far-seeing and tireless pioneer of our commerce and export trade."

To Catch the Worm

"An extraordinary change has come over the spirit of our army," said a Boer War veteran who is again with the colors. "In the old days they had to be kicked out of their blankets when the réveillé sounded. To-day they're up and about before the bugler."

Many people with foreign-sounding names are changing them to British ones.

A BACKACHE
—with burning, highly colored urine—are sure signs of weak or inflammed Kidneys. Gin Pills cure all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. —at all dealers. 288

CZAR'S COSSACKS ARE FINE FIGHTERS

Trained as Horsemen and Warriors From Childhood—Have Long Enjoyed Wide Liberties

The Russian Cossack, who is playing an important part in the present war, is unique. He is the Czar's professional warrior, and the most loyal member of the Russian military system.

The Cossacks are not a distinct stock but are descended from refugees and outlaws who once occupied the frontier of Russia, between the settled and nomadic tribes. They were afterwards organized as a frontier militia and light cavalry. The only Cossacks now in European Russia are those in the lower valley of the Don River and in the Ural Mountains, and they number only about 3,000,000 out of Russia's total population of 160,000,000 inhabitants.

The Cossack is, nevertheless, the backbone of Russian military government. His loyalty is never questioned, and he can be depended upon to obey orders, when all other forces fail. This peculiar faithfulness, on the part of the Cossacks, is due to the fact that the Cossack enjoys all the freedom and privileges demanded by the revolutionary forces of Russia. He has plenty of land, and is not bound by any of the limitations placed upon the rest of the population. In return he is required to fight for the Czar and he carries out his contract to the letter.

Since the establishment of the present Russian Empire by Ivan the Terrible, the Cossacks have been the most faithful servants and defenders of the Czar. Unlike the Janisaries of the Sultan, they never have revolted. They regard their "Little Father" with the same fanatic adoration as the Japanese do their Mikado.

They believe him a god: He can do no wrong and his will is divine.

Every male Cossack is required to give twenty years in military service to the government. From earliest childhood he is trained for this service to the exclusion of everything else. He is not a farmer or a worker, and is not a soldier in the ordinary sense, Cossacks are "irregular" troops, and are formed into cavalry regiments, as they are famous horsemen.

The Germans have not met these men since the days of Frederick the Great. During the Napoleonic campaign, the Cossacks fought side by side with the Prussians. During the disastrous retreat from Moscow Napoleon's shattered columns feared most the constant onslaughts of these semi-oriental horsemen. Nothing but the masterly generalship of Marshal Ney enabled the serried ranks of the French army to reach the banks of the Beresina.

The Cossacks were a large factor at "The Battle of the Nations" (Dresden.) They were among the first troops, after Waterloo, to enter Paris.

In the Crimean War, their tactics were so harrassing to the French and English troops that the allied advance was confined to a small area. Sebastopol was destroyed but Russia didn't lose a square foot of Crimean territory. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878, the Cossacks did most savage fighting under General Gourko. He was a Lithuanian, but the Cossacks adored him and in the Shipka Pass, they dismounted and fought on foot, hand-to-hand with the Turks.

They are the conquerors of Central Asia, and extended the outposts of the Russian Empire beyond the Merve and to the very gates of Herat. They outrode the wildest Turkomans of the desert.

"George" Fund to Aid Officers

In accordance with his Majesty's desire, it has been decided that the greater part of the fund subscribed to commemorate the Coronation by those of the King's subjects bearing the Christian name "George" shall be invested to aid junior officers of the Royal Marines in meeting the cost of the final stages of their military training. The income arising out of the investment is to be devoted to the institution of "King George Prize Scholarships." The fund, which totalled over $17,000 was given by 55,000 subscribers, many of whom were working men.

A YEAR INDOORS

"For thirteen months I was so bad with chronic indigestion that I could not go out of doors. Nerves were unstrung, the heart bad and smothring feelings came on till I thought I would choke. Doctors' treatment failed me, so I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which I thank for my present good health. I am now doing my housework and have a family of ten.

ANY DYSPEPTIC CAN GET WELL

By Taking "Fruit-a-tives" Says Capt. Swan

Life is very miserable to those who suffer with Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach and Biliousness. This letter from Captain Swan (one of the best known skippers on the Great Lakes) tells how to get quick relief from Stomach Trouble.

PORT BURWELL, ONT., May 8th, 1913.

"A man has a poor change of living and enjoying life when he cannot eat. That was what was wrong with me. Loss of appetite and indigestion was brought on by Constipation. I have had trouble with these diseases for years. I lost a great deal of flesh and suffered constantly. For the last couple of years, I have taken "Fruit-a-tives" and have been so pleased with the results that I have recommended them on many occasions to friends and acquaintances. I am sure that "Fruit-a-tives" have helped me greatly. By following the diet rules and taking "Fruit-a-tives" according to directions, any person with Dyspepsia will get benefit".

H. SWAN

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box 6 for $2.50, or trial size 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"War Novelties" Sell Well.

The manufacture of "war novelties" that are being sold at a Regent street, London, shop, is keeping several factories busy. Silk flags of all nations, except those of Germany and Austria, are particularly popular, being used as dinner table and general interior house decorations.

The profit made on each article sold is given to the Red Cross Society. The flags cost from 25 cents to $2.50 each. In a $2.50 flag the profit is 60 cents. A pincushion with a patriotic emblem, sold for 25 cents, gives four cents to the fund, and a more elaborate pincushion, sold at 32 cents, gives 8 cents.

Precautions in Berlin.

Every French and English name has disappeared in Berlin, according to cables, the Westminster hotel becoming the Station hotel and the Piccadilly cafe the Vaterland. Clocks in jewelers' windows, formerly registering the hour in each capital of the world, now have paper paste over the names of London, Paris, St Petersburg and Brussels.

On the Advice of His Doctor

He Used Dr. Chase's Ointment for Protruding Piles With Splendid Results.

Too often a doctor can only think of an operation when asked for a treatment for piles. Some are sufficiently broad-minded to use the most effective treatment available, which is undoubtedly Dr. Chase's Ointment, as was proved in the case referred to in this letter.

Mr. Simon E. Jones, Railway street, Inverness, N. S., writes; "I have found Dr. Chase's Ointment the best treatment obtainable for protruding piles. For three years I suffered from piles, and was advised by a local physician to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. I had tried many treatments in vain, and therefore know which is the best. I can highly recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment, and you are at liberty to use this statement."

The record of cures of every form of piles which stands behind Dr. Chase's Ointment is the strongest guarantee you can have that it will promptly relieve and cure this ailment, even in the most aggravated form. 60c a box, all dealers.

Edwin Elcome
Taxidermist

HEADS, ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISH, etc. mounted artistically and permanently

HEADS OF DEER MOOSE, CARIBOU, ETC. OUR SPECIALTY.

Heads, Animals, Birds, Fish, Artificial Eyes, Taxidermist Supplies. Bird & Flower Guide Books for sale

602 HARVEY STREET
PETERBOROUGH ONTARIO

TO WHAT CLASS DO YOU BELONG ?

IN Canada are hundreds of business firms striving with all their might to make better times for themselves and their communities. To them all honor.

BUT there are other firms—Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers—who are "standing pat," "playing safe," doing absolutely nothing to build up business. They are are mere lookers on, not participants in the valorous struggle of their brethern to maintain and establish good times.

LOOK about you and you will find in the advertising columns of The EXAMINER messages from firms with a sturdy confidence in the future.

Lifter or Leaner—which are you ?

Dominion Cafe

MODERN & Up-to-Date Dining-Rooms also Private Dining Table. Drop in and try our Special China Dishes. Nothing but the best of Steaks and Chops used. We guarantee the best of satisfaction to strangers, and all our patrons. 'Phone 535

328 George St.

Tom Him, Manager

Open from 7 a.m. to 2 a.m

EAST CITY COAL AND WOOD YARD

FIRST QUALITY **Dry Hardwood**

$6.50 Per Cord

Mixed Wood $5.00 Per Cord

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OUR COAL

IS STILL SELLING AT MAY PRICES

Stove Coal, per ton.....$7.00
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First Class Mixed Wood

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D. L. & W.

Scranton Coal

1st. Because D.L. & W. Coal Co. registers with the State of Pennsylvania a higher standard, with less impurities than any other Company shipping Coal into Ontario.

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YARDS

Corner Charlotte and Bethune Streets
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'Phones 47 and 44

READ THE EXAMINER

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

Stiletto or Password?

An Episode In Mexico

By BURKE JENKINS

Copyright by Frank A. Munsey Co.

Nick's little back room on the ground floor was our customary meeting place. Here we came together in the equality of true democracy. There have been evenings when eleven or twelve different professions of our throbbing metropolis were represented about Nick's little three legged table.

This evening attentive ears were turned toward Carusworthy, the opulent. That gentleman busied himself for a moment with a seltzer siphon. "Yes," he commented, "I rather believe in secret societies, fraternities, brotherhoods or whatever you choose to call 'em—that is, some of them."

He lounged into an easier attitude. "It happened down in Mexico in the state of Chihuahua—little, old, driedup town—can't exactly recall the name, but it began with a V."

"Varrejo?" inquired Shaw, the detective, quietly.

"The very place," agreed Carusworthy, glad to come by the name. "You know your geography, Shaw."

"Have to," was Shaw's laconic answer.

"Well," went on the narrator, "I had been making a thorough investigation of certain mines in which I was interested.

"Of course it had been convenient to make my visits to the nearest shipping points of the mines in my private car, and I had managed pretty well to avoid those sad hostelries of a flea bitten populace. I carried my own hotel. On the night of which I'm telling my car had been sided at a little town not an inch on the map from the Texas border, and I was counting on hitting the states some time the next day. Varrejo was the name, as Shaw reminded me.

"But the through limited that was to pick me up was reported full six hours late, and an attack of acute indigestion didn't help me to look on the bright side of the situation.

"I went to bed early, but sleep wouldn't woo for a copper. So I got up, slipped on the universal duck and Panama rig of the clime and time, left the car without being seen by any of my attendants and made for anything that might show semblance of a drug store. I rustled into a dilapidated wickiup, roused a profusely polite Mexican from postprandial slumber and demanded some cure all device of the doctor's for that sense of oppression.

"He led, with many explanations, to a stuffy little rear room, and there I underwent the ordeal of the most conglomerate mixture of all the Russian-Turko-Fiz Zip, steam-calorific baths that ever I suffered the shock of.

"But, nota bene, it did the trick. I became another 'pleased patron' and reached for my roll for the wherewith to requite my deliverer.

"My hasty toilet had omitted the prime necessity. I explained matters; hastened back to the siding.

"My car was gone. The through limited had caught up some of that lost time and, likewise, as per schedule, had caught up my outfit and was now merrily whirling my belongings northward. And my crew thought I was comfortably ensconced for the night. It was distinctly annoying.

"I hastened back to the apothecary and explained the situation. I could not blame him for that smile of incredulity which broke through his set politeness. The tale was rather a tall one, and it was evident that he took me for a new species of the genus grafter.

"I first turned my attention toward a civilized expedient in this extremity. 'Will you direct me to the telegraph office?' I assumed more or less of an imperial tone, for I calculated on soon disabusing my creditor of his erroneous impression concerning myself and standing. 'I will telegraph to New York for money.'

"His expression changed from one of sarcasm to one of alarm. 'You're from New York, senor?'

"THE TALE WAS RATHER A TALL ONE."

"'Certainly! What's odd about that?' I replied, somewhat nettled by his attitude, for I could see that his alarm was coupled to a hatred which an unpaid bill could scarcely account for.

"He changed his face on the instant, and, assuming a semblance of his former politeness, he said: 'Certainly, senor. I myself will conduct you to the telegraphic office, though it is rather late.'

"He led the way up a dingy street, casting furtive and what seemed to me uneasy glances at a little shack beside what I took to be a freight depot. My guide here left me for a moment, saying, 'I'll see what can be done, senor.'

"He disappeared into the shack and returned a minute later. 'Extremely sorry, senor, but the telegraph office is closed.'

"I didn't believe him, so I pushed my own way into the house and confronted a sleepy operator. 'The line is closed,' snapped that worthy before I could say a word.

"For some reason these two were in collusion against me. The why of it I couldn't fathom. The apothecary had apparently tipped this fellow off—to what I couldn't imagine.

"Accordingly, in distinct chagrin, I left the two and strode off into the night to think my situation over.

"But I had never been a man to look too long on the wrong side of a cloud, so it didn't take a great while for me to catch a glint of the silver lining.

"And this glint could almost be said to be a glint in very fact, for as I rambled around those tangled streets of that little old town I became aware of a gleam of light upon a hill just without the village limits.

"To add to the cheer, from time to time I caught the sound of music.

"Now, I have never been characterised by bashfulness, so, carried away perhaps by the entire incongruity of my whole evening thus far, I decided to add to it, and I headed for the scene of merriment, the grand house on the hill.

"I entered from a balcony unobserved, for the dance was in full swing, and I'm here to state that when a Spaniard dances he puts all that's in him in it. As for the senoritas I'm silent, for words fail on occasion.

"So I will attempt no description of that little woman who sat somewhat apart from the dancers, eagerness written all over her. 'Of course she must dance!' I stated emphatically to myself. 'What in the world can these fellows mean by leaving her for a wallflower?'

"Without further thought I trotted up to her and asked for the dance. At first she looked up in alarm; then, the spirit of coquetry conquering, she merely glanced down the hall before she rose and took my arm.

"When the dance ended I led the pretty senorita out on the balcony, where I had observed tables for refreshments.

"Seated vis-a-vis we continued the frothy conversation we had begun inside. As we chatted I looked up at her. Her gaze had left me and was fastened with frozen fear on something behind my back.

"I glanced up quickly, for something glinted above me. It was a pretty bit of a stiletto, and I could even note the arm that wielded it. There, tattooed on the tender skin of the under forearm, was the device of a brotherhood. I belonged to that order myself.

"But no time was there for an interchange of signals. I reached a quiet hand and caught the wrist above me. Then I shoved forward, bringing my assailant with one lunge on to my back, and, with the impetus of my vigorous resistance, over the balcony rail we both went, landing in the shrubbery. I fell on top.

"The fellow was not seriously hurt, but without much trouble I wrested the jeweled weapon from his grasp, and as he recovered from the shock of the fall I leaned toward him and whispered something in his ear.

"His entire attitude changed, and in spite of his bruises he jumped to his feet and called to the anxious faces that peered from the balcony down into our darkness in the shrubbery: 'It's all right, friends. I have made a mistake. Nobody hurt.'

"And then he explained matters to me. He was the son of Don Roderigo, chief man of that region, and had had the misfortune to be ignorant of the views of the United States in such matters as the too free use of knife or revolver. It seems he had been forced to track an enemy to New York, and there, ignorant of our viewpoint and caring little, he had found him and knifed him after the most approved Castilian style.

"It had all been about that very girl I had just danced with too. Now, the friends of the murdered man had even gone so far as to get out extradition papers, and it had been rumored that detectives had set out for the border.

"'Then you took me for a detective looking for you?' I asked, beginning to comprehend.

"'Exactly,' he answered, 'and Pedro, the apothecary, my good friend, thought so too. It didn't help matters, either,' he went on, with a half smile, 'when I returned from Pedro to find you dancing with my partner.'

"Well, there is little more to add, gentlemen, except that for two days, until my car returned, that populace turned itself loose doing nice things to me. But I have often wondered how the real detective fared when he arrived in that tender spot. I'll bet he had his troubles."

"He did," drawled Shaw, the detective. "In fact, I had to give that case up."

Radway's Ready Relief

E. L. Haddock of McGee, Mo., writes: "I had muscular rheumatism six weeks. Had three doctors, but did not get much relief. A friend insisted on me trying R. R. R. and sent me two bottles. In twenty minutes after the first application I could turn in bed with ease. Have used two bottles and am well."

Rheumatism

Apply the Relief externally to the part or parts affected, as briskly as circumstances will permit. Benefit will also be derived from Radway's Pills, their alterative action being peculiarly suited to this disease. Where the joints are swelled, stiff or contracted, the Relief, with sweet oil, is an admirable lubricant.

RADWAY & Co., Montreal, Can.

But now with folly and with pride,
Their husbands' pockets brimming,
The ladies are so full of whims
That people call them whim-men.
—Cornell Widow.

Willie—Paw, what is unconscious humor?

Paw—That is something that is never indulged in by the man who laughs at his own jokes, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

He asked the girl to fly with him
His words we heard him mutter.
Beseeched to fly, no wonder that
It put her in a flutter.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Bill—I see King George of England is in the hands of his dentist.

Jill—Crown work, I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

A good thing is the thing to do,
E'en though it be a wee one.
And I can say, 'tween me and you,
I'd rather do than be one.
—Puck.

"Are you economizing?" "I should say so," said the man who is always cheerful. "My wife bought enough marked down articles to save $50 on the original prices."—Washington Star.

They say that golf's a splendid game
And perfect recreation,
But every time I play I claim
That golf's an irritation.
—Detroit Free Press.

"So Ethel is now engaged in reform work?"

"Yes; she is teaching her parrot not to swear."—Boston Transcript.

When the people wed in Holland
And the wedding guests enthuse
Do they shower the bridal party
With those heavy wooden shoes?
—Kansas City Journal.

Mr. Pester—I dreamed I had uncounted gold.

Mrs. Pester — That's just like you. You never even take the trouble to count your change.—Puck.

"Won't you take a chair?" said he,
Just to see her at her ease,
And without meaning she
Said, "After you, sir, please."
—New York Sun.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

Copeland's Cure For Consumption

WINS CONFIDENCE BY ITS WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWERS.

MR. W. R. COPELAND.

Dear Sir—Now that I am well and strong again, I write to state that the fact I am alive to-day witnesses to the merit of your medicine.

My doctor, a specialist, said that I had the worst kind of consumption and that it was impossible for me to live. He gave me only eight to ten days before the disease would terminate fatally. He also said that it was no use in treating me, as I was too far gone.

I was left to die, but a friend came and told me about your medicine and procured me a bottle. Without much hope, I tried it. It did wonders. First the weakening perspiration stopped and the food I took stayed in the stomach. After a second bottle, I commenced to regain my appetite and was up in a few days of the time that the doctor said I should die. Five weeks later I was at work and have been working ever since.

I wish everyone could know the worth of your medicine, especially those afflicted with consumption as I was, for I undoubtedly owe my life to its use. I will at all times cheerfully answer any correspondence, and you are at liberty to publish this letter if you think it will help to recommend your medicine to others. I remain, Gratefully yours,

DAVID WARNOCK, Street Car Conductor,
282 Withrow Ave., Toronto.

The remarkable power of this medicine marks it as one of the greatest discoveries of this century. Its work is only just started, but it is safe to say that its reputation will grow world-wide.

It is a blessing, as all who have used it testify. To the real "down-and-out" consumptive, the chronic sufferers from bronchial and lung troubles—it is something more than a blessing. To them it means the difference between happiness and misery, and sometimes life instead of a grave.

It is a medicine that is honest. No false claims are made for it. It is good, most beneficiently good for the ailments specified above. These, even consumption, it will tackle, fight and OVERCOME. If you have a bad cough or cold—take this medicine. If you are a consumptive—take this medicine, for a greater medicine for consumption has NEVER BEEN KNOWN. If you are troubled with bronchitis and can't sleep at night for coughing—take this medicine. Your trouble will become a memory. If your throat or lungs are in any way weak or sensitive—take this medicine—and they will become strong and normal.

Cavities heal under its benign influence. Congestion is freed by its action to remove phlegm until the lungs are clear and work naturally without pain or distress. Emaciation, night sweats, poor appetite, inability to retain food in the stomach—all these effects of disease are mastered and the system built up under its curative and nourishing powers.

Ask your druggist, or send direct to us. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Testimonials of many others can be had on request. 2-44

COPELAND MEDICINE CO., Limited, 511 Pape Ave., Toronto

ORDERS FROM THE WAR ZONE

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Oct. 17. — The French government has placed an order with local mule and horse buyers for 10,000 cavalry animals to be delivered as soon as they can be obtained.

CATASAQUARA, Pa., Oct. 17.—It is estimated here that the total number of horseshoes ordered in this vicinity by the governments of the allied armies will reach 24,000,000.

COLUMBIA, S.C., Oct. 17. — The European war has quadrupled the normal demand for absorbent cotton. Plants here are running day and night to meet the demand.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 17. — The business done here in bandage cloth as a result of the war in Europe is showing a healthy increase.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—With the cutting down of the foreign-made hat supply, Orange, N. J., hat factories are working overtime to meet the demand.

So that fish can be boiled thoroughly without losing their form is the purpose of a new wire basket.

"Keep the Shop Busy —Telephone."

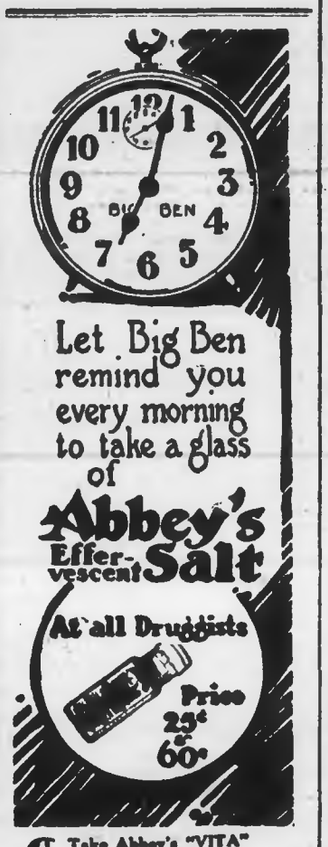
The factory superintendent was about to lay off ten men.

The manager called several customers by *long distance telephone*, referred to the last order, inquired if it had been satisfactory, and with this as an opening *asked for more business.* The plan was so successful that he called in his best salesmen, carefully drilled them, and put them to work at the *telephone.* By means of this systematic telephone canvass he not only got enough business to keep all his men busy, but *had to work overtime.*

If your business is not as brisk as you would like, why not turn to your telephone and *"keep the shop busy?"*

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

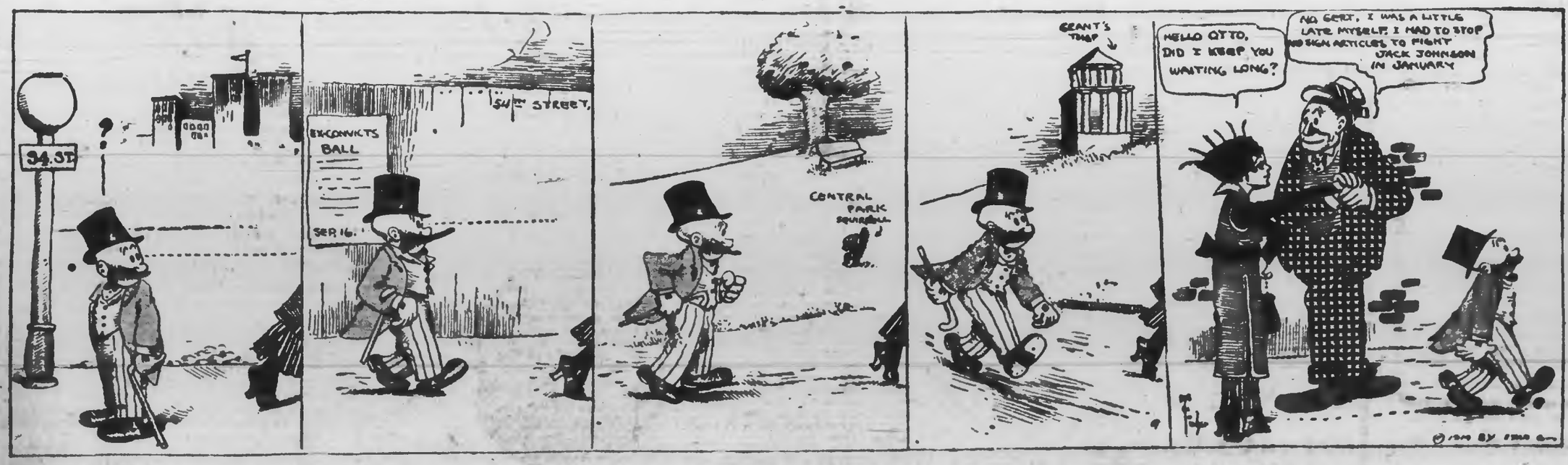
The Bell Telephone Co. OF CANADA.

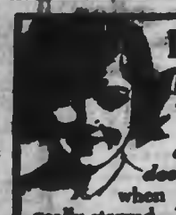


Take Abbey's "VITA" Tablets for sick nerves 3

You Can't Blame Jeff at That Can You?

By "Bud" Fisher





Delicate Girls and Women

are too often dosed with drugs when their blood is really starved. They need that blood-strength which comes from *medicinal* nourishment. No drugs can make blood.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a highly concentrated blood-food and every drop yields returns in strengthening both body and brain.

If you are frail, languid, delicate or nervous, try *Scott's Emulsion after meals* for just one month.

BESIEGERS HARDEST HIT.

Japanese Losses at Tsingtau Outnumber Those of Germans.

PEKIN, China, Oct. 21.—Refugees who have come out of Tsingtau, the fortified position in the German possessions in Shantun province are authority for the statement that up to the time they left the Japanese had lost several thousand men before Tsingtau, while the casualties of the Germans had not amounted to more than several hundred.

Reliable information obtained in Pekin is to the effect that a British detachment sustained a number of casualties while crossing land that had been mined by the Germans in Kiaochau.

Arrivals at the Chinese capital from Siberia say that Russian troop trains are traveling westward over the trans-Siberian Railway hourly.

An uncensored letter received in Pekin from a reliable correspondent within the Japanese lines, dated Oct. 9, says that the Japanese attacked Tsingtau on several nights, but invariably were repulsed. Once, the correspondent says, the Germans followed the Japanese successfully for a short distance.

His Memory.

"Has he a good memory?"

"No, just a common, ordinary, everyday memory. He remembers people who owe him money much better than those to whom he owes money."

Girlish Complexion Now Easily Acquired

"A skin of blended snow, cream and rose" is the way an Ohio correspondent describes her newly acquired complexion. She is one who has adopted mercolised wax in place of cosmetics, massage, steaming and other methods. Many who have tried this marvellous wax report that its effects are quite different from those of any other treatment. It produces a complexion of exquisite girlish naturalness, rather than one bearing evidences of having been artificially "made over." One that is indeed "Nature's own," the result of gradually absorbing dead particles of surface skin, permitting the younger, healthier skin beneath to show itself and giving its pores a chance to breathe. Mercolised wax, procurable at any drug store in original one ounce package, is put on at night like cold cream and washed off in the morning.

I have also had many favorable letters from those who have tried the wrinkle-removing face bath which I recommended recently. If any have mislaid the formula, here it is: 1 oz. powdered saxolite, dissolved in ½ pt. witch hazel.—"Natalie" in the Woman Militant.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

Lady's Apron.

This is a real work apron. In front the material extends almost to the neck and covers the shirt as well. In the back the shirts are covered, but only straps are used at the top. These cross over and button at the shoulders. Large patch pockets complete the apron. Gingham, calico and cambric are the materials usually employed in making work aprons.

The apron pattern, No. 6,902, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36 inch material.

This pattern can be obtained by send for 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

MAJOR GENERAL E. A. H. ALDERSON, C.B.—Who is to command the Canadian Expeditionary Force now in training in England. He served in the Boer War of 1881, the Egyptian War, Nile Expedition, Mashonaland and South Africa in 1901.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

King George and Queen Mary, who left London last week for Sandringham, returned to the capital yesterday.

The American Ambassador at Berlin has succeeded in arranging for the release of all Britishers in Germany over 55 years of age.

The family of Venustiano Carranza, Constitutionalist first chief, reached the Mexican border yesterday to be ready for a hasty exit.

Thos. Murphy, of Chaffey's Locks, died in the Hotel Dieu at Kingston as a result of a fall from the steamer Colonial on which he was employed as wheelsman.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. are at present turning out approximately 170 shells per day for 12-pound field artillery guns for the Dominion Government.

Wm. Carver, aged 35, died suddenly of heart disease last evening at a meeting of the Baptist C.Y.P.U. in Port Hope. Mr. Carver was just preparing to read an address when stricken.

The Japanese Navy Department has announced the occupation for military purposes of strategetically important islands in the Marianne (or Ladrone), Marshall, East Caroline and West Caroline Archipelagos.

In a despatch from Rotterdam the correspondent of The London Evening News declares that the German marines are leaving Antwerp to rejoin the German fleet, and the German ships are being extensively provisioned.

RECRUITING ON HOLIDAY.

Trafalgar Day Is Being Celebrated By Campaign for Soldiers.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—To-day is Trafalgar Day and it will be made the occasion of a great effort to recruit men for the army.

Hundreds of wreaths and bouquets have been banked at the base of the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square, where great crowds were present throughout the day. Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Japan and South Africa sent mammoth floral offerings, which are displayed beneath the monolith, which is surmounted by the statue of Admiral Nelson. Nearly all the British ships also sent flowers.

Numerous pathetic notes accompanied the wreaths sent by relatives of the officers and men of the British cruiser Pathfinder and other ships destroyed recently by German submarines or mines.

In addition to the flowers the entire base of the Nelson monument is enveloped with recruiting banners bearing the words: "Your King and your country need you."

Marits Revolt Peters Out.

LONDON, Oct. 21—In South Africa the rebellion of Col. Marits has been virtually broken up. Another lot of officers and men have been captured, while others have surrendered voluntarily to the African authorities.

Marits himself is having trouble with his German allies who are not pleased with his inaction.

Society Influences Roumania.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21.—The Ministry of the Interior says it has received information to the effect that a secret society exists in Roumania which is controlled by Germany and the purpose of which is to influence public opinion through the press. The society is said to have a capital of $4,400,000.

When You Hear That Dinner Bell

Does Your Mind Go Back to the Days When You Could Eat Like a Farm Hand?

The memory of an appetite is a woeful thing. The loss of stomach power—the ability to eat—the yearning after good old-fashioned food—that conditions is pitiful. Why can't you realize what thousands of others have demonstrated?

First Man—"I'm as hungry as a bear."

Second Man—"Wait 'til I get a plateful of good old corned beef and cabbage."

Look at the above illustration. Most every one remembers such a scene. Fancy yourself wild for food now. Fancy yourself able to eat as one of these men can eat.

Use a little common sense and look at your stomach trouble in a practical manner. Something has gone wrong with your digestive apparatus. Set your body machinery aright. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are Nature's own way to digesting food. By eating one of these tablets after each meal you digest that meal. Digesting that meal means easing the work of the stomach, intestines, liver and pancreas and storing up new materials for digesting future meals.

Eat what you will and when you will but always carry a little Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet in your pocket. In a short time you will be surprised at the gladsome spirit with which you look on food.

Go to your druggist anywhere and buy a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets this very day.

To anyone wishing a free trial of these tablets please address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and a small sample package will be mailed free.

NEVER, NO MORE!

Czar Says Russia Will Go Out of the Liquor Business For Good.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21.—The Russian Government will never again embark in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks. This statement, confirming previous reports, has been made in the name of Emperor Nicholas himself.

The Russian Union of Abstinence, which devotes its energies to the combating of alcoholism, addressed to Emperor Nicholas a solicitation that he forbid forever the sale of spirituous liquors in Russia. His Majesty replied in a telegram sent in the name of Grand Duke Constantine and addressed to the president of the alliance, in which he said:

"I thank you; I long ago decided to interdict for all time in Russia the sale of alcoholic drinks by the Government."

AT ONCE! CLOGGED NOSTRILS OPEN, HEAD COLDS AND CATARRH VANISH

Breathe Freely Clears Stuffed-up, Inflamed Nose and Head and Stops Catarrhal Discharge. Cures Dull Headache.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning! the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake to-night struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith — just once — in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

SHAKE-UP IN CABINET.

Hon. T. C. Casgrain Succeeds Pelletier and Blondin Follows Nantel.

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—With the formal resignation of Hon. L. P. Pelletier and Hon. W. B. Nantel from the Dominion Cabinet yesterday and the appointment in their stead of Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C., of Montreal, as Postmaster-General and Hon. P. E. Blondin, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, as Minister of Inland Revenue, there came to an end most of the rumors that have been circulating around Parliament hill regarding changes in the Cabinet.

Mr. Pelletier was compelled to resign his portfolio on account of ill-health. He also vacated his Quebec County seat in Parliament. Mr. Casgrain will be a candidate in Quebec County.

Hon. W. B. Nantel was yesterday appointed to the Railway Commission to succeed Hon. M. E. Bernier whose term of office has expired. This was anticipated, but the appointment of Mr. Blondin as his successor to the portfolio of Inland Revenue was a complete surprise.

Mr. Casgrain's appointment to the Cabinet leaves the chairmanship of the Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission vacant. That will go to C. A. Magrath, who is a member of the commission and was to have been chairman on his appointment in 1911, but stepped aside for Mr. Casgrain. It is probable that J. G. H. Bergeron, K.C., of Montreal, will be appointed to the board.

Another vacancy is the office of Deputy Speaker of the Commons. Possibly Albert Sevigny, M.P., will receive the appointment.

Germans Admit Terrible Losses.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 21.—The latest lists of casualties published in the German papers clearly indicate that the claims of the British and French troops to have wiped out whole battalions are absolutely true. Reserve infantry regiment No. 17 lost in one battalion 500 men wounded, apart from the dead, and in another battalion of the same regiment 740 were killed at the battle of the Marne.

Reserve infantry regiment No. 69 is said to have had unaccountable loss, and such words as "innumerable losses" and "tremendous number of dead and wounded" follow the names of several regiments.

Jibutil Under Fire.

ROME, Oct. 21.—The port of Jibutil, in British Somaliland, has been under fire from a German cruiser, causing considerable damage to the terminal buildings of the Addis Abebe Railway. Jibutil is located near the entrance to the Red Sea, opposite Aden.

Germans Still Employed.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 21. — As they are experts at this certain kind of work Germans employed at the locomotive works here for years, are now engaged in the manufacture of shrapnel. Considerable complaint is made by Canadians about Germans being given preference in this work.

Killed By Falling Tree.

NORTH BAY, Ont., Oct. 21. — At Field Station, on the C. N. R., Mike Rossa, a Pole, was fatally injured by a falling tree. The unfortunate man not being used to bush life, made a step in the wrong direction and the tree fell directly across his chest. He lived only three hours.

INDIGESTION ENDED, STOMACH FEELS FINE

"Pape's Diapepsin" Fixes Sour, Gassy, Upset Stomachs in Five Minutes.

Sour, gassy, upset stomach, indigestion, heartburn, dyspepsia; when the food you eat ferments into gases and stubborn lumps; your head aches and you feel sick and miserable, that's when you realize the magic in Pape's Diapepsin. It makes all stomach misery vanish in five minutes.

If your stomach is in a continuous revolt—if you can't get it regulated, please, for your sake, try Pape's Diapepsin. It's so needless to have a bad stomach—make your next meal a favourite food meal, then take a little Diapepsin. There will not be any distress—eat without fear. It's because Pape's Diapepsin "really does" regulate weak, out-of-order stomachs that gives it its millions of sales annually.

Get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. It is the quickest, surest stomach relief and cure known. It acts almost like magic—it is a scientific, harmless and pleasant stomach preparation which truly belongs in every home.

REAL SOLDIERS RARE.

Volunteers and Landwehr All Germany Has Left.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—An official communication issued by the War Office last night says:

The following are extracts from a letter found on a German prisoner, dated Duesseldorf, Oct. 4:

"'With us officers and soldiers are becoming rarer. We have no more men than are adequate. Volunteers and men of the landwehr are all we have to-day. If you saw these soldiers you would turn your head. Everybody is being taken. It is Germany's last hope. All the aged men are becoming soldiers. Have you bread? Many complain they have none.'"

Austrian Losses.

ROME, Oct. 21. — Austrian losses in action against Russia, Servia and Montenegro up to Oct. 6 are estimated approximately at: Officers, 426 killed and 1,589 wounded; men, 4,784 killed and 23,272 wounded; total killed, 4,769; wounded, 24,811. Only eight officers and 133 men, it is stated, are missing, and the numbers who have been taken prisoners are not given.

These figures are official, but are declared to be approximate. They are regarded as underestimated.

$67 GONE

Every Canadian consumed, during 1913, approximately $67.54 worth of imported goods. Every Canadian thereby sent sixty-seven dollars of Canadian money to enrich some other country, to keep foreign workmen employed.

It does not seem so much, but it makes the gigantic total of $675,428,168. The value of all goods "Made in Canada" is less than double this. Of these imports 65% come from the United States, yet by every condition of nature we are just as well equipped to manufacture many of these goods as our neighbour—and we do.

If only 25% of this 675 million dollars' worth of goods were produced in Canada, that production would give employment to 62,500 workmen, sufficient with their families and dependents to support 250,000 people, to populate a city larger than Winnipeg, or to create 16 cities the size of Guelph, Moncton, Brandon, or New Westminster.

By purchasing only goods "Made in Canada" you can help to keep a good share of this 675 million dollars at home, you can bring about a greater prosperity than Canada has ever known.

Keep Your $67 for Canada — Buy "Made in Canada" Goods

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Enlarged deliveries from first hands gave the wheat market today a downward turn. Prices closed weak, 1¢ to 1⅞¢ off. Corn lost 1⅝c to ⅞c net and oats ⅛c to ⅜c. There was an irregular finish in provisions ranging from 10c decline to an advance of 12½c. After ten days of almost continuous climb, the wheat seemed to many dealers to be in a position where any bearish developments would have unusual weight. In this connection stress was laid on the continued bulge in prices had induced rural holders in the northwest to accept bids more freely passed sufficient reason to cause extensive profit-taking here on the part of recent buyers. Notwithstanding that considerable rallying power was shown, especially after the first break in prices the market closed at the lowest point of the day.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 15	to $.....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	.....
Barley, bushel	0 67	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 20	.....
Oats, bushel	0 44	0 45
Rye, bushel	0 80	.....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	.....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 29	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 28	0 29
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 16	.....
Eggs, new-laid	0 27	0 28
Honey, new, lb.	0 11	0 13
Honey combs, dozen	2 50	3 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, old crop, No. 1 northern, $1.21½; No. 2 northern, $1.19; new crop, No. 1 northern, $1.18; No. 2 northern, $1.14½.

Manitoba oats—Bay ports, old crop, No. 2 C.W., 43c; No. 3 C.W., 41c; new crop, No. 2 C.W., 37½c; No. 3 C.W., 34½c.

Ontario wheat—Car lots, $1.05 to $1.06, outside, according to freights.

American corn—Fresh shelled, No. 2 yellow, 81c to 82c, Toronto; Canadian corn, 82c, Toronto.

Ontario oats—New, outside, 44c to 46c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.30 to $1.35, car lots, outside, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 82c to 85c, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 65c to 67c; Manitoba barley, 64c to 65c, lake ports.

Rolled oats—Per bag of 90 lbs., $2.85 to $3, in smaller lots, $3.15 to $3.25, per barrel, $5.70, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Buckwheat—66c to 68c.

Millfeed—Car lots, per ton, bran, $23 to $24; shorts, $25 to $26; middlings, $27 to $28; good feed flour, $23 to $24.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 20—Wheat—Prices opened unchanged to ¼c higher; oats unchanged, and flax unchanged to ⅛c lower. Considerable wheat was sold for export. Oats and barley were also in good demand.

Inspections were 633 cars, as against 1412 last year, and in eight years 376 cars.

Cash—Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.15½; No. 2 do., $1.11½; No. 3 do., $1.06¼; No. 4, $1.06⅝; No. 5, 96¼c; No. 6, 83½c; feed, 87c.

Oats—No. 3 C.W., 50⅛c; extra No. 1 feed, 50⅛c; No. 1 feed, 49⅜c; No. 2 feed, 43c.

Barley—No. 4, 61⅜c; rejected, 60c; feed, 57½c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.13½; No. 2 C.W., $1.10⅛.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.14⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.11⅝ to $1.13⅝; No. 2 do., $1.09⅝ to $1.11⅝; December, $1.11⅝.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 73c to 73c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 45⅛ to 46½c.

Flour — Fancy patents, $5.75; first clears, $4.60; second clears, $3.10.

Bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.13⅛; No. 1 northern, $1.14⅛; No. 2 do., $1.11⅛; December, $1.13⅛.

CHEESE MARKETS.

STIRLING, Ont., Oct. 20.—At today's cheese board 610 boxes were boarded. All sold at 15½c.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., Oct. 20.—At the cheese board held here today 450 white and 90 colored were offered. All sold at 15 3-16c.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 540 cattle, 1412 hogs, 1225 sheep and lambs and 115 calves.

Stockers and Feeders.

Choice steers, 850 to 1050 lbs., $6.75 to $7; good steers, $6.25 to $6.60; medium steers, $5.75 to $6; good stockers, $5.25 to $5.75; common eastern stockers, $4 to $5.

Milkers and Springers.

The demand for milkers and springers of good and choice quality was greater than the supply. Prices ranged from $65 to $115, two selling at the latter price, and two more at $110, and five more at $100 each.

Veal Calves.

Choice calves sold at $10 to $10.50; good [illegible]

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1600 head; slow, unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 8000; market weak; beeves, $6.30 to $10.90; Texas steers, $6.00 to $8.00; stockers and feeders, $5 to $7.90; cows and heifers, $3.25 to $8.90; calves, $7.25 to $11.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000; market weak; light, $8.00 to $7.90; mixed, $8.00 to $7.95; heavy, $8.00 to $7.85; rough, $8.00 to $8.05; pigs, $4.50 to $8.00; bulk of sales, $7 to $7.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 23,000; market firm; native, $4.00 to $6.00; yearlings, $5.00 to $6.50; lambs, native, $6.10 to $7.65.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 700 head; steady; prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 50 head; slow; $3 to $11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4500 head; active; heavy and mixed, $7.85 to $7.90; yorkers, $7.50 to $7.55; pigs, $7.30 to $7.35; roughs, $6.75 to $7.00; stags, $5 to $6.00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1600 head; slow, unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 8000; market weak; beeves, $6.30 to $10.90; Texas steers, $6.00 to $8.00; stockers and feeders, $5 to $7.90; cows and heifers, $3.25 to $8.90; calves, $7.25 to $11.

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Sheep—Receipts, 23,000; market firm; native, $4.00 to $6.00; yearlings, $5.00 to $6.50; lambs, native, $6.10 to $7.65.

Little minds are too much wounded by little things; great minds see all and are not even hurt.—La Rochefoucauld.

Peterboro, Oct. 1st, 1914

Mr. W. H. Hill,
City

Dear Sir :—

I wish to thank you for the very prompt manner in which my claim was settled by the Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York.

I have carried accident insurance with this Company for a number of years and have found them and their reprentatives very courteous at all times.

Regarding my recent claim, the claim papers were filled out and sent in on Sept. 29, 1914, and to-day I received a cheque for the full amount of the claim.

Again thanking you for the prompt manner in which this claim has been handled, I am

Yours Truly

R. G. STURGEON

ANNOUNCEMENT !

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

NEW WAR MAP OF EUROPE

IN THE WINDOW OF THE EXAMINER OFFICE

Its size is three feet by four feet and is a wonderful map for for the money.

Any one paying for a year's subscription to THE EXAMINER (either new or renewed) can have one FREE or it will be sold for

35c IN THE CITY OR **40c** IF MAILED

It is a complete map of Europe and contains all the information as to towns and cities to be had in any map. It sold previously for $1.50.

SEE IT IN THE WINDOW OF THE EXAMINER OFFICE

Publishers's Auto & Taxi Livery, 196 Hunter
Taxi same rate as Horse Hack
Up-to-date Touring Cars
Courteous Chauffeurs.
Office 'Phone 278. Residence 1151

The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-14

PETERBOROUGH WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1914

German Advance on Sea Coast Stopped

THE ATTEMPT TO MOUNT HEAVY ARTILLERY FAILED

SAY THE GERMANS GOT THEIR BIGGEST SURPRISE OF WAR IN THE NORTH

Reports of the Fighting Near the Sea Coast Show That the Enemy's Advance Has Been Completely Checked--Germans Were Caught Between Two Fires.

Special to The Examiner:

LONDON, October 21.—The correspondents of the London newspapers in the field have succeeded to-day in getting through some details of the fighting along the Channel coast in Belgium. The reports all agree that the enemy has met with a reverse, and it is said that the Germans are retreating to the east of Ostend.

The Belgian correspondent of the Telegraph says,—"The order was given for the infantry to advance, and the rattle of machine guns supplemented the noise of the naval guns. The Germans were caught between two fires and their lines began to waver, and slowly gave way before the presure of the infantry."

"The strength of the attack was then increased, and soon the whole German line resting on the coast was in full retreat."

"The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent under date of Tuesday night says,—"The Germans have received the greatest surprise of the war."

A despatch from Ghent says,—"The result of this fighting has caused anxiety among the German officers, one of whom, a German general, committed suicide."

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL

LONDON, October 21.—The Exchange Telegraph Company, says it has received information that a Royalist revolution has started in Lisbon. Reports are current last week that the friends of the deposed King Manuel have promised to finance an attempt on his part to regain the throne of Portugal.

LONDON, Eng., October 21.—That former King Manuel of Portugal, who, with his German wife, has been resting in England for some time, should be expelled from the country at once, is the agitation in some quarters to-day, following an attempted uprising in Portugal, which the Republican Government has put down with considerable loss of life. It is stated here that German agents have swarmed Portugal lately, promising that the Kaiser would restore the Monarchy to Portugal if the allies were beaten. The feeling against Manuel here is intense.

COPENHAGEN, October 21.—Reports have reached here of an attempt by the British submarines to srink the German destroyers off the Island of Rugen. No details of the encounter have been received The Island of Rugen is in the Baltic, off the coast of Germany, and is the largest of all the German Islands If British submarines are operating in the Baltic, it will likely be found that they are accompanied by a British fleet of considerable strength sent to engage the German Baltic fleet This if true is a very daring cutting out expedition of the British

COPENHAGEN, October 21. — The military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt hints that there is a certain amount of anxiety about the situation manifesting itself in Germany. "While fresh masses of troops can be brought without hindrance over seas," he says, they constitute an awkward adversary. Although the unity of their handling if they invaded Germany is to be doubted, Germany has still a somewhat hard task, which must not be forgotten in waiting for a decision." Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg, the "Scrap of Paper" man is, according to the Tageblatt, being attacked in certain influential quarters as responsible for the war.

UNITED STATES ENTERS PROTEST

Protests Against Action of British Navy in Seizing the American Steamer "John D. Rockefeller"

AN OIL TANKER

Examiner Special:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. — The State Department entered a vigorous protest to the British Government against its seizure of the steamer John D. Rockefeller, a Standard Oil tanker, bound from New York to Copenhagen. This vessel, it became known to-day, was seized off the Orkney Isles within the last few days. She was an American bottom with a cargo of petroleum, and had not been in a foreign registry.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 21. — Great Britain and the United States are rapidly approaching a show-down on the question of the British seizure of American vessels, according to official indications to-day. One strong protest to Great Britain was lodged to-day and another was in prospect. A protest over the seizure of the Standard Oil Tanker Brindilla off Ambrose Channel is also imminent. Acting Secretary of State Lansing conferred at length to-day with President Wilson, presumably on British seizure subject. At the last of the conference he positively declined to indicate what the outcome was to be. It was officially indicated, however, that a protest in the Brindilla incident will be forthcoming, if it is found her seizure was based solely on the question of the validity of her transfer to the American flag.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Standard Oil steamer Platurnia, now under United States registry, but formerly flying the German flag, which left here Oct. 5th, with a cargo of oil, has been captured by a British war vessel off the coast of Scotland. This makes three.

FIRST CHEESE MONEY FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND

Three Factories Have Handed in Cheques

The second last meeting of the Cheese Board, held this morning, registered 1,649 cheese, which sold at 15 3-16c. and 15 1-8c. The factories boarded as follows:

Keene	94
Warminster	60
Shearer	115
Selwyn	65
Villiers	75
Warsaw	110
Westwood	160
Oakdale	70
Daisy D.	75
Myrtle	100
Ormonde	120
Young's Point	40
Laing	85
Indian River	70
Norwood	125
Fleetwood	60
Killarney	60
East Emily	85
Trewern	80
	1,649

Mr. Johnston, representing Flavelle's, Limited, secured first selection at 15 3-16c. and bought the following: Keene, Warminster, Shearer, Fleetwood, East Emily, Myrtle.

Mr. Morton offered 15 1-8c. for further selection and Mr. Gillespie, at 15 1-8c. for the balance of the board bought the bulk of the offering and cleaned up the board.

An adjournment was called for three weeks.

Patriotic Fund.

Steps toward collecting the donations from the factories to the Patriotic Fund were begun.

Mr. Ed. Hawthorne reported that he had received the following cheques:

Myrtle	$40.00
Stoney Lake	23.75
Warsaw	97.53

John Young stated that some of the patrons preferred to give money rather than milk, and he suggested that arrangements be made to collect such contributions.

Mr. Gillespie moved, seconded by Mr. Johnston, that the salesman of each factory be appointed to receive the contributions of patrons or others, the same to be handed in to the Board's special Patriotic Committee.

Jas. Cork moved, seconded by J. H. Miller, that all contributions be made before the next meeting of the Board to Ed. Hawthorne, who will act as Treasurer.

RUSH OF RECRUITS AT THE ARMOURIES

Scores Are Anxious to Enlist for Service With the Second Canadian Expeditionary Forces—Medical Examination is Rigid.

ELEVEN ARE PASSED

That there will not be the slightest difficulty in securing Peterborough's quota of the second Canadian Expeditionary force was amply evidenced in the enthusiasm shown around the Armouries last night when recruiting was commenced. In fact the general feeling was of disappointment that only seventy-five are to be taken from Peterborough. There were double that number in evidence last night, and in addition to those anxious to go with the 57th Regiment Col. Young took the names of twenty men who want to go to the front as artillerymen. The 57th added quite a number of new recruits to its home strength as well and it is evident that Peterborough will not be found wanting in the second or further contingents.

The medical examination of the recruits for overseas is even more rigid than last time, and although the Medical Officer Major Cameron worked for two hours, only eleven men were passed in that time, each man being put through a severe test. There were scores wanting to be examined but it was impossible to handle any more last night. Recruiting will continue to-night at 8 o'clock and each evening until the quota has been examined and sworn in. A number failed to pass the examination last night and they were badly disappointed men.

There was a big turnout at the weekly drill of the Regiment and the different companies put in an hour's drill, while several companies had profitable practice in the miniature rifle range. The following orders were read:

Headquarters, Oct. 20.

Orders by Officer Commanding 57th Regiment, Peterborough Rangers.

1. Orders having been received from headquarters for the enlistment and mobilization of the infantry of the second contingent for the Canadian Expeditionary force recruiting for the same will begin at once and will be continued at the Armouries each week night at 8 p.m.

2. Enlistment will be voluntary and the term of service will be for the duration of the war.

3. All applicants must be medically fit, 5 feet 3 inches and over in height, with chest not less than 33 1-2 and between the ages of 18 and 45. A high standard will be required in musketry and general proficiency

4. Other considerations being equal applicants will be selected in the following order (a) unmarried men, (b) married men with no children, (c) married men with children. In every case married men must obtain the consent of their wives in writing.

5. Pay will be the same as laid down for the first contingent.

6. Until further orders all new enlisted will report at the Armouries daily at 8 p.m., except Sundays.

7. Major G. S. Cameron will act as Regimental Medical Officer.

8. Leave of absence from parade is hereby granted to Capt. McPherson, Major Davidson and Capt. McLean.

9. The following are taken on the strength of the Regiment Oct. 19th, 1914: C Company—Pte. E. J. Doleman; E Company, Ptes. F. W. Eggleton, P. Ferguson, E. Shrimpton; H Company, Pte. W. Flowers.

Information For Recruits.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20. — Some amendments and additional regulations governing recruiting for the second Canadian contingent have been issued in the form of a circular by the Militia Department. The proviso that no married man may enrol himself in the ranks of the volunteers without the consent of his wife is being allowed to remain in spite of the fact that this threatened to work havoc in the ranks of those desiring to volunteer for the first contingent.

In the case of a youth between the ages of 18 and 21 who desires to serve his country abroad he will be accepted if otherwise qualified, but only after he has obtained the consent of his parents. In the case of an only son whose parents depend upon him for support it is also provided that he must obtain their written consent before going to the front.

No change has so far been made in the physical requirements which the recruit must possess and it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in obtaining the necessary men, although in the Old Country the standard has already been lowered. The experience of the medical men at Valcartier camp was that about 7 per cent. of those who offered could not pass the prescribed tests.

PREMIER BOTHA.—New picture of Premier Botha of South Africa, who is leading the British troops against the German South African troops and also against the mutinous Col. Maritz.

MR. WEIR IS NEW ALDERMAN FOR EAST CITY

Elected Yesterday by a Majority of 10 Over G. L. Hay, to Succeed Ex-Alderman Anderson

WAS A KEEN FIGHT

Mr. Archibald Weir, of the firm of Weir and McCarthy was yesterday chosen by the ratepayers of East City to succeed Ex-Ald. J. C. Anderson in the City Council. His opponent was Mr. G. L. Hay, and the fight was a strenuous, albeit friendly, one, a large vote being polled. Mr. Weir's majority was ten, the total vote being 207 for Weir and 197 for Hay.

The figures are as follows:

	Hay.	Weir.
Div. No. 20—Old Village Hall	69	51
Div. No. 21—Hamilton's	68	79
Div. No. 23—Mrs. oCon'	60	77
	197	207

The alderman-elect for East City, has had considerable municipal experience which should stand in good stead around the council board. For twelve years Mr. Weir was a member of the township council of Otonabee. Since coming to Peterborough he has been in the coal and wood business in East City for ten years, the firm being known as Weir and McIntyre, then Weir and O'Brien, and now Weir and McCarthy.

EAST CITY MAN GETS PERMISSION TO ERECT A SEPTIC TANK

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon a letter was read from R. Starr, East City, asking permission to put a septic tank at the corner of Maria and Burnham streets. It was decided to instruct the City Engineer to find out if it was possible to put a sewer to connect with Mr. Starr's home If it is not then he will be given permission to put in a septic tank.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:

Peterborough Water Commissioners	$ 15
C. A. G. Spence	11 00
C. A. G. Spence	1 80
Miss B. M. Mowry	20
Oke Fruit Store	9 43
Adam Hall	80
Goheen and Matchett	16 83
A. G. Dickson	7 15
E. L. Payne	2 60
Fred L. Brown	12 10
J. M. Fanning	23 40
J. W. Edwards	34 19
J. C. Turnbull	5 50

IMPORTANT EVENTS ARE DEVELOPING IN THE THEATRE OF WAR

Sudden Tightening of Censorship Indicates Momentous Happenings---French Communique Merely Says "Situation Unchanged" But High Officials Admit That They Expect to Receive Good News

Special Cable to The Examiner:

PARIS, October 21. — By Wm. Philip Simms. — That important events are developing in the immediate theatre of the war was indicated to-day by the sudden tightening of censorship. Only yesterday's events were discussed in the official declaration. It is understood that to-day the allies are making determined efforts to retake Lille, where the general German headquarters for the entire right wing are understood to have been established.

At headquarters here there is an air of great expectancy. All the high officials admit that they expect momentous and especially good news in the near future. It is generally believed that the Germans are again retiring inside the Belgian frontier, although there is as yet no confirmation of the report that they have been compelled to relinquish their hold on Ostend.

Reports are current here, and generally credited, that the German attempt to mount their heavy artillery along the coast for offensive operations against the British gunboats, which are supporting the extreme left of the allied lines, has utterly failed. The guns have been dismounted by the wonderfully accurate shooting from the fleet, and from the guns of the naval brigade now in action along the coast.

The Germans attempted a submarine raid but, according to reports received here, failed to make any headway, all of their torpedoes launched going wide of the mark.

PARIS, October 21.—That the general situation on the battle front continues unchanged, was the dominant note of the official communique telegraphed here from Bordeaux at three o'clock this afternoon. It made no general reference to the fighting known to be in progress to-day, referring specifically to yesterday's happenings. The attacks of yesterday along the front of Dixmunde, La Bassee, were of the most violent character, declared the statement, but in every instance they were repelled and the enemy was unable to gain any ground. Otherwise the situation remained unchanged.

LONDON, October 21.—The British war office is confident that the German movement to invade France by way of the seacoast has been completely checked. While severe fighting in this zone can be expected for a long time to come, the situation now on the northern line in France is in exact parallel or that which exists farther south. Both sides are already entrenching, and can be expected to dig themselves in so that it will be hard to make progress either way.

The Germans have brought up their heavy artillery in the north. This fact shows that they have abandoned their original hope of a decisive dash which would break down the allied defensive and permit them to reach Dunkirk in a day or two. With their heavy guns at the front they will now, if previous performances are followed, attempt to push forward step by step, entrenching as they proceed.

All information received here by the war office shows that the general situation along the entire battle line in France is improving.

Dr. Gordon's Subject To-night "MISCHIEF MAKERS"

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH AT 7.45 O'CLOCK

Evening Examiner

'Phones—Editorial 139, Business Office 158. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

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Hon. J. R. STRATTON, President.
W. M. GLOVER, Managing Director.

Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed."

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1914

THE ORATORIO.

The highly successful presentation of the Oratorio of Judas Maccabaeus last night had two or three especial points of significance. It added a considerable amount to the Patriotic Fund; it demonstrated the unity of spirit, that this time suggests, and it gave a strong promise of a higher development of musical interests. The composition of the chorus represents a far-reaching musical influence. With one choir leader excellently conducting the chorus, and two leaders of other church choirs, excellently taking some of the principal solos; and with the chorus of eighty voices drafted from the several city choirs we have evidence of a spirit of harmony that does not always obtain with persons whose metier is the study and practice of harmony. The thorough training given the members of the chorus in the preparation of the oratorio and the taste for the higher forms of musical composition developed by such training, will be reflected in greater zeal and better work in the choirs of the several churches from which the members of the chorus are drawn. The occasion which brought the Conservatory Orchestra into prominence with excellent accompaniments will promote and intensify the success that has already been obtained in orchestral music. In addition to all these advantages the chorus, the soloists and the orchestra set an example to all our citizens in the way of zeal in the interests of the Patriotic Fund. If the time spent by the chorus and soloists and orchestra in preparing for such a splendid musical treat could be capitalized and reduced to terms of money, they would represent a far greater contribution individually to the Patriotic Fund than the individual contributions of the audience at last night's concert, and far more than the average contributions, otherwise, of our citizens. True patriotism is speechless—it does not express itself in words, without accompanying deeds that count.

WHAT WE NEED.

Brantford is making special efforts to provide work for the unemployed. The city council a night or two ago made the principal business of its meeting the passing of a by-law to raise $21,000 to construct a portion of its proposed Park Drive, in order to give employment. To this amount the "Parks Board" is willing to add a part of its appropriation. While this enterprise on the part of the City Council of Brantford is only an imitation of the action of the City Council of Peterborough, in adopting the advice of The Examiner to raise money by issuing short term bonds to provide employment, the occasion reveals the fact that Brantford is ahead of Peterborough in having an equivalent of a Park Commission, something that Peterborough sorely needs. We have no body with authority to take charge of the park interests which include the boulevarding, curbing, tree planting and tree care, incident to the successful and systematic beautification of our public places. The City Council has the authority, but in this regard its past attitude and action—its wanton removal of venerable and stately trees, its neglect of the streets, indicate that the city cannot count upon that body to do much in this direction. This does not apply alone to the present council, but to all others which have preceded it. We had a big meeting last June and passed strong resolutions in regard to a Civic Driveway. But all these have gone the way of the proverbial New Year resolutions. Not a thing has been done to implement the decision vigorously, if vaguely, arrived at. Perhaps the chief reason for this has been that we have not authority concentrated in a single definite body like a parks commission, or some body answering its function and purpose, whatever name may be given it. If we had had such a body to give definite direction and impulse to, the resolution of the civic beautification meeting of last June, we might have work going on now that would give employment that is badly needed on the edge of a doubly hard winter; made so by the hardship of unemployment, added to the rigours of the meteorological hard winter; for it may be a winter of severe weather. The balmy weather of to-day will not last, and on the principle of nature averaging weather conditions, the winter when it comes, may be severe to compensate, for the abnormal projection of summer weather conditions far into the autumn months.

THE RED CROSS WORK.

The Red Cross Society may not count in war-waging operations, with armies and fleets, but it is of the highest and most humane importance in gathering the frightful red harvest of war. Governments throw troops into the field to slay and maim. The Red Cross Society sends its members into the field to heal, help and comfort; to help repair, as far as may be, the wastage of human vitality wrought by bullet and shell and disease. From a human point of view the work of the Red Cross Society is infinitely more important, than big guns and other instruments of inflicting death and suffering. In the stress of battle the combatants are too busy with their grim work to note the fall of a comrade in arms even though he may be a brother. They press on and leave the sore stricken to lie ugheeded and untended. The most agonizing suffering of war falls upon the sorely or even slightly wounded; and, if it were not for the Red Cross good Samaritans, the sufferings of our brave defenders who escape in many cases, the mercy of swift death, to lie bleeding and mangled upon the field exposed to cold and storm would be very greatly intensified. We cannot attach too much importance to the work of the Red Cross Society. One feature and one of its noblest features is the place it gives, to women who cannot help in the destructive activities of war, but in her place in the Red Cross line can realize the beautiful truth of the lines of Scott—

O, women in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy and hard to please;
But O, when anguish wrings the brow,
A ministering angel thou.

From the days of the Lady of the Lamp till the awful now, women have indeed been ministering angels to the sufferers from war. And they are today doing noble work, and any encouragement we can give, will be a response to the call of humanity and an assistance in promoting the best work of war—caring for the wounded and diseased. On this account, we print on another part of this page, instructions as to how women may be instruments of help, by busying themselves in the quiet of their homes in helping forward there the work of the Society. Kingsley tells us that "men must work and women must weep"; but this is the time when women must work as well as weep; and they can do a noble work in helping forward the objects of the Red Cross Society. There is work that the humblest, as well as the highest woman can do. A little womanly skill and practical expression of womanly heart, and a few simple materials are all that is needed.

JINGOIZING BUSINESS.

Confidence in the "made-in-Canada" campaign might well afford now and then to break forth into jingozing. An old song went the round of the London music halls in 1878, when England and Russia were on the verge of war over the Turkish question. There was a large war party in England composed of both Tories and Liberals, and a war poet made a song of which one verse has become famous:

"We do not want to fight, but by
Jingo, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the
men, we've got the money,
too."

There is an industrial war party in Canada just now, and it consists of Canadian citizens not from both political parties, but without reference to parties whatever. This Made-in-Canada party is national. Recognizing that in an industrial crisis this country has everything necessary to grapple with conditions, it may be permitted for to inflict this commercial parody on the old jingo song:

"We well know how to fight, and
by Jingo, when we do,
We've got the power, we've got
the men, the raw material,
too."

STEALING THE FOOD OF THE BELGIANS.

If only for the sake of the population of Belgium it is to be hoped that the Germans will soon be driven out of that country. The Germans are reported to be shipping the food supplies of that country wholesale to Germany—a significant demonstrate of the state of Germany, but a calamitous proceeding for the starving Belgians. In circumstances like the present, if the United States Government carries out the suggested scheme for relieving the population whose food has been stolen by the Germans, the Germans will probably steal the supplies sent in and ship them to their own country.—Montreal Herald.

How Women Can Help The Work of the Red Cross Society

Below are published practical instructions to guide all our women in helping in the work of the Canadian Red Cross Society, which is organized to collect money and goods for the relief of the sick and wounded in war. The head office and receiving warehouse is 77 King Street, Toronto. A little leaflet issued by the Society, details its needs, and suggestions for work, as follows:

Money.

This is the first and most urgent need of the Society. It can at any moment be converted into the most necessary supplies and can be easily sent to any place.

Other Supplies.

As some persons, more especially the women of the country, can give work and not money; and as some goods are better made by hand than bought, the following suggestions are offered to individuals and working parties who are desirous of helping.

Women organized for sewing should not spend money on buying the supplies which have simply to be shipped away as bought, as these can be better bought at Headquarters, but they are recommended to spend money on materials to work up into such garments as shirts, pyjamas, dressing gowns, bed jackets, nightshirts; or socks, wristlets, mitts, cholera belts and scarves; or kit bags, all of which require careful making.

All the Articles enumerated A B C and D are needed unless notice to the contrary is sent out.

A—Garments

In making these garments, Butterick's patterns, as approved by the British Red Cross Society, should be used. Set of five patterns will be issued to any woman's society applying for them to the Superintendent of Supplies, 77 King Street, East, Toronto, enclosing 10 cents for mailing These patterns are presented to the Red Cross Society by the Butterick Publishing Co., and should only be used in Red Cross work.

This must not be understood to mean that no other patterns are useful, but these are suggested to standardize the work.

The following garments are required:

Bed Jackets (No. 129), flannel or eiderdown.

Pyjamas (No. 130), flannelette or lightweight flannel.

Night shirts (No. 131), cotton or flannelette.

Night Shirts, surgical (No. 133), cotton or white flannelette.

Dressing gown (No. 132), heavy flannel or eiderdown.

Day Shirts (No. 7003), lightweight flannel or flannelette (detachable collar, at least 16 1-2-inch). This pattern requires a 2-inch box pleat in the back.

All collars should be at least 16 1-2 inches, and should vary up to 18 inches Mark all garments with size of collar and tie up each size in a separate parcel.

Bed Socks. — Cut two pieces of eiderdown the shape of the foot of a sock or moccasin, but considerably larger, and with four inches of leg. Sew the two pieces together down the back, along the sole, and over the top of the foot, leaving an opening in the leg at the front. Hem or face the top of the leg so as to form a casing, and in this run a tape, leaving the ends long enough to tie. When complete, the socks should look like a pair of overshoes, or large boots.

B.—Knitted Goods.

Knitted Cholera Belts—Cast on 100 to 150 stitches, No. 13 steel needles; knit 3 inches ribbed, knit on to No. 9 bone needles, and knit 8 inches plain; knit on to the steel needles again, and rib for 3 inches. Sew up the back. Cast on and take off loosely. Fingering yarn No. 5, in neutral or pale grey; soft quality.

Cast on and cast off very loosely.

Many men prefer woven belts. These can be obtained in three sizes, wholesale, for less than 30 cents each. Flannel belts are also very useful.

Socks—With heels, are best; in three sizes, 10-inch, 10 1-2 inch, and 11-inch foot. For the British Army, these are made in heavy grey yarn of good quality (wheeling), and sizes are distinguished in the following way:

Socks with 10-inch foot have 6 rows of red wool in the ribbing about 1-inch from top of leg of sock.

Socks with 10 1-2 inch, have similar stripe in bright blue wool.

Socks with 11-inch foot, have similar stripe in white wool.

With 4-ply yarn, use No. 14 steel needles, casting on about 64-72 stitches.

The toe should be very carefully finished so that there is no 'ridge' in casting off. "Darning-in" the stitches when reduced to 20 is the most satisfactory method of finishing the toe.

Socks nit of poor quality wool are almost worthless.

Scarves—72 inches long, 9 inches wide, in grey or khaki; loose stitch.

Sleeping or Balaclava Cap—(A very simple pattern)—No. 9 bone needless. 4-ply yarn in grey or khaki.

Begin with 48 stitches and knit two flaps of 48 stitches each, 2 inches deep of 2 and 2 rib, 96 stitches in all. Then join the flaps by knitting on to 4 needl

Knit 10 inches of 2 and 2 rib.

Cast off 30 stitches and leave a space 1 1-2 inches deep; then cast on 30 stitches again and knit as before six inches before shaping the top. To shape the top knit two stitches together every alternate stitch. Knit one row plain. Repeat these two rows until only about 30 stitches are left on the needles, then decrease every other stitch each row.

Wristlets—Grey or khaki. 4-ply fingering. No. 14 steel needles. (4).

Cast on about 60 stitches; rib for 9 inches. Cast off loosely. A hole for the thumb may be left if desired, so that the wristlet can be used as a mitt.

Mitts—3 oz. of 4-ply yarn. Grey or khaki. 6 needles, No. 14.

Knit like ordinary man's glove, but cast off fingers and thumbs after knitting 2 inches, leaving tops open.

C.—Hold Alls or Kit-Bags.

Kit Bag or Hold-All. — (To hang over soldier's cot in hospital).

Coarse linen or canvas, about 16 inches x 24 inches, with rings at corners to hang by. Pockets containing comb, brush, tooth-brush and paste. Towels, wash cloth, soap. Pair of pyjamas and socks, and soft slippers. Also 12 sheets of paper, envelopes in rubber band, and pencil, etc.

D.—Bedding.

No pillows or pillow slips required.

Sheets—60 x 90. Ready laundered. Good quality not necessary.

Towels—Huckaback or Turkish.

Washcloths.—Assorted.

Blankets.—Grey or brown. 80x60.

E.—Medical Supplies.

Pneumonia Jackets. — Of cotton, wool and cheesecloth, should only be made under direction of nurse or doctor.

Bandages. — Bandages 2-in., 2 1-2 in., 3 in., and 4 in., to be made of good factory cotton or old sheets in good condition. Length, 5 yards, to be used as outside bandages. No other bandages should be made, as they will be bought with medical supplies.

Handkerchiefs (for the hospital) — Should be of unhemmed cheesecloth, 18 x 18, laundered. Tie up in dozens.

Men's handkerchiefs, of ordinary size, ready laundered, are also acceptable. Tie up in dozens.

Money is urgently needed to purchase rubber goods, invalid foods, drugs and other hospital appliances.

Packing and Shipping Directions.

1 Launder all cotton goods, also socks and belts, carefully, before sending them.

2. Tie up all articles in dozens, or half-dozens, according to size and material.

3. Bd socks, socks, wristlets, mitts and gloves should be lightly sewn together in pairs, not pinned. Bandages should be fastened by safety pins.

4. List of contents should be placed inside and outside every parcel, and a copy also forwarded by mail to the destination of the package.

5. Almost all railways and express companies are carrying Red Cross packages free of charge, but charges should be paid at point of despatch, and the receipt forwarded to Secretary, 77 King Street, East, Toronto, who will make, in due time, a general application for refunds.

6. To avoid expense and trouble in handling packages, it is suggested that no single package should weigh more than 150 lbs.

7. As far as possible, only one kind of article should be packed in each package; e.g., a case of sheets, a case of socks, etc., etc.

8. Small parcels can always be sent in to the Head Office, or Provincial Receiving Centres, but no large shipment of goods should be made without consulting the Head Office as to the correct destination of the goods, as shipping instructions must vary with the season.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Fight for the world's freedom and the world fights with you. Fight for absolute world domination and you fight alone.—Montreal Herald.

WAR AND THE COST OF LIVING.

A report just isued by the Dominion Labour Department shows that the war has had but little effect upon food prices in Canada, for, although the index number has gone up five points, a careful analysis of the quotations from the two hundred or more articles scattered over the whole field of production and consumption reveals that the increases are largely upon articles which hardly go to make up the average man's dinner table. For example, cream of tartar, antimony, alcohol, solder, sulphur, tin and rubber, have nearly all doubled in price. On the other hand, the report says that meats and flour are showing a tendency to decline. And it is worth while noting that in Great Britain the Economist's index went up six per cent. during August, the rise being great in foodstuffs; while Bradstreets' index number for the United States went up 12 per cent. in August. So when everything is considered we find that the shock of war has been withstood by Canada as well, if not better, than most other countries of the world.—Brantford Expositor.

"FRIENDS IN NEED."

The patriotism of the Dominions in placing their food supplies at our disposal at a time of crisis suggests a policy of mutual trade benefit in the future. Australia, which in common with the other Dominions, has long given the United Kingdom a trade preference, is now considering how to ensure, by force if necessary, that its supplies of food are placed at the disposal of the Mother Country before all competitors. A commission which has been considering ways and means of effecting this object, has made certain practical proposals to this end. In the same way Canada and New Zealand have displayed a most vital desire to secure for this country a constant and abundant supply of food. Friends in need are friends indeed. When peace once more dawns in the world these gracious and kindly acts are not likely to be forgotten by the British people. —London Morning Post.

HON. DR. BELAND IN BELGIUM.

Hon. Dr. H. S. Beland, former Postmaster General of Canada, and who still represents Beauce County in the House of Commons, is a distinguished Canadian who is doing fresh honour to his country in the great war. The circumstances under which Dr. Beland volunteered his services were at once romantic and characteristic of the man. He had been married but a few weeks to Mrs. Cogels of Cappelen, near Antwerp, Belgium, a lady whom he met on a trip to Belgium a year before. The happy couple were in France and just preparing to come to Canada, when war was declared. They hastened to Antwerp where Dr. Beland immediately volunteered his services as a surgeon. Their house, near Antwerp, was turned into a hospital for British soldiers and the latest reports from Dr. Beland state that he has been treating many of the British wounded from the batle of Mons and that he is in charge of the larger hospital for British wounded, which consists of the Dawson Memorial Church, which has been given for that purpose.

Dr. Beland has made formal application to be attached to the medical corps with the Canadian expeditionary force when it takes the field. — Canadian Liberal Monthly

Just One Day's Pay Means $141,738.64 for Those Dependent on Canada's Fighting Men.

The voluntary contribution made by officers and employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Canadian Patriotic Fund of the one-day's pay in the month of September has amounted to the fine total of $140,816.71, to which must be added the sum of $1,421.93 contributed in the same way from the Dominion Atlantic Railway, the line owned by the company in Nova Scotia.

In view of the fact that this contribution was collected from all districts served by the railway from Atlantic to Pacific, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has written to Ottawa asking that credit in the distribution of this sum should be given to the various provinces in the following proportions: British Columbia, $18,000; Alberta, $16,000; Saskatchewan, $15,000; Manitoba, $28,000; Ontario, $28,000; Quebec, $28,000; New Brunswick, $5,316.71, and to Nova Scotia the sum already quoted of $1,421.93.

The "one-day's pay" idea initiated by the Canadian Pacific has proven one of the most fertile fields for the Patriotic Fund, as it was adopted by a large number of firms as the most practical method of enabling all classes to contribute according to their means.

This contribution is entirely separate from the sum of $100,000 voted by the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the fund, and to the large sums given by directors and officers in their individual capacity. During the campaign week for the Montreal branch of the fund over $10,000 was collected in Windsor Street Station over and above the contributions under the one-day's pay scheme.

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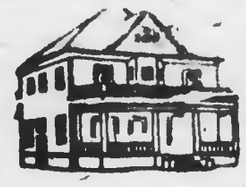

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NO LONGER CONSIDERED A CONTEMPTIBLE LITTLE ARMY, SAYS DOYLE

British Author Resents Kaiser's Phrase and Points Out Some Lessons For the Germans--Shooting Eight of Ten Points of the Complete Soldier.

(By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.)

LONDON, Oct. 10. — Early last year, in the course of some comments which I made upon the slighting remarks about our Army by Gen. von Bernhardi, I observed, "It may be noted that Gen. von Bernhardi has a poor opinion of our troops. This need not trouble us. We are what we are, and words will not alter it. From very early days our soldiers have left their mark upon Continental warfare, and we have no reason to think that we have declined from the manhood of our forefathers." Since then he has returned to the attack. With that curious power of coming after deep study to the absolutely diametrically wrong conclusion which the German expert, political or military, appears to possess, he says in his "War of To-day," "The English Army, trained more for purposes of show than for modern war," adding in the same sentence a sneer at our "inferior Colonial levies."

He will have an opportunity of reconsidering his views presently upon the fighting value of our oversea troops, and surely, so far as our own are concerned he must already be making some interesting notes for his next edition, or, rather for the learned volume upon "Germany and the Last War," which will, no doubt, come from his pen. He is a man to whom we might well raise a statue, for I am convinced that his frank confession of German policy has been worth at least an army corps to this country. We may address to him John Davidson's lines to his enemy:

Unwilling friend, let not your spite abate.
Spur us with scorn, and strengthen us with hate.

There is another German gentleman who must be thinking rather furiously. He is a certain Col. Gadke, who appeared officially at Aldershot some years ago, was hospitably entreated, being shown all that he desired to see, and on his return to Berlin published a most deprecatory description of our forces. He found no good thing in them. I have some recollection that Gen. French alluded in a public speech to his critic's remarks, and expressed a modest hope that he and his men would some day have the opportunity of showing how far they were deserved. Well, he has had his opportunity, and Col. Gadke, like so many other Germans, seems to have made a miscalculation.

Germans Untried in War.

An army which has preserved the absurd parade schritt, an exercise which is painful to the bystander, as he feels that it is making fools of brave men, must have a tendency to throw back to earlier types. These Germans have been trained in peace and upon the theory of books. In all that vast host there is hardly a man who has stood at the wrong end of a loaded gun. They live on traditions of close formations, vast cavalry charges, and other things which will not fit into modern warfare. Braver men do not exist, but it is the bravery of men who have been taught to lean upon each other, and not the cold, self-contained, resourceful bravery of the man who has learned to fight for his own hand. The British have had the teachings of two recent campaigns fought with modern weapons —that of the Tirah and of South Africa. Now that the reserves have joined the colours there are few regiments which have not a fair sprinkling of veterans from these wars in their ranks. The Pathan and the Boer have been their instructors in something more practical than those Imperial Grand Manoeuvres where the all-highest played with his puppets in such a fashion that one of his Generals remarked that the chief practical difficulty of a campaign so conducted would be the disposal of the dead.

Boers and Pathans have been hard masters, and have given many a slap to their admiring pupils, but the lesson has been learned. It was not show troops, General, who, with two corps, held five of your best day after day from Mons to Compiegne. It is no reproach to your valor; but you were up against men who were equally brave and knew a great deal more of the game. This must begin to break upon you, and will surely grow clearer as the days go by. We shall often in the future take the knock as well as give it, but you will not say that we are a show army if you live to chronicle this war, nor will your Imperial master be proud of the adjective which he has demeaned himself in using before his troops had learned their lesson.

The South Africa Lesson.

The fact is that the Germany Army, with all its great traditions, has been petrifying for many years back. They never learned the lesson of South Africa. It was not for want of having it expounded to them, for their military attache—"im with thespatchcock on 'is 'elmet," as I heard him described by a British orderly—missed nothing of what occurred, as is evident from their official history of the war. And yet they missed it, and with all those ideas of individual efficiency and elastic independent formation, which are the essence of modern soldiering. Their own more liberal thinkers were aware of it. Here are the words which were put into the mouth of Guntz, the representative of the younger school, in Beyerlein's famous novel:

"The organization of the German Army rested upon foundation which had been laid a hundred years ago. Since the great war they had, never seriously been put to the proof, and during the last three decades they had only been altered in the most trifling details. In three long decades! And in one of those decades the world at large had advanced as much as in the previous century.

"Instead of turning this highly developed intelligence to good account, they bound it hand and foot on the rack of an everlasting drill which could not have been more soullessly mechanical in the days of Frederick. It held them together as an iron hoop holds together a cask the dry staves of which would fall asunder at the first kick."

Lord Roberts has said that if ten points represent the complete soldier, eight should stand for his efficiency as a shot. The German maxim has rather been that eight should stand for his efficiency as a drilled marionette. It has been reckoned that about two hundred books a year appear in Germany upon military affairs, against about twenty in Britain. And yet after all this expert debate the essential point of all seems to have been missed—that in the end everything depends upon the man behind the gun, upon his hitting his opponent and upon his taking cover so as to avoid being hit himself.

After all the efforts of the General Stab the result when shown upon the field of battle has filled our men with a mixture of admiration and contempt—contempt for the absurd tactics, admiration for the poor devils who struggle on in spite of them. Listen to the voices of the men who are the real experts. Says a Lincolnshire Sergeant: "They were in solid square blocks, and we couldn't help hitting them." Says Private Tait (Second Essex,) "Their rifle shooting is rotten. I don't believe they could hit a haystack at 100 yards." "They are rotten shots with their rifles," says an Oldham private. "They advance in close column, and you simply can't help hitting them," writes a Gordon Highlander. "You would have thought it was a big crowd streaming out from a Cup-tie," says Private Whitaker of the Guards. "It was like a farmer's machine cutting grass," so it seemed to Private Hawkins of the Coldstreams. "No damned good as riflemen," says a Connemara boy. "You couldn't help hitting them. As to their rifle fire, it was useless." "They shoot from the hip, and don't seem to aim at anything in particular."

Not Books That Count.

These are the opinions of the practical men upon the field of battle. Surely a poor result from the 200 volumes a year, and all the weighty labours of the General Stab! "Artillery nearly as good as our own, rifle fire beneath contempt," that is the verdict. How will the well-taught parade schritt avail them when it comes to a stricken field?

But let it not seem as if this were meant for disparagement. We should be sinking to the Kaiser's level if we answered his "contemptible little army" by pretending that his own troops are anything but a very formidable and big army. They are formidable in numbers, formidable, too, in their patriotic devotion to their native courage, and in the possession of such material, such great cannon, aircraft, machine guns and armoured cars, as none of the Allies can match. They have every advantage which a nation would be expected to have when it has known that war was a certainty, while others have only treated it as a possibility. There is a minuteness and earnestness of preparation which are only possible for an assured event. But the fact remains, and it will only be brought out more clearly by the Emperor's unchivalrous phrase, that in every arm the British have already shown themselves to be the better troops. Had he the Froissart spirit within him he would rather have said: "You have to-day a task which is worthy of you. You are faced by an army which has a high repute and a great history. There is real glory to be won to-day." Had he said this then, win or lose, he would not have needed to be ashamed of his own words—the words of an ungenerous spirit.

It is a very strange thing how German critics have taken for granted that the British Army had deteriorated, while the opinion of all those who were in close touch with it was that it was never so good. Even some of the French experts made the same mistake, and Gen. Bonnat counselled his countrymen not to rely upon it, since "it would take refuge amid its islands at the first reverse." One would think that the causes which make for its predominance were obvious. Apart from any question of national spirit or energy there is the all-important fact that the men are there of their own free will, an advantage which I trust that we shall never be compelled to surrender. Again, the men are of longer service in every arm, and they have far more opportunities of actual fighting than come to any other force. Finally, they are divided into regiments, with centuries of military glory streaming from their banners, which carry on a mighty tradition. The very words, the Guards, the Rifles, the Connaught Rangers, the Buffs, the Scots Greys, the Gordons, sound like bugle calls. How could an army be anything but dangerous which had such units in its line of battle?

History Repeating Itself.

And yet there remains the fact that both enemies and friends are surprised at our efficiency. This is no new phenomenon. Again and again in the course of history the British armies have had to win once more the reputation which had been forgotten. Continentals have always begun by refusing to take them seriously. Napoleon, who had never met them in battle, imagined that ther unbroken success was due to some weakness in his marshals rather than in any excellence of the troops. "At last I have them, these English," he exclaimed, as he gazed at the thin red, line at Waterloo. "At last they have me, these English," may have been his thought that evening as he spurred his horse out of the debacle. Foy warned him of the truth. "The British infantry is the devil," said he. "You think so because you were beaten by them," cried Napoleon. Like von Kluck or von Kluck's master, he had something to learn.

Why this continual depreciation? It may be that the world pays so much attention to our excellent right arm that it cannot give us credit for having a very serviceable left as well. Or it may be that they take seriously those jeremiads over our decay which are characteristic of our people, and very especially of many of our military thinkers. I have never been able to understand why they should be of so pessimistic a turn of mind, unless it be a sort of exaltation of that grumbling which has always been the privilege of the old soldier. Croker narrates how he met Wellington in his latter years, and how the Iron Duke told him that he was glad that he was so old, as he would not live to see the dreadful military misfortunes which were about to come to his country. Looking back we can see no reason for such pessimism as this. Above all the old soldier can never make any allowance for the latent powers which lies in civilian patriotism. Let the British Empire be involved, the British public will never allow a trained soldier to leave these islands. He is at the front himself and doing such good work that he has little time for reminiscence, but when he has he must admit that he underrated the nerve of his countrymen.

Assurance Beneath Pessimism.

And yet under the pessimism of such men as he here is a curious contradictory assurance that there are no troops like our own. The late Lord Goschen used to tell a story of a letter that he had from a Captain in the navy at the time when he was First Lord. This Captain's ship was lying alongside a foreign cruiser in some port, and he compared in his report the powers of the two vessels. Lord Goschen said that his heart sank as he read the long catalogue of points in which the British ship was inferior, guns, armour, speed, until he came to the postscript, which was: "I think I could take her in twenty minutes."

With all the grumbling of our old soldiers there is always some reservation of the sort at the end of it. Of course those who are familiar with our ways of getting things done would understand that a good deal of the croaking is a means of getting our little army increased, or at least preventing its being diminished. But whatever the cause, the result has been the impression abroad of a "contemptible little army." Whatever surprise in the shape of 17-inch howitzers of 900-foot Zeppelins the Kaiser may have for us, it is a safe prophecy that it will be a small matter compared to that which Sir John French and his men will be to him.

But above all, I look forward to the development of our mounted riflemen. This I say is no disparagement of our cavalry, who have done so magnificently. But the mounted riflemen is a peculiarly British product—British and American—with a fresh edge upon it from South Africa. I am most curious to see what a division of these fellows will make of the Uhlans. It is good to see that already the old banners are in the wind, Lovat's Horse, Scottish Horse, King Edward's Horse, and the rest. All that cavalry can do will surely be done by our cavalry. But I have always held, and I still very strongly hold, that the mounted rifleman has it in him to alter our whole conception of warfare, as the mounted archer did in his day, and now in this very war will be his first great chance upon a large scale. Ten thousand well-mounted, well-trained riflemen, young officers to lead them, all broad Germany, with its towns, its railways, and its magazines before them—there lies one more surprise for the doctrinaires of Berlin.

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BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS

Barrie's Furs Cheaper Than Last Year

BUY PETERBOROUGH MADE FURS. KEEP YOUR MONEY CIRCULATING AT HOME. KEEP YOUR TOWN'S PEOPLE EMPLOYED.

¶ While nearly all lines of Merchandise show a tendency to rise in price, Furs are cheaper than for many years.

It will pay you to Buy your Coat or Set now

And in Peterborough, at BARRIE'S, the saving between the price asked now and what we had to ask last year is considerable.

¶ Do not think that only by the announcement of a "Special Sale" you can be sure of getting the advantage of this season's lower prices. Marking goods at last year's values and then reducing them to this year's figure, may show you the exact amount of the saving, but we consider such a method misleading. We have only one price on our Furs and that is

THIS SEASON'S LOW PRICE

We can tell you exactly how much more a certain piece of Fur was worth last year, but we never say: "This was $150.00 reduced to $100.00." We mark a garment $100.00, that is its value this season and it cannot, under any circumstances, be called a $150.00 article.

¶ *We sell our Furs at their marked price and always welcome a comparison of values, as well as of style, quality and workmanship.*

¶ *We will sell any of our Furs with the explicit understanding that they may be returned and the purchase price refunded (provided the Furs have not been worn), if a comparison of values leads you to believe that lower prices obtain elsewhere.*

SHOW ROOMS, CORNER OF BROCK AND GEORGE STREETS

BARRIE'S LIMITED MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

PETERBOROUGH SASKATOON REGINA EDMONTON

Millinery Tastefully Designed

WE ARE EXHIBITING in our Millinery Department on the Second Floor an interesting ensemble of Hats for Dress Wear that combines superior design and workmanship with distinctive materials---presenting the latest innovations at very moderate prices.

All the little style notes that go to denote correctness, and yet all shown in an out-of-the-ordinary way.

MILLINERY DEPT., SECOND FLOOR

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

Young People's Association

Elect Officers for the Coming Year —Lakefield News

Special to The Examiner:

LAKEFIELD, Oct. 21. — Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gibson and Miss Blanche Gibson of Campbellford, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Gibson on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. W. Nicholls and Master Robert of Bridgenorth, were guests of Mrs. T. Simpson for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Watson of Port Hope, spent a few days last week in the village, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Watson on Regent Street.

Mr. W. Perks has returned to the village after spending the past two months at North Bay.

Miss Alice Sherin of Toronto, spent Thanksgiving at her home in the village.

The Misses Ray have returned home after spending the past few weeks at their cottage at Stoney Lake.

Mr. Sam White left on Monday last for Lindsay, where he has secured a position as carpenter on the Lindsay P.O.

Mr. Frank Waldron, who has been spending the past two weeks visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cheyne at Gore's Landing, returned home on Saturday.

The Rev. Geo. Brown, who has been in the village visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brown, left for Vancouver, B.C., on Monday last.

Miss A. T. Atwood left on Saturday to spend a few weeks in Toronto, where she is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Lingwood.

The first meeting of the Anglican Young People's Association was held in the Sunday school on Tuesday evening last when the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—Rev. H. A. Ben Oliel.
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. T. Waldron.
Treasurer—Miss Taylor.
Secretary—Mr. Trude Leggott.

Executive committee—Mrs. Langley, Miss Blanche Graham, Miss Ogilvie and Mr. T. Simpson.

Mr. A. Campbell of Peterborough, spent Thanksgiving Day in the village visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Campbell.

Mrs. Smith of Brighton, spent Thanksgiving day with friends in the village.

Mrs. C. E. Pratt of Roche's Point, Ont., is in the village visiting her sister, Mrs. E. E. Cassan at "The Cottage."

Mr. J. Hill returned to the village on Wednesday last after spending the summer at Fenelon Falls.

Mrs. H. G. Fitzgerald left on Wednesday last to spend a few weeks with friends in Toronto.

Miss Madge Curtis of Havelock is the guest of Mrs. O. A. Sawyers on Regent Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Spence are visiting friends in Toronto.

Miss Louise Brown left on Wednesday last to spend the winter at Vancouver, B.C.

Mrs. Geo. Peters returned to Norwood last week after a visit to her daughters, Mrs. F. Dunford.

Miss Mary Traill left on Wednesday last to train as nurse at the General Hospital at Brantford.

Mr. R. C. Strickland of Burleigh, spent the week end in the village visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Cassan.

Mr. and Mrs. Soden of Peterborough were in the village on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Harry Armstrong of the Royal Bank staff, Hamilton, spent Thanksgiving at his home in the village.

A number of officers took in the Norwood Fair on Wednesday last.

Supplied Milk Deteriorated

James B. Rylott Fined $25 for This Offence in Police Court To-day

Joseph B. Rylott was charged before the police magistrate this morning with supplying to the Victoria Cheese Factory, Belmont, for the purpose of converting into cheese, deteriorated milk. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Thompson of Madoc, official prosecutor for the Dairymen's Association.

The defendant claimed it was an accident, inasmuch as water leaked from a creamery can which had been placed in the milk for the purpose of cooling.

In reply to the question from the Chief, however, defendant admitted that he did not notify the factory as soon as he discovered the leakage.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of $25 and costs.

Trafalgar Day

"England Expects That Every Man This Day Will Do His Duty"--"I Have Done My Duty, Thank God For That."

(Written Expressly for The Examiner by Frank Russell)

The above are memorable words which will never be forgotten by the Britons. Neither will the occasion on which they were signalled ever fade from human memory. For they are as momentous now as on the day on which they were uttered.

These words were signalled on the flagship "Victory," on October 21st twenty-first, 1805, on the occasion of the memorable Battle of Cape Trafalgar, off the coast of Spain.

The British Victory.

over the French, off Cape Trafalgar, was the sequel of the breakdown of Napoleon's great scheme for the invasion of the British Isles. For over a generation, Napoleon's ambition, like that of a lesser luminary, who is vainly emulating him in the present day, had been the scourge of Europe. The British fleet had met with successes and reverses, when the British naval hero, Horatio Nelson—who, by the way, was born in 1758, a son of a Norfolk Anglican parson—became, on January 1st, 1801, Vice Admiral, by seniority. But differences arising between him and the authorities, he retired into private life.

War on sea and on land had been going on for many long years. But in 1803, when Napoleon's ambition had made it utterly impossible to keep up the fiction of a peace, which had been temporarily made, Nelson was at once called from retirement and there was no question but that he must be appointed to the Mediterranean command. He had before this lost one of his arms, during an engagement. Consequently, in May, 1803, he hoisted his flag as commander of the Mediterranean fleet. Between this date and the hour of his triumphant death, on Oct. 21st, 1805, he was the one great controlling spirit in the vast naval drama which found its closing scene in Trafalgar Bay.

"England Expects Every Man"

The original flag signal, as framed by Admiral Nelson, read 'confides' in place of 'expects.' But as the signal to denote the verb 'confides' would have required a long string of flags to spell out 'confide,' letter by letter, the code signal 'expects' was used in its place.

The Death of Nelson

and the Battle of Trafalgar are such matters of history that everyone is conversant with them; therefore it would be a work of super-erogation to either give here a history of Nelson's life or of the great battle in which our mighty hero received his death wound.

Suffice it to say that he entered into the Navy in 1770, and finished up his career on this memorable day, 1805.

The Nelson Column

in Trafalgar Square, London, which was erected to his memory, has, for years past, been decorated with flags and flowers on this day. And as a token of their respect for so brave a man, for many years past our ancient enemies, and now our close allies—the French — represented by their compatriots in London, have largely assisted in these decorations. For the French know, as well as ourselves how to pay honour to the memory of the brave; although on this particular day the hopes and expectations of their demi-god were largely crushed, the final culmination of his downfall, was to take place ten years later at Waterloo.

The Last Hours at Trafalgar

Will never be forgotten by Britons. No figure in English history has been at once so magnificent in battle, or so penetrating in its appeal to the emotions, as was Admiral Horatio Nelson on that last day, when under his leadership the British fleet annihilated the last lingering fear that Napoleon would ever carry his desolating arms into the British Islands. Who can read, unmoved, of Nelson kneeling in prayer by his cabin table as the 'Victory' rolled slowly down on the enemy on that memorable 21st of October, appealing to God for help.

Then went up the

Famous Signal.

and the 'Victory' passed astern of the French 'Bucentaur,' and was engaged with her and the 'Redoutable'. Nelson walked up and down his quarter deck, accompanied by his flag-captain, Hardy. Suddenly a slanting musket shot from the 'Redoubtable' struck him in the breast and broke his spine.

"They Have Done for Me at Last"

Were the words he uttered when he received the fatal shot.

It was then suggested to him that Admiral Collingwood should decide on the course to be adopted, but the eager reply was

"NOT WHILE I LIVE."

But his last recorded words, as he embraced his friend, Hardy, were those embodied in the proud, yet humble, claim:

"I HAVE DONE MY DUTY; THANK GOD FOR THAT."

BROWNING CLUB TO-MORROW NIGHT

The Browning Club will hold its first meeting to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in the green room of the Y. W. C. A., under the leadership of Mr. F. J. A. Morris, of the Collegiate Institute staff. The following selections will be studied during the fall and winter months, the first two named, being chosen for study to-morrow night:

"Love Among the Ruins."
"Two in the Campagna."
"Up at a Villa—Down in the City."
"Waring."
"Youth and Art."
"Abt Vogler."
"Andrea del Sarto."
"The Bishop Orders His Tomb at St. Praxed's Church."
"Cavalier Tunes."
"Childe Roland."
"Cleon."
"Epistle of Karshish."
"Evelyn Hope."
"Fra Lippo Lippi."
"The Glove."
"A Grammarian's Funeral."
"Home Thoughts from Abroad."
"How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix."
"Italian in England."
"The Last Ride Together."
"My Last Duchess."
"Old Pictures in Florence."
"Pictor Ignotus."
"The Pied Piper of Hamelin."
"Porphyria's Lover."
"Prospice."
"Rabbi Ben Ezra."
"Saul."
"Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister." (?)

NEW STEAMER FOR CANAL ROUTE

The Stoney Lake Navigation Co., at a meeting held last night, decided to build a new steamer for the canal route, Peterborough to Stoney Lake, to be in commission 1915.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 498, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

WHERE TO DINE

A business man's luncheon will be served every day from twelve to two o'clock, 50c.; and dinner from six to eight p.m. 75c, at the Empress Hotel, Charlotte St. 6d-92

The Charlotte St. Ladies' Aid Society, intend giving an Unique Entertainment, entitled—

A TRIP TO THE ALLIES

By Automobiles on the Afternoons and Evenings of Thursday and Friday, October 22nd and 23rd. The Autos leave "Canada," the home of Mrs. S. Clegg, 286 Barnardo St., at 2:30 o'clock each Afternoon for the several countries, and will continue to leave at regular intervals until 5.30 o'clock; and each Evening from 7.30 o'clock until 9.30 o'clock. The Itinerary includes the following countries—"British Isles" the home of Mrs. A. J. Lane, 472 Rubidge St.; "Japan" the home of Mrs. (Dr.) Morrison, Cor. Park and Hunter Sts.; "Russia" the home of Mrs. A. Parker, 384 Park St.; "France" the home of Mrs. M. W. Lyle, 317 Park St.; "Belgium" the home of Mrs. Jos. Weir, 317 Margaret Avenue; "United States" the home of Mrs. A. F. Beckham, 297 Highland Avenue. Entertainment and Refreshments representing the character of the countries will be provided. The cost of the Round Trip, including refreshments, is 25c. Passports must be obtained from Canada. 4d-90

RE-OPENING OF

The People's Meat Market 1-7-8 Simcoe St.

The undersigned has opened a Branch Meat Store at the above address, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

Special Prices

Sirloin Steak, per lb.	25c
Porterhouse	25c
Round Steak	18c to 20c
Lamb Chop	18c to 20c
Leg Lamb	20c
Loin Lamb	20c
Hind Quarter Lamb	18c
Front Quarter Lamb	15c
Sausage	12½c
Headcheese	10c
Lard	2 lbs. for 25c

Every customer purchasing 50 cents worth and over will receive a pound of Headcheese FREE.

COME ONE—COME ALL

Remember—176 Simcoe St.

G. E. PERRIN

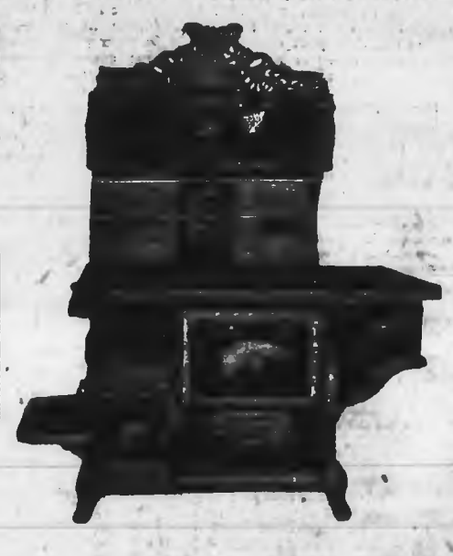
Branch Store, 461 George St.

TWENTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND

PAYABLE IN CASH ON

Friday AND Saturday

OF THIS WEEK



A HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE OR A RADIANT HOME HEATER or any other range or heater in our store, bought during our Great Two-Day Sale---FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23 AND 24, returns you an immediate cash dividend of TWENTY PER CENT., and thereafter, daily dividends in comfort, convenience and economy.

The purchase of a HAPPY THOUGHT or a RADIANT HOME is an INVESTMENT, not a SPECULATION. You are buying an article of PROVED MERIT—the product of the largest exclusive stove builders in the British Empire.

If you are not ready to take delivery immediately, you may secure one of these stoves by paying a deposit, and it will be delivered at your convenience.

No stoves will be delivered to city customers during the two days of the sale, but deliveries will begin promptly next week, in the order in which stoves are sold.

Buyers from the country may have stoves loaded on their own waggons at time of purchase.

Please Note That This Very Special Offering is For Friday and Saturday Only

134 HUNTER STREET

Campbell & West QUALITY

NEXT THE POST OFFICE

DR. GORDON CONDUCTS A QUESTION DRAWER

THIS EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK

IN MURRAY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

Pleasing Styles in Young Folks' Attire That Every Fond Mother Should See

NEW, SMART AND NATTY STYLES that are sure to appeal to every mother and child, all displayed in one spacious department devoted entirely to the children's needs. Such an extensive showing we have never been able to offer for your inspection; everything is displayed for easy seeing and you will find the price tags wonderfully interesting.

Children's Natty Dresses, made in very practical styles of serviceable fabrics such as Serges, Worsteds, Corded Velvets, etc. These mostly feature the long waisted effects with wide belt and tunic skirt. Prices from **$4.50** to **$6.50**

Stylish Winter Coats; for girls of 6 to 10 years; correct in every way—style, quality, finish and price. Made of warm, durable Tweeds, Blanket Cloths, Chinchillas, etc.; very becoming check, mottled and plain effects. Priced from..... **$7.50** to **$12.00**

Teddy Bear Coats; ages 2 to 6 years; the cloth is distinctly new, having a lovely soft warm pile. Tailored in first-class style. Priced very moderately at **$1.50** to **$2.25**

Esquimaux Suits for the very little fellows, ages 2 to 4. Made of llama wool, wonderfully snug and warm. Coat, pants and cap to match. Colours of maroon and khaki. .. Low priced..... **$2.75**

Coats with Bonnets to match for little girls and infants; very handsomely designed in White Bearcloth, Corduroy, Ural Lamb and Eiderdown; each one daintily trimmed and finished. Prices very reasonable, from.. **$1.69** to **$4.50**

See Special Window Display To-night

The CRESSMAN Grocery Limited
The Store of Better Values.

"To Make People Comfortable Don't Bring Them Nearer God"

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Kingston, in Opening the Parochial Mission in St. John's Church Last Evening, Makes Some Pointed Remarks on the Love of Material Things.

"Travel on a railway train and you will notice that in nearly all cases conversation will revert to money. There is no harm in wishing to succeed but the danger is in endeavouring to succeed at all cost."

Thus spoke the Right Reverend, the Lord Bishop of Kingston in opening the 1914 Parochial Mission at St. John's Church last evening. His Lordship is not to make sensational appeals or to use startling methods, but to set forth clearly claims of Spiritual life so easily forgotten in this material world, to show how these may be satisfied and souls sustained; and to endeavour to build up, renew and vitalize sense of communion with God. The Mission, though short, should be an oportunity for those who have fallen away from God, or who have become careless or indifferent, to begin a new, better and happier life."

The Mission, which is an essential one of instruction, will be conducted as follows:

Parochial Mission.

Tuesday, Oct. 20th to Friday, Oct. 23rd, Mission Services at 8 p.m.

Wednesday, Oct. 21st to Saturday, Oct. 24th, Instructions, 4.30 p.m.

Sunday, Oct. 25th—8.30 a.m., 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Men's meeting, 3 p.m.

Missioner—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Kingston.

DEDICATION FESTIVAL

Sunday, Nov. 1st (All Saints' Day) 8 a.m. and 11 p.m.—Parochial Communion Service (in which every communicant is urged to participate).

5 p.m.—Men's Fellowship Tea.

7 p.m.—Festival Service and Sermon by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

The Mission opened last evening with a service of intercession and a short address, for which the preacher chose the following text:

"It is written man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

"I suppose," began the speaker, "that for most of us the greatest evil we have to face are the material things of this life. Thus it was with Jesus in the wilderness. After forty days fasting he was an-hungered. Some men had they power would take advantage of it while in the state in which Jesus was, but Christ positively refused. He refused on account of principle; he wished to bring out the point that our spiritual nature is above our material nature.

The temptation of to-day is thinking that we can live by bread alone. Travel alone on a railway train and in nearly all cases conversations will revert to money. There is no harm in wishing to succeed, but the danger is endeavouring to succeed at all cost.

Often we see in life those who are seemingly prosperous and yet we know, and they know, that something is wanting. It is the soul; it is the Christian life. There are people who say they can get along very well without religion. They may be good citizens, and do good around them, yet they have "no use' for religion. They are trying to live by bread alone and this is what Jesus warned us of when in the wilderness. To make people comfortable won't bring them nearer to God; to have enough to eat, to live in a big house, to wear fine clothes; these things do not bring people nearer God.

"Every word that proceedeth out of the mouth." This is what we need; this is what makes life complete. Let us, therefore, during the next few days endeavour to bring ourselves closer to God.

REPAIRS AND REMODELLING

This is one branch of our business to which we pay particular attention. Our long and practical experience in all branches of furriers work enables us to turn out all work in a most satisfactory manner.

One trial will be sufficient to convince you that you will be perfectly satisfied if you entrust your work to us.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier And Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 736

BARGAINS EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR —AT— W. B. ARMSTRONG'S NEW CORNER GROCERY

CORNER KING AND BETHUNE STREETS

If you want to feel secure that you are getting the Lowest Prices, leave your Grocery Orders at Armstrong's.

We have not advanced our prices on any but a few articles as yet and will not only as we are compelled to, and then only to an extent sufficient to cover increased cost. In buying at our stores you are protected to the utmost.

Mid-Season Millinery

The Ladies are invited to inspect the New Novelties in MILLINERY, just received from leading houses.

MRS. J. WILSON 372 GEORGE STREET 'PHONE 35

Interest In The Christian Citizenship Campaign Shows No Signs Of Falling Off

Large Crowd Again Filled St. Paul's Church to Hear Discourse on the "Meanest Man in Peterborough"

DR. GORDON'S REMARKS

"The Meanest Man in Peterborough," said Dr. Gordon in St. Paul's church last night, "is the man who sneers at his wife's religion," and he said it to a congregation that overtaxed the seating accommodation of the church. The subject of his address was the "Meanest Marr in Peterborough," and the above statement from his address was his characterization of the city's meanest man.

Mr. Edouard Hesselberg and Mr. Greenlaw again delighted all present, and no indication whatever of waning interest in the Christian citizenship campaign was shown.

In the course of his address Dr. Gordon said:

Some men are unpopular because they are hard to approach. They have an air of social superiority which chills you to the bone. Richard H. Dana, who wrote "Two Years Beofre the Mast," failed in everything, except literature. An American senator says: "He was a learned lawyer, an aristocrat by nature, a man of eminent power; but he scorned the opinions of inferior men." Unconsciously, he breathed the spirit of Horace, the Latin poet, who wrote: "I hate the vulgar crowd and keep them at a distance." Thank God the crowd has improved somewhat since the days of Horace. There is no man so poor, so ignorant, so unlettered, so eccentric that he cannot tell you something you do not know. All my experience teaches me to strike hands with Henry George, when he exclaims: "I am for men."

A tender regard for all humanity is a sign of true greatness. It is the trade-mark of a genuine Christianity. It is the master sign of an apostolic church. "To believe that a man with £60 a year," Canon Liddon once said, "is just as much worthy of respect as a man with £6,000, you must be seriously a Christian." Lord Chesterfield showed a touch of the true spirit when he wrote a clause in his will leaving to each of his servants' two years' wages. These are his words: "I consider them," said my Lord, "as unfortunate friends; my equals by nature, and my inferiors only by the difference of our fortunes." How pleasant it is to turn to the last will and testament of John Wesley and read: "Let me be borne to the grave by six poor men; let there be no hearse, no coach, no escutcheon, no pomp, no funeral eulogy — nothing but the tears of those who love me."

When the average man of ordinary common sense comes in contact with some shallow but successful specimen of humanity, who has evidently more respect for clothes than character and more regard for possessions than for personality he feels like Delphini, the underpaid but conscientious tutor who had an occasional "set to" with Richard Brindley Sheridan. Thus, when Delphini one day pressed the manager for arrears of salary, Sheridan sharply reproved him, telling him he had forgotten his station. "No, indeed, Monsieur Sheridan, I have not," retorted Delphini, "I know the difference between me perfectly well. In birth, parentage, and education, you are superior to me; but in life, character, and behaviour, I am superior to you."

The high-toned regard for clothes, colour, coin, and cash and the utter disregard for character, conscience, culture and Christian ethics is strikingly illustrated by a paragraph from a sermon by Henry Ward Beecher. "A friend that is present told me this incident which I am at liberty to repeat. During the days when colour was a virtue, in a famous church in New York, a distinguished merchant had a coloured man in his pew. The presence of that coloured man in the congregation had the same effect that a lump of salt would have in a cup of tea. The whole congregation, with an eternity to consider, thought only of the coloured man in the merchant's pew. And as they went out of the church, various persons gathered about the merchant, and said, 'What possessed you to bring that nigger into your pew?' He whispered and said to them, 'He is a great planter, and he is rich—he is a millionaire.' And then they said: 'Introduce us to him!' As soon as they knew he was not a vulgar man, working for his living, but a capitalist and a millionaire, they were very willing to cross palms with him. Then where was their fine taste? and where was that distinguished consideration of minding God's laws? and where was all that ethics that we have heard so much about in years gone by, of social equality, and of different races? It was gone in a minute. When mammon said, "Let it go," it was all right. But when the loving Jesus said, "Let it go,' that was detestable. Men will do anything for money in this bad world. Ah! self-denial is from God!"

An inherent contempt for humanity has ensnared and misled not a few of those born to wealth, position and fame.

Some men are unpopular because they never encourage. They never venture a compliment. They never say a kind word. They never speak to cheer. Joseph Parker, after preaching in a certain community for a month, said, in reverting to the fact, "I was the guest of a millionare provision merchant who never uttered a word of sympathy or appreciation regarding my services." Parker was preaching in the church of which this merchant was an official. During the month he had heard this young and gifted preacher deliver ten splendid discourses. Three times a day they had conversed at the table. But during all that time not one word of compliment, encouragement or inspiration had been uttered. A preacher must have "nerve" who can remain in cold storage for six days of the week and then catch fire on Sunday.

Robert Fulton said, in extreme bitterness of soul, "In all my long struggle to work out the principle of the steam engine, I received innumerable opposing arguments and prophecies of failure, but never once did I receive an encouraging word."

Some men are unpopular because they forget their friends in the hour of their prosperity. Said Sir Walter Scott, in that moment when the world lay at his feet: "I will never cut any man unless I discover in him the elements of meanness." The time to help a man is when you are up and he is down.

'Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone,
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

Charles H. Hall, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, New York, during the trial of Henry Ward Beecher, recognizing the famous preacher in his Sunday afternoon congregation, took him by the hand and let him into the chancel. That was a bold act, for the world was divided, just then, in its estimate of Mr. Beecher's character. Years afterward, when the great prophet of Plymouth Church lay still and silent in death, the question arose: "Who shall stand over these hallowed remains and pay a tribute to the memory of a great soul? And the people of Brooklyn answered the question. The demand was universal: 'Let Charles H. Hall, the rector of Trinity deliver the funeral oration" And it was so.

Some men are unpopular because they never forget a supposed injury. They grow bitter thinking about things which other people have forgotten. Like Roscoe Conkling, when he whined out his miserable complaint about James G. Blaine:—"That attack," referring to some legislative onslaught, "that attack was made without any provocation by me when I was suffering more than I ever suffered before and I shall never overlook it." He never did. People get tired listening to the story of real or imaginary wrongs.

Some men are unpopular because they are self-centred and determined to have their own way. Head strong. Willful. Obstinate. History is replete with illustrations. Think of Henry VIII., sitting in the House of Commons, with his terrible eye fixed on anyone who might venture to oppose him. Or Lorenzo the Magnificent, who proudly remarks: "No one ever ventured to utter a resolute 'no' to me!" Or, again, that famous warrior and sovereign who uttered the affirmation: "I am the state!" Or, yet again, George III., who requested his prime minister to furnish him with a list of those who had, in a certain matter of legislation, voted against his wishes, that he might, socially, turn his back upon them on every public occasion. Kingly! Eh;— The saddest story in history is the story of the man who has had his own way. Some men are unpopular because they are cruel in their business methods. Their methods are expressed in three words—grip, gouge and grind. It was said concerning a millionaire who died recently: "He could throw down a friend, if that friend stood in his way." The first article of his creed seemed to be expressed in three words: "Business is War." Crassus, who lived in the days of Sulla, was one of Rome's meanest millionaires. He would stand by a burning building, with a fire brigade composed of 500 slaves, and offer a price for the fated edifice, wrapped in flames, and if the owner refused to accept the stipulated terms, stolidly refuse assistance whilst the wealth and substance of his neighbour disappeared in smoke. That is the spirit of the soulless combine. Unless you can Christianize commerce our civilization is only a little removed from the civilization of the past.

Some men are unpopular because they are mean. Sin is selfishness and the lowest sort of selfishness is meanness. And meanness is a sin which is as old as the race. Oh to rid the world of meanness! What a divine but terrific task. When Ben Johnson lay a lying in a miserable hovel, the king sent him a paltry pittance: 'Suppose," said Ben Johnson, "the king sent me this, because I live in an alley" — and then with a splendid outburst of dying wrath he exclaimed: "Tell the king for me that his soul lives in an an alley." There are men who, mentally, morally, and spiritually, "live in an alley." They are constitutionally and incurably mean.

Some men are unpopular because they are lacking in courage, backbone and audacity. The difference between the hero and the coward is the difference between Luther and Erasmus. Erasmus said: "I have always been cautious. I would rather die than cause a disturbance. . . . When we can do no good we have a right to be silent. . . . A worm like me must not dispute with our lawful rulers. . . . We must bear almost anything rather than throw the world into confusion. There are seasons when we must even conceal the truth." But this is not the philosophy of the great men of history.

Some men are unpopular because you never know where to find them on questions of vital importance to the community. How many there are who, in portrait and character, match perfectly, the description of Cardinal Richelieu as painted by Dr. John Lord in his "Beacon Lights of History." "During seventeen years of office climbing, Richelieu was to all appearances the most amiable man in France; everybody liked him, and everybody trusted him. He was full of amenities, promises, bows, smiles and natteries. He always advocated the popular side with reigning favourites; courted all the great ladies; was seen in all the fashionable salons; had no offensive opinions; was polite to everybody; was non-committal."

(Continued on Page 12.)

BULBS

NOW is the time to Plant your Bulbs. We have a choice stock on hand and more coming.

Double and Single Bedding Hyacinths. Double and Single Hyacinths for Glasses. Roman Hyacinths. Double and Single Tulips. Parrot Tulips. Darwin Tulips. Rembrandt Tulips. Crocus, in 10 varieties. Narcissus Polyanthus, in 10 varieties. Narcissus Poeticus. Double Daffodils. Single Daffodils. Single Jonquils, Double Jonquils, Cyclamen Persicum.

All these bulbs (from unassorted sorts of very finest quality) will be sold at our usual low prices and are insured to give satisfaction.

Peterborough Floral Co.
(Successors to F. Mason)
2 Stores 224 GEORGE STREET 436 WATER STREET
Telephones—1300, Dominion 1447

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

It should be cleaned and oiled once a year. Many good watches are allowed to go without cleaning and oiling, and the result is the oil is entirely dried up, the pivots become rust and rusted so badly that it costs nearly as much as a new movement to get it in proper condition again. The old saying, "Like oil to fine saws mills" holds good.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Street
Next Turnbull's.

LEARN While You Earn

You may continue your regular daily duties and also fit yourself for a better position by attending our

Night Classes

Prepare NOW for future opportunities which are sure to come to the energetic and well trained young person.

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Peterborough Business College
Limited
Thirty Successful Years
'Phone 580 or 737 — B. E. LOGAN, Principal

Implement Agency
REMOVAL SALE
HEARD & NORTHEY
Will remove across the street about the middle of October, to
383 WATER STREET
To save trouble and expense of removal, we will hold a Clearing Sale of many articles, including—
4 New Buggies, Summer Rugs, Horse Clothing, Harness, etc., Etc.
International Harvester Farm Implements and Machinery
CHATHAM PLOWS
Gasoline Engines, etc.
are leading lines all the time

Such Values As Are Being —Offered During Our—
Retiring
FROM
Millinery Sale
Are helping to dispose of our Stock of Fashionable Hats & Trimmings, Untrimmed Hats, etc. Everything is on the Sale List. Buy quickly and save.
Mrs. W. B. Armstrong Peterboro' Millinery Parlours 435 GEORGE ST. (Up Stairs).

THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE

The most timely book of the year and the first contribution to the literature of the European War

THE SECRETS OF THE GERMAN WAR OFFICE

By Dr. Carl Graves

Price - - $1.50.

The Author was for twelve years a Spy in the Kaiser's Service, and he exposes the secret missions that have had a startling influence on the present war. He also reveals, for the first time, the operations of the great German Spy System. The Author is now fighting on the side of the Allies at the front.

Read what the Book Post says of it—"It is truly a wonderful book and will be read by thousands with great interest."

TREBILCOCK BROS.
'PHONE 285. 417 GEORGE ST.
The Peterborough Book Store.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE J. J. Turner & Sons, Managers

The United Features Film Co. will operate the above days only, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 7.30 and 9 o'clock, with Matinee Daily at 2.30 and 4 p.m.

"LIEUT DERRING" Also "BALAOO THE DEMON BABOON" or "MAN MONKEY"
Great English Military Drama
"EXPIATION" A True Story of The Great White Way
Magnificent photoplays ever shown here. At War-Time Prices Only 10c

Small Want Ads. are Small in Price; Results are Big

Dr. Gordon's Subject To-night "MISCHIEF MAKERS"

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH AT 7.45 O'CLOCK

Judas Maccabaeus At The Grand Opera House

The Peterborough Choral Society repeated "Judas Maccabaeus" at the Grand Opera House, last night, before a large audience. The Oratorio was splendidly sung, although there were lacking some of the little touches of finish that scored the success of the first presentation of this work. But, speaking generally, the Society acquitted itself with such satisfaction that it is hoped the impetus it has gained will be used to advantage in the preparation of future choruses.

The money taken in from last night's production was devoted to the City's Patriotic Fund. Not only the public's response, but other incidents of the evening indicated the appreciation of the Choral Society's efforts. J. J. Turner and Sons gave the use of the Opera House; Miss Olive Casey of Toronto, gave her services for the evening, and the Conservatory Orchestra assisted generously.

The Choral Society scarcely requires references after the comprehensive review of its previous presentation of this splendid oratorio. The main work of the Chorus was a beautiful blend, showing itself particularly in "We Never Will Bow Down," "Tune Your Harps," and "Fallen is the Foe."

Although all the parts were well taken, the sopranos and basses were especially effective. The soloists were Miss Olive Casey of Toronto, Miss Dorothy Allan, soprano, Geo. Chandler, tenor, and Geo. Kenyon, bass. Miss Casey was welcomed again and delighted the audience in her several numbers. The singing of Miss Allan last night was very pleasing. Her voice, in its tone and employment, finds oratorio work its musical metier. George Kenyon of Knox Church, acquitted himself well. In the solo "On, On, Ye Brave" he ably responded to the vocal and sentimental demands. Mr. Chandler was at his best in "Sound An Alarm." His other solos were rendered in good voice and effect.

Under the direction of Mr. Gliddon, the Conservatory Orchestra played the overture "Pomp and Circumstance." The assistance of the Orchestra was most valuable. The triumphal trumpet in "See The Conquering Hero Comes" seemed to stumble jarringly over the higher notes. The Opera House Orchestra assisted materially in the accompaniment with the Conservatory musicians. Mr. Devey's work was productive of fine results in all the oratorio's shading. It is to be hoped that the potential vocal position now held by the Choral Society will be employed in future with equally pleasing effects.

No Bye Elections Will Be Held

Special to The Examiner:

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 21.—It is not believed here that the bye-elections, made necessary by yesterday's Cabinet changes, will be contested. It is expected that a mutual agreement will be reached between the two parties to allow all seats now vacant, including Jacques Cartier, formerly held by the late Hon. R. R. Emmerson, to go by acclamation, in accordance with the present British precedent. It is not believed here that the reconstruction of the Cabinet contemplated by the Government is completed, and it is expected that more changes will follow.

Brownton Branch Is Organized

Protestant Benevolent Federation Branches Out in South

A large and enthusiastic audience gathered in the Orange Hall at Brownton last evening on the occasion of the opening of the Brownton branch of the Protestant Benevolent Federation. The officers of the Parent Society were present to initiate the new members of the new branch. A very interesting and successful evening was spent, and judging by the enthusiasm of the members at Brownton the success of the new branch is an assured fact. Next meeting will be held on Thursday, Nov. 12th.

Interest in the Christian, etc.

(Continued from Page 11.)

Some men are unpopular because they are animal in their instincts and material in their conceptions. In the lives of such there is to be found no beauty, poetry, or music. Like Esau, they have no spiritual aspirations. To all such "a mess of potage" is vastly more than "a vision of angels." And they talk continually about money, land, merchandise and bonds. A Canadian remarks: "If I could be assured of an unfailing income of $5,000 per year till I die, and reasonably good health, I would have no need for a single other thing that would not come with these to make me perfectly happy. I have no objection to religion, but had I that income and health I cannot see that religion would be a particle of use to me."

Some men are unpopular because they are right. "Where are you going? said Caesar to a member of the Roman senate. "I am going out with Cato. I would rather be found with Cato in prison than with Caesar in the senate chamber." Ah, Cato, stern, inflexible, upright but unpopular, Cato! I once heard Dwight L. Moody say, "I would rather be in the heart of Africa with God than in the heart of America without God"—"Why didn't you accept the nomination for congress?" said an American politician to a friend. "Your political friends would have guaranteed your election if it had cost them a mint of money." The friend answered, "I would rather be found in yonder little church upon the hill top, with Jesus Christ than in the congress of the United States, through bribery and fraud, without Jesus Christ."

Over $100 For The Patriotic Fund

J. J. Turner, Sr., deposited $103.45 with the Choral Society to-day for th Patriotic Fund as the financial results of last night's production of Judas Maccabaeus. This sum, in view of the counter attractions, is considered quite satisfactory, especially with popular admission prices charged. Twenty-five cents was the general admission, with ten cents for the gallery.

Demonstration Car Here 28th and 29th

The demonstration car of the Ontario government intended to display the resources of New Ontario, will visit Peterborough on Oct. 28th and 29th and should prove of great interest. Grain cereals and other products will be displayed and no doubt the car will have many visitors during its two-day stay in Peterborough.

For indoor target practice a pistol from which a ping-pong ball is shot by a spring has been patented.

Side wind shields, to be fastened to automobile doors so as to swing with them, are an English invention.

SECOND MEETING FILLED MURRAY STREET CHURCH

Dr. Gordon's Question Drawer Found Much Favour With Local People—Some of the Questions

Dr. Gordon conducted two meetings last night, and both were largely attended. Two churches were filled with those anxious to hear his addresses, and after the meeting in St. Paul's Church he conducted a question bureau in the Murray Street Church.

To the question "Is the wage system a system of slavery for the working men?" Dr. Gordon answered, "No. Without a doubt the time will come when the competitive commercial system would be supplanted by a better one, but the working men today are in no sense slaves, as were th working men of Athens, three-fourths of whom were owned, body and soul."

"Why is it that, as a rule, men are not interested in the Church as women?"

Because, said the speaker, the Church services and style of preaching and standard of thought appeal very largely to the feminine mind.

"Why do men demand a different standard of morality for women than for themselves?"

Because women hold the destiny of childhood and guarantee the purity of the race.

"Are men given to gossip as much as women?"

No, but a masculine gossip can outdo the most successful feminine talker.

"Why is it that being a profound Christian does not enhance a man's financial standing?"

Because business men are suspicious of the man who tries to work religion into business. The real truth is that there is so little difference between a Church member and a man who is not a member of the Church that a certificate of Church membership means little in the business world.

"Are men morally weaker than women?"

Yes, womanhood stands for the moral conscience of the world. Were it not for woman's regard for the immortal and spiritual the world would go to ruin in a generation.

"Why is it easier to be bad than good?"

Because badness is yielding and being good is conquering.

"Why does God permit people to be tempted?"

Because there is no development of character without trial or temptation. The weakest person in the world is one who has never been tempted.

Oriental Hotel's Effective Idea

To Promulgate the "Made-in-Canada" Slogan

The Oriental Hotel has adopted a unique idea for assisting to emphasize the importance of the "Made in Canada" slogan. They have purchased a large supply of picture labels illustrating in an effective manner the different advantages to the Empire of buying only goods that are made in Canada. The labels show the many different channels of trade that will be stimulated, and the assistance which will be given to Britain in the war, through the observance of the "Made in Canada" motto. All travellers or others staying at the hotel are supplied with these labels to attach to parcels and letters being sent, or to be used in any other way.

QUALITY VERY POOR

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—Union Stock Yards—Receipts were large considering Monday's heavy delivery, 58 cars, 830 cattle, 1,412 hogs, 1,383 sheep and lambs and 115 calves.

Cattle—The quality of the cattle on sale was no better than Monday, if as good, not a single load of choice finished butcher's cattle being offered. Prices were about the same as on Monday. Best butchers' steers, $7.75 to $8.00; good butchers' steers, $7.50 to $7.75; medium butchers' steers, $7.00 to $7.25; common butchers' steers, $6.00 to $6.50; choice butchers' heifers, $7.75 to $8.00; common butchers' heifers, $7.00 to $7.75; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good cows, $6.00 to $6.25; canners, $3.50 to $4.50; bulls, $4.50 to $7.00.

Feeders and Stockers—There was a very fair demand at Monday's decline in values. Choice steers, $6.75 to $7.00; good steers, $6.25 to $6.50; medium steers, $5.75 to $6.00; good stockers, $5.25 to $5.75; common eastern stockers, $4.00 to $5.00; stockers, $4.00 to $5.75.

Milkers and Springers — Demand was strong at $65 to $115 each, bulk sold at $75 to $90 each.

Calves — Light deliveries caused values to be firm. Choice veals, $10.00 to $11.00; common to good $8.00 to $9.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts were moderately large which caused prices to rule about steady, both for sheep and lambs. Sheep, $5.00 to $6.00; culls and rams, $2.50 to $4.75; lambs, $7.00 to $7.85; culls, $6.00 to $6.50.

Hogs—The market was again weaker. Selected, fed and watered, $7.85 to $8.10 f.o.b cars, and $7.40 weighed off cars.

To the Electors of East City

Ladies and Gentlemen—

I take this means of thanking all those who contributed to my election, either by vote or influence, as Alderman for Ward Five.

I will endeavour to deal with all matters before my notice in the public interest.

Yours truly,

Archie Weir

9c WONDER SALE

PETERBORO'S GREAT WEEKLY BARGAIN DAY

9c WONDER SALE

The BIG STORE OFFERS PHENOMENAL VALUES For the WONDER SALE--THURSDAY

All have an equal chance to share in the splendid bargains. The entire lots as advertised are offered to first comers, nothing reserved, or telephone orders taken for any Sale Lines.

See the Showing of Wonder Sale Bargains in our Simcoe & George St. Windows Wednesday Night

LEADERS FROM THE MAIN FLOOR

Manufacturer's Samples of many lines from our different departments as Children's Heavy Black Underdrawers, Vests, Infant's White & Coloured Bear Skin Caps and Hoods, Girl's Long Wool Scarfs, Mitts, Small Children's Winter Coats, Shawls, Girl's and Women's Knit Caps, many styles, limited quantities of each. Wonder Sale .. 9c

Broken Lots of Berlin, Zephyr and Andalusian Wools, nearly all shades. Wonder Sale ..... 3 oz. for 9c

Linen Thread put up 4 spools in box grey, black and drab. Wonder Sale 9c

Double width Children's Dark Plaid Washable Dress Goods, regular 25c, 3 patterns. Thursday 9c

6 Rolls of 14 inch Turkish Towelling, cream ground with red stripes. Wonder Sale ..... 2 yards for 9c

Tea Towelling, red or blue check, 17 inches wide. While it lasts. Thursday ..... 2 yards for 9c

Fancy Damask Patterns in White Huck Towelling, 18 inch wide, Tulip or Fleur-de-Lis designs. Wonder Sale ..... yard 9c

18 x 36 inch close woven Linen Face Towels, finished hemmed ends. Thursday, each 9c

Limited quantity of odd half-bleach heavy pure Linen Napkins. Wonder Sale ..... for 9c

15c, 19c and 25c Dress Ginghams, all in pretty plaids, suitable for children's school wear and house dresses. Thursday, yard 9c

Toilet Soaps, as Oatmeal, Olive Oil and Cucumber, and Little Gem makes. Thursday ..... 4 for 9c

1000 pairs of Fall weight Black Rib Hose, sizes 6 to 10. Wonder Sale pair 9c

39 pairs, all samples and slightly soiled, of Children's heavy Wool Mitts. Thursday, pair 9c

20 pieces of our best makes in pure Linen Roller Towelling, White wash crash and bordered makes. Wonder Sale, yard 9c

White Muslin covered Pin Cushion Forms, 8 and 10 ins. long. Thursday 9c

Black Worsted Scotch Fingering, good quality. Thursday 2 Skeins for 9c

Wide Flannelettes, stripe patterns, 12½c qualities. Wonder Sale, yard .. 9c

Fine quality White Cotton, 36 inches wide. Thursday, yard 9c

Medium-size nicely polished shell Hair Pins. Wonder Sale .... 6 for 9c

Jewellery in Bar Brooches, Neck Chains with Pendants, and Earrings. Thursday, all for, each 9c

25 Black Chiffon Neck Ruffs, with pleated ties, reg. $2. Wonder Sale each 9c

5 dozen sample Lace and Organdie Neckwear, including silk flowers to be worn on the coat, have pin attached, neck bands of velvet, and embroidered linen collars. Regular up to $1.00. Wonder Sale 9c

Children's White School Handkerchiefs, neat cross bar pattern, hemmed edges ..... 3 for 9c

Women's Sheer Dimity Handkerchiefs, hemstitched edges ..... 5 for 9c

Men's plain Linen Lawn Handkerchiefs, 18 inch size, neatly hemstitched. Regular 12½c ..... 2 for 9c

40 dozen White Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, wide hemstitched borders, 9c

Our regular line of Hair Nets, with or without elastic, all colours. Wonder Sale ..... 5 for 9c

Dome Fasteners, Black or White, all sizes. Thursday ..... 4 for 9c

Mending Wools, Blacks or Greys. Wonder Sale ..... 7 Cards for 9c

Children's fancy Embroidered Bibs, large, edged ..... 2 for 9c

Children's large Feeding Bibs, made of Turkish cloth or double quilted with separate pad underneath. Thursday 9c

Collar Supports, Black or White, all heights. Wonder Sale 5 Cards for 9c

Corset Covers and Drawers, well made, nicely trimmed, less than cost of Cotton. Wonder Sale, each 9c

Large range wide Silk Ribbons, suitable for Millinery, Children's Sashes and fancy work. Thursday, yard 9c

Cards and bunches of Silk Ribbons, containing 6 or 12 yards, ¼ and ½ inch widths. Wonder Sale, each 9c

BASEMENT BARGAINS

100 small pieces of polish aluminum ware as mugs, salt and pepper shakers, and collapsible pocket drinking cups. Wonder Sale ... 9c

Earthenware jugs, 1 to 1½ pints, nicely decorated .. 9c

10 doz. Rockingham tea pots, 2 and 3 cup size. Wonder Sale 9c

See the tables of Fancy China arranged for this great bargain day. Many Xmas Gifts can be selected at a mere fraction of the former values. See Window for articles. Thursday 9c

2 special tables of granite have been arranged all in first quality goods among which are sauce pans, pudding dishes, long handled spoons, jelly cake and pie plates, preserving kettles, mugs. Wonder Sale 9c

The special lines of tinware include heavy dripping and bread pans, frying pans, long handled shovels, long cake tins, square jelly cake tins, and many other useful utensils for the kitchen. 2 tables to select from. Sale .. 9c

Kitchen Bowls, heavy White glazed earthenware with Blue band. Make splendid mixing bowls. Wonder Sale 9c

72 long handled Dippers in heavy 2-coat Grey enamel or Mottled Blue outside with White lining. Thursday 9c

Cup and saucer, plate and sauce dish all to match, brightly glazed. Thursday 4 pieces for 9c

Large laundry bar soap, weight 29 ozs., each 13½ inches long. Wonder Sale per bar 9c

A Wonder Sale Leader Extraordinary from the Fourth Floor

Hundreds of pieces are offered from which to select:—Curtain Nets, Madras Curtainings, Cretonnes, Chintz, Scrims, Silkoline, Art Sateens, 50 inch Furniture Coverings, regular up to $1 yard. Any of above in short lengths will be sold by the piece only. Wonder Sale 9c

9c

WONDER SALE

Toilet Goods Section

100 Leather Pocket Cases containing beveled mirror, comb, and nail cleaners, all samples, no two alike. Wonder Sale ..... each 9c

Taylor's regular 25c tins of Blue Bird Talcum Powder, while it lasts .... tin 9c

500 Cakes Palmolive Toilet Soap. Wonder Sale ..... cake 9c

5 Cases 1 lb. Bars Castile Soap. Bar .. 9c

9c WONDER SALE

TURNBULLS

STORE OPENS SHARP AT 8.30

THE WORLD OF SPORT

HARDY PUTS IT UP TO EDMUNDS

The letter from Jack Forbes in last night's Examiner in regard to Artie Edmunds, soon brought results from Alf. Hardy. The English lad has replied as follows, and he puts the issue squarely up to Edmunds when he gives him three different chances:

Sporting Editor Examiner:

Seeing Edmunds' challenge in the Examiner I find it hard to make out what kind of a match Edmunds would like, but he can have any of the following matches for any part of $50 a side:

1. I will throw Edmunds four times in one hour, a fall for him not to count.

2. I will throw him once in an hour, and if he should get a fall he wins, or

3. I will wrestle the best of three falls to finish our Toronto match.

ALF. HARDY.

EVERS ON TWO WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP TEAMS

Johnny Evers, Captain and second baseman of the Boston Braves, and Pat Dougherty, the old Boston and Chicago outfielder, are the only baseball players who have played with two different world's champion teams Dougherty played with the Boston Americans when they won the world's championship and he was with the Chicago Americans when that team won the championship two years later. Evers played with the Cubs when they won the title in 1907 and 1908 and equalled Dougherty's feat by playing with the Boston Braves in this year's series.

John Devore, the Boston substitute outfielder, took part in world's series with two different teams, but until the Braves won this year he was never a world's champion. And the year he got into the series only in the capacity of a pinch hitter.

Evers' record is the more remarkable because there was a space of six years between his two championship connections. In seven years almost any baseball player is expected to slow down, and yet seven years after playing with his first world's championship team the irrepressible Johnny is found as the mainstay of an entirely different team.

Evers' record is also unusual in that he is still able to play great base ball despite his unfortunate experiences as a manager. Few players have been able to maintain their standard of playing after once attempting the managerial end of the game. Jake Stahl who led the championship Red Sox team in 1912, was one of the few players whose disastrous experience as a manager did not have a bad effect on his playing. And at that Stahl made his "comeback" more as a manager than as a player. He was still a good player, however, when the Red Sox played the Giants, two years ago.

The names of the great players who have started to go back after falling as managers, are many. One of the best examples is that of Hal Chase, the former Yankee first baseman, who seems never to have been the same brilliant player since his brief attempt to guide the Yankees.

Evers is one of the kind of players upon whom failure seems to make no impression. If he fails once, he is ready to try again and keep on trying. It was just this spirit which he seems to have imparted to the whole Boston team, which made them an unbeatable combination, although far the inferior in mere mechanical ability of many of the teams they so easily overcome.

Despite his varied career, Evers is still a comparatively young man. He is only 30 years old and has quite a big advantage on Leach, Wagner, Matty and some of the other veterans who are still keeping up with the youngsters.

Prize Winners At The Norwood High School Annual Field Day

Regular Meeting of the Village Council Held—Accounts Passed

OTHER NEWS.

Special to The Examiner:

NORWOOD, Oct. 20.—The regular meeting of the Village Council was held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 7, with the following mebers present: Reeve Squire, and Councillors Portway, Marrison and Pakenham.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The following accounts were presented: E. J. Laing, making out tax bills, $6.00; A. Davidson, selecting jurors, $3.00; B. W. Squire, selecting jurors, $3.00; E. J. Laing, selecting jurors, $3.00; E. J. Laing, express for parcel, 30c; W. C. Harrison, 3rd yr. electric light, $177.50; I. Puffer, salary $30, extra $12.50. $32.20.

Bridge Work—J. L. Johnston, 7 days 6 1-2 hours, $11.48; A. Reynolds, 96 hours at 20c, $19.00; Wm. McMaster, 20 hours at 15c, $3.00; H. McMaster, 18 hours at 15c, $2.70; E. Bongard, 85 hours at 15c, $12.75; J. Graham, 70 hours at 15c, $10.50; H. McMaster, for W. Portway's men's work, teams and extra irons, $30.42.

A communication was received from Miss E. L. Waters asking permission to cut down trees in front of her property. The matter was left over to be inquired into.

Moved by Councillor Pakenham, seconded by Councillor Morrison, that J. L. Johnston be special constable for Fair Day and Hallowe'en at $2.00 and $1.00.

Rev. Father Kelly, of Parry Sound, was in town last week.

Mrs. Drew, of Smith's Falls, has been a guest at the home of her uncle, Mr. Hugh Drain.

Mr. A. Harrison, of Lindsay, was in town on Fair Day.

The prize winners at the Norwood High School, on their Annual Field Day, were:

100 yard dash (boys)—A. Searight, W. Thompson, E. Hall.

80 yard dash (girls)—M. Robb, D. McFadden, H. McGee.

Standing broad jump—A. Searight 8 1 1-4, L. O'Keefe 7 11 1-2, H. Tudhope 7 4 1-4.

220 yards dash (boys)—A. Searight, W. Thompson, L. Duffield.

100 yard walking race (girls) — M. Ivey, Thelma Johnston, V. McFadden.

Running broad jump—L. O'Keefe, A. Searight, H. Keenan.

Hunning, hop, step and jump—L. O'Keefe 35-10, A. Searight 35, M. Killoran 33 1-2.

Coat race—E. Hall and M. Howson, A Searight and M. Robb, L. Duffield and R. Robb.

Pole vault—A. Wellman 6 7 1-2, N. Meikle, R. Portway.

Egg race—H. Keenan, I. Kelly, A. McGee.

Running high jump—L. O'Keefe 4 1-2, W. Thompson 4 4 1-2, A. Searight and H. Tudhope 4 3.

Three-legged race—V. Killoran and R. Portway, A Searight and L. Duffield, A Weir and H. Keenan.

Sack race—H. Rogers, A. Searight and A. McGee.

Needle race (boys)—O'Keefe and Weir, Searight and Duffield, Tudhope and Keenan.

Needle race (girls)—M. Scott and M. McNeely, L. Breckenridge and R. Robb, M. Heeley and V. McMadden.

Hurdle race—W. Thompson, R. Portway, E. Hall.

Bicycle race—H. Tudhope, L. Duffield, E. Finlay.

Baseball target competition (girls)—G. O'Grady, L. Heffernan, A. Rahal.

Biscuit race—N. Irwin, A. McGee, N. McKelva.

Tug-of-war—Form II.

Lacrosse match—High School 7, Youths of Town 11.

From the sale of flags on Fair Day the I.O.D.E. realized over $120. This money is to be reserved for any needy cases in town.

Miss Flora Adams, of Peterborough, is visiting Miss Lella Buck.

Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Ackerman have returned from their cottage at Stoney Lake, where they spent the last six months.

Miss Annie Richardson, of Lang, was a guest at the home of her parents, on Tuesday.

Miss Ruth Birdsall, of Birdsall, spent Sunday with Miss Fledda Howson.

Mrs. Cruikshanks, of Peterboough, was a week-end guest of the Misses Pearce.

The funeral of the late Percival J. Stuart, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Stuart, of Toronto, and formerly of Norwood, took place on Monday, on the arrival of the noon train, to the Norwood cemetery. His death occurred last week in Edmonton, at the age of twenty-two.

Mr. Robert Burgess and Miss Edith Burgess visited Mr. Burgess' sister, Mrs. T. Rork, one day last week.

Rev. Mr. DeMill, of Havelock, exchanged pulpits last Sunday morning with Rev. Mr. Irwin, pastor of the Methodist Church. Mr. Butcher, of Havelock, preached in the evening.

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 595, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-t-f

WOOD HARD and SOFT FOR SALE

Delivered anywhere in City Cut to any length desired

E. H. MANN

'Phone 240 YARD: WOLFE STREET Near C.P.R. Station 06-01-1m

China Painting

Mrs. Langley McCarthy

Teacher Bisgoff's New and Beautiful Book Work in China Painting.

AFTER THE BATTLES

(From "Up to the Front" by Arthur Ruhl in Collier's)

At the end of the village the road climbed again from the ravine and emerged on open fields. A wall of timber, dark and impenetrable as the woods round an old chateau, rose at the farther end of these fields—the road cutting through it like a tunnel—and on the brow of the ravine, commanding the road and the little plain, was a line of trenches. Here evidently they had fought.

We walked on down the road. Below the northern horizon, where they were fighting now along the line of the Aisne, rolled the sullen thunder of artillery, as it had been rolling since daylight. And the autumn wind cold with the week of equinoctial rain, puffing out of thickets and across ravines, brought, every now and then, the horrible odour of death.

Ahead, to the right, one caught the glint of a French infantry's red trousers. A man was lying there, face downward, on the field. Then across the open space appeared another—and another—they were scattered all over that field, bright as the red poppies which were growing in the stubble, and as still.

They were in various positions. One lay on his back, with one knee raised like a man day-dreaming and looking up at the sky. Another was stretched stiff with both hands clenched over his chest. One lay in the ditch close beside us, his head jammed into the muddy bank just as he had dived there in falling; another gripped a cup in one hand and a spoon in the other, as if, perhaps, he might have tried to feed himself in the long hours after the battle rolled on and left them there. All these were French, but just at the edge of the thick timber was a heap—one could scarcely say of Germans, so utterly did the grey sodden faces and sodden grey uniforms merge into anonymity. A squad of French soldiers appeared at a turn in the road. Two officers rode beside them, and they were just moving off across the fields carrying shovels instead of rifles. Looking after them, beyond the belt of timber, one could see other parties like theirs on the distant slopes to the left, and here and there smoke. Two more French soldiers appeared pushing a wheelbarrow filled with cast-off arms. With the boyish good nature which never seems to desert these little men in red and blue they stopped and offered us a few clips of German cartridges. They were burying their own men, they said, burning the Germans The dead had been lying here for nearly a fortnight now, while the battle line rolled northward, clear across France.

"Reprisals"

Whether the Mayor of the old town of Senlis, a few miles west of Crepy, was in any way tactless, is scarcely of importance now, in so far as it concerns him, for he and the other hostages were shot by the German commander, and however little good it may have done anybody, he at least gave France his life. It is said that his order to the townspeople to turn in their arms was not completely obeyed. It was also said—and this several people of Senlis told us—that a few Senegalese, lagging behind as the French left, fired on the Germans as they approached; that it was possible that one or two excited civilians had joined in.

When such things happen they are the subject of reprisal, according to the custom of war, and granting that civilians did fire after hostages had been given, there remains only the question of how severe the reprisal should be. It was the German commander's idea that Senlis, like Louvain, should be taught a lesson, and this consisted of shooting the Mayor and the hostages, and sacking and burning the main street—a half mile, perhaps, from end to end. The idea was carried out with characteristic thoroughness, and for hours men ran along from house to house feeding the flames with petroleum, and even burning a handsome new country house which stood apart at one end.

It is said that soldiers fired into the burning houses and into other houses and that several citizens were killed in this way. A nice-looking elderly gentleman whom we met in front of the ruined Hotel du Nord, said that the Germans came there and, finding champagne in the cellar after the maitre d'hotel had told them there wasn't any, set fire to the hotel and, as I recall it, shot him. How true such stories are I cannot say, but there was no doubt that Senlis had been punished. At least half of the quaint old city on the banks of the wistful Neuette—it is a much larger place than Crepy, with a cathedral of some consequence—was smashed as utterly as it might have been by a cyclone or an earthquake. The systematic manner in which punishment was administered was suggested by the fact that, in the long street running parallel to the one picked for destruction, nearly every door still carried its chalked order to "Schonen." One house spared was that of a town fireman. "I've got five little children," he told the German soldiers. "They're one, two, three, four, five years old, and I'm expecting another." And they went on.

The Three Zones of War.

In Paris, recovered now from the dismay of three weeks before, keen French imaginations were daily turning the war into terms of heroism and sacrifice and military glory. Even editors and playwriters fighting at the front were able to send back impressions no wand then, and these, stripped by the censorship of names, dates and everything that could attach them to any place within the zone of actual operation, became almost as impersonal and detached as pages torn from fiction. Sitting comfortably at some cafe table, reading the papers with one's morning coffee, one saw the dawn coming up over the sodden trenches along the Oise and Aisne, heard the French "seventy-fives" and the heavy German siege guns resume their roar; saw again, for the hundredth time, some hitherto unheard-of little man flinging away his life in one brief burst of glory. And these thrills, repeated over and over again, without sight or sound of the concrete facts, in that strange, still city whose usual day-by-day life had all but stopped, produced at last a curious sense of unreality. Meaux and Chateau-Thierry became as far away as Waterloo and one read words that had been spoken yesterday exactly as one reads that the old guard dies but never surrenders.

A man could leave a table in the Cafe de la Paix in an atmosphere like this and in two hours be under fire at Soissons or Fismes, where killing was as matter of fact and continuous as driving tacks, and men had no more time to think of how war looks or what war means than a groggy guard has time to watch the clouds in the last five minutes of a tie game. And in between these two zones—the zone where war was at once a highly organized business and a splendid terrible game, and that in which its disjointed horrible surfaces were being turned into abstractions, into ideas, poetry, rhetoric — was this middle ground through which we were now tramping, where one saw only its silence and ruin and desolation.

A First-class Fighting Man.

Across the table, a big French dragoon, just in from the firing line, his horse-tail helmet on the chair beside him, was also dining. This man was as different from the rather rueful little infantrymen we had often seen as the air of that town was different from deserted Paris. Just as he was, he might have stepped — or ridden, rather—from some cavalry charge by Meissonier or Detaille—a slendid fellow, combining French elan and British ruggedness.

After weeks of newspaper rhetoric and windy civilian artisanship, it was like water in the desert to listen to him—straight talk from a professional fighting man, modest, level-headed, and, like most fighting men, as contrasted with those who stay at home and write about fighting, ready to give a brave enemy his due. The German retirement was not at all a rout. When an army is in flight it leaves baggage and equipment behind, guns in the mud. The Germans had left very little; they were falling back in good order, methodically, after their fashion. Their soldiers were good fighters, especially when well led. They might lack the inidivdual initiative of Frenchmen, the nervous energy with which Frenchmen would keep on fighting after mere bone and muscle had had enough, but they had plenty of courage. Their officers — the dragoon paused. Yesterday, he said, they had run into a troop of German cavalry. The German officer ordered his men to charge, and instead they wavered and started to fall back. He turned on them. "Schweinhunde!" he shouted after them, and flinging his horse about, charged alone straight at the French lances.

"Kill him?" asked the man at the head of the table.

"Yes, we killed him," smiled the dragoon. "It was a pity. Joli garcon he was"—he ran a hand round a weather-beaten cheek as if to suggest the other's well-made face—"monocle in his eye—and he never let go of it until it fell off—a lance through his heart."

WINDOW CLEANING.

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Best Quality Lehigh Coal, Properly Screened

AUG. CASH PRICES

Stove, ton.....$7.55
Chestnut.....$7.80
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Remember all orders of One Ton and over—Weighed over Market Scales.

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171 Antrim Street,
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SIMPLEX For Mine All the Time

SIMPLEX SHOE POLISH Brightest and Best

GERMANS SHOULD BEWARE OF MEDIUM-SIZED BLACK MAN WITH SMILE AND SHOOT FIRST

PARIS, Oct. 10.—(By mail to New York)—I'm not allowed to give any information to the German soldiers, but if you have any friends in the German army, you'd better tip them off that if they see among the enemy a medium-sized black man with a big smile who answers to the name OOh! La! they'd better shoot first or beat it.

My friend OOh! La! in spite of his smile and his ivory teeth is one of the most terrible men I've ever known. Senegal is his home and Ooh! La! is as black as the ace of spades.

Ooh! La! came up from Senegal three weeks ago with thousands of his black brothers to help the allies against the Germans. No one paid Ooh! La! any particular attention for a long time. He fought at dozens of places, but his black brothers all fought about the same, so Ooh! La! didn't stand out anything extra. It takes a special superlative murderousness to make a fighter conspicuous in a crowd like Ooh! La!'s.

At last there came the battle with the Germans on the Ourcq near Meaux where, with ten to one against them, the men from Africa fought with bullets, knives, bayonets and fists, singing like devils, treating German bullets and shells as if they were only mosquitoes. The result was that the Germans went away from there and about 10 o'clock that evening the American ambulance corps in Paris got word that there was need for them at Meaux. The American doctors reached the deserted town about midnight and were led by an aged peasant straggler to the church. It was an inferno of pain. Three hundred and fifty black men were stretched about on the stone floors, all wounded. The building was in pitch darkness except for one candle which was bobbing about in ghostly fashion at the altar end of the aisle. The doctors found it was carried by a peasant woman who was doing her best for the wounded by washing their ghastly injuries with arnica, her household remedy for all aches and pains. The doctors sent out for their auto lamps. The groans which now filled their ears had been almost as much as even a doctor could endure, but the sight that met their eyes in the glare of the lamps was almost paralyzing.

The church was like a giant can of bait with human beings for the writhing worms. One doctor noticed a thing whose torn clothes were black and stiff with dried blood. He threw his light on it. The thing turned the whites of its great eyes, showed huge white teeth in a huge smile and said: "Will monsieur kindly give me a cigarette?"

It was Ooh! La! the doctors took him first. He had nine wounds, all bad and painful.

"Get a stretcher' ordered a doctor.

"Don't trouble," said Ooh! La! "Carry me out in your arms. Time is precious for the other men."

Two ambulance men picked him up. Outside the door, Ooh! La!' said: "Now you fellows put me down and give me a cigarette."

They were not going to obey until Ooh! La! swore in Mohammedan, showing that he meant what he said. Then they followed orders. They put a cigarette between Ooh! La!'s lips and lighted it. He drew a massive "pull" to the very bottom of his lungs, closed his eyes in blissfulness and then blew out a torrent of smoke.

"All right'" he said. Now I'm ready.

They put him in the dark ambulance where the butt-end of his cigarette glowed on his smiling black face and went down for more sufferers.

Three hours later Ooh! La! was in bed at the American hospital, sound asleep. They say a turtle has no nerves of suffering. Ooh! La! was a human turtle. The doctors had to awaken him from a deep sleep to dress his wounds. They found his left arm shattered by a bullet, among his other injuries. Ooh! La! never groaned during the probing. Half an hour after the doctors were through he was sound asleep again.

The next day his fever was 105. But all day long he smoked and smiled and demanded bread. The dainties didn't appeal to him. A big loaf of bread that he could break into biteable chunks was his ideal meal. He was a favourite of the nurses at once, until the truth came out about him. This was during the battle, he had killed 18 Germans by bullet or bayonet. Everyone of Ooh! La's! friends had kept scores and they all agreed that Ooh La!'s, with his 18 Germans led them all.

It jolted the nurse a little at first, I think. Most of them are American girls who have ideas about killing that Ooh! La! wouldn't understand. Still they also have the characteristic American worship for efficiency, so Ooh! La!'s stock is above par again.

Ooh! La! isn't his real name either. What his real name is doesn't matter. But he had to be called something and when the following incident occurred, he got the Ooh! La! name.

"Those Germans are very obliging," said Ooh! La! to his doctor one day.

"How do you mean?" asked the doctor.

"Why, when I started at one with my bayonet, he got down on his knees and raised his hands upward toward me, so that they were out of the way of my bayonet. Most men put their hands across their stomachs when they see my bayonet coming."

"And what did you do?" asked the doctor.

"Ooh! La!" said the black patient, making the motion of a man pitching hay with a fork.

The doctors say that "Ooh! La! the smiling super-killer, will be out of the hospital and back on the job again within a few weeks.

Royal Theatre
TO-DAY
New Vaudeville
Special Photo Play Featuring
The Whispering Queen
5 Cents - 10 Cents

Red Mill Theatre
TO-DAY
The Biggest Show in Town
Mats. 5 Cents - Nights 10 Cents

Princess Theatre
TO-DAY
ENTIRE CHANGE
New Vaudev'lle Mats. 5 Cents - New Pictures Nights 10 Cents

EMPRESS EASY BARBER SHOP SHAVE

TWO BATHS HOT COLD

THE man who is particular about his shave and haircut
Will find his hearts desire at the "EMPRESS HOTEL"
A bright clean shop with all the Latest and Up-to-date Equipment.
JACK RILEY & JOE DONOGHUE
"Late of the Oriental Shop"
Call once and you'll come again. Basement Empress Hotel.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-NIGHT
The Fatal Legacy in two parts. One of the finest Dramas shown. Including some very thrilling scenes Bob Buys an Auto This is a Comedy of the funniest type. Don't miss it
The Beasts From Butte Another big thrilling Comedy with barrels of fun
Tess and Chief A symbolical story depicting the saving of human of human driftwood
The Sorrowful Show This is one of the finest Melo-Dramas yet shown
Our Feathered Friends An educational Picture, very instructive
A Trip to the Solee This picture has some of the most beautiful scenes ever shown
The largest programme in the city including a variation of pictures from Comedies to Dramas

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—J. J. Turner & Sons, Proprietors.
TO-DAY
The Story of HOMER'S "ODYSSY" or THE ADVENTURES OF ULYSSES
THE PLOT—It is the History of The Trojan War in Moving Pictures
This is a $200,000 Production made by the Milano Company of Italy. 1000 men and women in this Production. Don't fail to see this great film. Prices 5-7-10c any part of Theatre
Matinee 2.30 and 4.00 p. m. Daily 7.30 and 9.00 Every Evening

We Cannot Make a Fortune

BY selling you a single Shirt or Overcoat this Fall—but we can lose a good friend by selling you a poor one.

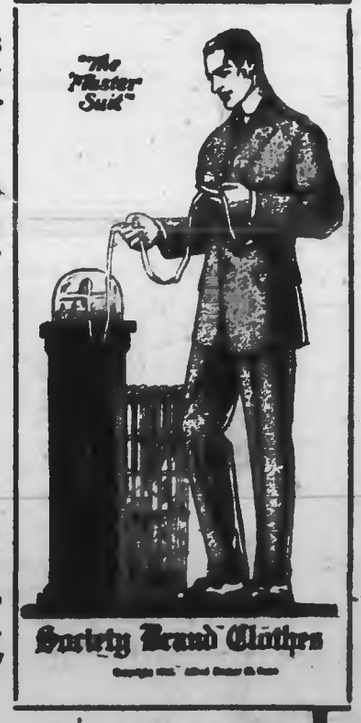
We have built up this business by giving values so good that they bring men back again and again.

If you have been wearing our clothing—*we expect you will get your next Suit or Overcoat here.*

If you are not acquainted with the advantages this store offers, it's high time *you began to investigate.*

Come and Let Us Show You
— THE —
Great Values

We will not urge *you* to buy. The values are so apparent, we don't have *to sell* them.



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They Sell Themselves—Investigate

H. LeBRUN & Co.

Robert Fair & Company, Ltd.

A Wonderful 3 Day Sale of Ladies' Autumn Suits & Winter Coats

Thursday-Friday-Saturday October 22nd-23rd-24th

150 COATS at $11.95 and $18.65

85 SUITS at $9.45 and $12.45

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 22-23-24; we have planed the Greatest Sale of Women's Coats and Suits ever organised in this store. We have made some remarkable purchases and added some of our best Coats and Suits from our own high quality garments, all making values that should crowd our show rooms with eager buyers from Thursday Morning till Saturday Night All Correct Styles. Nearly all different and in every fashionable Autumn Colour.

No Suit in the group priced at $9.45 was not worth less than $15.00 and up to $18.00; and those marked $12.45 were formerly $20 to $25.

The Collection of Coats priced at $11.95 were made to sell at $15.00 to $17.50; and the rack of Coats marked at $18.65 are the $25.00 and $27.50 qualities.

Remember this is a genuine "Old Time" Golden Lion Sale and the representations made are correct in every particular.

REMARKABLE OFFER IN

Ladies' Man Tailored Suits To Order

Made from one of our superior quality Navy or Black Serges and other All-Wool Tweeds or Fancy Mixtures of equal reliable materials. Coats lined with guaranteed Satin. Fit, style and workmanship up to the R.F. & Co. standard. Regular $29.00 for **21.75**

We make this very low price in order to keep our work people fully employed, during the approaching dull season.

GOOD MANNERS AND GOOD MUSIC

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Dear Sir,—Good manners and good music do not always go together. The spirit and essence, and the proper function of good manners is to please. Like St. Paul's definition of charity—"it suffereth long and is kind"—will do nothing to mar the pleasure of others. Last night, after the oratorio, a lady who is passionately fond of good music, complained, with more temper than tears in her voice, of the conduct of some of her neighbours in th chairs; who kept up a continual chatter during the music, and when not chattering, crunched candies. She does not know who they were and is glad of her ignorance, for she blames them for spoiling her enjoyment, and, therefore, would not consider their desirable acquaintances. In this sense, to the disturbance of *her hearing, they added dishonesty*; they robbed her; prevented her getting the full worth of the money she paid expressly to hear the music. These comments do not apply except where they fit. Last night is not the only example where persons—sometimes persons pluming themselves on their high position in society—commit the offence mentioned. It is remarkable that, at concerts persons will be found not only advertising their lack of good manners and good heart, but also advertising their lack of ability to appreciate good music. People go to concerts to either listen to the music or to show themselves. If they go to listen and give others a chance to listen and hear, they are getting the worth of their admission fee, much more than others will do in the event of the other alternative obtaining.

Yours truly,
Tempo Giusto.

Warne's Specials

Red Rubber 3 qt. Hot Water Bottles with 2 year's guarantee. Regular $2.25 for..... **$1.24**

3 Cakes Palmolive Soap, worth....45c
1 Jar Palmolive Cream or Shampoo, 50c
90c

All Four for 39c

Alpine Tooth Paste
Regular price 25c for.... **10c**

SEE OUR SOUTH WINDOW

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE
351 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 527

Great Pictures

Grand Opera House, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Matinee daily at 2:30 p.m.

The United Feature Film Co. will present for three nights only, the greatest photo plays ever made, opening on Thursday with the celebrated English Military dramt, "Lieut. Derring," the strongest drama ever written. And in addition to this big feature as an added attraction they will present "Balaoo," or "The Man Monkey." This picture was shown in one of the theatres in Toronto recently and received the largest attendance of any picture ever shown there.

Extra—Saturday only—A feature showing the evil devices of the great White Way—"Expiation"—A story of a woman's temptation, indiscretion and repentance. She followed the trail of a weak, wilful desire until it lead to the shadows beyond. It is endorsed by press and clergy. You owe it to yourself to see this great drama.

If you miss seeing these feature Photo Plays, you miss the best. Our prices will remain only 10c to all.

A WEAK HEART

When the heart is weak or irregular in action, when the blood is thin and watery, remember the blood forming qualities of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and by its use feed the system with rich, red vitalizing blood. This is Nature's way of curing weakness and disease. It is the only way to ensure lasting benefits.

CITY AND GENERAL

CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA.

The Conservatory Orchestra will practice to-night.

ALL SAINTS' CHOIR PRACTICE.

Members of All Saints' choir are requested to note that the usual weekly practice will be held to-night, instead of Thursday.

GENERAL FRENCH—

Polishing, enamelling and American varnishing. Furniture, bank and office fittings refinished. Furniture and property repaired by practical man. Low prices. George Brown, Brownton P.O. Tel. 1431. 6d-91-1177

FRENCH LESSONS.

By Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 587 George street. 28d-91

QUEEN ALEXANDRA CIRCLE.

Every member of Queen Alexandra Circle, No. 136, A.O.F., is urgently requested to be present this Wednesday evening to meet the H. C. C., who will be here on an official visit.

J. EDWARD FISHER

Organist and Choirmaster, Charlotte St. Methodist Church, Teacher of the Art of Singing, Piano and Harmony. Pupils prepared for the Toronto University Examinations. Private Studio: The Green Music Bldg., Charlotte St. Tel. 797. Studio 'phone 575. 12d-86

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE.

The regular monthly meeting of the *Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire*, will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the armouries. Rev. Mr. Rollins will deliver an address on "Patriotism." A large attendance is expected.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

Great reduction from $30.00 to $22.75. All the sideboards, buffetts, combination buffetts, all finished in Imperial oak. Your choice of any in the store, marked up to $30.00, at $22.75. See our show window. E. B. CLEGG & CO., 27 George Street.

NOTICE.

Will the young English girl who answered an advertisement for work in the Examiner on Monday of this week please call at the Examiner Office regarding further work. The young lady stated to those for whom she worked that she was from Portsmouth.

PUBLIC MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

A public meeting of the ratepayers of the Township of Smith will be held in the C. O. F. Hall, Bridgenorth, on Thursday evening, Oct. 29th, at 8 o'clock to discuss the advisability of forming a local Patriotic and Charity Committee for local purposes.

The Reeve and Councillors are anxious to have as many ratepayers present as possible.

J. W. KELLY, Clerk.
2d-88-1w-43

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

F. F. Garlen has gone to Cobalt on business and will be there for the next two weeks.

Mrs. L. C. Todd of Toronto and her sister, Miss M. Cummer, of Aurora, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, 700 Water Street.

BROUGHT DOWN A ZEPPELIN

Special Cable to The Examiner:

LONDON, Oct. 21. — The Press Association says this evening that the British warships co-operating with the allied left wing in Belgium on Sunday brought down a Zeppelin, and an armoured Taube aeroplane off the Belgian coast. Whether the aircraft were completely destroyed or were prizes of war is not stated. The same source declares that the British warships and naval brigade put six German batteries out of business with a loss to the Germans of 1,500 artillerymen. The official bureau permits a publication of the report but does not confirm it.

THE KITCHENER RED CROSS CLUB

A very successful meeting of the Kitchener Red Cross Club was held last night in the green room of the Y.W.C.A. The Red Cross Society asked to have wristlets and hospital socks knit. A quantity of yarn was disposed of last evening Anyone wishing to knit for the Society may have the yarn by applying to the President, Miss J. Garrow, Downie Street. Phone 1438.

OBITUARY

MISS SUSIE CARLOW.

A very sad death occurred on Oct. 13th, when Miss Susie Carlow, second eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Carlow, of Dummer, passed away. The deceased was twenty-two years of age and had been ailing for about a year back, suffering from heart trouble. She is survived by her sorrowing parents and four brothers, and three sisters. The brothers are Raymond, George, Alex, and Edward, and the sisters, Mary, Ida and Annabel all residing at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlow have the sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement.

THE STOCK MARKET

TORONTO, Oct. 21.—Live Stock Market—Receipts fair, trade varied. Extra prime steers. $7.65 to $7.75; spring lambs, $7.50 to $7.85; hogs off cars $7.85 to $8.00, fed and watered $7.60 to $7.75, f.o.b. $7.35 to $7.40.

SPLENDID SPECIAL MUSIC TO-NIGHT

At the Christian Citizenship Meeting

To date Dr. Gordon's Christian citizenship meetings have been very largely attended, and a great deal of interest has been shown in the sayings of the noted lecturer and the musical offerings of the two artists assisting him. To-night Dr. Gordon will speak in the St. Paul's church on "Mischief Makers in the Home, Church and Society." Tho e who have heard his addresses or even scanned the press reports of them, must know that under this caption the eloquent westerner will have something not only very interesting but very helpful to say.

The Music.

To-night Mr. Sdouard Hesselberg, the eminent Russian pianist, will give a special programme of instrumental numbers. His selections will include "Polonaise Russe" and the "C. C. Campaign March." Mr. Hesselberg's pre-eminence as a pianist has gathered many music lovers around him in whatever city he visits, and an unusual musical treat is promised for those who are present at the meeting to-night. Mr. Hesselberg has no peer at the piano who has ever played for a local audience, and his presence in the city for the space of two weeks is certainly a privilege for local music lovers.

Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw, whose singing has been very greatly appreciated will sing to-night three selections. They are "Face to Face," and two plantation melodies, "There's a Great Day Coming," and "Steal Away to Jesus." The musical numbers alone would seem to be worth while giving up an evening to hear, but beside that Dr. Gordon will have distributed to-night two thousand copies of his booklet entitled "The Day When Everything Goes Wrong." There is much quaint but worthy philosophy contained in this valuable little booklet, and to-night every one present will receive one. It is the only opportunity local people will have of securing one of these booklets.

HAVELOCK NEWS

What is Doing in the Busy Railroad Village

Special to The Examiner:

HAVELOCK, Oct. 21.—Mrs. Will Rose spent Monday last in Peterborough.

Mrs. Frank White visited with her friends in Peterborough.

Mrs. Arthur Gabriel and son, Graham, of Toronto, are visiting with friends in town.

Miss Polly Chiles of Toronto, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. V. A. Coon, on Sunday last.

Mr. Will Bryans returned back to Toronto after spending the past week at his home, here.

Mrs. Jos. Frost is visiting friends in Trenton.

Mr. Vern Spillsbury of Peterborough is visiting friends in town.

Mr. S. Cross and children are visiting friends in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Phillips and Miss Marion Catter visited with friend in Frankford.

Mr. Ray Williams of the Bank of Toronto of Peterborough spent Sunday last in town.

Rev. Jas. Skene is attending the Synod at Toronto.

Mr. Andrews of Norwood and Miss Mabel Andrews spent Monday last in town.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McNulty moved to Toronto recently, and are residing at 27 Barber Avenue.

Miss Catherine Falkner of Peterborough spent the week end in town.

Mr. Albert Armstrong is in Toronto this week on business.

Mr. Geo. McConnell, proprietor of the Campbell stage, has sold out to Mr. John Lawrence of Frankford, who takes possession on Monday next.

The regular semi-annual installation of the officers of the Anti-Cigarette Fraternity of the Continuation chool took place on the 9th inst., who nthe following officers were duly installed:

P.G.M.—Charlie Rose.
G. M.—Milton Browne.
V. G. M.—Emerald Avery.
Secretery—Ernest Watson.
Treasurer—Robert Wright.
Warden—Charlie Geddard.
Guide—Herman Browne.
Guardian—Stewart Bunkman.
Prelate—Thos. Weese.
C.A.G.M.—C. W. Butcher.
A. A. G. M.—Don Holdcroft.
C. A. V. G. M.—Bruce Curtis.
A. A. V. G. M.—Stanley Coon

The installation was followed by an informal supper

The anniversary services of the Methodist Church were held on Sunday last, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., when the services were conducted by Rev. A. Mausell Irwin, B. A., B. D.

Following is the Public School report for September:

Sr. IV.—M. Wilde 88, G. Haig), C. Green 77, W. Watson 73, I. Clark 72, R. Campney 70, S. Bunkman 67, M. McNicholl 61.

Jr. IV.—B. Plunkett 89, W. Munro 69, S. Stinson 69, E. Clark 64, M. Hay 60.—H. T. Andrews, teacher.

Sr. III.—C. Watson 70, J. Youmans 65, L. Montgomery 62, L. McNicholl 62, P. MacMillan 61, B. Smith 59, L. Wood 57., G. Henington 57, N. Pacy 55, E. Easterbrook 48, J. Hooper 37, A. King 36, A. Barnett 36, W. Bunkman 33, P. Stinson and R. Oldrey.

Jr. II.—R. Greenly 70, D. Armstrong 67, M. McGregor 59, G. Parcels 58, R. Bush 58, D. Hay 58, E. Roberts 53, M. Boyd 56, C. Colquohoun 56, H. Boylan 56, D. Garratt 55, G. Demike 54, L. Plunkett 53, A. McClure 53, J. Oliver 52, C. Deyo 46, W. Haughton 46, N. Jackson 45, L. Bannon 45, T. Donnelly 44, D. Wright 44, R. O. O'Brien 41, K. McGill 41, R. Wood 40, R. Jack 35, G. Riley 35. —A. G. Stevenson, teacher.

For sharpening shears at home there has been invented a clamp and spring controlled device to hold a blade in the right position against a hone.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in ch[illegible] and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

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349 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

TELEPHONE 790
When you want your Piano or Organ Tuned Right.
W. H. CUNNINGHAM,
563 Weller Street

HAVE YOU TRIED

Filling Your Requirements Here For Fall and Winter Household Requisites

Step in and Get How Much More Reasonably and Satisfactorily We Can Supply Your Wants Than Elsewhere.

SUCH AS:—

Samuel's Dustless Ash Sifters	$6.50
Daisy Dustless Ash Sifters	90c
Burrough's Rocker " "	$2.75
" " " "	$4.00
Common Ash Sifters	20c and 25c
Japp'd Coal Scuttles	45c and 50c
Galvanized Coal Scuttles	60c and 75c
Steel Furnace Scraps each	50c
Steel Stove Shovels	5c, 10c and 15c
Black Stove Pipe Enamel, can	10c and 15c
Aluminum and Gold Enamel, a can	25c
Rock Saws	50c, 75c and $1.00
Hundled Axes	75c and $1.00

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Ideal Expression

WE are using SPECIAL PLATES in our Photographic work and consider them the ideal medium of of plate expression.

It would be a difficult matter to improve upon the quality of our negatives or prints.

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MOULE STUDIO
374½ *George St.* *'Phone 46*

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE

APPLES
For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies; Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE
N. DOUROS, Prop.
'Phones 18-19

Get a Sample Can on Thursday

Try Silvo on your Silverware

SILVO
THE NEW LIQUID SILVER POLISH

Specially prepared for CLEANING SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE Rapidly and Harmlessly

ON THURSDAY we will give absolutely FREE to every lady who visits our Store a Sample Can of SILVO SILVER POLISH.

Try it and you will be convinced that it is the best on the market.

Peterborough Hardware Co., Ltd.

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Ball, practical tailor, over Madill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall fittings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wtfm

"You will be surprised to know that for every one Belgian soldier lost on the battlefield, three unoffending, innocent people were killed in that country." This is an extract from a recent speech by Mr. Lloyd George What a testimony to German fiendishness!—Montreal Herald.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 CEDAR ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 CEDAR ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 94 12 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

That Xmas Photo

A Good Photograph as a Xmas Gift fulfils every requirement

You may not feel justified this year in expensive Gift Giving. Photographs will solve the problem easily, economically and satisfactorily. The cost is small. The value great—if the portrait is GOOD. To be sure of this arrange for an appointment at

THE ROY Studio
140½ HUNTER STREET

Churchill In Trenches.

LONDON, Oct. 22. — Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, the first Lord of the Admiralty, who accompanied the British naval brigade and marines to Antwerp, was, according to one of the latter, with them in the trenches practically all the time, and just before the order was given to retire, urged the men to hold out 24 hours longer, when the big guns would arrive. One day he reconnoitered the position of the Germans in an aeroplane.

BULBS

NOW is the time to Plant your Bulbs. We have a choice stock on hand and more coming.

Double and Single Bedding Hyacinths. Double and Single Hyacinths for Glasses. Roman Hyacinths. Double and Single Tulips. Parrot Tulips. Darwin Tulips. Rembrandt Tulips. Crocus, in 10 varieties. Narcissus Polyanthus, in 10 varieties. Narcissus Poetus. Double Daffodils. Single Daffodils. Single Jonquils. Double Jonquils. Cyclamen Persicum.

All these bulbs (fine matured sorts of very finest quality) will be sold at our usual low prices and are bound to give satisfaction.

Peterborough Floral Co.
(Successors to F. Mason)
2 Stores 336 GEORGE STREET 436 WATER STREET
Telephones—1366, Evenings 1647

XMAS

12 Beautiful Photographs, Black and White or Colour, can be had at the

COWAN STUDIO

for the price you would pay for one present.

Make your appointment early and ensure best work.

CHARLOTTE ST.

(Only Ground Floor Studio in City)

RUSSIANS ATTACKING

German's Advance Broken and the Russians Are Energetically Pushing Line Foward

AUSTRIANS ACTIVE

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22.—The Russian official statement issued last night says:

"The German troops which had occupied the roads leading to Warsaw, in the region north of the River Pilitza, have been repulsed and are now in full retreat, leaving their wounded on the battlefield.

"The Germans have abandoned the positions they had fortified in advance.

"The Russian troops are energetically advancing along the whole front.

"The enemy is still occupying the left bank of the Vistula, south of the Pilitza, and as far as Sandomir.

"The Russians who had been gallantly holding for eight days the region of Kozenitz, under most unfavorable conditions and heavy artillery fire, achieved considerable success on Oct. 20, and their position on the left bank of the Vistula is now secure.

"The attempt by the Austrians to cross the River San below Przemysl have been checked, and the Russians are assuming the offensive there.

"In the region south of Przemysl are found the remains of all the Austrian corps defeated in prior fights in Galicia. Here the Russian troops are energetically checking the advance of numerous bodies of the enemy.

"There is no essential change in East Prussia. We are at present in touch with the enemy on a front covering over 400 versts (about 267 miles) from the lower Bzoura to the slopes of the Carpathian Mountains."

Young Men To Be Trained.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 22—The French Government, through the Minister of Public Instruction, has directed Baron Pierre De Coubertin, president of the French Olympic Games Committee, to organize the physical and military training of the young men of France, and especially of those youths who would come normally into the army in 1916.

These young men are now eighteen years of age, and they number between 275,000 and 300,000.

CAN YOU WASH WOOLLENS ?

Without shrinking or stretching them, without making them harsh and hard ?

WE CAN

We guarantee those we wash not to shrink, that they will be soft, fluffy and comfortable. We call and deliver.

The PETERBOROUGH STEAM LAUNDRY
179 Charlotte Street 'Phone 65
HETHERINGTON PROP.

GERMAN LINE REELS FROM ALLIES' ATTACK

Every Counter Attack of Germans Along the Long Battle Line is Repulsed---Desperate Battle Around Lille

LONDON, Oct. 22.—All along the allied front from the English Channel to Switzerland the Germans were held at every point during the fighting of yesterday. In some instances they lost ground after desperate counter-attacks started by them in an effort to resume the offensive. The situation on their extreme right is rather uncertain, but it is positively known that the Belgians have maintained their position on the River Yser, and that British warships are pouring a devastating fire on the German troops within reach of their guns. The fire of the warships has also served to render futile every effort of the Kaiser's men to bring heavy guns into play. Aviators of both the fleet and army have kept the naval commanders fully informed of every such attempt, and the British gunners have more than sustained the navy's prestige for accuracy of gun fire. One German battery after another has been blown into atoms, and it now seems that their artillery operations along the channel must be confined to light field guns, which can be kept on the move.

A flotilla of German torpedo boats delivered an attack against the British men-o'-war, but were driven off by destroyers. Details of the engagement have not been received, but it is stated that all the torpedoes fired by the Germans went wild.

From Lille to the channel the fighting yesterday was steady and of a most sanguinary character. Weighty reinforcements came up from Antwerp to strengthen the German wedge directed at Nieuport, held by the Belgians. From there to Dixmude, defended by British and French forces, the German assault was of a most bitter nature. At the latter point heavy artillery was brought into action by the invaders, and the losses on both sides were great. In the end the Germans were compelled to fall back to their second line of trenches.

The German right wing is wavering all along its tortuous length from the force of blows delivered by the allies. Lille is a seething vortex, and both sides seem bent on holding the town, now occupied by the Germans. The French and British troops are gradually closing in on the position, in the face of perhaps the most stubborn resistance which they have yet encountered. Every few yards German trenches and barbed wire entanglements render attacks extremely difficult. These latter have caused the most serious trouble, the time occupied in their destruction exposing assaulting forces to a withering fire from the German trenches.

Just as the Germans have been unable to make good their advance along the channel, so have the allies failed to cut the line of communication between the Germans in France and those coming from Belgium. All efforts to hack through the Kaiser's lines have met with repulse, and the allied commanders are loathe to make the sacrifice of life which accompanies frontal attacks on a scale sufficient to accomplish this purpose. The flanking operations of Gen. Joffre have proved the most effective in dealing with the invaders, and both the French and British are proving adept in whip-saw manoeuvres, which are marked by a demonstration in force at one point, and sudden, daredevil drives a few miles away. With these tactics the centre of the German line between the two points attacked nearly always give ground, and a few more miles, even yards, are gained.

It is declared by correspondents at widely-scattered points that the stand of the allies and the steady receding movement of the Kaiser's army at many points has caused the gravest anxiety among German officers, and something akin to alarm among the German people.

Both began to fear that the Kaiser's prediction that all of his troops will be in Germany before Christmas may be fulfilled in a way he had not anticipated. Indications of this anxiety are shown in the orders countermanding a big feast which was to have been held at Ghent, where as many officers as could be spared were to celebrate the victory of German arms.

In the neighborhood of St. Mihiel, the German crown prince continues to face a steadily tightening line of the republic's troops. His front here resembles a peninsular running into territory held by his enemies, and which, to complete the simile, may be cut by a tidal wave advance at a point behind St. Mihiel.

Reports are persistent that the Germans are hurrying work on a new line of fortifications from Metz to Namur, and thence northwestward in the general direction of Antwerp. This is believed to be the next bulwark behind which the victors of a few weeks ago will attempt to stem the oncoming allies.

Rising In Portugal Suppressed.

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 22.—(Via London.)—A revolutionary outbreak in the cities of Braganza and Mafra, under the leadership of Adriano Beca, a former colonel, has been promptly put down, according to official announcement made yesterday.

Beca has been arrested and a band of the revolutionists who went out from Mafra are being pursued by troops. Beyond the cutting of telegraph wires, and the stopping of trains, nothing seems to have been accomplished.

Hon. F. G. Macdiarmid Elected.

ST. THOMAS, Oct. 22.—At Dutton, yesterday afternoon, Hon. Findlay Macdiarmid, the new Minister of Public Works, was re-elected to the Legislature by acclamation for West Elgin. There was much cheering when Sheriff McCall, returning officer, declared Mr. Macdiarmid elected.

New, Positive Treatment To Remove Hair or Fuzz

(Beauty Notes)

Women are fast learning the value of the use of delatone for removing hair or fuzz from face, neck or arms. A paste is made with some powdered delatone and water and spread on the hairy surface. In 2 or 3 minutes it is rubbed off, the skin washed and every bit of hair has disappeared. No failure will result if you are careful to buy genuine delatone.

QUOTATIONS ALLOTED

Details of Requirements For New Contingent Are Given Out—Spreads Over Our Regiments

SECOND DIVISION

TORONTO, Oct. 22. — Orders detailing the composition of the quota from the Second Military Division for Canada's second overseas force, which have been eagerly awaited since the announcement that a second contingent would be sent to the war, arrived at military headquarters last night. Though the individual contributions are small, it will be seen that the new force has been spread without discrimination over practically all the regiments in the division.

The quota consists of two battalions consisting of sixty-nine officers and 2,130 N. C. O.'s and men, and is distributed as follows: Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, 7 officers, 240 men; 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, 5 officers, 120 men; 12th York Rangers, Toronto, 4 officers, 120 men; 13th Royal Regiment, Hamilton, 4 officers, 120 men; 19th Lincoln Regiment, 4 officers, 120 men; 20th Regiment, Halton Rifles, Georgetown, 2 officers, 50 men; 23rd Regiment, Parry Sound, 2 officers, 100 men; 31st Grey County Regiment, Owen Sound, 3 officers, 100 men; 34th Ontario Regiment, Whitby, 2 officers, 100 men; 35th Simcoe Foresters, Barrie, 2 officers, 50 men; 36th Peel Regiment, Brampton, 3 officers; 100 men; 37th Haldimand Rifles, York, Ont., 2 officers, 100 men; 38th Dufferin Rifles, Brantford, 3 officers, 120 men; 39th Norfolk Rifles, Simcoe, Ont., 2 officers, 50 men; 44th Lincoln & Welland, Niagara Falls, 3 officers, 100 men; 48th Highlanders, Toronto, 6 officers, 150 men; 51st Regiment, Sault Ste. Marie, 4 officers, 120 men; 77th Wentworth Regiment, Dundas, 2 officers; 50 men; 91st Highlanders, Hamilton, 4 officers, 120 men; 97th Algonquin Rifles, Sudbury, 3 officers, 100 men.

The numbers required fo Engineers, Canadian Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps and the various cavalry regiments have not yet been made known.

The force, when formed, will be concentrated at the Exhibition grounds, Toronto, where the men will train until the complete mobilization for overseas transportation takes place.

SERVIANS SUCCESSFUL.

All Austrian Attacks Have Been Repulsed With Heavy Loss.

NISH, Oct. 22.—(Via London.)—The following official announcement has been issued by the Servian Government:

"On the night of Oct. 17-19 attacks by the enemy were repulsed near the Losnitza customs house and the principal positions on the Drina river to the south of that town. On the same night the enemy bombarded Banovia from the Bejania heights and also Topchidelsko, the Bardo bridge across the Save and the two Singanli Islands. None of these operations met with success.

"On Oct. 18 fighting took place along the whole front occupied by our troops in Bosnia, and all the attacks made upon them were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

"On the same day the enemy directed an attack against our right wing in the direction of Montcheve and against Ernimova. Both these attempts were repulsed, as well as one against the Servians near Belgrade, on the left bank of the Save. On the remainder of the front there is nothing of importance to report."

ALDERSON TAKES HOLD.

Canadian Contingent's Commander Inspects Part of Troops.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Gen. Alderson held an informal inspection of a large portion of the Canadian contingent yesterday, the parade including the Princess Patricia Light Infantry. Most of the brigades are still one or two battalions short.

The greater part of the artillery did the journey from Plymouth yesterday, and by to-day the contingent will be pretty fully established on the plains.

Some heavy marches have already been undertaken by the earlier arrivals.

Three days' leave passes have been fairly generously granted.

No rain has fallen since the camp has been established. The health and spirits of the entire contingent continue at the highest pitch.

Canada Proud of Tie.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22. — Canada's pride in being a part of Great Britain, a nation which "keeps sacred its covenants and maintains its plighted word," was asserted last night by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, in an address here before the American Bar Association on "The Constitution of Canada."

Recruiting Is Excellent.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—Reports to headquarters from the various divisional centres indicate that already the greater portion of the 16,000 infantry required for the next contingent have been recruited. The response at Toronto and other Ontario and Quebec centres has been particularly good.

"THE REXALL STORE"

GOLD FISH FREE

WITH PURCHASES OF REXALL GOODS
(GOODS MADE IN CANADA)

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, OCT. 23-24

On Friday and Saturday, Oct. 23rd and 24th, we will give free of charge 1 Fish Globe & 2 Gold Fish with each 50c purchase

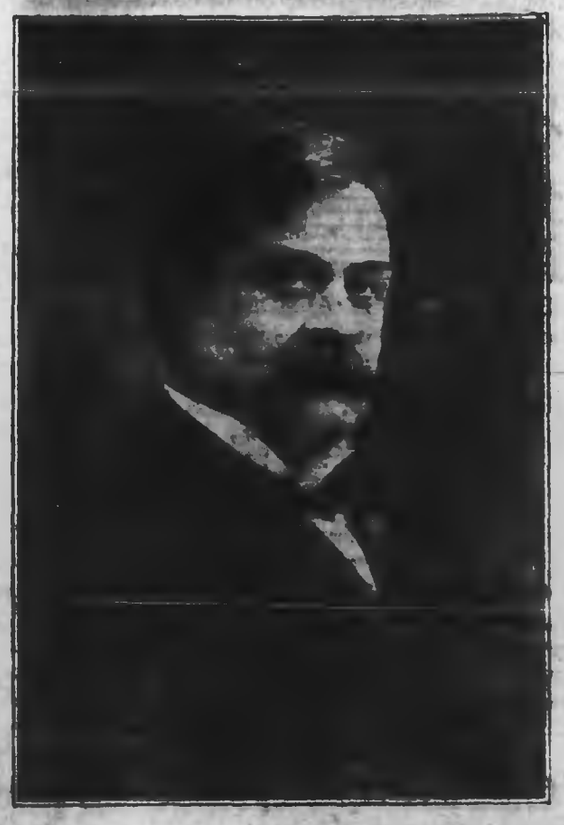
1 Fish Globe and 3 Gold Fish with 75c Purchase
1 Fish Globe and 4 Gold Fish with $1.00 Purchase

Make up 50c worth of any of following goods and it will entitle you to 1 Fish Bowl and 2 Gold Fish.

Rexall Catarrh Jelly	25c
Rexall Eczema Ointment	50c & $1.00
Rexall Hair Tonic	50c & $1.00
Rexall Harmony Hair Beautifier	$1.00
Rexall Shampoo Paste	25c
Rexall Antiseptic Solution	25c
Rexall Arnica Salve	25c
Rexall Bunion Ease	25c
Rexall Carbolic Salve	25c
Rexall Cleaning Fluid	25c
Rexall Corn Solvent	25c
Rexall Corn Salve	10c
Rexall Ear Ache Remedy	25c
Rexall Eye Wash	25c
Rexall Foot Powder	25c
Rexall Special Ointment	50c
Rexall Rubbing Oil	25c
Rexall White Liniment	25c & 50c
Rexall Hot Water Bottles	$2.00
Rexall Fountain Syringes	$1.00
Rexall Glycerine Soap	15c, 2 for 25c
Rexall Tooth Paste	25c
Rexall Talcum Powder	25c
Rexall Cold Cream	15c, 25c & 50c
Rexall Arbutus Peroxide Cream	50c
Rexall Violet Talcum	25c
Rexall Tooth Wash	25c
Rexall Writing Pads	10c, 15c & 25c
Rexall Florida Water	25c & 50c
Rexall Harmony Rose Talc	25c
Rexall Cream of Almonds	25c
Rexall Assorted Perfumes, per ounce	75c
Rexall Shaving Lotion	35c & 50c
Rexall Shaving Stick	25c
Rexall Shaving Powder	25c
Rexall Shaving Cream	25c
Rexall French Complexion Soap, cake	25c
Rexall New England Toilet Water, bottle	50c
Rexall Initial Stationery, box	40c
Rexall Criterion Tooth Brush	15c
Rexall Pearl Tooth Brush	25c
Rexall Witch Hazel Ointment	25c
Rexall Tooth Powder	25c

McDERMID & JURY'S
THE SAFE, SATISFACTORY CUT-RATE DRUGGISTS
COR. GEORGE & CHARLOTTE STS.

DR. GORDON



WILL
Answer
THE FOLLOWING
Questions To-Night
AT ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at 7.45

1. How do you account for the sudden temptations to commit some awful sin which comes into the minds of very good people.
2. Is there anything in the use of tobacco that makes men selfish.
3. Is it honourable to listen to a private conversation on a party telephone line.
4. Can a flatterer be a sincere friend.
5. What would you do if outside relatives interfered with the happiness of your home.
6. What is the most dangerous hour in a young woman's life

BETTER THAN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

Is the Advertising we get from Patrons we have fitted with Glasses. People who have come to us and who are perfectly satisfied with the service we gave them. Our records contain the names of thousands of pleased customers. These records are open for your inspection at any time. We are not ashamed to show you the thousands of names we have on file. Call and get a list of the names of your friends, and then go and ask for yourself if they are satisfied.

There is so much fakery in the Optical Business that I have given this challenge to the public twice a year ever since I opened Optical Business in this city, which is nearly twelve years ago.

We have the very best facilities for Eye Examination, there is absolutely no guess work with us. Every case receives our most painstaking service.

Our Lens Grinding Plant is one of the best equipped in Ontario. We can give you your Glasses almost while you wait. We do not sell Cheap Glasses, but we can give you the very best "PEBLO GLASSES" at a very reasonable price.

A. A. FOWLER
Phm. B. Ref. D.O. Toronto Oph. D. Chicago
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST with
NUGENT DRUG CO., 386 GEORGE STREET

A well-informed man—one who reads The Examiner

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Measurement, Agate, 14 Lines One Inch.

Transient Display ..... 20c per Inch
Transient Reading ..... 40c per Inch

Minimum Contract Rate for Display, $40 Inch Contract, 15c per Inch.

Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 25c per Inch.

Legal and other notices, 8c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

Minimum charge, 10c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 10c to cover postage or replies if sent of town.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c

All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.

Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

PERSONAL

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of town address.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY

Toronto--Chicago

Toronto-Montreal

The International Limited

Canada's Train of superior service

Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit p.m. and Chicago 8.40 a.m.

MORNING SERVICE

Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily.

Last Train out of Toronto at Night

Leaves 11.45 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 8.00 p.m. daily, assuring important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.

FOR MONTREAL

Leave Toronto 9 a.m., 6.30 p.m and 11 p.m. daily Berth reservations, etc., at G.T.R. Ticket Office

B. A. ROSS, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
MacNabb, Station Ticket Agent. 'Phones 130 & 136

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WINTER TOURS

TO THE LAND OF

Sunshine and Summer Days

CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA

LOUISIANA, ETC.

Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.

Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, cor. King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

JAS. SHIELDS, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.20 a.m
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m.	*9.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	5.30 a.m
Markham	10.18 p.m.	5.35 p.m
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	5.55 p.m
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	6.20 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m
Lakefield	8.05 a.m	7.00 a.m
	5.15 p.m.	12.20 p.m
	7.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.23 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**2.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*3.05 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**6.35 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo	6.23 a.m.
New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*5.50 a.m.
North Toronto	*5.07 a.m.
Local for Cavanaville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.55 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.31 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.35 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

JOE LONGO

Pears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Oranges, Bananas, Potatoes, Celery, Olive Oil, Apples, Tomatoes, Cucumbers

TWO STORES (410 GEORGE ST. 'PHONE 681; 220 CHARLOTTE ST 'PHONE 1013)

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

He fashioned, out of the tenacious clay of an earth-bank about half a mile down stream, two large water-jars, and baked them for some hours in a huge fire on the terrace in front of the cave.

When properly hardened he scoured them carefully with river-sand, and filled them one at a time, struggling up the hard ascent, with a stout heart—for all this toil meant safety for the girl; it was all another step on the hard pathway toward the goal.

In her sleep that night he bent above her, kissed her tenderly, and realized how impossibly dear she was to him.

The thought: "To-morrow I must leave her!" weighed heavy on him. And for a long time he could not sleep, but lay listening to the night sounds of the forest and the brawling stream. Once a deep, booming roar echoed throughout the canon, and thereto, hollow blows.

But Allan could not think their meaning. Only he knew the wild was full of perils; and in his mind he reviewed the precautions he had taken for her welfare. Bit by bit he analyzed them. He knew that he could do no more. Now Fate must solve the rest.

He slept at length, not to waken till morning with its garish eyepeeped in around the crevices of the rock doorway. Returning from his swim in the pool, he found Beatrice already making breakfast. They ate in silence, overborne with sad and bodeful thoughts.

But now the decision had been made, nothing remained save to execute it. Such a contingency as backing out of an undertaking once begun lay far outside their scheme of things.

The leave-taking was not delayed. They both realized that an early start was necessary if he were to reach the village of the Folk before sleep should assail him. Still more, they dreaded the departure less than the suspense.

Together they provisioned the Pauillac, back there on the rocky barren, and made sure everything was in order. Allan assured himself especially that he had fuel enough to last four or five hours.

"In that time," he told the girl, "I can easily reach the rim of the Abyss. You see, I needn't fly northward to the point where we emerged. That would be only an unnecessary waste of time and energy. I'm positive the chasm extends all the way up and down what was once the Mississippi Valley; and that the Great Central Sea is fed by that and other rivers. In that case, by striking almost due west, I can reach the rim. After that I can volplane easily till I sight the water."

"And then?"

"Then the power goes on again and I scout for the west shore and the village. The sustaining power of that lower-level air is simply miraculous. I realize perfectly well it's no child's play, but I can do it, Beta. I can find the place again. You see, I'm perfectly familiar with conditions down there now. The first time it was all new and strange. This time, after all those months in the Abyss, why, it will be almost like getting back home again. It'll be quite a triumph—a return, won't it? The chief getting back to his tribe, eh?"

He tried to speak lightly, but his lips refused to smile. She frankly wept.

"There, there, little girl," he soothed her. "Now, let's go back to the cave and see that you're all right and safe. Then I'll be going. Remember on the third night to kindle the big fire we've agreed on just outside your door on the terrace—the beacon-fire, you know. I'll have to reckon by the chronometer, so as to make the return by night. The risk of bringing any of the Folk into daylight is prohibitive. And the fire will be tremendously important. I can sight it a long way off. It will guide me home—to you!"

She nodded silently, for she did not trust herself to speak. Hand in hand they retured along the path they had beaten through the rank half-tropic growth.

One last inspection he gave to all things necessary for her comfort. Then, standing in the warm, bright sunlight on the ledge before the new home, he took her in his arms.

A long embrace, a parting kiss that clung; then he was gone.

Not long after the girl, still standing there upon the wind-swept terrace overlooking New Hope River, heard the rapid chatter of the engine high in air and rapidly approaching.

A swift black shadow leaped the canon and swept away across the plain. Far aloft she was skimming Pauillac, very small and black against the dazzling blue.

Did Allan wave a hand to her? Could she hear his farewell cry?

Impossible to tell. Her ears, confused by the roaring of the rapids, her eyes dazzled by the shimmer of the morning heavens, and dimned by burning tears, refused to serve her.

But bravely she waved her cloak on high. Bravely she strove to watch the arrow-flight of the swift bird-man till the tiny machine dwindled to a moving blur, a point, a mere speck on the far horizon, then vanished in the blue.

Choked with anguish, against which all her courage, all her philosophy could not make way, Beatrice sank down upon the rocky ledge and abandoned herself to grief.

Allan was gone at last! Gone—ever to return?

At last she was alone in the unbroken wilderness!

CHAPTER XI.
"Hail to the Master"

Eleven hours of incessant labour, care, watchfulness and fatigue, three hours of flight and eight of coasting into the terrific depths, brought Allan once more through the fogs, the dark, the heat, to sight of the vast sunken sea, five hundred miles below the surface.

Throughout the whole stupendous labour he thanked Heaven the girl was safely left behind, nor forced to share this travail and exhaustion. Myriad anxieties and fears assailed him—fears he had taken good care not to let her know or dream of.

Always existed the chance that something might go wrong about the machine and it be hurled, with him, into that black and steaming sea; the possibility of landing not among the Folk, but in some settlement of the Lanskaarn on the rumoured islands he had never seen; the menace of the Great Vortex, of which he knew nothing save the little that the patriarch had told him.

All these and many other perils sought to force themselves upon his mind. But Allan put them resolutely back and, guided by his instruments, his reason and that marvellous sixth sense of location, which his long months of battling with the wilderness had brought to birth in him, swiftly yet carefully slid in vast spirals down the purple, then the black and terrifying void that yawned interminably below.

The beam of his underslung searchlight, shifting at his will, shot its white ray in a long, fading pencil downward as he coasted. And hour after hour it found nothing whereon to rest. It, too, seemed lost for ever in the welter of upflushing, choking vapours from the pit.

"Ah! At last!"

The cry, dull in that compressed air, burst triumphantly from his lips as the light-ray, suddenly piercing a rift of cloud, sparkled dimly on a surface shiny-black as newly cleft anthracite.

Allan threw in the motor once more and quickly got the Pauillac under control. In a long downward slant he rushed, like some vast swallow skimming a pool, over the mysterious plain of steaming waters. And ever, peering eagerly ahead, he sought a twinkle of the fishermen's oil-flares wimpling across the sunken sea.

Moment by moment he consulted his instruments and the chart he had stretched before him under the gleam of the hooded bulbs.

"Inside of half an hour now," said he, "I ought to sight the first flash of the flares upon the parapet—the glow of the flaming well!"

And a singular eagerness all at once possessed him, a strange yearning to behold once more the strange, fog-shrouded, reeking City of the Lost People, almost as though it had been home, as though these white barbarians had ben his own people.

Men! To see men once more! The idea leaped up and gripped him with a powerful fascination.

So it was that when in reality the first faint twinkle of the fishing boats peeped through the mist—and beyond, a tiny necklace of gleaming points that he knew marked the walls of the town—his heart throbbed hotly and a cry of eager greeting welled from his soul.

Quickly the Pauillac swept him onward. Manoeuvring cautiously, jockeying the great machine with that consummate skill he had acquired from long practice, he soon beheld the dim outlines of the vast cliff, the long walls, the dull reflections of the fire-plume, the slanting of beach.

And with keen exultation, thrilled with his triumph and his greeting to the Folk he came to rescue, he landed with a whir upon the recking slope.

To him, even before he had been able to free his cramped body from the saddle, came swarming the people, with loud cries of welcome and rejoicing. Powerfully the automatics he and Beatrice had used in the Battle of the Walls had impressed their simple minds with almost superstitious reverence. More powerfully still his terrible fight with Kamrou, ending with the death of the great chief in the boiling vat. And now, acknowledging him their overlord and ruler, whom they had feared to lose for ever, they trooped in wild, disordered throngs to do him reverence.

In from the sea, summoned by waving flares, the fishing boats came ploughing mightily, driven by many paddles in the hands of the strange, white-haired men.

Along the beach the townsfolk thronged, and down the causeway, beneath the vast monolithic plinth of the fortified gate, jostled and pushed an ever-growing multitude.

Cries of "Kromno h'viat! Tai-Kromno!" re-echoed — "The chief has come back! The great master!" —and the confusion swelled to a mighty roar, close-pent under the heavy mists blued by the naphtha-torches.

But stern noticed, and rejoiced to see it, that none prostrated themselves. None fell to earth or grovelled in his presence. Disorderly and wild the greeting was, but it was the greeting of men, not slaves.

"Thank God, I've got a race of real men to deal with here!" thought he, surveying the pressing throng. "Hard they may be to rule, and even turbulent, but they're not servile. Rude, brave, bold—what better stock could I have hoped for in this great adventuring?"

(To be continued.)

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Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

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Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

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Mrs. Thos. Smith, Jamestown, Ont., writes:—"Dr. Chase is no stranger in our home, for we have two of his Receipt Books in the house. My father and my husband's father each had one, and I have been familiar with it ever since I can remember. It was only natural that we should use the Kidney-Liver Pills, and we found them so satisfactory in regulating the digestive system and curing the common ills of life that we always keep them on hand. Many a time these pills have saved me much suffering and prevented serious disease. We also keep the Ointment in the house all the time."

Oily skin and shiny nose

How to correct them

That bug-bear of so many women—an oily skin and shiny nose—has various contributory causes.

Whatever the cause in *your* case, proper external treatment will relieve your skin of this embarrassing condition.

Begin this treatment tonight

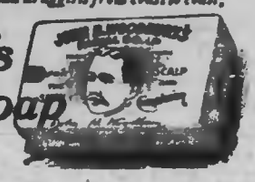
With warm water work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap in your hands. Apply it to your face and rub into the pores thoroughly—always using an upward and outward motion. Rinse with warm water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for a few minutes with a piece of ice.

This treatment with Woodbury's will make your skin fresher and clearer the first time you use it. Make it a nightly habit and before long you will see a decided improvement—a promise of that lovelier complexion which the steady use of Woodbury's always brings.

Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c a cake. No one hesitates at the price *after their first cake.*

Do this today—now! Tear out the illustration of the cake below and put it in your purse as a reminder to get Woodbury's and try this treatment. Tear out the cake now. Take it to your druggist today. Begin tonight to get the benefits of this facial soap. For sale by Canadian druggists from coast to coast, including Newfoundland.

Woodbury's Facial Soap



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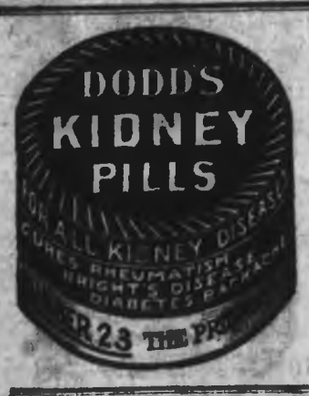

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READ THE EXAMINER

Has Purchased A New Ford Car

Mr. W. J. Charlton Has Invested in a Five Passenger Automobile

Examiner Special:

LAKEFIELD, Oct. 19.—Mr. W. J. Charlton has purchased a new Ford five-passenger car.

Miss Louise Brown is spending the fall and winter in Vancouver, B. C.

Mr. R. G. Madill, of Lang, Ont., spent the week-end at his home here.

Mr. Rich Smith has returned home after spending the past month at Lakehurst.

Miss Enie Grylls of Hall's Glen, spent the week-end at her home in the village.

Mr. John Beatty, of Peterborough, was a visitor to the village on Monday.

Mr. Wilfred Hall, of Fenelon Falls, spent Sunday at his home here.

The galvanized iron room on the new post office has been completed.

Miss Elsie Ogilvie, of Selwyn, spent the week-end in the village.

Miss Lizzie Thomson spent Sunday in Peterborough.

Mr. J. H. Cummings spent Monday at Burleigh.

Mrs. W. J. Webster attended the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Smith, of Peterborough on Tuesday.

Mr. Cephas Lemay was at Stoney Lake on Monday.

YOU'RE CONSTIPATED, BILIOUS!—CASCARETS

To-night! Clean Your Bowels and End Headaches, Colds, Sour Stomach

Get a 10-cent box now.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache, and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All druggists sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a gentle cleansing, too.

CAUGHT AFTER LONG CHASE.

Police Charge Dr. R. C. Flower With Gigantic Flotation Swindles.

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—After a chase which has extended over the whole North American and part of the South American continents for the past fifteen years, Dr. R. C. Flower, alias Oxford, alias Montgomery, was arrested last night as he was about to enter his home at 1,542 King street west. Detective Armstrong of the local police was accompanied by Supt. Fuller of the local branch of the Pinkerton Agency and Lieutenant of Police McConville of New York City. Flower was held an an indictment returned against him in the fall of 1899 in New York City. He is alleged to have swindled New Yorkers and others out of $1,000,000 by means of a mine which was not even a prospect.

Flower is now nearly seventy years of age and in a bad condition physically. His health is such that he is now compelled to use drugs to keep up his apparent vigor and nerve.

Priest Killed Station Agent.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Father J. J. Mullen, pastor of Holy Rosary Church, stabbed and killed Thomas W. Patterson, the station agent at Hillside, a suburb, Tuesday night, after a quarrel in which Patterson had no part. The priest then stood on the right-of-way of the Illinois Central Railroad, stopped a train, and, threatening passengers and the train crew with a knife, boarded it. He was overpowered after a struggle and locked up at Hillside.

Father Mullen has been pastor of Holy Rosary Church for 12 years, ever since his arrival here from Rome.

SHOT BY ORIENTAL

Vancouver Official Is Murdered By Sikh In Court House.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Oct. 22.—William C. Hopkinson, chief assistant to the immigration inspector here, was shot and instantly killed in the court house on Georgia street yesterday afternoon by a Hindu. The assassin was immediately arrested.

Hopkinson was standing in the main corridor of the court house when a party of Hindus passed by. Mewa Singh is believed to have done the shooting.

Mewa Singh and eighteen other Hindus were in the party which filed along the court house corridor. Mewa suddenly pulled his hands from under his overcoat, a revolver in each hand. He fired the first shot into Hopkinson's breast. Hopkinson grappled with the man, but the Hindu fired again, and this bullet penetrated Hopkinson's heart. Mewa continued to shoot into the body until five shots in all were fired. Then he turned to flee.

James McCann, the courthouse janitor, seized him. Mewa struggled and tried to shoot McCann, but several police officers disarmed him.

Immediately the shooting began there was a great scattering of the Hindus who had been standing in the hall. Eight of them fled towards the front door, but all were stopped by policemen. They were locked up in the cells of the provincial police at the court house.

Hopkinson was threatened at the time of the Komagata Maru's visit to Vancouver, but his assassination yesterday morning probably arises from a trial now pending at the assize. He was to have been a witness yesterday in the case of Bela Singh. Ram Singh, another Hindu, was acquitted on a charge of murder Tuesday. Hopkinson gave testimony favorable to Ram Singh, who was an enemy of Mewa Singh.

HOLDING EVERYWHERE.

French War Office Statement Announces Big Battle Raging.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The official statement issued by the French War Office last night reports a violent battle on the left wing, with the allied forces holding their ground everywhere. The text follows:

"On our left wing from the North Sea as far as La Bassee, on the several fronts from Nieuport to Dixmude, from Ypres to Menin, and from Warneton to La Bassee a violent battle has been fought during the whole day.

"According to the latest advices the allied forces were holding their ground everywhere.

"There is nothing to report regarding the centre or the right wing.

"Russia—The German army which had advanced on Warsaw was forced yesterday (Tuesday) to beat a precipitate retreat, the enemy abandoning the positions which he had established for defence. The Russians are in pursuit and have captured a number of prisoners."

The official communique, issued yesterday afternoon, was notably laconic:

"During the day (Tuesday) the attacks of the enemy were particularly violent at Nieuport, Dixmude and La Bassee. They were all repulsed by the allied armies with great energy.

"At all other points the situation is without any notable change."

TO PREVENT RETURN.

Britain Takes Steps Against Austrians and Germans in England.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Austrian and German subjects of military age who, since the beginning of the war, have been allowed their liberty in England unless they rested under some suspicion, are to be interned in detention camps.

The police during the last few days have been arresting hundreds of men between the ages of 17 and 65 years, and sending them to camps in different parts of the country. More than 200 were arrested yesterday in London, 100 were arrested in Manchester and similar numbers were taken in all the large cities.

This action of the Government is necessitated, it is said, because of the facilities offered German spies to enter with Belgium refugees on the pretence of being Belgians.

Two Years For Grain Swindle.

TORONTO, Oct. 22. — A sentence of two years less one day in the Ontario Reformatory, with the recommendation that the prisoner be sent to the Industrial Farm, was imposed by Judge Coatsworth at the sessions yesterday, upon Charles E. Hall, who was found guilty of attempting to secure $45,000 from the Maple Leaf Milling Co., on Aug. 18, by means of bogus bills of lading.

Pile Remedy Free

Sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy mailed free for trial, gives quick relief, stops itching, banishes the protruding piles, hemorrhoids and all rectal troubles in the privacy of your own home. Use a box at all events. Free sample for trial with booklet mailed free in plain wrapper.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON
PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY,
234 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Kindly send me a Free sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy, in plain wrapper.
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

Winston Churchill Thanks Japan.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The following message of thanks has been sent to the Minister of Marine at Tokio by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty:

"The great object is the extermination of the main German base in the Pacific. The Japanese squadrons are giving invaluable help to the protection of trade, the search of the enemy's ships and the convoy of troops to this decisive theatre of conflict."

Refugees Advised To Return.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 22.—(Via London.)—Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, who took refuge in Holland some weeks ago, has now returned to his native city. He has advised all Catholic refugees to follow his example. The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant declares that 20,000 Belgian refugees passed through Roosendaal on their way home during the past two days.

Germans Are Forces Says Expert.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Col. Rousset, the military critic, declares that the German system of fortifications is excellent and furnishes a protecting curtain for heavy artillery and the insidious machine gun. "It is not chivalrous warfare," he writes, "but it is practical. Our enemy fights not after the fashion of the lion, but like the fox, and we should make use of some of these ideas."

IF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER BOTHER

Take Salts to Flush Kidneys and Neutralize Irritating Acids

Kidney and Bladder weakness result from uric acid, says a noted authority. The kidneys filter this acid from the blood and pass it on to the bladder, where it often remains to irritate and inflame, causing a burning, scalding sensation, or setting up an irritation at the neck of the bladder, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night. The sufferer is in constant dread, the water passes sometimes with a scalding sensation and is very profuse; again, there is difficulty in voiding it.

Bladder weakness, most folks call it, because they can't control urination. While it is extremely annoying and sometimes very painful, this is really one of the most simple ailments to overcome. Get about four ounces of Jad Salts from your pharmacist and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast; continue this for two or three days. This will neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation to the bladder and urinary organs which then act normally again.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless, and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is used by thousands of folks who are subject to urinary disorders caused by uric acid irritation. Jad Salts is splendid for kidneys and causes no bad effects whatever.

Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia-water drink, which quickly relieves bladder trouble.

WARSHIPS AID ARMY.

British Fleet Shells Germans Ashore Amid Blaze of Searchlights.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—In despatches from various newspaper correspondents to-day the reports of the fighting in Belgium and northern France graphically recount the stirring events of the past two days. One correspondent from an unnamed place on the French coast states that under the glare of searchlights the British navy joins in the battle still raging. The entire Channel is ablaze with vivid gleams from the English coast to Calais.

The London Times' correspondent in France says: "The news from the front is entirely satisfactory, and there are unconfirmed reports of successes in the interior, which, if true, point to a German retreat on a larger scale than anticipated.

"Uhlans for the moment have ceased troubling the peaceful villagers. The enemy's rush for the narrow seas has landed him in difficulties which will require all the strategy of the German General Staff to surmount. Meantime the battle of Aisne still drags on its weary course, although serious fighting has practically ceased."

In The London Chronicle Martin H. Donohoe, telegraphing from northern France, says: The Germans, advancing along the coast, made a desperate attempt to break through Dunkirk to Calais and the Straits of Dover. The fighting was exceptionally severe. The Germans returned to the attack three times, and ultimately were driven back along the whole line.

Another correspondent, after deleted details, tells of the Germans being driven back towards the coast, and of heavy British losses. The Germans fire on the white flag and Red Cross indiscriminately.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Huge export sales at rising prices communicated to the wheat market today an appearance of great strength. The finish, although somewhat unsettled, ranged from 7½c to 11½c net higher. Corn closed ¾c up and oats with a gain of 1c to 1¼c. In provisions the outcome was 5½c to 7½c decline.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 18 to $	
Goose wheat, bushel	1 13	
Barley, bushel	0 67	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 35	
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 85	
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. pr.	0 30	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 28	0 29
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 16	
Eggs, new-laid	0 37	0 38
Honey, new, lb.	0 11	0 12
Honey, combs, dozen	2 50	3 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Oct. 21.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, old crop, No. 1 northern, $1.22½; No. 2 northern, $1.20½; new crop, No. 1 northern, $1.20; No. 2 northern, $1.16.

Manitoba oats—Lake ports, old crop, No. 2 C.W., 43c; No. 3 C.W., 41c; new crop, No. 2 C.W., 57½c; No. 3 C.W., 54½c.

Ontario wheat—Car lots, $1.06 to $1.08, outside, according to freights.

American corn—Fresh shelled, No. 2 yellow, 81c to 82c, Toronto; Canadian corn, 82c, Toronto.

Ontario oats—New, outside, 44c to 46c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.30 to $1.35, car lots, outside, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 82c to 83c, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 66c to 67c; Manitoba barley, 64c to 65c, lake ports.

Rolled oats—Per bag of 90 lbs., $3.05 to $3; in smaller lots, $3.15 to $3.25; per barrel, $5.70, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Buckwheat—66c to 68c.

Millfeed—Car lots, per ton, bran, $20 to $24; shorts, $26 to $28; middlings, $27 to $33; good feed flour, $33 to $34.

Manitoba flour—First patents, $4.60 in bags; second patents, $4.10 in bags.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.50 to $4.70, Montreal or Toronto freights, in bulk, nominal.

Cornmeal—Yellow, 98-lb. sacks, $3.65 to $3.75.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 21.—Cash close: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.17¾; No. 2 do., $1.13; No. 3 do., $1.08; No. 4, $1.02¾; No. 5, 93¼c; No. 6, 82¼c; feed, 83¼c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 58c; No. 3 C.W., 50¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 50¾c; No. 1 feed, 49¾c; No. 2 feed, 48c.

Barley—No. 3, 65¾c; No. 4, 61¾c; rejected, 53c; feed, 57¼c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.13½; No. 2 C. W., $1.10½.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—In sympathy with the weakness in the Winnipeg market yesterday, the tone of cable advices today were weaker and bids were down 6d to 9d per quarter, consequently no new business was reported, but there was an extra good demand from both local and western exporters for ocean grain room, and engagements were made to London, Glasgow, Avonmouth and Leith at 3s 6d.

There was a better local trade in oats and the undertone of the market is firmer. A sale of 15,000 bushels malting barley was made at 77½c per bushel, ex-track, with sellers now asking 78c to 80c. The local trade in flour is quiet and prices are firm. Mill feed is unchanged.

Butter and cheese are quiet. Eggs firm and active. Dressed hogs 25c per hundred pounds lower.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.13¼; No. 1 northern, $1.12¼ to $1.13¼; No. 2 do., $1.09¼ to $1.12¾; December, $1.12¾.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 70c to 72c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 44¾c to 45¾c.

Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.16¾; No. 1 northern, $1.15¾; No. 2 do., $1.12¾; December, $1.14¾ to $1.14¾.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 21.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 714 cattle, 1801 hogs, 2015 sheep and lambs and 158 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Good steers sold at $7.25 to $7.85; medium, $7 to $7.25; common, $6.25 to $6.50; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good cows, $6 to $6.25; canners, $3.50 to $4.50; bulls, $5 to $6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.

Short-keep feeders, 1150 lbs., $7.10 to $7.25; choice feeders, 900 to 1000 lbs., $6.75 to $7; good feeders, $6.25 to $6.50; stockers, common to good, $4 to $6.

Milkers and Springers.

A moderate supply sold at prices ranging from $45 to $90 each, the bulk going at $60 to $80 each.

Veal Calves.

The run being light, prices remained steady. Choice veals, $10 to $11; good at $9 to $9.50; medium, $7.50 to $8.50; common, $6.50 to $6.90; inferior, $4 to $5.

Sheep and Lambs.

Prices remained about steady. Sheep, light ewes, $5 to $6; heavy ewes, $3 to $4; culls and rams, $2.50 to $4.50; lambs, $7.50 to $7.85; cull lambs, $4 to $6.50.

Hogs.

Selects, fed and watered, $7.65 to $7.75; and $7.90 to $8 weighed off cars. We did not hear of any hogs being bought at f.o.b. prices.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; steady; prices unchanged.

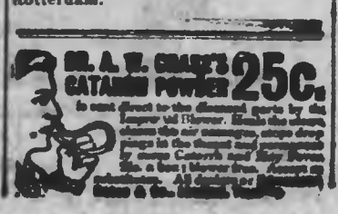
Veals—Receipts, 100 head; slow; $5 to $11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2500 head; active; heavy, $7.75 to $7.85; mixed, $7.75; yorkers, $7.35 to $7.75; pigs, $7 to $7.25; roughs, $6.65 to $6.75; stags, $5 to $6.50; dairies, $7.50 to $7.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2000 head; sheep slow, lambs active; lambs, $5.50 to $8.50; yearlings, $4.50 to $6.75; wethers, $5.75 to $5.90; ewes, $3.50 to $5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.50 to $5.65.

Mine Kills Children.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 22. — The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant states that on Monday a floating mine, which was washed ashore at Deyst, exploded and killed three children. Another mine came ashore at Knocke. Four drifted into Zeebrugge, where they were dealt with by Germans. If, as reported from Harwich, a Holland-American liner had run on a mine in the North Sea and been damaged, the vessel is probably the Ryndam. The Potsdam is lying at Rotterdam.



Advantages of a Corporate Executor

If you will appoint an individual as Executor, you are placing your estate under grave risks. The individual executor may die, or by sickness, absence, or inexperience, may cause loss or may prevent the trust from being executed as contemplated by the testator.

The corporation, on the other hand, is perpetual, experienced, trustworthy, accurate and thoroughly organized to carry out the terms of your will in every particular. Write for our book let, "The Making of a Will."

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Farm and Dairy Market Report

Toronto, Monday, Oct. 19.—A war correspondent connected with a New York paper has unconsciously given out some information that may be a forecast of great things for the dairy industry of Canada. He states that in the exclusive cafes of Paris, milk and cream are not to be had. The explanation is that the dairy herds of the country have all been commandeered to feed the army. If similar conditions rule in the other European countries at war it will mean that peace will find Europe without the means of supplying itself with dairy products. They will then have to turn to America for both dairy produce and foundation stock for new herds.

The weakest point in this week's market has been cattle, which are selling fully 25c lower than they were a week ago. In other lines of live stock prices are fairly steady, with a tendency to weakness in hogs. Produce is steady and firm.

WHEAT

Small advances have been made in wheat quotations during the week, but these increases have been due altogether to unfavorable war news, indicating a prolongation of hostilities. There have been no advances in bids from the other side. No. 1 Northern is now quoted $1.23; No. 2, $1.17½; new crop, 2c less. Ontario wheat is in slow demand at $1.04 to $1.06.

COARSE GRAINS

The advance in oats is attributed to the same cause as the advance in wheat, unfavorable war news. Quotations are: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 56c. No. 3, 55c; Ontario oats, 45c to 46c; corn, 76½ to 77½c; peas, $1.15 to $1.25; rye, 83c to 84c; barley, malting, 65c to 66c; feed, 63c to 65c; buckwheat, 66c to 68c. Montreal dealers quote: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 56c to 58½c; No. 3, 55½c; local oats, 50½c to 51c; No. 3, 49c; corn, 83c; peas, $2 to $2.30; barley, malting, 72c to 74c; feed, 66c; buckwheat, 73c to 74c; rye, 80c to 85c.

HAY AND STRAW

The easier feeling mentioned last week has developed into a 50c drop in hay. No. 1 baled hay now being quoted $15 to $16; No. 2, $13.50 to $14; No. 3, $11 to $12; baled straw, $8 to $8.50. At Montreal too there have been reductions: No. 1, $19.50; No. 2, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 3, $16.

DAIRY PRODUCE

The butter market is decidedly brighter since our last report prices at Montreal have moved up 1c to 1½c a lb. and finest creamery has sold at 32½c to 33c. The statistical position is such as warrant an improvement. The Trade Bulletin of Montreal estimates that at the close of last week the total receipts for the season showed a shrinkage of 43,700 packages as compared with the corresponding period last year. When the shortage in stocks to be taken into consideration the deficit increases to 85,617 packages. Another feature is a sharp advance in prices on the English market. New Zealand shipments are reported at the coast.

Cheese, too, occupies a stronger position than a week ago, and at Montreal finest Western cheese have brought 15½c to 15¾c. The strength is due to firmer markets on the other side, with more ocean space available for shipment. The making season is about reaching an end, with supplies keeping up well, due to a fine open fall.

LIVE STOCK

At the conclusion of last week's markets the Canadian Live Stock News summarized the situation here as follows: "Choice fat cattle steady; medium and inbetweens weak and extremely hard to move; stockers and feeders steady for the qualified offerings, weak for the other grades with some chances of eastern stuff off to cents and more; lambs firm and higher for light weights, weak and lower for heavy kinds; sheep the same; calves strong for good veolers, weak and hard to clear for common grass kinds. As at Toronto cattle receipts at the leading United States market centres have been too heavy and prices have been weak for everything but tops. For western markets the first two days of the week had 128,000 head arrainst 124,000 a week ago and 116,000 a year ago."

It would seem that farmers are anxious to get rid of surplus stock before cold weather sets in, and hence are marketing freely. At the same time, consumptive demand has fallen off to such an extent that the killers hold a whip hand and have superseded in reducing quotations about 10c. Quotations are as follows: Choice heavy steers, $8.25 to $8.50; choice handy steers, $8 to $8.25; butcher steers, good, $7.75 to $8.15; com. to med., $6.75 to $7.75; heifers, $7 to $8.40; choice cows, $6.75 to $7.25; com. to good, $4 to $6.75; butcher bulls, $4 to $7.25; feeders, $6 to $7.50; stockers, $5.50 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $4.50 to $4.65.

The demand for milk cattle of a good kind has been active and some orders, notably one from Ohio, have not been filled. Choice cows are $75 to $95 and down to $40 for common stuff. Springers bring $50 to $95. Calves are in good demand at $5 to $10.50.

Mutton is steady. Spring lambs, $6 to $7.65; yearling, $7 to $7.50; buck lambs, $6.25 to $6.75; light ewes, $6.25 to $6.50; heavy sheep and bucks, $4 to $5.25; culls, $3 to $4.

Hogs continue weak, with receipts liberal. Packers quoted $7.75 to $7.90 f.o.b. and predict even lower prices for this week.

The Montreal market too is on the down grade, with good cattle lacking. A few of the best sold at $7.50 to $7.75 and good stuff brought $6.25; common stock, $4 to $5.25; canners, $3.50. In small meats calves sold at $4.50 to $8.50; lambs, $7 to $7.75; sheep, $4.75 to $5.25; hogs, $8.75 off cars.

CHEESE AND BUTTER

Madoc, Oct. 14.—925 cheese sold at 15 1-16c.

Vankleek Hill, Oct. 15.—897 cheese sold at 15½c.

Brockville, Oct. 15.—1,445 colored and 1,150 white offered. Sales were 1,225 colored and 1,030 white at 15½c.

Montreal, Oct. 16.—Butter sold at 26c. Cheese at 14½c.

Napanee, Oct. 16.—695 sold at 15 5-16c; balance unsold.

Pheson, Oct. 16.—695 boxes colored offered; 940 sold at 15½c.

Listowel, Oct. 16.—1,750 cheese boarded. The highest price offered was 14½c, but none sold.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Oct. 17.—200 packages butter sold at 27½c, and 425 boxes of cheese at 15c.

Cornwall, Oct. 17—1,391 colored cheese. All sold at 15½c.

London, Ont., Oct. 17.—1,440 boxes. No sales. Bidding from 14½c to 14¾c.

Belleville, Oct. 17.—Offered, 1,140 white, 10 colored. Highest bid, 15 5-16c. 1,010 sold at 15 5-16c.

Injured In An Auto Collision

Mr. and Mrs. Gould, of Colborne, Were Returning From a Visit at Hastings

Special to The Examiner.

HASTINGS, Oct. 20.—The remains of the late Mr. Brady, who has been for some time residing in the United States, were brought here on Friday last. The friends met the body at the G.T.R. station and had it conveyed to the R. C. Cemetery, where interment was made.

Horse buyers have been making a tour of this district picking up animals suitable to be sent to the war. Quite a number were procured.

Some farmers are engaged in digging their potatoes and a very large yield is reported. Rumours have come to our ears of one farmer who found a tuber that had reached such enormous proportions as to tip the scales at four lbs. It is said that the potato crop has not been so good for a number of years. The low price at present prevailing is, no doubt, due to this fact.

A large representation of our citizens went to Norwood on Wednesday last to attend the Exhibition, and all are agreed that Norwood Fair of 1914 was one of the best on record.

Mr Winters of Campbellford, occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church on Sunday morning and gave a concise account of the doings of the General Conference recently convened in the city of Ottawa, to which he was sent as a lay delegate.

Mrs. Fred McKee has been visiting friends in Peterborough.

Miss Ellen Beavis of Peterborough, spent the past week with friends in the vicinity of Hastings.

Mr. German of Western Canada, is the guest of his nephew, Mr. Victor German.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wilson of Toronto, are guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Wilson.

The many friends here of Mr. and Mrs. Gould regret to learn of the serious accident that has befallen them, when the car in which they were riding collided with another one, causing considerable damage to the cars, as well as to the occupants, who were severely hurt, but who are grateful to escape without loss of life. Mr. and Mrs. Gould had just returned from a visit with their son in Hastings.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Best of Toronto, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tyler, town.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. G. Buchanan of Trent Bridge, is ill at her mother's home here. Her many friends wish for her a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. English have moved into their new home on Front Street, and are busy settling.

Miss Ethel Collins visited her brother, Mr. R. Collins, on Sunday.

The shooting season for partridge has opened and lovers of that delicious bird are on the lookout for some sport, as well as for a toothsome "bite."

Miss Gladys Stevenson spent Sunday with her grandmother, Mrs. J. Beavis.

Mr. John Lynch and daughter, Irene, of Asphodel, have taken up residence in Hastings. We welcome them as citizens.

The moving picture show, in the Town Hall, on Friday night, was fairly well attended. This is the beginning of a series of pictures of the war.

A patriotic concert will be given here in the near future, practice being already well under way.

WHOOPING COUGH

Mrs Charles Lovell, Agassiz B.C., writes: "Seven of our nine children had whooping cough the same winter and we attribute their cure to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. We always have it in the house, and recommend it as the king of all medicines. I was formerly completely cured of protruding piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment."

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PETERBOROUGH ONTARIO

Health and Beauty Helps

Sue L: I always recommend quinsoin to put vitality and luxuriance into anyones' hair. It will promptly remedy the dandruff and itching scalp; it costs little and you can prepare it at home. From your druggist get one ounce of quinsoin and one-half pint of alcohol. Mix and add one-half pint cold water. This makes enough tonic to last a long time. Apply to your scalp twice a week. This is fine to prevent falling of the hair and premature loss of colour.

Daisy: Don't worry about being too "plump" when there is such a simple easy way to reduce flesh without dieting or any strenuous exercise. Get four ounces of parmoids from your druggist and mix it in one and one-half pints hot water. Take a tablespoonful before meals. This is harmless and inexpensive and I think you will find a beneficial change within a week.

Leonora: There is no virtue in an egg shampoo. The slimy animal matter clings to the strands and clogs the pores of the scalp. Try this simple shampoo: Get some canthrox from your druggist and dissolve a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. It leaves the scalp stimulated and cleansed, and the hair beautiful, soft and fluffy.

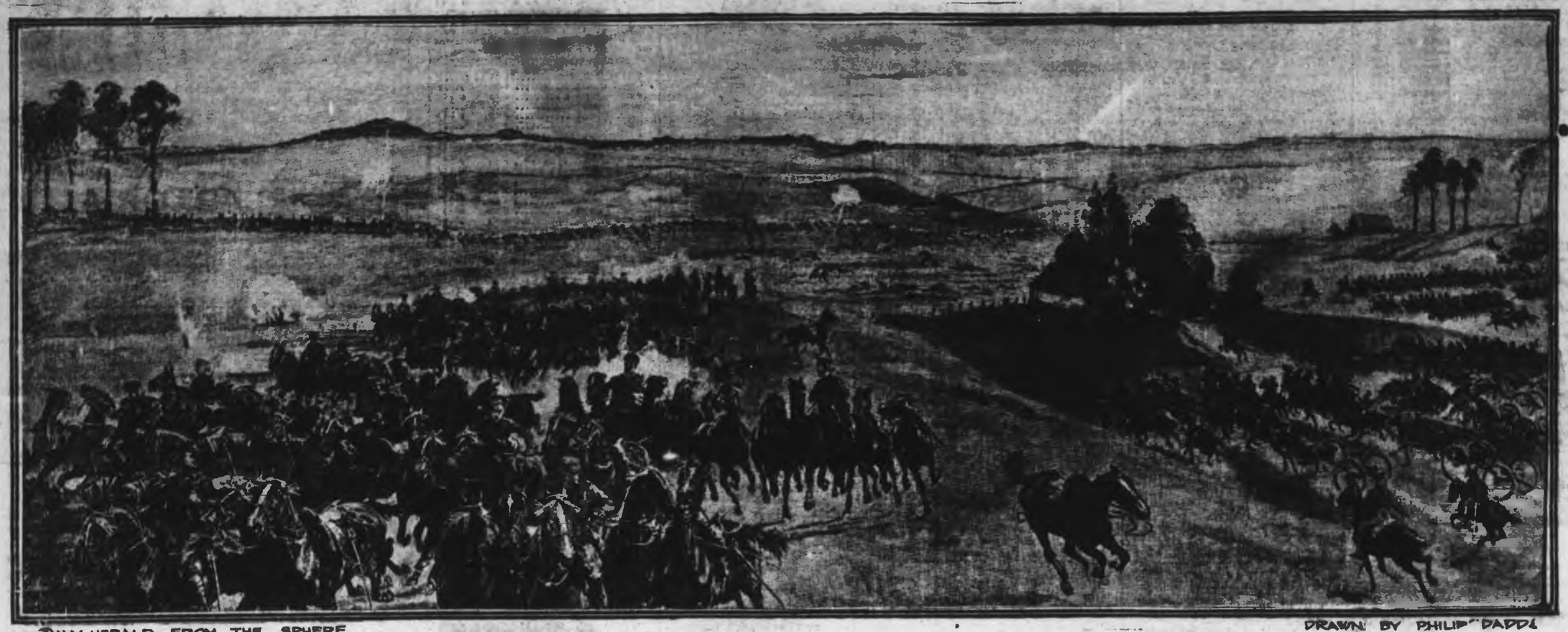
Polly: You do not need to send abroad for the new, perfect substitute for face powder. Make it yourself at home, by dissolving four ounces spurmax in one-half pint hot water. This is the simplest, purest lotion for making the skin soft and naturally fair. It stays on closely, and gives a youthful freshness. When on it escapes part of the skin and cannot be detected as can the old-style face powder.

Caroline: Yes, if the tissues of your face are inclined to sag, beware or you will soon have wrinkles. Here is a good massage cream which tones and braces the tissues, while also beautifying the complexion: Mix an ounce of almosoin (from your druggist) in one-half pint cold water. Add two teaspoonfuls glycerine. Apply freshly. At the first application you will feel the skin contract and you will soon get back the firm contour and a velvety skin. For a good blood-purifier see answer to Maurice.

Maurice: The skin eruptions of which you speak are caused by impure blood and you must eliminate the poisons from the system before you can hope to enjoy complete health. Into one-half pint alcohol (whisky must not be used), pour one ounce hardeon, then add one-half cupful sugar and hot water to make quart. Take one tablespoonful of this old-fashioned blood cleanser and tonic before each meal. This is splendid for that weak, worn feeling and restores the vital organs to a healthy condition, and its timely use will save much serious sickness.

Faschon: Certainly eyes are harmed by belladona, but this home-made tonic will clear and make them brilliant while it is strengthening and resting. Anyone can prepare it by dissolving an ounce of eyetone (obtainable at any druggist's) in one-half pint of clear water. Use eye cup or put a few drops in each eye at least once a day. Its brightening effect is immediate.

HOW FOLKS AT HOME AID SOLDIERS



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DRAWN BY PHILIP R. DADD.

'The Women Are Splendid!' Is the Cry from Bordeaux

Both French and British Join in "Scrubbing Floors and Men" in Hospitals of Temporary Capital, Where 25,000 Wounded Have Been Taken.

By CHARLES T. KING.

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BORDEAUX, October 17.

This is about *women*. There was a famous official phrase in the days of the South African War:—"The men are splendid!" Thus they were "mentioned in despatches". Travelling about for the Daily Express in Belgium and down here in the lush valley of the Garonne I have seen what leads me to exclaim, "The women are splendid!"

Not theirs the wild intoxication of the charge, the thrilling joy of riding full dash at rows of the enemy, of "sabring the gunners there" or of swinging pennoned lance to still the Kaiser's fine Uhlans and stem the tide of oppression and win glory or death in a race nerve braced with joy.

Tender, gently nurtured women, French and English, down here in the valley of the Garonne are soothing the anguish of the twenty-five thousand wounded French and German soldiers, privates and officers, who have been brought to the region of the new capital of France.

Scrub Floors and Men.

There is a notable British colony here in Bordeaux. It was founded a century or two ago. Some of its members have been long in the wine industry in this mellow valley, where the red juice ripens into clarets of price and where a place called Cognac gives spirit to the world. Some of the women are rich, of culture and leisure. Now that wounded are being gathered, a harvest of pain from the terrific battlefields of the Marne and the Aisne and from districts hard by, where

"Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with Nature's teardrops, as they pass,"

these cultured women have set themselves to work scrubbing floors and scrubbing men.

When you have been fighting like fury, driving or being driven, day after day, you have had no time for baths and rose water. Some of the soldiers—Kaiser's men and freedom's men—have been brought here covered with blood, sweat, dust and dirt. I have been watching them to-day coming in on the floors of trains on beds of soft hay, friend and foe. Tender women, seeing that the great thing needed was scrubbing, scrubbed.

The Daily Express nurses have learned in the practical London nursing classes that the nurse's duty does not begin and end with the holding of a man's hand, the cooing of soft words into his languid ear, the holding of a cool cup to his parched, grateful lips. It includes this—and more. So women of the British colony in the French capital, and women of France, are scrubbing floors and men.

Women Are Ready and Calm.

Bordeaux, truly French, has glorified women for generations in her big public squares, streets and gardens, in bronze and stone. In the lavish, exultant statuary woman is clothed only in beauty. In the countless hospitals where she is tending the wounded and nurturing men back to strength and the battlefield, she is clothed sweetly in white, with the small red cross on breast or arm. There is nothing voluble, excitable, mercurial about her. She is ready and calm.

The French women hereabouts are thinking of copying the British example of not wearing the "customary black" of mourning for their husbands, brothers, cousins, killed in the war. Some are in favor of a tiny pendant of white, small, modest, to be worn at the throat—simple symbol that their men have died for freedom and for France.

At one of the little tables of a typical French restaurant sits a cultured woman. Fortune has been good to her in grace and wealth. Quietly she takes her dinner. Then she steals away. It is seven or eight in the evening. She is off to work. She has had a sleep in the day. Now she is going to her voluntary night duty, to tend the wounded in the dark hours.

Arouses Chaplain's Humor.

There is substantial hope in her work.

"Excuse my English, parson, but these damn Germans can't shoot for nuts," was the remark of one of the very few British wounded here to the Rev. William Holding, the devoted English chaplain who is slaving in Bordeaux.

"Humph! they seem to have managed to hit you," answered the clergyman with a smile.

"Yes, but it was only a bit of shrapnel—not much marksmanship about it."

What the nurses and doctors find is that most of the wounds are in the arms and legs, and of the twenty-five thousand wounded here scarcely any have died.

When some of the men working the tramcars in this fine city, where you go miles for a penny, were called up for the war, women stepped on the footboard and filled their places.

Act as Tram Conductors.

Here they are, acting as tram conductors, giving the tickets and taking the money, and expediting the getting in and out at the crowded times with gentle pressure of the hand, as calm and serious about it as though they had been at it all their lives. Thus the women are helping to keep "business as usual" and earning money toward the maintaining of the children of the men in red and blue and khaki ordered north.

So, by the side of the incoming train-load of men stretched on the floors of railway wagons or away in the scores of hospitals, among the rows of wounded getting better by their help, or amid the smiles and garlands that make it easier for the men to leave their homes and dear ones for the stricken field, or in the jostle of the tramcar crowds, keeping things going with a brave heart, "the women are splendid."

ENGLAND IS FORCED TO RELY ON OWN PRODUCTS

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, October 17.

Uniforms are needed for a million men. These uniforms are being turned out now at the rate of more than 20,000 a day. Shoes are needed, and heavy, well constructed shoes at that. The government is about to place an order for 1,000,000 pairs.

All the resources of the empire are being taxed to get for the soldiers warm underclothing and other heavy garments, because the fighting is going to continue all winter long, possibly in the upland country of France, Germany, Austria and Russia. These men have also all got to be armed. They must not only have rifles, but horses, artillery, automobile transports, motorcycle machine guns, aeroplanes, and the thousand and one things that go to make up a complete army must be provided for each brigade before it is ready to go to the front.

England has never before made a complete automobile engine. Most of the parts have heretofore come from Germany. But England has got to make them now. Essex and is one great armory and drill grounds.

England, in Flood Tide of War Fever, One Vast Drill Ground

Lord Kitchener, with Bit in His Teeth, Dominates Great Britain, and King George Is Using Influence to Prevent Interference by Cabinet in 'K. of K.'s" Work—The Newspapers of England Publish Nothing But War News.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, October 17.

How difficult it is to write of the war without dealing in superlatives! The greatest war the world has ever known! The vastest armies ever assembled! The most terrible battles ever fought! The most shocking atrocities ever committed on a battlefield! The most splendid valor known since the days of Thermopylae!

It is common to record operations along a battle front extending a hundred miles. It astonishes no one to read of an Austrian army of 600,000 opposing a Russian army of 900,000. One declaration of war on July 28 by Austria against Servia has set the sowing of dragon's teeth until to-day the sun never sets on the sound of guns. This is literally true. The British boast for years has been that the sun never sets on the British emblem. So, too, the sun never sets on British strife.

They have been at it in South Africa, in East Africa, in West Africa, on the land. They have been at it in Zanzibar, the Bay of Bengal, in New Guinea, and in countless places in the Pacific. Way over in Tsingtao Briton's allies, the Japanese, are closing in on the German colonies, and on the fighting line in France are the regular troops from India, supplemented by the native troops, a gallant, swarthy array, 70,000 in all.

Battles are raging along the Adriatic and in the Western Balkans, where the Servians and Montenegrins are forcing the fighting on Austria, doing their best to tear to pieces what Mr. Lloyd George the other day described as a "ramshackle empire." In Galicia a great Russian army is preparing to give what the Russian General Staff declares will be the finishing stroke to Austrian military strength. Further north along the easternmost shores of the Baltic another great Russian army is at work in sufficient force to occupy the attention of eight or ten German army corps. Nearer home little Belgium, devastated but not prostrate, is the scene of a dozen battles a day. Nearer home still the great English fleet waits night and day in the North Sea eager to give battle and test the Kaiser's naval strength.

London Lives in War Atmosphere.

The most extravagant imagination never depicted such a world wide war. Just as one turns sick from the horrors of the battlefield one is prone to turn dismayed from consideration of the problem of bringing about peace and settling the bill.

The greatest of wars has made the gayest and proudest of capitals the saddest and dullest of cities. Berlin has felt the shock hardest and Paris next. Here in London, it has been felt hard enough. Trains bearing the wounded arrive daily. The hospitals of England, Scotland and Ireland are crowded with the maimed in battle. Memorial services are held almost daily for some gallant officer who went smiling to the front only a few weeks ago. London is living in an atmosphere of war. You take up a London newspaper. It is war from the first page to the last. The very advertisements reflect the all pervading, all consuming subject.

I am reading the personal column of the Times. The first notice is:—

"Pictorial history of the war. Part five. Price 7 pence. How can sale."

Though nature study at this time is here reflected. I will quote a few of the notices:—

"Brussels.—Will any one returning to Brussels deliver a message from a Belgian girl to mother?"

"Any information regarding Captain Rose E. Sidebottom, Second Lancers, Dunliers, reported wounded, would be most gratefully received by his brother, R. P. Sidebottom."

"Belgian refugee escaped from German captivity, ruined, is open to give stirring lectures on war. French or English."

"Seaforth Highlanders.—Major General R. H. Murray, Colonel Seaforth Highlanders, invites all friends of the regiment to contribute gifts for the two battalions now on service with the expeditionary force. Shirts, socks, Balaclava caps, mittens, cardigans, tobacco, cigarettes or money will be gratefully received by the secretary."

"Forty-ninth Battery Royal Field Artillery.—Will any one who is able to give any information about Major J. F. Maidlow (wounded before September 14) kindly communicate with Mrs. J. F. Maidlow?"

"H. M. S., London.—Mrs. Armstrong, No. 57 Redington road, N. W., would be glad of woollen cuffs, gloves, Balaclava helmets, magazines (new and old), for ship's company."

"Enlist in the Sportsman's Battalion. A special battalion for active service, sanctioned by Lord Kitchener, is now being recruited from sportsmen up to forty-five years of age. Only those used to shooting, hunting and outdoor sport, who are thoroughly sound and fit, need apply."

There is a story of absorbing interest in each of these small paid notices. An irate Englishman paid six shillings to have this inserted:—

"To the conscienceless despoilers of Rheims and Louvain—'Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.'—Romans, xii., 19."

This is from the "personal" column of the Times of September 22:—

"Gentleman unable to go to the front himself has a service revolver which he will give to any officer who will promise to send him in exchange a German helmet."

And this is from the same column, September 24:—

"Proprietor of service revolver who advertised it in this column on Tuesday in exchange for a German helmet regrets that overwhelming number of offers renders it impossible for him to reply individually."

"German helmet kindly promised in exchange for revolver offered in this column last Tuesday.—X., officers' mess, Sixth London Brigade, R. F. A., Hemel, Hempstead."

I now turn to the Morning Post.

"Where is Major W. R. Chichester, Third Worcestershire regiment, reported by War Office seriously wounded? Can any officer or soldier give information to Miss Chichester, Calverleigh Court, Tiverton, N. Devon?"

"Lady Esher will be glad to hear by letter from any relations of the London County Territorials who, owing to change of circumstances, may be in any difficulty. All letters will be read by Lady Esher personally."

"Lady Wolseley will be very glad to receive any golf sticks, crutches, invalid chairs, easy chairs or air cushions for the convalescent wounded discharged from the hospitals."

"Mrs. Robinson Embury would be glad to receive scarves, handkerchiefs, pipes (new), tobacco, chocolate, or money to buy same, for Royal Engineers."

"For Sale, in aid of Belgian Relief Fund, Brussels Griffon dog puppy (black); price £5. Also younger puppies. Apply by letter Mrs. Charteris, Grosvenor Hotel, London."

New York Crowds Out War News.

Here is a copy of the Evening Star. In its four pages it has but one item that does not deal with war. This is a Reuter despatch from New York which says that Miss Nell Kenny, an Australian swimmer, swam from the Battery to Sandy Hook in nine hours and twenty-five minutes and "she is the first lady to accomplish the feat." I very much doubt if Miss Nell Kenny would have had her name in the newspaper were she not an Australian.

The Pall Mall Gazette has on one of its back pages a heading "General News," but I have yet to discover a paragraph under that heading that does not in some way relate to the war. Staring at you from the centre of the main news page of any London daily you will find a notice something like this:—

> "The —— will be glad to receive and acknowledge gifts of blankets for the army and to forward them to the proper quarter."

There are tobacco funds, blanket funds, the Red Cross fund, the Belgian Relief fund, the Nurses' fund, the cologne fund, and, of course, towering above all, the Prince of Wales fund, which now reaches the enormous total of nearly fifteen million dollars.

In the columns of display advertisements you read about Bacon's war maps, the Waverley history of the great war, Jelks' in War Time (Jelks being a dealer in high grade second hand *furniture*), while all the shoe dealers, tailors and haberdashers offer special rates to soldiers going to the front.

The theatres have the war spirit and patriotic, catchy songs are given in all the music halls. The motion picture theatres have no attraction for the masses unless they can produce some drama on the film that will satisfy the patriotic ardor. In short, all England, like the rest of Europe, is literally given up to war. War is their business, war is their life. We think war, we see war, we smell war, we taste war, we dream war, we LIVE war.

King George Puts on Khaki.

Even the King to-day appeared in khaki. In a field uniform he proceeded in a special train to his daily review of the troops who are getting ready to move toward France. The King has been behaving with great dignity. Many have criticised George V. for not amounting to much. The King has really shown considerable greatness. He has realized that the right man has been found for the War Office in Lord Kitchener and he is using his influence to prevent any Cabinet interfering with Lord Kitchener's arrangements.

Kitchener takes the bit in his teeth. He is actually making over war as it has been known in England and on the Continent for a hundred years. He sped a little army of 120,000 on its way to France and so infused it with his spirit that it has constantly kept a German force of 350,000 at bay every time the German force of 250,000 has been opposed to it, and that has been nearly every hour of the twenty-four for many days.

Kitchener in his calm self-assertion is magnificent. A great and daring thing is necessary to be done in connection with the War Department or in connection with our co-operation with France. Perhaps a great personage is to be taught his place or a great and friendly nation is to be told the plain, blunt truth. Kitchener walks into the Cabinet meeting and says:—"Gentlemen, I have written and sent this letter." The Cabinet gasps, but the room does not suddenly become darkened nor does the ceiling fall. Everybody realises that something exceedingly extreme and audacious has been done. It is too late for protest, it is too late for opposition, it is too late even for comment. It is done, and that ends it.

How Declaration of War Affected Koenigsberg

American Woman in Northern Germany at Outbreak of Hostilities Describes Quiet Abandonment of Commercial Pursuits at Call to Arms.

(Special Dispatch.)

BERLIN, October 17.

Mrs. Putnam Griswold has returned to Berlin from Königsberg, she and her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Powers, being among the last women to leave this historic old stronghold when by order of the Governor the city has cleared for military action.

Mrs. Griswold, who was persuaded to give your reporter an account of her experience, says that notwithstanding the danger there would have been in remaining she left Königsberg with the greatest reluctance.

"Nothing will ever eradicate the impression of the thrilling historic moments in which I was permitted to participate," she said. "At sunset on August 1, while the sky was aglow with the almost supernatural light of the northern Aurora Borealis, the pealing of all the church bells in the city broke on the expectant silence and announced that the decisive moment had arrived! Germany had declared war with Russia! Although the population for days had been longing for this news, there was no impetuous outbreak, but rather a solemn silence fell over the crowds far more eloquent than articulate speech.

"As the bells pealed forth their message every able-bodied man in the city quietly laid down the symbols of everyday occupation and repaired to the appointed temporary rendezvous. No uncertainty, no hesitation, only a blind faith in the arbiters of a nation's destiny—in God and the Vaterland! The uncanny atmospheric effect, the iron clanging of the bells, the stern set faces of the men, all combined to create a never to be forgotten picture!

Women Took Men's Places.

"By the next day Germany's remarkable system of mobilization was working to the smallest detail, and no foreigner can escape from a feeling of awed admiration at the stupendous organism, the manifold parts of which dovetail into each other with the precision and regularity of clockwork.

"Königsberg was bereft of its male population, but the women offered themselves heroically for the meanest task. I saw wives and daughters of officers engaged in sweeping the streets, and bands of these tireless workers met every train which throughout the nights that followed rolled into Königsberg, bringing fresh detachments of troops to hurl against the eastern frontier. Searchlights swept the horizon for signs of an approaching foe, and at midnight a strange whirring and booming told us that a Zeppelin was starting out on a nocturnal scouting expedition."

This interesting recital was continued by Mr. Samuel Powers, manager of the International Harvester Company for East Prussia.

"At the first call to arms twenty-four men walked into my office to bid me good-by. It was a supremely touching moment," he said. "The next day I received notice that a shed outside the walls in which we kept our reserve supply was needed for quartering the soldiers, and must be ready for occupancy within twelve hours. With the assistance of only one office boy I repaired to the place, and luckily found sufficient petrol in one of our traction engines to draw the train of motor ploughs and other machines out into the open yards."

Postal System at Work.

As an instance of the striking manner in which Germany controlled the situation Mr. Powers further said that previous to the declaration of war his house had filled a large number of orders for repair parts of their machines. Without exception notices were received from the postal authorities as to the whereabouts of these various consignments and smaller packages sent by parcel post were invariably returned.

Königsberg is the second capital of Prussia, the "Coronation City," as it is called, as it was in the court chapel that the first King of Prussia, Frederick I., was crowned. It is the seat of the provincial government and headquarters of the First Corps d'Arme. It is situated on the River Pregel and is the export port for the corn growing districts of the interior. Königsberg is an important fortress with a girdle of twelve outlying forts. This province of Prussia is the cradle of the "Landwehr," and the city itself was once the fortress of the Knights of the Teutonic Order.

Weds Soldier in Hospital.

One of the many pathetic stories with which the month's war calendar has already been punctuated has as its heroine a young Berlin girl whose sweetheart belonged to one of the first regiments called to the colors. At the close of a fortnight she received news that he was lying in a Berlin hospital "slightly wounded." She was permitted to see him and found the "slight wound" to be a lost arm. The following day she received a letter in which the wounded soldier confessed that he had not had the courage to tell her the entire truth, which was that one of his legs had also been shot off. After seeing her in all her vitality and youth he could not ask her to sacrifice herself to such a physical wreck as himself and was therefore writing to release her from her vows. The young woman's answer was to appear the next morning at the hospital with a registrar, and so effectively did she plead her cause that the civil ceremony was performed without further delay.

General to Sell Decorations.

General von Moltke has placed his entire collection of Russian, French and English orders at the disposal of the Red Cross Society. As many of these orders are set with precious stones, the sale of them will realize a considerable sum for the relief fund. Other prominent Germans are following General von Moltke's example. On the day that Japan delivered her ultimatum to Germany several decorations conferred by the Japanese Emperor upon German men of science were returned to the Japanese Ambassador in Berlin.

By a curious coincidence the two English diplomatists upon whom devolved the duty of delivering to the German and Austrian Foreign Offices Great Britain's declaration of war against these countries were both men of German ancestry. Sir Edward Goschen, late British Ambassador to Germany, is a great-grandson of a well known Leipzig publisher. Later members of the family emigrated to Kingland and engaged in the banking business and also entered the diplomatic service.

The grandfather of Mr Maurice de Bunsen, who represented his country at the Austrian court at the outbreak of the war, was also a German, an intimate friend of King Frederick William IV. and served as Prussian Minister in London. Through his wife, who was an English woman, one of his sons became English citizens, and it is now an offspring of the second generation whose official duties compelled him to deliver to Austria his country's declaration of war. German genealogists also call attention to the fact that King Albert of Belgium is the son of a Hohenzollern princess, the Countess Hatzfeldt, a granddaughter of a Prussian princess and a great-grandson of a Prussian princess royal, while the Countess is a born German.

Dominion Cafe

MODERN & Up-to-Date Dining-Rooms also Private Dining Table. Drop in and try our Special Chicken Dishes. Nothing but the best of Steaks and Chops used. We guarantee the best of satisfaction to strangers, and all our patrons. 'Phone 535

328 George St.
Tom Him, Manager
Open from 7 a.m. to 2 a.m

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FIRST QUALITY **Dry Hardwood**
$6.50 Per Cord

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Cutting and Splitting Extra

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IS STILL SELLING AT MAY PRICES

Stove Coal, per ton.....$7.00
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Pea Coal, per ton.....$6.00
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Why pay more for perfectly screened coal

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LOW & CO. COAL AND JUNK DEALERS
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First Class Mixed Wood
4 feet Long
$4.50 Per Cord From The Scow

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$6.25 Per Cord From The Scow

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1st. Because D.L. & W. coal registers with the State of Pennsylvania a higher standard, with less impurities than any other Company shipping Coal into Ontario.
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READ THE EXAMINER

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

A SLEEK, SLICK MAN

By M. QUAD

Copyright by Frank A. Munsey Co.

On the passenger list of the Ocean Queen as she sailed from Melbourne for London on the 16th of August, 1851, was the name of James Melvill, an Englishman, and if there ever was a sleeker, slicker man got into port I have not read of him.

No one seemed to know Jimmy, as he asked us to call him, beyond knowing that he lived up the country on a big horse farm and was worth half a million dollars.

When we came to shake ourselves down aboard I noticed that there was a lot of rather tough looking men among the steerage passengers. It was explained that they were going to the Cape to work on a new railroad. As near as I could size them up they were all colonials and men more used to horses than picks and shovels. I think the sleek Jimmy must have caught me watching the steerage passengers, for he took occasion one day to observe:

"There seems to be a fine lot of men going out to the Cape with us."

"As far as bone and muscle go," I replied.

Then he extended his cigar case, proposed a game of euchre and the subject was dropped. I don't claim that I was suspicious of Jimmy or that I was disturbed by the gang in the steerage. On the contrary, I was perfectly easy in my mind in all respects. I had in the Australian papers read that the Ocean Queen was carrying home more than a million dollars in gold. In fact, I had seen most of the boxes brought and taken down to the strong room. All other passengers must have been aware of the treasure, but there was little or no talk about it.

It is a wide expanse of ocean between the Cape and Australia, and at the end of a week we had all settled down into grooves and fallen into a monotonous routine. Early one morning a sail was sighted dead ahead, and almost as soon as she had been made out it was seen that she had a distress flag flying. We ran down to within a half mile of her before our engines were stopped. Only three men were visible on her deck, and she hadn't a boat in sight. The trio beckoned and motioned that we should send a boat, and the captain gave orders that one should be lowered.

The boat had pulled half the distance to the brig when we had something nearer home to attract attention. The sleek, slick little Jimmy suddenly held a cocked revolver to the captain's ear and marched him into his stateroom. Fourteen of the men from the steerage, each armed with a pistol and knife, suddenly appeared among us, and it wasn't three minutes before the whole crowd of us were in the cabin and a guard over us. The engine room was taken possession of at the same time, and the Ocean Queen had been taken without a shot being fired. The brig was lying broadside to us. She had two boats down on the far side, with fifteen men in each boat, and as soon as they had pulled around and captured our yawl one boat load of the rascals came aboard the Queen and the steamer was worked down alongside the brig. The sea was smooth, and the fellows could lash the craft together without fear of disaster.

We had been taken completely by surprise and had no show. They had the gold out and transferred within an hour. It is to the credit of the rascally gang to say that they were under good control and insulted no one. After the gold was disposed of they robbed the ship of a lot of bedding and provisions, and at the last the sleek, slick man came down into the cabin to say a few words.

"My dear friends," he said, "I do not wish to search you one by one, like a footpad or a bushranger, but I will trust to your honesty to hand over your money and jewels. I have figured on about the amount I should get. If I get it no one will be further disturbed. If I don't get it there will be room aboard the brig for most of the ladies."

I gave half my possessions, and I presume the other passengers retained a share as well, but the money, watches, rings, brooches, etc., laid on the table before the pirate had a good round value and seemed to satisfy him. He swept everything into a sack, bade us a fond adieu and within ten minutes was sailing away in the brig. The engines were disabled before they left and the crew of the mate's boat was sent back to us, and as no one had been killed, we were fain to think we had come off fairly well. We lay rolling in midocean for four days before the engineer had made repairs, and by that time the brig was several hundred miles away. Even had we known her course and position it would have availed nothing. We made a slow run for the remainder of the voyage, and it was three weeks before a man-of-war started out to look for the pirate craft. It had been a job put up in Australia, and it had worked to perfection. It may be that the brig divided the swag, but as she had a dozen different places to choose from, she had no fear of capture. So far as I had been able to learn she was never heard from, though the search was kept up for a year or more. There was enough plunder to set each one up handsomely, and I have always thought of Jimmy, the slick one, as touring about in the finest raiment, drinking the rarest wines and making himself a favorite wherever he stopped for a week.

"TIZ" GLADDENS SORE, TIRED FEET

No puffed-up, burning, tender, sweaty feet—no corns or callouses.

"TIZ" makes sore, burning, tired feet fairly dance with delight. Away go the aches and pains, the corns, callouses, blisters, bunions and chilblains.

"TIZ" draws out the acids and poisons that puff up your feet. No matter how hard you work, how long you dance, how far you walk, or how long you remain on your feet, "TIZ" brings restful foot comfort. "TIZ" is magical, grand, wonderful for tired, aching, swollen, smarting feet. Ah! how comfortable, how happy you feel. Your feet just tingle for joy; shoes never hurt or seem tight.

Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now from any druggist or department store. End foot torture forever—wear smaller shoes, keep your feet fresh, sweet and happy. Just think! a whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents.

Ends Dry, Hoarse or Painful Coughs Quickly

A Simple, Home-Made Remedy. Inexpensive but Unequaled

The prompt and positive results given by this pleasant-tasting home-made cough syrup has caused it to be used in more homes than any other remedy. It gives almost instant relief and will usually overcome the average cough in 24 hours.

Get 2½ ounces Pinex (50 cents worth) from any drug store, pour it into a 16-ounce bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This makes 16 ounces—a family supply—of the most effective cough remedy at a cost of only 54 cents or less. You couldn't buy as much ready-made cough medicine for $2.50. Easily prepared and never spoils. Full directions with Pinex.

The promptness, certainty and ease with which this Pinex Syrup overcomes a bad cough, chest or throat cold is truly remarkable. It quickly loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals and soothes a painful cough in a hurry. With a persistent, loose cough it stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the annoying hacking.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, and is famous the world over for its splendid effect in bronchitis, whooping cough, bronchial asthma and winter coughs.

To avoid disappointment in making this, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

The Indian that we used to know
Presents a transformation great.
He draws a salary from a show
Or cashes in on rail estate
—Washington Star.

Willie—Paw, what is a square deal?
Paw—That's when you get about 10 per cent the best of it, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"A tear was in her voice," he wrote.
And how it made the critic swear
When on a car he chanced to note
A loud voiced booby read it "tear!"
—Judge.

Wife (after callers had gone)—How dare you scold me before company!
Hub—Well, you know, my dear, I don't dare do it when we are by ourselves.—Boston Transcript.

The whole world hates a broadly stew.
It always makes us cust
To fall in with a fellow who
Wants to fall out with us.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"What did you do while your wife was away on a vacation?"
"I talked!" triumphantly replied chirpy little Mr. Henrypeck.—Puck.

A man gets tight, then walks the street,
A-stumbling left and right
A woman walks with staggering feet
Because her skirt is tight.
—New York Mail.

Had Nervous Dyspepsia

With Frequent Sick Headaches and Much Pain After Eating — Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Cured.

This letter is from a lady who gained 14 pounds by using the great food cure. It did wonders for her in improving her general health. She is enthusiastic in its praise, and refers to her neighbours as witnesses of the splendid results obtained.

Mrs. Susan oDbson, Spring Hill Mines, N. S., writes:—"It is with pleasure that I write to you in praise of Dr. Chase's Nerve ood. I was troubled with dyspepsia, and could not eat without suffering much pain; also had sick headaches frequently, and my nerves were in bad condition. About ten years ago I took a thorough treatment of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, using altogether 21 boxes, and since then can eat anything, have been freed from headaches, and my health has been greatly improved in every way. I gained 14 pounds in weight, and feel sure I owe everything to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. You may use this letter, and my neighbours can tell you of my condition before using this treatment."

Annual Shooting Matches Held

By the Warsaw Rifle Association on Thanksgiving Day

WARSAW, Oct. 21. — The annual shooting matches of the Warsaw Rifle Association were concluded on Thanksgiving Day. The score in part, given below, shows good average shooting, though the highest score is below that of former years. The silver cup presented by A. F. Choate, Esq., will be held by Major W. Anderson:

W. A. Anderson 197, W. J. Selkirk 194, W. Darling 186, N. Payne 184, D. Miller 181, H. J. Darling 180, J. S. Selkirk 180, R. Payne 173, W. Hawthorne 171, D. Munro 165, W. Bell 156, R. Davis 156, B. Douglas 153, W. Miller 152, H. Clements 151, H. G. E. Choate 150, T. Cooper 148, J. Robertson 147, R. Miller 146, F. Walsh 145, F. Morgan 144, T. H. Crowe 139, J. Hawthorne 138, F. Kennedy 135, S. Clysdale 134, W. H. Dunford 133, M. Miller 115, B. Cuffe 110, C. James 103, J. Malcolmson 101, G. E. Moore 96.

Sudden Death of Mr. Jas. Secord

Was Seemingly in the Best of Health When Death Came

Examiner Special:

KEENE Oct. 21—Mr. Fred English returned to his home at Ottawa on Monday, after spending a few days, last week, with Keene friends.

Mrs. William Chapman, who underwent an operation at Bralesford, on Monday, is getting along very nicely.

Rev. F. L. Goodwill returned home on Friday last from Toronto, where he had been attending the Presbyterian session.

Mrs. Joseph Gibson and little son of Toronto is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Wedlock, Sr.

Rev. Dr. Workman is a guest at Bralesford Cedars.

Mrs. R. N. Johnston has rented the property belonging to Mrs. Peter McNeil and moved in on Tuesday.

Miss Elizabeth Stuart, who has been spending the past six weeks with Peterborough friends, returned home last Wednesday.

Mr. Charles Hall, who underwent an operation at "Bralesford" a couple of weeks ago, is able to be out again.

Miss Rose Scheymore, who has been visiting friends in the Village, has returned to Peterborough.

Death came very suddenly on Thursday morning last to Mr. James Secord. He retired Wednesday night seemingly in the best of health, his wife was awakened about 1 a.m. by his heavy breathing. She arose and lit a lamp, but by the time she had reached his bedside he had passed away. The deceased was born in the State of Michigan, where he resided until five years ago, when he moved here. He had made many friends and was well liked by all who knew him. He leaves two brothers and one sister and a wife to mourn his loss. The funeral was held from his late residence, last Friday afternoon, Rev. A. K. Edmison conducting the services. The pall-bearers were his six brothers-in-law, who are Messrs. William Wedlock, Jas. Ashburn, Joseph Carter, John Hope, Hugh Leasson and Alfred Harris. Interment took place in Pine Grove Cemetery, Keene.

Mrs. Wm. O'Boyle and children of Hastings spent a few days recently with friends at "Oak Lodge".

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Carter and daughter, Miss Lillian of Hastings, attended the funeral of the late Mr. James Secord, last Friday.

Mrs. R. N. Johnston returned last Thursday from Toronto, where she has been the past two weeks.

Mrs. R. Brown of Toronto is the guest of Mrs. William Wedlock, Sr.

Mrs. (Dr.) W. L. Harrison is visiting Toronto friends this week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Howson were in Peterborough on Tuesday.

OMEMEE NEWS

OMEMEE, Oct. 20.—Dr. and Mrs. Irvine, of Lindsay, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lamb, over Sunday.

Mr. Harry Magee was a visitor to Peterborough on Saturday.

Mrs. G. Hart and children have returned to their home in Toronto, after a short visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Elliot.

Mrs. Joseph Bradley and daughter, Miss Elva, were in Lindsay, on business, on Saturday.

Miss Laura McMann, of Reaboro, was a visitor in town on Sunday.

Mr. Charles Richardson, of Millbrook, was in Omemee on business during the past week.

Mrs. Ira Rehill is visiting at the home of her brother, Mr. P. S. Nugent, of Lindsay.

Anniversary services were held in the Presbyterian Church last Sunday, both morning and evening. Rev. Dr. McKay, of Toronto, occupied the pulpit and delivered two very inspiring and intellectual addresses, to large and appreciative congregations at both services. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion and the choir rendered special music throughout the day.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Windrim were in Peterborough on business last Saturday.

The Public Library intends holding a concert on Wednesday, Oct. 28th. A play entitled "Waiting for the Trolley" will be given by about twenty of the best amateur actors of th evillage, also military drills under the able leadership of Lieut. Sherin, and patriotic choruses by about 35 voices. Admission 35 and 25c.

Mr. James Wilson, of Port Hope, was a business visitor in town last week.

Mrs. Bradburn and children, of Janetville, spent the week-end with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilson, Sr.

Mr. John Wilson, of Port Hope, made a business trip to town last week.

Mr. Victor Johnson, of Lindsay, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Johnson.

Rev. Mr. Stillman, of British Columbia, spent the week-end with his father-in-law, Mr. William Elliot.

Mr. A. Byers, of Lindsay, spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. E. White, Sturgeon street.

Mr. William Robinson and daughter, Miss Edith, returned home last week after a pleasant vacation at the home of the former's brother, Mr. Robert Robinson, of North Dakota.

Mr. Charles Ivory made a business trip to Hastings during the past week.

The Annual Union Bible Society meeting will be held next Sunday evening, Oct. 25th, in the Anglican Church. Services will be withdrawn inn the other churches.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Horsley, of Reaboro, were visitors in town on Tuesday.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

TO WHAT CLASS DO YOU BELONG ?

IN Canada are hundreds of business firms striving with all their might to make better times for themselves and their communities. To them all honor.

BUT there are other firms—Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers—who are "standing pat," "playing safe," doing absolutely nothing to build up business. They are are mere lookers on, not participants in the valorous struggle of their brethern to maintain and establish good times.

LOOK about you and you will find in the advertising columns of The EXAMINER messages from firms with a sturdy confidence in the future.

Lifter or Leaner—which are you ?

"NORMAN"
The NEWEST
ARROW COLLAR
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Makers, Arrow Dept. Montreal

You Can't Blame Jeff For Thinking Mutt Was Off His Nut -:- -:- By "Bud" Fisher

Such Values As Are Being —Offered During Our—

Retiring

— FROM —

Millinery Sale

Are helping to dispose of our Stock of Fashionable Hats & Trimmings, Untrimmed Hats, etc. Everything is on the Sale List. Buy quickly and save.

Mrs. W. B. Armstrong Peterboro' Millinery Parlours 438 GEORGE ST. (Up Stairs).

GERMANY'S CASUALTY LISTS TOO LONG FOR NEWSPAPERS

Inquirers, Mostly Wives and Mothers Torn With Anxiety, Daily Seek the News They Fear to Hear at the "Casualty Office."

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—As I am writing this the twenty-seventh official casualty list has just been published in Germany. These lists, which appear every other day or so, generally contain from 300 to 500 names. In addition to these casualty lists many of the newspapers carry advertising pages completely filled with death notices, each in a heavy black border. Among the names here recorded one can find those of some of the foremost families of the ancient German nobility, of high Government officials who were serving as volunteers or reserves, of college professors, authors, scientists, newspaper men, artists, arhhitehts, engineers, actors, musical virtuosi, sportsmen and other prominent men of business or public life.

Only the other day the Socialistic press of Germany teemed with obituaries of Dr. Ludwig Frank, a Social Democratic leader of the Reichstag and one of the foremost orators of Germany. On the following day came the announcement of the death of a noted musician, the leader of the royal orchestra of Saxony, while to-day's casualty list tells of the death of Count von Wedel, bosom friend of the German Crown Prince and one of the most prominent steeplechase riders of the German turf. And so it goes, day after day.

And yet, while thousands of people are oppressed with grief for beloved relatives and friends, that are lying buried in distant, foreign graves, for none of the dead are brought back to Germany, and while black robes of mourning are becoming an all too common sight on the streets, the people as a whole give no outward signs of sorrow or dejection.

It was even proposed by several newspapers at the capital and elsewhere that the women of Germany should not give encouragement to the enemies of the fatherland by going into mourning. For the same reason, perhaps, the losses of the Germans in killed and wounded are no longer being published in the German newspapers in detail. This is because, after the middle of August, the battles in France, East Prussia and Russia became so gigantic that the number of casualties grew too large for the official recorders.

In Berlin, since the first week of September the "Casualty Office" of the Military Academy on Dorotheenstrasse has become the place to which innumerable women with pale and anxious faces have had to direct their steps for inquiries.

There, under the sign of the Red Cross, the so-called Central Inquiry Office answers all questions concerning casualties in the field. Written and verbal information is given, either from the official lists of casualties or from the reports of the military hospitals, or sometimes also from the preliminary reports of the regiment, and battalions still in the field. In any case, it always takes some time before the sad facts reach home.

Where Anxious Inquirers Seek the News.

Owing to the astonishingly rapid advance of the German allies into the heart of France, it has become a very difficult matter quickly to ascertain the losses, and still more difficult to send special notices to the homes of the fallen soldiers. Many a husband, son or lover, when leaving for the front, promised surely to send some sign of life every other day at least. In the beginning their field post-cards were received regularly. But then, perhaps, they suddenly failed to come. One or two weeks passed without a sign. The uncertainty and dreadfully painful anxiety arising therefrom are sure to drive the wife or mother to the Casualty Office. There the latest lists of casualties of the "Reichsanzeiger" are posted on a slab of polished granite. Always there is a throng crowding around it. Yet how long a time after each battle these notices are published.

With a shudder the anxious inquirers enter the high columned hall where the stern statue of Count von Moltke looks down upon them. Inside, dignified, middle-aged gentlemen are seated behind long rows of tables with a serious yet pitiful expression in their eyes. They are shrouded with tragedy. Across the table from each gentleman are vacant chairs, and against the back wall of the hall are additional rows of chairs for those waiting their turn. Whoever has happened to sit here waiting his turn for an hour or so, while studying the faces of those that come and go, will not want to witness again all this grief and pain.

In the majority of cases the anxious inquirers only learn that the name trembling on their lips has not yet appeared in the lists or that the particular regiment or battalion referred to has not yet sent any list of casualties, either because it has not yet come under fire or perhaps, as has happened to some regiments, because its members were almost entirely wiped out.

But how much worse even than this prolongation of uncertainty is it when such information as the following is forthcoming: "Missing," "seriously wounded," "dead."

The information is given in such a low, sympathetic tone of voice that even those most stricken involuntarily try to keep down their immense sorrow like a sacred relic enshrined in their innermost soul.

It is here that you can learn volumes concerning the heroism of German women, for screams or wailings are scarcely ever heard in this place. An attractive looking lady in a white dress, leading her three-year-old boy by the hand, is slowly coming downstairs with death in her heart and wide staring, dull eyes. Yet, she steadfastly answers her little boy's questions about his "daddy."

A slender lady, stately like a young Valkyrie, enters hesitatingly, a new ring marks her as "Kriegsgetraute," a girl who married just as her betrothed was leaving for the front. When she hears her terrible news, she leaps to her feet, her spiritual face raised aloft, and thus she turns to go, while her chair is swept down by the impetuous sweep of her skirt, and so she walks away proudly, serenely.

8 BOXES CURED PSORIASIS

Mrs. Nettie Massey, Cannonsq, Ont. writes: "Three doctors prescribed my trouble as psoriasis and one said I could never be cured. The disease spread all over me, even on my face and head, and the itching and burning was hard to bear. I used eight boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment and am entirely cured—not a sore to be seen. I can hardly praise this Ointment enough."

LANSDOWNE LODGE PURCHASES BLOCK OF CITY'S BONDS

At the regular meeting on Monday night Lansdowne Lodge, S. O. E., decided to buy $1,000 worth of short-term debentures. The meeting was an interesting one. The City's plan to sell its new debentures in Peterborough appealed to the members of th Lodge, who recognized the opportunity of assisting the City through this investment. Reference was made to the eleven members of the Lodge, who left with the first contingent, and to the probability of others joining the new contingent now in formation.

In an English box making machine the nails, driven at an angle through two boards at once, are turned back to form a hook in the second board.

Within the lid of a new garbage can is a receptable for disinfectant in powder form, a little of which is shaken into the can when the lid is moved.

RICH AND POOR ENLISTING

Thousands Rush to Take Up Arms in Britain—Officials' Sons Stand in Line—"Nuts" Are Drudging Though Accustomed to Ease.

LONDON, Oct. 23—The rich and the poor of Great Britain alike are enlisting for the war against Germany, writes T. P. O'Connor.

That Germany will be beaten nobody in England admits the slightest doubt. Earl Kitchener, who speaks with the caution and frigidity of a soldier, and Winston Churchill, who has had some anxious moments, he avows, during the last few weeks, are equally emphatic in expressing the opinion that the final result of the war cannot be doubted by any reasonable man.

Arthur Henderson, who for the moment, fills the place that Mr. Macdonald has left vacant as the leader of the Labour party, has sent his three sons to the war. Other political leaders are doing the same thing.

David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exechequor, has sent two sons to the war, so has Andrew Bonar Law, the Tory leader in the House of Commons.

Fever for Defence.

The peculiarity of this gigantic rush to the army is that it did not begin till the list of casualities began to appear in the papers. The slight pause there was when Lord Kitchener asked for his 100,000 men disappeared then and forever. As many men joined on the single day, Sept. 3rd, as usually enlist in the course of a whole year; in ten days 300,000 men joined.

If you examine the lists and if you speak to the families of the recruits you find, too, astonishing examples of how this fever for the defence of the British Empire works upon every mind.

You see the recruits passing everywhere, through the streets, in the parks, sometimes in quiet nooks that never saw a sodjer drilling before. These recruits are of an entirely different sort from those of ordinary times.

Ordinarily men join a voluntary army from love of adventure and from the hard necessities of their lives. The rural districts, with their narrow horizon and their joyless lives, naturally send their young men of spirit and adventure into the ranks.

Gives up Great Income.

The new armies which Great Britain is bringing into the field, though are taken from all classes. Clerks have left their desks by the tens of thousands. Young gentlemen of wealth try to become officers, and, when they cannot succeed in this, enlist in the ranks.

At a great non-partisan meeting in Liverpool at which Winston Churchill, F. E. Smith, and myself, spoke to 14,000 inside a great hall, there being triple that number outside camouring for admission Mr. Churchill announced that F. E. Smith was going to the front.

Now F. E. Smith, at forty years of age is earning the biggest income at the bar of any man of his years. It is put down at $75,000 a year; sometimes it is as much as $5,000 in a single day. He has a wife he married for love when he hadn't a penny; and he will certainly be a Cabinet Minister of high rank whenever his party comes into power.

Nevertheless he goes to the front.

From Ease to Drudgery.

I have heard of other instances in which men with ample fortune, inherited from industrious fathers, have found an entire change of heart. Devoted up to the war to the laborious but easy occupation of finding enjoyment in the usual way, motoring, flirting, playing polo, they have thrown all these things away, and have gone to the front or to the drudgery of the drill ground.

You may have one view or the other of this war and of Great Britain's share in it but no man who knows anything of the British Empire can doubt that there has never been a war which has made so powerful and irresistible an appeal to the imagination and to the patriotism of the British people.

AN APPEAL TO U. S. TO PROTEST AGAINST A ZEPPELIN ATTACK

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—"Unless the United States intervenes at once London and Paris will be attacked and fired by a fleet of German Zeppelins. The attack is not far off and the only power that can stay the hand of the unscrupulous German is the United States."

This statement was made last night on board the White Star Liner Olympic by F. Hopkinson-Smith, the author and painter, who returned from Glasgow after a trip of five months abroad.

As soon as the Olympic docked Mr. Smith mailed to President Wilson a set of resolutions protesting against the use of bombs dropped from aeroplants and Zeppelins upon women and children. It was signed by two hundred prominent passengers on the Olympic and with it, Mr. Smith sent the following personal letter to the President:

Request for Interference.

"I have the honour to forward to you the enclosed memorandum, which explains itself. We earnestly beg that some steps may be taken to forestall, before it is too late, the setting free of the fleet of Zeppelins and aeroplanes which are now preparing for this deadly work. We feel it is not a question of neutrality, but a question of humanity, and that any power refusing to heed your wise and humane counsel would forfeit the sympathy of the world."

The meeting, which was held on board the Olympic on Thursday night in aid of the redress, authorized the following resolutions:

The Resolutions.

"That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, accompanied by a personal letter, begging him in the interests of humanity to protest, as far as lay within his power against the continuance of this practice.

"First—Because it is contrary to the instincts of all-self-respecting nations.

"Second—As being sure to alienate every particle of sympathy from those endorsing such outrages, and

"Third—As not only brutal and cruel in the last degree, but without any other military advantage than the terrorizing, maiming and killing of innocent non-combatants who are helpless against such attacks."

Predicts Slaughter.

Mr. Smith said that few in this country realize what a menace threatens London. He predicted that there would be many innocent women and children killed in their beds and in the streets if the United States did not step in and warn Germany.

"London is helpless against this Zeppelin attack," he said, "and it is coming as sure as fate. The Germans are rushing their work on the air fleet, and I hope sincerely that the United States will advise them to abandon it before it is too late. I am confident that Germany would heed a warning from this Government.

"I am a disciple of neutrality. I believe firmly in the President's ideas on neutrality. It has to do with legitimate warfare, but the dropping of bombs on unfortified cities by stealth in the middle of the night when no one can defend himself, is not warfare. It is brutal treachery and in the name of humanity it should be stopped."

Threatan Fire.

He said that Germans are openly boasting that they have no desire to take Paris. They say they will set it on fire, and that they will burn London, so that Berlin the only city worth while in all the world, may be prosperous and grow.

"When I left London the city was in darkness every night. By darkness, I mean that every light is out. A wealthy friend of mine told me that he had a certain light to look out for. He had assumed the responsibility for the putting out of that street light at the proper hour each night and seeing that it was kept out. It is the same everywhere.

"London knows this Zeppelin raid is coming, but the city is calmly and stoically awaiting it.

Defiance to Civilization.

"Germany has defied the civilized world. She has gone into a fight against civilization and challenged the right of any one but Germans to live and prosper."

Mr. Smith said that Germany was not fighting fair, and that unless some power like the United States took cognizance of her tactics she would continue to fight foul.

As a Spy Puts It.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A London cable printed in the American says: A British journalist gives an account of a chat he had with a German spy, who said, among other things:

"We know of every one who goes in or out of England; we know London is in darkness for fear of Zeppelins, that the King and Royal family have left Buckingham Palace for a small private house, afraid of bomb dropping.

"It really is very childish of the British authorities to think we shall send a lone airship to drop a few bombs in London. They would not do much harm and would produce a panic, with the result that Kitchener would perhaps get on better with his recruiting. We know perfectly the Englishmen and their quiet nature. They are still asleep, and it would be very foolish for us to wake them up."

HOW TO GET RID OF DYSPEPSIA

Don't Rely on Medicine; Don't Go on Freak Diet; Common Sense and an Antacid Usually All That Are Needed

"If you have dyspepsia, indigestion, sour stomach, belching, distress after eating, heartburn or any other stomach trouble due to hyperacidity (the usual cause of stomach troubles), you should take no medicine to act upon the stomach itself. That is positively not the way to cure the trouble. Again, you should not half starve ourself by going without the nutritious food that you need to rebuild waste tissue. Some foods are not good for people even when in perfect health—very rich, sweet, highly seasoned dishes. Avoid these, but eat fairly substantial meals of plain foods. Eat slowly. Even if you drink nothing but water, you should not drink with meals. Drink before and after eating. Do not take pepsin or other artificial digestants. If you follow the foregoing simple instructions it is probable that you will not need any medicine at all except, if you want to call it medicine, a little antacid after meals. The best antacid is ordinary bisurated magnesia, which can be purchased at any drug store. This is not to act upon the stomach but on the contents of the stomach. The antacid, as you can learn by consulting your dictionary or encyclopedia, is merely to neutralize or counteract the excess acid so the stomach can digest the food normally. Take a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia in a little cold or hot water after each meal. You should get immediate relief, even if your case is severe. Careful, moderate eating and the use of bisurated magnesia should put your stomach in normal condition in a short time; if you have not allowed dyspepsia to advance to the extreme stage of developing stomach ulcers.

FALLING HAIR MEANS DANDRUFF IS ACTIVE

Save your hair! Get a 25 cent bottle of Danderine right now

Thin, brittle, colourless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which, if not smallied, causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine to-night—now—anytime—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, lustre and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss and softness but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

Girl's Dress.

For the girl at the difficult age, neither big nor little. There is a plain blouse with front closing and open neck trimmed with a collar of medium size. Small sleeves follow the shape of the arm. A full tunic overhangs a separate skirt, which may be made with or without the pleated flounce. A wide, flat belt of the collar material marks the low waist.

The dress pattern, No. 6,892, is cut to sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires for blouse and tunic 2¼ yards of 36 inch material; for skirt with flounce, 1¾ yards of 30 inch.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!

S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER

247 Princess St., Peterboro'

High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.

Guns of all makes promptly repaired

New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c

The Marathon Candy Kitchen and Ice Cream Parlour

For home-made Candies try Marathon, we keep the best and freshest quality in the city.

Ice Cream Sodas and Fruit Sundaes all the year round.

Hot Drinks.

See Windows for Saturday's Specials

331 George St. Next to Bank of Nova Scotia

BROWN'S HARDWARE

TINSMITHING DEPARTMENT

Gurney's Oxford HOT AIR FURNACES Ask for Heating Estimates

Furnace Pipes removed or cleaned

METAL WORK of all descriptions

RANGES

HEATING STOVES See the new grates that save fuel

Coal Oil Heaters for frosty mornings and evenings

A. P. Brown & Co.

171 Simcoe St. Phone 532

Quality Pays Quality Pays

W. SCOTT, Limited WANTS YOUR **LIVE POULTRY**

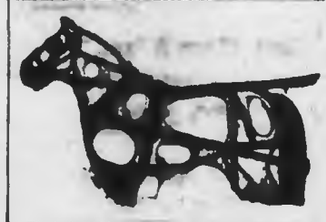
and will pay the highest cash price for same.

Did You Crate Foten Your Poultry? It pays! If interested write or 'phone us and we will forward you by mail CIRCULAR giving information re crating, feeding, etc.

NEW YORK CHINESE CAFE COMPANY

330 George St. 'Phone 308

Regular meals served and short orders at all hours. Comforta le dining room, an splendid bill of fare. $4.00 21 meals Open day and night. Tee Yon, Manager



First-class Single Turnouts for Pleasure Driving, Weddings and Funerals.

Commercial Driving given special attention Careful dr vers when desired. Speedy, well hat nessed horses and comfortable rigs.

A. T. FONTAINE

193 Hunter Street (formerly Dr. Pulkinghorn's Livery)

PHONE 752

RE-OPENING OF

The People's Meat Market 1-7-6 Simcoe St.

The undersigned has opened a Branch Meat Store at the above address, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

Special Prices

Sirloin Steak, per lb.	25c
Porterhouse	25c
Round Steak	18c to 20c
Lamb Chop	18c to 20c
Leg Lamb	20c
Loin Lamb	20c
Hind Quarter Lamb	18c
Front Quarter Lamb	15c
Sausage	12½c
Headcheese	10c
Lard	2 lbs. for 25c

Every customer purchasing 50 cents worth and over will receive a pound of Headcheese FREE.

COME ONE—COME ALL

Remember—176 Simcoe St.

G. E. PERRIN

Branch Store, 461 George St.

War Reveals Waste of Food

Apprehensive over food shortage, the London press is advising the English people to save and utilize every article of food value, including the bran coating of grain.

Why? The outer coat of grain holds the precious mineral elements which means so much in vital building and up-keep of body, brain and nerves. And yet the modern miller throws out about four-fifths of these priceless food elements just to make the flour look white and pretty!

Isn't it astounding that it took war to wake people up to such a fearful waste!

Nearly twenty years ago the crying need of a food which would fill the lack caused by demineralized white flour products led to the making of

Grape-Nuts

—a wonderfully nourishing and appetizing food containing all the nutriment of wheat and barley, including the vital mineral elements, just as nature designed them for our use.

A daily ration of this crisp, wholesome, ready-to-eat food along with other food will soon prove

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

SEE and INSPECT—THE

SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:

Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

F.R.J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited

341 GEORGE ST. 'PHONE 386

Publishers Auto & Taxi Livery, 196 Hunter
Taxi meets you as Horse Hack
Up-to-date Touring Cars
Courteous Chauffeurs.
Office 'Phone 188, Residence 1151

The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-12

PETERBOROUGH THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1914

GERMANS ARE IN FULL RETREAT

LOSE THOUSANDS IN BATTLE WITH RUSSIANS

ALLIES IN FRANCE ARE ADVANCING

RUSSIANS TRICKED GERMANS AND ENEMY ARE IN FULL FLIGHT

Siberian Corps Were Sent to the North West and Attacked Germans on the Flank While at the Same Time the Main Body Made Frontal Attacking---German Army Corps Loses Two Thirds of its Strength

THOUSANDS OF CASUALTIES IN FLIGHT

Special Cable to The Examiner:

PETROGRAD, October 22.—It was officially announced to-day that the Germans are in full retreat all along the battle line lying 80 miles west of Warsaw, pursued by a fresh Siberian army corps which has been been pushed westward from Warsaw.

The German 21st army corps has lost nearly two-thirds of its effective strength in its efforts to cover the retreat of the main German army. Emperor William is reported to have been personally in command of the operations against Warsaw, coming to the front when his troops had reached within seven miles of the outer Warsaw defences.

The Russians are declared to have completely outgeneraled the Germans. They retired along the German front by arangement. At the same time a strong Russian force was sent north west from Warsaw, and apparently the Germans had no knowledge of their presence. When the selected battle field was reached, the Russians made a determined stand and attacked the enemy both from the front and flank.

The Germans fought desperately but were trapped, and lost an enormous number of men in extricating themselves, and are losing thousands daily in the retirement.

KAISER IN A WIRE CAGE!

LONDON, October 21.—Frederick Rennet, the Daily News correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphs:

"Statements from several sources concur in the arrival of the Kaiser at Czenstochow. The grounds of the club where he and his suite are staying are enclosed with a high barbed wire fence and roofed with wire with a high barbed wire fence and roofed with wire Uhlans and aeroplane squadron are quartered outside.

"The most notable feature of the battle now raging all along the Russian front is the continued pouring forward of Austrian regiments southward of Przemysl to meet the unbroken succession of defeats. Yesterday an entire battalion with officers and machine guns surrendered intact.

"This hopeless procedure in a scheme evidently intended to outflank Russia's extreme left, is having a paralyzing effect on the German movements in central Poland, where the fighting continues between separate forces at three points, about 60 miles apart westward, and considerably south of Warsaw."

HONOLULU, October 22.—Standing just outside the three mile limit, her searchlights constantly illuminating the entrance to Honolulu harbour, the Japanese cruiser Hizen kept patrol all last night, while anchored in the roads the German gunboat Geier awaited the verdict of the port officials as to how long she may remain in the harbour for repairs. The Hizen has chased the Geier for hundreds of miles and her capture or internment is certain.

LONDON, October 22.—The British Foreign Office to-day sent a note to all the foreign powers formally notifying them of the government's intention to remove from the Suez Canal all German and Austrian ships which have taken refuge there, and which have not already been detained on account of hostile acts.

TO STOP THE SPIES

All Germans and Austrians in England Are Being Arrested—Women Will be Sent Home

MEASURE OF PRECAUTION

Special Cable to The Examiner:

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Drastic measures are being insisted on by the authorities to end the reported effort of German espionage in England.

The home office issued a statement in which it characterized practically the entire east and south coasts of England as prohibited areas for any one regardless of sex, of Austrian or German birth.

The rounding up of all Germans and Austrians continues, and males of military age will be sent to detention camps as prisoners of war, while the women and every young and the very old men will be sent back to Germany as speedily as possible.

While no official details of the operations were made public to-day, it was stated that the situation generally is much improved.

THE STANARD OF RECRUITS

To the Editor of The Examiner."

Dear Sir,—I would like to call your attention to a rather misleading statement that appeared in The Examiner last evening, in an Ottawa despatch, under the heading "Information for Recruits," to the effect that "No change had so far been made in the physical requirements which the recruit must possess . . . "although in the Old Country the standard has already been lowered."

The statement is right in that the standard has ben lowered but it was lowered from 5 feet, 6 inches, to 5 feet, 4 inches, which is the regular minimum standard, and from which it was raised to enable the recruiting officers to cope with the first rush of recruits when the populace over there realised how serious the situation really was.

At the present time the physical requirements for height and chest measurement are the minimum of 5 feet, 4 inches high, and 33 inches, chest; and I believe the requirements are the same for the Territorials. You will note that the requirements are of a higher standard, by one inch for height, than are required in our Canadian militia.

Hoping you will publish these facts I am,

Yours, etc.,
Observer.

Peterborough, Oct. 21, 1914.

Rev. Dr. Griffin At Mark St. Church

On Saturday next, Oct. 25th, the most wonderful spirit in the active work of Canadian Methodism will conduct the anniversary services of the Mark Street Methodist Church, in the person of the Rev. Dr. Griffin, 86 years old. At the recent general General Conference Rev. Dr. Griffin was elected for another term as clerical trasurer of the Superannuation Fund. There are constant requests for the Doctor's services for preaching engagements, and he responds as often as his other duties will permit.

Be sure and take a trip to the Allied Countries with Charlotte St. Ladies' Aid Society to-night, to-morrow afternoon and evening.

MORE RECRUITS FOR PETERBORO'S QUOTA TO SECOND CONTINGENT

Many Applications at Armouries Last Night But Rigid Medical Examination Turns Number Away---Seven Recruits Were Passed by the Medical Examiner

Recruiting for Peterborough's quota of infantry for the second Canadian overseas continuent was continued at the armouries last night with a big crowd of recruits on hand to face the medical inspection. After a two hours' session in which Dr. Cameron tested many applicants, seven more recruits were accepted. This comparatively small number shows the drastic nature of the medical test.

There was nothing dramatic about the scene—no martial uniforms, no bugle calls—just a group of men in civilian garb waiting patiently outside a door that opened every now and then to admit one of the line. It was hard to realize that in a few short weeks some of these men would be drilling in England and not long afterwards facing Prussian infantry and German Uhlans in the world war.

All sizes and conditions of men were there— some near the danger mark of being too old, others hardly old enough. Native born Canadians, Britishers only a short time over, men who had never handled a gun, and old soldiers who had fought in Africa and India, waited their turn to face the medical examiners. Most of them appeared nervous as to their chances of getting through. Tuesday night's developments shewed that the test was a severe one—big, robust looking men had been rejected and knowing this, last night's applicants waited anxiously.

Every eye turned to the door of the doctor's room as it opened to allow the exit of a recruit who had faced the medical battery. The first glance was generally enough— the cheerful grin of the successful man showed just how he had fared.

"How is he; pretty severe?" would come from the waiting group.

"Pretty strict, but I got through all right."

"Say, what are the letters on that sight card," a recruit who was anxious about his eyes would demand amid a general laughter.

A well built member of the waiting squad was admitted into the doctor's presence.

"He'll get through all right" was he verdict

Out in a few minutes came the big fellow shaking his head.

"Nothing doing. Eye-sight" was his laconic comment.

For various causes of this kind a larg enumber of men have been refused.

There will be a further opportunity to-night for recruits to offer themselves at the armouries at 8 o'clock.

LACK OF MONEY LIKELY TO END WAR, ADMITS AUSTRIAN GENERAL

VENICE, Monday, via Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 20.— General Auffenberg, who was removed from the command of the Third Austrian army, has explained in an interview published in the Este Uisag, of Budapest, that he caught a severe cold, which was followed by intestinal trouble, and that as a consequence his command was given to another officer. Colonel Affenberg is now at home awaiting the final decision of the Emperor in his case.

He said it was impossible to tell when the war would end. He was certain, he said, that Austria-Hungary would not yield. Possibly the exhaustion of money might hasten the outcome, he added.

According to advices reaching Venice, the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture has given orders that no calves under six months be slaughtered without the consent of the local authorities. The measure is taken on account of the shortage in the beef supply.

As a result of the steady rise in Austria-Hungary of the price of flour the Minister of Commerce has recommended the baking of so-called war bread, which is composed of a mixture of meal from wheat, rye, barley or maize, together with a preparation made from potatoes.

Wm. Wedlock Is President Of Peterboro' Fuel And Transfer Co.

The organidation meeting of the Peterborough Fuel and Transfer Company, Limited, was held last evening and this new corporation has come into active existence among the other commercial organidations in this city. The company, as was noted some time ago, acquired the assets and business of The Peterborough Fuel & Cartage Co., which went into liquidation a few months ago. It is satisfactory to note that the new company contains many of the employees of the old company, and no doubt, with their practical knowledge of the business, the new company is assured of a successful business career, and the patronage of the former customers. The company has obtained a charter from the Ontario government, which gives them very extensive powers. The following officers were elected:

President—William Wedlock, Keene, Ont.

Vice-President — Michell Leveque, City.

Managing Director—S. T. Wedlock, City.

Secretary—Archibell Barbeau, City.

Auditor—W. R. Morris, C.A., City.

Solicitors—Messrs. Bennett & Goodwill, City.

The company is capitalized at $40,000 divided into 400 shares of $100 each. The charter provides for extensive activities, including general transportation, cartage, freight and express, dealing in coal and wood and other products, warehousing, etc. The company begins operations on a sound basis and should have a successful future in Peterborough.

BRITAIN PROTESTS

Calls Attention of Neutral Powers to the Use of Mines

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Germany has laid mines within fifty miles of the British Coast, so the British Foreign Office notified the United States and other neutral powers to-day. The communication says: "This practice has already resulted, since the commencement of the war, in the destruction of eight, neutral and seven British merchant and fishing vessels, with a loss of some sixty lives of neutral and non-combatant persons. The communication added that Britain protests against the illegitimate means of conducting warfare which has been resorted to by her adversaries."

A WELL-KNOWN PRINTER DEAD

The death is announced of Mr. George Keyes, editor of the Colborne Express, and one of the oldest and best known printers in this district. Mr. Keyes, who was eighty-two years of age, had been connected with the printing business all his life. When a young man he worked with Hon. MacKenzie Bowell in the Belleville Intelligencer offices.

MARRIAGES.

DICKER—O'LEARY.—At St. Patrick's church, Toledo, on Thursday, October 15th, 1914, by Rev. Father McFadden, Miss Fannie O'Leary, daughter of the late Wm. O'Leary, Bridgenorth, to Frederick G. Dicker of Toledo.

GERMAN LOSSES IN ATTEMPTING TO BREAK LINES ARE ENORMOUS

Allies Are Pushing Enemy Back in the North---French Three Inch Guns And Rapid-Firers do Terrible Execution in the Closely Massed Ranks of the Germans

Special Cable to The Examiner:

LONDON, October 22.—The allies are rolling back the German line.

They have pushed a wedge through the invading forces, thirteen miles north of Lille, and for the first time since the series of battles in the north commenced they have pushed their forces east of Lille. The advantage gained is slight—two miles—but it is declared at the military headquarters here that it is extremely important. The allies are now in a position to envelop the German right wing and it is confidently expected here that they will be able to do so within the next week or ten days.

Officials at General Gallieni's headquarters, who are in touch with the situation, declare that the Germans have lost the chief move in strategical manoeuvring by their failure to maintain a perpendicular line extending from Lille to the coast, near Ostend. They declare the centre of the German right flank has been pierced, and that it is only a question of a short time when the German headquarters at Lille must move eastward or be lost. Every attempt of the Germans to break through this line has been repulsed, with severe loss, and it is declared that the Germans have left 10,000 dead and wounded on the field here.

Beginning at Ypres and extending nine and a half miles south east of Menin there is a second battle line. The Germans were forced back nearly three miles along this front last night, folowing a night attack in force, which was defeated. The Germans had mounted searchlights to command the territory, and after shelling the allied position with great vigour they essayed an assault in force. The Germans advanced in their usual massed formation, singing as they came, but were literally cut to pieces by the fire of the French three-inch guns and rapid-firers, which commanded the flat and marshy ground over which they were compelled to advance.

PARIS, October 22.—That the allies are maintaining their advance in the fighting in the north of France, was the claim made in the official communique issued at Bordeaux this afternoon. It was announced that fighting of the most severe character continues in the vicinity of Dixmude, Warneton, Armenticres, Radigen and Labassee, but that every attempt of the Germans to gain the ground previously lost has been repulsed.

The fighting is now general all along the battle line from Lorraine to the sea. The official statement says that the allies have made slight gains in the Argonne and Woevre districts. The enemy has failed in attempts to break through the allied entrenchment in the neighbourhood of Tricourt, west of Craonne and Soan, and south of Varennes. There has also been severe fighting at Malincourt, Champion and St. Mihiel.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—Great Britain to-day ordered the release of the Standard oil tanker John D. Rockefeller, seized off the Orkney Islands, according to a despatch to the British ambassador, transmitted to the White House to-day. This followed this government's protest. Great Britain's explanation stated merely that the vessel had ben seized because it was "Consigned to order."

Evening Examiner

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THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1914

THE WAR HELPS A LITTLE.

The purchasing agent of the British Government, now in Montreal, will place orders for a million sweater coats, a like number of grey worsted socks, a million suits of grey underwear and many other articles. The sweaters are for the British soldiers. Apparently the Germans won't need sweaters—according to the trend of this morning's news from the front the Germans will have it made so hot for them that they won't need anything else than Tommy Atkins in action to keep up their circulation. An order like this is one of the brighter spots in war. It will help to keep busy our woollen industries, which are none too prosperous in times of peace, and will give considerable of our greatest need, employment. In addition to this will be the increased employment given by the equipment of our own contingents—the order referred to above being only for the home British troops. This form of employment will, unfortunately last some time, for Kitchener will go on making armies till the fight is over. It may take a good many socks to carry the British soldiers to the gates of Berlin, for they won't stop fighting till this goal is reached.

BRITAIN STILL HOLDS FIRST PLACE.

Some fearful persons, thought that Great Britain would be nowhere in a war with Germany, but events show that Germany's military efficiency, great as it really is, has been overrated and there is ground for believing that, as compared with Britain the boasts of Germany's tremendous trade development are not quite justified. There are persons who say and believe that Germany has beaten Britain commercially. At any rate Germany's commerce at present is very much behind that of Britain, which has virtually suffered little from the war, while that of Germany is paralyzed. In the past Britain has achieved a strong commercial lead. In the eight years from 1905 to 1913, the exports of Germany grew from 1440 million of dollars to 2275 millions. In the same period the trade of the United Kingdom rose from 1650 million dollars to 2625 millions. It is, therefore, seen that Great Britain is holding her lead in commerce, as she is holding her advance place in keeping national faith and standing as the defender of world-wide freedom; as she will, in due time, hold first place as a victor—in the present war against the cruel and reactionary forces of systematised autocracy and ruthless militarism.

PETERBOROUGH DOES PRINTING.

Keep the dollar at home. This is sound commercial gospel, and it should be the slogan of the purchaser as well as the seller. There are agents of Toronto printing firms in the city, soliciting orders for printing. Don't give them any orders, if you want to be patriotic and loyal to home interests. Peterborough does printing; as good printing as can be done in Toronto, and at as reasonable rates. The dollar you pay for outside printing leaves the city and is lost; the dollar you pay for home printing, stays at home, continues at work and helps keep business moving. The printers deserve home patronage, because it is their right, a right that citizens loyal to the town will recognize. The newspapers are continuously—as a matter of habit and principle—urging citizens to patronize home merchants and home industries; working for the benefit of the whole community; and, as a matter of fairness, deserve some recognition. They do not ask for a medal; they simply wish to be done by as they do by others. The department stores of the city won't pay many dividends from the profits of the patronage the newspapers of Peterborough send them. The Peterborough business men or professional men, who give outside orders for printing that they can get done as well and as cheaply at home, by printing establishments, who stand by them and enjoin the citizens generally to stand by them, are not showing any slavish submission to the golden rule. Keep the dollar at home and you will help the community that you have to depend upon for the bulk of your business, and will thus be helping yourself in business as well as keeping your conscience in comfortable working order.

HEART NOT HEIGHT.

The military authorities are rather strict in enforcing the standard of height for recruits, the minimum standard in Great Britain being 5 ft. 4 in., and in Canada 5 ft. 3 in. It is fortunate that the standard of height was not made higher. In that event we should have been deprived of the services of the immortal "Bobs," Admiral Jellicoe and General French. These men are living evidence of the fact that brains and "bulk" are not necessarily associated. They are all small men, physically. Courage, and efficiency are not mere matters of inches. Experience has demonstrated that soldiers of medium height, can do more marching, come into the battle line after a hard march a good deal more fit than six-footers, and consequently can do better fighting than the stalwart guardsman, who expends his physical energy in transporting his carcase, with less reserve strength left for the work of fighting. As a rule small men have more courage as well as stamina than men of greater bulk. It is the spirit and the soul, not inches, that count in making an effective soldier. Col. Lowry, of the 17th Lancashire regular regiment that was stationed in Canada—in Toronto—in the early sixties, was an undersized man, but with the heart of a lion. He was in the Crimean war; and it is related of him that in an assault on the Russian earthworks, in which he led his regiment, he was, on reaching the wet-slippery clay earthworks, too short to mount them. His men boosted him up on top, and he pulled the soldiers up the bank by their rifles and they carried the position. Physical fitness is a great thing in a soldier; not that it adds directly to his ability to do the best work in battle—shooting straight—but because it keeps him fit under hardship and helps maintain his effectiveness—enables him to do better work in the trenches, than he could do in a hospital. Heart, not height, is the measure of a good soldier.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

In the Dominion Cabinet reconstruction, Hon. T. Chase Casgrain replaces Hon. L. P. Pelletier as Postmaster-General. The new minister may not be as valiant a ghost-master-general in providing political corpses of civil servants, but he is a man whose loyalty is above suspicion, who has no Nationalist entanglements and will no doubt, make an efficient administrator. Mr. Blondin, Deputy-Speaker, who becomes Minister of Inland Revenue, may make a good minister, and be acceptable to loyal Canadians. But this can only be on the asumption that he has recanted and renounced his Nationalism. Mr. Blondin was one of the sponsors of the disloyal cult of Nationalism which first saw the light in the Drummond-Athebaska bye-election in 1910, in which the first Nationalist was elected, to the slogan of Mr. Blondin that the French-Canadians "had to shoot holes through the British flag to breathe the air of liberty." Mr. Blondin may have got over all this—may have been cured by contact. He was as a party expedient made deputy-speaker and by sitting alongside Mr. Speaker Sproule may have absorbed enough loyalty to neutralize his Nationalism; for Mr. Speaker Sproule, as ex-grand master of the Orangemen, may be considered to have loyalty enough to spare a little to his "running mate." In the event of Mr. Blondin having ceased to be disloyal as a Nationalist, he will be tolerated by Canadians who take their loyalty seriously and do not believe in making it a sacrifice as a factor in party bargaining. The retiring ministers are to be rewarded for their self-sacrifice on the altar of public service, by substantial emolumentary positions. Mr. Pelletier is to be a member of the Railway Commission at $8,000 a year, and Mr. Nantel gets a judgeship at a similarly tidy figure. It is also stated that Hon. T. Crothers, Minister of Labour, whose replacement is reported, will be shifted to the bench. By the way, it would be interesting to be informed, why cabinet ministers qualify for important offices like judgeships by conspicuous inefficiency as administrators.

TRIBUTE TO RUSSIANS.

In this war, as we have said before it is each for all and all for each. A battle won in Poland is a blow struck in venegeance for the massacres in Belgian villages, and for the freeing of Belgium from the Teutonic hordes. The Russian peasant soldier, tireless, persistent, gallant, is fighting for the same great cause as the Belgian townsman, the French pion-pion and the British soldier and sailor. He is striking lustily and well for European freedom. We rejoice in his victories. We are proud of his valour.—London Express.

SOUTH AFRICA SAFE AND SOUND
HER HEART IN THE RIGHT PLACE

Advices from South Africa are to the effect that the uprising headed by Gen. Martiz is not likely to be anything more than a flash in the pan, and will be speedily squelched by the troops led by Gen. Botha.

Addressing an audience of more than 5,000 South African farmers, including a strong commando of burghers, General Botha two weeks ago declared that for South Africa to show hostility to England would mean ruination. This statement was wildly cheered again and again. A full report of the meeting printed in British papers shows that the enthusiasm which greeted the premier's declaration was so great that he was obviously touched; and he afterwards declared that the gathering was unprecedented in the country.

This is the real feeling in South Africa toward Great Britain, and the report of an uprising by a pro-German command should not be taken too seriously.

General Botha raised his audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm when he declared that any talk of South Africa remaining neutral was the greatest nonsense he had ever listened to. Neutrality for South Africa was an utter impossibility. If a German warship arrived at Durban and imposed a levy of £5,000,000 on them it would help them very little to say they were neutral. The report says:

He detailed his agreement with the Imperial government regarding the withdrawal of Imperial troops and the expedition to German Southwest Africa. Some people said the government should have asked the country's permission first of all. But what was the good of a government, he asked, scornfully, that was not prepared to accept responsibility? He wished them clearly to understand that there were only two courses open—one that of loyalty and help, and the other that of disloyalty and treason. There was no middle course. Which course did they intend taking? They must give him a straightforward answer. (Loud cries of "We want the loyal course; you have done the right thing.")

The fact of the matter was, General Botha declared amid tremendous cheers, that the Kaiser wanted to go down to posterity as a second Napoleon. Incidentally he wanted a place to which to send Germany's surplus population, and South Africa appealed to him as a suitable place. Surely the government was not there to shirk responsibility, but to take responsibility and give the people a lead. (Loud cheers.) The stain of treason had never touched South Africans and would not now. (Cheers). South Africa must prove to the British Empire, which had been watching them, that they were worthy and still more worthy of trust. By doing so they would create for themselves a greater future than would ever otherwise be possible. (Cheers.)

He wanted them to speak with no uncertain voice. Their decision would have great influence throughout South Africa and would go forth to the whole Empire. (Cries of "We support you.") They did not want lip-loyalists or fair-weather patriots. The people they wanted must be true patriots, men willing to do something, to make sacrifices. "The British government must be able to look straight into our eyes and be able to see what it is in our minds." (Great cheering, lasting several minutes.)

General Botha said the Union would want to have a voice in the final disposal of German Southwest Africa, but what say could the Union have if it sat with arms folded in neutrality. Emphasizing the closeness of co-operation between the Union and Imperial governments, he said the latter was helping South Africa in every possible manner so as to ensure absolute success. South Africa could have whatever guns, cannon and armaments she required. (Cheers.)

Manifestly British interests in South Africa are quite safe in the hands of Gen. Botha, who is supported in his pro-British ideas by the vast majority of the people. It would have been gratifying indeed, had the federation been entirely unanimous, but considering that the country was so recently at war with Great Britain, and that Germany has done so much to stir up antagonism to British interests, there is cause for pride in the condition of affairs which exists there. —Brantford Expositor.

A LITTLE ABOUT SERVIA,
THE EXCUSE FOR THIS WAR

We see but occasional reports of victories of the Servian people who are the innocent cause, or, rather, excuse, of this great war. G. M. Trevelyan, in a leaflet issued by the Victoria League, London, writes, showing what manner of people these simple, but plucky, Servians, are. Mr. Trevelyan's estimate is founded upon observation during his travels:

The Servians are an extremely democratic people, more so than the English, Americans or ay other people, among whom there are great distinctions of rank or of wealth. The Servians are a nation of peasant-proprietors, each man with his own piece of land; 86 per cent. of the population belongs to this class. The feudalism of Hungary, the junkerism of Prussia, the landlordism of England, all better or worse manifestations of the same system of holding land in large blocks, finds no analogy in Servia. The Turks during their occupation of the country destroyed the old fendal class of Servia, so that now that the Turks have gone it is the purest democracy. The typical Servian peasant or soldier (who are one and the same) is a fine, upstanding, type of humanity, who looks you in the face as an equal. They are also a very pleasant and kindly people, as indeed are most of the inhabitants of the Balkans when they are not engaged in racial war. The Servians have lightness and gaiety, and have been called "the French of the Balkans."

To such a people, thoroughly equalitarian in sentiment, and quite unaccustomed either to feudalism or Kaiserdom in any form, both the Russian and the Austrian systems of government are equally alien. If they win the great national war they are now waging it is a democratic state that they will form out of the Serb and Croat provinces which they intend to liberate from Austria.

The Servians, like everyone else, have the defects of the qualities. If they have the merit of equalitarianism, they lack leadership. They have very little in the way of an upper or even a middle class, the mercantile element being very slightly developed among them as yet. If they have the peasant's virtues, they have his limitation of outlook.

I saw a good deal of the army officers, and learnt to like them from conversations carried on in French, or a little English; they are not a "military caste," or even a class socially apart from their soldiers. They are many of them professional men, clerks, and better-to-do peasants. The army discipline is good, but they live on easy terms with their men. They can be seen dancing the kolo, the pretty national dance of interwoven steps, with their men hand-in-hand. In battle they say not "Forward, men!" but "Let us charge, my brothers," and they have not to say it twice; their army is truly a democracy in arms. They have French-made cannon and rifles, and have now in less than two years given a good account of themselves against Turk, Bulgarian, and Austrian.

GENEROUS GERMAN-CANADIANS.

A remarkable record has been made by the City of Berlin and the Town of Waterloo, in the County of Waterloo, Ontario, in their contributions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. As is generally known, these towns are largely inhabitated by people of German birth or descent, and it might be expected that they would not be as generous in their contributions as other parts of the country where the predominant population is British. However, the records show that these two towns according to their population excel all other towns and cities in Canada in their generosity.

Berlin, a city of 10,000 or 12,000 contributed nearly $100,000, while Waterloo with about 5000 population, raised $50,000. Waterloo's contributions averaged $10 a head for its population.

It is gratifying to know that our German citizens are just as keen in doing their duty towards Canada and the Empire as those of the English speaking origin.—Lethbridge Herald.

NO NICKEL FOR THE ENEMY.

It is reported that the war caused a temporary depression in the nickel industry at Sudbury. If this meant the cutting off of the trade with Germany or those who supply Germany with nickel, it was not a cause for regret, but there is cause for anxiety in a report that the industry shows symptoms of revival. It is a pity there ever was such a trade with Germany, and it ought now to be cut off for good and all, during the war and afterwards. Germany ought not to get an ounce of Canadian nickel. The bulk of the nickel exported is for the protection of warships and the covering of shells, and Canada must not in the smallest degree furnish the materials of war for Germany, directly or indirectly.

The surest way to bring about the desired result is to forbid the export of the ore to any place outside the British Empire. If the nickel were refined in Canada it would be comparatively easy to control the export, allowing the nickel to go only to Great Britain, France, or Russia. As long as we export the unrefined ore the export should be confined to Great Britain or to places designated by the British authorities.

The effect of this prohibition upon the industry of getting out the ore is of comparatively small importance. The supreme object is to prevent a necessary munition of war from getting into the hands of the enemy. We might just as well send soldiers to enlist in the German army as nickel to be used for the navy. Canada controls all the nickel in the world except the mines owned by France, and Canada should help France to starve Germany out of this material.

The same remarks hold good as to asbestos. Canada produces 85 per cent. of the asbestos used in the world. Asbestos is a valuable war material, used for protective purposes. There are frequent and urgent demands from Germany for our asbestos, and care should be taken that not a particle of it goes to Germany. Canada does not want any industry to flourish through the supply of war material to the enemies of the British Empire. Stringent prohibitions should be made, and all protests should be disregarded. The country will heartily support the Government in the most drastic action that can be taken.—Toronto Star.

To prevent ladders slipping on smooth surfaces there has been invented a hinged foot that is a combination of a rubber pad and sharp spikes.

A GOOD ACTOR.

An actor in London seeing a sailor on the street noticed the suspicious circumstance that his handkerchief was incorrectly knotted. He called a policeman, the sailor was followed home and a magazine of German explosives was discovered. Evidently there is at least one good actor.

THE EGOIST.

(From the European Edition of the Herald.)

I have called my guns from the mines,
I have whistled my ships from the sea,
And a million men in battle lines,
Are fronting death for me.
I have schemed and bribed and lied,
I have wielded the scourge of pain
On a little nation, who defied—
And spit in my face again.

I have covered the smiling land
With the bloodshed harvest spoils,
I have littered the shingly strand
With the dead, caught in my toils.
The rivers have sought the flood,
With a sluggish load on their tide,
And the air of God reeks with the blood
Of the men slain by my pride.

I have walked alone and proud
On the grave of my better days,
And my cannon have thundered loud,
"To Paris!" Who recks the ways?
Yet—the end of the day is long,
And the winds of fate blow wide.
Can it be possible I am wrong,
And God on the other side?
—Laeta Marion Ramage.

Experiments have been so satisfactory that the Greek army will form an automobile battalion with 400 motor trucks.

The Japanese government is investigating the possibilities of developing power for the industrial needs of Korea by hydro-electric plants.

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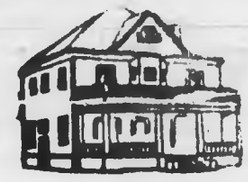

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THE WORLD OF SPORT

MANY PLAYERS MAY BE OUT OF A JOB

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—There is going to be a lot of surplus baseball talent on the market next season if peace is not declared. If the predictions of some of the club owners come true many of the major and minor leaguers who jumped to the Federals this year will be out of a job. On top of all the peace talk comes the tidings that all the major league clubs have reached an understanding to the effect that under no consideration will any of the contract jumpers be taken back into the ranks. The Feds will refuse to listen to peace overtures under these conditions.

President W. F. Baker of the Philadelphia Nationals, is one of the club owners who is decidedly set against taking back jumpers. His club was severely crippled by the Independent League and he stated emphatically that he would not consider taking back any of the men who desired him.

Did Nothing but Draw Salaries

All the Federal League Clubs carried a lot of extra ball players and paid big salaries to men who did nothing except warm the bench. If the Federal League opposes organized ball next season they will cut down their forces to a minimum after the past season's experience with extra players. It is stated that several of the Federal League clubs paid salaries from $1500 to $2,500 last season to men who did not take part in more than half a dozen games.

DUNN KNOWS NOTHING OF NEW YORK JOB

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Despite the fact that he has been made manager of the New York Highlanders by general consent — New Yorkers appear to have taken the appointment for granted — Jack Dunn says he knows nothing about it.

"Nobody has ever discussed the subject with me," he said to a knot of friends, who had gathered to talk over the world's series. "And so far as I know I will go right ahead getting my International club for next season."

"Would you like to come to New York?" was asked him.

"Certainly I would like to come to New York—I always do—but coming here as manager of a big league club is another proposition. I wouldnt like to answer that because, in a business way, I have never been approached on the subject."

Frank Farrell confirms "Dunnie's" statement by saying that he has not taken up the question of the management of his team with anybody. "I will probably wait until late in the Winter before making up my mind," he said, "and anything you hear about me having decided on a manager is all rot."

In the meantime rumour comes from Philadelphia and from a rather reliable source that Dunn is to succeed Charley Dooin as manager of the Phillies. To a close personal friend Dooin has practically admitted that he will be out next season, and this same friend says that President Baker is very anxious to have Dunn.

No matter whether New York or Philadelphia gets Dunn, the big leagues will have a brand new, live wire manager. An example of the shrewdness of Dunn is the fact that he has developed and sold enough players during the past season to make himself a nice sum of money in face of his club being a financial failure in the International.

MR. TELFORD'S IMPRESSIONS OF NEW ONTARIO ON RECENT VISIT

Bridgenorh, Oct. 21, 1914.

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Dear Sir,—If you will allow me space in your valuable paper I might give your readers a short history of a trip through New Ontario that might be interesting to them.

I left Peterborough on the 30th of September, on the G.T.R., going to North Bay; I there took the terminus of the G.T.R., the G.N.O., the Provincial Government road which runs through to Cochrane, a distance of 253 miles. The G.T.R. has a running privilege to and from that place every day, which is called the Cobalt Special, which leaves Toronto every night.

The Ross Government undertook, some years ago, to build a railway up to New Liskeard. At that time it was thought by a great many people to be a great mistake. The country was no good, it was said, and that it was a land of stunted poplar. In the meantime the Whitney Government came into power and they wisely went on and completed the road through to Cochrane, where the G. T. P. passes through to the great Northwest.

In the years gone by it was the custom to get the country settled, and after many years of hardship, build them a railroad. Happy to say that custom has died out. Now it is the custom to build a railroad into a new country for to take the settler in, and to help him along in his undertaking. Our Government has succeeded in building a railroad up through New Ontario that is a credit to any government. The roadbed is very smooth and the coaches are steel coaches, lighted by electricity. The conductors and brakemen are civil, polite and obliging. After leaving North Bay you don't find a very good farming country until you reach New Liskeard, which is the beginning of the great clay belt. It is 112 miles north of North Bay. About twenty years ago the first settler commenced to clear his farm or his homestead, at the head of Lake Temiskaming. In a few years he had enquiries for village lots to build on, and he commenced to sell, and that homestead is the lively Town of New Liskeard. It has a population of over 2,200. There are some very fine houses and barns in this locality. For over forty miles, north, the country is nearly all settled and buildings built thereon. The country is very level and free from stone and the land is clay.

There is plenty of land for homesteading, but it is situated back about ten miles from the railroad. But the Government has not only built a railroad but has spent a lot of money in opening up concession lines and building roads. In riding on the train you can see for miles. The lines opened up through the woods and roads are well built on both sides of the railroad. It was my intention to spend a day at the Model Farm at Monteith. In fact I started to go, and got as far as Matheson, but it was raining and cold, so I came back to Haileybury.

There are only four kinds of timber in the clay belt—spruce, white birch, poplar and cedar. but spruce and poplar is most plentiful. The timber is small, from six inches, up to about fifteen inches, and grows very thickly. The spruce and poplar is worth from $4 to $5 a cord, where it can be placed alongside of the railway, for pulpwood. After the timber is cut and burned off, in about three or four years, the stumps will all come out, and the land, not being full of hills and hollows, will be fine level land. Grain of all kinds may be grown here; also roots, which are of as good quality as can be grown anywhere. Corn, as yet, has not proved a success, on account of the early frost, but as the country gets cleared I think it will do all right.

I left Haileybury on the 5th of October and the potatoes were green, and flowers were in full bloom. The amount of gold and silver that is concealed in this new country cannot be estimated. I had the pleasure of going through the Nippissing plant at Cobalt. The amount of machinery there, to take the silver out of the ore, has cost millions of dollars. The day before I left the Nippissing mine one carload of silver, about one month's make, was marketed, and I am told that it is not to be compared with the Hollenger mine, and the great Dome mine, at Timmins and Porcupine. There are a great many more mines I might write about. It is something wonderful the amount of American capital that is invested in the mining interests of this north country. It amounts to many millions of dollars, and only part of the gold in this country has yet been found. The day before I came home a man told me he had discovered a new mine, seven miles from Timmins that had tested the best of any mine that has been discovered as yet in that north country.

Some may wonder if labour is plentiful and how are the wages. There is plenty of work to be had, such as cutting pulp-wood, for which there is a great demand at present. Prices for paper have gone up and is still likely to go higher. The mining industry calls for a great amount of labour. The wages run from $3 to $3.50 per day, and there is also a good demand for farm hands at good wages. Of course, in some cases, living is higher than here. Rents are high. Milk is selling at twelve cents per quart. I drove out into the Township of Buck. I inspected the dairy of Graham Bros., who sell milk in the Town of Haileybury. I found they had 25 cows on 20 acres of land and they had all or nearly all their hay and bran to buy. They told me they had to pay from $30 to $32 per ton for hay, and about the same for bran and shorts, so that accounts for the high price of milk. Meats are not any higher, if as high, as here, for in Haileybury they have a very fine market, where you can get anything from a bonqnet of flowers to a quarter of beef. Fresh meat of all kinds can be bought by the pound or quarter. The Province of Quebec is just across the Lake from Haileybury. In fact you can see the farm buildings fro mthe towns and the farmers come over in steamboats and gasoline launches with their produce for sale every Tuesday and Saturday—the market days in Haileybury.

A trolley line is operated from Cobalt to New Liskeard, through Haileybury, a distance of nine miles. People come from Cobalt and New Liskeard to make purchases at Haileybury. This trolley line is also built by the Government and runs to and from, every half hour. It is a great convenience and is well patronized.

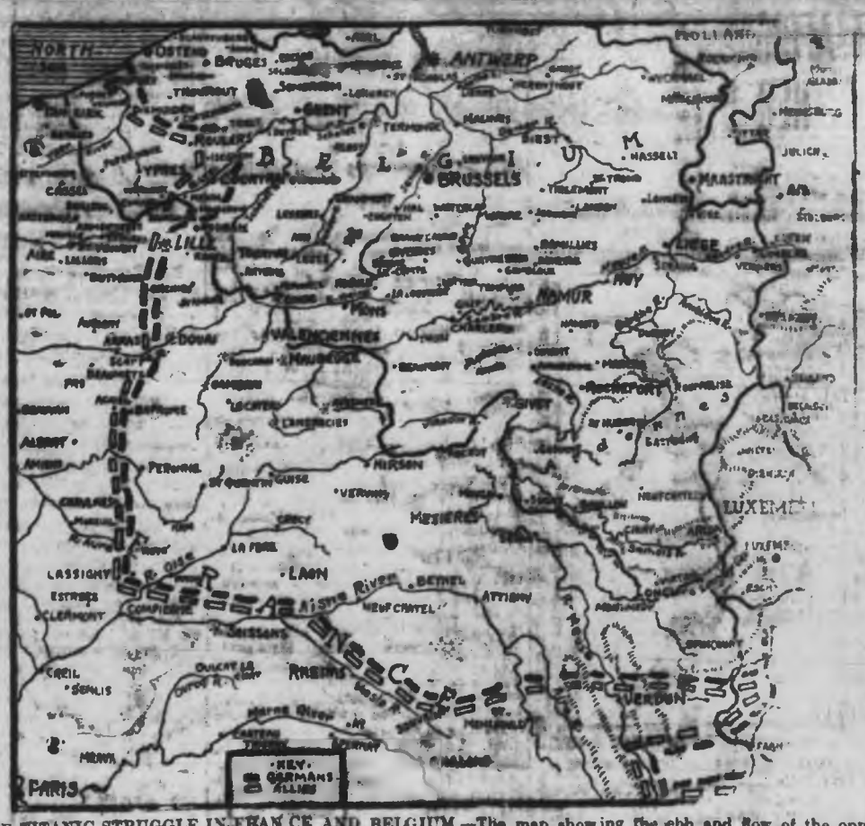
Now, the question arises in my mind, why are there so many of our young men flocking to the North West, when we have a country that has such great possibilities before it as New Ontario?

In the first place there is work all the year round, clearing the land and taking out pulp-wood. All varieties of grain can be grown here, as good, and better, than in the West; also roots of every description can be successfully grown for the reason it is not as far north, by some hundreds of miles. Then there is the mining industry, where there are millions of dollars worth of siver and gold that has never as yet been discovered and in some cases, never will.

I think that if New Ontario was better known and the great future there is before it, there would be more people go into it than to the North West.

Yours truly,

John N. Telford.



THE TITANIC STRUGGLE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.—The map showing the ebb and flow of the opposing armies on the three hundred mile front from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier. Heaviest fighting has taken place recently between the North Sea and Ypres on the Allies' left, and between Verdun and Metz on their right.

HEARNE HAS JUMPED TO THE FEDERAES

PITTSBURG, Oct. 21.—The local Federal League Club are pursuing a policy of spring the names of contract jumpers one at a time, and the fatest to be announced is "Bunny" Hearne, of the Toronto Club in the International League last season, but who was to go back to the New York Giants next spring. It is said here that McGraw gave two players and $5,000 for him. He formerly played with Rebel Oakes, and the latter had an eye on him all season.

At the close of the season the Pittsburg manager offered Hearne a tempting contract, after McGraw had paid over the money, so the Federal officials here aver, and the pitcher accepted the bait, and signed to play with the Rebels in 1915. This last season he won and lost eleven games for Toronto.

SOME THINGS AND A FEW OTHERS

The presentation to the Historical Society of the existing system of city government is long past due.

Farmers, themselves, admit that there is no reason for high-priced potatoes this fall.

The meanest man in town. The singularity of the phrase is very satisfactory.

We sometimes think that the inability of human faculties to comprehend most things eternal will keep many people out of hell, and others out of heaven.

The man who talks the most and with a claim of authority, is too often the man who knows the least.

The New York Times says the Belgians' Plight stirs the world. Yes even to Marmora out here; but it hasn't stirred Peterborough 80 cents' worth yet.

"I think Mr. Weir will be a good alderman: he is very economical," said an East City man yesterday. Finance Minister Johnston had better keep expenses down.

East City residents positively boast that they are now secure from the possibility of garbage collection. Fat chance for the hen feed merchants. Not.

We greatly miss the Rev. Dr. Marsh. Were he here he would have long ago piloted us through space to Delhaven's comet.

Plant hyacinths, narcissi and other bulbs now. They are cheap, easily grown, and will provide lovely blooms at Christmas.

We were told that, industrially, Peterborough is in a busy condition compared with many cities.

PRONOUNCING WAR NAMES IS GOTHAM'S NEWEST AMUSEMENT—57 VARIETIES OF PRONOUNCIATION TO SOME OF THEM

The pronunciation of the many war names is the newest and most popular form of amusement in many quarters these days. Some of the jaw-breakers and tongue-twisters uncovered for the first time by the European war have been given as many different pronounciations by the general public as a certain manufacturer has brands of pickles.

Therefore, an attempt has been made, in the list which follows below, to give the correct, or at least, as nearly correct as possible, pronunciation of the names that one sees every day or two in stories of the conflict raging in Europe.

It should be borne in mind, however, that it is utterly impossible to indicate exactly the sounds employed in pronouncing some of the names. Some of them you can't describe in the English language.

Here's one for which a professor stands responsible: The French U sound (equivalent to the German U with the umalut mark) has no equivalent in English. To make the sound purse the lips as though to say O, but say E instead. The combination produces the French sounding of U.

The French and Belgian names are as a rule accepted on all syllables. To an American they would sound as though they were accented on the last syllable. The Austrian words are generally accented on the first syllable.

In the list below will be found some words marked nasal. To get the correct sound for instance, in the French word mon (my) it is pronounced as though spelled mawn, the letter n, however, not being sounded, the word dying away with a nasal twang. It is as though the end of the word tried to creep out through your nose but got stuck there. Following is the list of words with the pronounciation given as clearly as possible.

French and Belgian: Aisne—Ayne; Aix-la-chapelle — ex la shappel; Alsace—Al zass; Amiens—Am e en; Argonnes—Ar-gon; Brabant-le-Roi — Bra bonn le rwa (a short); Cambrai —Cam-bra; Chalons—Chal lon—nasal; Chantilly—Shaan tee yee; Craonne—Krah on; Chateau Salins—Sha to sal an (nasal); Chateau Thierry—Sha to tee ry; Compiegn—Com pe ayne; Coulommiers—Cool o mee ay; Epernay—Ap pear noy; Epinal—Ep e nal; Louvain—Loo van (nasal); Luneville—Loon ay veel; Maubeuge —Mo burzh (r not sounded; Meaux—Mo; Meurthe—Mert; Meuse—Merze (R silent); Metieres—May ze air; Mons—Mawngs (nasal); Montdidier—Mawng dee di ay (first syllable); Montfaucon—Mawng fo con (nasal); Mantes—Nawnt; Nanteuil — Nawng Teheyee; Oise — Wois; Outeq—Ourk; Peronne—Pear on; Pont-a-Mousson—Pon tah moos awn (nasal); Rambervilliers — Rom ber veal yay; Raon l'Etape—Rah on lap tap; Revigny—Ray veen yee; heims—Rance (nasal); St Die—San dee ay; St. Menehould —San many ool; St. Quentin—San kon tan (nasal); Senlis—San lease; Seine—Sen; Sezanne—Sez ann; Soissons — Swas sohn (nasal); Somme Sum; uippe—Sweep; Termonde—Ter mond; Thiaucourt—Tee o koor; Toul —Tool; Valenciennes—Val on see en; Vervins—Vair van (nasal); Vesle — Vell; Vicsur-Aisne—Vik seer ayne (French U); Ville-sur Tourbe—il seer torb (French U); Vitry-le-Francois—Vee tree e fran swah

Austrian: Grodek—Grow dek; Ravaruska—Ray a roos ka; Haliez—Hal itch; Csernowith—Chair no vitz; Prbemysl—Pshem e sel (accent first syllable; Tissa—Tees sa; Tomaszow Tom as hoff (second syllable); Jaroslav—Yar o slaff; Dniester—Dnes ter Opole—Op ol la (second); Turobin—Tur bin; Krasnostav—Kras no staff; Wisloka—Vis lok a.

Holland: Maastrict—Mas trict.

Balkans: Drina—Dreen a; Save—Sav a; Visegrad—Vish, e grad; Sarajevo—Sar a yav o; Srebrenica—Sra bran it za.

Russia: Kiece—Kiel ea; Krasnoslav—Kras no slaff.

Antwerp Not Badly Hurt

Millions of Dollars Worth of Merchandise Ruined—Heavy Guns Smashed Forts Only—But the City is Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A correspondent writing from Antwerp, says that as he drove through miles of the streets of Antwerp the City seemed have suffered less from the bombardment than had been believed. Indications of damage wrought by the German shells were observed in all quarters of the City, but the destruction was usually confined to individual houses at widely scattered intervals, the great mass of intervening buildings being untouched.

Shells Dropped in all Parts.

At the German headquarters it was said this fact was due to the definite plan of the Germans to convince Antwerp with a minimum of damage that the City was at the mercy of their guns. The heavy 12 and 16-inch guns, it was asserted, were not used against Antwerp proper, but shells from the smaller mortars were dropped throughout the City, a few in each section, until every quarter had been systematically visited. The Cathedral of Notre Dame, the pride of Antwerp, had a hole eight or ten feet in diameter in one transept window, and in an adjoining wall thirty feet above the floor. Otherwise this edifice was not damaged.

The artillery park of the Germans before Antwerp was stronger than was generally known. In addition to their widely heralded 16-inch mortars and a large number of 12-inch siege guns, they had two Austrian automobile batteries of twelve guns, which made the victory at Antwerp an Austro-German one.

Havoc Wrought in Forts.

The effect of the big guns at Antwerp's outer fortifications was more striking than at Liege. Two armoured turrets at Ft. Wavre-St. Catherine were put out of action with a single shot, their steel beds being broken in two and the heavy masses of metal hurled five or six yards away. In another fort the concrete embankment was pierced like an egg shell and the steel turret uprooted, and another turret was completely upended and lies with its base pointing skyward and its gun buried beneath.

Behind Fort Waelhem, where a twelve-inch shell penetrated the magazine, a heavy steam engine, which furnished power for the light plant was blown twenty yards from its base. The entire top of the fort here was torn off, and sixty men of the garrison are said to have been buried beneath the debris.

A Dead City.

Antwerp is a dead city. The populace has fled and the streets are deserted. Many of the houses which were demolished by the German shell fire are still smoking. Scenes of destruction are to be witnessed in the warehouse district along the river bank. In addition to wrecked buildings piles of packing cases lie broken open and their contents strewn about the streets. Millions of dollars' worth of merchandise have been ruined in this district.

INDOOR BASEBALL.

The indoor baseball games at the Armouries to-night will be played by E and D Companies, and A and H companies. The first game will start at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Carman's Maid Says She Told a Lie at The Inquest

Saw Mrs. Carman With Revolver After Woman Was Killed—"I Shot Him" Was Statement Alleged by the Negro Maid

GOT FIVE DOLLARS FOR HER SILENCE

MINEOLA, N.Y., Oct. 21. — Celia Coleman, negro maid in the Carman household and star witness for the State, testified to-day at the trial of Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, accused of the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, that Mrs. Carman had appeared to her, revolver in hand, a moment after Mrs. Bailey had been shot and that Mrs. Carman had said: "I shot him."

Celia thought Mrs. Carman referred to her husband, Dr. Carman.

Saw a Big, Black Revolver.

Under the questioning of District Attorney Smith, Celia Coleman told her story as follows:

"On the night of June 30 I served dinner at 6:45 o'clock. After dinner I started to wash the dishes.

"While I was washing the dishes, Elizabeth (Mrs. Carman's daughter), came into the kitchen. Soon afterwards Mrs. Carman came in. She was dressed in a kimono and had a shawl around her neck. She told Elizabeth to go back into the house. Then Mrs. Carman went out the back door. A minute later I heard a crash of glass and the report of a pistol. Mrs. Carman came in the door again.

"I was standing in the door between the pantry and the kitchen. She said to me, 'I shot him.' Then she showed me a revolver, a black revolver that was about nine inches long. I grabbed her by the arm and told her not to go into the office. She said she was not going to do anything else. Then I went into the office.

Mrs. Carman Winked at Her.

"The body of a dead white woman was lying on the floor near the operating chair. Mrs. Carman followed me into the office. She stayed there about half a minute and then went out to the waiting room. Dr. Carman was there and so was another man. I went into the kitchen and returned to the office in about a minute. Mrs. Powell (Mrs. Carman's sister) was in there then. Then I went back into the kitchen, finished washing the dishes and went to my room and went to sleep.

"The next morning about daylight Mrs. Carman came to my room. She was dressed in a night gown. She said, 'Oh Celia, what did I kill that woman for? I hope God will forgive me. You stick to me and if anything happens to you I'll take care of your little boy.'

"I saw Mrs. Carman later that morning at the breakfast table and she burst into tears. After breakfast she came into the kitchen and told me to forget that I had seen her the night before. Later that day Mrs. Carman came in with her lawyer, Mr. Levy. Mrs. Carman winked at me when he asked me what I knew.

Burned a Bundle of Letters.

"I told Mr. Levy that I did not know anything. Mr. Levy came again the next day." Before he came Mrs. Carman told me to tell him I was not down stairs after dinner. She wrote out some statement and I signed it without reading it. He read it, however. The statement was not true.

"The day after the murder Mrs. Carman came into the kitchen and asked me to make a wood fire in the stove, which I did. Later she came down stairs with a bundle of letters and burned them up in the fire. That same day she told me to call her father from the barn because she wanted him to get the revolver out of the house. Mr. Conklin, her father, came in and went to her room and then came down stairs again. He had a hammer with him. He returned to the barn. The next day, Wednesday, Mrs. Carman came into the kitchen and asked me to step into the office. I went in and the detectives began to question me."

Admits She Told Untruth.

"Did you tell the truth at the coroner's inquest?" the District Attorney asked.

"I did not," the witness answered.

The District Attorney at this point turned the witness over to John J. Graham, Mrs. Carman's counsel, for cross-examination.

A crowd that eclipsed the previous day's throng sought to enter the tiny court room to-day in anticipation of hearing Celia tell her story. Less than 200 were able to do so and these were nearly all women.

Mrs. Carman entered the court room between her husband and her sister, Mrs. Ida Powell. The defendant appeared to be more careworn than she was yesterday. She smiled at her counsel and a woman friend among the spectators and sank wearily into a chair. Apparently the strain was tell on her.

Kept to Her Story.

She testified on cross-examination that when she was being brought from Freeport to Mineola to go before the grand jury, Dr. Carman told her not to change her testimony and that he "would take care of her."

Mrs. Carman, she continued, gave her an extra $5 a few days after the murder.

"That is for keeping your mouth shut," the witness said Mrs. Carman told her.

For an hour and a half Mr. Graham alternately shouted at Celia and pleaded with her, seeking to make her vary her story. Her answers to the hundreds of questions he asked her contained nothing more than was asked for. She was made to say that she was living in New York City at the expense of Nassau county. She admitted tersely that she had testified falsely in many respects at the coroner's inquest; but she explained that she had done so to shield Mrs. Carman and the admission apparently did not disturb her equanimity.

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W. H. CUNNINGHAM,
963 Water Street

WOOD HARD and SOFT FOR SALE
Delivered anywhere in City Out to any length desired
E. H. MANN
'Phone 249 YARD: WOLFE STREET Near C.P.R. Station 43-91-1Tfs

China Painting
Mrs. Langley McCarthy
Teachea Bisceff's New and Beautiful Dark Work in China Painting.

EMPRESS EASY BARBER SHOP SHAVE
TWO BATHS HOT COLD

THE man who is particular about his shave and haircut
Will find his hearts desire at the "EMPRESS HOTEL"
A bright clean shop with all the Latest and Up-to-date Equipment.
JACK RILEY & JOE DONOGHUE
"Late of the Oriental Shop"
Call once and you'll come again. Basement Empress Hotel.

Royal Theatre
Entire Change TO-DAY
FEATURING
CAPT. KIDD Complete in 3000 feet
Don't Miss It. We show the biggest show in town always. Matinee.
New Vaudeville
5 Cents - 10 Cents
Princess Theatre
Entire Change TO-DAY
New Vaudeville New Pictures
Matinee Nights
5 Cents - 10 Cents
Red Mill Theatre
Entire Change TO-DAY
The Biggest Show in Town
Mats. Nights
5 Cents - 10 Cents

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-NIGHT
The Fatal Legacy In two parts. One of the finest Dramas shown, including some very thrilling scenes
Bob Buys an Auto This is a Comedy of the funniest type. Don't miss it
The Beauty Spot Rube Another big thrilling Comedy with barrels of fun
Tree and Chief A symbolical story depicting the saving of humans of human kindness
The Sorrowful Shaw This is one of the finest Educationals yet shown
Our Feathered Friends An educational Picture very instructive
A Trip to the Seine This picture has some of the most beautiful scenes ever shown
The largest programme in the city including a variation of pictures from Comedies to Dramas

GRAND OPERA HOUSE J. J. Turner & Sons, Managers
The United Features Film Co. will present TO-DAY Friday and Saturday, at 7.30 and 9 o'clock, with Matinee Daily at 2.30 and 4 p.m.
"LUCKY DEBKING" Great English Military Drama
Also "BALAOO THE DEMON BABOON" or "MAN MONKEY"
"EXPIATION" A True Story of The Great World War
Positively the best pictures ever shown here. At War-Time Prices Only 10c

Fresh Novelties in Dress and Suit Materials

A MAGNIFICENT display in our big Dress Goods Department. This unique showing embraces all that the modes demand for your Suit, Coat or Gown weaves and textures offer pleasant surprises on every counter.

Many opportunities to replenish your Fall and Winter wardrobe at a special saving are afforded, including many of the new materials.

Dress Goods Department, Main Floor

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

May Relay All Pavement In The City

Company Offer to Tear Up All That Is Not Eminently Satisfactory and Put It Down in More Approved Manner

Some time in the future, perhaps in the near future, the citizens of Peterborough will have to witness the tearing up of all the much vaunted pavement, to secure which central streets of the city were in a state of chaos and confusion for several weeks. The purpose of the tearing up of the asphalt surface will be to relay it in a more satisfactory manner and the chief satisfaction that local people will get out of the resultant inconvenience is the fate that none of the City's money is being spent either in taking up or laying the pavement, and that the new work, when finished, will make (according to the statement of the contractors) an ideal pavement.

The new pavement will be laid with a "binder" between the asphalt and the concrete, in which manner the work this year is being done. The contractors themselves made the suggestion. They have gone over all the pavement in the City and volunteered the information that the work from McDonnel Street north was not up to the standard. They have offered to relay it at their own expense and all other sections of the pavement not eminently satisfactory.

LOCAL BOYS WITH THE HIGHLANDERS

The correspondent of the Toronto News has the following to say of the Highland regiment of which Gordon Campbell and Vivian Fessenden of this city, are officers:

"Pete" Campbell, "Dutch" Wilson, Alex. Sinclair, Art Muir and Bob Corey are in their element. Corey's tent is the centre at evening festivities. He possesses an oil stove which is in great demand. The romance of the evening bugle calls was dispelled by the early morning blast, but the quiet fervour of the men's language has left a lasting impression. The Highland regiments are all brigaded together. The skirl of the pipes shrieking in cometition makes memorable music. The whole Highland battalion was out on a route march this morning, followed by kit inspection. They expect to have rifles and uniforms distributed to-night. All the infantry battalions are rapidly changing to the double company system which obtains in the regular army, and is being introduced in the territorials.

The Book of Nature

(By T. A. CONNOR)

Give me, O Lord not scenes anew,
But eyes to see, more clear to view
The beauties that around me shine
In every word and every line
Of Nature's book, that voluminous sphere
In which the words of God appear;
In earth and sky and ocean deep,
If things that walk and things that creep,
Of things that fly and things that swim,
Of sun sun so bright, of moon so dim,
In all the realm of earth and heaven
This revelation Thou hast given.

PIANO, ORGAN, AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, 'phone, or write. Studio, 567 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1088. 1m-t.t.s.

Closing Service Was Held

Rev. Mr. Crossley's Final Address Given

The closing service of the Crossley meetings was held Tuesday night, when Mr. Crossley spoke on the theme, "Stir Up the Gift." Appealing to Christians, he said, merely trying to be a Christian was a mistake; the proper thing to do is to trust in the Lord. The greatest joy in this world was for the Christian; to be gloomy or morose was a blunder. It surely is the privilege of the Christian to learn how to be happy. It tempted to become discouraged, a few verses of "Go On," to the tune of Auld Lang Syne, will put us where we belong. We are not in this world to learn how best to resist, but how to persevere and win. Deserters are seldom, if ever found during war; it is when only parading and drill is the order of the day that men yield to this temptation and leave the ranks. A working Christian does not desert Christ or His church. The home life reveals the Christian more than his attitude away from home among strangers. Show me a Christian at home and I will show you a Christian away from home. The right church to join was where you can be most at home, receive the most good and do the most good. To ward off the possibility of backsliding do not begin to neglect the prayer life or the daily reading of the Scriptures. Then let the fact of your being a Christian be known. If we realise our relationship to God and God's covenant relation to us, we need not fear as to our ability to gain the victor's crown. God does not fail those who trust in Him a day at a time. The great resolve or the great refusal is made when we accept or reject Jesus Christ to be our Saviour, Lord and King. No one should neglect salvation and declare as to the main thing in life to be attended to, "I missed it."

Seven centre seats of the church were filled with those who entered into covenant relation with God. The services closed with singing, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

Mr. Crossley left this morning for Toronto and begins next Sabbath a campaign at Clinton, Ont.

PUBLIC MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

A public meeting of the ratepayers of the Township of Smith will be held in the C. O. F. Hall, Bridgenorth, on Thursday evening, Oct. 29th, at 8 o'clock to discuss the advisability of forming a local Patriotic and Charity Committee for local purposes.

The Reeve and Councillors are anxious to have as many ratepayers present as possible.

J. W. KELLY, Clerk.

2d-93-1w-43

TO BUILD SEWERS AND FIX WALKS

Board of Works Deal With Complaints and Petitions at Last Night's Meetings

The Board of Works Committee of the City Council met last night, there being present Ald. Duncan, chairman; Alds. McIntyre, Saunders, Johnston, Green.

Ask for Sewer.

A letter was read from Dr. Park re the sewer he is asking for, on Bethune, north of Smith street. The letter was accompanied by a petition, sufficiently signed, and the Chairman explained that the residents needed the sewer badly. It was impossible to build the sewer without putting it through private property, but Dr. Park wrote that such a right-of-way could be easily secured.

Ald. Johnston moved that the matter be referred to the City Engineer, and the City Solicitor at once, to see what could be done by way of secura right-of-way, and finding out what the legal position of the City would be. Ald. Green seconded the motion, which carried. A letter was read from Mr. Geo. Edmison, Rubidge street, asking for an additional section of sewer on that street, between Brock and Murray streets. The city engineer was instructed to investigate and report.

Ald. Green said that some change should be made in demanding an immediate revenue of 10 per cent. of cost from sewers, as many who deserved connection were blocked by this. This was not a paying course in the long run.

Bad Sidewalks.

A letter was read from Dr. Greer, saying the sidewalk was in bad condition, being heaved up by trees near the sidewalk. He asked that it be remedied while the work was being done on the paving. The Engineer was instructed to fix the sidewalk and any other sidewalk that needed repairing, for, as pointed out by Ald. Johnston, if an accident occurred the City was liable.

Ald. Green — There should be a standing order to that effect.

Mayor Buller—There is one already

Will Build Crossing.

Father McColl wrote asking for a crossing opposite the new Roman Catholic in East City. It was the unanimous opinion of the Board that this should be granted and done at once.

Two Weeks Holidays.

Mr. Evans, street commissioner, wrote asking for two weeks holidays, beginning November 1st. He was granted the period, the time to be arranged with the City Engineer.

Another Crossing.

Mr. W. Fitzgerald, Smith Street, asked for a crossing opposite his residence.

On motion of Alds. Johnston and Green, the Board decided to build the crossing as soon as possible.

The Campbell Flour Mill Co. wrote complaining of the condition of Dalhousie Street, opposite the mill. The necessary orders were given to have the street fixed at once. The letter complained that the street was in such a condition that the water did not drain off readily.

Pole Must Go.

A letter was read from the G.T.R. authorities regarding a pole that was blocking the moving of the siding, on Bethune Street, between Charlotte and Simcoe Streets.

Ald. Green—That matter should be attended to at once.

It was decided to have the pole moved at once.

Ald. Saunders asked for a sidewalk on Concession Street, from Douro Street to the East City school.

The feeling of the Committee was that the sidewalk should be built, but owing to the pressure of work in progress it cannot be done this fall.

TELEGRAPH AND ELECTRIC WIRES TROUBLE CITY

Who Are Anxious to Have Ruling of the Ontario Railway Commission on Certain Matters

At the Board of Works meeting last night a letter was read from City Solicitor Gordon as to whether the Peterborough Radial Railway Company could place feed wires on the streets of the city, without permission of the City Council. Mr. Gordon's opinion, which was concurred in by Mr. Cowan of Toronto, was that the company have no right to sell power being carried over their poles. The company claim that they have the right to put up feed wires wherever they need them, and that this permission was given in clause 8 of the company's franchise.

Mayor Buller said that all that was left to do was to try and arrange to have the feed wires put on the city poles, to prevent the appearance of the city being apoiled by so many extra poles. If the company was intractable and would not act amicably so as to preserve the neat appearance of the streets, then the question should be taken to the Railway Commission.

Also the matter of the G.N.W. wires which had been put on the Bell Telephone poles on Simcoe street, without the consent of the should be taken before the R Commission. In connection wi matter a letter was to hand fro Solicitor Gordon saying that brought the Bell Telephone pany's breach of contract to the tion of their general council wh promised to look into the matt

Mayor Buller said also tha Railway Commission should b as to whether the G.N.W. ha right to put their lines on when they were asked not to do the City Council, for good re The cost of moving the G.N.W was no argument against doing it had been put there in the fa the request of the city not to d Soon there would be nothing but graph wires on the poles on S street.

The Gift For All Time

—For that Birthday, that W... ding, that Brother, Sister, Ma... —Sweetheart, Wife—give a

BEAUTIFUL RING

—one that will endure for ye... to come—

A PERPETUAL GIF...

E. V. WARN...
325 GEORGE ST.

THE PLANTING AND CARE OF SHADE TR...

A bulletin entitled "The Pla... and Care of Shade Trees" has been issued by the Central Ex... mental Farm.

This publication, which has prepared by Mr. F. K. Buck, B... Assistant to the Dominion Hort... turist, contains practical direct... and advice in the selection of s... trees, their planting; transplan... and subsequent treatment and ... with notes on the principal inj... and unfavourable conditions to w... shade trees are subjected, espec... in towns and cities. Lists of vari... suitable for street and home plan... are also given.

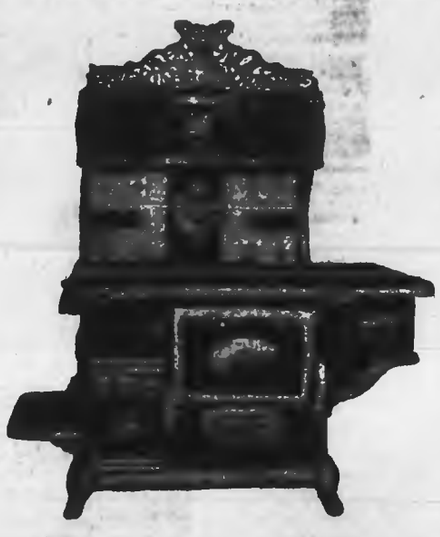
This bulletin is No. 19 of the Se... Series of the Central Experime... Farm, a copy of which will be ma... to those to whom the information likely to be useful and who make... plication to the Publication Bra... Department of Agriculture, Ottaw...

Friday AND Saturday

Red Letter Days in the History of Stove Selling in Peterborough

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES AND RADIANT HOME HEATERS

OR ANY OTHER RANGES OR HEATERS IN OUR STORE



At Sale Prices you can buy
HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES
$29.60 to $56.00
Other Ranges $17.60 and up.

At 20% Off Regular Prices

At Sale Prices you can buy
RADIANT HOME HEATERS
$32.00 to $40.00
Other Heaters from $5.60.

Now is the time to discard the old range that has been wearing out your patience and burning holes in your pocket book through spoiled food and wasted fuel. The money saved through well cooked meals and coal economy will very quickly pay for the new one.

Do you want something to last, to be efficient, to work in the morning, at noon, or at night, to solve all culinary difficulties; do you want the satisfaction of knowing beyond the shadow of a doubt that your Range or Heater is the embodiment of the latest scientific knowledge in Stove Building; do you want this Range or Heater at TWENTY PER CENT. BELOW THE REGULAR PRICE?

Come to our Store To-morrow or on Saturday. Select the size and style of Range or Heater that you require. If you are not ready to take delivery now you may secure your Stove by paying a deposit, and and it will be delivered at your convenience.

134 HUNTER ST. Campbell & Best. *Next the Post Office*

DR. GORDON'S SUBJECT To-night at St. Paul's Church at 7:45 "WRECKED HOMES"

Greater Values Than Ever During

2nd Week of October Sale of Shoes

We cannot emphasize too strongly the great advantage of securing your every Fall Footwear need now, when prices are unusually low. A visit to our shoe section will convince you that the values and assortments are greater than ever; for as soon as one exceptional line is sold out, it is replaced by one even greater. A few suggestions:—

WOMEN'S WALKING BOOTS
$2.50 VALUE $1.95
Two models in Blucher lace style, one has full round toe, other not so wide; fairly low or Military heels—shoes that are built for strong and durable street wear. Best $2.50 value. October Shoe Sale 1.95

CLEAR-AWAY LINES
$3.00, $3.50 VALUES $2.35
Broken lines and odd sizes, but nearly every size represented. Button and lace styles in patents and dull calfs, American & Canadian makes. Regular values were $3.00, $3.25 and $3.50. October Sale of Shoes 2.35

FALL-WINTER STREET BOOTS
$4.50, $5.00 VALUES $3.95
Made of heavy calf, tan or black; double extension soles, military heels. Shoes that are made specially for women who do not use rubbers. McDermott and J. & K. shoes that sell at 4.50 & $5. October Sale of Shoes 3.95

WOMEN'S NEW FALL BOOTS
$3.50 VALUES FOR $2.95
We have specialized on this $3.50 Shoe ever since we started the shoe section. At the regular prices these models are unsurpassed in workmanship and material. Many smart and leading styles are shown; dull calf, patent colt and fine dongola. Special $3.50 values for 2.95

The GRESSMAN Shoe Limited
The Store of Better Values.

Buy Artillery In The U. S.

Belligerents Have Representatives in New York—Many Purchases Made—New Big Gun Creates Interest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Representatives of several foreign Powers, some of them now at war, will witness near New York to-day a demonstration of a new high power gun. In the hotels where these agents of Japan, Britain, Italy and other countries have been staying for several weeks they are known to have purchased enormous quantities of military material.

The widespread interest among them in the gun they are to watch in action to-day led to a knowledge of that demonstration getting about. Details concerning the time and place of the demonstration and the character of the weapon were not obtainable.

Japan has been represented in New York by two sets of agents. One of these commissioners, as they are known, is reported from reliable sources to have purchased so large a quantity of cannon that surmises concerning the prospective use of those weapons have run to interesting conclusions. Those who assume to be in the secret declare that Japan is preparing to send an army across Manchuria and Siberia to fight the Teutons side by side with the Russians they defeated in battle only a few years ago and to aid Japan's ally, Britain.

Members of the most important arms firm in Japan have been in New York intermittently for several weeks.

French agents are reported to have bought everything in the line of artillery they could find. A British agent has been buying automobile trucks by the hundreds. An Italian military official has purchased as many aeroplanes as could be built and equipped for him within the limited time he named for completion of his order. These agents brought to New York great fortunes in cash to obtain the supplies they sought.

THE MOON INDICATES WARM WEATHER---

"We're going to have some warm weather," said the old gentleman last evening. He was gazing toward the amber and purple shades in the western sky where the new moon, silvery and bent like a bow, stood out, as if embossed, a few degrees above the horizon.

The other citizen did not understand the signal that was apparently written in the sky. His silent question invited a reply.

"When you see the new moon so far south, you can make sure that we are going to have some good weather."

Reasonable wasn't it? Here was the new moon full of promise, rising toward the cloying south, instead of favouring the north.

The moon, you know, controls the weather, implied the first citizen. After it has spent itself through the third quarter, and only the night shift cops know the hours of its rise, it spends the early part of the evening somewhere beneath the horizon figuring out the brand of weather to be announced next. During the seasons of extremes, summer and winter, there is little cause for indecision. It would never do, for instance, to cross the dope, determine upon a February chill in July. No, there must be a consistent performance during the seasons that tolerate only particular brands. Mark you, however, there are some old timers who can go out after supper on a January evening, gaze at the new moon and, returning to the Capuan climate within declare that the new moon looks warm. Likewise, he will declare positively that February will be mild.

But getting gack to regular performances, the fact remains, there is little latitude for the Old Moon Man during the aforementioned periods. But swing into spring or autumn and he has a chance to satisfy any passing whim. The first citizen declares that this new moon presages good weather. Would that we could accept his interpretation. Pending purchases of necessities, coal, flannels, cocoa for the cold evenings, and similar cold weather accompaniments would be deferred until the next moon, when the nights are falling early, would show itself some evening the worst message that winter was about to descend, or that the warm spell would be still further prolonged. However, in spite of the first citizen's asurance we feel that some medium other than the moon will determine the November. Possibly it just happens, eh?

RUSSIA THE REAL MENACE TO GERMANY

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.—The Berlin Tageblatt, in an editorial, appears to renounce the view prevalent recently in Germany that the destruction of England is the main object of the present war.

"Because Russia threatened us," it says, "and because its perpetual menace is intolerable, the German people went to war. Until we finish we must not forget for a moment why we began.

"Every loss of power by England means for Russia a further gain of strength, influence and freedom of movement. We all hope that England's position as the world's dictator will be shaken, but it is tenfold our duty to fight against Russia becoming the world's dictator."

The Handelsblad has published a despatch which declares that Prince Wolrad Frederick Waldeck-Pyrmont, half brother of Emma, Dowager Queen of the Netherlands, was killed in the western theatre of the war when engaged in patrolling.

A Letter From Lille Right In The War Belt

Mr. E. B Fowler, 277 Rubidge Street, has received the following letter from Mr. C. C. Miller, formerly of this city, from Lille. He is the superintendent of the International Harvester Company's binder twine mill at Croix, about 20 miles from Lille, where Mr. Miller resides. The names referred to are those of the foreman, whom Mr. Miller took with him to France from the local plant. The letter from an old neighbour in the actual scene of war, will bring us in more realistic touch with the terrible scenes of which Lille is now, and has for some time been, a centre. The letter, is in part as follows:

Lille, le 3rd Oct., 1914.

Friend E. B.— Just received your letter a few days ago, as I have been away from here for some weeks—got chased out of here—then took the organization to Paris. Was there a few days and our German friends tried to slip a few bombs down on us. One struck about two blocks from the hotel my family was at; so the wife got nervous and we went to London. McManus is in Ireland safe and sound. Reed and Rowland are near London. I left my family in London and came back here with Butler, and now we are right in it.

As I am writing the cannons are booming outside the city. I took a walk about an hour ago and a shell came over me whistling to beat the band. I made one break for the hotel, and believe me, I will stay off the streets for some time. There was a fight this morning about two blocks from my house (but I have that closed up.) Just now they have 400 Germans cornered at the station, about five minutes' walk from here, and they are having a hot time. I cannot write more as I do not know if you will get this, and I want to see how things are. Address at factory. Regards to all.

Your friends,
C. C. MILLER.

JUDGMENT RVED

Local Man Charged With Theft of a Gold Watch and $62.00

Fredrick Revoy was charged before the Police Magistrate, this morning with stealing from Thos. W. Cameron, a gold watch, and $62 in money. He elected to be tried summarily through his counsel, Mr Widdifield.

Mr. Cameron, called as a witness, said that on the 12th of October he was drinking with the prisoner and a man named Curtin. After 9 o'clock he was so intoxicated that he could not remember anything that transpired, but subsequently Curtin told him that he and the prisoner took him home. Two days later the witness charged the prisoner with taking the money and the prisoner admitted it.

W. Curtin said that when he took Cameron home on the night in question, the latter laid on the lawn, and while he (witness) was arousing Cameron's landlord, the prisoner, who accompanied them, vanished.

P. C Reid stated that the prisoner was first arrested on suspicion of a theft at Colborne and when searched a gold watch and $101.30 were found on him.

The prisoner said that on the night in question, after leaving the Hotel, he was very drunk and could not remember anything. The next morning, ing, however, he found in his left trousers pocket $32 and a gold watch. Whose it was he did not know, nor how he got it. He endeavoured to find Curtin, thinking that the money might be Cameron's, but could not do so. Next day he (the prisoner) went to Norwood, returning in the evening, when he was arrested. He had the money on him, but the watch he had left at his boarding house in Peterborough.

His Worship reserved judgment for one week.

In a new note book for stenographers the backs can be fastened together to form a rack to hold it in the most convenient position for reading.

Want a $1000 Job?

Sure you do, unless you have that or more now. Take a

CIVIL SERVICE COURSE IN THE HUDSON COLLEGE

And fit yourself for a Government position that will pay you that amount. The good positions go to those who fit themselves for them. Be one of the number.

ENROLL NOW!

THE **Hudson College**
168-172 HUNTER ST.
'Phone 1227

Dr. Gordon SpeaKs To-night On "Why Do American Marriages Fail?"

Two Large Churches Packed to the Doors Last Evening to Hear Him.

It is very evident that Dr. Gordon is being appreciated by the people of Peterborough. Last night at seven-thirty, St Paul's Church was comfortably filled, and at seven-forty-five, when Mr. Hesselberg started to play, the church was packed to the doors.

The selections rendered by Hesselberg, the Russian Master Pianist, were a "Russian Polonaise," an original composition, the "Trocadero" March and one of Chopin's Nocturnes. (Emajar). As these gatherings consist chiefly of the "people" and not "musicians"—Hesselberg has wisely decided to offer music of a popular character; things that even the uneducated in music can easily understand. So much has been said of this eminent artist's mastery of the keyboard, that criticism will be impossible and praise unnecessary. Every one in that vast audience which filled St. Paul's from door to pit, hung breathlessly on each note sounded, and congratulated themselves upon the opportunity of hearing within their very own city, such an artist.

The main solo for to-night will be Liszt's great "Hungarian Battle March."

Mr. Greenlaw, the noted singer, has certainly touched the hearts of the people. He sang five different selections during the two meetings, and at the close of the last meeting, the audience seemed to sit with the expectation of having him produce another selection. This evening, Mr. Greenlaw sings the great "Crucifixion Song," also the "Shining Way," to the tune of "Annie Laurie," and the selection entitled "I Love Him," to the tune of "Old Black Joe." The accommodation of these plantation songs to sacred purposes, is most highly appreciated by the average congregation.

Magistrate D. W. Dumble, Esq., K. C., delivered a very appropriate address, and the Reverend E. E. Johnston led in prayer.

The following is a brief outline of the address delivered by Dr. Gordon, in St. Paul's Presbyterian church last evening:

A nation is known by its architecture. An individual is known by his language. Cromwell discovered that the word of a Quaker was better than the word of the average soldier. That is the best church which produces the best type of character. Character is the best expression of a man's creed. A man's words are a part, a vital part, of a man's character. The human soul seeks for expression. There are many forms of expression. Laughter is the most natural form of expression; beauty the most acceptable; music, the most universal; architecture, the most dignified and impressive; eloquence, the most enduring; painting and sculpture, the forms which are classic, but the oldest and most comprehensive form of human expression is—Language.

"Mark you it is not wrong to talk about people if you talk about them in the right way. But let me warn you—words have wings. The Persians have a proverb to this effect. "The un-spoken word is your slave — the spoken word is your master." There is nothing so swift as slander. It is social blood-poisoning. A friend of mine, a Toronto physician of great skill and popularity, one day, during a surgical operation, scratched his finger with a tainted instrument. In less than two weeks he was in his grave. But slander travels faster than that! They have just discovered a branch of the "Black Hand" Society in the United States, but there are social mischief makers who belong to a blacker society than the one indicated. In a recent novel a certain Dr. Packthread is thus described: "He could whisper away a character by an innocent interrogation— he could destroy a high reputation by a shrug of the shoulders—he could assassinate a soul by silence, when silence became the strongest instrument." What a garland to weave for the brow of fiendishness.

"Friend, don't believe all you hear concerning your neighbour. Remember the "four discounts" recommended by Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage. First, a discount of twenty-five per cent. for exaggeration. Second a discount of twenty-five per cent. for the spirit of gossip. Third, a discount of twenty-five per cent. for the pressure of overpowering temptation. Fourth, a discount of twenty-five per cent. to cover your ignorance of the facts on the other side of the case. Richard Baxter wrote these words in his advanced years: "I see that good men are not so good as I once thought they were, nor bad men as bad as I once imagined." They said concerning Stephen Girard, that he was mean, close, shrewd, and exceedingly economical, but this same strange and eccentric captain of industry, was planning a great college for the youth of America.

"And finally, in this connection, let it be distinctly understood that conversation is a test of character. Goethe said concerning Schiller: "I never heard him utter an insignificant word." The painting reveals the artist, the book reveals the writer, the poem reveals the thinker, the building reveals the architect, the machine reveals the inventor, and conversation reveals the individual. Remember that words are the best remembered symbols in use. Charles M. Alexander, sitting in the office of William T. Stead, exclaimed: "I have often wondered how you interviewed people! But he, himself, was being interviewed" at that very moment. One of the greatest journalistic artists in the world was focusing his camera on the renowned singer. In two weeks every reader of the Review of Reviews would be scanning Stead's description of the co-labourer and companion of Tory and Chapman. Every man is being "Interviewed" every day by somebody.

Last evening at a quarter to ten o'clock, Dr. Gordon answered the following questions, in the Murray Street Baptist Church. The Church was crowded to the doors, even at that late hour. This evening he will answer a number of questions in St. Paul's Church, prior to the delivery of his address.

1. Is it right to defraud a corporation that is defrauding you?
2. What is the worst sin which a person can commit?
3. How would you treat people who slander you? Speak well of them.
4. Is it possible to love a person whom you do not like?
5. Is a beautiful face the sign of a superior mind?
6. Should a girl work for a living who has no need to?
7. Would you advise breaking off an engagement because a young man has a weakness for strong drink?
8. What is the characteristic weakness in a woman's character?
9. If you were a woman would you favour woman's suffrage?
10. What is the most difficult mental task for a young man to perform? Concentration?
11. Should an unconverted person be permitted to sing in a church choir?
12. Is the day of emotional religion passing?
13. What is the highest test of a preacher's success?

The "Peoples" Meat Market Re-opened

Simcoe Street Can Now Boast of a First-Class Meat Market

Up until Saturday, last, Simcoe street was without a meat shop. With good business foresight, Mr. Geo. Perrin, who owns the meat business at 461 George street, opened a branch store at No. 176 Simcoe street, Snowden block(a few doors west of Turnbull's. The opening is considered a good one, being centrally located and surrounded by a good field for this line of business.

Mr. Perrin was fortunate in securing the services of a thoroughly practical Old Country butcher and meat cutter, when he placed Mr. Huckley in charge as manager. He has a reputation for being an all-round experienced meat cutter, as well as a judge of prime cattle and other stock.

The new venture got a good start last Saturday and has kept up a brisk pace all week. The stock is well equipped with a mamoth refrigerator, cutting blocks, scales and other accessories for prompt service to the public. The shop is stocked with a general assortment of fresh beef, lamb, veal and pork; also, sausage, head cheese, hams, bacon and other fancy meats. Housekeepers and others should watch for the Saturday special prices at the Peoples' Meat Market every week.

THE STOCK MARKET

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—Live Stock Market—Receipts fair, trade slow, prices lower generally. Choice butcher cows, $6.40 to $6.60; extra prime steers, $7.60 to $7.75; spring lambs, $7.50 to $7.80; hogs off cars $7.75 to $7.90, fed and watered $7.50 to $7.60, f.o.b. $7.15.

WAR MAKES OTHER HARDSHIPS EASY

Bridgeburg Man Writes That He Will Never Complain Again if He Comes Safely Through the War.

BRIDGEBURG, Ont., Oct. 21—"If I ever get through this I will never again complain of hardships. I have been fighting night and day ver since the Allies' victory on the River Marne," says Private William Saxton, in a communication received today by his brother, former Sergeant E. J. F. Saxton of the Army Medical Corps in South Africa, now residing in Amigari.

Another communication received today by Mr Saxton from another brother at the front says: "I was so exhausted that I fell asleep on a gun carriage and suffered a fractured leg when I fell beneath the trucks. I am recovering quickly and expect to be back at the front in a week's time."

PROF. MUNSTERBERG SEES AN ANTI-GERMAN IN DR. ELIOT

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—"I call Dr. Eliot the leader of the anti-German party in America," said Prof. Hugo Munsterberg to-day. "By his recent utterances Dr. Eliot has aggravated opposition to and misunderstanding of Germany.

"Let us hope that this discussion will lead to a better understanding of Germany. For my part, I stand by all I have said."

Determined to drive Prof. Munsterberg out of Harvard, Capt. Wiener of London attacked him anew in a message received in Cambridge to-day. Wiener, who lived in Philadelphia after his graduation from Harvard, insists that the will in which he has left $10,000,000 to Harvard on condition that Prof. Munsterberg be forced out is a real will. In the message he said:

"If is quite true that I have made such a will and shall revoke it if Prof. Munsterberg is retained by Harvard. While Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, is a valuable asset to England and her allies, Munsterberg is cleverer than Bernstorff, and far more dangerous.

"Still, I think his miserable representations will soon terminate and that public opinion will be so aroused in fair minded America that he will be compelled to leave the United States. I propose to do my share toward realizing that end, anyhow."

Prof. Munsterberg's resignation is still in the hands of the Harvard corporation, which is expected to take some action at its meeting Oct. 26.

Erving Winslow, Secretary of the Anti-Imperial League, in a letter commenting on the Munsterberg-Weiner controversy to-day, urges the Harvard Corporation to accept the Professor's resignation. He said:

"Because Prof. Munsterberg has acknowledged himself a believer in the 'divine right' of kings, obsessed, therefore, because of the moral obliquity inherent in such belief, he should be, by the acceptance of his resignation, be debarred from instructing the youth of the Republic."

Germans Committed Atrocities But Many Kind Acts Reported, Too

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Acts of individual cruelty and kindness performed by Germans toward wounded French soldiers and the populations they passed in their march toward Paris are told by Mlle. Yvonne Karger, who has just come to this city and is stopping at the Ansonia, after serving as a Red Cross nurse at Deauville, near Havre. She nursed French and German wounded there from the beginning of the war in the converted hospitals that had been the gay Casino and the Royal Hotel.

"At first," said Mlle. Karger, "the German wounded brought to the hospitals refused to eat or drink the dishes proffered them, fearing they might be poisoned. Several of the soldiers insisted upon my first partaking of the dishes, and one was so convinced that the dishes were poisoned that he threw them at my head and refused for two days to eat or drink. Presently, however, they realized that their fears were groundless and that the German wounded were being treated exactly the same as were the French wounded.

"Some of our French soldiers told me tales of cruelty on the part of German officers, but others told of acts of kindness. It appeared that in the main the cruelties were attributed to individual officers, while the German soldiers themselves were more humane. Several of our wounded told me that German Sanitary Corps workers, passing them as they lay on the battlefield, bound up their wounds with bandages, even as they bound up the wounds of the Germans, having no time to remove other wounded friend or foe in their retreat. One French soldier told me he and the rest of his company had been captured by the Germans near Soissons, had been well taken care of with food and drink, and then, after being stripped off their revolvers and other weaons, had been sent back to the French lines, as the Germans could not afford to take them along.

"One instance that came to my personal attention was the case of a little Belgian girl who, after trudging with refugees for ten days, reached Deauville and was treated there. The child had her right hand severed at the wrist and half of her left hand had been cut off. She said that she had been carrying bread in her native village and that a German cavalry officer had tried to snatch the bread away. When she held on to it, she said, he swung at her with his sabre, cutting off one hand and part of the other. The child also said her mother had been insulted by German soldiers and later killed, and that a man in a neighbouring house had been tortured for several hours until he died.

"On the other hand, we heard frement tales of atrocities committed on German prisoners and German wounded by the French Moroccan troops. These hate the Germans bitterly. I was told of one case in which a French officer left several Moroccans in charge of a room ful lof German prisoners, warning them not to injure the Germans. When he returned a few moments later, the Moroccans had killed every German in the room, so savage was the hatred of these dark troopers for the Germans that it was necessary to ship the wounded Moroccans and the wounded Germans on separate trains, lest the former murder the latter.

Mlle. Karger said the Germans reached Chantilly, their furthest southern point in the march toward Paris, after receiving 1,000,000 francs indemnity from a Duchess who had a chateau there.

NEW PICTURES FOR SCHOOLS

At a meeting of the Board of Education held last evening, it was decided to spend the $50 granted by the government on pictures for the various schools.

Janitor Avery of the King Edward school, who is indisposed, was granted one month's pay and a new janitor will be temporarily appointed.

The Board did not commence its session until after a lengthy committee meeting and in consequence of the late hour adjourned till to-morrow at 8 o'clock.

Recently compiled official figures place the gold production of Alaska to the close of last year at $328,302,540.

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

It should be cleaned and oiled once a year. Many good watches are allowed to go without cleaning and oiling, and the result is the oil is entirely dried up, the pivots become cut and rusted so badly that it costs nearly as much and a new movement to get it in proper condition again. The old saying, "a stitch in time saves nine" holds good.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Street
Next Turnbull's.

REPAIRS AND REMODELLING

This is one branch of our business to which we pay particular attention. Our long and practical experience in all branches of furriers work enables us to turn out all work in a most satisfactory manner.

One trial will be sufficient to convince you that you will be perfectly satisfied if you entrust your work to us.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter
366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 786

New Mid-Winter Millinery Fashions Issue a Call to Arms

Velvet and Satin, Winners in the Field of Autumn Millinery, Still Outdistance Other Entries

Charming Hats in cockades and Tommy Atkins crowns clothed in black and shimmering satin, glimmer from end to end of our millinery display room. Silver and metal trimmings of Autumn have given place to adorable little leathern imitations, gorgeous in King George Red, the newest of the new.

Miss Woodcock, Elliot's Millinery Artiste, who has of late been seeking new ideas in Fashion's Market, has returned and made ready all these jaunty little turbans so tempting in their abundance.

Winter Opening
Friday and Saturday of this week

ELLIOT'S

War News Continued!

RUSSIAN SAVINGS SHOWED A BIG INCREASE IN SEPTEMBER

PARIS, October 20.—A Petrograd despatch to the Havas agency says that the Russian press is enthusiastic over the declaration by the Russian Emperor that the sale of alcohol by the government is henceforth forever forbidden in Russia. The Novoe Vremya cites as a happy effect of the suppression of the sale of liquor an increase in the savings bank deposits during September of 23,000,000 rubles ($11,500,000) over the same month last year, in spite of the war.

LONDON, October 21.—The Havas correspondent at Oporto, Portugal, has sent the following despatch:—"Telegraphic and telephonic communication with Lisbon has been cut off. A number of unexploded bombs have been found on the railways."

This may indicate the resumption of the royalist revolution.

BERLIN, October 2.—A German casualty list issued to-day contains the names of about 11,500 killed, wounded and missing.

JOFFRE DENIES USE OF CATHEDRAL

LONDON, October 21.—E. Franklin Tate, Daily News' correspondant in Bordeaux, telegraphs:

"In order to excuse their resumption of the bombardment of the Rheims Cathedral, the Germans allege that the French placed watchers with luminous signals on the tower. In his report of military movements, General Joffre bluntly answers the threadbare attempts at justification, thus: 'No purpose would be served by placing watchers with luminous signals on the half ruined towers while the plains can be watched from from the neighboring heights,' he says. 'If watchers had been placed on the towers there would have been no need of luminous signals. All that would be needed are telephones. The enemy could not have suspected their presence.'

"Mr. Marcel Sembat, the Minister of Public Worqs, after a trip of inspection to the Rheims Cathedral, said:

" 'I am glad the two towers are still standing. It may be possible to preserve the admirable building. It will take a lot of patience and money but it is possible.' "

Do You Know?

That Any Man or Woman Can Do a FIRSTCLASS JOB with SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS and VARNISHES

Why not Brighten Up the interior of your home a bit with some well selected colour? For instance, instead of scrubbing that kitchen woodwork again, paint it with S. W. P. You will find it just as easy. We carry in stock a Finish for Every Purpose, such as—

FLOORLAC—A combined varnish and stain which imitates the most popular Hardwood finishes. It dries Elder Varnish which does not turn white under water, nor show heelmarks.

ELASTIKOTE—An Oil Paint for Plaster Walls and Woodwork, which dries with a beautiful flat effect which can be washed and cleaned the same as a gloss paint. We have many other lines, of which we would be pleased to give you circulars and information describing their use and application. Ask for Colour Cards.

SPECIAL NOTICE—To those in the midst of Housecleaning, we have one of the Best Electric Vacuum Cleaners made, at your service for a short time. Operate it yourself or if you wish we will send woman to operate it. Phone us for Terms.

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 332 GEORGE ST

CITY AND GENERAL

GENERAL FRENCH—
Polishing, enamelling and American varnishing. Furniture, bank and office fittings refinished. Furniture and property repaired by practical man. Low prices. George Brown, Brownton P.O. Tel. 1481. 6d-91-1177

FRENCH LESSONS.
By Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 537 George street. 29d-91

PIANO TUNING.
'Phone 193, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-t-f

WINDOW CLEANING.
W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 120 Aylmer Street. 28d-92

HONEY! HONEY!
Choice bright honey in 15c and 25c. glass jars, and in 5 lb. pails, at 75c. and 10 lb. pails at $1.45; also dark honey, in 10 lb. pails, at $1.10. For sale by Porter S. White, Grocer, George Street.

J. EDWARD FISHER
Organist and Choirmaster, Charlotte St. Methodist Church, Teacher of the Art of Singing, Piano and Harmony. Pupils prepared for the Toronto University Examinations. Private Studio: The Green Music Bldg., Charlotte St. Tel. 797. Studio 'phone 575. 12d-86

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DON'T BE BLIND TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

EXERCISE sound judgment by having your eyes examined by the Tait Optical Co. The experts of refraction and correction of Eye Defects.

Our methods are the most modern and thorough. Ours are the best equipped parlours in the City.

We are the only EXCLUSIVE OPTICIANS in the City.

We are the only people who actually manufacture our own Lenses.

Our wide and varied experience in the profession makes us most reliable to care for your eyes.

Any of our clients will gladly recommend us. You can count on us for truthful information and correct glasses.

TAIT OPTICAL Co.
Exclusive Opticians
410 George St.
YOUR CAREFUL TO PERFECT VISION

DONATION ACKNOWLEDGED.
The Women's War Fund Committee gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $6.25 from the recent recital at the Conservatory of Music.

CHOIR PRACTICE.
Knox Church Choir meets to-night at 7 sharp. They will afterwards proceed to St. Paul's Church to take part in the service.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.
Great reduction from $30.00 to $22.75. All the sideboards, buffetts, combination buffetts, all finished in Imperial oak. Your choice of any in the store, marked up to $30.00, at $22.75. See our show window. E. B. CLEGG & CO., 27 George Street.

BANK CLEARINGS.
The bank clearings for the week ending to-day amounted to-day to $360,847, a decrease of $15,099 below the previous week. The clearings for the corresponding week, last month, were $440,821.

FOR YOUR TABLE.
Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 466, James E. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

ONE PARTRIDGE A DAY.
The open season for partridge opened on Thursday last. Only one bird can be taken in a day. For deer is from Nov. 1st to Nov. 15th, both days inclusive. The close season for salmon trout and whitefish is from Nov. 1st to 30th.

WELLS AND CISTERNS CLEANED.
Living springs found; wells dug and cleaned, tiled and cemented; drains dug and pipe furnished; pumps sold and repaired. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. No dirt can get into these wells when finished. Apply R. Elliott, corner Erskine and Woodbine Avenue. Orders left at W. G. Morrow's Blacksmith Shop on Water Street, will receive prompt attention. 12d-86-t.f.s.

CARD OF THANKS.
To all those who, by their kind attention during the illness of my son, I desire to thank sincerely. I particularly wish to thank Fire Chief Howard and his men for their constant attention and attendance during my son's illness; also for the respect shown to his memory in giving him a Fireman's funeral. I sincerely thank Chief Thompson of the police force and his men, the officers and members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and all my kind neighbours.—Mrs. Mary Jefferson.

SANG IN MILLBROOK.
Miss Ettie Kemp of Peterborough, sang a solo at the morning service in the Methodist Church, Millbrook, on the 11th inst., and Miss Kemp and Miss Edith Blunt of Peterborough, the latter recently from London, Eng., sang a duet during the evening service. Their singing was very much enjoyed. Miss Blunt has two brothers with the Expeditionary Force, and one brother is with the Canadian Contingent as Sergeant, at Salisbury Plains.—Millbrook Reporter.

IF SAYVILLE DID IT.
Grantland Rice says: According to the official announcement given out from Berlin, of the 68 battles fought so far, the Germans have won 92 and tied 1. If Berlin headquarters were scoring the recent world series it would probably have the Athletics winning 5 straight out of the first 4 games played, with Hectic Hank Gowdy attached to a batting average at minus .014.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. J. L. Wood has returned to Toronto.

Mr. J. B. McWilliams was down from Burleigh Falls this week.

Mr. Geo F. Warde of Regina, Alta., is on his way to Peterborough for a short visit. Mr. Warde has been seriously ill, and on leaving here will go to California.

Mr. R. P. Gough of Toronto, formerly of Peterborough, has been appointed to the Social Service Commission of Toronto by the Toronto City Council.

Mr. Walter English of Chicago is home on a visit to his mother, on Charlotte Street. Mr. English has been away from Peterborough about twelve years and notices many improvements in the City since he left He has been ill for some time and will recuperate here for the winter.

Mr. James Cutherbertson, Superintendent of the International Christian Relief Association in Japan, who was in Peterborough a year ago, is again in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dutton, 92 London Street. Mr. Cuthbertson hopes to spend a short time here before proceeding to England. Since his last visit here he had been in Japan.

THE CATHEDRAL AT RHEIMS

The following appeared in the Globe from the pen of Mr. Arthur L. Phelps, son of Rev. Mr. Phelps, East City:

THE CATHEDRAL AT RHEIMS.

Here the still candles, here the altar place,
Here the dim aisles, the nave, the chancel dim,
Here, in rapt adoration unto Him
The Prince of Peace, an unturned praying face!

Here with still glory on high purple panes
Gleam of the dull September sun; no sound
Within these walls of the dread world, all drowned,
Noise of its losses and its tragic gains.

'Till German thunder rend the sacred air
And screaming Devastation hurtle down
Crash 'mid the candles. O thou with the Crown
Of Sorrows plaited cruelly. Thy Care
Will shepherd even this, and that seems sin
Pity as blindness, bringing Thy Day in.

ARTHUR L. PHELPS.

ROLL UP FOR BRITAIN

The call for enlistment was greatly aided in Britain by patriotic songs. To the tune of The British Grenadiers a lot of people have been singing a song by W. M. L. Hutchinson, of which the 1st and last verses are:

"Roll up the map of Europe'
The German Kaiser cried,
'For I'm the new Napoleon,
An' Britain's 'ands are tied.'
But another sort o' rollin' up
Is comin' into play—
'Roll up! Roll up!' says Kitchener,
An' we're rollin' up all day.

An' while we do our part 'ere,
We'll think with love an' pride
Of our comrades, now a-rallyin'
Across the oceans wide.
For East an' West an' farthest South
They hear K.'s call resound—
'Roll up! Roll up for Britain!'
An' they're rollin' up all round!"

ADDRESS WILL BE ILLUSTRATED

Rev. J. McP. Scott of St. John's church, Toronto, son of Mrs. George Scott, of Sherbrooke Street, will give an illustrated address in Knox church on Monday evening next on the various mission fields which he visited on his recent trip round the world.

LATE EXHIBITS OF PAINTINGS

To the list of exhibitors of paintings by the pupils of Miss McCarthy held this week should be added reference to the later work received. This included a china cocoa set by Miss Elinor Morrow, china by Miss Eva Hartley and Mrs. Webber. Mrs. Hartley exhibited conventional work in china and Mrs. Copping a lemonade set. The entire exhibit was an excellent one and many visitors accepted the opportunity of seeing it.

Miss Kirkwood's contribution to the display were chine pieces.

SCRAPS OF WAR NEWS

POTTING THE KAISER.

LONDON, Oct. 20 — Potting the Kaiser is a favourite pastime now in London society. An effigy of the Kaiser is set up in the drawing room and the guests shoot darts at it. The one placing most darts on the effigy's nose wins.

YSAYE FOR CHARITY.

ANTWERP, Oct. 20 — Ysaye, the world-famous violinist, has played in the concert halls numerous times without fee for the benefit of the wounded soldiers and war victims.

HELP RUN RAILWAY.

PARIS, Oct. 20—A thousand expert British railway men have arrived in France to assist in running the government railway during the war.

SIR ROBERT DUFF KILLED IN FRANCE

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Sir Robert Duff, of the Second Life Guards, has been killed in action in France. He was thirty-seven years old and was the son of Sir Charles Asheton Smith, who assumed that name in lieu of Duff. Sir Charles died a few weeks ago and Sir Robert succeeded to valuable estates and slate quarries in the North of Wales. He leaves a young son.

A paper drinking cup that is untold ed by the weight of water flowing in to it, has been invented.

A patent has been granted for a canister in which teas or coffees can be accurately blended by an amateur.

OBITUARY

MRS. MARGARET WHITE.

A well known and highly respected resident of this City, in the person of Mrs. Margaret White, widow of the late Robert White, passed away last night, at her home, 548 Gilmour Street, after a short illness.

The late Mrs. White, whose maiden name was Margaret Kearns, was 84 years of age, and was born in Toronto. She lived in Emily Township a short time, but for over fifty years she has resided in this City, where she was highly respected. She has a large number of friends in Peterborough who will be very sorry to learn of her death.

She is survived by one brother, Frank Kearns of Peterborough. Two sons, Mr. Gus White of Peterborough and Mr. Frank White of Edmonton, as well as four daughters, Mrs. J. P. Lawrence, Toronto; Mrs. Bell, Toronto, and Margaret and Josephine, at home, also survive her.

The funeral will be held from the family residence, 548 Gilmour Street, to St. Peter's Church and cemetery, Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

WEDDING BELLS

COLE—DAWSON.

"Pleasant View" farm, South Monaghan, the home of Mr. Peter Dawson, was the scene of a very pretty wedding yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when his daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth, was united in marriage to Mr. Franklin Charles Cole, son of Mr. Edwin Cole of Hamilton Township. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. P. Wichett of Fraserville, in the drawing room, which was beautifully decorated with autumn leaves, palms, and carnations. The bride, who entered the room on the arm of her father, who gave her away took her place by the side of the groom, who stood before a bank of autumn leaves and flowers. The wedding march was played by Miss Mabel Symons, and the ceremony was witnessed by one hundred guests. The bride looked charming in a gown of white crepe-de-Chine with trimmings of lace and pearls. She wore a bridal veil of Brussels net and carried white roses and lilies of the valley. There were no attendants, save two little flower girls, Vena and Irene Dawson, nieces of the bride. They were prettily attired in pale blue silk and carried pink roses. The groom's gifts to the pianiste and flower girls were gold lockets and chains.

After the nuptial knot had been tied and hearty congratulations had been bestowed on the young couple, the guests sat down to an elaborate luncheon. Numerous and costly presents were received by the bride.

A photograph of the entire party was taken by Mr. F. L. Roy.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole left later in the evening for their new home, "Rosslyn Farm" in Hamilton Township, followed by the good wishes of a host of friends.

GRANTLAND RICE ON THE ULTIMATE WALLOP.

We met one man this week who hasn't recovered from the daze of the result even now. He says he probably never will be just the same. It seems that he had bet on the Mackmen to win, placing his bet with a rabid Brave campfollower who had wonderful faith in Stallings and Evers, and who was willing to hazard even money from the jump. After the first game the Brave backer was taken on another bet at 2 to 1 that Boston would win.

"But the worst jolt I got," says the Athletic backer, "was on Monday. We were watching the ticker together when, in the tenth inning, the Mackmen scored two runs. 'Well, that cinches one game,' I remarked. 'I'll bet you twenty-five even,' snapped the Boston fan, 'that the Braves will still win out this game.'

"Naturally," said the Philadelphia supporter, "I jumed at this, for the odds should have been about 1 to 40. And the loss of that extra twenty-five that I had already had as good as nailed down hurt me worse than all the others. After that I wouldn't bet $5 against $1,000 on Mack's club against Stallings', even for one game."

WHERE TO DINE

A business man's luncheon will be served every day from twelve to two o'clock, 50c and dinner from six to eight p.m. 75c. at the Empress Hotel Charlotte St. 6d-92

Ideal Expression

WE arrange SPECIAL PLATES in our Photographic work and consider them the ideal medium of photo expression.

It would be a difficult matter to improve upon the quality of our negatives or prints.

THE
MOULE STUDIO
374½ George St. 'Phone 44

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE

APPLES
For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies; Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE OKE FRUIT STORE
N. DOUROS, Prop.
'Phones 18-19

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skillful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

Warne's Specials

Red Rubber 3 qt. Hot Water Bottles with 2 year's guarantee. Regular $2.25 for..... **$1.24**

3 Cakes Palmolive Soap, worth....45c
1 Jar Palmolive Cream or Shampoo, 50c
90c

All Four for 39c

Alpine Tooth Paste
Regular price 25c for.... **10c**

SEE OUR SOUTH WINDOW

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE
351 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 217

Two Day Sale Of Aluminum Ware

Kitchen Utensils

Friday, October 23rd. Saturday, October 24th.

Special!
200 2 Quart
Milk and Rice
Boilers, Reg.
$1.50, Sale
Price 85c

Lipped Sauce Pans
1 quart, regular 35c for.....20c
2 quart, regular 45c for.....26c

Preserving Kettles
6 quart, regular $1.10 for.....55c
8 quart, regular $1.35 for.....68c
10 quart, regular $1.50 for.....75c

Jelly Moulds
Regular 30c for.....20c

Pie Plates
Regular 30c for.....20c

Straight Covered Sauce Pans
2 quart, regular 66c for.....36c
3 quart, regular 80c for.....40c

Pudding Pans
1 quart, regular 30c for.....20c
1½ quart, regular 35c for.....20c
2 quart, regular 45c for.....26c
3 quart, regular 50c for.....26c

Water Pails
10 quart, regular $1.50 for.....95c

This ware at the above prices are Genuine Bargains. See South Window

Peterboro Hardware Co., Ltd.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
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VOL. LVI. No. 95 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

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Hughes is Major-General.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23. — Official announcement was made last night of the promotion of Col. Sam Hughes to the rank of major-general dating back to May, 1912, and of Col. Gwatkin, chief of the General Staff, to the same rank.

Col. Hughes becomes senior major-general in Canada. His appointment has been under advisement for some weeks, but passed finally at yesterday afternoon's Cabinet Council.

BULBS

NOW is the time to Plant your Bulbs. We have a choice stock on hand and more coming.

Double and Single Bedding Hyacinths. Double and Single Hyacinths for Glasses. Roman Hyacinths. Double and Single Tulips. Parrot Tulips. Darwin Tulips. Rembrandt Tulips. Crocus, in 10 varieties. Narcissus Polyanthus, in 10 varieties. Narcissus Poetus. Double Daffodils. Single Daffodils. Single Jonquils. Double Jonquils, Cyclamen Persicum.

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GERMANS FORCED BACK BY RUSSIAN ATTACK

Result of Present Battle at Warsaw May Decide Whether Germans Will Be Able to Reinforce Western Army or Have to Keep Forces in East.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23. — The official communication issued by General Headquarters last night says:

"The rapid retreat of the Germans from Warsaw continues. The bombardment of the enemy's heavy artillery has caused no essential damage to the fortifications of Ivangorod or the bridges.

"In Galicia desperate engagements are still being fought. During the advance in the region between Przemysl and the Vistula we captured more than 30 officers, 2,000 soldiers and many rapid-fire guns. To the south of Przemysl the Russian operations are developing, also with success.

"The Russian troops displayed exceptional energy in coming to the defence of Warsaw and saving the city from a German bombardment. The Russian concentration was effected with greater swiftness than was called for by strategical reasons.

"The seventeenth German corps and some of their reserve troops who attempted to push forward in the region between Blonie and Prouschkoff, suffered severely. It was there that the Siberian troops, together with other Russian forces, inflicted terrible losses on the enemy. Many villages in the vicinity were taken and retaken in hand-to-hand fighting."

Retreated 18 Miles.

ROME, Oct. 23. — A despatch to The Corriere Heras yesterday, from Petrograd, states that the Austro-German forces have been compelled to retreat 18 miles to the westward. The battle has been renewed on the Vistula river with extreme violence.

The Germans have lost heavily in artillery and munitions of war in the entrance of Poland.

Watch the East, Says Belloc.

LONDON, Oct. 23. — Emphasizing the importance of the operations around Warsaw, Hilaire Belloc, the famous writer on military topics, says: "It is obvious the Russian plan must be a turning movement around the north of the enemy by way of Warsaw. They know this is largely a campaign of exhaustion. They know the enemy has rendered his own communications insecure by a false policy of cruelty toward the peasants. They know he has in his retirement but few roads or railways to depend upon—roads and railways which will be hopelessly clogged in any pressed retirement.

"The Germans have massed themselves, it is said, in not less than five army corps in front of Warsaw—a third of all they have upon the Vistula. It is probable that an appreciable result in Russian Poland will in a short time either release the Germans for the west or in the absence of such reinforcements compel the German line in the west to retire.

"That is why it is the business of all," says Hilaire Belloc, "to keep their eyes fixed upon this eastern field."

Cossack Captured General.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23.—A startling story is told by an official from Lvoff, Lemberg. An Austrian general ordered a Cossack captured alive and brought to the Austrian camp to prove that he was no better swordsman than the Austrians. When the general handed him a sword the Cossack wielded it wildly, leaped upon the horse where the general was sitting and drove madly away. The Austrians feared to shoot lest they kill their own general, who is now in Russian captivity.

May Be Returned Unopposed.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—It is improbable that any opposition will be offered to the return of Hon. T. C. Casgrain and Hon. Pierre Blondon. Other bye-elections, in Westmoreland, Terrebonne and Jacques Cartier will be brought on shortly.

It is believed that the six vacancies in the Senate will be filled shortly. Five of these vacancies are in Ontario in succession to Senators McMillan, Ross, Coffey, Gibson and Cox, and one in British Columbia, through the retirement of Senator MacDonald.

Lines of Communication In Danger.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23. — The sound of heavy artillery firing was heard yesterday morning at Sluys, a village in the extreme western tip of Zealand, about 20 miles north and a little west of Ghent. The firing apparently was taking place between Bruges and Ghent.

The conveyance of German wounded from Bruges to Ghent has suddenly ceased and it is believed that the German lines of communication between Ghent and Bruges are threatened by the advancing allies.

FINES INFLICTED.

C. P. R. Conductors and Others Plead Guilty to Lesser Charge.

TORONTO, Oct. 23—Following the inability of the sessions jury to arrive at a unanimous verdict in the case of Henry Coker, the C. P. R. conductor who was charged with having charged short fares and not handing the money to the company, the crown abandoned the charge of conspiracy against the railway officials yesterday and eight of them pleaded guilty to breaches of the Secret Commissions Act, and fines ranging from $50 to $200 were imposed by Judge Coatsworth.

Richard Reid was allowed to go on suspended sentence; Fred Lee was sentenced to two months in jail; Albert Cheeseman and Harry Yates were fined $50 or an alternative of one month in jail. When passing sentence of one month on P. McCart the judge declared, that this case was the worst, and he could not allow him to go by paying a fine. He imposed the minimum sentence, however.

Keep Your Lungs Strong

This advice is doubly important with the knowledge that every three minutes some one in the United States succumbs to consumption and many refuse to realize they are afflicted until it is too late.

It is after colds or sickness, from overwork, confining duties or when general weakness exists that tubercular germs thrive because the resistive powers of the body are weakened.

Only with fresh air, sunshine and abundant rich blood can one hope to arrest their progress, and the concentrated fats in Scott's Emulsion furnish fuel for rich blood, and its rare nourishment helps strengthen the lungs while it builds up the forces.

If you work indoors, tire easily, feel languid or run-down Scott's Emulsion is the most strengthening food-medicine known and is free from stupefying drugs. Avoid substitutes.

10-63 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

ATTACKS REPULSED.

Allies Held Their Own During Thursday's Heavy Fighting.

PARIS, Oct. 23. — With increased success at various points in the line and the evident fruition of the plans of the allies the official bulletins yesterday were more extensive.

The official communication issued by the French War Office last night reports a continuation of the great battle between the sea and La Bassee, in which the Belgians and the allies are holding their ground. Between Arras and the Oise the Germans have met with similar opposition. The text follows:

"The activity which the enemy displayed yesterday (Wednesday) did not slacken to-day. Between the sea and La Bassee the battle has continued with just as great violence, without the Germans being able to force back the Belgian army or the French and British troops.

"Similarly, between Arras and the Oise, the enemy has made determined efforts, which have at no point been crowned with success.

"In the Argonne district we have made progress between St. Hubert and Le Four de Paris.

"To the north of Verdun we have gained ground at Haumont and Brabant on the Meuse. In the Woevre region we have repulsed an attack on Champion."

The French War Office issued the following communique yesterday afternoon: "On our left wing German forces in considerable strength have continued their violent attacks, particularly in the vicinity of Dixmude, Warnitsky, Armentieres, Badingham and La Bassee, but the positions occupied by the allies have been maintained.

"On the rest of the front the enemy has delivered only partial attacks. These all have been repulsed, particularly at Fricourt, to the east of Albert, on the plateau to the west of Craonne; in the region of Souain, in the Argonne district; at Four de Paris, southwest of Varennes, in the region of Malancourt, in the Woevre district; in the direction of Champion, and at a point southeast of St. Mihiel, in the forest of Ailly.

"We have made slight progress in the Argonne district, and in the southern part of the Woevre, in the forest of Mortmare.

"The forward movement of the Russian forces has been positively announced. An important success in the region of Warsaw has driven back the enemy more than thirteen kilometres. The advance of the Russians at Ivangorod and to the south of Przemysl are equally perceptible."

There is nothing new on the situation around Verdun, Belfort and Metz.

TWO BANDITS DEAD.

Customs Officer Also Killed In Bank Hold-Up.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 23.—Two robbers dead, one dying and two yet at large, is the schedule of casualties on the side of the enemy in the battle between the Austrian bank bandits and the authorities near the international boundary at Blaine yesterday morning. Clifford Adams of New Westminster, a young customs officer, was the official killed.

The five bandits who held up the Sedro-Woolley Bank last Saturday night attempted to cross the boundary into Canada yesterday morning. The first fight with the boundary officials resulted in Adams' death, while one of the robbers was shot dead and another wounded. The latter was taken to Cloverdale yesterday afternoon. He was apparently disabled by the officers' shots, and then probably fired at by his fleeing companions, for he is suffering from a scalp wound dealt by a revolver held so close to his head that his hair was singed.

Just after noon yesterday another robber was wounded at Hall's Prairie. He drew his own revolver and shot himself while the officers raced forward to catch him.

At dark the posses were still out, but it looked as if the remaining two or three had escaped. The country is, however, well policed, not only by regular officers but by members of the Home Guard, formed since the starting of the war. These amateur warriors rendered quite valiant assistance yesterday.

Sir Robert Leaves for South.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23. — Sir Robert Borden leaves Ottawa to-day for the south on a three weeks' vacation. The Premier feels much in need of a rest. He has been working hard for a long time, and since the outbreak of the war he has been especially busy. He will probably spend a portion of his holiday at Virginia Hot Springs. Lady Borden will accompany him.

GAINS BY THE ALLIES

General Von Trip and His Staff Reported Killed by Bombardment From British Ships

THE LILLE FIGHTING

LONDON, Oct. 23.—From the Belgian coast to a point beyond St. Mihiel fighting was continuous yesterday. The result favors the allies in every instance, important advances being reported in the neighborhood of Lille. It is said that Roulers is again in the hands of the allies, but it is not known whether Franco-British or Belgian forces have effected the capture. On Tuesday the Belgian advance rested on this point, and it was claimed that a further penetration of King Albert's troops in that zone would seriously imperil the German forces between Roulers and the Channel coast. The town of Ypres was the centre of desperate fighting yesterday, heavy reinforcements from the south of France enabling the allies to strengthen their lines from Ypres to the edge of the Channel.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Flushing says: "Wednesday night and yesterday the Germans made a violent attack on the environs of Ostend, which was repulsed by an energetic counter-attack by the Belgians.

"Eleven British warships fired on the Germans yesterday morning. Gen. Von Trip and his staff, who were together in Leffinghe, near Middelkerke, were killed by the fire of the British naval guns."

The situation in western Flanders, where the latest German drive has met with a better organized resistance than any which faced the Kaiser's armies in the early days of the war, is befogged by many reports. It is stated that every town on the fighting line has been taken and retaken several times, and that the British warships are wrecking vengeance on the Kaiser's lines within reach of their powerful guns. From Ostend comes a report that the allies have succeeded in destroying the railroad between Bruges and Ghent. This is in no way confirmed, but, if it proves true, signifies that allied cavalry in force has cut into the heart of the German position in Belgium. A despatch to The Daily Mail says that Courtrai has been occupied by the allies. Courtrai is an exceedingly vital point, and its possession would give the Franco-British forces control of railway lines which would further isolate the Germans at Lille.

Dixmude is one of the towns which the Germans retook from the allies, only to be driven out a few hours later by a desperate bayonet charge. House-to-house fighting continued for some time, in which the losses on both sides were heavy.

The chief success of the allies as the result of Thursday's operations were perceptible gains around Lille. It is claimed that a wedge has been driven into the Germans at a point thirteen miles north of the town, and that a distance of two miles was gained on the east of Lille. This eastern advance is the first of any moment since the action around Lille assumed much importance, and has caused great jubilance among the allied commanders. The tactics at this point are directed toward isolation of the city, which is the critical point in the movement to double the German right wing back on its own lines of communication.

From Roye to Arras considerable fighting took place yesterday morning, but without special significance, further than a very successful artillery exchange near Roye, where the French 75-millimetre guns silenced several German batteries.

The flanking operations of the French to the east of St. Mihiel, held by the German crown prince's troops, was met yesterday by a stubborn counter-attack on the part of the Germans. This attack was repulsed several times, and the efforts of the French to secure control of all highways running to Metz is progressing very nicely. The armies of the republic are hammering steadily at Etain, and it would seem that the town cannot hold out much longer. The French have a secure foothold on the right bank of the Meuse, and are displaying the most brilliant spirit in pushing the advantage gained a few days since. It is declared that French tactics in this quarter have excited the admiration of their British allies in the highest degree.

West of Craonne and in the vicinity of Souain the Kaiser's commanders yesterday threw forward masses of fresh troops to test the French lines. They met with a stubborn resistance and failed to gain ground. The chief significance of this action is the apparent effort of the Germans to resume the offensive in that quarter.

Armentieres was again under fire yesterday, with both sides striving ineffectually to gain an advantage.

Will Bring Out Belgians.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 23.—John Weir, of London, Eng., representing several charitable institutions in the old country, is here arranging to bring out a number of Belgian farmers and domestics to Kingston and district. At present these Belgians who have lost their homes are being cared for by these charitable institutions. Mr. Weir intends to go to Toronto to make arrangements for bringing Belgians there.

"THE REXALL STORE"

GOLD FISH FREE

WITH PURCHASES OF REXALL GOODS
(GOODS MADE IN CANADA)

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, OCT. 23-24

On Friday and Saturday, Oct. 23rd and 24th, we will give free of charge 1 Fish Globe & 2 Gold Fish with each 50c purchase

1 Fish Globe and 3 Gold Fish with 75c Purchase
1 Fish Globe and 4 Gold Fish with $1.00 Purchase

Make up 50c worth of any of following goods and it will entitle you to 1 Fish Bowl and 2 Gold Fish.

Rexall Catarrh Jelly	25c
Rexall Eczema Ointment	50c & $1.00
Rexall Hair Tonic	50c & $1.00
Rexall Harmony Hair Beautifier	$1.00
Rexall Shampoo Paste	25c
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Rexall Carbolic Salve	25c
Rexall Cleaning Fluid	25c
Rexall Corn Solvent	25c
Rexall Corn Salve	10c
Rexall Ear Ache Remedy	25c
Rexall Eye Wash	25c
Rexall Foot Powder	25c
Rexall Special Ointment	50c
Rexall Rubbing Oil	25c
Rexall White Liniment	25c & 50c
Rexall Hot Water Bottles	$2.00
Rexall Fountain Syringes	$1.00
Rexall Glycerine Soap	15c, 2 for 25c
Rexall Tooth Paste	25c
Rexall Talcum Powder	25c
Rexall Cold Cream	15c, 25c & 50c
Rexall Arbutus Peroxide Cream	50c
Rexall Violet Talcum	25c
Rexall Tooth Wash	25c
Rexall Writing Pads	10c, 15c & 25c
Rexall Florida Water	25c & 50c
Rexall Harmony Rose Talc	25c
Rexall Cream of Almonds	25c
Rexall Assorted Perfumes, per ounce	75c
Rexall Shaving Lotion	35c & 50c
Rexall Shaving Stick	25c
Rexall Shaving Powder	25c
Rexall Shaving Cream	25c
Rexall French Complexion Soap, cake	25c
Rexall New England Toilet Water, bottle	50c
Rexall Initial Stationery, box	40c
Rexall Criterion Tooth Brush	15c
Rexall Pearl Tooth Brush	25c
Rexall Witch Hazel Ointment	25c
Rexall Tooth Powder	25c

McDERMID & JURY'S

THE SAFE, SATISFACTORY
CUT-RATE DRUGGISTS

COR. GEORGE & CHARLOTTE STS.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

A German casualty list issued yesterday contains the names of about 11,500 killed, wounded and missing.

About 150 Hindus from Canada took passage yesterday on the liners Tenyo Maru and Mongolia from San Francisco for the far east.

Owing to the war all the social functions at Queen's University will probably be cancelled. The matter will be discussed by the senate.

Magna Bell, the native chief of the German Kamerun, has been executed because he attempted to foment among the natives a rebellion against Germany.

The German governor of Jaluit Island, which has been occupied by the Japanese, has arrived at Yokohama on a Japanese warship. The United States consul will arrange for his return to Germany.

It is learned in metal circles that the steamer Trollus, which was sunk by the German cruiser Emden, carried, among other things in her cargo, 700 tons of tin, valued at nearly a half million dollars.

A Havas Agency despatch from Petrograd says that the Russian Minister of Finance has been authorized by imperial decree to place short term treasury bonds amounting to $60,000,000 on the English market.

The body of a man was taken from the old Welland Canal at Merritton, below lock 15 yesterday afternoon. Beyond an old, empty purse, nothing was found in the pockets. No person has been reported missing of late.

Son-in-Law of Kaiser Missing.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Anxiety is felt in Brunswick as to the whereabouts of Duke Ernest August, the German Emperor's son-in-law. The duke, who was leading a squadron of hussars on the French front, is reported to have been made prisoner. His wife, Princess Victoria Luise, is about to leave for the Emperor's headquarters.

Austrians Sent To Belgium.

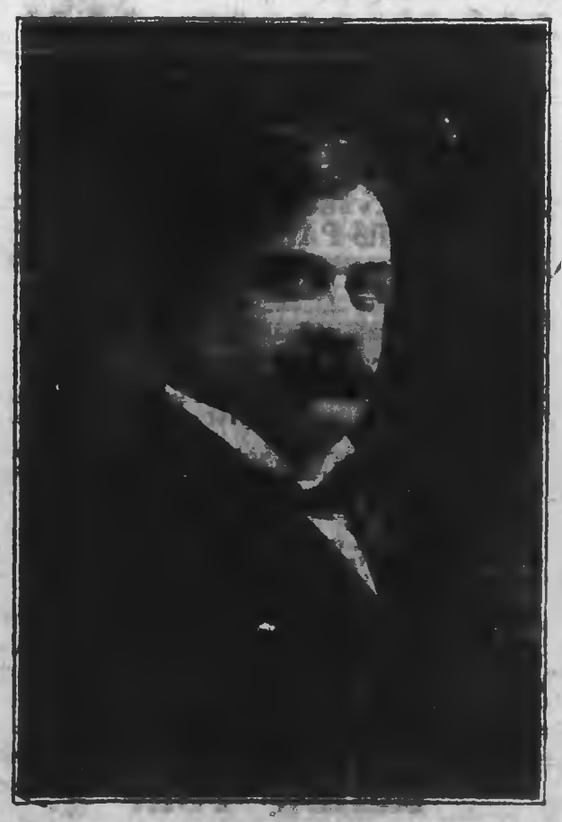
MILAN, Oct. 23.—(Via London.)—The Secolo's Venice correspondent says Austrian troops are being removed from the Austro-Hungary-Italian frontier and sent into Belgium to strengthen the German right wing in the neighborhood of the North Sea.

With a String.

"Mamma, can't we have anything we want?"

"Yes, my dear, but be careful and don't want anything you can't have."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DR GORDON



WILL
Answer
THE FOLLOWING
Questions To-Night
AT ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at 7.45

1. What would you do with doubts you cannot answer and cannot silence?
2. Does the association of men and women in business tend to lower the moral tone in Society?
3. What would you advise a person to do who has a battle with his emotions and is never sure of himself?
4. Can a man be a hypocrite and not know it?
5. Is there such a thing as an honest bluff?
6. What would you do if you had brought up children carefully and prayerfully and found at last that they had rebelled against you?

ALL DOUBT REMOVED

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We recommend, manufacture and fit "PERLO GLASSES", for which we have the exclusive right. These Perlo Lenses are ground in our own Lens Grinding Department, which is fitted with the most modern automatic lens grinding machines, almost any kind of lens duplicated while you wait.

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Optical Parlors and Lens Grinding Plant Here
NUGENT DRUG COMPANY, 396 GEORGE STREET

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Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c

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ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

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Toronto-Montreal

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Canada's Train of superior service

Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit p.m. and Chicago 8.00 a.m.

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Midland, Station Ticket Agent. 'Phone 299 & 136

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Sunshine and Summer Days

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Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.

Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, cor. new King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

J. S. BROPHY, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.25 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m.	*8.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	8.30 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	1.35 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
	5.15 p.m.	12.20 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa.	*11.22 a.m.
Montreal, Quebec	
Indian River, Norwood.	**6.10 p.m.
Havelock, Tweed	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*2.05 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.13 p.m
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**6.35 p.m
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	4.23 a.m.
	*9.24 a.m.
North Toronto	*3.57 p.m.
Local for Cavanville, Barkerton, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.34 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.21 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.55 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port Hoiboll, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

JOE LONGO

Pears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Oranges, Bananas, Potatoes, Celery, Olive Oil, Apples, Tomatoes, Cucumbers

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OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

For a while even thoughts of Beatrice were crowded back by the excitement of the arrival. In all, his wonderful experience never before had he sensed a feeling such as this.

To be returning, master and lord of a race of long-buried people, his own people, after all—to be acknowledged chieftain—to hold their destinies within his hand for good or evil—the magnitude of the situation, the tremendous difficulties and responsibilities, almost overwhelmed him.

He felt a need to rest, and think, and plan, to recuperate from the long journey and to recover poise and strength.

And with relief, as he raised his hand for silence, he perceived the wrinkled face of one Vreenya, head councillor of Mamrou, his predecessor.

Him he summoned to come close, and to him gave his orders. With some degree of fluency—for in the months Beatrice and he had spent in the Abyss they had acquired much of the Merucaan tongue—he said:

"I greet you, Vreenya. I greet my people, all. Hearken. I have made a long journey to return to you. I am tired and would rest. There be many things to tell you, but not now. I would sleep and eat. Is my house in readiness?"

"It is in readiness—the house of the Kromno. Your word is our law. It shall be as you have spoken."

"That is good. Now it is my will that this air-boat on which I ride should be carried close up to the walls and carefully covered with mantles, especially this part," and he gestured at the engines. "After that I rest."

"So it shall be," Vreenya made answer, while the Folk listened. "But, master, where is the woman? Where is the ancient man, J'hungaav, who sailed with you in the air-boat to those upper regions we know not of?"

"The woman is well. She awaits in a place we have prepared for you."

"It is well. And the ancient man?"

Stern though quickly. To confess the patriarch's death would certainly be fatal to the undertaking. These simple minds would judge from it that certain destruction must be the portion of any who should dare venture into those mysterious upper regions which to them were but a myth, a strange tradition—almost a terror.

And though the truth was dear to him, yet under stress of the greater good he uttered falsehood by implication.

"The ancient man awaits you, too. He is resting in the far places. He would desire you to come to him."

"He is at peace? He found the upper world good?"

"He found it good, Vreenya. And he is at peace."

"It is well. Now the commands of Tai Kromno shall be done. His house is ready!"

While Stern clambered out of the machine and stretched his half-paralyzed limbs, the news ran, a murmur of many voices, through the massed Folk. Stern's heart swelled with pride at the success so far of his mission. If all should go as well from now on, his mighty object could and would be accomplished. But if not—

He shuddered slightly despite himself, for to his mind arose the ever-present possibility of the Folk's custom of trial by combat—the chance that some rebellious one might challenge him—that the outcome might another time turn against him.

He remembered still the scream of Kamrou as the deposed chieftain had plunged into the boiling pool. What if this fate should some time yet be his? And once more thoughts of Beatrice obtruded; and, despite himself, he felt the clutch of terror at his heart.

He put it resolutely away, however, for he realized that all depended now on maintaining good courage and a bold, commanding air. The slightest weakness might at any time prove fatal.

He understood enough of the barbaric psychology to know the value of dominance. And, with a command to Vreenya: "Make way for me, your master!" he advanced through the lane which the crowding Folk made for him.

As, followed by the councillor and the elders, he climbed the slippery causeway and passed through the labyrinthine passes of the great gate, strange emotions stirred him.

The scene was still the same as when he first had witnessed it. Still flared the torches in the hands of the populace and along the walls, where, perched on the very ledge of the one-time battle with the Lanskaarn, the strange water-fowl still blinked their ghostly eyes.

No change was to be witnessed in the enclosure, the huts, the wide plaza, stretching away to the cliff, to the fire-pit, and the Dungeon of Skeletons. But still how different was it all!

Only too clearly he remembered the first time he and Beatrice had been thrust into this weird community, bound and captive; with only too vivid distinctness he recalled the frightful indignities, perils, and the hardships inflicted on them.

The absence of the kindly patriarch saddened him; and, too, the fact that now no Beatrice was with him there.

Slowly, wearily, he moved along the slippery rock-floor toward his waiting house, unutterably lonesome even in this pushing throng that now acclaimed him, yet thanking God that the girl, at least, was far from the buried town of such hard ways and latent perils.

At the door of the round, conical stone hut that had been Kamrou's, and now was his—so long as he could hold the chieftainship by sheer force of will and power—he paused a moment and faced the eager throng.

"Peace to you, my people!" he exclaimed, once more raising his hand on high. "Soon I shall tell you many wonders and things strange to hear—many things of great import and good tidings.

"When I have slept I shall speak with you. Now I go to rest. Await me, for the day of your deliverance is at hand!"

A face caught his attention, a sinister and brutal face, doubly ominous in the flaring cresset-glare. He knew the man—H'yemba, the cunning ironsmith, one who in other days had before now crossed his will and, dog-like, snarled as much as he had dared. Now a peculiarly malevolent expression lay upon the evil countenance. The dead-white skin wrinkled evilly, the pink eyes gleamed with disconcerting malice.

But Stern, dead tired, only glanced at H'yemba for a second, then with Vreenya entered the hut and bade the door be closed.

All dressed as he was, he flung himself upon the rude bed of seaweed covered with the coarse brown stuff woven by the Folk.

"Sleep, master," Vreenya said. "I will sit here and watch. But before you sleep loosen the terrible fire-bow that shoots the bolts of lead and lay it near at hand."

"You mean—there may be trouble here?"

"Sleep!" was all the councillor would answer. "When you have rested there will be many things to ask and tell."

Spent beyond the power of any further effort, Stern laid his automatic handy and disposed himself to rest.

As his weary eyelids closed and the first outposts of consciousness began to fall before the attacking power of slumber, his thoughts, his love, his enduring passion, reverted to the girl, the wife, now so infinitely far away in the cavern beside the brawling canyon-stream. Yearning and tenderness unspeakable flooded his soul.

But once or twice her face faded from his mental vision and in its stead he seemed to see again the surly stare, the evil eyes, and venomously sinister expression of H'yemba, the resourceful man of fire and of steel.

CHAPTER XII.

CHALLENGED!

After many hours of profound and dreamless sleep, Allan awoke filled with fresh vigour for the tasks that lay ahead. His splendid vitality, quickly recuperating, calmed his mind; and now the problems, the anxieties and fears of the day before—to call it such, though there was neither night nor day in this strange place—seemed negligible.

Only a certain haunting uneasiness about the girl still clung to him. But, sending her many a thought of love, he reflected that soon he should be back again with her; and so, resolutely grasping the labour that now awaited him, he felt fresh confidence and hope.

After a breakfast of the familiar sea-weeds, bulbs, fish and eggs, he bade Vreenya (who seemed devotion incarnate) summon the Folk for a great charweg, or tribal council, at the Place of Skeletons.

Here they gathered, men, women, and children, all of fifteen hundred, in close-packed, silent masses, leaving only the inner circle under the stone posts and iron rods clear for Allan and for Vreenya and some half-dozen elders.

The rocky plaza-floor sloping upward somewhat from the dungeon, formed a very shallow natural amphitheatre, so that the majority could see as well as hear.

No platform was there for their Kromno to speak from. He had not even a block of stone. In the true native style he was expected to address them on their own level, pacing back and forth the while.

In his early days among them he had seen one or two such gatherings. His quick wit prompted a close imitation of their ceremonies and ancient customs.

First, Vreenya sprinkled the open space between the poles and the dungeon with a kind of sea-weed swab dipped in the waters of the boiling vat, then with a bit of the coarse brown cloth washed Allan's lips—a pledge of truth.

The councillor raised both hands toward the roaring flame back there by the cliff, and all inclined themselves thereto, the only trace of any religious ceremony still remaining among them.

Allan likewise saluted the flame; then he faced the multitude.

"O my people," he began, striving to speak clearly above the noise of the fire-jet, his voice sounding dull and heavy in that compressed atmosphere, "O Folk of the Merucaans, I greet you! There be many things to tell taht you must know and believe. I have come back to you with great peril in my flying-boat to tell you of the upper world and all its goodness.

"Easily could I have stayed in those places of light and plenty, but my heart was warm for my people. I thought of my people night and day. The woman Beatrice thought of you. The ancient man thought of you. Alone, we could not enjoy those happy places. So I returned to tell you and to show you the way to liberty. Thus have we proved our love for you, my folk!"

(To be continued.)

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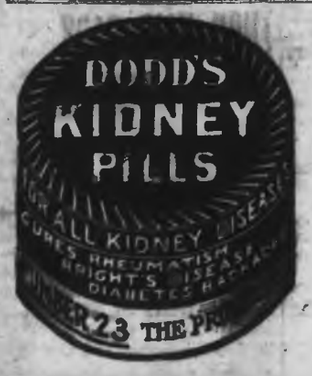

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HERO OF BYGONE WAR

RIFLEMAN HARRIS' STORY ONE OF CLASSICS OF HISTORY.

Soldier Who Served Through the Peninsular Campaign Has Recorded the Terrible Experiences of Moore's Retreat in a Remarkable Book—He Also Served With the 95th In Denmark.

Literature, indeed, contains no adequate picture of a great battle as seen through the eyes of a private of the ranks. But at any rate there is one book, long since out of print, which gives some real idea of what war means to the private soldier, his emotions and impressions when the cannons roar, his feelings and fears when he charges at the point of the bayonet.

The book was not a literary gem, but it contained some graphic descriptions of the pluck and gallantry of the British soldiers who stormed Badajos, fought at Salamanca, and saw Sir John Moore die after his famous retreat on Corunna. It was called, "Recollections of Rifleman Harris of the Old 95th," and as a picture of the private in the Peninsula, with his hardihood, "his splendid fighting gifts, his hatred of retreats, his childlike trust in his officers, Rifleman Harris' recollections are of much greater value than whole volumes of starched and erudite histories," says Rev. W. H. Fitchett in "Fights for the Flag."

Harris was a Dorset man, and six months after joining the 95th Rifles the regiment sailed with an expedition to Denmark. The troops, some 30,000 strong, were landed at Scarlet Island, near Copenhagen, and as the men leaped from the boats ashore their warlike temper broke out. "The whole force," says Harris, "set up one simultaneous and tremendous cheer, a sound I cannot describe, it seemed so overwhelming." Harris heard afterwards on many battlefields that deep, stern, menacing wave of sound, the shout of the British soldier in the presence of the enemy.

But what a splendid tribute to the bravery of the British soldier is contained in Harris' account of the fight at Vimiera. The French came on in a solid mass, the British guns playing on them, and, says Harris, "I saw regular lanes torn through their ranks as they advanced, which were immediately filled up again as they marched steadily on. Whenever we saw a round shot thus go through the mass," he adds, with a visible chuckle, "we raised a shout of delight." From the enemy Harris looked round upon his comrades. He says:—

"As I looked about me, whilst standing enranked, and just before the commencement of the battle, I thought it the most imposing sight the world could produce. Our lines glittering with bright arms, the stern features of the men as they stood with their eyes fixed unalterably upon the enemy, the proud colors of England floating over the heads of the different battalions, and the dark cannon on the rising ground, and all in readiness to commence the awful work of death, with the noise that would deafen the whole multitude."

It was in this battle that Harris saw the charge of the 50th, of which Napier was major. "They dashed upon the enemy like a torrent breaking bounds, and the French, unable even to bear the sight of them, turned and fled. Me thinks at this moment I can hear the cheer of the British soldiers in the charge, and the clatter of th Frenchmen's accoutrements as they turned in an instant and went off, hard as they could run for it. The Grenadiers—the 70th, I think—our men seemed to know well. They were all fine-looking men, wearing red shoulder-knots and tremendous-looking moustaches. As they came swarming upon us they rained a perfect shower of balls, which we returned quite as sharply. Whenever one of them was knocked over, our men called out, 'There goes another of Boney's invincible'."

The sternest experience of war, however, which Harris had, occurred when the 95th were caught in the backward rush of Sir John Moore's retreat on Corunna. Gen. Craufurd was in command of the brigade, and for four days the force marched at a terrific rate, the men being in total ignorance of their goal. "Where are you taking us to?" a rifleman asked his officer. "To England," was the answer, "if we can get there." The soldiers then learned for the first time the real reason of their terrific marches, and, says Harirs, "the men began to murmur at not being permitted to turn and stand at bay, cursing the French, and swearing they would rather die ten thousand deaths with their rifles in their hands in opposition than endure the present toil."

At last, from the head of the long straggling column came a faint shout. From the top of the hill the sea was visible, and the tall masts of many transports. "Harris," said a rifleman notorious for his foulness of language, "if it pleases God to let me reach those ships, I swear never to utter a bad or discontented word again," and the tears ran down his haggard cheeks as he spoke.

Harris was the very last man who embarked at Vigo. He crawled on to the beach just as the last boat was pushing off, almost totally blind with mere fatigue. The boat put back for him, and he lived to reach Spithead, where, he says, "our poor bare feet once more touched English ground."

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ENGLAND'S LAST HOPE.

British Boy Scouts Doing Real Soldiers' Work.

The Boy Scout is now proving the worth of his training in England Chief Scout General Sir Robt. Baden Powell, the organizer of the Boy Scout movement, recently issued the order that puts the Boy Scouts of England on a war basis.

Britain's army is not a large one Before the war it included less than 200,000 men. These soldiers were scattered over the islands, doing guard duty and occupying themselves in the maintenance of order in the various parts of the country Those troops have been sent for the most part across the channel. The work they did on the islands has been neglected. Moreover, their departure left no trained body of men for the additional work of guarding bridges covering telegraph and telephone lines, acting as guides, waving the signals, carrying despatches, collecting information as to supplies, picking up and forwarding messages dropped by air craft, assisting post guards and distributing martial notices to inhabitants. But the Boy Scouts, by their training, were fitted to do all these things, as well as the soldiers themselves, if not better This contingency had already been foreseen by Baden-Powell and his associates; accordingly, as soon as the situation became pressing, the order probably prepared months in advance, was issued, and the Boy Scouts from an organization of pic-nickers became an active part of the military service of the Government.

The response to Chief Baden-Powell's appeal for the Boy Scouts to "come and do something for your country" was instantaneous. As fast as properly equipped troops came to the fore, they were assigned to the various lines of work mentioned above as close to their own homes as was practicable. No complaint has been received to date against any Boy Scout, nor has any indication been given that they are incapable of performing the multifarious duties assigned to them.

One Bullet In 3,000 Fatal.

An army officer is authority for saying that during a battle only one bullet out of every 3,000 fired kills an enemy.

Two armies each of 50,000 men might go into action with 100 rounds of ammunition. These armies could discharge at each other 10,000,000 bullets.

If only one shot in 1,000 took effect 5,000 men on each side would be killed or wounded. That would be an awful casualty. But, as the army officer says, the artillery fire is more destructive than rifle fire.

SHEET OF FLAME STREAM OF LEAD

How the Germans Were Deceived, Then Given a Volley and Welcomed With Cold Steel

Here is a striking glimpse of war from the trenches in a soldier's letter home:

In a few minutes we were all at our posts without the slightest confusion, and as we lay down in the trenches our artillery opened on the beggars in fine style.

It was a fine sight to see the shells speeding through the air on their way to pay our respects to Kaiser Bill and his men.

Soon they returned the compliment, but they were a long time about finding anything approaching the range, and they didn't know of our shelters.

After about half an hour of this work their infantry came into view along our front. They were in solid square blocks standing out sharply against the skyline, and you couldn't help hitting them. It was like butting your head against a stone wall.

We lay in our trenches with not a sound or sign to tell them of what was before them. They crept nearer and nearer, and then our officers gave the word. A sheet of flame flickered along the line of trenches and a stream of bullets tore through the advancing mass of Germans.

They seemed to stagger like a drunken man suddenly hit between the eyes, after which they made a run for us, shouting some outlandish cry that we couldn't make out.

Half-way across the open another volley tore through their ranks, and by this time our artillery began dropping shells around them. Then an officer gave an order, and they broke into open formation, rushing like mad towards the trenches on our left.

Some of our men continued the volley firing, but a few of the crack shots were told off to indulge in independent firing for the benefit of the Germans, who did not like it at all. They fell back in confusion, and then lay down wherever cover was available.

We gave them no rest, and soon they were on the move again in flight. Then came more furious shelling of our trenches, and after that another mad rush across the open on our front.

This time they were strongly supported by cavalry, who suffered terribly, but came right up to our lines. We received them in the good old way—the front ranks with the bayonet and the rear ranks keeping up incessant fire on them.

After a hard tussle they retired hastily, and just as they thought themselves safe our mounted men swooped down on them, cutting them right and left. This sort of thing went on through the whole day without bringing the Germans any nearer to shifting us.

BISMARK NO PROPHET

In an interview granted to Beatty Kingston on September 23, 1867, on condition that nothing be said should be published during his lifetime, Bismarck proved himself very poor at prophecy. "Russia will never join France against us," he declared. "On that be assured—it is impossible (Bismarck said this with great emphasis, leaning on both arms half across the table towards me and looking into my eyes with the greatest earnestness.) It is true there has been some talk of an understanding upon the Oriental question. Gortschakoff is a funny fellow—he has been taken in six or seven times by French humbug and protestations of an entente cordiale which always lasts from three to five weeks. Then he finds he has been taken in, and begins to curse and swear by all the devils and saints in the Russian calendar."

The Austrian "Bauer"

The most interesting of Austrian types, and the backbone of the Dual Monarchy, is the "bauer." In social rank he occupies somewhat the same position as the old English yeoman, farming his own land, and in many cases enjoying a far more substantial fortune than the nobility. The "bauer" has a strict social code of his own, mixing neither with the laborers on one hand nor the aristocracy on the other, is apparently quite content with his lot, and takes pride in his ability to provide all the necessaries of life from the productions of his own land, even, in many cases, growing the flax from which his womenfolk weave all the household clothing.

The Kaiser's Luxurious Train

The headquarters of the German war staff, with the Kaiser at its head, is a specially-constructed train, kept on a certain open line. This train contains dining-saloon, council-saloon, and sleeping-saloons. The train carries expert telegraphists, and is preceded and followed by an armored train. The war train was specially built some years ago for such a purpose, and attached are well-fitted boxes for the Kaiser's chargers and his motor car, spare parts, etc. The whole thing is fitted up as the last word in luxury.

Might Have Been Written To-day

"It were better to fall into the hands of miscreants, of heathen and Saracens, than into that of Germans. . . . In many things Germans are people outside the rule of reason, and it is a wonder why any will have to do with them or suffer them to take arms beside them, like Frenchmen and Englishmen, who do courtesy, even as they have ever done." So wrote the Belgian Froissart in his chronicles about 550 years ago.

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For some time Honduras has been known to contain petroleum deposits but only recently were steps taken to exploit them.

The inner vessel of a double boiler for many uses that has been invented in England fits the outer tightly so as to get the full benefit of the steam, while a safety valve is provided to prevent explosions.

Great economy of power is claimed for a system of canal towage that is being experimented with in Germany in which the tow boat is supplied with electricity through trolley wheels that run on a submerged rail.

About 12 miles of experimental highways have been built near Washington, D.C., for government experts to enable them to determine what methods of construction and materials are best under various conditions.

THE BURDENS OF AGE

The kidneys seem to be about the first organs to wear out and fail to properly perform their work. The result is weak, lame, aching back, rheumatic pains and failing eyesight. Many people of advanced years have recovered health and comfort by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They ensure the healthful action of liver, kidneys and bowels.

THE VICTROLA AND THE FAMILY—No. 2

Grandma

has many hours of leisure now. "The most pleasant of these," she says, "are those I spend in knitting while the Victrola sings for me, the old, old songs I used to love.

"There's 'Love'e Old Sweet Song,' 'Silver Threads Among the Gold,' and 'Sweet Genevieve,' sung by such splendid singers as Clarence Whitehill, Richard José and John McCormack. Those are my favorites, but there are so very many other splendid pieces all by such wonderful artists that it is a constant source of wonder and pleasure to me. The best of it is, the rest of the family are just as fond of it as I am. The Victrola surely has brought sunshine into our lives."

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Shackleton says:

"The question of the concentrated beef supply is most important—it must be Bovril."

Now that times are difficult you can be sure of being nourished if you take Bovril. But, as Shackleton says:

"It must be Bovril."

Many Visitors Motored To Countries of The Allied Nations

Affair Under Auspices of the Charlotte Street Church Ladies' Aid Was Splendid Success.

VISIT STILL POSSIBLE

Many were the guests of the Charlotte Street Ladies' Aid Society, last night, who took a trip to the countries of the Allied nations. Much time and pains had been expended in preparing the various "countries," and as a result everything except the warlike atmosphere of the various of the countries visited last night and ed in a manner that surprised everyone who made the trip. It is significant that the United States was one of the countries visited last night, and the spirit shown in President Wilsons republic was so absolutely sympathetic with the cause of the Allies that all were convinced that the Americans are with us in sentiment in the present war.

"Canada" was at the home of Mrs. S. Clegg, Stewart street. Here a patriotic atmosphere had been effected by numerous large flags, beautifully draped. Snow shoes, Canadian fruit, and Canadian flags were much in evidence and were very prettily arranged. The chandeliers were decked with wreaths of maple leaves. The costumes of the ladies were of white with appropriate trimmings. Stirring patriotic airs, including "The Maple Leaf" and "Rule Britannia" were played. The outside decorations were quite as pleasing and effective as the comprehensive interior scheme, large flags being draped in a picturesque manner.

"The British Isles" were at Mrs. Lane's, Rubidge Street, where Chief Howard in officer's uniform, was the first to receive the visitors. Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Campbell represented England; Mrs. Howard, Scotland; and Mrs. Jamieson, Ireland. Scotch Irish and English flags and costumes made a very delightful impression inside and the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock, symbolizing the three countries, were prominent. From the piano drifted Scotch, Irish and English airs.

Mrs. (Dr.) Morrison's house had been transformed into a small section of Japan. A Japanese inscription on a banner hung over the entrance and the visitors were received in truly Japenese fashion. Japanese curios, flags and umbrellas, as well as splendid designs of red and white streamers completed the transformation, and Oriental music added a realistic touch. Outside Japanese lanterns were hung—a very pretty spectacle indeed.

The Czar's vast empire was represented by Mrs. Parker's residence, 394 Park Street. A Russian appearing attendant was stationed at the door, and inside everything spelled "Russia." Flags of the allied countries, with a large Russian emblem predominating, had been arranged most effectively, and attractive Russian costumes were worn by the ladies and young ladies in charge of that particular section of the northern kingdom. Guests were served with Russian tea and Russian bread from Russian tea urns in Russian fashion, by young adies in Russian costumes. They were allowed to inspect Russian fancy work, including a good-sized tablecloth, which was hand made, from the flax field to the dining room. Russian curios were also in evidence and if all at once the group of persons present had dropped into a conversation in the Russian language it would hardly have seemed unusual.

France, the battleground of 1914, was at Mrs. Lyle's home, 317 Park Street. French flags and emblems were very attractively arranged, both inside and outside of the house, and a French atmosphere was created by innumerable ingenious devices. Grape wine, of a non-intoxicating variety was served with the refreshments, and Mrs. Lyle and her assistants are to be congratulated on the splendid decorations.

The home of Mrs. Walsh, Margaret Avenue, represented Belgium. Beautiful schemes of decoration, very well worked out, made the interior of the residence a picture. Belgium curios, including a model of a Belgium home, which was one hundred years old, were on exhibition, and are well worth seeing. Belgium refreshments were served and the guests enjoyed their visit to Belgium in every way.

Returning, the United States of America was visited. The exterior of the United States was represented by American flags and red, white and blue lights. Inside the geniality of our neighbours to the south was amply illustrated, and the home was very prettily decorated. The United States does not differ from Canada as much as other countries, but in one thing was the traditions of the great Republic upheld. That was in the exceedingly delicious refreshments, which left a pleasant memory of the visit to the United States. The Statute of Liberty was, of course, in that country, and reminded Canadian visitors of the hundred years of peace between the two countries. The United States was represented at the home of Mrs. A. F. Bookout, Maitland Avenue.

PARIS HAS COAL ENOUGH TO LAST UNTIL DECEMBER

PARIS, Oct. 17.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—France has not experienced as yet any considerable rise in the price of commodities owing to the war, but there is now some anxiety with regard to two important articles, coal and sugar.

Greater Paris normally consumes 1,000,000 tons of coal a month in the winter. It is estimated that the present stock will last to the middle of December and no longer. Some of the largest coal fields in Europe are wholly or partially closed. Nothing can get from Germany or Belgium, and very little from the Black Country and the Franco-Belgian frontier.

England, in fact, is the only hope, and of the English sources of supply, Northumberland, Durham and Yorkshire are limited, if not cut off, by the insecurity of navifation in the North Sea.

South Wales remains, and it is Cardiff coal that is usually most in demand in France. But it is said that shippers have cut the freight rates from Cardiff to Rouen, whence coal is brought by lighters on the Seine to Paris, from 5 shillings 2 pence to 2 shillings 4 pence a ton, and that the cost of river carriage has been increased 40 to 50 per cent. without any good reason, since the military authorities offed to provide the necessary port labour. It has been suggested that the Belgian refugees should be employed, and the Government is being pressed to suppress all speculation in coal or unfair charges. Any rise in coal prices would certainly inflict a penalty upon the poor, especially in this city.

Sugar, which cost 75 centimes a kilo a month ago, now costs a franc. Many sugar factories of the North closed, and some, especially in the Santerre region, are destroyed.

At the beginning of the war the corn duties of 7 francs on 100 kilos were abolished in order to keep prices from rising, but if sugar is not quite as essential as bread, it may be generally classed as a necessary of life, and it is now urged that the rise in sugar prices should be met in the same way. The import duty on sugar is 6 francs on 10 kilos.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, GAS OR INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" settles sour, upset stomachs in five minutes.

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach surely within five minutes.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion.

Get from your pharmacist a fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating headaches, dizziness or intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odours.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large fifty cent cases contain enough "Pape's Diapepsin" to keep the entire family free from stomach disorders and indigestion for many months. It belongs in your home.

1,000,000 GERMANS TO FRONT.

Since Middle of September Exportation of Stores Prohibited.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Petrograd says it is semi-officially stated that the number of German troops sent forward to the eastern and western theatres of the war since the middle of September is 1,000,000.

The despatch also states that the export of any stores from Germany is prohibited, and that this may seriously affect Switzerland, which heretofore has received potatoes from Germany.

A Chicago inventor's attachment for motion picture projectors reels a film after it has been exhibited from the outside toward the centre so that it will not have to be rehandled before being shown again.

HALF A BILLION OF WATER IN STEEL CAPITAL, HE SAYS

Jacob M. Dickinson, in Charge of Government's Action to Dissolve Great Corporation, Tells of Its Formation, Its Alleged Price Agreements and Suppression of Competition.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 21—Jacob M. Dickinson, formerly Secretary of War, took up the entire day in presenting the prosecution in the action of the Federal Government to break up the United States Steel Corporation by separating into independent units all of its subsidiaries.

Mr. Dickinson has been in charge of the government's case since it was instituted in October 1911, and his argument to-day before four judges sitting at the United States Court for the District of New Jersey it will continue to-morrow. Arguments of counsel for each side will take up the entire week.

Mr. Dickinson told how the five great industrial and financial interests, headed by the late J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, W. W. and J. H. Moore John W. Gates and John D. Rockefeller, came together and formed the steel corporation in 1901. He went into intricate detail to show how the steel corporation's capital of more than $1,400,000,000 was made up, and he charged that more than $500,000,000 of this is water.

Tells of Gary Dinners.

Continuing, he told how the steel corporation and its subsidiaries kept up prices, and he charged that the men at the head of the big combination in every way possible restrained trad and crushed out competitors. Mr. Dickenson said that at the famous Gary dinners about ninety per cent. of the iron and steel manufacturers of the United States would come together and that a general understanding would be reached to maintain prices.

The purchase by the steel corporation of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company during the money panic of 1907, in which ex-President Roosevelt figured, was not through any patriotic motives to prevent the panic from spreading, but to get control of the company. Mr. Dickinson made no reference to Mr. Roosevelt, but in the brief filed by the Government it was set out that the representative of the steel corporations who went to Washington to consult with Mr. Roosevelt over the propriety of purchasing the Tennessee stock from the New York brokers had deceived the President about the amount of stock held by the New York firm.

Mr. Dickinson read letters and minutes of corporation meetings, among the former one by Andrew Carnegie, at Skibo Castle, Scotland, in 1899. It appears that Mr. Carnegie's company and the Illinois Steel and other concerns were in a steel rail pool. Mr. Carnegie wrote to his company stating that the Illinois Company was 90,000 tons ahead of its proportion of the steel rail business and that it was bad policy to allow the Carnegie Company's proportion of orders to fall below that of others "If you can fill next year at present prices, you have at least forty millions profit—but it may be risky. To want more than that seems wicked."

If Mr. Carnegie were Tsar.

At another time when competition was brisk, before the days of the steel corporation, Mr. Carnegie wrote to his partners: "If I were Tsar I would make no dividends upon common stock, save all surplus and spend it for a hoop and cotton tie mill, for wire and nail mills, for tube mills, for lines of boats upon the lakes for our manufactured articles, and to bring back scrap."

Richard V. Lindabury, of Newark, N., will open the argument for the Steel Corporation.

The brief filed by the United States Steel Corporation declares that what competition exists among the companies acquired by the big corporation was greatly limited. It is declared that the Steel Corporation's proportion of the country's total production of finished products in 1901 was only 50.1 per cent.; that it has since been reduced to 45.7 per cent of the country's production for all the markets of the world and to 40.9 per cent of the total production for the domestic market.

In denying that the Steel Corporation suppressed competition, the brief states that the organization of the Company was but a natural and normal development from existing trade and manufacturing conditions.

To Put On Flesh And Increase Weight

A Physician's Advice

Most thin people eat from four to six pounds of good solid fat-making food every day and still do not increase in weight one ounce, while on the other hand many of the plump, chunky folks eat very lightly and keep gaining all the time. It's all bosh to say that this is the nature of he individual. I isn't Nature's way at all.

Thin folks stay thin because their powers of assimilation are defective. They just absorb enough of the food they eat to maintain life and a semblance of health and strength. Stuffing won't help them. A dozen meals a day won't make them gain a single "stay there" pound. All the fat-producing elements of their food just stay in the intestines until they pass from he body as waste. What such people need is something that will prepare these fatty food elements so that their blood can absorb them and deposit them all about the body—something, too, that will multiply heir red blood corpuscles and increase heir blood's carrying power.

For such a condition I always recommend eating a Sargol tablet with every meal. Sargol is not, as some believe, a patented drug, but is a scientific combination of six of the most effective and powerful flesh-building elements known to chemistry. It is absolutely harmless, yet wonderfully effective and a single tablet eaten with each meal often has the effect of increasing the weight of a thin man or woman from three to five pounds a week. Sargol is sold by good druggists everywhere on a positive guarantee of weight increase or money back.

The railroad connecting Chile and Bolivia, which crosses the Andes 14,105 feet above sea level, provides oxygen chambers in which passengers can get relief from the rarified air of the high altitudes.

China Painting

Mrs. Langley McCarthy

Teaches Bitcoff's New and Beautiful Dark Work in China Painting.

Business is Waiting —Telephone for it.

Business may be quieter than two years ago, yet there is no cause for depression. Crops are good and already business is waking up.

Call your customers by *long distance telephone*. Dispel their gloom by the hearty spoken word. Keep both yourself and them posted on prices and general conditions, and there will be no slowing up in *your* business.

The economy of telephone selling makes it a welcome aid to business just now. The *long distance telephone* is the proven ally of economical business.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

The Bell Telephone Co. OF CANADA.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON QUESTIONS

Oct. 25th, 1914.

(Copyright, 1914, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Jesus and Judas. Matt. xxvi:14-25, 47-50; xxvii: 3-10.

Golden Text—Woe unto that man through whom the son of man is betrayed. Matt. xxvi: 24.

1. Verses 14-16—What was the probable reason for Judas being made the treasurer for Christ and his apostles?

2. What reason, if any, is there to believe that the handling of money, and the knowledge of its vast power tend to the undue love of money?

3. Did Judas hate, or despise, or believe in Jesus, or how do you think he felt toward him?

4. What was the real reason for Judas betraying Jesus?

5. Did Judas expect that his betrayal of Jesus would lead to his crucifixion, or that he would escape his enemies as in the past? Give your reasons.

6. What proportion of church members to-day betray Jesus for money, and what method do they take to do it?

7. Verses 17-19—What was this feast of unleavened bread, and the passover, which Jesus and his disciples kept together?

8. Why do not Christians keep the passover feast to-day?

9. What are the events which Christians celebrate to-day, and what benefit comes from their observance?

10. Verses 20-22—Did Jesus know through human or divine knowledge that Judas was going to betray him?

11. Did any one of the other disciples, besides Judas, have any fear that he was going to betray his master?

12. If human events are contingent, and not necessary, how can God know in advance what any given man will do?

13. If men are "exceedingly sorry" in advance at the remotest liability of sin, will that tend to prevent them from committing it? Why?

14. Verses 23-25—What is the 'woe' when Judas, or any other man, betrays Christ for money?

15. Did Judas know, or not, at this time that he was going to betray Jesus? Why?

16. If, as some think, Judas was pre-destinated to betray Jesus, where is the justice of God in punishing a man for what he could not help?

17. Verse 7—The chief priests seem to have organized a small army to arrest Jesus, why did they do this?

18. Jesus could have successfully prevented his arrest, and have slain every one of his enemies; why did he not do so?

19. Verses 48-50—Which would have been the least base, for Judas to have betrayed Jesus with a bow or a kiss?

20. Chapter xxvii: 3-10—Why was it a surprise to Judas that Jesus was condemned?

21. Why did Judas now detest himself, and repent for having betrayed his master?

22. What is the usual final effect of money received through the injury of another?

Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 1, 1914. The Arrest and Trial of Jesus. Matt. xxvi: 47-68.

NEWEST NOTES OF SCIENCE.

Japan recently launched a battleship with all of its engines and guns in place.

Ceylon produces 16 varieties of palms from which sugar may be obtained.

Bits of gum camphor kept with silver will prevent the latter becoming dark.

Constipation—

is an enemy within the camp. It will undermine the strongest constitution and ruin the most vigorous health. It leads to indigestion, biliousness, impure blood, bad complexion, sick headaches, and is one of the most frequent causes of appendicitis. To neglect it is slow suicide. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation. They are entirely vegetable in composition and do not sicken, weaken or gripe. Preserve your health by taking

Dr. Morse's "Indian Root Pills

TURN HAIR DARK WITH SAGE TEA

If Mixed With Sulphur It Darkens So Naturally Nobody Can Tell

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's treatment, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even colour, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadys, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" for about 50 cents a bottle. It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive; besides, prevents dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair.

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Heads, Animals, Birds, Fish, Artificial Eyes, Taxidermist Supplies. Bird & Flower Guide Books for sale

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Cream of The West FLOUR

will, eventually, be used by all particular housewives. It contains the virile strength of the original wheat. It is a natural flour, with cream-white velvety texture.

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EXTRA SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY.

Prime Meats for particular people, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Roasts, etc., appetising and tempting.

BEEF

Sirloin Steak 25c
Porterhouse 25c
Round Roast 20c

LAMB

Choice young Lamb by the quarter or pound

Hind Quarters, per lb 18c
Fore Quarters, per lb 15c
Legs of Lamb, per lb 20c
Lamb Chop, per lb 20c

Smoked Meats

Full line of Sugar Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon—nothing finer.

SAUSAGE—our own make 12½c
HEAD CHEESE, our own make 10c

Choice Mutton, Veal and Pork At Lowest Market Prices

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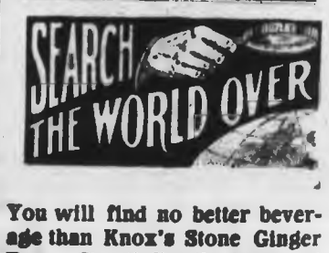
461 GEORGE STREET



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For the Sake of our Health

It is made of the purest and most nourishing ingredients.

It is sold from our stores and our waggons all over the City.

If your grocer does not handle it, send us his name.

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A Delightful Tonic

For sale by all Liquor Dealers

Manufactured by THE

Calcutt Brewing & Malting Co., Ltd.

Phone 98

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Spanish Roast

Sear medium-sized sirloin steak in a tablespoonful of butter. Roll in flour and return to roaster and cover with thick slices of potatoes, three or four large onions sliced, and three green sweet peppers cut in slices. Sprinkle all with flour and dot with pieces of butter. Add a pint of water, and bake one hour in a covered roaster. Thicken the gravy and serve it with the roast.

"It's Confidence That Does It."

Flower Pots

Good assortments in all wanted sizes from 4 inches up to 4 gallons. Also

ROUND BOWLS, WITH FEET FERN PANS, ETC.,

Blooming Plants

Fine growing stock in choice blooms. Come and see them. If you don't see what you want we will get it quick.

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FIRST QUALITY **Dry Hardwood**

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OUR COAL

IS STILL SELLING AT MAY PRICES

Stove Coal, per ton..... $7.00
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Pea Coal, per ton..... $6.00
Cannel Coal, per ton.... $6.00

Why pay more for perfectly screened coal

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LOW & CO. COAL AND JUNK DEALERS

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WOOD

First Class Mixed Wood

4 feet Long

$4.50 Per Cord From The Scow

Also A-1 Hardwood

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1st. Because D.L. & W. Coal Co. registers with the State of Pennsylvania a higher standard, with less impurities than any other Company shipping Coal into Ontario.

2nd. Our methods give you 2000 lbs. Coal and No Screenings.

ROBT. HICKS

YARDS
Corner Charlotte and Bethune Streets
Corner Murray and Bethune Streets
'Phones 47 and 48

READ THE EXAMINER

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

DOUBLE MISTAKE

"Mr. Popenjoy!" announced a maid to Miss Angela Rivers, who was standing before a mirror in her dressing room.

"Tell him I'll be down directly."

The visit was not unexpected. Miss River's mother, a widow, had some time before written her daughter that she had decided to marry again; that her fiance was not by any means an old man, but full of life and spirits. He would be useful to them both. His name was Robert Popenjoy, and he was quite well off. The mother, who was not given to long letters, deemed this quite an efficient explanation for the present and closed by saying that Mr. Popenjoy would be in the city where they lived and would call that very day to make the daughter's acquaintance.

When her toilet had been satisfactorily arranged Miss Rivers went down stairs to meet her future stepfather. She was surprised to see a man about 30 years old and with all the airs and graces of a man of the world. Her mother was only 40, but Angela never dreamed that she would marry a man 10 years younger than herself. However, good breeding required that she show neither surprise nor disappointment. She advanced, extending her hand graciously.

"Mamma wrote me that you would call to-day."

"Indeed. I expected to call soon, but I was not aware that there was any especial appointment as to the date."

"Have you been in the city long"

"Oh, yes. I live here."

Miss Rivers was surprised at this. She supposed that her mother had met her second fate in the city where she was visiting. The young lady would have liked to ask how long he had lived in the city of her home, and why she had not met him in society, but this would have been to imply that he was not of the select social circle to which the Rivers' belonged.

"I've been living here only a month," he said. "I came here to go into business."

"In so short a time you could not have made many acquaintances. I shall have the pleasure of introducing you to some of my friends."

"Thank you very much."

"Of course, considering the relationship, we shall have a great deal of freedom in going about together. We won't need a chaperon."

"Not at all."

"Only I wouldn't like mother to be jealous." This was said archly and with a smile.

"I'm more afraid of father as to that."

"Father?"

"Yes, father," looking at her with surprise.

"How old is your father?"

"How old is my father? Haven't you been told how old he is? Why he's 55."

"I confess I haven't heard anything about him."

"That's singular. I should have thought she would have told you everything."

"I haven't seen him."

The young man looked at her with opening eyes.

"What kind of a match do you call this, anyway?" he asked presently.

"I think it is a very good match. So long as mamma is pleased I am."

"Oh, your mother's consent was necessary. Of course it was. How stupid of me!"

At this moment there was a ring at the doorbell. The maid answered the summons and preceded a visitor into the drawing room, at the same time bearing a card on a salver. Miss Rivers took it up and looked at it wonderingly. On it was the name "Mr. Roger Popenjoy." While she was still staring at it an elderly gentleman entered.

"Morning, father," remarked the Mr. Popenjoy, who had been announced earlier.

"Morning, my boy. Happy to find you here. Present me to—"

"Your fiancee! How can that be necessary?"

Miss Rivers looked on and listened with amazement. The last comer advanced toward her with outstretched hand and said cheerily:

"Your mother wrote you, I believe, that I would call."

Miss Rivers looked from one to the other of the two gentlemen for some moments before replying.

"Mamma wrote me that her fiance, Mr. Popenjoy, would call, but she did not say that there were two fiances. Can it be that mamma has forgotten she is no longer of an age to engage herself to two men at the same time?"

"Dad," cried the younger man, didn't you write me to call on your fiancee, Miss Rivers?"

"I asked you to call on my fiancee, Mrs. Rivers."

"I see!" exclaimed Angela to the elder Popenjoy. "You are to be my stepfather. I wondered if mamma had lost her senses to engage herself to such a—"

"Fool!" supplied the younger man.

"Not at all—one so much younger than herself."

"All's well that ends well," said Mr. Popenjoy, sr. "You can go about with Miss Rivers very nicely — no chaperon needed, no—"

The two young people burst into a laugh.

LINES IN THE FACE Make Women Look Old

and they show the effect of unnatural sufferings—of headaches, backaches, dizziness, hot flashes, pains in lower limbs, pains everywhere.

These symptoms indicate that Nature needs help. Overwork, wrong dressing, lack of exercise, and other causes have been too much for nature—and outside aid must be called upon to restore health and strength.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The Vegetable Remedy for Women that relieves nervous exhaustion and irritability and removes other distressing symptoms due to a disturbed condition.

For over forty years it has been sold with more than satisfaction by the young, middle-aged and the elderly—by wives, mothers and daughters. You will find it of great benefit. Sold by Medicine Dealers in liquid or tablet form, or send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 50 one-cent stamps for trial box by mail.

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS Relieve constipation, regulate the liver, and bowels. Easy to take as candy.

CLARK'S PEANUT BUTTER

Better than Butter

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Sold in Jars 10c., 15c., 20c. and in 24-lb. pails.

If you get Clark's you get the best.

6-16

Good Sleep Good Health

Exhausted Nerves Were Fully Restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

When the nerve force expended in the day's work and in the act of living is not replenished by restful sleep at night you have cause to be alarmed, as physical bankruptcy stares you in the face. This letter directs you to the most satisfactory cure for sleeplessness.

Mr. Dennis Mackin, Maxton, Sask., writes:—"I have just finished using the sixth box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I must say that when I commenced using it my nerves were so bad that I could scarcely get any sleep. I would lie in bed nearly all night without sleep, and anyone who has this trouble knows the misery of sleepless nights. The Nerve Food helped me from the start, and has built up my nervous system wonderfully. I now enjoy good, sound sleep, and instead of feeling tired in the morning I am strong and healthy, and well fitted for my daily work."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Austria's population this year has been officially estimated at almost 28,600,000.

A triangular tray to hold a piece of pie unharmed in a lunch box has been invented.

The Government of British Honduras is erecting a powerful wireless station at Belize.

AS ENGLISH EYES SEE GERMAN NAVY

Steeped in Theory, the Kaiser's Sailors Are Mere Cogs in a Machine Like His Soldiers

The German naval officer is more like a soldier than a seaman, says a writer in the London Post. He is, of course, entirely devoted to his business. He works tremendously hard and he is never tired. His attention to detail amounts to a passion. He is physically very strong; and if the habit of the sea can be acquired by the most sedulous and indefatigable attention he will acquire it. But to the English observer (who may, of course, be prejudiced) the German naval officer seems to accomplish by a strenuous effort what is done by the English naval officer as it were by nature. The German naval officer goes about his business sad-eyed and earnest, even solemn. His respect for etiquette, which is army etiquette, is perfect. When he is on shore he receives from the civilian the same kind of terrified deference which is paid to the army officer. When the fleet is in harbor, for instance, and the officers pervade the town in their immaculate capes and white gloves, no civilian dares to take a cab or to order a meal in a restaurant; or, if he does venture, it is in vain.

But determination can accomplish much; and the German naval officer has become an excellent seaman. His attainments in strategy, tactics, and gunnery are difficult to appreciate, for the Imperial German Navy delights in an imposing secrecy.

The men strike the English observer as being a trifle overtrained. They are clean, smart, athletic, hard fellows; but they have the air of being part of a machine, and not particularly enjoying it. The British bluejacket is usually a person who disengages an impression of resource, initiative, and a regulated independence of mind. To put the matter negatively, the German sailor fails to convey that impression. When he is ashore he marches the streets, alone or in company, like a soldier on duty. He does not appear to relax. If he meets an officer he looks expectantly for an order to bring a cab or to trot upon an errand. He is well enough treated. The ships are comfortable, the food excellent, properly cooked, and cleanly served. Everything, in fact, is as it should be. And yet—and yet the German sailor does not appear to enjoy life at all. British officers who have served with German troops say that the German is singularly dependent upon rations and regularity. An empty belly disorganizes him. The new German navy is, broadly speaking, an experiment in sea power made by strictly military methods.

Until now the German navy has never engaged in a big war. It knows nothing of war except in theory, of which it knows a great deal. War to the German navy is an extraordinary adventure, an enterprise fraught with immense and unknown possibilities.

Sandy Thanked Nurses

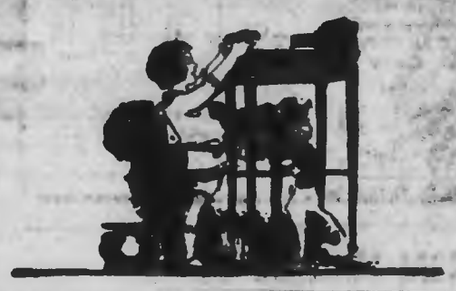
A Gordon Highlander attracted attention at the Gare du Nord, Paris. He was in fine humor, although he had been wounded in the side. He had a sword in his hand which, he explained, he had captured from a Uhlan directly after the German had struck him with it, and he had shot his assailant dead.

Some women of the French Red Cross on their way to the front caught sight of the Scotchman and hurried up to see if he was badly hurt. An animated conversation followed.

The Highlander, anxious to express his gratitude to the French Florence Nightingales, hesitated a moment; then he kissed all of them on the cheeks. The crowd cheered delightedly and the nurses were not in the least abashed.

What Tommy Atkins Smokes

Tommy can get plenty of the tobacco he likes in France. Knowing that he preferred Virginia tobacco, the French factories had tons of it supplied direct from England. This is called "Tabac à la coulture." In honor of the heroic resistance of the Belgians at Liége, a new brand of cigarettes was brought out by the State factories, called "The Cigarette Liégeoise." They are done up in packages of twenty, with the coat of arms of France and Belgium on the outside, and a band of the Belgian colors. Some of the packages supplied to the French army consist of tricolor paper with the motto, "Vive la France."



COWANS SOLID CHOCOLATE MAPLE BUDS

For bites between meals there is nothing equal to Maple Buds—all the goodness of the Indies seems to be caught and prisoned in these pure, velvet-smooth bits of solid chocolate—and they're so wholesome and nourishing too.

THE RUSSIAN Ppremier

Distribution of People Over the Huge Country is His Aim

A strong hand on the wheel of statecraft in Russia to-day is that of the economist and sociologist, Prime Minister Ivan Goremykin.

Goremykin was born in St. Petersburg in 1848. He received a good academic training in that city and graduated from a university. He became interested in his country and when twenty-one years published his first book. Later on he wrote a history of the Polish peasants, and with the success of this effort he added another volume entitled "The Land of the Russian Peasants." These efforts of study in things pertaining to his country directed the attention of his government sufficiently to make him chief of the emigration department into Siberia.

Eventually he rose to be minister of the interior, and in 1906, prime minister. The country was in a revolutionary state. Count Witte had resigned. Goremykin declared to the Duma that amnesty was impossible in Russia in the case of persons guilty of murder or other acts of violence. He also declared that the agrarian possibilities could be worked only by time. He then submitted a program of reform. The Duma would not accept these reforms. Revolutionary disturbances followed. The massacre of the Jews took place and a clash came when the agrarian proposals were renewed. Goremykin was immediately replaced by Stolypin, who was later assassinated.

During the next few years Goremykin took no active part in any official position, but acted as advisory functionary to the Czar in all matters relating to economic and social questions.

Goremykin's plan for the salvation of Russia is economic. His whole wish is to distribute the people over the different territories. They call him an old-time conservative who desires things to go his way in slow steady paces.

A patent has ben granted for a rod with a handle at one end and a spring hook at the other for leading dangerous bulls by their noses.

Of German invention is a tool that combines in one implement, hammer, hatchet, pliers, wire cutter, wrench, screw driver and tack lifter.

PARALYZED LIMBS

To-day it is sleeplessness, headaches, digestive trouble, and irritability. Next thing you know, some form of paralysis has developed. Mr. Alex. Roseburger, 10 Moore Street, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "Nervous trouble developed into paralysis of the limbs so that I became helpless. Doctors failed me, but after using ten boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I resumed work, and now feel better than I

Most Thrifty Women

buy N.P. SOAP because it saves money. One bar of N.P. SOAP costs only 15¢. Four cakes of other soaps weigh less and cost 20¢. Five cakes of some soaps weigh less and cost 25¢. N.P. SOAP saves from 25 to 40 cents on every dollars worth, - and when you try it you will say it's better soap. 6

Always Dry and Free Running

—no matter what the WEATHER
—no matter what the CLIMATE
—no matter what the SEASON

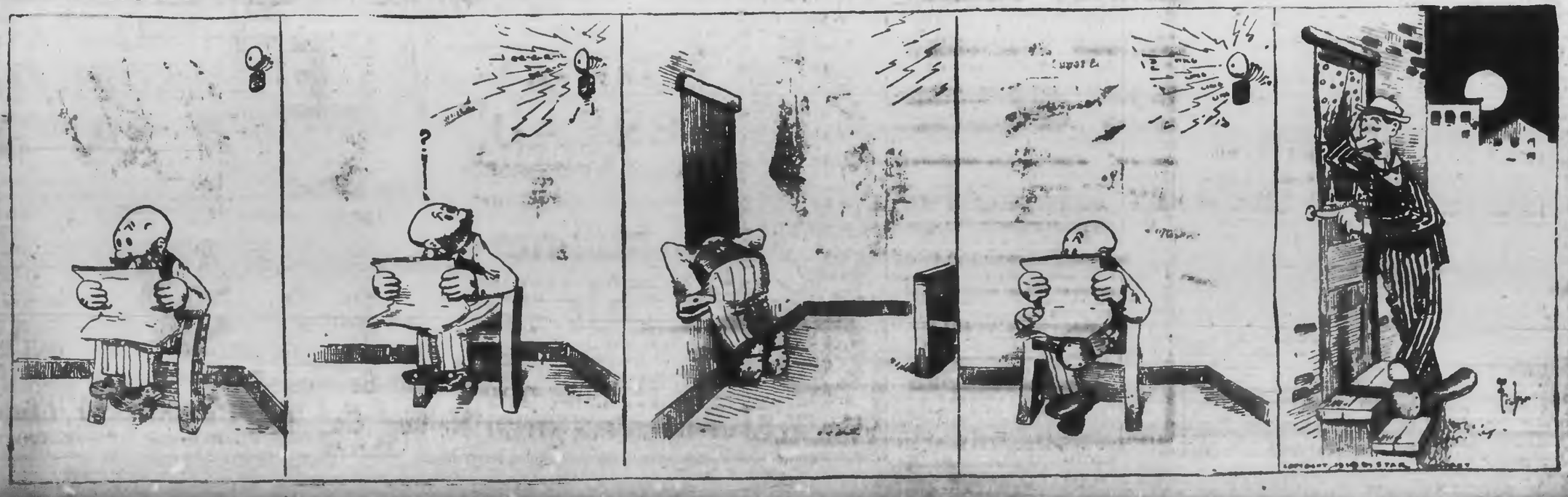
It's a daily pleasure to have such pure, fine, dry salt to use on the table. Get a package from your grocer. 128

REGAL TABLE SALT

FREE RUNNING

And There I Stood Out in the Cold World

By "Bud" Fisher



Be a Pantry Pirate Once More

By Using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets You Can Renew the Appetite of Your Boyhood Days.

Some of you suffering men and women would just as soon think of eating pie, jam and cookies as you would of sleeping with a pair of Bengal tigers. You're afraid of your stomach. If you will only try a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet after each meal and at bed time you will very soon overcome this fear of food.

"Gee! It's great to eat like a boy again!"

These little Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets go into the stomach just like food. They mix their new and fresh digestive qualities with your worn-out juices in stomach and intestines and thus enrich your body, stop gas, irritation and "after eating distress." The act of taking a Stuart Dyspepsia Tablet is a pleasing one. You eat it as you would an "after dinner mint" or a "bonbon." It at once mixes with your food and digests that food. It relieves the strain of that meal, of course, and thus you experience a joyful feling from your food.

Soon your appetite will return. You will find yourself eating the foods you would dearly love to eat, but are afraid to eat; and in a very short time your old digestive system will be returned to you, for our bodies very quickly readjust themselves to normal conditions when we stop the trouble that makes them diseased.

Go to your druggist, no matter where you live, and buy a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. To any one wishing a free trial of these tablets please address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and a small sample package will be mailed free.

REFUGEES SUSPICIOUS.

Belgians in England Refuse to Return Beyond German Lines.

FLUSHING, Oct. 23. — (Via London)—A total of 8,000 penniless Belgians, quartered to-day in Flushing, absolutely refuse to return to their homes in Antwerp or other Belgian cities in the hands of the Germans. It is true a hundred refugees did go back to Antwerp Wednesday and that an equal number left yesterday, but the movement to get large numbers to return to the city in the possession of the enemy has been futile.

All the school and church buildings of Flushing are at the present time occupied by impoverished Belgians. The schools have been dismissed to accommodate them.

The normal population of this city is 20,000, but it is to-day augmented by probably 10,000 Belgians, only 2,000 of whom have funds and are able to pay their way. The municipality is bearing the expense of feeding and sheltering those who are without money.

VON MOLTKE ILL.

Private Letter From Berlin Says Von Falkenhayn Is In Charge.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A private letter received in Amsterdam from a high official in Berlin, says Lt.-Gen. Count Helmuth von Moltke, chief of the German General Staff, is dying, according to the Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent.

"Everything, the correspondent adds, "is being done to keep the news secret. Gen. von Moltke is suffering from an affection of the liver. The cure he was undergoing was interrupted in July by the German mobilisation. He has now had to leave Emperor William's headquarters, Gen. von Falkenhayn, the Prussian Minister of War being left in charge."

Many German officers ascribe the check to the German advance to the forced retirement of Gen. von Moltke.

German Rioters Suppressed.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 2.—An order to the guards to "fix bayonets" prevented a small-sized riot among the prisoners at Fort Henry. One German who has for some time been acting in a disorderly manner and who tried to induce the other prisoners to join in a riot was placed in a cell. For some time a number of the prisoners have been trying their best to make trouble.

SUPREME TEST IS ON IN BELGIUM

New York Military Critic Says Germany Has a Different Army to Meet Now

NEW YORK, Oct. 20. — The Herald's military critic to-day says:

Although reports from the battle front in the western theatre of operations reveal little of the complex strategyeral operations, the latest information is indicative of the fact that the allied general staff is following faithfully the axioms of Mahan, who said: "Grasp firmly some vital chord in the enemy's communication and so force him to fight there."

It now appears from the events referred to in recent despatches that instead of an immediate resumption of their original objective of a speedy advance upon Paris the Germans fought for control of northern Belgium with the primary purpose of protecting their lines of communication through that territory.

Beaten Without Fresh Troops.

The reduction of Antwerp, however, was but a step in this direction. The renewed activity on the part of the Belgian field force, which was interned in the fortress and the forcible advance of the Franco-British troops before and north of Lille have proved an effective counter stroke to the exertions of the invaders in Belgium.

Military experts are now of the opinion that without a tremendous reinforcement of first line troops the German offensive in the west is effectually checked. The German troops which occupy Belgium are for the most part men of the second line, and the consequently not as pliable a force as those that were under arms at the commencement of hostilities.

Figures Often Tell Little.

It is a well-known fact that the strength of an army is not in the weight of its numbers, but in its power of concentration. The working out of figures is an academical exercise as far as warfare is concerned, for although the ability to place a numerically overwhelming force in the field is a decided advantage to either combatant, many factors intervent. Losses in killed, wounded and prisoners are oftentimes exceeded by reduction of full strength of an army by illness. In this regard sinister reports have come through telling of the existence of enteric or typhoid fever among the German troops in France and cholera in Galicia.

What Napoleon Said.

In 1815 Napoleon counted one Frenchman the equal of two Prussians. Whatever reasons the master tactician had for such comparison relative to the field of effectiveness of his own and the troops opposed to him, it is certain that the remarkable organization of the great German army to-day has materially enhanced the Prussians' value as a fighting unit.

The supreme test of individual prowess in arms, however, has now come in Southwestern Belgium where the flat nature of the territory and the almost complete absence of facilities for construction of entrenchments and defensive works necessitates to a degree fighting in the open. Here a decisive result is inevitable. The Allies now are not confronted with the same conditions which obtained when they contested with General Von Kluck and General Von Buelow in Belgian territory two months ago.

What To-day's Fight Is Like.

Then the troops were fresh from camps and barracks, and they were opposed by a force whose numerical superiority was sufficient to crush any concerted effort to hold them in check. The slaughter inflicted by the artillary and rifle fire of the allies meant little to a general staff to whom ultimate success could be insured only by the prompt crushing of their adversaries in France.

To-day the German is fighting up on this field a second time, and his opponent is a Belgian, whose grit and the principle for which he fights make up in large measure for what he lacks in military training; a Frenchman whose fighting spirit has been kindled by success in battle and the bitter desires of forty-four years, and a Briton, a fighter of intelligence and indomitable perseverance. This allied force has tasted and tested the German military strength.

Make Ostend Untenable.

The fact that the allies have thrust forward considerable advances with the last few days, even after the Germans had released to the firing line men from garrisons that were obligatory, while the Belgians were in the north, indicates that the offensive is being pushed with a vigor made possible by numerical strength.

If sufficient gains are made by the allies to the eastward and the front advances in a powerful salient in the north with the flank resting on the channel coast, Ostend would be untenable to the Germans. In order to prevent being cut off or driven from the Dutch frontier they will have to evacuate Eastern Belgium.

While along the remainder of the battle line in France both sides may be held in a condition of stalemate for many months, the individual fighting ability of the men of either army, providing approximate equality in numbers is maintained, will soon turn the balance in Belgium.

NOSTRILS AND HEAD STOPPED UP FROM COLD? TRY MY CATARRH BALM

Instantly Clears Air Passages; You Breathe Freely; Dull Headache Goes; Nasty Catarrhal Discharge Stops.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning! the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake to-night struggling for breath, with head stuffed, nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith — just once — in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

EATS GILLETT'S DIRT LYE CLEANS

DISOBEYED THE KAISER.

German Generals Partially Saved Situation Say Danish Papers.

LONDON, Oct. 23. — The Danish press is authority for a story that Emperor William and his generals had a severe disagreement after the battle of the Marne. In the face of all military precedent and common sense, with the right flank seriously threatened, he insisted on an advance and a general debacle was only avoided by noncompliance with the Kaiser's order.

When the haughty German war lord was told of the retreat of the Prussian Guard at Vitry-le-Francois, he is reported to have said: "That and Gen. von Hausen still living? A Samurai would have acted otherwise." This phrase is said to have sunk into the hearts of the German commanders and to have aroused profound misgivings over the future, each man feeling that his imperial master would sacrifice both commander and men as the merest slaves to carry out one of his own ideas.

SUBMARINE E3 SUNK.

Admiralty Announces That War Craft Is Long Overdue.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that the submarine E3, commanded by Lieut.-Commander George Chomley, is now considerably overdue, and that it is feared she has been sunk in the North Sea.

A wireless despatch received from Berlin on Tuesday said the E3 had been sunk Sunday, Oct. 18, by German warships. Her complement consisted of 16 men.

It is also reported that the British torpedo boat Dryad is ashore at Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands, off the coast of Scotland. Her crew is said to have been saved.

The Dryad, which was built in 1892, is 250 feet long, and has a speed of 18.5 knots an hour. She has been attached to the navigation school at Portsmouth.

There are in commission in the British navy now 232 destroyers and 59 torpedo boats.

Astrologer Predicts Victory.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—In an address Dr. A. Z. Stevenson, president of the Astrological Society, declared: "Germany will be driven out of France in a decisive battle, to be fought between Nov. 5 and 7; the Kaiser will be forced to relinquish his throne by the middle of next January; the Russians will be in Berlin in April, and the present European war will last about two years.

Gift to Patriotic Fund.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Oct. 22.—At yesterday's meeting of the local cheese board the patrons of several factories were requested to donate next Wednesday's milk supply to the manufacture of cheese, the proceeds to go to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Prussian Diet Authorizes Loan.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—A message from Rome states that the Prussian Diet will authorize a loan of $375,000,000, secured by bond, payable before Jan. 1, 1916.

This fund is to be devoted to the relief of the people in East Prussia, invaded by the Russians, and to the aid of public employes thrown out of employment.

To Buy Torpedo Boats.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says the Netherlands' Minister of Marine yesterday asked the Chamber for a credit of $450,000 as the first payment for four torpedo boats which will be built in Holland to replace four ordered in Germany and seized by the German Government.

Oporto Cut Off.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The following despatch has been received from Oporto, Portugal:

"Telegraphic and telephonic communication with Lisbon has been cut. A number of unexploded bombs have been found on the railways."

Gulf of Smyrna Closed.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 22. — A despatch appears in The Frankfurter Zeitung from Constantinople to the effect that the Porte has closed the Gulf of Smyrna to warships, and that all foreign ambassadors have been notified of this action. The Dardanelles, controlled by Turkey, have been closed to all shipping for several weeks.

Why Office Wants Chauffeurs.

LONDON, Oct. 23. — A call has been issued for one thousand chauffeurs between the ages of 20 and 45 to leave for the continent at once. The men are requested to present themselves before noon to-day, and it is understood that they will be transported immediately.

William Ruttan To Hang.

BRACEBRIDGE, Oct. 22—William Ruttan of Muskoka's Rapids, who was Tuesday night found guilty of the murder of George Coutermanche, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Justice Lennox to be hanged on Friday, January 15.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Wheat surged in price today, influenced by a lull in export demand. The market closed unsettled, ⅝c to ¾c under last night. Corn finished ⅝c to ¾c up, oats ⅝c, and provisions at an advance of 5c to 25c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$0 95	to $....
Geese wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 62	0 63
Peas, bushel	1 25	....
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 80	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 29	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 28	0 29
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 18	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 37	0 39
Honey, new, lb.	0 11	0 13
Honey, combs, dozen	2 00	2 50

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, old crop, No. 1 northern, $1.25½; No. 2 northern, $1.23½; new crop, No. 1 northern, $1.20½; No. 2 northern, $1.18.

Manitoba oats—Lake ports, old crop, No. 2 C.W., 42c; No. 3 C.W., 41c; new crop, No. 2 C.W., 37½c; No. 3 C.W., 34½c.

Ontario wheat—Car lots, $1.05 to $1.08, outside, according to freights.

American corn—Prices shelled, No. 2 yellow, 81c to 82c, Toronto; Canadian corn, 80c, Toronto.

Ontario oats—New, outside, 44c to 46c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.30 to $1.35, car lots, outside, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 85c to 87c, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 65c to 67c; Manitoba barley, 56c to 58c, lake ports.

Rolled oats—Per bag of 90 lbs., $2.65 to $3; in smaller lots, $2.75 to $3.25; per barrel, $5.70, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Buckwheat—65c to 68c.

Millfeed—Car lots, per ton, bran, $23 to $24; shorts, $25 to $26; middlings, $27 to $28; good feed flour, $23 to $24.

Manitoba flour—First patents, $4.60 in bags; second patents, $4.10 in bags.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.50 to $4.70, Montreal or Toronto freights, in bulk, nominal.

Cornmeal—Yellow, 80-lb. sacks, $2.65 to $2.75.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 22.—Cash close: No. 1 northern wheat, $1.15⅝; No. 2 do., $1.12½; No. 3 do., $1.07; No. 4, $1.01; No. 5, 97c; No. 6, 92c; feed, 82c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 54¾c; No. 3 C.W., 51¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 51¾c; No. 1 feed, 50¾c; No. 2 feed, 48c.

Barley—No. 3, 69¾c; No. 4, 62c; rejected, 56c; feed, 47¾c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.12; No. 2 C.W., $1.09.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—There was a fair demand from foreign buyers for Manitoba spring wheat today, and as bids were in line with exporters' views sales of 150,000 bushels were made, but the volume of business was checked owing to the increased scarcity of ocean grain room. There was also some demand from exporters for wheat on spot, and sales of 20,000 bushels of No. 1 northern were made at $1.15⅝, and 65,000 bushels of No. 2 at $1.14½ per bushel, c.i.f. The demand from local dealers for oats was good, and sales of 140,000 bushels of No. 2 feed were made at 54½c, and 10,000 bushels at 54½c, while 65,000 bushels No. 2 feed sold at 53½c per bushel, c.i.f.

Flour continues quiet, but the tone of the market is firm. The trade in millfeed is quiet. Hay is more active and stronger at an advance of 50c per ton.

Demand for butter is quiet, and prices rule steady.

There was some business done in cheese over the cable, but the sales were principally small lots.

Demand for eggs is good, and the undertone to the market is strong.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.15; No. 1 northern, $1.11½ to $1.14; No. 2 do., $1.09½ to $1.12½; Dec., $1.12.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 76c to 78c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 46½c to 46¾c.

Flour and bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.15⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.14⅝; No. 2 northern, $1.13⅝; Dec., $1.13⅝ to $1.14⅛.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 365 cattle, 2435 hogs, 1273 sheep and lambs and 63 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Good steers sold at $7.25 to $7.75; medium, $7 to $7.25; common, $6.25 to $6.50; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good cows, $6 to $6.25; canners, $3.50 to $4.50; bulls, $5 to $6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.

Choice feeders, 1000 to 1100 lbs., $6.75 to $7, "short-keeps"; choice steers, 900 to 1000 lbs., $6.50 to $6.75; good feeders, $6.25 to $6.50; stockers, all the way from $4 to $6.

Milkers and Springers.

A moderate delivery sold at $65 to $105, the bulk going at $75 to $95.

Veal Calves.

The run being light, prices remained steady. Choice veals, $10 to $11; good at $9 to $9.50; medium, $7.50 to $8.50; common, $5.50 to $6.50; inferior, $4 to $5.

Sheep and Lambs.

Prices remained about steady. Sheep, light ewes, $5 to $6; heavy ewes, $3 to $4; culls and rams, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, $7.50 to $7.75; cull lambs, $6 to $6.50.

Hogs.

Selects, fed and watered, $7.50, and $7.75 weighed off cars.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, Ont. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 700 head; dull; prices unchanged.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The Belgian refugees are beginning to return to their own country, especially to the city of Antwerp.

An effort is being made to organize a corps of civil servants in Ottawa who do not belong to any of the militia regiments.

Mrs. James Romain and her brother, Tony Demarce, of North Bay, were arrested yesterday on a charge of arson, as a result of a fire at the Romain residence.

Lt.-Col. W. S. Hughes will be appointed provisionally in command of the infantry battalion to be organized from the infantry and rifle units of the third division.

It is officially announced that Maj. Liberte, Quebec, will have charge of the machine gun section of the French-Canadian regiment, while Maj. Rainville will be quartermaster.

Italy has decided to remain out of the war, but she has notified the powers that she may find it necessary to occupy Avlona, Albania, owing to the chaotic conditions prevailing in that country.

The German steamer Santa Catharina, from New York for Rio Janeiro, etc., before reported seized as a war prize, is now reported sunk off Parcel des Abrolhos, off Rio Janeiro as a result of fire.

A message from Athens states that two submarines and a number of aeroplanes in pieces are en route to Constantinople via Rustchuk, on the northern border of Bulgaria. They are from some German point.

The steamer Brussels reports that she saw the steamer Cormorant of Cork sink in the North Sea. It is supposed she struck a mine. Her crew probably were saved by a torpedo boat which was seen to leave Harwich.

UHLANS PAY PENALTY.

Fourteen Brutal Germans Bayonetted By Highlanders.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Oct. 23.—A certain place in the north of France was the scene of a fierce drama of crime and punishment. The actors were a small body of Uhlans and 12 men of a Highland regiment. The latter were carrying out a reconnaissance when they came upon a small farm. It was late in the evening. They noticed fourteen German horses in the farm yard. Stealthily and unobserved they crept into the farmhouse. Downstairs all was silent, but there were sounds from a room upstairs. The Highlanders burst into a room, where they found fourteen Germans and tied to a bed, a young woman.

The scene that followed was swift and terrible. The Uhlans were surprised in their dastardly conduct, and the outcry of the Highlanders was like the descent of a squad of vengeance. Rightfully no mercy was shown the Uhlans. Every one of the fourteen was killed with the bayonet, and their bodies hurled through a window into the yard below.

Thinking of Moving?

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Exchange Telegraph Co. has given out a despatch from Amsterdam which says that an arrival in that city from Brussels is an authority for the statement that the German military commander in the Belgian capital has placarded the city advising all Germans civilians to leave within 48 hours.

MILK THAT IS SAFE

Aerated, Cleaned, Pasteurized, Good for the Whole Family, from Baby to Grandmother.

Delivered Every Morning by our Milk Waggons

PETERBOROUGH PURE MILK CO.

372 Aylmer Street

Phone 650

Such Values As Are Being —Offered During Our—

Retiring — FROM — Millinery Sale

Am hoping to dispose of our Stock of Fashionable Hats & Trimmings, Untrimmed Hats, etc. Everything is on the Sale List. Buy quickly and save.

Mrs. W. B. Armstrong Peterboro' Millinery Parlors 435 GEORGE ST. (Up Stairs).

CHILDREN HATE OIL, CALOMEL AND PILLS

"California Syrup of Figs" Best For Tender Stomach, Liver, Bowels.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

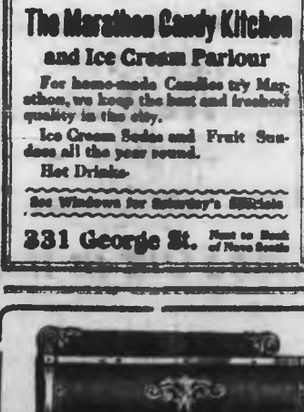
With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful give to-day saves a sick child to-morrow.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. See that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.



Lady's Waist.

This waist is among the most popular and may be made of silk, satin, crepe fabrics, &c. The fronts are crossed in surplice fashion, the ends being extended to form a sash, tied in the back. Here the material hangs straight and forms a small square coat tail. The sleeves are plain and full length and a fancy collar finishes the neck.

The waist pattern, No. 6906, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36 inch material.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

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S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER

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High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.

Guns of all makes promptly repaired

New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c

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For home-made Candies try Marathon, we keep the best and freshest quality in the city.

Ice Cream Sodas and Fruit Sundaes all the year round.

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Coal Oil Heaters for frosty mornings and evenings

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W. SCOTT, Limited WANTS YOUR LIVE POULTRY

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Did You Crate Fates Your Poultry? If payed it interested write or 'phone us and we will forward you by mail CIRCULAR giving information re crating, feeding, etc.

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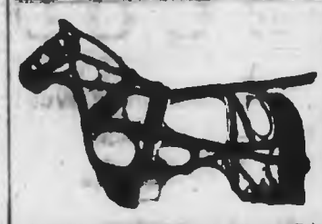

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A. T. FONTAINE

193 Hunter Street (Formerly Dr. Pilkington's Livery) PHONE 752

RE-OPENING OF

The People's Meat Market 1-7-6 Simcoe St.

The undersigned has opened a Branch Meat Store at the above address, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

Special Prices

Sirloin Steak, per lb.	25c
Porterhouse	25c
Round Steak	18c to 20c
Loin Chop	18c to 20c
Leg Lamb	20c
Loin Lamb	20c
Hind Quarter Lamb	18c
Front Quarter Lamb	15c
Sausage	12½c
Headcheese	10c
Lard	2 lbs. for 25c

Every customer purchasing 50 cents worth and over will receive a pound of Headcheese FREE.

COME ONE—COME ALL

Remember—176 Simcoe St.

G. E. PERRIN

Branch Store, 461 George St.

SEE and INSPECT—THE SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

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The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-14

PETERBOROUGH FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1914.

SPECIAL SALE OF **Ladies' Suits and Dresses** SATURDAY. SEE SHOW WINDOWS **The Reid Co.** Where the Styles Come From.

THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN HEAVILY REINFORCED, ALLIES LINES HOWEVER CONTINUE TO HOLD FIRM

ARE STILL RECRUITING

57th Quota For Second Contingent Not Yet Complete—Medical Examination Rejecting Many

APPLICATIONS NUMEROUS

More progress towards securing Peterborough's allotment of recruits for the Second Canadian Contingent was made last night when five more passed the medical examination and were sworn in. As on the other nights a number of the applicants failed to come up to the standard, and so far although there has been a rush of applicants, the majority have been unsuccesful in pasing the medical test.

Major Walker is in receipt of some very interesting letters from Canadians now living in the land of Uncle Sam. One man writes from South Dakota, another from Iowa, and a third from Chicago, wanting to enlist with the 57th Regiment for service at the front. Two of these men, formerly were members of the 57th Regiment, and the third hailed originally from Kingston. All three are most anxious to go with the Canadians, and are willing to pay the expenses of the trip north for a chance to enlist.

The examining officer, Dr. Cameron, will be at the Armouries to-night at 8 o'clock, and to-morrow from 4:15 to 6 p.m. and from 8 to 9 p.m. for the purpose of examining recruits. A large number are still needed to arrive at the complement of the 57th. It looked on Tuesday night as if 75 men from Peterborough would not be enough, but the medical examination has played havoc with the recruits, the long list of applicants having been whittled down.

SCHOOL TEAMS TO PLAY IN LINDSAY

The first Rugby game of the season in Lindsay will be played on Saturday next, when the speedy team from Peterborough Collegiate Institute will play the L.C.I. rugbyists, game to commence at 2.30 o'clock sharp.

The visiting team will be along with a strong line-up, and it is anticipated that the game will be keenly contested.—Lindsay Warder.

WILL ADDRESS BOARD OF TRADE

The Peterborough Board of Trade will hold a dinner at the Oriental Hotel on Wednesday next at 1 p.m., to which the business men and citizens generally will be invited. Dr. Gordon, whose addresses are arousing such interest in the city, will be the guest of honour, and the Winnipeg orator will have an interesting message for the citizens. Mr. Hesselberg, the pianist, and Mr. Greenlaw, the singer, who accompany Dr. Gordon, will be in attendance.

ADDRESS WILL BE ILLUSTRATED

Rev. J. McP. Scott, of St. John's Church, Toronto, son of Mrs. George Scott, of Sherbrooke street, will give an illustrated address in Knox Church on Monday evening next on the various mission fields which he visited on his recent trip round the world.

PETERBOROUGH CHORAL SOCIETY.

The executive committee desire to tender their sincere thanks for the assistance rendered at the recent Patriotic Concert. To Miss Olive Casey, Miss Dorothy Allan, Mr. Geo. Kenyon, Mr. Rupert Gliddon, Conservatory and Grand Opera House orchestras, 57th Regiment commanding officer, and band, Messrs. Turner & Sons, for use of Opera House, Messrs. Coleman Bros., for gift of flags worn by chorus and to any others who assisted to make the concert a success.

Rehearsals will be continued as usual in the Collegiate Assembly Hall.

Enemy Throws Fresh Bodies of Troops At The Line of Allies

Violent Attempt at Several Points to Break Through at Any Cost---Late Despatches Show That the Allies Are Holding Their Ground.

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Eng., October 23.—Paris despatches late this afternoon state that Germany has evidently thrown into the firing line at several points in France strong reinforcements with the evident object of breaking through at any cost. They are apparently absolutely fresh troops. So far the French line is holding firm, with heavy losses.

PARIS, October 23, 4 p.m.—The Germans are making desperate attempts to break through the allied lines in the vicinity of Arras, and especially along the Channel. This was admitted by the War Office here to-day when it was stated that the fighting was of so severe a character that at various points it had been found advisable to cede territory and at others ground had been gained. It was plain from the tone of the despatches that the battle in the neighbourhod of the Channel is still some distance from a decisive result. Despite the severity of the fighting the entire situation is described by the war office experts as encouraging. There is no reason to fear that the Germans will get to Dunkird, they declare, and therefore little chance of a military invasion of Great Britain.

PARIS, October 23.—The most important declaration in the official communique telegraphed from Bordeaux this afternoon, was that the gaps between the allied position in the north were being closed up. The German attack, it was announced, continues to be of the most violent character. As a result the fighting is more or less pendulum in character. Various gains are offset by various losses of territory, it was stated, it be being found advisable to make slight recessions where the German assaults are the most severe.

On the whole, however, the lines are maintained without any very great change, despite the severe nature of the fighting. The enemy continues his great activity in the vicinity of Arras .

THE HAGUE, October 23.—Reports reaching here declare that the allies have succeeded in cutting the German line of communication between Bruges and Ghent. The fighting in that section is declared to be increasing. Bands of Franc Tireurs are reported to be operating in the rear of the German lines and have sniped hundreds of the Germans.

"DUTCH WILL NEVER FORGET THE EXAMPLE OF BRITISH HONOUR"

THE HAGUE, October 22.—A prominent Dutch politician referring to the fall of Antwerp, and expressing the general feeling here towards Great Britain, said:—

"Had England sent troops to Antwerp through the Scheldt, matters assuredly would have taken a different course, for Antwerp would have been absolutely impregnable.

"To do this, however, Great Britain would have had to violate the neutrality of Holland, and Holland will never forget that Great Britain, at the cost of heavy disvantage, respected the 'scrap of paper' and kept clear of the Scheldt. This great example of British honour is one which history will regard with admiration, and the Dutch with everlasting gratitude."

ROLLED UP LIKE RIBBON

Daily Mail Correspondent Says German Const Army is Retiring Before the Allies

THEIR LINE CUT?

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Oct. 23.—"The German General Staff has left Ghent and there are strong rumours of a severe German defeat," says the Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail. "Messages from different points of the northwest frontier agree that the German coast army is being rolled up like a ribbon. The German cavalry has been unable to manoeuvre in the tangled dyke country, and German big guns are stuck in bogs. By a magnificent attack, it is stated, the Franco-British force have cut the German line south of Ostend."

L. A. Bible Class Elects Its Officers

The membefs of the L. A. Bible class of St. Andrew's church, and a few invited friends met on Tuesday evening last in the lecture room of the church. About seven o'clock the gathering sat down to tables laden with good things provided by members of the class. After the inner man had been satisfied, the members proceeded with the business of the evening, namely the election of officers and appointing of committees for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

Hon. Pres.—Rev. Mr. Rollins.
Hon. Vice-Pres.—Mrs. M. J. Kerr.
Teacher—Mr. F. E. Kerr.
President—Miss E. M. Wiggins.
Vice-Pres.—Miss S. Marshall.
Sec-Treas.—Miss E. I. Martin.
Ass.-Sec.—Miss L. McCormack.

Committees.

Sick and Visiting Committee—Mrs. Hill, convener; Mrs. Stevens, Miss Edmison, Miss M. Hunter, Mrs. Johnston, Miss S. Marshall.

Lookout Committee—Miss P. McCormack (Miss Hosken, convenor); Mrs. Morrison, Miss E. McCormack, Miss Agnes Telford, Miss Thomas and Miss Amelia Telford.

Social Committee—Miss E. Telford, convenor; Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Trotter, Miss E. Marshall, Miss A. Reid, Mrs. Moore and Miss A. Martin.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be an auction sale of household furniture and effects, the property of Mrs. Margaret A. Errington, of 586 Bethune Street, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 29th, commencing at 2 o'clock. There will be no reserve whatever, as Mrs. Errington is giving up housekeeping. J. F. Thornton, Auctioneer, 663 George Street, Peterborough. 'Phone 956.
4d-f.s.t.w.-86

Sir P. W. Chetwode, D.S.O.— Commanding the 5th Cavalry Brigade British Expeditionary Force. He has the distinction of being the first "mentioned in despatches" during the present war.

Russians Claim The German Losses In Poland Are 200,000

Petrograd Reports Confirm the Retreat of the Enemy Beyond the Vistula---Many Guns Have Been Captured by the Pursuing Russians.

Examiner Special:

PETROGRAD, October 23.—The general staff in an official bulletin made public to-day says that the German forces are in full retreat from the vicinity of Warsaw. At several points it is stated the retreat has taken on the proportions of a complete rout.

Many of the German heavy guns have been mired, and captured by the pursuing Russians. So precipitate has been the German retreat that they have been forced to abandon their wounded and also large quantities of hospital stores. The crack German corps have been terribly decimated by the Russians, who attacked from both the front and the flank. The Russian cavalry are harrassing the retreating army and taking numerous prisoners.

PETROGRAD, October 23.—Reports reaching the military headquarters from the front say that the total losses of the Germans, killed, wounded and prisoners, in their operations in Poland to date, number 200,000. Fighting is still in progress all along the line of the Vistula, and is constantly increasing in magnitude.

LONDON, October 22.—The Standard's Paris correspondent says: It has already been related how gallantly the little Fort Troyon defied the Germans on the Meuse, but it is only just being realised what a service it garrison rendered the allied force for five days. A force of 450 men kept 10,000 Germans at bay, notwithstanding the awful pounding from the terrible guns that gave the death blow to Liege, Namur and other strongholds. After two days bombardment the enemy tried to carry the fort by storm. They got within ten yards but fell in such numbers that they had to withdraw. Next day they summoned the garrison to surrender. "Never!" was the reply.

"Then we shall have to shell you with our heavy guns until you and your fort are but a heap of cinders," retorted the German commander. They almost had time to carry out the threats before relief came. When the siege was raised nothing was left of the fort, while over one half its defenders had been buried alive in its ruins. The captain in command was wounded in 28 places, and his lieutenant has a leg blown away. The Governor of Verdun came in person to congratulate the garrison on the magnificent feat, and ever since a stream of generals and commanding officers from all sides have come to see the damage done. Every regiment that passes has orders to halt and render the garrison military honours. The defenders have been loaded with presents in recognition of their heroic defence.

LONDON, October 23.—The conflicting reports regarding Prince Max of Hesse, nephew of the Kaiser, were cleared up by the war bureau to-day. He was killed in action in the Mont-Descats region, and with three British officers who fell in the same action, was buried in the grounds of the monastry. The bureau states that much ground has been gained by the British in that region. The Germans have stubbornly resisted the advance of the allies and there has been frequent hand to hand fighting. Numerous dykes to the south of the Lys district necessitate the transport of planks and ladders to be utilized for crossing. It has been very difficult to negotiate these passages, in the face of the German fire, but it is always accomplished.

WORK OF THE FLEET

Official Statement From the Admiralty Tells of the Bombardment of Germans on the Sea Coast

MONITORS USEFUL

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Secretary of the Admiralty issued to-night the following statement on the operations of the British warships in co-operation with allied army on the Belgian coast:

"On October 16 requests for naval assistance were made to the Admiralty by the allied commanders. In consequence, a naval flotilla mounting a large number of powerful long range guns came into action at daybreak on the 19th off the Belgian coast, supporting the left of the Belgian army and firing against the right of the German attack, which they were, by their position, able to enfilade.

"The Germans replied by shells from their heavy guns, but, owing to the superior range of the British marine artillery, practically no damage has been done.

"Three monitors, which were building in British ports for Brazil and were acquired on the outbreak of the war, have proved particularly well suited to this class of operation. A heavy bombardment on the German flank has been maintained without intermission since the morning of the 18th (Monday) and is being continued to-day (Thursday).

"Observation is arranged from shore by means of naval balloons, and all reports indicate that substantial losses have been inflicted upon the enemy and that the fire is well directed and effective against his batteries and heavy guns.

"Yesterday a considerable explosion, probably of an ammunition waggon, followed upon a naval shot. The naval losses have so far been very small considering the damage and the important assistance rendered to the Belgian left flank.

"All reports received by the Admiralty show the courage and determination with which the Belgian army, animated by the King in person, is defending the last few miles of Belgian soil.

"The naval operations are under the command of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood."

Confirms Loss of E-3.

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that the submarine boat E-3, commanded by Lieut.-Commander George F. Cholmondeley, is now considerably overdue and that it is feared she has been sunk in the North Sea.

A wireless despatch received here from Berlin Tuesday said the E-3 had been sunk Sunday, October 18.

Annual Meeting of St. Peter's Ladies' Literary

The Ladies' Literary of St. Peter's held their initial meetiny Wednesday night and elected the following officers for the season of 1914-15:

Hon. Pres.—Rev. W. J. McColl.
President—Mrs. L. B. Treacy
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. A. Lebarre
Treasurer—Miss May Sullivan.
Secretary—Miss Margaret McGrath
Executive — Miss Nora Coughlin, Aileen Sullivan, Kathleen McCarthy, Eva Tangney, Mrs. J. E. Sullivan and the officers.

A plan was drawn up for the winter's work and a splendid course of lectures is promised the members.

SENT TO REFORMATORY

A local youth, appearing before the Magistrate, in the Juvenile Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $150 from local Churches, was sent to the Reformatory for an indefinite period not exceding five years.

DR. GORDON'S SUBJECT To-night at St. Paul's Church at 7:45 **THE FOOLS OF MODERN SOCIETY**

Evening Examiner

'Phones—Editorial 666, Business Office 1071. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

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E. M. GLOVER, Managing Director.

Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1914

ALL VOLUNTARY.

Canada in the special session of Parliament that opened on August 18th, voted a war credit of 50 million dollars which is being expended on the mobilisation and despatch of Canadian contingents to the front. This is the business side of Canada's contribution to the support of the Mother Country in the war crisis. There is, however, a sentimental side, in which the country individually supplemented their military contribution. The Dominion Government set the example of what may be called in distinction from the war credit vote, a *contribution of affection*. It contributed a million bags of flour, and the provinces followed suit with gifts—in kind, according to their staple products—flour, cheese, fish, coal, oats, horses, etc., etc. The beauty of these gifts is that they were all volunteered not commandeered; not seized as Germany, to show the spontaniety of subscription to her war loan, seized the deposits of private citizens placed there to pay the foreign debts of the depositors. The help in men and munitions of war that are coming from all points of the Empire is voluntary, the pledge of affection. Another illustration of the superior force of affection to force itself. Britain is supported in her battle for right because she has done right by her people, especially the outlying portions of the Empire. She is reaping what she has sown; and the whole civilised world is in sympathy with her battle for the vindication and support of national honour and good faith, and for the cause of human liberty and humanity.

HOME RULE.

Home Rule is not only a boon to the governed but a boon to Britain and the Empire. Great Britain is an equal gainer with her dominions and colonies in having practiced the policy of extending the latter the boon of self government. Giving Home Rule to Ireland, as a matter of principle, has become a matter of imperial profit. She now has the solid backing of that country, but a few months ago torn with dessension and on the edge of internecine war. Instead of being a weakness and a menace Ireland is now the right hand of the Empire in the hour of stress and need. The same is true of the Boers of South Africa. After beating the Boers by weight of numbers, and after a stubborn and plucky resistance, Great Britain subdued her late enemies more effectively and thoroughly with the pen than it was able to do with the sword—by the gift of self government. New South Africa is a strength instead of an anxiety, a friend in need. No other nation than Britain would have dared give self-government to a brave people, but yesterday in hostile array against her. The home rule of the self-governing dominions has made them staunch contributors to the Empire's armies and war strength. The whole Britannic Empire, with all its diversities of peoples, is a unit, because is is welded together with the magnificent cohesion that comes from the recognition of its subjects as men worthy of the rights of self-government, and of an opportunity to exercise their manhood—the highest and most difficult possible role, governing themselves. Great Britain has trusted her people and they have nobly answered the trust. It pays, even if it were not right, to do right—with nations as with men.

ALL MUST HELP.

In Canada and throughout the Empire there is a remarkable community of sentiment in regard to the successful waging of this war. And there also seems to be a similar unanimity of sentiment in regard to repairing the immediate results of the war—deprivation of families of their breadwinners and the straitened conditions that come from such withdrawal of support. In this connection one might add to the arsenal of common humanity the fact that the Catholic archbishops and bishops of Quebec have issued a pastoral in relation to the war. It deplores the war as enjoins prayers for the restoration of peace. It also declares that "every part of the Empire has its destiny associated with the fortunes of the British armies; that "Great Britain counts very rightly upon our cooperation, and this cooperation is being generously given her." In regard to the relief of suffering non-combatants the pastoral says:

"Already with reservists of the allied nations, naturalised or living amongst us, several thousand of our own compatriots have volunteered to go to war, and others, perhaps, will follow. Nearly all of them have left behind them families dependent upon them for their support. How many of them will ever return to take up again the task of bread-winner for the family? As beyond the seas, our own industries will be paralyzed; they will suffer from the impossibility of employers obtaining raw material from the countries now at war; and also from the absence or notable reduction in the number of skilled workers. In the fatherless homes, mothers will lament that they have not the food which their children ask. On our streets, men without work will seek, perhaps, in vain for employment to ensure their daily bread."

It is no surprise that ecclesiastics impress the duty of coming to the help of the suffering in this crisis; it is one of the duties of the religion they teach; and it is consistent with the objects of the Christianity the church represents. This is a war for humanity, for the most scared human rights. It is a fight against oppression and wrong; and all that is good or that stands for good, must help wage it and help repair the ravages it creates. And we can all help. The men of the cloth can preach the crusade of charity; the man in peace can give of his gains; the women can give of her work, and even the child can bear a part and do its share.

A GREAT RECRUITING AGENCY

A tribute to the Belfast Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway is paid by the "Belfast Daily Telegraph" of October 10th, which reproduces a photograph of Mr. W. M'Calla, the Belfast Agent of the Company, together with his staff, all in recimentals. "The C.P.R." it says, "has placed the benefit of its widespread organization at the service of the Empire in the present crisis, and has developed itself into a great recruiting agency for the British Army. Every office is a centre of patriotic activity, and the Company's employees have given an excellent ead to others in joining the King's forces in large numbers. The Belfast Office, so capably managed by Mr. W. M'Calla, is no exception, and of the group of the Chief and his staff, shown herewith, no fewer than six are now preparing for the front, as recently-joined members of Lord Kitchener's Army. The display of pictorial posters in the windows of the Victoria Street Offices is very fine, and certainly it cannot be said that the Belfast staff has been deaf to the stirring appeal under one of the most effective of them:

Lads of the desk and wheel and loom,
Noble and trader, squire and groom,
Come where the bugles of England play,
Over the hills and far away.

Never was there a greater fallacy than the old saying that opportunity comes but once for opportunities keep coming to the hustling, wide-awake people who are ready to grasp them.

Before eating an orange, soak it in hot water for half an hour. The skin will loosen and come off easily, and the orange will be as sweet as if freshly picked.

As a rule, the folds of tablecloths are ironed very hard, and this, of course, will quickly wear out the cloth. There seems no sense in having the creases so very prominent, since *the life of the cloth is lessened there by*. Few women need to be told that the position of the folds should be changed from time to time when ironing.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S STRIKING PUBLIC SPEECHES IN REGARD TO PRESENT WAR

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the old man eloquent, Canada's acknowledged premier—orator—though he is simply leader of the Opposition, is not only a great orator, but a great Canadian and Great Britisher, a great Imperialist. When the war broke out he at once cancelled a speaking tour he had arranged and heartily joined with the Opposition in a truce to party politics and in hearty cooperation in the interests of Britain and the Empire. He has made many public speeches of a patriotic and strictly non-partisan character and has made many public utterances of striking pith and pertinence. A resume of them will make interesting reading:

Speaking in Parliament at the special session, Sir Wilfrid said in part:

"Upon this occasion I owe it to the House and to myself to speak with absolute frankness and candour. This is a subject which has often been an occasion of debate in this House. I have always said, and I repeat it on this occasion, that there is but one mind and one heart in Canada. At other times we may have had different views as to the methods by which we are to serve our country and our empire. More than once I have declared that if England were ever in danger—nay, not only in danger, but if she were ever engaged in such a contest as would put her strength to the test—then it would be the duty of Canada to assist the motherland to the utmost of Canada's ability. England to-day is not engaged in an ordinary contest. The war in which she is engaged will in all probability—nay, in absolute certainty—stagger the world with its magnitude and its horror. But that war is for as noble a cause as ever impelled a nation to risk her all upon the arbitrament of the sword. That question is no longer at issue; the judgment of the world has already pronounced upon it. I speak not only of those nations which are engaged in this war, but of the neutral nations. The testimony of the ablest men of these nations, without dissenting voice, is that to-day the allied nations are fighting for freedom against oppression, for democracy against autocracy, for civilization against reversion to that state of barbarism in which the supreme law is the law of might."

Sir Wilfrid was one of the chief speakers at the great musical festival given by the American residents of Toronto under the auspices of the American Aid Society on Thursday, September 10. The concert was held in the Arena, and the entire receipts were donated to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Being entirely the work of American citizens, resident in Canada, the occasion was unique in the history of the Dominion. He said:

"Some weeks ago Canada deliberated upon the situation, the stupendous struggle in which Britain is engaged and the part which Canada bears. All vestiges of political differences were eliminated. We found in comparing our views that we stood exactly upon the same platform. Without a dissenting voice it was the unanimous opinion of the Canadian Parliament that the war in which England is engaged to-day is a sacred war and that Canada must help to its last man and its last dollar."

"Yes, England would go to war for a scrap of paper," Sir Wilfrid declared, "and it is for that we are proud of England. That bond will be redeemed, as the German Chancellor knows now, though he did not know it then. The Kaiser stands before the bar of nations to-day charged with having broken his bond, and he must be made to redeem that bond. This war was commenced for the purpose of saving civilization; it is being continued to vindicate the right of humanity. The German Ambassador said a week ago that the war was ended. Whether or not the German Ambassador is now ready for peace, Britain is not ready for peace and will not be until the bond is redeemed and Belgium granted her independence. She can never be recompensed for the loss of her sons and her cities. This war has been carried on with a cruelty that carries us back to barbarism. I do not think that the German people are by disposition a cruel people, but fifty years of Kaiserism and military rule has made Germany callous to human suffering. . . . We must face the situation as it is, and as Lord Kitchener told us some few days ago, we must have more men. There is a difference between the British nation and the nations of the continent. The nations of the continent get their soldiers by law, by conscription, and the enforcement of authority; the British nation gets her soldiers not by law, but by appealing to the patriotism of men. Lord Kitchener tells us he wants more soldiers. If he wants more soldiers from Canada, let him say the word, and we will respond to meet him. We are behind the mother country, and let us send them a message that this war must be fought out to a finish, and that arms must not be laid down until the principle for which it has been tought is vindicated, and until the day has come when right takes the place of wrong." (Loud cheering.)

At the Directors' luncheon, Toronto Exhibition, September 12, Sir Wilfrid spoke.

Speaking of the war, Sir Wilfrid said the Exhibition was coming to an end under more popular auspices than it commenced. When the Fair opened the horizon was reddened and charged. People thought of one thing only—the war. The war had not been proceedings in a way that was cheerful to our hearts, but he was glad to see at the moment that the news was becoming more cheering, and they had every reason to believe for the time the tide of the German invasion had been stopped. But even in the prospect of victory war was a horrible thing. "But there is," he continued, "some consolation in this: that it teaches us that which no doubt we have known all our lives, but which comes in a concrete form at this moment: the superiority of British institutions above all others. Wherever the British flag flies there is a unanimous feeling of devotion and determination to conquer." (Applause).

The readiness with which the British Dominions were coming to the aid of the motherland was not accidental. The cause was that wherever British rule had been established freedom and justice prevailed. He personally testified to the justice that had been atxended to the French race in Canada. Wherever possible Great Britain had withdrawn her rule and given self-government to the races over which she had dominion.

It was done in Canada, it was done in Australia, it was done in India," he declared amid applause, referring to Lord Minto's action in calling representatives of the native races to the Indian Council. "And in South Africa four years after the conclusion of the war the British nation did not hesitate to give responsible government to the men who had been fighting her armies. It was an audacious policy. No other nation would have done it but Britain."

Sir Wilfrid remarked how Britain was the only one of the European powers that did not recruit her army by law, but relied on the loyalty and devotion of her sons. Napoleon had once spoken of the British as a nation of shopkeepers, but the shopkeepers had show at Waterloo that they were as efficient with the rifle and bayonet as with the yardstick.

"As a result of this war there will be an upheaval in continental Europe. The nations will take an example from Britain and do away with militarism, conscription and enforced military service, and reply on the good will of the people to supply all the soldiers they want.

At the Methodist Conference, Ottawa, September 23, Sir Wilfrid said:

"The sword will not be put back in the scabbard," he said, "until this Imperial duty has been taught that this scrap of paper is a solemn obligation, and that solemn obligations between nations as between individuals must be observed. There can be no peace until heroic Belgium has had her rights and her lands restored and her wrongs repaired. There can be no peace until the world knows that it is so be governed, not by brute force, but by truth, liberty and justice, for which the British flag stands.

"The great lesson of the response "with one heart and mind," from every part of the Empire to the motherland's call for help, he declared was that the unity and loyalty of every oversea Dominion was broad-based on the free-will of the governed. That was the inspiring lesson that came particularly from South Africa where eneral Louis Botha was to-day leading in defence of the British flag, the very men who fought fourteen years ago against Great Britain. "No country could have given free government to the Boers after the war," he said, "none would have dared, except Britain. Trust men and they will answer the trust."

At Patriotic Fund meeting, Ottawa, September 28, Sir Wilfrid said:

"It's a Long Way to Tipperary, but 30,000 Canadian boys are on their way and will arrive there in due time," said Sir Wilfrid, when the great ovation which greeted his appearance had subsided. He referred to the splendid way in which the men of Canada had come forward at the call to duty in "as sacred a cause as ever men fought and died for. It is not without pride that I find to-day my compatriots coming to the overnment and asking permission to raise a French-Canadian regiment: I may tell you, for after all, blood is thicker than water, that I was deeply moved when I learned that the Government had granted the prayer of that deputation." Continuing, Sir Wilfrid declared he was sure that on the field of battle these French French-Canadians would do their share well to uphold liberty and justice.

"Germany has been ruled by a military caste which has instructed the people to believe that they are invincible, that their mission is to rule Europe. The German Emperor is a man of ability, we must give him credit for that, but he ought to know that no Empire ever lived that was founded on force. Only one Empire has stood the brunt and the test of ages. The British Empire is founded on the principles of justice and freedom. There can be no respite in this war until we have won and succeeded in again bringing forward the flag of civilization which is no on trial."

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REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS CARDS

In a combination sled and waggon for children the runners are turned up and fastened when used for the latter purpose and turned down to project below the wheels when used for the former.

After a long investigation a French scientist has declared that tuberculosis can be transmitted by the perspiration of a person afflicted with the disease, the germs pasing through the pores.

For photographers' use in dark rooms there has been devised a lamp carrying different coloured glasses in a wheel in front of its opening so any coloured light can be obtained when desired.

By treating young chickens with high frequency, high voltage currents of electricity a London experimenter has made them grow more rapidly than those of the same age reared without the treatment.

Italian shipbuilders have constructed a floating drydock in which submarine boats can be subjected to external pressure tests without the necessity of sinking them in deep water.

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Ball, practical tailor, over Madill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wfm

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of The Peterboro' Horticultural Society will be held Friday, November 6th, in the Council Chambers at 7.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving reports of the past season's work, the election of officers and any other business that may come before the meeting.

H. L. BEAL, President — C. H. WILLIAMSON, Secy-Treas

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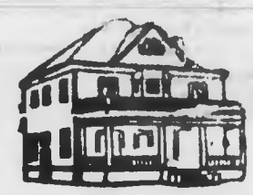

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READ THE EVENING EXAMINER

MET WITH A BEAR WHILE OUT HUNTING HER COWS

Mrs. Thompson Had an Exciting Exciting Experience Near Clark's Bay Recently.

SCREAMS SCARED HIM

Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. Thompson the guide, while out hunting her cows one day last week, had an experience which she will not soon forget. Wandering into the berry patch on Clark's Bay she was startled to see standing in front of her a monster bear (and she was not in search of "bearies" either). Luckily she had her dog along, and he proceeded to engage the attention of Mr. Bear. At times he would rise to his full height, and Mrs. Thompson was so terror-stricken that she was literally glued to the spot, but she managed to scream, and scream she did. In fact she made such a noise that the bear calmly withdrew into the solitude of the quiet woods. Ever since that men have been prowling around the Burleigh shore with guns over their shoulders, in search of "the bear that walks like a man."

This part of the environs of Stoney Lake has been noted for harbouring animals of the wild variety. Each summer goes numbers of ladies from the cottages in this vicinity in search of raspberries. Frequently they have been met by settlers with guns, who would invariably express surprise at their courage, for [illegible] not seen (just a few days before), a couple of wolves, a bear, or some other ferocious creature in that very patch? For the most part their stories were taken with a grain of salt.

The weather man still continues to be kind, and the few inhabitants still residing on the lake are enjoying the best season of the year.

Mr. Walters is making progress with the work on his island. The cement foundation for the launch house is finished, and Contractor Simpson is now constructing a cement wharf directly in front of the cottage.

Mr. Taylor of Lakefield, has build a series of cement steps at "Portree," the summer home of Mr. J. W. Carey.

Miss Ray of Lakefield had the misfortune to break her wrist While holidaying at her cottage, "Rayburn," she fell from the verandah Friday evening upon the rocks and sustained a compound fracture. Dr. Fraser of Lakefield was summoned by telephone and Miss Ray was taken to Lakefield next morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson are spending a short holiday at their summer home, "Capalino."

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Knapman and son Jack are sojourning for a few days at their cottage, "Forest Home."

Professor M. A. Mackenzie of Toronto, accompanied by his son Hughie, his newsphew, Kenneth Mackenzie and Mr. Donald Cameron of the Grove school, spent the week end at "Lochend."

Mr. E. Wyly Grier of Toronto and Mr. Archibald Lampman of Lakefield, paid a flying visit to the former's cottage, "Woodonga," on Wednesday.

Rev. Alex. Mackenzie of the Lakefield Grove school is the new owner of the Stewart launch.

That new, yet old, disease of bronchymonitis keeps recurring in Stoney Lake at irregular intervals.

ANNUAL MEETING OF YOUNG MEN'S CLUB

Of George St. Church Was Held Last Evening

The Excelsior Young Men's Club of the George Street Church, held their annual meeting at Coleman's Palm Parlours last night. It being their annual meeting the Rev. Mr. Peever, Hon. President of the Club, presided.

The report of the nominating committee was brought in and adopted almost in its entirety. As a result the following are the officers for the ensuing year:

Hon. President—The Rev. R. G. Peever, B.A., B.D.
President—Mr. Leo Copp.
Vice-President—M. H. Lewis.
Secretary—Mr. W. Carruthers.
Treasurer—Mr. S. Ivey.
Leaders — Dr. Middleton, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Logan, and Mr. Haddock.

Brief addresses were given by the newly elected officers and Mr. Peever addressed the clas briefly. Messrs. S. R. Armstrong and Geo. Robertson were the guests of the club.

The repast was provided by Messrs. Coleman Bros., and to say the least, they acquitted themselves admirably. The splendid provision they made for the members of the club was remarked upon by all present.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with cauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 455, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

Consumers Should Be Organized

And Secure Apples at $1.00 Per Barrel

The following by D. Johnson, the Fruit Commissioner of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, should be of interest:

There is no doubt that the apple crop of 1914 is one of the largest that Canada has ever produced. It is also a fact that many former avenues of trade are cut off, with the result that hundreds of carloads of apples will waste in the orchards of Ontario. This pertains specially to Western Ontario, where we are constantly advised that 75 per cent. of good marketable apples in many districts will fall upon the ground and rot. It is also a fact that consumers are paying prices ranging from $3 to $4 per barrel for apples in our cities. This is a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs. The producer spends years in the production of an orchard, protects his crop from insects, fungi, and weather conditions, to find in many cases that he is not able to market his apples at all; while many of those who have been fortunate enough to find a market are getting only 25 to 75 cents a barrel in the orchard. We find that even with apples costing only 50 cents a barrel in the orchard, they are sold to the ultimate consumer in our large Ontario cithies at from $3 to $4 per barrel, and in the West from $4 to $5 per barrel.

Taking 50 cents as the average cost or the price received by the producer, and $3.50 as the average price paid by the consumer, we find there is a difference of $3. How can this be accounted for? Are there any charges in the $3 that can be eliminated? In this must be included the following items: Cost of picking and packing, cost of the package (barrel or box), cost of transportation, and the profits of the wholesaler and retailer. The consumer is this year more interested in these items than is the producer, and consumers might, through self-organized groups or through municipal or other organizations, take the matter up with a view of cutting down this big addition of three dollars. Where "distribution" costs six times as much as "production" there would seem to be an opportunity for greater economy in the cost of food to the consumer.

Only yesterday the attention of the writer was called to a carload of apples which were bought at 25c per barrel on the trees. They were loaded into a box car in bulk, the apples being piled about 2½ feet deep, and shipped to a city 150 miles from the place of production. The apples arrived in good condition, and were sold out immediately at $1.00 per barrel to hucksters, pedlers, dealers, etc., who re-sold them to the consumers at from $2.00 to $2.50 per barrel according to the quantity bought. These apples were inspected by the writer at the time of delivery and were in good condition and would make excellent cooking and eating apples the greater part of the winter. These apples could have been sold to the consumer, in bulk form, at $1.00 a barrel, and still have given a fair profit to the dealer.

This is but a sample of what is being done throughout the consuming centres of Canada. The producer is getting very little for his apples and the consumer is paying a high price for them. It is for the consumers to organize themselves in such a way that they can send a man into some of the districts of Western Ontario, where apples may be bought, in bulk form, delivered on car, at from 30c to 40c per hundred pounds. These apples could be delivered in the cellars of our cities at $1.00 per barrel, in bulk form, and would give the people a grade of aples that would be serviceable for many months of winter use. Such varieties as Baldwins, Spies, Kings, and Russets could be procured in this way. The evaporators throughout the country are buying apples—all the apples they require, amounting to many thousands of barrels daily—at 18c to 25c per hundred pounds, delivered at the evaporator, and will take nothing but firm apples, not less than 2½ inches in diameter. Why should the consumers in our cities pay these high prices for apples when the solution of the situation is in their own hands?

D. JOHNSON,
Fruit Commissioner,
Dominion Dept. of Agriculture.
Ottawa, Oct. 20, 1914.

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Great reduction from $30.00 to $22.75. All the sideboards, buffetts, combination buffetts, all finished in Imperial oak. Your choice of any in the store, marked up to $30.00, at $22.75. See our show window. E. B. CLEGG & CO., 37 George Street.

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325 GEORGE ST.

Country School Was On Fire

Wednesday at noon as an automobile party composed of Messrs. Edgar Lytle and Mr. Dean, of Oakwood, and H. J. Lytle and G. H. Wilson, of the Post, were passing through Cameron, the school bell was ringing furiously and great excitement was evident. About a mile northwest of the village flames were seen rising from the roof of a brick house, occupied by Mr. Alex. Henry and owned by Mrs. McNabb, of Lindsay. The party motored over to the building and assisted to man the pump and pails. The fire had caught in the shingles, and one of the active neighbours mounted the ridge pole, while others passed the water up. Just as they got nicely down to business, the cry came from Mr. Lytle that the water in the well had given out, and there was great consternation, but fortunately the water thrown on the roof had found its way down the eave trough into a barrel, and just enough was secured to put the last spark of fire out. The loss, however, will be covered by less than a hundred dollars.—Lindsay Post.

This Saturday Makes An Appeal To You Through the Wonderfully Low-Priced Articles Enunciated Below

New Picturesque Little Turbans at $5 and Quaint New Shapes at $1.95

Our Millinery Department has been working evenings trying to prepare for the extra sale already started on the mid-winter styles. See our wonderful range of wintery Velvet Shapes on sale at $1.95

Ladies' Winter Coats at $9.98, at $7.98, and at $6.50

Why should any lady not have a new coat when we have such bright snappy coats and so up-to-date at such a price? Dainty cartonis, regular $18.00. An abundance of pretty novelty Tweeds, regular $15.00, and many others in such diversity of style they will certainly compel your attention.

$8.25 Corsets for $3.00

$1.25 Aviation Caps for 29c

Ladies' Kid Gloves, 49c

Child's Little Fur Sets at $1.25

Really pretty, in soft, white fur. Just the size for "little daughter". Special Saturday, only $1.25

Almost Cold-proof Bonnets at 50c

Made right here in Peterboro' from our own Eiderdown Wool; they are not heavy and yet the styles are so pretty and sensible. Saturday 50c

75c Ladies' Flannelette Gowns at 59c

80 dozen of ladies' white and pink Night Gowns. Unusually good quality at 75c. On Saturday for 59c

Superior Quality Suede Gloves with silk lining, $1.00

The stylish cut, the finished quality, the splendid lining and the perfect fit would almost make you wonder how we got them and where we got them at such a price. They were cut by one of Fashion's most stylish glove makers. May we show you a pair of these to-morrow? Per pair $1.00

Our Wool Stocking at 25c

150 dozen—those large numbers explain the extremely good quality. Sizes 4 to 10. Saturday, pair 25c

ELLIOT'S

THIS SPECIAL TWO-DAY SALE CLOSES ON SATURDAY EVENING

Did YOU Secure YOUR RANGE or HEATER TO-DAY

Were you one of the many who to-day took advantage of our Special Offering of

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES
AND
RADIANT HOME HEATERS
AT
20% Off Regular Prices

At Sale Prices you can buy
Happy Thought Ranges
$29.60 to $56.00
OTHER RANGES $17.60 and Up

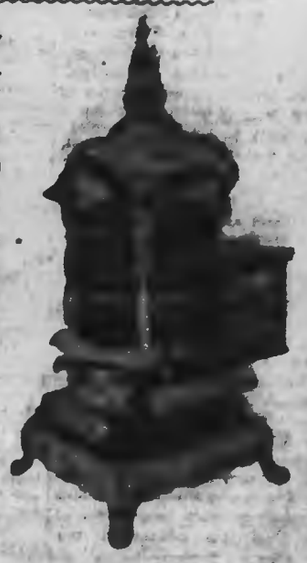
At Sale Prices you can buy
Radiant Home Heaters
$32.00 to $40.00
OTHER HEATERS from $5.60

IF not to-day, the opportunity is still open to-morrow. We can imagine no simpler or more satisfactory means of earning $5, $10 or $15 than to save it in the purchase of your range or heater at the very exceptional prices which we are offering to-day and to-morrow.

This is not a BARGAIN SALE of "CHEAP" Stoves. It is, rather, an opportunity to secure, NOW, at the very beginning of the season, when you need it most, the very highest stove satisfaction at unheard of prices. The security is gilt edge—as good as a government bond. Every stove bears the name of the makers—THE WM. BUCK STOVE CO.—they have been building stoves for fifty years—and they give you their word that nothing better can be made.

IF YOU ARE NOT READY TO TAKE DELIVERY NOW, YOU MAY SECURE A STOVE BY PAYING A DEPOSIT, AND IT WILL BE DELIVERED AT YOUR CONVENIENCE.

WILL YOU NOT SHARE IN THIS GREAT MONEY SAVING EVENT?



134 HUNTER ST. Campbell & Best QUALITY Next the Post Office

Hall's List Of Saturday Specials

Millinery Specials

Cleverly Trimmed Ready to Wear Hats at 4.85

Some of the shapes are imported, others are hand-made velvet hats from our own workrooms, the Sailor, both with soft and pressed crowns being a prominent feature of the collection, close fitting, small, little military shapes are to be seen in many styles, trimmed becomingly with New York Novelty Mounts, Velvet, Flowers, Ostrich Tips, Bayonet Mounts and Roman Stripe Velvet. In the ordinary way this would only be the price of the shape. Saturday Special each..... **4.85**

Children's Felt Hats 50c

Pretty little felt hats for children, in small and medium shapes in colours of Red, Alice Black and Navy Blue, finished with Silk Cords. Regular $1.00, Saturday Half Price..... **50c**

2.00 Fancy Mounts 49c

An assortment of fancy mounts in all colours, in a variety of styles, odd lines. Reg. $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00. Clearing Saturday at..... **49c**

Supreme Values in Well Tailored Winter Coats. Three Lines at Bold Price Reductions

We pride ourselves on the variety and completeness of our displays of tastefully tailored winter coats for women and misses. For real value in winter coats shop here. These bold price reductions good for Saturday only.

$15.00 and $17.50 Coats reduced to..... **11.95**

$18.00, $20.00 and $22.00 Coats reduced to..... **16.89**

$25.00 and $28.00 Coats reduced to..... **22.95**

Grasp this opportunity—buy your next winter coat here Saturday and Save.

28 Inch Watered Moreen Underskirting Per Yard 37c

English made and an extra good quality, soft, firm silky finish. Colours include Cadet Blue, Cerise, Navy, Kings Blue, Royal Purple Browns, Turquoise also Black. Moreen makes a most serviceable as well as a dainty Underskirt for Fall Wear. Regular 50c and 60c a yard. Saturday yard..... **37c**

Underwear Specials

Vests and Drawers at Each 49c

Every garment perfect and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Women's vests and drawers in heavy union knit, in natural and white shades vests high neck, long sleeves, button front. Drawers to match in ankle length: open or closed styles. All sizes. Saturday each..... **49c**

Women's Combination Suit 98c

A splendid fitting and medium weight garment to meet the requirements of Mid-Season. Fine Balbriggan Combinations in white only. Button front long sleeves ankle length. Saturday per suit..... **98c**

Children's Underwear Each 25c

Vests and drawers for children in heavy winter weight. Grey shade. Nice warm garments. Sizes to fit ages up to ten years, Saturday each..... **25c**

60x80 Inches White Wool Canadian Blankets Pair 2.65

About fifty pair Union Blankets for quick selling Saturday. They are made from white wool yarns with a small percentage of cotton which renders them unshrinkable. Soft, close nap, firm, plain weave, pink or blue borders. Size 60x80 inches. Saturday Special pair..... **2.65**

Ladies' Suits Made-to-Measure at 24.50

By our man-tailor, in the latest fashions from a host of new materials, in the smartest colourings—Fit, Workmanship and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Regular $30.00. Saturday to order, suit..... **24.50**

Cashmere Stockings For Boys or Girls, pair 23c, 3 pair 65c

Black Cashmere Stockings for boys or girls, woven from firm, durable yarns in close 2/1 elastic rib. Double ply yarn at heels, toes and knees, full fashioned; a stocking that is the equal to the ordinary 35c quality. All sizes. Saturday Special per pair 23c..... 3 pair..... **65c**

Women's Corsets, Medium Low Bust per pair 49c

Twelve dozen Corsets' a special purchase for medium or slender figures fine, heavy, extra strong, White Coutil, medium low bust, long close fitting skirt, four strong elastic garters, nicely trimmed. Saturday pair..... **49c**

27 inch Corded Velvets---Eleven Different Colourings yard 38c

Corded Velvet, one of fashions most useful fabrics, and in a quality that sells regularly at 50c yard. A fabric of extraordinary durability and deep even pile. Eleven different colourings, including Navy, Belgium and Duck Blue, Wine, Myrtle Green, Brown, Castor, Black, Taupe, Pearl and Smoke Grey. 27 inches wide, and very suitable for Dresses and Coats, for little ones and grown-ups. Regular 50c. Saturday, yard..... **38c**

Style and Service in These Wrapperette and Percale House Dresses, each $1.59

Smartly made House Dresses in a host of attractive styles. Made up from Wrapperette and Percale in stripe and polka dot designs on medium and dark grounds. All well tailored and easy to slip on. Mostly all have the high neck and long sleeves. These Dresses in styles that are plenty good enough to welcome the unexpected caller. Saturday..... **1.59**

November Issue of The Women's Magazine is in and ready for distribution. Get your copy at the Pattern Counter Saturday.

Main Floor Centre.

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

32-in. Heavy Striped Flannelette 10½c

Buy your Winter supply of Flannelette on Saturday at a big saving. Imported English quality, good heavy firm close weave, good designs, fast colours. Value hard to equal. Sat. Special, yard **10½c**

CANADIAN PAPERS ARE IN DEMAND

Dominion's Soldier Boys Like to Get the Journals From Home

LONDON, Oct. 22.—If David, son of Jesse, had visited his brethren in camp in these days besides an ophah of corn and loaves and cheese he would have taken with him a few scrolls recording the doing at home. Modesty might otherwise restrain, but anxiety to stimulate others to do likewise impels me to state that one of the most popular civilians who journeyed to Bustard and West Down camps yesterday was a visitor who stocked a motor with a goodly supply of the latest Canadian papers to arrive here.

Rush for Papers.

You should have seen how the chaps scuttered across the green from the lines of bell tents when they realized that the occupant of the car was flinging out the Canadian papers. One man would seize a newspaper, but in a second he would be borne to the ground by a host mates and had to yield at least half his treasure before he was released.

Write letters to the boys by all means, you good folk at home in Canada, but send them papers and as many as possible. You see, a letter in most cases brings pleasure to the recipient, but a newspaper is passed round among the men from the same district until it is well nigh thumbed to bits.

The Long Marches.

Bell tents by the hundred were empty yesterday, however, for the greater portion of every brigade undertook route marching away across the Plain. A long indistinct line could be seen slowly moving as if a creature, which flourished centuries before Stonehenge was built, had come to life again. The line became more distinct in half an hour or so and a skirl of pipes was heard. The sinuous moving mass resolved itself into a Highland brigade, marching in quarter column. Another ribbon-like formation advanced from a second point and a third was appearing from yet another quarter.

General Alderson had expressed a desire to meet the division or as many as could attend at such short notice.

"The parade is quite informal. They can come in any sort of uniform," was added as a qualifying clause to the summons. Thousands were too far away on route marches to attend, but all the same it was a mighty square khaki-clad of humanity which awaited the new Canadian commander.

Alderson is Popular.

General Alderson, if the term may be pardoned, is one of the jovial-looking sort of "military big pots." As he travels through the camp he returns the salute of passing privates with punctilious regularity, and there is also a subtle air of geniality in his acknowledgment of such compliments which every soldier appreciates.

To-day after some time spent in inspecting the muster he mounted ammunition waggons and addressed the men. He told how he appreciated the honour of commanding Canadians in South Africa and the pleasure he found in heading the contingent now at Salisbury of the same fellows.

A Canteen Question.

A most momentous statement of all—a wet canteen will be established in camp at the end of this week. Tell it not in Gath, but this announcement is received with cheers from all sides of the square. Parade is dismissed soon afterwards. While on the subject of canteen facilities, it may be mentioned that the only licensed house for miles around be the inn at Bustard—which has been out of rounds since Monday.

The Princess Pats, Regiment, who are away from the general body contingent, have had a wet canteen ever since they arrived here. They also had a wet canteen at Levis, but Valcartier was dry throughout. Some of the men who did not like Valcartier and said hard things about it are modifying their views now that they have reached Salisbury and begin to appreciate that no matter where camp is fixed there must be shortcomings.

Water and Electricity.

One thing in which Valcartier in a double sense shone over Salisbury was in being lighted with electricity. The water supply at Salisbury it is said is so far not up to the Quebec encampment.

Leave starts to-day, as many as 20 per cent. of most battalions receiving three days' passes and Scotland in particular will consequently receive many returning sons. Men proceeding to Scotland or Ireland have an extra day allowed for travelling.

A story goes that three men of the Queen's Own, Toronto, received an evening leave the other night and began to wal kacross the plain. They lost their way utterly and decided to make for a distant light. They walked for about three hours, and then found they had been following an automobile crossing the plain.

Pat's Pets Pat Themselves.

The Princess Pat's Regiment are swelling round, declaring they passed three other battalions in the march up from the railway to the camp. On arrival one of the regiments thus outwalked is said to have consoled itself with the remark that "Pat's Pets are all old soldiers and more used in marching. They are more used to telling soldiers' tales too," with [illegible] reflection on this incident.

Italian engineers have reported that the proposed tunnel from Venice to the island of Lido, which will be two miles long and in places 97 feet below the sea, is entirely feasible.

Cameras that will photograph objects many miles away, the details of which are carefully guarded secrets, have been added to the equipment of the United States army signal corps.

AT THE OKE FRUIT STORE

APPLES

For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies, Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE OKE FRUIT STORE

N. DOUROS, Prop.

Phones 18-19

Dr. Gordon's Meeting Marked By Large Attendance of Men

"Wrecked Homes" Was the Subject of His Address Last Evening

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

St. Paul's Church was crowded to the doors last evening, for the fourth meeting in the series of services, conducted in connection with the Campaign for Christian Citizenship. Every inch of available standing room was occupied, and scores were turned away. One striking feature was the large attendance of business men, young men and mechanics, and the masculine element seems to grow stronger, with every additional meeting.

Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw, the coloured singer, was in fine form last night, and rendered three great selections. "The Man of Galilee," to the tune of "Annie Laurie," "I Love Him," to the tune of "Old Black Joe," and also the "Crucifixion Song," a selection which is called for by the audience, again and again, in every campaign. This evening, Mr. Greenlaw will sing "The Dream of Paradise," "He Lifted Me," and "Tell Mother I'll Be There."

Professor Edward Hasselbergi, presided at the piano, and rendered several of his characteristic selections.

The following questions were answered by Dr. Gordon, in brief but pungent paragraphs:

1. How do you account for the sudden temptation to commit some awful sin which sometimes comes into the minds of very good people?

2. Is there anything in the use of tobacco that makes men coloured?

3. Is it honorable to listen to a private conversation on a party telephone line?

4. Can a flatterer be a sincere friend?

5. What would you do if outside relatives interfered with the happiness of your home?

6. What is the most dangerous hour in a young woman's life?

The following is a brief outline of the address by Dr. Gordon, in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church last evening:

"Youth has three visions: The vision of God. The vision of Duty. The vision of Love. The vision of God touches the realm of religion and the soul. The vision of Duty concerns responsibility and achievement. The vision of Love finds its fulfillment and realization in the home life. That sacred threefold vision comes to us all. Happy the man or woman who finds that glory of the vision hours of early youth loses nothing of its spiritual splendour with the increasing years. Louis IX. of France, who married Princess Margaret of Provance, wore a ring on which were inscribed three words: 'God' — 'France' — 'Margaret.' He was accustomed to remark: 'I love no other love outside this ring.'

"The foundation of an empire is the home. The strength of a republic is the home. The glory of a civilization is the home. The crown of a true church is the home. The stability of the nation pivots on the home. The nation rests on the cottage, said John Bright. Oh, the home life! How the memories of the old homestead comes sweeping over us.

"A man never travels so far that he gets beyond the shadow of the old homestead, and the most men never rise higher than the ideals worshipped there. The writer who referred to the poet Byron as 'half God and half devil' may not have known that his father was a spendthrift and his mother the incarnation of a temperament which bordered on insanity. Harriet Martineau speaks thus of her early days: 'My life had no spring, no violets, no early flowers.' The first five years of my life made me an infidel," said Thomas Paine.

"How dare young people establish their homes without religion and assume the responsibility of childhood without God? Better send a new Titanic out to mid-ocean without captain or crew. An infidel Christian, if you will pardon the paradox, — a poor, worn-out, blacksliddon saint, deceived by the evil one and fascinated by the world, once remarked, in sad accents, 'I have a little girl, three years old, and I don't know what to do with her. Once I could teach her to say, "Now I lay me down to sleep," but I can't now.'

"An old preacher said to evangelist "Sam" Jones: "In my first charge, and during the first six months, I married one of my Christian young men to a worldly minded, unchristian girl: and also one of my Christian girls to a worldly minded and unchristian man. Inside of six months the Christian girl had brought her husband into the church, while the gay and gidd[illegible] girl had carried her husband out of [illegible].

"The first year of married life are apt to determine the destiny of a family. The hardest point in the establishment of a home is very often the first year. Learning to live together is the greatest problem in life. Two wills, two natures, two temperaments, two souls—coming into contact. What an opportunity for tact, consideration and fair play. How many biographies have been written in blood. Such was Shelley's. 'She can't bear solitude and I can't bear society —the living chained to the dead.' mastered the great poet. The greatest tragedies are the tragedies of the home life.

"When two people are determined to have their own way in all respects and particulars, there can be but one result—Look out for a tragedy! Home are [illegible] tyrants and [illegible] people. A home is not the throne-room of a despot but the virgin soil for the establishment of a ministering republic.

"John Ruskin used to say that the characteristic thing about a mean man was the way in which he pronounced the personal pronoun 'I.'

"Better the stalwart strength of a strong character than lacking character, the polished exterior of a shallow personality. Stanley, the explorer, was stern, exacting, uncompromising, silent and inscrutable, but his companions could [illegible] 'While we were all afraid of him, yet we all believed in him.' Character, that's the word. Character is the diamond which scratches every other stone.

"The social drinking customs of the hour threaten the permanency of our Christian institutions. The saloon is the organized enemy of the home. The distiller quaffs a goblet full to the brim with liquid agony and feeds like some monster of ancient mythology on human hearts, crushed, pierced, bruised, broken and torn. I would take my chances on the day of judgment with Judas Iscariot, rather than with the brewer who coins sorrow into silver, blood into bonds and manhood into the merchandise of ill-gotten wealth. He has no hesitation in crowding his hellish products, by display 'ads' and electric signs, upon the unsuspecting youth of the community, and I have no hesitation in branding him as the arch traitor of the race, the incarnation of commercial meanness, and the last surviving specimen of social piracy which threatens the existence of every frail human barque floating on the tempestious waters of our modern life."

This evening, Dr. Gordon will speak on "The Fools of Modern Society." Both men and women will receive particular attention in this discourse, and all classes will be interested.

Two thousand copies of Dr Gordon's printed address, on "The Hand That Rocks the Cradle," will be distributed at this evening's meeting. This means, that everybody will get a form.

The Proper Pruning of Trees

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir.—If there is one thing more than another which we lack in the art of beautifying our city, it is that of properly pruning our trees. Many of our most beautiful trees have been made unshapely and ungainly at the hands of a novice instead of "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever," to say nothing of doing it out of season. I saw one case of such pruning on Simcoe street near Aylmer street to-day, where the limbs were slashed off indiscriminately on one side and the top decapitated, leaving the tree lobsided and unsightly. Better by far had it been taken out altogether, especially as they were too close to one another. It takes years for a tree to grow, and the pruning of it should only be entrusted to an expert under the supervision of a committee.

Yours truly,

FOLIAGE.

October 22rd, 1914.

An implement has been patented for slicing a boiled egg evenly.

To the Trade

New Seasons' selected Valencia Raisins now in store.

Quality excellent. Prices on application.

PERKINS INCE & CO'Y

Wholesale Grocers

Mid-Season Millinery

The Ladies are invited to inspect the New Novelties in MILLINERY, just received from leading houses.

MRS. J. WILSON 372 GEORGE STREET

PHONE 36

Hallow E'en Needs

Celebrate Hallow E'en properly by using our appropriate decorations, favours, stickers, etc. Look over these suggestions, and see our displays in south window and in the store

Garlands in Black and Yellow, supporting Old Witches and Pumpkin Heads..... 10c and 30c

Decorative Hallow E'en Crepe, Figures of Owls, Witches, Black Cats and Pumpkin Heads..... 10c

Narrow Orange and Black Crepe, big roll..... 10c

Paper Plates, Hallow E'en Decorations, dozen..... 30c

Dennison's Hallow E'en Stickers in forms of Black Cats, Witches, Owls, Pumpkin Heads and Black Bats, for Letterheads and Decorations, box..... 10c

Decorative Hallow E'en Crepe for Lamp Shades..... 25c

Hallow E'en Napkins, dozen..... 8c

Hallow E'en Table Favours, many styles.

Hallow E'en Tally Cards, etc.

THE PETERBOROUGH BOOKSTORE ALWAYS LEADS

TREBILCOCK BROS.

PHONE 285. 417 GEORGE ST.

'Grand Opera House' J. J. TURNER & SONS, Proprietors and Managers

The Montrose Tabloid Stock Co.

With all their own beautiful scenery and electrical effects accompanied by up-to-date Moving Picture Plays, changed each night. Opening show Monday night the 3 act Southern Comedy 'The Sweetest Girl in Dixie'

All Next Week Commencing Monday Night, Oct. 26th at 8.15.

All Seats Reserved. :-: Box Office Open Now For Sale of Seats. :-: PRICES—15c and 25c. :-: GALLERY 10c.

Staple Dept. Snaps

American Comforters—Size 60 x 74, new carded cotton filling; colours of pink, sky, mauve and cadmary, with Paisley centres to match, all evenly sewn and finished with nine inch self border. $1.75 value for $1.49

English Kimono Blankets—Size 50 x 60, brown, grey, pink and green, striped borders, others large plaid designs. About 18 to clear; $1.35 and $1.75 values for ..... 89c and $1.39

WATCH FOR THE GREEN PRICE CARDS

Saturday Snaps

You can Hardly Afford to Miss These Ready-to-Wear Specials for Saturday

Third Floor Snaps

Carpet Ends—Brussels and Tapestry, splendid designs and colourings, lengths mostly 1½ and 1¾ yards, easily worth $1.00. About twenty in all to be cleared on Saturday at the rush price of, per end 44c

Opaque Window Shades—Green only, size 37 x 72; mounted on good quality roller. Regular 40c value, very special for Saturday customers..... each 24c

Surprising Values New Millinery

$6.50 Values $2.95

Travellers' Samples secured at a fraction of their real cost enables us to offer this astounding value from our Millinery Department. Smart and becoming Velvet and Felt Shapes cleverly arranged with the newest trimmings. Small, medium and large shapes in a variety of the most wanted colours. Not a model amongst them worth less than $6.50. Rush Price.....just 2.95

Stylish Fall and Winter Coats Special $20.00 Values for $15.00

Decidedly Stylish and practical, this particular model will appeal to many. It is made of unusual quality reversible blanket cloth, in military style with cape swinging well from the shoulders. An excellent assortment of colors and sizes. Special $20 value on Sat 15.00

Women's Natty Wool Dresses $5

Surprising value is found in this effective and most becoming dress of all wool French Serge. The skirt is cut on newest, lines, whilst the overskirt effect adds greatly to its becomingness. The waist is prettily trimmed with lace at neck and sleeves. Colors of Copehagen, Brown, Navy and Black. Priced very specially at..... 5.00

$1.39 Flannelette Gowns 89c

A splendidly made and finished gown of soft quality English Flannelette. Trimmed with dainty Torchon Lace at neck and sleeves; neatly self tucked yoke, embroidery trimmed. An odd Clearing line that is worth $1.39. Saturday Snaps..... 89c

Smart New Skirt Models $6.75 Values at $4.19

The graceful outline of this skirt will at once commend it to popular favour. It is made of superior quality serge, in the tailored style, with very smart overskirt effect. Colours of Black or Navy, in all sizes. Practical models that sell freely at $6.75. On Sat. only.... 4.19

A Blouse Clean-up at $1.19

Composed of odd lines and sizes in black lace, cream lace, also coloured ninons. Smart and exclusive models that sell regularly as high as $5.00. A great opportunity to secure a really nice waist at a very low figure. There are a variety of styles, each one is very pleasing All at one price to clear quickly 1.19

Children's $5.90 Dresses $2.39

Very strong value is featured in this line of Children's Dresses. They are made of hard wearing English Serges, colours of Brown, Navy and Crimson, also Black and White Check Fabrics; very snappy styles worth up to $5.90. Ages 3 to 14 years. Saturday Snaps..... 2.39

54 inch British Tweeds $1.25 value for 79c

A British made cloth bought at a price below manufacturer's cost. It has a firm, close weave, which makes it a most desirable fabric for tailored suits, skirts or coats; it will certainly make up strikingly and give excellent satisfaction. Colours of dark brown, copper brown, blue grey, new green, reseda green. 54 inches wide, $1.25 value. Saturday Snap, per yard 79c

Unusual Values in Suitings & Coatings

Three Specials—at least see them

Heavy Coatings, $1.60 value $1.19

Ten pieces of Heavy Winter Coatings in plain greys and browns, also some very smart plaid and check effects, you cannot help but admire them; they are all 54 inches wide and sell regularly at $1.50 and $1.60. If you are thinking about a Winter Coat, don't let this opportunity pass. On Saturday, per yard $1.19

New English Tweeds 75c value for 47c

An offer which from a value standpoint should arouse great buying interest. There are three pieces in all; colours of grey, green and tan; an all-wool fabric that is guaranteed to to give every satisfaction for ladies' suits or skirts, and children's school dresses. 44 inches wide, excellent 75c value. Very specially priced for our Saturday customers at, per yard.... 47c

Main Floor Snaps for Saturday Economists

Women's Early Winter Underwear 39c

Close knit, fine ribbed underwear, early winter weight; vest and drawers in white; long sleeves, high neck daintily trimmed. Extra special value for Saturday customers, per garment 39c

Boys' and Girls' School Hose 17c

An extra special clearing line of boys' and girls' cotton school hose; very heavy quality, elastic ribbed; seamless feet, spliced heels and toes, perfectly fast dyes. Sizes 8½ to 9½. Good 25c value. Saturday Snaps..... 17c

Ladies' and Misses' 75c Tan Cape Gloves 59c

Sizes for everyone in this lot of tan cape "Walking" Gloves. They are real dressy and serviceable and will appeal to the little tots as well as their mothers. Special 75c value. Saturday Snaps..... 59c

$1.00 "Mercellda" Silk Scarfs 89c

"Mercellda Silk Scarfs, made of a closely knitted fabric resembling pure silk; one yard and a quarter in length, fringed ends. Colours of Champagne, Saxe, sky, grey, ivory and black, reg. $1 value for 89c

Flannelette Blankets Size 68 x 80, $1.69

The "Astoria" is a Flannelette Blanket of unusually large size and heavy weight. It is controlled by us in Peterborough and we consider it extra good value at $1.95. White only, whipped in pairs, borders of pink or blue; size 68 x 80 in. Saturday Snaps, per pair $1.69

English Striped Flannelette, 15c Value for 11½c

Imported English Striped Flannelette, an excellent heavy quality, beautiful soft finish, 35-36 inches wide. A good assortment of patterns in Pinks, Blues and Greys. A dandy cloth that sells regularly at 15c. Saturday Snaps, per yard 11½c

Store Opens 8:15 o'clock
Closes Saturday at 9.30.

October Sale of Shoes

Five New Models, Very Special $3.39

Patent Colt Buttons, with cloth or brocade quarters and tops; Dull Calf Street Boots, button or lace, also Patent Colt with plain vamps and glove calf button uppers; all sizes and widths in each line. The styles are all smart and dressy, whilst the values would be exceptional at $4. Sat. Snaps, pair 3.39

Clear-Away Lines, $3.50 Values $2.35

Just about twenty-five pairs in all, broken lines, odd sizes, but nearly all sizes in the lot. Button and lace styles, in patent and dull calfs. Shoes that sold regularly at $3.00 and $3.50. All clearing at the rush price of, per pair..... 2.35

Maltese Cross and Minor Brand Rubbers, 75c and 85c Values for 63c

The two best Canadian makes at a very appreciable reduction which no doubt many will take advantage of. Several different styles, 75c and 85c values. Saturday Snaps..... 63c

The CRESSMAN Shoe Co. Limited

The Spirit of Joanne D'Arc

A French Woman Displays Cheerful Confidence

(Special to The Star.)

Lagny, France (by mail), Oct. 25.—Here is the story of a woman who lives in Soissons, where another woman virtually "runs the town." She asks that her name be left out of print because she "is doing nothing for the cause."

Her home is near the bridge over the Aisne which the Germans, in the rock quarry on the hills north of the town, shelled repeatedly. A corner room upstairs was exposed to the weather, the walls having been torn away by a shell. The street in front of the house was littered with stone and plaster and splintered wood. Across the river dead bodies lay.

Along the firing line somewhere she had a husband and two brothers; she didn't know exactly where, for everything is secret in this "secret" war. She had not heard from any of them since the war began; yet she was able to smile with a cheerfulness that was contagious. I asked her what she thought of the war. "We will win," she said.

"But what do you think about all this fighting and killing one another?" I added.

"It is horrible, of course," she said simply, "and if He doesn't come back I don't know what I shall do, though I suppose I shall have to manage somehow." A little girl, perhaps three years old, came out and joined her mother on the littered steps, her big, mysterious blue eyes bent on me and wondering whom I could be.

"We have two children," the woman continued. "This one and a baby. Perhaps we are in for a hard time. And maybe He won't come back; they say our losses are heavy. But if France wins, where I lose I shall not complain; I shall feel that I, too, have done something."

"Even a great deal," I said.

"Yes," she replied, "even a great deal, for He was all I had."

Later in the day I saw another woman, standing boldly and unafraid in the streets, while the German shelling was particularly severe. A soldier hurried past.

"Dont be afraid, lady," he said; "the Germans are not going to get into the town again."

"Afraid!" she flung back disdainfully. "Afraid of the Boches? Hand me your gun, young man, if you're afraid, and I'll go out to meet them."

Everywhere I went I saw women like these. I talk to many whose homes had been destroyed, farms ruined, their stock requisitioned, and who had little or nothing of a material kind left in the world. But they were all hopeful, even cheerful. Every soldier they spoke to they cheered up; the spirit of Joanne d'Arc is still alive in France.

WM. PHILIP SIMMS.

The United States imports 3,000,000 gallons of mineral water a year, chiefly from Europe.

OTONABEE COUNCIL IN SESSION

The Otonabee Council met on Oct. 19th, when the following business was transacted:

A by-law was passed to regulate the discharge of fire arms in the Township. Residents of the Township may carry or discharge fire arms for any lawful purpose upon lands owned or occupied by them, but non-residents will have to have permission from the owner or occupant of the premises before they can carry or discharge any fire arms on said premises, which also include the highways of the Township. Any one violating the provisions of the by-law, upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace, will incur a penalty of not less than one dollar or more than $20.

On motion, the Collector's bonds were approved. The following accounts were passed: For gravel, Jas. Davidson $5, D. McCarthy, $8, M. Y. Crowley $1.65, Mrs. McNaughton $1.75, Thos. Fox, $2.24; Wm. O'Leary $3.60, John Connel $4.80, John Webster $19.20, cleaning out pit, $15, drawing tile, $1.75, J. C. Waldie, wire fence $4.50, Bruce Savigney $17.75, John Johnston, opening 1-4 line between Lot 22, Con. 16, $25, Jas. Hogan, repairing wate pipe, $1; P. Boire 60 cents for blasting powder, D. Kennealy, making tile, $14.10; W. J. Miller, lime, and drawing lime sand and poles for Hall chimney, $5.05; Wm. Doucetta, building Hall chimneys, $62.40, Geo. Simpson, excavating well on Hanlon's hill for water tank, $25; Wm. Edwards, blasting stone, $1; Wm. Wedlock, plank $54.27; E. H. Mann & Co., plank, $5; Patrick Conroy, cutting brush, $8; F. Walsh, care of road during fire, $15; J. M. Drummond, attending Judge's Court of Revision, $28.71. Council adjourned to Nov. 16th.

So that a telephone user will have a pencil within reach when needed there has been invented an attachment to hold one on a transmitter at the end of a string that is wound up by a spring when idle.

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

It should be cleaned and oiled once a year. If the oil gets gummy and chilling, and the result is the oil is entirely dried up, the pivots become cut and rusted so badly that it costs nearly as much as a new movement to put it in proper condition again. The old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine" holds good.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Street
Next Turnbull's.

Where To Eat!

The Best Lunch Room Accommodation in Town is at

HOOPER'S

We are now in the large store formerly occupied by us at

414 GEORGE STREET

and will welcome our old-time patrons

"GOOD SERVICE AND PLENTY"
Our Motto

HOOPER'S 414-327-601 George St.

PETERBORO' CORPS WELL REPRESENTED

Have Furnished Their Share of Officers to First Contingent

Peterborough and the military corps, with headquarters here, are well represented among the officers of the first Canadian contingent, according to the list published yesterday. Lt.-Col. Clegg is attached to the headquarters; Major Mills of the 57th, is Quartermaster of the 2nd Infantry Battalion; Major Bennett of the 57th is Captain; and Lieut. Ackerman of the 57th a subaltern in A Company of the same battalion. Lt.-Col. C. H. Rogers of the 3rd "Prince of Wales Dragoons, is a Major; Captain Garnet Greer is Medical Officer, and Lieut. Jones transport officer of the 2nd Battalion. Captain Cecil Arnott of Peterborough is a Captain of the Strathcona Horse. Lieuts. Gordon Campbell and V. Fessenden of Peterborough are Lieutenants with the 15th Infantry Battalion, and Lieut. Harold S. Matthews of Peterborough a Lieutenant in the 2nd battery of the 1st Infantry Brigade. Major Denistoun, formerly of Peterborough, is a Captain, and his son Lieut. J. H. Denistoun a lieutenant with the 6th Infantry Battalion. Lieut. Frank Sawers of Peterborough is with the Fort Garry Horse.

Ships Resume Sailing Dates

The White Star-Dominion Line announce the resumption of sailings commencing with the "Megantic" from Liverpool October 24th, from Montreal November 7th. S. S. "Canada" from Liverpool October 31st, from Montreal November 14th. The "Laurentic" November 7th from Liverpool November 21st from Montreal, thus giving a weekly service until the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence.

The announcement of this schedule will be welcome news to intending passengers and shippers, as the "Laurentic" and "Megantic" are the largest steamers from Canada, and the last word in ship-building.

The Christmas sailings are also announced from both Portland, Maine, and Halifax, Nova Scotia. The S. S. "Arabic" sailing from Portland December 2nd. Halifax December 3rd.

This steamer will make a noteworthy addition to the Christmas fleet as she is the largest One Class Cabin (II) steamer afloat, and has a reputation for "being as steady as a rock." She will be followed by the S. S. "Canada" from Portland December 12th.

Chocolate In Demand By Soldiers

Quite recently a gentleman in Europe, observing the passage of some troops through a village, noticed the women, in their enthusiasm, offering little gifts to the soldiers, and, making some inquiries, ascertained that the soldiers almost invariably asked for chocolate or cigarettes. Lately European governments have made large purchases of chocolate, finding that it is the favourite emergency ration on account of its small bulk and the large amount of nutriment it contains.

For many years in this country Walter Baker and Co.'s chocolate has been recognized as an exceedingly valuable article of food; chocolate containing, as one authority has stated, "More flesh-forming matter than beef."

SALES WERE VERY SLOW

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—Union Stock Yards.—Receipts were liberal as usual this week, 60 cars, 996 cattle, 2,695 hogs, 1,219 sheep and lambs, 63 calves.

Cattle—Not many, not even a load of choice butchers' cattle were on sale, and very few good, nearly all of the offering being common and medium. Sales were slow at Wednesday's decline. Choice butchers' steers, $7.75 to $8.00; good butchers' steers, $7.25 to $7.50; medium butchers' steers, $7.00 to $7.25; common butchers' steers, $6.25 to $6.50; choice butchers' heifers, $7.50 to $7.75; common butchers' heifers, $7.00 to $7.25; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good cows, $6.00 to $6.25; canners, $5.00 to $5.50; bulls, $5.00 to $6.75.

Feeders and Stockers—Market very slow, so much so that some dealers shipped a lot of common and medium stockers to Buffalo. Prices were easy as many of the buyers have nearly all they want. Choice steers, $6.75 to $7.00; medium steers, $6.25 to $6.50; stockers, $4.00 to $6.00.

Milkers and Springers — Trade steady at $65 to $100 each, bulk sold at $70 to $80 each.

Calves—Market firm as the run was light, only 63 on sale. Choice veals, $10.00 to $11.00; common to medium, $6.00 to $9.00; good at $9.00 to $9.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts moderate and prices unchanged. Sheep $5.00 to $6.00; culls and rams, $3.50 to $4.50.

Hogs—Were down again. Selected, fed and watered $7.50 and $7.75 f.o.b. cars, and $7.75 weighed off cars.

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 129 Aylmer Street.

2fri-9t

MASCOT OF THE FIREMEN IS NO MORE

Sandy is dead!

Sandy was the Firemen's mascot, a ginger coloured cat. He used to walk across the freshly polished floor with dirty paws, and to allow the men to tumble over him in their haste to set out for a fire. But last night he acquired poison and this morning he was found under the hose waggon with his four paws pointing heavenward.

RAISIN SEASON

The new crop of raisins is already being offered, as will be seen by Messrs. Perkins, Ince & Co.'s announcement in another column — a very fine consignment of Selected Valencias having been already received at their wholesale warehouse, Bethune and Charlotte Streets. Retail dealers preparing for the holiday trade will doubtless take advantage of these offerings. The change of season brings round an extra demand for Christmas fruits, and raisins are one of the earliest to be featured. Needless to say, Perkins, Ince & Co. are in close touch with the best of the markets.

CHIDREN'S HATS TO CLEAR

An assortment of broken lines of Children's Fall and Winter Hats, ranging in price from 65c to $1.25.

Clearing Price 50c

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier And Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 726

SATURDAY SPECIALS — THE BIG STORE

Saturday Specials in Ready-to-Wear Garments & Millinery

Girls' Chinchilla and Curl Coats, $4.98

We have just secured the surplus stock of a big manufacturer of Girls' Coats at a price concession that allows us to offer the best qualities of Chinchillas and Curls. Lined all through with all-wool flannel, in scarlet, silver greys and two-tone effects. Fit 4 to 10 years. Worth up to $9.00. See George St. Window. Only $4.98

Misses' and Women's Coats, $5.95, $7.95, $9.95

An immense clearance of makers' Sample Coats, in soft all-wool reversible materials, in greys, browns and fancy mixtures, in several smart styles, with velvet or self collars, fit girls 13, 15 and 17 years. Also in women's sizes. Worth up to $15.00. Saturday Special:... 5.95, 7.95, 9.95

See George St. Window

Satin Petticoats, 98c

Satin Underskirts in up-to-date styles, with narrow knife pleated flounce, in Kelly Green, Royal Cerise, Rose, Tan, Sky, Navy, Citron, Alice, White, Cream, and Black. Lengths 36 to 40 inches. Saturday, less than cost of material, or..... 98c

See George Street Window

New Distinctive Blouses, 2.98 to 5.95

In Waists, as in all other details of women's dress, style originality is the important thing. Our beautiful collection, which has just arrived, comprises ideas and designs shown for the first time in Messalines & Crepe de Chines. Prices are of the moderate kind, ranging in easy stages from .... 2.98 to 5.95

MAIN FLOOR BARGAINS SATURDAY

2 Extra Specials in Women's Underwear

1.00 Women's Vests and Drawers—a Suit 55c

Women's Vests and Drawers, winter weight, in white and natural, vests high neck, long sleeves and button front; Drawers ankle length, both styles. Regular Dollar a Suit. Saturday..... 55c

1.50 Women's Vests and Drawers 98c

Women's Wool Vests and Drawers secured by us at a big discount. Vests are high neck and button front; Drawers ankle length and either styles in natural shade only. Reg. $150. Saturday a suit 98c

Now is the time to buy Slipper Soles

An immense assortment of Slipper Soles in Infant's, Child's, Misses', Women's and Men's to select from at the Big Store. All the best Packard makes. Prices range.....19c, 25c, 39c, 50c

Women's Flannelette Gowns 48c

Women's Flannelette Gowns made of good washing heavy striped Flannelettes in Mother Hubbard style, high neck, long sleeves & finished with frill of self. All sizes. Saturday Special . only 48c

60 x 90 in Hemmed Sheets 79c

Full bleached Sheets made of good English Cottons, these Sheets have worn ends which means they will remain straight after laundering, finished with deep hems. Size 68 x 90 inches. Saturday Special..... each 79c

A Tweed Dress Goods Special 33c

Scotch Tweed Dress Goods, 42 inches wide in grey, brown, blue or green mixtures. A quality that has plenty of weight and warmth, making it most suitable for school dresses or separate skirts. Saturday..... 33c

Auto or Carriage Rugs $1.95

To enjoy a motor trip or pleasure drive, you require something to keep you warm. These rugs are splendid quality made from good woollen yarns, neatly fringed on sides. Many patterns and colours in pretty plaid effects to select from. Sat. Bargain.... 1.95

Embroidered D'oylies 25c

Why spend your time embroidering d'oylies when you can procure one all ready for service at the cost of material. They are handsomely worked in scroll or pretty bow-knot patterns in colours sky, Alice, pink and white on white ground. On view in our Simcoe St. Window. Saturday Bargain..... 25c

White Satin Quilts $1.48

Not often you get the opportunity of securing a satin quilt at this figure. It's remarkable good value, being closely woven in a splendid range of centre and border effects. Offered for one day only. Saturday..... 1.48

Striped Flannelette 9c per yard

The time has come for heavier under clothing or bedding. This flannelette would be found most suitable for all purposes of that kind, shown in a wide range of light, medium or dark striped patterns. Saturday Bargain per yard... 9c

Children's Mitts, 15c pair

An early shipment of Children's Mitts have been passed into stock and will be offered Saturday at a give-away price. See them at the Hosiery Counter. Per pair..... 15c

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c

Mill overmakes of Men's Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, Christmas goods which were sent to us without being boxed. This, however, does not decrease the value of the Handkerchief. Regular 50c values. Saturday Saving, each 25c

Buttons Clearing at 5c per Dozen

Odds and ends of Buttons, in Bone, Covered, and Brass suitable for Children's Dresses. Some have 1 dozen, others 2 dozen, on a card. Sold only by the card. Regular up to $1.50 dozen. Saturday, dozen 5c

Hair Nets, 4 for 9c

Guaranteed Hair Nets, in almost any shade, with or without elastic. Large sizes ..... Saturday Bargain 4 for 9c

"Old Bleach Linens"

Our first shipment of "Old Bleach" Linens for the Christmas trade has been opened out. To make business brisk in the Linen Section, we will offer "Old Bleach" Towels, in finest weaves, in Fancy Guest and Household sizes, at, a pair..... 59c

BASEMENT SPECIALS

Granite Tea Pots 29c

Medium and large size granite tea pots in heavy double enamel make, plain grey or blue mottled with white lining. Regular up to 75c. Saturday..... 29c

Large Granite Water Pails and Preserving Kettles 37c

Heavy 2-coated mottled, grey enameled, 10 qt. water pails and large preserving kettles. Regular 69c and 75c. Saturday..... 37c

$29.00 97 Piece Limoge Dinner Sets $15.00

Made with newest shape pieces, finest white Limoges China with pretty neat pink floral decoration which includes, 12 each, dinner, tea, soup, bread and butter plates and cups and saucers, one large salad dish with 12 small dishes, sugar and cream, gravy and platter, 2 large covered dishes and 2 platters. Each piece stamped and guaranteed. Saturday 97 pieces 15.00

Articles Shown on Our 4c and 9c Tables

Four Cents

Gravy Strainers, Egg Turners, Granite Spoons, Wire Food Heaters, Egg Beaters, Can Openers, Nutmeg Graters, Asbestos Mats, Pie Tins, Tin Cups, Nickle Stove Lifters, Cake Cutters, Tea Strainers, Soap Holders, Salt and Peppers, Flour Dredgers, Funnels, House Numbers, Table Spoons, Chain Pot Cleaners, Dish Mops,

Nine Cents

Carpet Beaters, Sink Strainers, Towel Bars, Soap Dishes, Wire Baskets, Granite Spoons, 29 oz. Bars Soap, Iron Handles, Butter Ladles, Pie Plates, Skimming Spoons, Aluminum Cups, Aluminum Salt and Peppers, Granite Dishes and Kettles, Strainers, Egg Beaters, Potato Mashers, Toasting Forks, Frying Pans, Chopping Knives, Wire Toasters, Corn Peppers, Roller Towel Bars, Long-handled Fire Shovels,

HOME FURNISHINGS AT SAVING PRICES---4th FLOOR

3 x 3 yard Brussels Rugs, $13.69

A splendid assortment of new designs and colourings are shown in this lot. All are in Brussels makes and are woven closely to insure excellent wear. Regular $16.50 and $20.00. Saturday Bargain.. ..... $13.69

Art Silkolines, 20c yard

Pretty delicate colourings in Art Silkolines will be found most suitable for Draperies or light upholstering. A choice range of patterns in Paisley and floral designs to select from. See George St. Window. Saturday Bargain, yard 20c

Curtain Nets 29c Per Yard

New arrivals in Curtain Nets in plain and bordered effects in cream or white, most suitable for dining room, hall or bed room uses, Saturday per yard 29c

TURNBULLS

4 Yard Wide Linoleums 47½c Square Yard

Heavy Cork makes in both Floral and Block Patterns, best enamel Faces in medium or light Colours, in smooth or pebble finishes. Saturday square yard..... 47½c

Combination Window Shades 39c

Extra special values in best quality hand-made, Oiled Combination Window Shades, Cream on outside with reverse side green, mounted on spring rollers. Complete with brackets and nails. Saturday Bargain 39c

Local Presbytery Sanction Mr. Keith's Call To Edmonton

After Seven Years and a Half as Pastor of Knox Church Rev. H. J. Keith Will Go to Westminster Church, Edmonton.

A special meeting of the Peterborough Presbytery was held in the Knox Church this morning, to take action on the Rev. Mr. Keith's resignation of his position as pastor of the church. The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Warsaw, Moderator of the Peterborough Presbytery presided, and after some discussion it was decided to make the translation of the Rev. Mr. Keith to the Edmonton Presbytery.

A strong deputation representing the various departments and organizations of Knox Church were present to urge that the Presbytery have the Rev. Mr. Keith stay as head of the local church. The deputation consisted of Mr. J. F. Morrison and Mr. H. Shurter, representing the session, Dr. J. M. McCullough, the Board of Managers, H. McCannan, the Congregation, A. McKenzie, the Sabbath School, Mrs. McPherson, the Women's Missionary Society, Mrs. Parker, the Ladies' Aid Society, Mr. Cecil Williamson, the young people. All spoke in glowing terms of the progress of the church under Mr. Keith's pastorate, and asked that some arrangement be made so that he could remain as pastor of the church. They expressed their desire to keep him here, and of their regret should he be translated to another Presbytery.

They decided, however, to make the translation, which will take effect on November 8. On that date the Rev. Mr. Keith will preach his farewell sermon, and two days later he will leave for his new field.

This morning the Rev. R. Pogue was appointed moderator pro tem. of Knox Church, and he will be in charge of the church during the vacancy. It is likely that Mr. Pogue will preach in Knox Church next Sunday morning after which a meeting of the congregation will be held to make some provision for a supply.

The Rev. D. A. Thompson and the Rev. Mr. Meyers, of Toronto, were appointed by Westminster Church to prosecute the call, and the responsibility fell upon Mr. Thompson who did his duty with great regret. He and others of the Presbytery expressed their regret at Mr. Keith's departure, and their appreciation of the effective work he had done as pastor of the Knox Church and a member of the Presbytery.

Mr. Keith replied that it had been an inspiration and a pleasure for him to work in the Peterborough Presbytery, and he could reciprocate the remarks made regarding him, to all members of the Presbytery. He made it known that he had been led to accept the call. He felt he had completed his work in Knox Church and trusted that a successor would lead the people into still greater fields of service. His call to Edmonton was unsought, and had every evidence of being providential.

The Rev. Mr. Keith has been pastor of Knox Church for seven and a half years, and just what place he holds in the estimation of his congregation was amply illustrated at the meeting of the Presbytery this morning when every department sent a representative asking for him to remain here. The progress of Knox Church since his coming to the city has been phenomenal, the new church being built and just very recently a fine new organ being installed.

Mr. Keith was moderator of Omemee, and in his place the Rev. Jas. Rollins was appointed to-day.

A GREAT ATTRACTION

The Grand Opera House was packed to the doors Saturday night to ed to the doors Saturday night to Montrose Players. This Comany is without a doubt one of the best Tabloid Stock that has ever played Berlin. Every performer is a clever artist in their respective lines and each and every play they put on will please the most fastidious. This company has made a big hit wherever they have played and comes to Berlin with the highest recommendation and they certainly merit the praise and patronage of every Berlin theatre goer who enjoys a good, refined evening's entertainment. They will change their plays three times a week and the prices are within the reach of all. To-night this clever Company will produce Lene B. Parker's Society Military play "For Home and Honour," together with a laughable comedy, "New Hampshire Folks." Don't fail to see those popular favourites at the Grand Opera House.

This Company comes to the Grand Opera House, Peterborough, for one week, commencing Monday night, Oct. 26th, at 8.15. Prices 15c and 25c Gallery, 10 cents.

WOUNDED BUT UNDAUNTED—This picture of wounded British soldiers, was taken from among the British troops after the fall of Antwerp. These men were marching along the road toward Ostend with grim determination, as shown in the wounded man's face.

Silk and its manufactures comprise nearly forty per cent of the exports of Japan.

Venezula soon will open its first large paper factory, in which all the machinery will be electrical.

War News Continued!

LONDON, October 23.—Despatches from Teneriffe to the Daily Mail indicate that the German cruiser Karlsruhe in South Aelantic has captured or sunk 15 British steam and sailing merchantmen during the last two or three weeks. Most of the crews were rescued and landed at Teneriffe. Both French and British cruisers have been constantly on the watch for the Karlsruhe but she is very slippery.

LONDON, October 23.—St. John Cavendish, aged 39, brother of the Duke of Devonshire, has been killed in action. He was captain of the first Life Guards, and was awarded a distinguished service order and medal in the Boer war.

Sir A. Beck Not To Speak

A short time ago an invitation was sent by Mayor Buller to Sir Adam Beck, asking him to address a meeting in this city on the Hydro Radial Scheme. An answer was received today from Sir Adam saying that he did not think the time was opportune on account of the unsettled condition of the money market and the fact that the Dominion government had not reached a conclusion yet in regard to the subsidy for the railway. He would also like to see the Hydro-Radial matters in this City in a more settled state before anything such as [illegible] was done.

For emergency exits in public places a Chicagoan has invented a door with panels so mounted that pressure at any point opens the latch and permits the door to swing outward.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

TO-MORROW'S GAMES IN OLD COUNTRY

The football games scheduled in Great Britain on Saturday are as follows:

English League.

Division I.

Bradford City v. Bradford.
Burnley v. Liverpool.
Chelsea v. Oldham.
Everton v. Manchester U.
Manchester C. v. Middlesboro.
Newcastle U. v. Sheffield U.
Sheffield W. v. Blackburn R.
Sunderland v. Notts County.
Tottenham H. v. Aston Villa.
West Brom. A. v. Bolton W.

Division II.

Birmingham v. Leeds City.
Blackpool v. Leicester F.
Bristol City v. Fulham.
Bury v. Wolverhampton W.
Derby County v. Woolwich A.
Grimsby Town v. Hull City.
Huddersfield T. v. Stockport C.
Nottingham F. v. Barnsley.
Preston N. E. v. Glossop.

Southern League.

Gillingham v. Queen's Park R.
Brighton v. Southend U.
Cardiff City v. Swindon Town.
Exeter City v. Portsmouth.
Crystal Palace v. Luton Town.
Norwich City v. Millwall.
West Ham U. v. Bristol Rovers.
Watford v. Reading.
Northampton v. Southampton.

Scottish League.

Falkirk v. Aberdeen.
Airdrieonians v. Dundee.
Third Lanark v. Ayr United.
Hamilton A. v. Celtic.
Clyde v. Dumbarton.
Hearts v. Queen's Park.
Kilmarnock v. Hibernians.
Morton v. Partick Thistle.
St. Mirren v. Motherwell.
Rangers v. Raith Rovers.

Says Peterborough Is Ready To Drop Out of Canadian League

OTTAWA, Oct. 22. — At the next meeting of the Canadian Baseball League important matters in connection ith the prospects for next season will be dealt with. It was announced last week that the Erie franchise would be transferred and operated jointly between Berlin and Guelph. Business men of these two towns are ready to finance the undertaking. To this Manager Frank Shaughnessy, of the Ottawa is strongly opposed. He takes the stand that it would be better to have a six-club league. This would make it more compact and would benefit all the teams. For instance London and Ottawa could double their inter-city games and thus avoid the necessity of meeting the weak clubs so often. They would multiply the interest and avoid long spells of poor business, such as the Canadian league has had to put up with in the past. Hamilton, Brantford and Toronto could do likewise.

Shaughnessy thinks that a six club league would prove a success. He would take in London, Ottawa, Hamilton, Brantford, Toronto and St. Thomas. Just how the other clubs stand is unknown, but the question will have to be settled shortly, as it takes many months to prepare for a baseball campaign. It would be a good idea to try the six club league for one season at least, though there is every probability that there will not be any Canadian league next year unless the European war comes to an end. Should it continue after next spring, people won't pay much attention to baseball or any other branch of sport. There appears to be a lot of enthusiasm among the Guelph and Berlin business men, who were seriously hit through the withdrawal of Canadian league clubs from their towns last summer. They would gladly get back into the game.

According to the Peterborough papers there will not be any team in the Lift Lock city next summer. The Peterborough management has written each of the Canadian league clubs offering all their players for sale. Curley Blount is not on the list, as he had a one year contract and is now a free agent. The Peterborough backers have been heavy losers each year and have announced their readiness to throw up the sponge. They expect to ralize from the sale of their players enough to recuperate some of this year's losses. Their string includes Catchers Kelly and Miller; pitchers Schettler, Tracey, Sterling, Belting and Cresswell; infielders Dolan, King, Fox and Byrne, and outfielders Rooney and Welsh. They will have no difficulty in disposing of Schettler and Rooney. Kelly has already been drafted and they will receive $500 for him. Biddie Dolan, their first baseman, is a good one, though somewhat up in years. Rooney came from the Indianapolis Feds and is one of the most promising outfielders in the Canadian league. He hit about .300 and showed great speed on the bases. Rooney will be in demand all right and might make a welcome addition to the Ottawa outfield, where speed is required. There will be a couple of vacancies in the Ottawa garden next summer as Petie Powers is to be used regularly behind the bat and there is little likelihood of Rogers returning. He has decided to stick to the oil business down south. Hamilton should gobble up some of those Peterborough players. They need them badly, especially pitchers.

Mack's Own "Bonds" Hurt Chances of His Team Winning

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Connie Mack went into the 1914 world's series with fandom hailing him as the craftiest brainiest man in baseball. He emerged with the fans wondering if the hails were justified, for Connie, in the four battles against the Braves, made four bones that hurt his team's chances — probably killed their chances.

In the opinion of the fans who saw the third game, in Boston, Connie's worst bone was made in the tenth inning of the game when he permitted Joe Bush to remain in the box after the Athletics in their half of that inning had broken the deadlock by scoring two runs.

Connie certainly must have known that the crowd would get after Bush as no crowd ever got after a pitcher. And the crowd did get after the Athletic pitcher. More than thirty-four thousand fans hooted and yelled and howled in chorus at Bush as he took his place in the box—and they kept it up throughout the inning. The band in the left field bleachers opened up with the most horrible discords ever heard anywhere.

The bedlam was of a kind that beggars real description. It was tremendous, horrible, nerve racking, even for the spectators themselves. What must it have been for poor Bushy, the target of it all; the boy who was entrusted with the burden of thwarting nine determined baseball warriors and 35,000 fanatics.

Bush tried to ignore the hoots and howls. Bush, steady and sure up to that moment, crumpled — and the Braves tied the score and eventually won a game that seemed hopelessly lost when they went to bat in the tenth.

Had Connie Mack taken out Bush and put in Chief Bender the chances are 10 to 1 that the Indian would have held the Braves in check and saved the game for the Athletics. Times without number in his big league career Bender has lived through situations similar to that which Bush faced in the last half of the tenth, and Bender, old in pitching experience, old in standing up under the most terrific bombardment naturally figured that Bush would stand up under the strain. And in figuring so Connie made a bone that cost his team a game and made the count 3 to 0 against them, instead of 2 to 1, as it should have been.

Those who saw the four games cannot understand why Connie sent his men to the plate with orders to "kill the ball." These orders more than anything else sent the Mackmen to their world's series death. Instead of waiting out the Boston pitchers they swung at nearly everything that was offered. Result — Instead of getting free walks to first or a chance to hit the good ones, they fanned or got themselves into holes from which they couldn't emerge.

With the count 3 to 0 against him Connie sent Shawkey to the box in the final game — Shawkey who never before had pitched in a world series battle. He staked the Athletics chances on a Kid—and the Kid lost.

Why didn't Connie use Bender in that final game? Bender was the logical selection. He was ready and he was wild for another chance at the Braves. True, the Braves hammered him out of the box in the opening game, but the chanes of their repeating were remote.

Another prize bone of Connie's was to leave Schang behind the bat. Schang's work at bat and in the field was miserable. His throwing was off colour from the start. The slow footed braves stole eight bases on him and Schang caught only one man pilfering. Schang made only two hits during the four games, when a hit meant much for the Athletics' chances, he fanned. Jack Lapp is one of the best catchers in the game. And he's a hitter. Lapp blindfolded, couldn't have done much worse than Schang.

The Braves beat the Athletics because they outclassed them in every way. They won because they played the greatest world series baseball ever seen. But they ought to thank Connie Mack, and his blunders, for the fact that they won with such speed. But for Connie's bone in the tenth inning of the third game the series would have gone five games at least. Were it not for his other bones the series might have been longer.

But Connie blundered, Connie boned four times in a row and the wonderful Braves took advantage of each of them and dashed on to victory in record time.

In the order named quinine, calomel, castor oil, tincture of iron, opium and brandy are the medicines most used in the tropics.

TWO BRITISH BORN BOXERS TO FIGHT FOR TITLE IN THE STATES

(By Left Hook.

Freddie Welsh, champion lightweight of the world, and Charlie White, the best of the class Chicago ever produced, will battle in Milwaukee, Nov. 9th.

And that announcement, which appeared a few days ago, has a moral behind it.

How many boxing fans know that both Freddie Welsh and Charlie White were given up by doctors at the age of 16 years? And that they were pronounced physical weaklings with but a few years to live?

To-day those two frail, flat-chested boys stand at the top of the boxing profession — physical marvels— powerful human motors of strength and endurance.

Of course, training did it. But not training alone. Determination and constant application brought these two to the athletic perfection and boxing skill sufficient to make fight fans part with $12,000 or $15,000 to see them perform in the same ring.

Welsh attributes his physique to the fact that he is a vegetarian. He has not tasted meat since the time as a slender boy, he was told he had not much chance to spend many years among us.

Now, at 28, he is perhaps the speediest boxer in the ring and as near perfect physically as a man can be.

Warned by physicians, White's parents sent him to Bill O'Connell, the old-timer who runs a gym in Chicago. While taking his regular exercises Charlie developed so much speed with the gloves that O'Connell's attention was attracted. Two years later the frail kid developed into a pretty tough young fellow, was fighting the best of the feathers.

Charlie is now 22 years of age. Two years ago his greatest ambition was to get a match with Johnny Kilbane. But the feather-weight class couldn't hold him and now, with a few added pounds he is to meet the best of the lightweights. Even to-day he rarely scales over 131 in his ring togs.

His record is without a blemish, with the exception of a poor fight he made against Danny Webster on the Coast when a kid, and that Fourth of uly battle two years ago in New Orleans when the referee stopped the fight in the 14th round and gave Jack Britton the decision. White was outweighed and outreached, but not outfought. His recent knockout of Joe Azevedo redeemed him on the coast.

Many people believe—and Welsh believes, White is the toughest lightweight in America at the present time. Before Willie Ritchie went abroad to lose his title to Welsh, the Chicago boy won a wide shade over him in Milwaukee and nearly had him out in the first round. White's left hook has sent many a good boy to the canvas and Welsh will be no exception if he gets it over. Freddie can't lose his crown in this ten-round no-decision affair unless knocked out.

But Freddie's lighter blows come across with a great deal more rapidity than White can boast and they may bewilder Charlie enough to make his left useless, especially in a ten-round encounter.

It is a curious fact that both were born Britishers, White originally in Liverpool. His name is Charlie Anchove, and three brothers are fighters — Jack White, Battling White, and Billy Wagner—although none of them ever showed the class of Charlie.

Cy Reidyman Manages The 1915 Cockneys

LONDON, Oct. 22—If "Doc." Reisling will not return to manage the London Canadian League Club next Spring, it is altogether likely that Cy. Reidy will be tendered the management job by the local directors. Reidy has real managerial ability, and a great dea of baseball experience. It was "Doc" Reisling himself who stated in the summer that Cy was the most valuable man on the team for the manner in which he instilled "pep" into the players, and kept them fighting all the time. Cy has set his heart on becoming an umpire next season, and he wants to give up playing. If he could be persuaded to take the job he would prove a valuable man. He knows the Canadian League like a book, and has the weakness of every club at his finger tips. He would be one of the regular players and it is a playing manager that the London Club wants.

Standing of Indoor Ball League

Following is the standing of the Indoor Baseball League, at the Armouries:

	Won.	Lost.	T.P.
A	3	1	5
B	1	2	6
C	0	3	6
D	3	1	5
E	3	2	4
F	1	2	6
G	0	3	6
H	3	1	5
Band	3	1	5
Bugle Band	2	1	6

Following are games scheduled for next week:

Oct. 27, G vs. Band.
Oct. 28, F vs. Bugle Band.
Oct. 29, B vs. E.
Oct. 29, A vs. D.

FOOTBALL

In a well contested game of football played on the King Edward school grounds yesterday, the King Edward school team defeated the eleven from the Queen Mary school by a score of 1 to 0.

Federals To Raid Minor Organizations

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Federal League clubowners will answer the call to colours when the independent forces mobilize here at the Hotel Biltmore, Saturday and Sunday. One of the biggest schemes which the Feds. have up their sleeves was discovered to-day.

The meeting here was called primarily to plan a final raid on the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, of which more than forty minor leagues will assemble at Omaha, Neb., on November 10.

Try to Enlist Minors.

Saturday the Federals will probably appoint a committee to move en masse on Omaha next month, provided with funds to convert all the minor leagues possible. It was learned to-day that President Gilmore of the Federas has already engaged reservations in an Omaha hotel for the day when the minors will be there. What they hope to do is to persuade some of the minors to desert organized ball.

The convention of the minors at Omaha is going to be the largest gathering of baseball men in the history of the country. The minors, although now protected better than they ever have been by the National agreement, will seek further protection this year.

Will Force Majors' Hand.

They have been ignored by the major leagues of organized ball, and unless sweeping concessions are made there is every probability of their joining hands with the Federal League.

It is felt in well-informed circles that the minors, particularly the Class AA. and Class A. leagues, will demand fair treatment at the hands of the majors. That, they say, is more than they have been getting. How the majors are going to accede to or circumvent the just demands of the minors without weakening their already precarious position is a problem which has the organized forces in a quandry.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE J. J. Turner & Sons, Managers

The United Feature Film Co. will present TO-DAY Friday and Saturday, at 7.30 and 9 o'clock, with Matinees Daily at 2.30 and 4 p.m.

LIEUT DERRING" Also "BALAOO THE DEMON BABOON" or "MAN MONKEY"
Great English Military Drama

"EXPIATION" A True Story of The Great White Way

Positively the best pictures ever shown here. At War-Time Prices Only 10c

SPECIAL PRICES FOR SATURDAY
WHY PAY MORE?
when you can get the Highest Class MEAT obtainable at
EDWARDS' MEAT MARKET

Sirloin Steak	22c
Porterhouse	22c
Legs Lamb	20c
Loins Lamb	18c
Breasts Lamb	12½c
Fronts Lamb	15c
Roasts Beef	14c & 15c
Choice Rib Roasts	16c
Pot Roasts	12½c

SEE OUR WINDOW
421 GEORGE ST.

EMPRESS EASY BARBER SHOP
TWO HOT BATHS COLD
THE man who is particular about his shave and haircut
Will find his hearts desire at the "EMPRESS HOTEL"
A bright clean shop with all the Latest and Up-to-date Equipment.
JACK RILEY & JOE DONOGHUE
"Late of the Oriental Shop"
Call once and you'll come again. Basement Empress Hotel.

SATURDAY ECONOMY FOR MEN and BOYS

30 MEN'S LIGHT WEIGHT OVERCOATS

Sizes 34 to 44, that must surrender their places for Winter Goods, positively being offered without any profit and in many cases less than original cost.

LOT 1
10 Coats, sizes 34 to 42, in Oxford Greys, mixed Tweeds, Black (only a few small sizes) Style 3 button fly front Overcoat, well made, good linings. Worth $10.00 to $13.50 .... $7.95

LOT 2
20 Coats, sizes 36 to 44, in plain Oxford Greys, Brown and Grey mixed Tweeds and plain Blacks. Cut 3 button fly front and some button through. Choice cloths, well made, good wool linings. Worth $12.00 to $18.00 ..... $9.95

25 Boy's Sample Overcoats
Sizes 20 to 27, in Blue, Brown, Grey and Green. Mixed Tweeds, Beavers and Knap Cloths. Well made and mostly flannel lined Coats made to sell from $5 to $8. Saturday and Monday Special..... $3.45
.....SEE WINDOW.....

OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE
409-11 George St. M. J. Maher, Mgr.

SPECIAL BIG WAR PRICES
LOUIS YEOTES
WILL GIVE THE BEST SERVICE ALWAYS
SPECIAL PRICES FOR POOL 5c GOOD IN
SPECIAL PRICES FOR BOSTON MUSIC ATTENDANCE 5c
PIPE A SPECIALTY
REPAIRING
FIRST-CLASS SHOE SHINE
TAN SHOES DYED 25c GUARANTEED
HATS CLEANED
THE BEST CIGAR STORE IN TOWN
THE BEST PLACE TO MEET YOUR FRIENDS.

We Cannot Make a Fortune
BY selling you a single Shirt or Overcoat this Fall—but we can lose a good friend by selling you a poor one.
We have built up this business by giving values so good that they bring men back again and again.

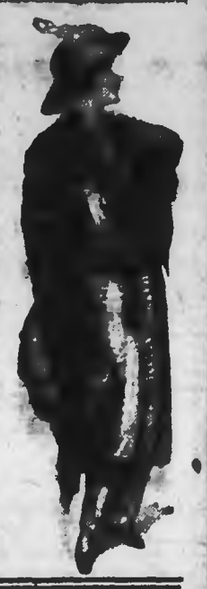
If you have been wearing our clothing—*we expect you will get your next Suit or Overcoat here.*
If you are not acquainted with the advantages this store offers, it's high time *you began to investigate.*
Come and Let Us Show You
— THE —
Great Values
We will not urge *you* to buy. The values are so apparent, we don't have *to sell* them.

They Sell Themselves—Investigate
H. LeBRUN & Co.

Robert Fair & Company, Ltd.

A Wonderful 3 Day Sale of Ladies' Autumn Suits & Winter Coats

Thursday-Friday-Saturday
October 22nd-23rd-24th



150 COATS at $11.95 and $18.65

85 SUITS at $9.45 and $12.45

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 22-23-24; we have planed the Greatest Sale of Women's Coats and Suits ever organized in this store. We have made some remarkable purchases and added some of our best Coats and Suits from our own high quality garments, all making values that should crowd our show rooms with eager buyers from Thursday Morning till Saturday Night All Correct Styles. Nearly all different and in every fashionable Autumn Colour.

No Suit in the group priced at **$9.45** was not worth less than **$15.00** and up to **$18.00**; and those marked **$12.45** were formerly **$20** to **$25.**

The Collection of Coats priced at **$11.95** were made to sell at **$15.00** to **$17.50**; and the rack of Coats marked at **$18.65** are the **$25.00** and **$27.50** qualities.

Remember this is a genuine "Old Time" Golden Lion Sale and the representations made are correct in every particular.

REMARKABLE OFFER IN

Ladies' Man Tailored Suits To Order

Made from one of our superior quality Navy or Black Serges and other All-Wool Tweeds or Fancy Mixtures of equal reliable materials. Coats lined with guaranteed Satin. Fit, style and workmanship up to the R.F. & Co. standard. Regular $29.00 for **21.75**

We make this very low price in order to keep our work people fully employed during the approaching dull season.

WEDDING BELLS

HOGATH—BARNARD.

At St. John's Church, Norway, a pretty wedding was solemnized of Kate, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Barnard, to Mr. James Hogath. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a charming dress of ivory lace, trimmed with satin and seed pearls; also veil and orange blooms. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lillies of the valley, and was attended by Miss Mary Hogath, who wore a white shadow lace dress, trimmed with pale pink satin and white hat, with plume, and carried a bouquet of pink and white carnations. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a gold wrist watch. The bridesmaid's gift from the groom was a pain gold-bracelet. Mr. Fred Barnard was best man. The Rev. W. L. Baynes Reid, officiated. After the ceremony a reception was given at the home of the bride's parents. The happy couple left at 5 o'clock to spend the honeymoon at Peterborough. The bride travelled in a navy suite, with black velvet hat and white plume.—Toronto Telegram

Two Day Sale Of Aluminum Ware

Kitchen Utensils

Friday, October 23rd. **Saturday, October 24th.**

Special

2Qt. 2 Quart Milk and Sauce Boilers, Reg. $1.20, Sale Price ... 85c

Lipped Sauce Pans
1 quart, regular 35c for 20c
2 quart, regular 50c for 25c

Preserving Kettles
6 quart, regular $1.10 for 55c
8 quart, regular $1.25 for 65c
10 quart, regular $1.50 for 75c

Jelly Tins
Regular 30c for 20c

Pie Plates
Regular 30c for 20c

Straight Covered Sauce Pans
2 quart, regular 65c for 35c
3 quart, regular 80c for 40c

Pudding Pans
1 quart, regular 30c for 20c
1½ quart, regular 35c for 20c
2 quart, regular 45c for 25c
3 quart, regular 50c for 25c

Water Pails
10 quart, regular $1.50 for 95c

This were at the above prices are Genuine Bargains, See South Window

Peterboro Hardware Co., Ltd.

THE INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston Will Deliver the Last of the Evening Series This Evening--Devotional Addresses

To-night at 8 o'clock will witness the last of the evening series of instructions as given by his Lordship, the Bishop of Kingston (Ont.)—Dr. Bidwell, in the Anglican Church of St. John; and there will be held to-morrow at 4.30 p.m. the last of the afternoon series. This is for women only, the bishop desiring to have a heart-to-heart talk to them to-morrow, as he will have with men on Sunday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. The whole of the series has been marked by a strong devotional feeling. The congregations at each meeting showing by their demeanour and attention how fully they appeared to realise the efforts the Bishop was taking to arouse them from any state of apathy or lethargy into which they may have fallen. There have been no sensational effects, no attempt at sudden—and but too frequently only passing—conversions; but rather the instructor's efforts have apparently been devoted to the fanning of the flame which had been allowed to become lowered.

Dr. Bidwell is a fluent and forceful teacher. He possesses a winning manner and voice and his hearers cannot fail but to be carried away with him. He is the 'suaviter in modo'; not the 'fortiter in re'; although there is no lack of firmness about this prelate. Far from adopting sensational methods, the ultimate value of which is very doubtful, these instructions on the principles of our faith were presented in a devout, quiet, winning manner.

On a previous occasion, viz., on St. George's Day, in this current year of grace, Dr. Bidwell—an Englishman—preached the sermon. On his appearance then he created a profound impression, and there can be but little doubt that his, all too brief, visit here will have been productive of considerable permanent good.

On Sunday next there will be services at the usual hours, at which the Bishop will preach. He will also administer the Holy Communion at 8.30 a.m., and after the evening service a reception will be held in his honour in the St. John's school-house. Members of any denomination will receive a cordial welcome at any of these services, as well as to the meeting for men only in the church at 3 o'clock.

SIR EVELYN WOOD TELLS SOME INTERESTING WAR TIME ANECDOTES

Field Marshall Sir Evelyn Wood told some interesting stories at a meeting which he addressed in London recently. Referring to the charges of brutality made against the Germans, he said:

"We need not fear that the British soldier will ever descend to making reprisals. Thirty-five years ago I was commanding 18,000 men, who fought against 23,000 brave Zulus for five hours and a half. They attacked with the undaunted courage of savages who did not realize the effect of modern rifles, and the following morning we buried, besides a vast number elsewhere, 884 close up to one face of the lagered waggons behind which our men had stood. When the fight was over I desired a few friendly Zulus who were attached to the companies under my command to collect men of every regiment promising for each uninjured man a 'stick' of tobacco. Next morning there was a group outside my tent of magnificent specimens of humanity. When I got all the information I required, I said, 'Two months ago, when after a skirmish our doctor's cared for your wounded, and a few days later you overwhelmed our camp, killing 1,500 of our men, you did not spare those who had been attending on your own brothers. Will one of you say why I should not kill you?' Said a young giant, 'May I speak, O. Master? You ask why you should not kill us; I answer, because it is not the English custom.'

First Duty of a Citizen.

"This is the character our race bears in the North, South, East, and West Africa, and I hope it may ever continue, for reprisals are not only useless, but would sensibly lessen the grand fighting value of our soldiers. The troops at the assault of Delhi in 1857, when embittered by horrible stories, many exaggerated, and at Jhensi in 1858, were seen deliberately lifting women and little children out of the line of fire. Such conduct is a part of our national inheritance."

Sir Evelyn said this war would test Britons and deepen the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty. Our people were realizing now that the first duty of a citizen was to fit himself to defend his country. That we had yet time to repair our refusal to admit the accuracy of this truism was due to the unceasing watch of our seamen in mine-strawn waters.

Story of the Kaiser.

"In June, 1890, when the German Emperor saw the Aldershot Division carrying out tactical operations, pointing to some cavalry in the distance, he asked me: 'How many squadrons have you got in the field to-day?' I replied: 'Sixteen, your Majesty,' when he said 'If you will come and see my manoeuvres in September I will show you 64 squadrons.'

"We admit the Germans are brave, but so far they have not ridden over our regiments. Their horses are trained for two years before they are passed into the ranks, and while it is impossible for one man to fight three or four with a certainty of success, I have always believed that individually our cavalry are better horsemen, and will certainly attack without hesitation twice their number of Germans."

Sir Evelyn told a good story of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien: "In 1882 I was left 12 miles outside Alexandria with six battalions to cover a frontage of over five miles, which in the previous week had been penetrated by the enemy. I sent an order into Alexandria for a smart subaltern, who was to go to the Khedive's stable and all the saddlers' shops and produce in one day some mounted infantry. Smith-Dorrien received the order at 1:30 p.m., and at 6:30, with 61 horses, three mules, and a donkey, carrying Derbyshire men, the Sherwood Foresters, few of them had ridden before, he passed me at Ramlah, went out into the desert, engaged an Egyptian outpost, killed its commander, and never let them inside our line again."

French "Always Reading."

A story of Sir John French followed: "When I inspected his regiment, he being a major, many years ago, I asked the colonel, pointing to him: 'Of what value?' He replied: 'Forever reading military books.' He has been reading ever since! In 1885, when we were retiring across the Bayuda desert, after the failure to save Gordon, I saw Major French coming back the last man of the last section of the rearguard."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. George Campbell returned yesterday from the International Journeyman Barbers' Association, at Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus. Demery of Toronto are visiting in the City, on their honeymoon tour. Mr. Demery is a step-son of the well-known Prof. O'Brien, phrenologist and palmist, who was popular in Peterborough some years ago and enjoyed the confidence of many patrons. The Professor still lives with his talented wife, in Toronto, enjoying a leisure life, but full of vigour and uplift to his friends.

To retard the speed of motor trucks or stop them entirely if not running too swiftly, a Frenchman has invented a wide bladed fan, horizontically mounted beneath the vehicles.

For streams ordinarily carrying little water but subjected to floods a Kansan has designed a concrete bridge which high water can pass over without damaging the structure.

When a survey was made of the wilds of Bolivia all longitude was figured by the aid of time signals sent by wireless from a station 120 miles from the base of operations.

No man is so illiterate that he can not teach others something.

A man's home is his castle—until he puts it in his wife's name.

CITY AND GENERAL

PROBABILITIES.

Moderate winds and fine to-day Saturday, becoming showery.

GENERAL FRENCH—

Polishing, enamelling and American varnishing. Furniture, bank and office fittings refinished. Furniture and property repaired by practical man. Low prices. George Brown, Brownston P.O. Tel. 1431. 6d-91-1177

FRENCH LESSONS.

By Emile Baumar, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 807 George street. 28d-91

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 565. The Greene Music Co.,

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skillful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. 6-4-4

AUCTION SALE.

On the Market, Saturday, at 10.30 o'clock, 1 first-class Jersey cow and heifer calf, 8 months old, and a number of other articles.—J. F. Thornton, Auctioneer.

J. EDWARD FISHER

Organist and Choirmaster, Charlotte St. Methodist Church, Teacher of the Art of Singing, Piano and Harmony. Pupils prepared for the Toronto University Examinations. Private Studio: The Green Music Bldg., Charlotte St. Tel. 707. Studio 'phone 875. 12d-86

PLACED ON LIST.

Two drunks were introduced to the Magistrate this morning; one was put on the back list and the other remanded for a week, for it was said that the latter was going to the hospital in an endeavour to get the habit cured.

PIANO, ORGAN, AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, 'phone, or write. Studio, 547 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1088. 1m-4.5.s.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR SATURDAY.

Sirloin steak, per lb., 28c.; Porterhouse, 20c.; round steak, 18c. to 20c.; special line of rolled and boneless roasts, from 18c. to 24c.; lamb chop, 18c. to 20c.; leg lamb, 20c.; loin lamb, 20c.; hind quarter lamb, 18c.; front quarter lamb, 13c.; sausage, 12½c.; headcheese, 10c.; lard, 2 lbs. for 25c. Every customer purchasing 50 cents worth and over will receive a pound of headcheese free. Come one, come all. Remember, 126 Simcoe Street. G. E. PERRIN. Branch store, 461 George Street. John Huxley, Manager.

MARRIAGES.

ARCHER—CARLISLE.—In McDougall church, Edmonton, Alta., on Wednesday, Oct. 21st, Mr. John Archer, barrister, to Miss Ruth Edna Carlisle, daughter of Mr. John Carlisle, Peterborough, Ont.

DO YOU KNOW?

That Any Man or Woman Can Do a FIRST-CLASS JOB with SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS and VARNISHES

Why not Brighten Up the interior of your home a bit with some well selected colour? For instance, instead of mopping them, linoleum or oilcloth again, paint it with S. W. P. You will find it just as easy. We carry in stock a Finish for Every Purpose, such as—

HEMMAC—A combined varnish and stain which imitates the most popular Hardwoods.
MARNOK—A High Grade Floor Varnish which does not turn white under water, nor show heelmarks.
FLATCOTE—An Oil Paint for Plaster Walls and Wood Work, which dries with a beautiful flat effect which can be washed and cleaned the same as a gloss paint. We have many other lines, of which we would be pleased to show you, elsewhere and information describing their use and application. Ask for Colour Cards.
SPECIAL NOTICE—To those in the midst of Housecleaning, we have sole of the Best Painters' Vacuum Cleaners made, at your service for Hire. Operate it yourself or if you wish we will send a man to operate it. 'Phone and try us.

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE SPORTING GOODS
'PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST

"Charivari" Cost $73.20

As a result of a "charivari" ten strapping Otonabee youths appeared before Magistrate Dumble in the County Court, this afternoon, and were charged with causing damage and injury to preserves, pickles, fish, bread meat, cream, milk and a screen door valued at $6.70, the property of a young Otonabee farmer. Mr. Widdifield appeared for the complainant. It was alleged that the complainant, who was married a week or so ago, returned with wife wife to the farm two days after the ceremony, and that in the evening the youths broke into the cellar and caused the damage mentioned. They all pleaded guilty.

In passing sentence the Magistrate said: "I cannot help expressing my disapproval of such conduct. He fined the defendants $5 each and costs, and $10 for retribution, in all $73.20. The youths lined up and paid.

WHERE TO DINE

A business man's luncheon will be served every day from twelve to two o'clock, 50c.; and dinner from six to eight p.m. 75c, at the Empress Hotel, Charlotte St. 6d-92

What We Should Be

Not simply a face but a personality—It is this that makes the MOULE Portraits the TRUE Portraits.

THE STUDIO OF
W. F. MOULE *Phone 46*
374½ George Street

GREAT Clearance Sale

COMMENCING

Saturday, Oct. 29th

Extraordinary Money-Saving Specials While They Last

Cold Cream, jars, reg. 10c for	8c
Wall Paper Cleaner, reg. 15c for	10c
Tooth Brushes, assorted, reg. 25c for	10c
Initial Stationery, reg. for 40c for	24c
Extracts, lemon, vanilla, etc., reg. 10c for	7c
Ideal Silver Cream, reg. 25c for	19c
Washington Lye, reg. 10c for	8c
Beef, Iron and Wine, reg. $1 bottle for	50c
Hand Scrubs, 2 for	5c
Tooth Picks, reg. 7c for	4c
Soclean Sweeping Comp., reg. 35c for	19c
Harness Dressing, reg. 10c for	8c
Hair Brushes, reg 40c for	19c
Stain Remover, reg. 10c for	8c
Turkish Dyes, reg. 10c for	4c
Cresolin Disinfectant, reg. 25c for	15c
Furniture Polish, reg. 25c for	14c
Star Ammonia, reg. 10c for	8c
Anglo Saxon Heave Cure, reg. 50c for	26c
Colonial Stock Food, reg. 15c for	10c
Soap Boxes, assorted, reg. 25c for	17c
Perfumed Toilet Pumice, reg. 10c for	7c
Junior Manicure Sets, reg. 15c for	9c
Radio Polishing Cloth, reg. 25c for	14c
Window Cleaner, reg. 10c for	4c
Dressing Combs, reg. 25c for	10c

Your Money Back If Not Satisfied

WARNE DRUG CO.
LIMITED
'Phone 527 351 George Street

BOSTON CAFE, 304 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

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VOL. LVI. No. 96 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1914. PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

REPORT OF THE RECENT BRITISH OPERATIONS

70 OF ALLIES' WARSHIPS TO FERRET OUT GERMAN CRUISERS

DRAWING NEAR

Better make that appointment TO-DAY—CHRISTMAS draws nearer every hour

ROY Studio

High Grade Portraiture
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GOING TO VIRGINIA.

Sir Robert and Lady Borden Will Spend Few Days on Way in N.Y.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23. — Sir Robert Borden and Lady Borden left this evening for New York, where they will spend a few days before going to Virginia. The Prime Minister is taking a needed holiday of a fortnight or so.

TO-DAY'S WAR BULLETINS

ALLIES ADVANCING

London, Oct. 24—Allied Troops are again advancing toward the North after long service in the trenches. All are cheerful and fit in spite of severe weather and hard fighting.

WEAR BELGIAN UNIFORM

London, Oct. 24—German Cavalry Patrols are now wearing Belgian Uniforms.

FOOD SUPPLY SCARCE

London, Oct. 24—Official Report says German advanced lines are short of food.

BRITAIN IS A BEST WAR CAMP

Everybody Gives or Does Something to Forward Cause of Allies—Women and Children Help

FINE SPIRIT SHOWN

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—When a week ago I left England I had just returned from France, and had motored many miles in both countries, says Richard Harding Davis, in the Tribune. Everywhere in this greatest crisis of the century I found the people showing the most undaunted and splendid spirit. To their common enemy they are presenting an unbroken front. The civilian is playing his part just as loyally as the soldier; the women as bravely as the men.

Sacrifices Great and Small.

Every one in England and France is making sacrifices great and small. As long ago as the middle of September it was so cold along the Aisne that I have seen the French, sooner than move away from the open fires they had made, risk the falling shells. Since then it has grown much colder, and two weeks ago Kitchener issued an invitation to the English people to send in what blankets they could spare for the army in the field and in reserve. The idea was to dye the blankets khaki, and then turn them over to the supply department. In one week, so eagerly did the people respond to this appeal, Kitchener had to publish a card stating that no more blankets were needed. He had received over half a million.

Without Precedent.

The reply to Kitchener's appeal for recruits was as prompt and generous. The men came so rapidly that the standard for enlistment was raised. That is, I beleive, in the history of warfare without precedent. Men who are not accepted as recruits are enrolled as special constables. They are those who could not without facing ruin neglect their business. They have signed on as policemen, and each night for four hours patrol the posts of the regular bobbies who have gone to the front.

Lord Roberts called upon all racing men, yachtsmen and big game shots to send him for the use of the officers at the front their field glasses. The response was amazingly generous.

Other people gave their pens. The men whose names are best known to you in British literature are at the service of the Government, and at this moment are writing exclusively for the Foreign Office. They are engaged in answering the special pleading of the Germans and in writing monographs, appeals for recruits, explanations of why England is at war. They do not sign what they write. They are, of course, not paid for what they write.

Stage Helps.

One theatre is giving all the money taken in at the door to the Red Cross; all of them admit men in uniform free or at half-price, and a long list of actors have gone to the front. Among them are several who are well known in New York. Robert Loraine has received an officer's commission in the Royal Flying Corps, anad Guy Standing in the navy. Gerald Du Maurier has organized a reserve battalion of actors, artists and musicians.

There is not a day passes that the most prominent members of the theatrical world are not giving their services free to benefit performances in aid of Belgian refugees, Red Cross societies or to some one of the funds under royal patronage.

Every one is helping. Each day the King and Queen and Princess Mary review troops or visit the wounded in some hospital; and the day before sailing, while passing Buckingham Palace, I watched the young Prince of Wales change the guard. In a businesslike manner he was listening to the sentries repeat their orders; and in turn a young sergeant, also in a most businesslike manner, was in whispers coaching the boy officer in the proper manner to guard the home of his royal parents.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RECENT ACTIVITIES OF BRITISH FORCES

Increased Numbers Have Enabled Them to Lend Greater Assistance to the French in the Battles Along the Aisne---Brilliant Exploit of Cavalry Patrols---Homesteads Are Everywhere Torn to Pieces.

COMBATANTS BURIED WHERE THEY FELL

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The official information bureau has given out another account of recent operations by an eye-witness. This recital is dated 17th October, and explains at the outset that with the arrival of reinforcements the British have been able to play a more prominent part in exerting pressure on the enemy and in the gradual extension to the northward, which has thrown British troops to the Franco-Belgian border.

"Up till recently," says the statement, "the extension northward had been carried out by the French alone."

OPERATING IN TWO DISTRICTS.

The narrative goes on to explain that there have been actions in the two western theatres of the war, from Nieuport south, and along the Aisne and continues as follows:

"In both these theatres the results attained, without being in any way decisive, have been entirely satisfactory and in furtherance of the general scheme which the allied armies are carrying out in co-operation.

"In the southern of the two spheres in which we have been engaged on the Aisne, our right wing has been maintaining its pressure without actually moving forward, while in the northern sphere our left wing has advanced a considerable distance in face of some opposition.

"On the Aisne, since the repulse inflicted on the enemy the night of 10th October there has been no serious fighting, and less artillery action than usual for the reason that the misty and occasionally rainy weather has rendered observation almost impossible, and militated against the employment of guns.

On the night of 13th October, the enemy commenced an attack which was not pushed through, and which may be regarded as a demonstration. Our patrols have been active with the bayonet at night, and they have accounted for numerous small parties of German infantry left to occupy their front trenches. But the positions of the opposing forces have remained practically unchanged.

"In the north of France the fighting so far has been of a preparatory nature alone. As stated, ground has been gained by us, but the misty weather has hampered aerial reconnaissances, and at times rendered the artillery co-operation almost impossible, which factors, taken together with the nature of the terrain, has made progress somewhat slow.

A "BLIND" COUNTRY FOR WAR.

"Before the actual course of events in this quarter is recounted, it will assist to an understanding of what our troops are doing if the country which they are operating is described."

The narrative here describes the nature of the country along the Belgian frontier, explaining that hedges are frequent, that trees often restrict the view, and that means of communication are bad.

"Is is in a blind country of this nature," the narrator resumes, "that our advanced guards near the Belgian frontier are engaging the advanced troops of the enemy. The latter consists in some places of cavalry supported by Jager and Schultz detachments, with large numbers of machine guns and others with larger bodies of infantry.

"As was the case in our advance up the Aisne, the enemy is making every effort to delay our progress, no doubt to give time for the stronger forces behind to perfect their arrangements. In general, they take every advantage that is to be obtained from the ground and conceal themselves well, making use of ditches and hedges and the villages they hold, together with buildings, many of which have been placed in a state of defence; furthermore, they occupy narrow trenches with inconspicuous parapets on the side of the villages.

MACHINE GUNS IN ROOMS.

"Machine guns often are placed in the centre of rooms whence they can command an approach through a window. So far in our advance we have inflicted considerable loss on these detachments, in spite of the fact that they retreat under cover of darkness wherever this is possible.

"But their resistance is by no means passive, and they have made several determined counter attacks in order to free themselves and throw us back. Many of the prisoners falling into our hands have expressed surprise at being opposed by the British in this quarter.

"To the north of the Lys, although for reasons already given, an adequate reconnaissance ahead has been practically impossible, and in spite of the fact that the Germans held a strong position on a high bridge between Godewaersvelde and Bailleul, one of our cavalry forces would not be denied. Supported by infantry it has driven the enemy back steadily.

"Some hard fighting has taken place in this direction, especially in the neighbourhood of Mon des Cats, where Prince Maximilian of Hesse, a son of the youngest sister of Emperor William, was mortally wounded on 12th October.

"On 13th October a brilliant exploit was performed by one of our cavalry patrols coming suddenly upon a German machine gun detachment. The subaltern in command at once gave the order to charge, with the result hat some of the Germans were killed, the rest scattered, and the gun captured and carried off.

MUST CARRY PLANKS AND LADDERS.

"On the right, to the south of the Lys, progress has been slower, partly because the terrain affords greater facilities to the force on the defence, and partly because the enemy has had more time for preparation and is in greater strength. The numerous dykes in this low-lying part of the country are so broad and deep as to necessitate the transport of planks and ladders by which to cross them. It is in this quarter that the most obstinate combats for the possession of villages have so far taken place and that the enclosed country has rendered the co-operation of artillery most difficult, except wher the villages attacked contain a church

(Continued on Page 6.)

THE SUFFERING OF BELGIUM

United States Military Man Tells of Conditions of Which He Has Been a Witness

Major Louis Livingston Seaman is not only a military man and a medical man, but a traveller and journalist of international repute. His work in the Balkans and elsewhere in connection with the Red Cross movement has made his name familiar all over the United States. He went to the front some weeks ago as special correspondent of the Independent, New York, one of the liveliest weekly in that great city. In view of the statements written by him concerning German atrocities in Belgium, the publication of which the pro-Germans in the United States considered as a virtual breach of neutrality, Major Seaman was requested by the authorities to explain his action, as it is contrary to regulations for an officer of a neutral country to express himself definitely as a partisan in favour of either combatant.

On the day of the Zeppelin massacre at Antwerp, Major Seaman sent the following letter to President Wilson:

"My dear Mr. President,—Preferring liberty of speech to military or other advice where it is denied, especially when silence would be a crime against humanity, I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army."

(The following correspondence, within the limits imposed by the censorship, hints at the pitiful sufferings of which Major Seaman has been a witness, and which impelled him to take this action.—Editor.)

"I am writing from the Hotel de la Paix in Ghent, the city whose people for two thousand years have done so much to wring from their rulers the concessions upon which constitutional government is founded. In feudal days it was one of the first of the Free Cities of Europe, and its historic monuments bear witness to the part it played during the Reformation. I believe no city on earth has contributed more to the development of civilisation than Ghent. Here, the 24th of December next, it was the purpose of representatives of Great Britain and the United States to celebrate in the old Convent des Chartreux the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Peace betwen Great Britain and America. Two months ago in the Royal Casino and Palais de Fete the international exhibition of flowers was held. France sent many roses of rarest hue and variety, many of which still adorn the extensive exhibition grounds, and in the Palais de Danse, the French Opera Company made gay music.

"But what a change! The Palais de Fete is now a Palais de Misere, transformed almost in a night. Fourteen thousand desolate peasant women and little children, refugees from the country near Louvain, Malines, and Termonde, whose husbands or fathers or brothers had been butchered or driven to parts unknown, their homes pillaged and burned, their crops destroyed, their only possessions the clothing on their backs, have been or are now being sheltered here. Could the reader but hear for himself the tales of suffering and horror that come from every mouth, or see the ghastly wounds of many, even among the little children, that testimony to the agonies they have undergone, his indignation would know no bounds.

"I have participated as an officer or observer in eight campaigns, in almost every country in the world, but in none have I ever witnessed such exhibitions of atrocious barbarism as this war is furnishing.

"Thank heaven there is another side to this dark picture. In that Palais de Fete, now the Palais de Misere, the Red Cross is doing a noble work of rescue and mercy. Refugees are carefully treated, clothed and housed. Many had not tasted food for two days preceding their arrival here. M. de Bruyne, who so ably represented the Burgomaster at the meetings of the International Peace Celebration, some fourteen thousand in number, in a systematic way, sending them to suburban villages where houses are open to them, shipping them to Britian, and so distributing them that they may eventually be repatriated. I was informed at Ostend that children under fifteen would not be received in Britain as refugees, but I have since learned that the Government is welcoming all.

The work of the Red Cross in Ghent cannot be too highly praised. It has many hospitals (ambulances, as they are called here) under its direction, and is working most efficiently and in perfect harmony with the military authorities. The most severely wounded are sent to the military hospital, while others are distributed to the hotels, schools, convents, private houses, and private clinics, which have been thrown open for them. At present comparatively few of the severely wounded remain, the majority having been transferred to other cities in anticipation of the coming of the enemy. Thousands of empty beds, with attendants and nurses from the most aristocratic and highly cultured families in the land, are waiting the arrival of more, ready to care for them with gentleness and skill, German and Belgian alike, in surroundings of elegance such as the majority of them never dreamed of.

Many of the shrapnel wounds are terrible, shattering bony structure and causing extensive laceration of tissue. A very large proportion of the bullet wounds are found in the legs and feet, showing that the Germans, who shoot from the hip, are firing low. The Belgian shoots from the shoulder. Dr. Dulet in Anvers has a dum-dum ball which he extracted from a wounded Belgian. Many of the invalided suffer from extreme exhaustion after their three days' incessant fighting, but they soon rally and beg to return to the colours.

The three characteristics of the Belgian people that have most deeply impressed me during the past month are their patriotism, their bravery, and their gentleness. In the military, civic, and Red Cross hospitals of Bruges, Ostend, Ghent, and Antwerp, over forty of which I have visited, the wounded German soldier has always received as careful surgical, medical and nursing care as the Belgian whom he came to murder, for this most unjust war was deliberately planned for conquest and extermination.

Whatever may be the outcome of this monstrous holocaust the justice and honours and the humanities belong to Belgium. When the victorious Allies make their triumphant entry into Berlin (and I believe they will) the Belgian should have the line, and royal restitution should be made for his sacrifice, in memory of Liege, Malines, and Louvain. All honour to little Belgium!"

McDermid & Jury

3 Large 15c Cakes PALM OLIVE SOAP
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ALL FOR 39c
Or if you prefer you may have a 50c Bottle Shampoo instead of Cream.

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Also Envelopes Special, 2 Packets for..... 5c
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Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

Sell Well In The United States As Well As Throughout Canada

These wonderful pills—doing their work so well and helping to cure so many people—form a bond of union with our good friends to the South. Here are three letters from various parts of the United States, showing the demand for Gin Pills, a truly Canadian product which has helped and is helping thousands of Canadians to get well.

Letters from Massachusetts, New York and Indiana.

568 East Street, Holyoke, Mass.
I received two boxes of your excellent Gin Pills and they relieved me so much that I am quite pleased with the results. I gave an order to my druggist for some more but they have not come and in the meantime, I borrowed a box from a lady friend who is also using them. I am sending for 2 boxes which I would ask you to send at once. AGATHE VANESSE

189 Bleaker Street, New York.
Being troubled with my Kidneys and Stomach, I was recommended to try Gin Pills. I purchased a box at a nearby drug store and I can sincerely and truthfully say that they have been wonderfully effective, and I am now feeling splendid, having nearly finished the box. I'll continue their use for a time longer so that they get at the seat of my trouble. GEO. DIXON

434 N. Y. Ave., Whiting, Ind.
Will you please send me a box of Gin Pills? When I sent for the last box, I was all crippled up with Rheumatism and my face was so badly swollen that I could hardly see out of my eyes, but after taking about six pills, I felt better, and after taking them a few days, I had no more pain. I never intend to be without them as I have tried so many other pills and got no results.
Mrs. ED. DEANS

If you have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble, Take Gin Pills

If your back aches or your hands and feet are swollen—if you suffer with Incontinence or Suppression of Urine—if there is a burning pain in the bladder—if the urine is hot and scalding, or contains mucus or brick dust deposits—or if you are subject to attacks of Rheumatism, Sciatica or Lumbago—Gin Pills will relieve you—help you—cure you. 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. Sold in U.S. as "GINO" Pills.

Write us direct and we will send you a trial treatment free.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

Peterboro, Oct. 1st, 1914

Mr. W. H. Hill,
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Dear Sir:—

I wish to thank you for the very prompt manner in which my claim was settled by the Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York.

I have carried accident insurance with this Company for a number of years and have found them and their reprentatives very courteous at all times.

Regarding my recent claim, the claim papers were filled out and sent in on Sept. 29, 1914, and to-day I received a cheque for the full amount of the claim."

Again thanking you for the prompt manner in which this claim has been handled, I am

Yours Truly
R. G. STURGEON

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We recommend, manufacture and fit "PERFECTION LENSES" for which we have the exclusive right. These Perfection Lenses are ground in our own Lens Grinding Department, which is fitted with the most modern automatic lens grinding machines. Almost any kind of lens duplicated while you wait.

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ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

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JAS SHINNES, City Passenger Agent

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Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	6.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m. 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m. 5.30 p.m.	*8.10 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m. 8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	6.30 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	6.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m. 5.15 p.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m 12.20 p.m. 6.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—

Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.22 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**8.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*3.05 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**5.35 p.m.

Going West—

Toronto, Guelph Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	8.22 a.m.
North Toronto	*8.26 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Barkston, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	*5.57 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	**7.34 a.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*3.31 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	*4.35 p.m.
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OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

He paused. Silence overhung the assemblage save for the fretful cry of children here and there, squeezed in the press or clinging to their mothers' backs after the fashion of the Merucaans.

Afar, on the walls, the faint and raucous quarrelling of the sea-birds drifted through the fog. Allan drew breath and began again:

"In those places, my people, those far places whence your forefathers came, are many wonders. Betimes it is dark, as always here. Betimes a great fire mounts into the upper air and makes the whole world brighter than around your flaming well. In the dark time lesser fires travel in the air. Of birds there are many kinds, strangely coloured. Of beasts, many kinds—I cannot make you understand because none of you have ever seen any animal but fish and bird. But I speak the truth. There be many other creatures with good flesh to eat, and the skins of them are proper for soft clothing.

"Here you have only weeds of the sea. There we have tall growing things, many hundred spedi high, and rich fruit, delicious to the taste, grows on some skinds. In a few words, it is a place of wondrous plenty, where you can all live more easily than here, and with more pleasure—far—"

Again he ceased his discourse, but still continued to pace up and down the open space under the swaying skeletons on the poles above.

Through the dense press of the Folk murmurs were wandering. Man spoke to man, and many a new thought was coming now to birth among those white barbarians.

The elders, too, were whispering together: "So runs the ancient tradition. So said the ancient man! Can it be true, indeed?"

Stern continued, more and more earnestly, with the sweat now beginning to dot his brow:

"It were too long, my people, to tell you everything about that land of ours above. Only remember it is richer far and far more beautiful than this, your place of darkness and of clouds. It is the ancient home of your fathers in the very long ago. It is waiting for you once again, more fertile and more beautiful than ever. My errand is to carry you thither—two or three at a time. At last I shall be able to take you all.

"Then the world will begin to be as it once was, before the great explosion destroyed all but a few of your people, who were my people once. Will any of you—any two bold men—believe my words and go with me? Will any be as brave as—the patriarch?"

He flung the veiled taunt loudly at them, with a raising of both arms.

"I have spoken truth! Now, answer!"

He ceased, and for a short time there was silence. Then spoke Vreenya:

"O Kromno, master! We would question you!"

"I will answer and say only the thing that is."

"First, can our people live in that other, lighter air?"

"They can live. We have prepared caves for you. At first you shall not see the light. Only little by little you shall see it, and you and your children will change, till at last you shall be as I am and as your people were in the old days!"

Vreenya pondered, while tense interest held the elders and the Folk. Then he nodded, for his understanding—like that of all—was keen in spite of his savagery.

"And we can eat, O Kromno? This flesh of beasts you speak of may be good. This strange fruit may be good. I know not. It may also be as the poison weeds of our sea to us. But, if so, there are fish in those waters of the upper world?"

"There are fish, Vreenya, and of the best, and many! Near the caves runs a river—"

"A what, master?"

"A going of the waters. In those waters live fish without number. At the dark times you can catch them with nets, even as here. The dark times are half of each day. You shall have many hours for the fishing. Even that will suffice to live; but the flesh and fruits will not hurt you. They are good. There will be food for all, and far more than enough for all!"

Vreenya pondered again.

"We would talk together, we elders," he said, simply.

"It meets my pleasure," answered Allan. "And when ye have talked, I desire your answer!"

He crossed his arms, faced the multitude, and waited, while the elders gathered in a little group by the dungeon and for some minutes conferred in low and earnest tones.

Outwardly, the man seemd calm but his soul burned within him and his heart was racing violently.

For on this moment, he well knew, hung the world's destiny. Should they decide to venture forth into the outer world all would be well. If not, the long labour, the plans, the hopes were lost for ever.

Well he knew the stubborn nature of the Folk. Once their minds set, nothing on earth could ever stir them.

"Thank God I managed that he about the patriarch!" thought Allan quickly. "If I'd slipped up on that, and told them he died at the very minute the sunlight struck him, it would have been all off, world without end. Hope it doesn't make a row later. But if it does, I'll face it. The main and only thing now is to get 'em started. They've got to go, that's all there is about it.

"Gad! After all, it's a terrific proposition I'm putting up to these simple fishers of the Abyss. I'm asking them, just on my say-so, to root up the life, the habits, the traditions of more than a thousand years and make a leap into the dark—into the light, I mean.

"I'm asking them to leave everything they've ever known for thirty generations and take a chance on what to them must be the wildest and most hair-brained adventure possible to imagine. To risk homes, families, lives, everything just on my unsupported word. Jove! Columbus's proposal to his men was a mere afternoon jaunt compared with this! If they refuse, how can I blame them? But if they accept—God! what stuff I'll know they're made of! With material like that to work with, the conquest of the world's in sight already."

His eyes wandering nervously along the front ranks of the waiting Folk, dimly illumined by the dull blue glow of the fire-well tsat shone through the mist, suddenly stopped with apprehension. His brows contracted, and on his heart it seemed as though a gripping hand had suddenly laid hold.

"H'yemba, the smith, again! D——n him! H'yemba!" he muttered, in sudden anger strongly tinged with fear.

The smith, in fact, was standing there a little to the left of him, huge and sinewed hands loosely clasped in front of him, face sinister, eyes glowing like two malevolent evil fires.

Allan noted the defiant poise of the body, the vast breadth of the shoulders, the heavy hang of the arms, biceped like a gorilla's.

For a minute the two men looked each other steadfastly in the eye, each measuring the other. Then suddenly the voice of Vreenya broke the tension.

"O Kromno, we have spoken. Will you hear us?"

Stern faced him, a strange sinking at his heart, almost as though the foreman of a jury stood before him to announce either freedom or sentence of death.

But, holding himself in check, lest any sign of fear or nervousness betray him, he made answer:

"I will hear you. Speak!"

"We have listened to your words. We believe you speak truth. Yet—"

"Yet what? Out with it, man!"

"Yet will we not compel any man to go. All shall be free—"

"Thank God!" breathed Allan, with a mighty sigh.

"—Free to stay or go, as they will. Our village is too full, even now. We have many children. It were well that some should make room for others. Those who dare, have our consent. Now, speak you to the people, O Kromno, and see who chooses the upper world with you!"

Once more Allan turned toward the assemblage. But before he had found time to frame the first question in this unfamiliar speech, a disturbance somewhat to the left interrupted him.

There came a jostling, a pushing, a sound of voices in amazement, anger, approbation, doubt.

Into the clear space stepped H'yemba, the smith. His powerful right hand he raised on high. And boldly, in a loud voice, he cried:

"Folk of the Merucaans, this can not be!"

CHAPTER XIII.

"It cannot me? Who says it cannot be? Who dares stand out and challenge me?"

"I, H'yemba, the man of iron and of flame!"

Stern faced him, every nerve and fibre quivering with sudden passion. At realization that in the exact psychological moment when success lay almost in his hand, this surly brute almost in his hand, this surly brute might baffle him, he felt a wave of murderous hate.

He realized that the dreaded catastrophe had indeed come to pass. Now his sole claim to chiefship lay in his power to defend the title. Failure meant—death.

"You?" he shouted, advancing on the smith.

His opponent only leered and grimaced offensively. Then without even having vouchsafed an answer, he swung towards the elders.

"I challenge!" he exclaimed. "I have the right to words!"

Vreenya nodded, fingering his long white beard.

"Speak on!" he answered. "Such is our ancient custom."

"Oh, people," cried the smith, suddenly facing the throng, "will ye follow one who breaks the tribal manners of our folk? One who disdains our law. Who has neglected to obey it? Will ye trust yourselves into hands stained with law-breaking of our blood?"

(To be continued.)

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THE PASSAGE OF THE CANUCKS

An Armada That Stretched as Far as the Eye Could See

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—A line of grey transports led by a pilot boat and two British cruisers, and flanked by an armada of battleships, cruisers and destroyers; a line so long that it laid the smudge of its smoke against the sky as far as sailors could see to the east and west—such was the fleet that carried Canada's troops to England, and its convoys, as glimpsed from the decks of the Minnewaska, 370 miles from the mouth of the Thames, on October 10. Officers of the steamer told of the splendid spectacle upon her arrival here to-day.

There were thirty-two transports in the line, and they churned the water of one another's wakes at distances of half a mile to a mile. Each transport flew the British flag, and each was painted the battle colour of the sea, steel grey, even to the funnels. Well to the front of the long line, perhaps five miles in advance, steamed the leader—apparently sent ahead to make sure the way was clear, for she carried no troops—with a cruiser to the starboard and another to port forward.

All the transports were converted passenger liners or merchantmen, and some of them were recognized, or at least it is thought they were, by the Minnewaska's officers, who viewed the wonderful maritime procession through glasses.

The fleet really moved in three lines: The transports sandwiched between a line of warships on each side. Among the warships were many destroyers sent out from British ports to reinforce the larger war craft as the fleet neared its destination.

The day was one of brilliant sunshine, the sky was cloudless, and the distance of the Minnewaska from the line was five miles.

Notwithstanding the fact that the British ensign floated over the liner, a cruiser darted out from the line of convoys, circled the Minnewaska, came quite close and steamed alongside till the last transport was a speck on the horizon. Then the cruiser turned about and steamed away, without having flashed a word to the liner, either by wireless or signal, to join the rear guard.

Textiles made of paper yarn in England are appearing in a variety of easily waterproof fabrics.

Vertical circles of electric lights have been erected at Berlin to guide aviators, who can tell how near they are to the ground by observing the angles of the circles.

An induction coil has been combined with gymnastic apparatus by a Pennsylvania electrician so that a person can take electrical treatment and exercise at the same time.

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Assets	17,200,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities	1,518,906.41
Insurance in Force	80,000,000.00

The Death Claims falling in during the year were only 48 per cent of the expected, and the interest realized on the total Ledger Assets was 6.59 per cent, indicating that the company is in a position to offer insurances on very attractive terms. Write for copy of full report. It will interest you. Drop a card to-day to

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A HOMELY, PATHETIC PICTURE OF A FRENCHWOMAN AND WAR

IN FRANCE, Oct. 19 The old woman was busy feeding her chickens as we rode up.

You must come vite ma tante, says the officer in charge of the rounding-up party. "We will give you a lift."

"But I cannot leave my pullets" says the old countrywoman, aghast. "They will starve."

"You must come, ma tante, repeats the officer, inflexibly. "I am sorry for you, ma mere; but this bitter time we must make sacrifices. Get your clothes, old lady. W cannot wait now."

"But my pullets!" wails the old woman again. "They will starve if I am not here to feed them."

"Come, come, old lady," says the officer, and signs to his sergeant. • • "Diamount, Jean, and help her pack."

But the old woman backs up against the coop and fiddles a moment behind her with her left hand. Abruptly she has the door open and with a movement wonderfully quick for so old a body she steps inside, among her beloved poultry and slams to the wire-covered door.

There is a tumultous flapping and fluttering of bewildered poultry, and the air inside the coop is full for some moments of dust and feathers. Then the chaos subsides, and the woman looks out defiantly from her refuge within the coop.

The officer looks at me and laughs gently, yet with a queer little look of unexpected understanding in his eyes

"Ah, Monsjur," he whispers, "the poor old body! It breaks their hearts. But how many hearts are breaking these days! I have seen them thus many times these last days."

Then he dismounts and goes forward himself to the coop. He does his best to persuade the old woman to listen to reason and come out; but she is too old and too frightened, and too rooted to year-long customs and habits.

"No, no! I will not come. My pullets—they will starve," she says, reiterating endlessly.

"But the Germans will come, ma mere," he says, patiently. "They will kill your pullets and eat them."

"Never!" screams the old woman.

The situation has become impossible. The old woman is insensible to reason, totally unable to face and comprehend this sudden new necessity which war has brought across her quiet life.

Picture the scene as I see it in that moment, standing, pitiful and silent—helpless as all the world is in this moment to help the old body.

She stands in there, backed rigidly against the far side of the coop, with the chickens crowding away into the corners, cackling uneasily. Outside the officer stands, silent; for he had ceased to expostulate. The Sergeant, a big, black-bearded man, is crying quite frankly, and I see that several of the other men are in tears. It is an extraordinary moment, but I am getting used here to seeing these Frenchmen show emotion like a woman one hour and fight like the incarnate spirit of war the next. I comprehend their tears, though I am very far from tears myself—only full of a great pity for the old woman.

Thus this moment of drama around an old hencoop, and then, suddenly, action—showing the iron underneath the surface in these men who are not ashamed of crying.

The officer turns quietly and says three brief words to the Sergeant. The Sergeant and two of the men stp forward and around the front and sides of the coop. There is a sudden crashing of woodwork, and the coop is torn apart. Then—an old woman, screaming wildly, insanely, and a vast fluttering and clucking of outraged chickenhood!

They left the old woman fighting and kicking, out of the ruins of the coop, and the soldiers catch the chickens as they came soaring and clucking out in all directions.

The sergeant and his helper take the old woman into her little house and there, I presume, help her to pack, for a few minutes later she comes out very white-faced and rigid, carrying a small bird cage and a clock, while the sergeant carries a bundle on his broad back, tied up in a bed quilt.

The old woman is not allowed to pass near the coop, but is taken to the rear and put aboard a light waggon, along with a number of other unfortunates.

The sergeant comes back, and the officer whispers something to him and I notice that he passes him a couple of twenty-franc pieces.

The big Sergeant mutters something—nodding toward the disrupted coop, and after a moment the officer nods.

"Very well, Jean," he says. "Just one, but no more. We can't cart all the live stock on the countryside!"

From the coop I hear sounds that tell me unmistakably that chickens are being converted into poultry, and I glance for explanation to the officer.

"If we leave them," he tells me, "they will only be destroyed. They will be better in our camp pot tonight."

Just that he tells me. Not a whisper about the fact that out of his own pocket he has sent forty francs to the old woman to recompense her for the poultry which she was bound to lose.

Five minutes later we were ready to move on, and I went to the rear to see one of the loaded waggons start off to the southward. In the tail end of it the old woman sat upon her big bundle, done up in the old bed quilt. In one hand was her bird cage. The other was gripped on (I doubt not) the lieutenant's two gold pieces. In her lap reposed snugly two things—her clock and one of her hens, which I guessed the big black-bearded Sergeant had begged for her.

The waggon went away to the south ward, and we moved forward on our errand of mercy and pain; for we had to see that all the country for a certain area was empty of non-combatants.

Twelve hours later great flames were rising up in our rear. Then hen coop and the little farm were going up to heaven in smoke, along with many other, on the borders of the great Forest of Compiegne.

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If the skin be wrinkled or scarry, a face bath made by dissolving 1 oz. powdered saxolite in ½ pt. witch hazel, will be found most effective. Combining both astringent and tonic properties, this tightens the skin and brings up its succulent tissues.

WHEN SPITHEAD SAW BATTLE

Henry VIII. Watched Attack of French Fleet in 1545

Actual naval warfare has been witnessed by a King of England at Spithead. In July, 1545, Henry VIII. watched from Southsea Castle the attack by the French fleet upon the English fleet which was to have gone against the French shores. The two days of skirmishing had no decisive result, but the English fleet suffered one great loss. The Mary Rose, the pride of the navy, a four-castled 60-gun ship of 600 tons, overweighted by her ordnance, suddenly heeled over at Spithead, in consequence, says Raleigh, of "a little sway in casting the ship about, her ports being within 16 inches of the water." Some 600 men went down with her—about 100 fewer than those lost with the Royal George 237 years later.

HOW A HERO DIED

Captain Bartleiot Never Flinched Even When His Leg Was Shot Off

The finest story of the first big fight between the British and Germans in the North Sea is that of the Liberty as told by an eye-witness.

Her funnel was shot away and the foremast, too, which carried with it the wireless, and a German shot went clean through her bows, well above the waterline.

Commander Bartleiot stood on the bridge, though the shells were raining all around, and gave his orders as cool as if on manoeuvres.

Then a shell came and shot off one leg, but he seized the rail of the bridge, steadied himself, and continued giving his commands and directing the ship. He was fine.

Presently another shell struck the ship and killed him.

FRIENDS OR FOES

M. Georges Scott, a well known artist, who is a Frenchman in spite of his name, is charged with an important mission by the French Ministry of War, which is intended to make the French troops at the front sure as to who are their enemies and who their friends.

M. Scott is an expert in military uniforms. He was commissioned to prepare a series of colored designs showing the uniforms of all the troops against whom and with whom the French soldiers have to fight. German and Austrian Uhlans, Belgian infantry and cavalry are all shown with the exact colorings of uniforms in war. The colored sheets are distributed to the French soldiers. One side of the sheet is headed "Friends," the other "Enemies."

The object is to prevent the French soldiers from firing on their own friends. In the War of 1870 there were a number of melancholy occasions on which friendly regiments engaged each other owing to a lack of familiarity with each other's uniforms, and more recently in the Balkan War there were a number of cases in which allies fought each other.

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New Scale Williams Player Piano

with the wonderful Meister-Touch Action has set his musical heart free from his untrained fingers, he finds himself able to give wonderful expression to whatever he plays.

He can play "Rule Britannia" or the "Marseillaise" with so much vigor and go that one's feet start marching whether or no, and to every other kind of music he brings the same genuine understanding of latent talent.

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Britons are rallying, and rallying splendidly. In fact, recruiting is on the up grade, and at every station there are daily to be seen rows of young men willing to serve their country in her fight for all that civilization means.

Village is vieing with village, town with town, and district with district, for the honor of sending most men to the colors in proportion to population.

If London can be taken as a criticism of the country generally—and messages from the provinces indicate that it can — the week should yield many thousands of recruits beyond any previous week. On Monday all records were beaten to the extent of 900 men.

Gratifying success has attended the meetings organised by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee. Each of these meetings is addressed by speakers representing the Liberal, the Unionist and the Parliamentary Labor parties, and at each a number of recruits, varying with the size of the meeting, has been secured.

AT LONDON CENTRAL RECRUITING OFFICE.

North, south, east and west, the meetings are being held, and some of our most eloquent speakers are explaining to the people what the war really means, that if Germany wins England ceases to exist as a nation, and that her downfall means the domination of Europe by German barbarians.

The whole country is being systematically covered, and a great accession to the ranks of the army is certain to follow.

A government bulletin warns the public against anti-fat cures. There seems to be no specific for fatness of meanness.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

O'Keefe's
SPECIAL EXTRA MILD ALE
Drink it for its nourishing body-building qualities as well as for its delicious sparkling flavor.
Any dealer can supply you a case.
THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. LIMITED TORONTO

J. M. BROOKS & CO., Distributers, 418 Water Street, 'Phone 61.

A PAGE OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO EVERY WOMAN

On the Firing Line

You don't have to go to war to be "on the firing line." Keeping "at the front" in any department of human activity calls for keen brain and muscular energy, and these must come from the food you eat. To keep at top-notch efficiency eat

SHREDDED WHEAT

the food that contains all the body-building material in the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form—a natural, elemental food—contains no yeast, no baking powder, no chemicals of any kind—just pure wheat steam-cooked, shredded and baked.

For breakfast heat the Biscuit in oven to restore crispness and then pour hot milk over it, adding a little cream. Salt or sweeten to suit the taste. Better than mushy porridges that are bolted down without chewing. A hot, nourishing breakfast for a chilly day. Deliciously nourishing for any meal with sliced bananas, baked apples or canned or preserved fruits of any kind.

MADE IN CANADA

From the Choicest Canadian Wheat by

The Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Limited

Niagara Falls, Ontario

Toronto Office: 49 Wellington Street East 36-H

WORTH REMEMBERING

If silver is to be stored away for some time, paint it with dry flour and it will remain untarnished.

* *

Before scaling fish, you should dip them in boiling water for a moment; they will scale much more easily.

* *

When the cream is too thin to whip, add the unbeaten white of an egg. You will have no trouble in whipping the cream.

* *

The edge of a silence cloth should be finished with a buttonhole stitch, not too close. A hem makes a ridge under the tablecloth.

* *

A delightful way to serve tartare sauce is to cut a lemon in half, clean out the inside thoroughly, and then fill the halves with the sauce. One is served to each guest. When fish is served, the little lemon cups are placed around the edge of the platter and one served to each guest. By this method the sauce remains firm instead of melting into a liquid when put into a warm plate.

* *

Sprinkle flour very sparingly on the top of a loaf of cake to stop frosting from running off.

* *

The best way is to write out after breakfast the menu for the next three meals and hang it on a nail in the kitchen. The maid can then plan ahead, and here again she feels that you have charge of everything and that she is there to follow out your wishes.

Chili Concarne.

Take one and one-half pounds of cheap beef, put to cook in just water enough to cover, first having cut in very small pieces. Cook until tender. Take about five cents' worth of nice suet and render out. In the grease fry two good-sized onions and a bit of garlic, if liked, both chopped rather fine. Pour all into saucepan with meat. If you can get chili peppers, add three or four, or in place of chili peppers add cayenne pepper to taste. The juice of half a can of tomatoes, a teaspon of carmino seed pounded fine, if you like. Cook for thirty or forty minutes and serve with or without stewed kidney beans. Some like onions (raw) chopped fine and served with the chili.

The First Battalion of Tirailleurs under the command of Colonel Brady, was recently reviewed at Wembley, where the men are encamped, by the Belgian Consul-General.

Even the Laziest Liver and Bowels respond to the gentle action of

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

At all Druggists and Stores.
(Take Abbey's VITA Tablets for Sick Nerves) 5

TAPS

A few light rubs with "Old Dutch" sprinkled on a damp cloth brings new lustre. Equally effective for cleaning and brightening sinks, wash bowls and bath tubs.

Keep It Handy Large Sifter Can—10cts.

THE HOME CIRCLE COLUMN

Pleasant Evening Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as They Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide

CRUDE THOUGHTS FROM THE EDITORIAL PEN

The Sleep that Men, Women and Children Should Have.

In conversation with one of our leading physicians we believe what he said to us worth the space in this department. In part he said:

"I do not think a person should be waked at morning, and for the reason when a man falls asleep he is in the shop for repairs, as the railroad men say. His frame and all his intricate machinery is being overhauled and made ready for the next day's work. The wear of the previous day is being repaired. Nature is doing that herself. She knows what the tired frame needs just as she knows how to make the heart throb and send the blood coursing through the veins. Then she takes that tired frame, lays it down on a bed surrounds it with the refreshing air of night, covers it with the soft darkness and lets the man rest. Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sheep, visit him, and as the hours wear by his energies are renewed, when morning breaks and the sunlight steals through the lattice, he opens his eyes and is himself again. Or if he is early to bed he awakes with the cock's crowing. Now who shall go to that man's side an hour before he opens his eyes and say to nature, stand aside and let him get up. He has had enough rest? 'Well,' Nature will say, 'you can take him if you will, but I will charge him with an hour's loss of sleep and I'll collect it out of his bones and nerves and his hairs and eyesight. You can't cheat me. I'll find a property to levy on.'

"A baby should sleep with its mother, a child should be sent to bed early and be allowed to wake of its own accord in the morning. As for school girls, many a girl who has a dozen studies would be better occupied chasing butterflies or training flowers or galloping a pony or dancing. I would prefer to have a daughter healthy, sweet-tempered, sensible and beautiful, with Latin, algebra and grammar than to have one ever so advanced in her humanities with her health ruined or perhaps lying under a marble urn in the cemetery; and as for man I would rather be able to earn $3 a day in the vigour and glory of perfect health than to draw rents from property for which I have exchanged the blessings of a sound constitution."

* * *

You have not learned the best lesson from your school or college if you have not discovered the secret of making life a glory instead of a sordid grind. When you leave your alma mater, my young friend, whatever your vocation, do not let all that is finest within you, your high ideals and noble purposes, be suffocated, strangled, in the everlasting scramble for the dollar. Put beauty into your life, do not let your esthetic faculties, your aspiring instincts, be atrophied in your efforts to make a living. Do not, as thousands of graduates do, sacrifice your social instincts, your friendships, your good name, for power or position.

* * *

In factories for making cloth a single broken thread ruins the whole web. It is traced back to the girl making the blunder and the loss is deducted from her wages. But who will pay for the broken threads in life's great web? We cannot throw back and forth an empty shuttle; threads of some kind follow every movement as we have the web of our fate. It may be a shoddy thread of wasted hours or lost opportunities that will mar the fabric and mortify the workmen forever; or it may be a golden thread that will add to its beauty and lustre. We cannot stop the shuttle or pull out the unfortunate thread which stretches across the fabric, a perptual witness to our folly.

The great difference between those who succeed and those who fail does not consist in the amount of work done by each, but in the amount of intelligent work. Many of those who fail most ignominiously do enough to achieve grand success; but they labour at haphazard, building up with one hand, only to tear down with the other. They do not grasp circumstances and turn them into opportunities. They have no faculty for turning honest defeats into telling victories. With ability enough and time in abundance — the warp and woof of success — they are forever throwing back and forth an empty shuttle and the real web of life is never woven.

Whether you make money or lose it, never sell your divine heritage, your good name, for a mess of pottage. Whatever you do, be larger than your vocation; never let it be said of you that you succeeded in your vocation, but failed as a man.

Beauty in dress is a good thing, rail at it who may. But it is a lower beauty for which a higher beauty should not be sacrificed. They love dress too much who give it their first thought, their best time or all their money; who for it neglect the culture of the kind heart, or the claims of others on their service; who care more for dress than for their character; who are troubled more by an unfashionable garment than by a neglected duty.

FACE LOTION.

Fill a pint bottle almost full with Epsom salts, then add one teaspoonful of camphor, five drops of glycerine and quinine and borax, each the size of a pea. Now pour in soft water until the bottle is full. First bathe the face with soap water until the skin is free from dirt and powder, then pour a few drops of this lotion into the palm of the hand, which should then be rubbed over the face until the pores of the skin have absorbed every bit of the magic liquid. This lotion is excellent to use in cases of pimply skins, blackheads, and sallowness. Should you wish to perfume it, use a drop or two of white rose extract.

Discretion.

A lion that had been ill asked a sheep if his breath was bad. The sheep said "Yes," and the lion bit off her head for a foul. A wolf, asked the same question—said "No." Him the lion killed for a liar. A fox in answer to the question said he had a cold in his head and could not smell.

She Made Him Happy.

"Shan't we go now, Emma? I feel cold here, and I've got a cough."

"You sit still, Henry, and keep your mouth shut. I've got to finish this book on 'The Secret of Making One's Husband Happy.'"—Meggendorfer Blatter.

Trouble For Pa.

"Where do they wind you up, Miss Skrecker?"

"Wind me up?"

"Yes. Pa said you sang mechanically."—Houston Post.

Tonsorial Sarcasm.

Barber—Very sorry, sir, but I'm afraid I've made a small cut on your chin. Subject—Ah, it must have been a sharp spot on the razor.—London Punch.

Wholesome Advice.

Just because it is so difficult for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven the poor man should not think he has an opposite chance.

Just Practising.

"Son, you mustn't carve your name on the piano. Another such episode and I'll punish you severely."

"Dad, how can you expect me to carve my name in the temple of fame when you won't let me get any practice?"—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

THE TERRORS OF INDIGESTION

Disappear When the Blood is Made Rich, Red and Pure

The mistaken idea that laxatives or drastic purgatives provide a short cut to the cure of indigestion is largely responsible for the prevalence of dyspepsia and other stomach disorders. Indigestion calls for more than a makeshift. Your stomach needs tone it cannot absorb nourishment from the food you eat. To give new strength to your stomach so that it may perform the work of digestion without pain or distress, you must enrich the blood. This is the tonic method for strengthening weak stomachs. In cases of this kind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best medicine known. Every dose makes new, rich blood, which not only strengthens the stomach but builds up every part of the body as well. Here is an illustration of what this medicine can do: Mrs. I. N. Brown, Dowville, N.B., says: "For three years I was a sufferer from chronic indigestion. I was hungry all the time, yet could take very little food, and what I did take was followed by great distress and nausea. My sleep at night was broken, and I often had profuse night sweats. The suffocation feeling which often followed eating would cause my heart to palpitate violently. At times my hands and face would become the colour of clay and I would be comparatively prostrated. I was under the care of a good doctor who finally told me the trouble was incurable and that the most I could hope for was temporary relief. I was in these straits when a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so, and used the pills steadily for two months when I was again a well woman, and have since had no return of the trouble."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Much interest was manifested last week in the passage of a large naval airship flying the red ensign over the city. It encircled St. Paul's and the Tower, and eventually went off due south-east.

Home Health Club

By DR. DAVID H. REEDER

RHEUMATISM.

Once in a while the students of ailments gets quite a jolt and all of his previous ideas of cause and effect are disarranged. The cause of rheumatism has ben a question about which there has been more discussion, contradictions, and flat denial, I presume, than any other ailment, and the end is not in sight.

Many years ago I noted the fact that severe cases of pyorrheas were nearly always followed by more or less rheumatism. Pyorrhea is a disease of the gums or teeth, in which pus is secreted and discharges constantly into the mouth. The teeth generally get loose, but are not always painful, so they are neglected. The sufferer realizes that his teeth are loose and that his breath is very offensive, and some realize that pus is constantly coming out between the tooth and the gum, but as long as there is no pain the neglect continues.

Another thing that I observed many years ago, and other physicians have observed the same thing, people who have frequently suffered from la grippe seldom if ever have an attack of it after having been operated upon for appendicitis. I have not had the time to personally study the connection betwen cause and effect further than to find that la grippe does not attack people that never are constipated, and neither does appendicitis, and while the removal of the appendix does not cure constipation it does appear to stop the attacks of la grippe.

It is now commonly admitted by many of the foremost investigators that the cause of rheumatism originates in a secretion of pus at some point, from which it gets into the blood, sometimes from Pyorrhea. In other cases it may be from diseased tonsils, from what may be diagnosed as post nasal catarrh or from other sources, but these are the most frequent and most readily located sources of infection, as well as the easiest to successfully treat.

Now, if you suffer from rheumatism, the wise thing to do is to find out just as quickly as possible and from a reliable source, whether or not any of these conditions exist in your case.

In talking with a physician the other morning, one who has been helping me in my office work for a long time he said that for many years he had ben able to trace certain cases of heart trouble back, first through rheumatism and from that to tonsilitis, then back to sore throats and a tendency to take cold on the slightest exposure, and from that to constipation. The same powers of digestion, assimilation, and elimination do not exist in any two individuals alike, so we see a man and wife or two brothers eating at the same table, of the same food for a period of years. One is quite fleshy, even to the point of obesity, while the other is thin, sometimes to the point of emaciation. One member of the family is constantly afflicted with constipation, while another is the reverse. Each case and each individual will exhibit to the eye of the careful and trained diagnostician an entirely different problem in dietetic treatment.

There is no hard and fast rule and one diet cure for all, just so long as human beings are different, the one from the other, so long will it be necessary to give various means of cure for sickness, and so long as such simple ailment as constipation and colds in the children are neglected, just so long must the adults suffer the penalty.

SOME RECIPES

Canned Sweet Red Pepers.

Take sweet red peppers, put in a greased pan place in a hot oven for twenty minutes, or until they are tender, remove and plunge into cold water, and peel off as scalded tomatoes would. Cut off stems, seed, and rinse well, pack into fruit jars, cover with water and a litle salt to taste, let cans get heated through in a boiler, and seal. These are exactly like those bought in tin cans in the stores.

Banana Fritters.

These are very fine. Beat with an egg-beater the yolks of two eggs light, then add, cut in pieces, two large bananas or three small ones, and beat again until the two are mixed to a light pulp; now add a teaspoonful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of melted butter, a scant half-cupful of milk, the whites of the two eggs beaten stiff, and a cupful and a half of flour, with a scant teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat all well together with an egg-beater. Drop a spoonful in deep hot fat and fry a light brown. They should be like a puff ball. Serve with a whipped sauce.

Apple and Cocoanut Pie.

Line a deep pie plate with pastry. Pare and grate some apples, sweeten and flavour to taste, using a bit of cinnamon and either lemon juice or vanilla. Sprinkle the pastry generously with shredded cocoanut, cover with the apple mixture, and bake. When almost done sprinkle the top of the pie with cocoanut, but do not leave it long enough in the oven to brown.

Chicken Stuffing.

This requires one chicken liver, two shallots, one tablespouful of parsley (choped), one-quarter cupful of garlic, and one-quarter cupful of sausage meat. Chop the ingredients together until fine. Add soft breadcrumbs to make the required amount; then add a pinch of allspice and season with salt and pepper to taste. Moisten with water mixed with melted butter and stuff the chicken with the mixture.

Sunlight Soap

Dainty Garments—Fine Linen—

These are surely worth your best care and the use of nothing but the soap that cannot hurt the finest fabric—

Here's the Sunlight way:

First, soap the garment; then roll it up to soak. After a while, rinse well and the dirt practically *drops out.* No wearisome scrubbing, no hurtful rubbing—the gentle strength of Sunlight does the work almost without effort and entirely without injury.

5c.

At all grocers

Try one cake—you'll find it's kind to the hands, too. 133

Plain White Muffins.

Sift together thoroughly two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of baking soda, two tablespoonfuls of cream of tartar. Add gradually one cupful of milk, one well beaten egg, and one-quarter cupful of melted butter. Bake in buttered and floured gem pans for half an hour in a moderate oven.

MADE IN CANADA CORSETS

Clothes make the man—

But Corsets make the woman

So said a witty Parisienne Couturiere.

And it's true. That's why every well dressed Canadian woman should be careful to get a pair of C/C a la Grace Corsets to properly set off each new gown.

Remember too, that comfort becomes second nature to the wearers of

à la Grace Corsets

Send for our new book of corset styles. Decide from it the corset you need. Then go to your favorite store and get it. Address,—

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PERRIN'S ARROWROOT BISCUITS

You could not possibly give your children anything more nourishing than Perrin's Arrowroot Biscuits, or anything quite so palatable.

Deliciously toothsome, healthful, and so easily digested. Surely a perfect food for the kiddies!

At your grocer's. Every package guaranteed.

Send for the

PERRIN "SAMPLER" PACKAGE

containing an assortment of our delicious fancy biscuits. They'll be a revelation to you. This package sent to any address for 10c. in coin or stamps and your grocer's name.

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MODERN & Up-to-Date Dining-Room also Private Dining Table. Drop in and try our Special Chine Dishes. Nothing but the best of Steaks and Chops used. We guarantee the best of satisfaction to strangers, and all our patrons. 'Phone 325

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2nd. Our methods give you 2000 lbs. Coal and No Screenings.

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Corner Charlotte and Bethune Streets
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Phones 47 and 48

READ THE EXAMINER

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

MAKING DAD CAPITULATE

"What! Another new dress?" stormed Popslinger, as his daughter nonchalantly made her request. "Why, you had one not more than a minute ago!"

"The very idea!" said his daughter. "I haven't had a new one since—why, not for ages!"

"One minute ago!" repeated Popslinger, firmly. "The younger generation is going to the dogs! When your mother and I were young, the girls had two dresses a year—a calico one and a woollen one — and they looked just as pretty and had just as many beaux as you extravagant young things now. They thought of something else besides running their poor old father into bankruptcy. You get a new dress and wear it twice, and somebody who is envious of it sniffs, and then you say it's perfectly hideous and you would die rather than be seen in that disreputable old rag again.

"It's all because you have been allowed to read novels where the Lady Ermentrude Gewhillikens trails her pale satin gowns recklessly over the dewy turf and ruins her fairylike slippers to match when she steals out on the gold-plated terrace to meet the lovely Earl of Beaucatchet! And you want to do likewise!

"You want that Willie boy who's been hanging around you to cap his hand to his brow every time you float down the stairway and murmur, Ye gods! How beautiful she is! What a lovely dream! Don't deny it! Little he stops to reckon how much your father is set back to pay the bill! He doesn't even notice what you have on, my child!

"Why, when I went to see your mother, I was so interested in the way her hair grew in little curls at the nape of her negk and the manner in which the blue of her eye darkened at times that she could have worn a potato sack and I would not have been any wiser. I'll bet right now if he were asked to describe three dresses of yours or he shot the next minute the price of lead would go up. At the most he would be able to say that it was pink cheesecloth cut on the bias, and that you resembled a June rose.

"Why don't you buy cheesecloth, and sew it up yourself instead of letting that madame woman sell you something she's cobbled up in her back parlour? When your mother—"

"But girls didn't go to as many things in those days," protested the daughter. "They didn't need more than one dress."

"Huh!" said Popslinger indignantly. "Don't you fool yourself! There were weekly socials and barn dances and corn huskings and apple drying and many other social diversions at which a young lady wanted to look her best! It simply didn't occur to her that more than one dress was a possibility. She'd just as soon have expected a diamond tiara at her plate every Sunday morning.

"I suppose, if you got it into your head that you'd be ostracised by your set unless you had a complete change of jewelery each week, that I might just as well go off and die and let you collect the insurance money to spend upon your frivolities! What have you got to have a new dress for anyway?"

"There's a dance at the Club" said his daughter. "And I'm going with Mr. Biggins—"

"Mr. Biggins!" exploded Popslinger. "When you have the whole world to pick from, please tell me why you a young woman of a tremendous education, which has cost me much gold and many grey hairs, should select Willie Biggins? If you had planned from the day of your birth to fall in ove with the silliest, most egotistic flat-headed, no-account excuse for a man, you could find, you couldn't have hit it off better than with Willie Biggins! He—"

"I'm not in love with him!" protested his daughter.

"Then if you aren't it's all the worse for you to want to strip me of my last penny just to dazzle his eyes with a new dress! You haven't even the excuse of the delirium of love! If you don't care about Biggins why don't you wear a year before last's dress and be just as happy Biggins wouldn't have intelligence enough to recognize it."

"Aha!" cried Popsinger. "You're in love with somebody else, somebody who scorns you, and you are going with Biggins just to make him jealous. I refuse to allow you to work me for my hard earned coin if you are playing a double game like that. If he won't care about you in an old dress he won't give a hoot for a new one. Who is he anyway?"

"He isn't anyone!" cried his daughter, impatiently. "Honest, dad, if I can't have a new dress I'll have to stay home! I've nothing but a taffeta dancing frock that's in perfect ribbons."

"Can't you put some chiffon over it?" demanded her father. "When I was a young man I went crazy over a girl who was economical. Just tell your Willie boy how you saved me money and—"

"Do I get that dress?" insisted his daughter, doggedly.

"Oh, heavens, yes; I suppose so!" said Popslinger, reaching for his check-book. "And get it of cast iron or something durable."

Radway's Ready Relief

Mrs. J. Westervelt of Paterson, N. J., writes: "I have a large family of small children, and it has saved me many a doctor's bill. For quinsy sore throat it is a king over them. My little girl has sprained her ankle and is coming around fine without any other doctor than Radway's Ready Relief."

CURES SORE THROAT

Apply the Relief to the throat and chest until the surface smarts and reddens. Give Radway's Pills in such doses as will freely move the bowels. For a sudden cold, take a large dose of Radway's Pills, and a teaspoonful of Relief with a teaspoonful of molasses, in a tumbler of hot water. Retire at once to bed. A profuse perspiration will break out, and in the morning the cold will be gone.

RADWAY & CO., Montreal, Can.

Old Country News

SCOTLAND.

Colonel David Laidlaw is to command the 2nd Civic Battalion in Glasgow.

William Boyle, surfaceman, was killed at Greenock by falling down a flight of stairs.

The Edinburgh Academical Football Club has cancelled all fixtures for the coming season.

Since the outbreak of the war there have been practically 20,000 recruits enrolled in Glasgow.

Rev. Innes Logan of Braemar, has been appointed acting Presbyterian Chaplain at Maryhill.

Arthur King, a recruit from Coatbridge, was killed by falling over the walls of Stirling Castle.

The War Office has taken over the Marine Gardens, Portobello, for the housing of Territorials.

Dr. Ross, Morven, Argleshire, has been appointed medical inspector of school children in Wigtownshire.

Kilmarnock special constables are to have a day set apart for themselves for practice at the shooting range.

Mr. John Hutchinson, the oldest representative of the building trade in Dunfermline, has just died in his 79th year.

From all the coal-mining centres the demand for pit-props has become urgent. Steel substitutes are being suggested.

The Chamber of Commerce battalion of the Highland Light Infantry, left Glasgow for camp amidst scenes of enthusiasm.

At West Kilbride Parish Church two stained glass windows to the memory of the Rev. John Lamb, B. D., have been unveiled.

The death has occurred at Dundee of Mr. John Campbell Smith, ex-Sheriff-Substitute of Forfarshire, at the age of 80 years.

A seven-year-old boy named Alexander McLeish of Glasgow wandered on to the railway at Whiteinch and was killed by a train.

Mr. George A. Clark Hutcheson of Eriska, Unionist candidate for Argyll has given his yacht Ariani to the Government, for patrol work.

Rev. J. G. Scouar, late assistant to the Rev. Dr. Scott, Dalziel Parish Church, has been appointed minister of Glasserton Parish Church.

Mrs. William Muir, wife of Councillor Muir, Edinburgh, and her two children were seriously injured in a runaway accident at Bo'ness.

The death is announced, in his 80th year, of Mr. Wm. Paton Mains, of Airdies, one of the leading Wigtownshire agriculturists.

The death has occurred of Mr. John Jordan a partner in the firm of Messrs Jas. Miller and Sons, Leith, and a well-known public man.

Mr. Harvey, Weaklings Hall, Polmont, has furnished and equipped a recreation and reading room for the use of Territorials at Grangemouth.

The Rev. Dr. Kelman having been overtaken by illness, has been obliged to relinquish his intention to act as chaplain to the expeditionary force.

Damage to the extent of about $100,000 was caused by a fire at the distillery at Cambus, near Alloa, belonging to the Distillers Company, Limited.

The valuation roll of the burgh of Aberdeen for last year has been made up. The valuation of the respective wards show a total increase of $45,000.

Under sad circumstances Alex. Eadie, a Dundee Boy Scout, was accidentally shot dead at Tudhope Castle, where some Territorials are quartered.

The Rev. Dr. Mitford Mitchell, Edinburgh, a former moderator of the Church of Scotland, has successfully undergone a severe operation in Edinburgh.

ENGLAND.

The army doctors in London are pasing men with spectacles.

It is proposed to raise a corps of Australian Light Horse among Australians now in England.

Dr. Chas. Leach, M.P., has been accepted for service during the war in the Chaplains' Department.

Edith Smith, aged 64, a widow, was knocked down on the high road, Kilburn, by a Red Cross motor car and killed.

Among a detachment of 130 wounded which recently arrived at Bristol, there were many from the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Six hundred Birmingham tramway men have joined the army. This brings the total enlistment for the city up to 20,000.

The National Relief Fund is still growing steadily at the rate of $100,000 a day. A total of $13,925,000 has now been reached.

Nearly 300 Germans in England have changed their names for British ones by legal process since the beginning of the war.

A Territorial, named Private Letterum, of the 9th Battalion King's Liverpool Rifles, was cut to pieces by a train at Hayward's Heath.

At the cemetery at Forest Hill a red granite gravestone has been unveiled over the late Mr. Harry Quelch, late editor of "Justice."

An attempt was made to wreck the Dover express at Tither Green Station, when special police found a large iron chain tied to the line.

The death has occurred at Barron Hall, Derby, of Mr. W. S. Eadie, formerly a well-known cricketer and member of the Derbyshire eleven.

Liverpool was recently visited by torrential rain, and one encampment was flooded out, the men having to be sent home while fresh arrangements were made.

Under the famous gateway of Battle Abbey, recently, Earl Brassey made an earnest appeal for recruits, and gave a splendid vindication of England's just cause.

Banbury Cross has now been completed. Statues of Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George carved in stone, have been placed in the three vacant niches.

One of the leading banks in Yorkshire has filled the clerkships vacated by young men who have gone on His Majesty's Service, by the employment of lady clerks.

Sir Walter Runciman, Bart., has been nominated and returned unopposed for the Parliamentary vacancy at Hartlepool, caused by the death of Sir Stephen Furness.

Mr. James T. Hamilton, a well known Southampton stockbroker and magistrate, died suddenly on the Banister Park bowling green while playing the winning shot.

Copeland's Cure For Consumption

WINS CONFIDENCE BY ITS WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWERS.

MR. W. R. COPELAND.

Dear Sir—Now that I am well and strong again, I write to state that the fact I am alive today witnesses to the merit of your medicine.

My doctor, a specialist, said that I had the worst kind of consumption and that it was impossible for me to live. He gave me only eight to ten days before the disease would terminate fatally. He also said that it was no use in treating me, as I was too far gone.

I was left to die, but a friend or mine told me about your medicine and procured me a bottle. Without much hope, I tried it. It did wonders. First the weakening perspiration stopped and the food I took stayed in the stomach. After a second bottle, I commenced to regain my appetite and was up in a few days of the time that the doctor said I should die. Five weeks later I was at work and have been working ever since.

I wish everyone could know the worth of your medicine, especially those afflicted with consumption as I was, for I undoubtedly owe my life to its use. I will at all times cheerfully answer any correspondence, and you are at liberty to publish this letter if you think it will help to recommend your medicine to others. I remain, Gratefully yours.

DAVID WARNOCK, Street Car Conductor,
203 Withrow Ave., Toronto.

The remarkable power of this medicine marks it as one of the greatest discoveries of this century. Its work is only just started, but it is safe to say that its reputation will grow world-wide.

It is a blessing, as all who have used it testify. To the real "down-and-out" consumptive, the chronic sufferers from bronchial and lung troubles—it is something more than a blessing. To them it means the difference between happiness and misery, and sometimes life instead of a grave.

It is a medicine that is honest. No false claims are made for it. It is good, most beneficiently good for the ailments specified above. There, even consumption, it will tackle, fight and OVERCOME. If you have a bad cough or cold—take this medicine. If you are a consumptive—take this medicine, for a greater medicine for consumption has NEVER BEEN KNOWN. If you are troubled with bronchitis and can't sleep at night for coughing—take this medicine. Your trouble will become a memory. If your throat or lungs are in any way weak or sensitive—take this medicine—and they will become strong and normal.

Cavities heal under its benign influence. Congestion is freed by its active to remove phlegm until the lungs are clear and work naturally without pain or distress. Emaciation, night sweats, poor appetite, inability to retain food in the stomach—all these effects of disease are mastered and the system built up under its curative and nourishing powers.

Ask your druggist, or send direct to us. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Testimonials of many others can be had on request. 2-14

COPELAND MEDICINE CO., Limited, 511 Pape Ave., Toronto

All Its Original Goodness Sealed In!

5¢

The most enjoyment possible to buy for the money!

The new air-tight, dust-proof, damp-proof, hermetically sealed wrapper keeps all its goodness in — keeps all impurities **out.** It brings this toothsome, wholesome, long-lasting, **beneficial** confection to you as fresh and as clean as when made in the most up-to-the-minute chewing gum factories in the world. Our perfected processes are climaxed in this perfect package.

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

Cleanses the mouth, sweetens the breath, soothes the throat, aids teeth, appetite and digestion.

It is the BIGGEST 5 cent's worth of beneficial enjoyment you can find. Buy it by the box.

Chew it after every meal

MADE IN CANADA, Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd., 7 Scott Street, TORONTO

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops drop-plugs in the throat and gives instant relief in the worst cases of Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. at your Dealer or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Montreal, Toronto.

DRINK HABIT

RELIABLE HOME TREATMENT.

Thousands of wives, mothers and doctors are enthusiastic in their praise of OBRINE, because it has cured their loved ones of the "Drink Habit" and thereby brought happiness to their homes. Can be given secretly. OBRINE costs only $1.00 per box. Ask for Free Booklet.

Wm. Madill, corner of Hunter and George Streets.

Oh! Mutt Always Makes It For Life

By "Bud" Fisher

WHOLE FAMILY USES THEM

"Fruit-a-tives" Keeps Young And Old in Splendid Health

J. W. HAMMOND Esq.

SCOTLAND, ONT., Aug. 25th. 1913

"Fruit-a-tives" are the only pill manufactured, to my way of thinking. They work completely, no griping whatever, and one is plenty for any ordinary person at a dose. My wife was a martyr to Constipation. We tried everything on the calendar without satisfaction, and spent large sums of money until we happened on "Fruit-a-tives". I cannot say too much in their favor.

We have used them in the family for about two years and we would not use anything else as long as we can get "Fruit-a-tives".

Their action is mild, and no distress at all. I have recommended them to many other people, and our whole family uses them".

J. W. HAMMOND.

Those who have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives" are proud and happy to tell a sick or ailing friend about these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Victor Hugo.

Victor Hugo was born in Besancon, France, in 1802. He was the son of a colonel in the French army and received a classical education. After the revolution of 1830 his plays "Marion de Lorme" and "The King Amuses Himself" were performed at the Theatre Francais. He was created by Louis Philippe a peer of France, with the title of viscount, but he arose above this honor in being the author of "Les Miserables." He opposed Napoleon III and was banished from France, but returned on the fall of the empire. He died in Paris in 1885 and was buried in the Pantheon.

Crippled With Rheumatism

And Skeptical After Trying Many Medicines — Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Cured Him.

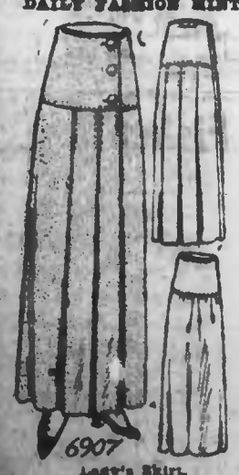
When the kidneys fail to purify the blood the poisons left in the system cause pain and suffering, such as backache, lumbago and rheumatism. Read how this skeptic was cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. F. W. Brown, Kingsbury, Que., writes:—"I have been completely cured of backache and lame back by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I also recommended the pills to a man who was a cripple from rheumatism. He was skeptical, as he said that he had tried nearly everything on earth. Finally he consented to try them, and to his surprise was greatly benefited in the first week, and the pains left his legs until he was so supple he could walk without pain or difficulty. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have worked wonders in this place, and we think there is no medicine like them."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, 5 for $1.00, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.



Lady's Skirt.

This very smart skirt is excellent for such materials as corduroy, velveteen and plaid serge. The yoke is quite deep and below it the skirt is in two gores. These may be gathered or arranged to form two small box plaits in both front and back. The skirt may be made to open at the side or in front. It is of walking length and measures 2½ yards at the hem.

The skirt pattern, No. 6907, is cut in sizes 28 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 54 inch material.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and name of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RECENT ACTIVITIES OF BRITISH FORCES

(Continued from Page 1.)

or some other landmark standing above the trees by means of which guns can get their range.

"Although the employment of our field artillery in battering down defended villages is thus hampered, another and very efficacious method of arriving at the same result has been evolved, and is proving most effective.

HOMESTEADS TORN TO PIECES.

"Parts of the region where this fighting has been in progress now presents a melancholy aspect. Many of the once prosperous homesteads are literally torn to pieces. Walls are still standing pitted by shrapnel balls, and in some villages churches are smouldering ruins. Dead horses and cows and pigs, caught in the hail of shrapnel, litter the village streets, and among the carcases and the debris wander wretched inhabitants, who have returned to see what they can save from the wreckage. Here, blocking up a narrow side street, is a dead horse still harnessed to a trap, and beside it is stretched the corpse of a Jager (a German sharpshooter). Close by in an enclosure, where a shell has found them, lie some thirty cavalry horses. A little further in is laid out a row of German dead, for whom graves are being dug by peasants.

"The work of burial falls to a great extent to the local inhabitants, who, with our soldiers, take no little care in marking the last resting-places of their countrymen and their allies, either by little wooden crosses or by flowers.

BURIED WHERE THEY FELL.

"Amidst the graves, scattered all over the countryside, are rifle pits, trenches, and gun emplacements, which those now resting below the sod helped to defend or attack. From these the progress of the fighting can be traced, and even its nature, for they vary from carefully constructed and cunningly placed works to the hastily shaped lair of a German sniper, or a roadside ditch with its sides scooped out by the entrenched implements of our own infantry."

BELGIAN KING ON FIRING LINE SHARES SOLDIERS' DANGERS

HAZEBROUCK, Northern France, via Havre, Oct. 23.—It was my privilege yesterday to see King Albert of Belgium in action at (name deleted by censor). Fighting with the remnants of his little army to defend the last strip of his native land still held by his own troops, he is unterrified and unconquered. Garbed in the field uniform of a general, he is constantly encouraging his men at every point.

Until the arrival of the British monitors which are now supporting them from the sea, the Belgians were subjected to attacks of so ferocious a character that the British officers who have since inspected the ground say it is hard to believe that they were able to hold their positions.

The King passed up and down the line of his army. Sometimes he uses an automobile. At other times he is on foot. Addressing his soldiers he uses the familiar "thee" and "thou" usually reserved for members of the same family. He is comforter to the wounded, cheerer to the downhearted.

When the fire became particularly hot at the position where it was my good fortune to see him, members of his staff suggested that he leave the trenches and go to a place of safety at the rear. He refused with a smile.

"My skin is of no more value to my country than is yours," he emphatically declared to the general who made the request. "My place is on the fighting line." And at that very moment a great German shell burst only ten paces away.

Realizing his position, his soldiers fought like demons. They literally slaughtered the Germans, riddling them with volley after volley from their rifles and then following with a series of desperate bayonet charges. The Germans lost enormously. Great heaps of their slain marked the line of their advance and of their retreat.

The impression of the Belgian and British officers with whom I talked was that if the present battle in the north is won the King and Queen will be able to spend the winter in their capital of Brussels. The aviators have reported that the Germans have established new fortified lines along the Liege-Namur line extending to Antwerp. These are believed to be intended for winter quarters should they have to fall back from their present positions.

As the King moved to his headquarters, following the repulse of the Germans, he was cheered everywhere. He was wet to the skin from the drizzling rain that had been falling for hours. His uniform was covered with caked mud. His hands and face were streaked with clay.

THE MARCH OF KITCHENER'S MEN

We are coming, Uncle William, and we're half a million strong,
We regret to keep you waiting, but we shan't be very long,
And soon the fields of fair Champagne shall hear our battle song.
We are coming Uncle William in the morning.

And are your soldier bandits free to plunder, burn, and kill,
To crush a tiny nation underneath your iron will,
While England stands for freedom? Don't believe it, Uncle Bill.
For we're coming, Uncle William, in the mo-orning.

We are more than half-a-million; there are many millions more;
Men whose voices always spoke for peace, whose hands now turn to war.

Do your bloody Brandenbergers hear the British Lion roar?
For we're coming, Uncle William, in the mo-o-orning.

The Lion's Cubs have heard the call; in every Ocean State
They don their khaki uniforms, for England wants a mate.
You'll never check the torrent now, it's very much too late.
They are coming, Uncle William, in the mo-o-o-orning.

Our footsteps thunder in the East; from India of old
Come Princes decked with jewels, clad in cloth of gleaming gold,
With elephants and men of might and myriads manifold.
They are coming, Uncle William, in the mo-o-o-o-orning.

Yes, we're coming, Uncle William, and we're quite a million strong,
We know that we are in the right and you are in the wrong,
And the streets of proud Berlin shall echo to our battle-song.
We are coming, Uncle William, in the mo-o-o-o-o-orning.

—Anon.

DANDRUFF ON HEAD IN DRY CRUST

Hair Came Out. Scalp Itched and Burned. Scales Like Sawdust. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed In Six Weeks.

The Pas, Manitoba.—"Four years ago I began to lose my hair. It used to come out any time that I combed it. I think it was because my head was full of dandruff. Whenever I brushed it the scales flew off like saw-dust. My scalp also itched and burned and my head was like a dry crust. The dandruff showed very plainly.

"I applied several remedies but found no improvement till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After using Cuticura Soap and Ointment a few days I found a great difference so I continued with them six weeks and they completely healed me." (Signed) L. D. Lockwood, June 4, 1914.

RASH OVER BABY'S CHEST

99 Follis Ave., Toronto, Ont.—"From birth my baby grandson had a rash over his chest which prevented his sleeping and seemed to irritate him a great deal. They were a mass of tiny red pimples on his chest and arms. He was too young to scratch but was very cross and fretful.

"I used the samples of both Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they appeared to afford him relief immediately so I bought some. In three or four weeks he was entirely healed." (Signed) Mrs. L. Compton, May 23, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

Prince Arthur of Connaught.—Son of Canada's Governor General, who is mentioned by Sir John French as giving great service in carrying important communications. His knowledge of languages being a great aid in this regard.

MRS. JOSEPH WHITEMAN.

The death occurred at her home, 706 Concession street last night, of Mrs. Joseph Whiteman, a respected resident of this city. Deceased was 68 years of age. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

A Pretty Skin Makes a Pretty Face

Stuart's Calcium Wafers Cleanse the Skin Very Quickly and Make It Clear and White.

Do you envy the girl with the delicate tints and the rosy glow of good health on her face? Do you long for the perfect freshness and beauty of her complexion? The means of gaining them are within your reach this very minute.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will work this wonderful miracle of good looks for you within a very few days. No matter how covered with pimples, rash, eczema or any sort of skin eruption your face may be—no matter how dull and yellow yours kin appears — your complexion will be transformed almost instantly into all that is lovely and desirable.

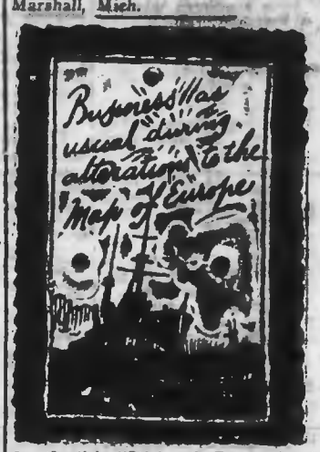
"Everybody loves a pretty face and a delicate skin."

Face lotions and creams merely alleviate the irritation of the skin—they are of no permanent value. Stuart's Calcium Wafers go right after the cause of pimples—they poisons and impurities in the blood. They chase them into the pores, change them into gases that are easily eliminated and then stimulate the pores into throwing them out. There is now aste of time—no fooling around. These little Wafers assimilated nto the blood, work night and day until every impurity is gotten rid of and you not only have a clear complexion but pure, vigorous blood that endows you with new life and energy.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain nothing harmful—nothing but what thousands of physicians have used and recommended. Its chief constituent, calcium sulphide, is universally recognized as the most powerful of blood purifiers.

Surprise your friends by meeting them with a face radiant with loveliness instead of the disagreeable, pimply one they are used to. Give yourself the supreme happiness that the consciousness of good looks and the power of attraction will bring you.

Buy a box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers to-day and see how quickly the pimples will disappear. They can be obtained at any drug store at 50 cents a box. They come in a form convenient to carry and are pleasant to the taste. A small sample package will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.



An English "Sticker."—To accelerate recruiting in England, these stickers are affixed to mail matter and to any conceivable object. This one has a humorous note meant for business men.

QUIT MEAT WHEN KIDNEYS BOTHER

Take a Glass of Salts If Your Back Hurts or Bladder Troubles You

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which excites the kidneys, they become overworked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood, then we get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness and urinary disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts or if the urine is cloudy, offensive full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop eating meat and get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink, which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.

KAISER'S NAVY IS HARD UP FOR COMPETENT MEN

LONDON, October 17.—I learn from a former resident of Wilhelmshaven, who has much first hand knowledge of the subject, that the Kaiser's navy is going to be hard up to find competent officers and satisfactory men for its new ships. The dearth of personnel will handicap the Germans considerably.

Both Great Britain and Germany are rushing their shipyards and will soon be reinforced. It is known that three new German battleships, the Grosser Kurfurst, the Markgraf and the Koenig, are nearing completion, and perhaps have already joined the fleet. They have a displacement of 28,000 tons and carry ten twelve-inch guns. Their armour belt is fourteen inches thick. The Berlin Admiralty is confident that they will touch 25 or 24 knots.

To man these ships with competent officers and men will be a difficult question. There are a number of officers and men stationed on shore, but they are not nearly sufficient to provide full complements for these three new ships, the new battle cruiser, Derfflinger, and the reserve battleships, cruisers and light cruisers.

They will have to be manned by reservists who do not know modern ships, and are most probably peasants who have only done their three years compulsory service in the navy and have then gone back to their farms and endeavoured to forget that such a thing as the sea existed.

The greatest difficulty, however, will be to get competent senior executive officers for these ships. Those officers who are in short billets, with the exception of the junior officers, are mostly men who have demonstrated their unfitness for the higher positions afloat, and are allowed to disappear gracefully from the service by putting in a year or two in a post ashore before retiring.

To show how short of competent officers the German navy is, it may be mentioned that Captain Franck, of the light cruiser Ariadne, which was sunk in the Heligoland fight, had retired from the navy on account of very bad health a few weeks before war broke out.

The German navy has the call on the services of a number of mercantile marine officers, but these men are only given subordinate positions and cannot attain a higher rank than lieutenant commander.

It will further be extremely difficult if not indeed impossible to find sufficient engineer officers for these new ships. When war broke out there were at most thirty naval engineers holding shore appointments, and there is such a scarcity of naval engineer officers that of late warrant officers have taken the place of engineers in all torpedo-boat destroyers. Moreover, there are very few reservist engineers to be called up.

In this connection it may be interesting to record that the much-boomed German battle-cruiser Von der Tann, has proved a failure owing to her engines. When she was first commissioned she, made a speed of twenty-seven knots, but since then she has never done anything. Last year she had to be refitted twice, and the second time she was in dockyard hands for three months and could not take part in the summer manoeuvres. One of her engineers told me that every time they tried to force her the engines broke down.

Admiral von Ingenohl, who is in command of the high seas fleet, is not thought to be a genius by the officers of the fleet, and his appointment two years ago caused considerable surprise except to those who knew that he was a great favourite of the Kaiser.

Admiral von Pohl, who is now on the Admiralty staff at Berlin, was to have been appointed to the command, but at the last moment he incurred the Kaiser's displeasure, and as a punishment his appointment was cancelled. Von Pohl is looked upon in German naval circles as undoubtedly the cleverest of all the German admirals and before he went to Berlin was admiral of the first squadron. This appointment is now held by Admiral Von Lanz, who had been nominated to succeed von Ingenohl at expiration of his term of office this October.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Among the British casualties is reported the wounding of the Duke of Roxburgh, who is a captain of the Scots Guards; also the killing of Lord John Spencer Cavendish, a major of the First Life Guards, son of the late Lord Edward Cavendish, and the youngest brother of the Duke of Devonshire. Lord Cavendish was a veteran of the Boer war, and was only 38 years old. Details are lacking regarding his death.

RUSSIANS MUST REINFORCE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.— The German claim of victory over the Russians west of Augustowo, Suwalki, following fighting reported by them yesterday in the direction of Ossowetz, south of Augustowo, shows that the Germans are attempting another advance from East Prussia into the government of Grodno, to the east of Suwalki, doubtless with the object of compelling the Russians to reinforce their army in that region.

The Marathon Candy Kitchen and Ice Cream Parlour

For home-made Candies try Marathon, we keep the best and freshest quality in the city.

Ice Cream Sodas and Fruit Sundaes all the year round.

Hot Drinks.

See Windows for Saturday's Specials

331 George St. Just in Rear of Town Hall

BABY CRIED CONSTANTLY

Mrs. Simon Aumont, Mushka, Ont., says: "My baby was ill and cried continually till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets. They worked a marvellous change in her and she became happy; gained in weight and all signs of sickness left her. The tablets are the very best medicine I know of for little ones." Baby's Own Tablets cure all the minor ills of little ones such as colic, colds, constipation and indigestion, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

KAISER VERY ILL.

Persistent Rumours He Is In Serious Condition of Health.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Rumours are persistent that the Kaiser is in a serious condition of health and that his relations with the General Staff are very strained. There are fears of assassination.

SWEDISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Swedish steamer Alice, homeward bound from London, has been blown up by a mine in the North Sea. She sank in three minutes. All the members of her crew were saved.

A FATHER'S AWFUL OFFENCE.

BERLIN, Ont., Oct. 23. — George Maheux, father of nine children, was sentenced by Magistrate Weir in Police Court this morning to two years less one day in the Ontario Reformatory on a charge of attempted incest. The plea of his solicitor, D. S. Bowlby, caused the Magistrate to refrain from adding lashes to the sentence.

Will You Accept This Relief for Your Catarrh If I Send It FREE?

Send No Money—Take No Risk

Merely sign and mail the coupon and I will send you, fully prepaid, a large trial of my new Combined Treatment and valuable information on

C. E. GAUSS.

How to prevent nose from stopping up.

How to avoid constant throat clearing.

How to stop bad breath.

How to relieve shortness of breath.

I ask not a single penny of you, I require not a single promise.

I merely say—if you have Catarrh or any form of Catarrhal trouble for your own sake find out if my method of treatment will help you. I do not say it will — anyone can make claims. But I send you an effective treatment free and leave it to you to say.

Can I make a fairer offer?

Please let me have a chance to prove to you how quickly, how effectually, how naturally my Combined Treatment goes right to the root of your trouble and begins to bring you relief and comfort from the start

I say again—send no money, make no promises. Sign and mail the coupon and give your health, happiness and welfare a chance to realize what Gauss Combined Treatment will do for you

Send the Treatment and Book FREE

If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown. So, without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Mail to C. E. Gauss, 6512 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Free

GUARANTEED American Silk HOSIERY

We Want You to Know These Hose

They stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They have no seams to rip. They never become loose and baggy as the shape is knit in, not pressed in. They are GUARANTEED for fineness, for style, for superiority of material and workmanship, absolutely stainless, and to wear six months without holes or replaced by new pairs free.

OUR FREE OFFER

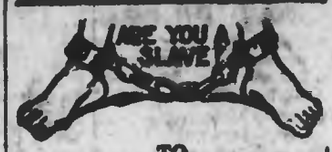
To every one sending in 50c to cover shipping charges, we will send subject to duty, absolutely free;

Three pairs of our famous men's AMERICAN SILK HOSE with written guarantee, any colour, or

Three pairs of our Ladies' Hose in Black, Tan or White colours with written guarantee.

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when dealer in your locality is selected. Give colour and size desired.

The International Hosiery Co.
21 Bittner Street
Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.



TO

The Drink Habit

THE NEAL THREE DAYS' TREATMENT

For the liquor habit will break these shackles. A simple, safe and effective treatment. Write or 'phone for particulars.

NEAL INSTITUTE,
78 St. Alban's Street,
TORONTO.

GUNS ! GUNS ! ! GUNS ! !

S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER
247 Princess St., Peterboro'

High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.

Guns of all makes promptly repaired New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c

China Painting

Mrs. Langley McCarthy

Teaches Bisceff's New and Beautiful Dark Work in China Painting.

Edwin Elcome
Taxidermist

HEADS, ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISH, etc. mounted artistically and permanently

HEADS OF DEER MOOSE, CARIBOU, ETC. OUR SPECIALTY.

Heads, Animals, Birds, Fish, Artificial Eyes, Taxidermists' Supplies. Bird & Flower Guide Books for sale

692 HARVEY STREET
PETERBOROUGH ONTARIO

COAL

Best Quality Lehigh Coal, Properly Screened

AUG. CASH PRICES

Stove, ton $7.55
Chestnut $7.80
Pea Coal $6.80

Remember all orders of One Ton and over—Weighed over Market Scales.

R. W. Davidson
171 Antrim Street,
'Phone 1209

A WIRED HOUSE

A Wired House is strictly up-to-date and is not costly. Electric Light is the safe, clean, convenient, beautiful light. It is economical to use for various household purposes—cooking, toasting, heating, lighting. Let us wire your house now.

430 George Street

GRANT & THORPE

Publishers' Auto & Taxi Livery, 185 Hunter
Taxi, same rate as Heavy Rack
Touring Cars
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The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-14

PETERBOROUGH SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1914.

RUSSIANS HAVE CROSSED THE VISTULA

BATTLE IN NORTH IS FIERCELY FOUGHT

GERMAN REQUEST FOR AN ARMISTICE TO BURY DEAD IS REFUSED

Fighting Around Thioncourt is Increasing in Violence---Germans Advancing Slowly at Dixmunde and Labassie While Allies Gain East of Nieuport and to East of Armeuberes---Official French Statement

Special Cable to The Examiner;

PARIS, October 24.—The Germans to-day demanded an armistice in the region of Thioncourt, in order to bury their dead. The demand was refused by the French general commanding, and the fighting in that section is continuing with increasing violence. This announcement was made verbally in connection with the issuance of the regular three o'clock communique. In the later it was stated that the Germans continue to advance slowly to the north of Dixmunde, and in the region of Labassee. On the other hand the French are advancing east of Nieuport and in the region of Longemarck, and to the east of Armentieres. Elsewhere on the battlefront it is stated that there has been but little change.

LONDON, October 24.—A private Berlin despatch according to a correspondent of the Central News at Copenhagen, states that the battle now raging between Nieuport and Dixmunde is the most violent and most important of the entire war. He adds that Zeppelins are said to have given the Germans considerable support.

The correspondent in Bellegard, France, of Echo de Paris, corroborates the foregoing by wireless, as follows: "Major Morath, in an article in the Berlin Tageblatte, asserts that the largest battle of the war is being fought between Lille and Dunkirk, just across in France from Dixmunde and Nieuport. He says it is a combat of life and death and that on its issue depends the fate of the operations in France."

LONDON, October 24.---The German fleet is again showing signs of activity. It is reported that scout cruisers have been sighted operating from Heligoland, while Heligoland reports declare that all of the crews have been recalled to the big warships anchored in Wilhelmshaven and Kiel harbours under the protection of the guns of the forts.

LONDON, October 24.—Lloyd's station on the Isle of Wight, reports that the French ship Marie Henriette, with wounded soldiers on board, is ashore off Cape Barfleur, 16 miles east of Cherbourg. It is understood the wounded were in process of transfer to the Isle of Wight. Whether the ship is in a dangerous position is not yet known.

LONDON, October 24.—In an official Austrian statement from Vienna via Amsterdam, is the following: "Returning from a successful action on the River Save our Monitor "Temes" struck a mine and sank; thirty-three men are missing, but the others were saved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24.—Germany will respect the Monroe Doctrine, and the views of the United States regarding it, Ambassador Von Bernstorff of Germany affirmed this afternoon, stating that on September 3rd he had communicated a note to the State Department giving this assurance.

This is interpreted as intimating that Germany has no intention of attacking Canada in any event.

THAT RIVAL AIR. He Hears It Night and Day. Cartoon by Harry Meyer.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY HERE

President Chamberlain, Chief Engineer Safford and Others Make a Tour of Inspection Over Their Lines

ON A LARGE SCALE

It's very good, indeed! the track from Belleville is much improved this year!

Such was the terse and complimentary remark of Chief Engineer Safford of the G.T.R., this morning on the occasion of the annual inspection. The officials, among whom were President Chamberlain, Supt. Bowker, Supt. Coyle, Chief Engineer Safford, Gen.-Supt. Beckingham of the Maintenance and Ways Department, and ten section foremen, came by special train from Belleville arriving at Peterborough about 11 o'clock, and left shortly afterward for Lindsay and Minden. Trainmaster McMillan of the local system was called to Hamilton and was consequently unable to be present.

Mr. Safford said that although the inspection was an annual event, this was the first run on such a scale. At the rear of the track is a coach containing a keyboard on which the track officials, five in number, register their opinions at the completion of every mile. This system of inspection is in the opinion of the engineer, calculated to give rise to a greater spirit of co-operation in the section foremen, to increase the general efficiency of the staff and as a natural sequence, the physical character of the track. Although it was primarily a track inspection, the buildings were also reviewed, and the officials were well satisfied with the general appearance of the local buildings.

The party left about 11:30, continuing their inspection through Lindsay and Minden.

SAYS GERMAN RETREAT IS PRONOUNCED

Evening News Correspondent Reports the Enemy Has Been Driven to a Line 22 Miles From Dunkirk

ALLIES REINFORCED

Special Cable to The Examiner:

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Dunkirk correspondent of the Evening News wires that the Germans have been driven to a line twenty-two miles northeast of Dunkirk.

He adds that their retreat is growing more pronounced as the lines of the allies are strengthened.

Potatoes Down In Price

Owing to Recent Mild Weather They Are Very Plentiful

The recent mild and moist weather has been very beneficial to the potato crop and in consequence of their abundance, they were offered on the market this morning at 60c. a bag. The increased price in cauliflower, viz., 15c. to 2 for 25c. is accounted for in that they are now much larger than was the case a week or so ago. Tomatoes, although growing less plentiful, are still 25c. a basket. Grapes, too, are 25c. a basket. Apples remain at 20c. and 25c. a peck, but pears are 40c. and 50c. a peck.

In the inside market dairy produce was still plentiful. Chickens could be obtained at prices ranging from 50c. to 75c each. Ducks at 75c. and geese $1.25 to $1.40. Eggs are 32c. to 35c. a dozen and butter 30c. a pound.

KEENE BOYS ENLIST WITH THE RANGERS

Five From the Otonabee Capita Passed the Medical Examination Last Night—More Recruits Enrolled

A CHANCE TO-NIGHT

More recruits for the second Canadian contingent were enrolled at the armouries last night. There is a steady stream of applicants and although the medical examination causes the rejection of many, the seventy-five asked for should be secured before the orders to leave for Kingston are received. Among the successful candidates were five young men from Keene, who drove up last night and were delighted to pass the ordeal. Recruiting is being continued at 4.15 this afternoon and at 8 o'clock tonight. It has not yet been decided what officers of the 57th will accompany the quota.

NOTICE!

"Wanted By The Police"

This is a splendid photo play, complete in four acts, and will be shown at the Royal Theatre, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Manager Clayton has secured a splendid programme all next week for the Royal, Red Mill, and Princess theatres. Matinee 5c.

HOSPITAL SHIP ASHORE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The French hospital ship "Marie Henriette" ashore off Cape Barfleur. Wounded removed to Isle of Wight.

GERMAN LOSSES ARE INCREASINGLY LARGE BATTALIONS CAPTURED

Defeated Army is Still Being Driven Back and the Route of Retreat is Strewn With Abandoned Guns, Equipment and Dead and Wounded---Russians Have Crossed the Vistula

Special Cable to The Examiner:

PETROGRAD, October 24.—The war office this afternoon declared that the defeated German armies in Poland, are still being driven back by the victorious Russian army. Their losses are increasingly large. Whole battalions have been taken and many heavy cannon. It is stated that the entire route of the retreat is littered with abandoned guns, equipment, transport, and dead and wounded Germans.

The Russians have to-day crossed the Vistula in strong force and it is believed here that the present operation marks another attempt on the part of the Russian army to start its general forward movement against the first line of the German frontier defences. This cannot be carried into effect until a final decision is reached in the battle now raging in Galicia, where the Austrians, heavily reinforced by German and Hungarian troops, are assaulting the Russian positions with great violence.

LONDON, October 24. --- Evidencing the fact that Germany already considers Belgium part of her territory, the official press bureau in continuing to-day its series of eye witness stories from the front, declares that the German cavalry patrols are now wearing Belgian uniforms. The report as received declares that this action on the part of the enemy is "inexcusable."

The reports to-day cover proceedings up to October 17, and are in many respects almost a duplication of the matter already made public along this line. The fact that the troops were again advancing toward the north after their long service in the trenches, fresh forces having relieved them there, has greatly cheered the men. All are declared to be very fit, notwithstanding the severe nature of the fighting and the trying weather that has prevailed. The report declares that the German advance posts are short of food, but pays a high tribute to the skill and bravery of the German troops as a whole.

LONDON, October 24.—Unofficial reports received by the news agencies here from Tokio say it is believed that the fall of Kiao-Chau cannot long be prevented. Some of the newspapers go so far as to claim that the German concession has already surrendered to the Japanese-British forces, but there is no confirmation of this. The latest official word from the scene of action said that the Japanese had mounted big guns at points commanding every section of the German positions and were shelling them at long range. Part of the city was reported as being burned, and great gaps had been made in the main fortified lines.

GERMAN SOLDIER, A PRISONER, SAYS HIS COMMANDER ORDERED "KILL ALL BRITISH"

THE HAGUE, October 24.—The Socialist newspaper of Chemnitz publishes a letter form a German soldier, in which he says his commander, a major, ordered the battalion not to make any British prisoners,

(Continued on Page 12.)

U Ought to Hear Dr. GORDON give his **Confidential Talk** *TO MEN on Sunday, Oct. 25th, at 4 p.m., in the* **Grand Opera House**

ALBERT E. GREENLAW WILL SING.

Evening Examiner

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Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed."

SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1914

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND BELGIUM.

One cannot qualify a commendation of the Peterborough Board of Trade for moving in the interests of the Belgian sufferers, with the charge that it has been premature in taking action. The Board deserves credit for the action it has taken in placing in the city banks subscription lists in the interest of the fund for the relief of Belgian sufferers from the war, the damnable invasion of their country, the destruction of their homes, and the theft of their provisions by the German bandits. Our hearts have been rent from day to day by the ghastly stories of outrage and wrong inflicted upon the Belgian people. The country has been laid waste, wide areas have been made worse than a desert, and in consequence hundreds of thousands of Belgians are destitute. We owe them relief and help. Great Britain's magnificent obstinency in standing the friend of Belgian neutrality, in befriending the weak, has brought the spite of disappointed force upon Belgium. Belgium is suffering that great principles may triumph. Britain has plunged into a mighty war on account of Belgium, and the Empire—Peterborough included—is in duty bound to help relieve the sufferings of the Belgian people. If Britain and the Empire can, as they are justifiably doing, spend thousands of millions for a principle—for the benefit of humanity and the world's highest civilization—it is incumbent upon as to provide relief for the sufferings of the Belgians who have been by the incidence of fate, made the greatest personal sufferers. Peterborough should do its share. If we want a precedent, we can find it in the village of Marmora which, with a population of 925, has raised $1,000 for the Belgian relief fund. The total assessment of Marmora in 1913 was $296,494, and the total assessment of Peterborough the same year was $10,535,022 Will Peterborough's contribution to the relief of the Belgian sufferers be in a reasonable ratio to her assessment, her wealth—as that of Marmora bears to her assessment—her wealth? In this event it would be $50,000. But it is not to be expected that any amount like this will be reached, especially when the means adopted to appeal to our citizens is so unobtrusive, and especially when one has regard to the modest proportions of our Patriotic Fund. To-day's despatches inform us that the town of Pembroke, whose assessed population in 1914 was 4,007, and whose total assessment—wealth—1913, was $3,169,730, raised in two days, $32,500 for the Patriotic Fund.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

This is no time to be whistling party tunes; and one is surprised that a highly patriotic journal like the Toronto News" has the partizan stop of the organ pulled out to the full. Day after day it keeps at the partizan game and with a singular bitterness. It can't, apparently tire of saying "I told you so." It gloats over the existence of an "emergency" and seems really delighted that the Germans have been building concrete foundations in Scotland for mounting heavy guns—it proves the "emergency." Well, grant there was an emergency as recent and present events show. Great Britain didn't see it—her statesmen were not as previsionary as the News, or they would not have been caught with so small an army—that Britain had only 100,000 men to throw into the fight expeditionary force. Yes, there is an emergency; there is an emergency now, an emergency that calls upon Britain and the Empire to strain every nerve, devote every energy to the struggle for victory. There is an emergency and it forbids Canada and loyal Canadians, to take any course, that will divert attention from the duty of the hour; or to inject any irrelevant and frivolous issue like partizanship that will prevent our people from presenting a solid front to the enemy. This is no time for "back talk" on "emergencies," and failure of Canada to provide for them. The Government of Canada may have been mistaken in 1910 in adopting a naval policy that embodied the unanimous sentiment of Parliament. It did this from a sense of duty and not because it was stampeded by an "emergency"; but as recent events show it took the very best means of providing for the emergency that has arisen—to provide for defending our own coasts, and our own shipping, and thus incidentally strengthening the naval defence of the Empire. If the Laurier Naval Act of 1910 had been carried out and not abandoned we should have had several strong Canadian cruisers available for our defence and for helping the Empire, as the Australian navy is doing. The Borden Government, with perhaps an honest desire to take the better course, thought differently. But when the actual emergency came it had recourse to the policy it had discarded. Speaking in Parliament at the special session in August, Sir Robert Borden stated what the government had done in the matter of coast defence. He said:

"On the very day before the war broke out we purchased two submarines having first consulted with the Admiralty. Crews have been procured for both, and I believe the officer in command on the Pacific coast at the present time is an expert in such matters, and that the crews are already competent to make these submarines useful for the defence of our coast and of our shipping if occasion should require. The Rainbow, already in commission, was furnished with the necessary ammunition and stores and her crew was supplemented by a number of naval volunteers. I think that great praise is due to those in command of her for the courageous act which they undertook in going south in face of two modern German cruisers to assist in bringing back the small boats Algerine and Shearwater which were then in the south. The Niobe has also been put in commission as she possesses some fighting strength and she will be manned in part by the crews of the Shearwater and the Algerine and in port by British naval reservists. ALL OF THESE BOATS HAVE BEEN PLACED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE ADMIRALTY UNDER HE AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN THAT BEHALF IN THE NAVAL SERVICE ACT, 1910."

Thus the Government had to fall back upon the Laurier Naval Act, which they had discarded and fortunately had not the courage to repeal. Something like this would have been required if Canada had given Great Britain three Dreadnoughts. When the Canadian Contingent had to be escorted overseas, Great Britain did not send Dreadnoughts—she sent cruisers such as Canada would have provided under the Naval Act.

This is not said by way of reproach or in a party spirit. If both governments acted with the object of doing the best thing for naval defence, we must conclude that one of them made a mistake. Which made the mistake it is not to suggest now. We have really no parties in Canada now—none are for the party—all are for the state, even those few who let themselves be influenced by their partizanship. We have a big job before us, and we can't spare a man for any activity that does not directly or indirectly bear upon ending the reign of brute force as a factor in the disturbance of the world's peace and the peril of the interests of civilization.

KEEP THE PAY ROLL GOING.

It is evident that with all our other duties brought upon us by war there is the duty of keeping business going "as usual"—the commercial battle cry of the "nation of shopkeepers." That circular message of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association — "Keep Factories Running" —means that for the sake of prosperity the wheels should be kept going and the payrolls sustained. It expresses the truth that the basic fact about prosperity is the payroll. It says nothing about profits or dividends. It recognizes the dynamic efficiency of one thing only —the wages of labour. It is a set aggressive purpose to maintain in a state of earning efficiency the hundreds of thousands of men, who depend on the factories of Canada for their livelihood. But unless the people who buy spend their money for goods made in Canada, the payrolls can't be maintained.

The merchants of this country need the dollars of the workingmen. Cut off the wages of labour and you close the doors of business. Keep wages going at full strength and the buying power of the country keeps up the payrolls, and to insure your own income. Buy foreign goods and you work against your own safety. The going factory is usually conditioned on the home market for goods made in the country. If its products are bought by a world war. It's the dollars of factory can keep up its payroll. If not, it must shuot down, lay off hands, or reduce wages.

As believers in practical economy combined with patriotism, we can't practice the principle of self-preservation unless we buy goods made in Canada and keep the wheels of the great organism, symbolized by smoke-stacks and power-houses, running as near as possible to a peak load.

It's the going factory and the sustained payroll that keep the country united in a time of dislocation caused by a world war. It's the dollars of Canadians spend for goods made in Canada that guarantee the going factory, the sustained payroll, and a new era of prosperity to the whole country. And it's everybody's business, from the financial magnate to the man with the dinner pail, to see that the dollars of Canada are spent for this practical, patriotic purpose. Keep the dollar at home.

LOCAL FINANCING.

Saint John, New Brunswick, is making practical efforts to do business as usual. The city had $126,000 of its bonds for sale. From eighty-four of its citizens subscriptions totalling $230,000 were received, some at ¼ and 1/16 premium and the balance at par. —Monetary Times.

CANADA TRUE TO PROMISE.

We, in Canada, have frequently said that we would expend our last man and our last dollar in defence of the British Empire. We are now endeavouring to show that these were not mere idle words. We have already despatched our first contingent of some 32,000 men. It is our duty to immediately prepare for the despatch of a second contingent. It is our duty, immediately on the despatch of this second contingent, to prepare for the despatch of a third contingent, and until this terrible war is settled by the complete downfall of German militarism, there must be no relaxation of our efforts.—Halifax Chronicle

FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF FRANCE.

Not only had banking made the results of this situation felt, and had furnished the economic organism of Europe with sensory nerves, which guided its policy, as we saw during the Anglo-German crisis of 1911, but ia had also found means of utilizing a division of labour which made Germany dependent upon her weaker rival Because Geramny was a country of expanding population, and Germany were perpetually needing capital for starting a million fresh existences in the world every year, while France was a country of small families and stagnating population, not needing to use its capital in this way, and thus having much of it free for investment abroad, France had become the bank of the world. So that the very inferiority of France had helped to make it impossible for her larger rival to damage her seriously without damage to herself—to ruin her own bank, as it were.

NEARLY CAUGHT KAISER.

Russian Soldiers at Warsaw Say He Escaped In a Motor.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.—That the Kaiser, who was present on the field at the battlefront in the vicinity of Warsaw, whence the German troops had been retreating, was surrounded and nearly taken prisoner, but just escaped in a motor car, is the statement of soldiers who participated in the fighting in these parts.

There is no official confirmation of this report.

One of the Kaiser's generals, however, who was being sent with presents from the Kaiser to his troops, was seized by the Cossacks and brought into camp a prisoner.

Germans Preparing Lighters.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 24. — (Via London.) — Two shipyards at Kiel, the Germania and the Howard, are building thirty armored lighters capable of carrying 500 men each, and traveling at the rate of nine miles an hour, to proceed to the River Scheldt should eventualities permit the landing of German troops on the coast of England. Furthermore, it is asserted that three of these lighters are completed and already on their way to the Scheldt.

THE WAY OF THE BRITISH

(By Lilian Leveridge.)

It isn't the way of the British,
In the fight for country and king,
On the fair white field of their valour
The shadow of shame to bring.
There isn't a lad in the army,
There isn't a lad on the sea,
Would dim the light of his honour
By a deed of infamy.

It isn't the way of Britain
To grasp with greedy hand
And hold with a despot's power
Domain in a friendly land.
But she fights for "a scrap of paper,"
She dies for "an old coloured rag,"
When the one is her word of promise,
And the other her blood-stained flag.

It isn't the way of the British,
With ruthless hands of hate
The priceless things of a nation
To plunder and desecrate
Not 'gainst defenceless women
And children their guns are turned,
Not 'gainst the weak and fallen.—
That isn't the way they've learned

It isn't the way of the British
To strike like the heathen hordes,
To torture the hapless captives
They take at the point of their swords,
That was never the way with Britain,
Her strength is the strength of ten,
For her sons in her far-flung warfare
Fight ever like gentlemen.

There were thirty or more of our gunners—
It was but a week ago—
Were called to a post of peril
In the path of the furious foe.
It was certain death, and they knew it,
But the valour in each heart burned,
"Good-bye, good bye to you, fellows,"
They called—and never returned.

Again came the short,—sharp summons,
And there dashed through the sulphurous smoke
With the same farewell to their comrades,
While a wreath of smile out-broke
Thirty to follow the thirty:
And the eager ranks closed in:
That is the way of the British,
That is the way they win.

This is the way of the British—
In the strength of their righteous cause,
Upheld by the hosts of heaven,
They strike for their king and laws.
From what do they shrink—our soldiers?
They may lose in the fearful fray
Their lives, but never their honour,
Who fight in the British way.

Then here's to the lads in the army,
And here's to the lads on the sea,
To the hands that are strong and steady,
To the hearts that are true and free!—
Though long it be 'ere the dawning,
It cometh at last—the day
When all that you've fought for, bled for,
You shall win the British way.

Soldiers Were Starving.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—In a despatch from Warsaw the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Co. says the German retreat from Warsaw was so precipitate that the soldiers had to abandon their food supplies. Many of the prisoners taken are exhausted from starvation. One complete unit of 800 men has been captured by the Russians.

Dutch To Evict Refugees.

LONDON, Oct. 24. — A despatch from The Hague says it is semi-officially announced that the Netherlands Government, in pursuance of its decision to free eastern and northern Holland of the burden of caring for the Belgian refugees will run many trains to-day from the various cities in these districts to Belgium.

Experimenting With New Gun.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24—The newspaper, Broningen, states that experiments are proceeding at the Krupp Gun Works at Heppen, near the Dutch frontier, with a 52-centimetre gun, which is said to have a range of 25 miles.

Canada Bars Three Papers.

OTTAWA, Oct. 24. — The Department of Customs has prohibited the further importation into Canada of two English weeklies, Illustrated Bits and Ally Sloper's Half Holiday, and a New York bi-weekly, The Vital Issue.

The English publications are regarded by the Department as immoral and the American publication as untruthful and unfair in its anti-Britishism.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS CARDS

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of The Peterboro' Horticultural Society will be held Friday, November 6th, in the Council Chambers at 7.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving reports of the past season's work, the election of officers and any other business that may come before the meeting.

H. L. BEAL, President — C. H. WILLIAMSON, Secy-Treas

REAL ESTATE

Brick Cottage, large lot, and frame stable to rent, south central.

2 small houses (new) south west of City, low rent.

10 acres near the city for sale, no buildings, prices right.

11 acres, new buildings, for sale cheap.

R. J. KIDD
Over 395 George Street

We Have Openings for a few experienced
MACHINE OPERATORS
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TWO BOARDERS WANTED. APPLY 536 Stewart St. All conveniences. 3d-94-1243

WANTED—ONE OR TWO BOARDERS. Private family. All conveniences. Furnace. 681 Aylmer Street 3d-94-1237

LOST

LOST—A COLLIE PUP. FINDER PLEASE 'Phone 989, Ring 21. Reward. 3d-96-1282

LOST—A SMALL WHITE WOOLLY DOG, with collar. Answers name "Bolly." Return to 209 Stewart 3d-96-1278

LOST—WILL THE PERSON WHO BORrowed the Long Extension Ladders from Adam Hall, Limited, kindly return same at once? 3d-94-1236

HELP WANTED—Female

GIRL WANTED TO TAKE CARE OF INvalid lady. Apply 597 Charlotte street. 3d-96-1281

HELP WANTED—MALE

MAN WANTS FURNACES TO LOOK after. Apply Box 1148, Examiner Office 3d-90-1150

LEARN BARBER TRADE — SURE EMployment. Good wages. Few weeks required to complete course. Write for particulars and catalogue to-day. Moler Barber College, 221A Queen East, Toronto. 26d-79-922

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED, AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay us after we secure you position. American Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

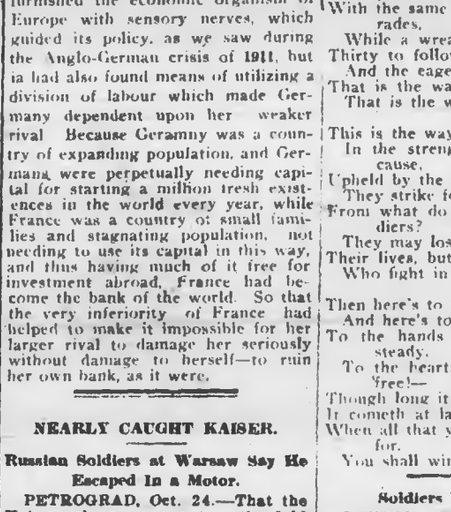
AGENTS WANTED

$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley-Garretson, Desk Q, Brantford, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE WE have specialty selling at sight to automobile owners. Big profits. Investigate immediately. Clyde Specialty Co., 85 River St., Verdun, Que.

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED. SEND FOR catalogue. Solar and bromide prints, portraits, flat and convex frames and sheet pictures Merchants Portrait Company, Toronto. 30d-91-1179

OTHERS RECEIVE $15 TO $45 WEEKLY! Why Not You? Write immediately for full particulars, sample picture, literature, etc. Experience unnecessary. Enclose 10c to cover cost. Clifford C. Mitchell, P. O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alberta Canada. dtf-11-6524



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Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

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HEARD & NORTHEY
Have removed their Agricultural Implement and Carriage Warehouse across the street from their former stand to 383 Water Street, where they will be pleased to have a visit from all their old patrons and others.

WOOD HARD and SOFT FOR SALE
Delivered anywhere in City Cut to any length desired
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'Phone 249 YARD: WOLFE STREET Near C.P.R. Station

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AUTO LIVERY — AUTOMOBILES TO Rent. Good autos, equipped with electric lights and shock absorbers Careful chauffeurs. C. E. Banks. 'Phones 582 and 1835.

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PETERBOROUGH CONSERVATORY OF Music—Rupert Gladden, Musical Director, 10th Year. A staff of 20 Resident and Visiting Teachers. Subjects taught, Piano, Vocal, Violin and other Stringed Instruments, Wind Instruments, Musical Theory, Social and Fancy Dancing. Corner of Hunter and Rubidge Streets. 'Phone 238.

BUSINESS CHANCES

DO YOU NEED ADDITIONAL CAPITAL to commence or enlarge a business? If so, we will organize a limited company and procure such capital as required. Write or call. A. G. Robertson and Co., 165 King Street East, Toronto 1 yr. w.s.

PIGEONS PAY DOLLARS WHERE chickens pay cents; small capital needed; small space required; always posted up; ready markets; send for May issue of our Journal; fully explained there; price ten cents. Reliable Squab Journal, Versailles, Mo

BOARD WANTED

BOARD WANTED — AN ELDERLY LADY desires good board and large room, with home surroundings, for the winter. Address, stating terms per month, "M." care of Examiner Office. 3d-94-1233

WORK WANTED

WANTED BY COMPETENT DRESSMAKER work by day. Latest styles. Good fitting and work. Address Box 1258, Examiner. 2d-96-1258

WANTED — 2 FURNACES TO ATTEND during the winter. Address R. P. Scrace, 356 Downie Street. 4d-93-1214

WORK WANTED—STOVE PIPES AND furnaces cleaned. Work done neatly and promptly at moderate prices. Write or call to 148 Hart Ave. 3d-94-1241

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ONE TOP BUGGY IN GOOD repair. Apply 433 Chambers St. 1d-96

FOR SALE—ONE TOY BUGGY, IN GOOD repair. Apply to 437 Chambers. 3d-94-1231

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TO RENT

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Braids and Switches are necessary in the new style of Hairdressing. Bring your combings to us and see what artistic false hair we can make. Highest Class Workmanship Guaranteed. Mrs BYRNE, 434 George Street.

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SOCIETIES

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR CARE of Neglected and Ill-Treated Children. Incorporated by Act of Legislature. Information required. Informant's name kept Strictly Private. Children for adoption. Geo. Cochrane, Agent and Assistant Secretary.

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BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE
100 Acres of Land
Slightly rolling and well timbered and watered by two springs; comfortable buildings, house, stable, barn and drive shed; situated one mile from Church, blacksmith shop and general store, seven miles from Peterborough; will sell or exchange for park lot or city property.
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9 Acres good Garden Land
Situated near Normal School, north of City, no buildings, will sell or exchange for good dwelling, with all improvements.
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Good brick house and frame stable; land in a good state of cultivation.
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Good brick house and frame stables; adjoining a village; suitable for a retired farmer.
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READ THE EVENING EXAMINER

Aaron Comstock One Of The Few Pioneer Merchants Remaining

Was Eighty Years Old Last Sunday---Came to Peterboro' in 1852 and Became an Apprentice in the Art of Cabinet Making---Bought Out His Employer in 1873 and Built His Own Store in 1886---Tells of a Few of His Experiences

"The old order changeth. . ." The frequent repetition of this quotation tends to diminish its effectiveness. Particularly when our years form but a compartively short span, and our experience has not been sufficiently mellowed to prompt searching retrospection. But when you look back through a long vista of years with one who has journeyed down them, observantly, the ever changing customs and conditions, gradual though they have been, can be easily and clearly traced. Even in the stretch of half a century a world of progress is presented in revision, and the development of our own Peterborough has passed through phases most interesting, but too numerous to touch upon in a brief review.

In this regard, the Examiner recently enjoyed an interview with Aaron Comstock, the senior member of the George Street firm of undertakers and furniture dealers. Sunday, October 18th, was Mr. Comstock's eightieth birthday, and as a business man of this City during the past forty-one years, he holds the distinction of being a surviving link with the merchants of the Peterborough of the early seventies.

Both Parents Died.

He was born in Colborne on Lake Ontario, and at a tender age was left an orphan. When he was four years old he lost his father, and his mother died when he was nine. Mr. Comstock's uncle, John Cox, received him into his home, where he continued to live until he was seventeen. The late Hon. Geo. A. Cox was a first cousin to Mr. Comstock. The latter's mother was a brother of the late Senator's father, the first stock their native town, the first stock coming as pioneers to the settlement from England.

A Cabinet Maker.

Note the circumstances which guided Mr. Comstock into the occupation of cabinet making. John Cox had married a Miss Tanner. Her brother, George, had a cabinet-making shop, where D. Belleghem and Sons are now located. Mr. Tanner married a Miss Stewart, a Peterborough girl who had gone to Rochester, and after the wedding they visited Colborne. Mr. Tanner proposed that young Comstock accompany him to Peterborough, to learn the art of cabinet-making, and pressed the offer so warmly that the youth decided to go.

Arrived in 1852.

It was on January 2, 1852, that Mr. Comstock first arrived in Peterborough and immediately began to learn his trade. Everything went smoothly until June of that year when one Saturday the apprentice had a difference with his employer and threw up his position. That afternoon he had packed his belongings and was preparing to leave by boat for Harwood and cross to Colborne. While waiting in an hotel which decorated the corner of George and Hunter Streets, where Mr. Madill's store now stands, Mr. Comstock met a farmer who needed a helper to handle the hay crop. That casual acquaintance gave the young man an idea of practical farming, according to the methods then employed. Mr. Comstock remained "on the land" until the fall work was completed, and returned to Peterborough on his way home.

Winter at Railroad Building.

Once more circumstances disposed of him contrary to his plans. At that time the work of building the railroad from Port Hope to Beaverton was under way and the offer of work was thrust at Mr. Comstock the very day he returned to town. He thereupon engaged to drive a team in connection with the road building and remained at this work during the winter. On March 17th two sleigh loads of Irish Catholics were coming in to Church, and Mr. Comstock drove in with them, accepting the opportunity of getting back to Peterborough and of bidding farewell to railroad building.

Back to Cabinet-Making.

Thos. Poole, with his sons, Edwin, Charles and William, conducted at that time a large cabinet-making shop on the north side of Sherbrooke Street, directly over the creek. The flow of water was heavier than the present trickle and afforded power, which was harnessed and utilised in the factory. Even now there are traces of the wooden work of the ancient structure, but the younger set would require a keen imagination to picture the activity Sherbrooke Street once promised. At any rate, in 1853, Mr. Comstock was engaged by Mr. Poole (afterwards best known as Col. Poole who was one of Peterborough's prominent volunteers against the Fenian Raiders), and returned to complete an apprenticeship in cabinet-making.

First Advancement.

Mr. Poole had up-town showrooms and undertaking rooms, situated below the old Grand Central Hotel, or about the present position of the Bank of Nova Scotia, or thereabouts. Mr. Ryan conducted a leather business in the other section of the building. When Col. Poole responded to the call to repel the Fenian invasion, he took Mr. Comstock from the Sherbrooke Street shop and put him in charge of the retail business uptown. This advancement opened a new field to young Comstock, and the knowledge he gained provided the equipment with which he was ready to act for himself when the opportunity was presented. On the 29th day of December, 1859, he married, and in 1873, with twenty years' experience behind him he bought the Poole business.

Builds His Own Store.

In the meantime fire had swept out the Sherbrooke Street shop, and later, Mr. Comstock moved into a building south of where Moore's monumental works now stand. However, the owner would not give a long lease and at the expiration of every term there would come the announcement of a considerable rental increase, which finally forced Mr. Comstock to purchase his present property. Hence it was in 1886, that he built his own store, the north half of the present Comstock building. Some years later, when the growth of the business rendered it imperative, the size of the building was doubled. At the present time every foot of its space being required for the furniture and undertaking business that Mr. Comstock and his sons have developed. Looking back from the present flourishing business which Mr. Comstock steadily and industriously accomplished, one cannot fail to remark the influence of his uncle's marriage to the sister of a Peterborough cabinet-maker in determining his life work.

Development of Furniture.

The development of the design and manufacture of furniture in this country has been confined to the years of Mr. Comstock's experience. Down in the Poole shop on Sherbrooke Street, tables and chairs were made according to the pattern then in vogue. Plainness was their principal feature. Good furniture was not made in this country in those days, and, it might be remarked, the choice woods were not utilised. Quartered oak, mahogany, etc., were not employed as now, the labour-saving machinery had not been invented. There were a few turning lathes but that was about the limit. Hand work was called upon more widely than now. So, Mr. Comstock declares that in the vast majority of homes the tables chairs and beds were exceedingly plain and bare, and lacked finish. Basswood was largely used and finishing experts stopped with a coat or two of varnish. The contrast with the present-day furniture manufactured in Canada is apparent to everyone. Four-poster beds of the old days, without any iron in their make-up, and with ropes instead of wooden slats, are decidedly rare, but Mr. Comstock states that occasionally one is heard of in different parts of the country where they are held chiefly as heirlooms. The old four posters with the sides screwed into the top and bottom, with a straw mattress over the rope "slats" and a big feather tick composing the top surface was the design favoured in the earlier days, and they possessed their own features of comfort.

Good Furniture Imported.

Mr. Comstock states that the only good furniture in the town was brought from the Old Country by people of means, moving here. And the development of home furniture might be detailed in the same way, but the few examples mentioned suffice to show the vast changes that have taken place accompanying the growth of the business.

First to Little Lake.

Central Park, in the old days, was used as a burial ground, and having learned the business from Mr. Poole, Mr. Comstock had charge of funerals to that ground, and to the best of his knowledge, he had the first funeral to the Little Lake Cemetery.

Listening to his recital of the conditions of the City when the new cemetery was selected one must admire the work of the citizens who chose that beautiful ground. To begin with, George Street had its southerly limit about Dalhousie Street. At that point it was lost in whatever was left of the forest primeval. Of course it had been cleared out, but was not a regular highway. There was a knoll at the C. P. R. station site, but proceeding south, there was swamp land that promised big obstacles to circumvent. Also, the present Crescent Street was exposed to the water of the lake and every year was being gradually washed out.

Crescent Street Cribbed.

The late Jas. Stevenson was member of parliament at that time, and his advocacy of a proposal to protect Crescent Street with cribbing, and his work in the House secured a grant toward this venture. The Town had to pay a large share of the cost and the big, squared timbers were offered at a bargain price by George Hilliard, a lumber man then operating in Peterborough. Mr. Comstock did not remember the details of securing the Little Lake Cemetery, but in any case the wisdom of their selection will always be acclaimed by Peterborough's residents.

Roundabout Trip.

Road-building was doubtless known by the citizens fifty years ago but it was not widely practiced. Hence, at some seasons o fthe year the streets were reduced to the consistency of ploughed fields. Recalling the funeral of the late Sam Dickson, who was drowned in the year of the Peterborough flood, Mr. Comstock stated that to reach the cemetery he had to drive out Sherbrooke to the Boundary, south to Lansdowne street, and east to the Cemetery entering from the south side. For many years Aylmer Street was used until George Street was opened, south of Dalhousie Street.

A Big Distillery Plant.

Recalling the industrial promise of Sherbrooke Street, Mr. Comstock remarked that opposite the Poole shop John Glenn erected a distillery. At least the building was intended for that purpose. It was on the south side of the street and also over the creek. A big spread of a building, it was prepared for distilling operations but the actual work was never commenced. The lumberman, George Hilliard, secured possession of it, and converted it into a storehouse for his lumbering supplies. Behind it, he erected stables for his horses. With many other of the old wooden structures it disappeared in the maw of the voracious fire fiend.

George Street Buildings.

Those were the days when bricks were scarce. George Street, when Mr. Comstock was a youth, was but a collection of shacks. At least the buildings were little better than shacks according to present day standards. They were practically all of wood, and let none of the young people imagine that they were contiguous. There were open spaces of land between stores and taverns the latter being quite numerous. Nicholls and Hall, proprietors of one of the most flourishing general businesses of that time, boasted but a long, wooden building, where the Bank of Montreal now stands. Yet fortunes were gathered therein without the assistance of the present day methods so necessary to success.

Mr. Comstock a Fireman.

That entire block, bounded by Water, Hunter, George and Simcoe streets, was swept by fire during the time that Mr. Comstock served as a volunteer in the fire engine department. Only two buildings remained, that of Nicholls and Hall, and the other where the Bank of Toronto is located to-day. The Fire Department was a vastly different department then. Thos. Rutherford, the last Chief of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, was a young stripling in the hook and ladder section, when Aaron Comstock was one of the youths who manned the pumps. The big fire referred to was responsible for the purchase of a

(Continued on Page 11.)

The Great Emancipator

said—"You can't fool all of the people all of the time."

For a good many years a lot of people have been fooled in the belief that tea and coffee were good for them—that they were harmless—even beneficial.

It was only when the scientific research of the medical profession began to lay bare the bones of the tea and coffee skeleton, that people awoke to the fact that much of the Nervousness, Indigestion, Heart Disturbance, Short Breath, Headache, Biliousness, Sleeplessness, etc., were directly due to tea and coffee drinking.

The proof came to these people when they tried the easy test of quitting both tea and coffee for a while and used

POSTUM

If you are a tea or coffee drinker and feel aches and ills you can't account for, try the simple experiment for ten days. Then you'll know the way to comfort.

"There's a Reason"

Tea and coffee contain "caffeine" and "tannin", two dangerous drugs that vitally affect nerves, stomach, heart, liver and kidneys.

Postum, made from prime wheat and a small per cent. of wholesome molasses, roasted and skillfully blended to produce a delicious, snappy flavour, is absolutely pure and free from the drugs, "caffeine" and "tannin" or any other harmful ingredient.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

—sold by Grocers everywhere

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

A SORE WHICH WOULD NOT HEAL

Policeman's Testimony to Zam-Buk

Constable R. B. Nunn, of Vernon, B.C., says: "I would like to bear testimony to the wonderful healing properties of Zam-Buk. For over two years I suffered acutely with a sore on my leg which, despite all treatment, turned into an open ulcer. I tried all kinds of medicines, ointments, liniments, etc., but notwithstanding, the wound seemed only to get worse. Finally it became so bad that I was on the point of going into a hospital, when a friend persuaded me to try Zam-Buk. I did so, and the first few applications made the ulcer less painful. By degrees the inflammation went down and there were traces of healing. To cut a long story short, from the time of first commencing to use Zam-Buk the ulcer improved and twelve boxes of Zam-Buk effected a complete cure.

"Altogther the ulcer was healed, I was still afraid that the healing would be only temporary, and that in a very short time it would break out again. To my extreme delight such has not been the case. It is close on a year since Zam-Buk healed the ulcer, and as there is not the slightest trace of any further trouble, I can safely speak of my case as a complete cure."

The above is but one of many instances where Zam-Buk has proved effective in healing old and obstinate sores after other preparations have completely failed. For eczema, piles, cuts, burns, and all skin diseases or injuries and as an embrocation for rheumatism, sciatica, stiffened muscles etc., nothing can equal Zam-Buk. All druggists and stores or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 50c per box. Refuse substitutes.

IT IS THE TASTE, THE FLAVOR OF

BAKER'S COCOA

That Makes It Deservedly Popular

An absolutely pure, delicious and wholesome food beverage, produced by a scientific blending of high-grade cocoa beans, subjected to a perfect mechanical process of manufacture.

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MONTREAL, CANADA DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

START TO FURNISH YOUR HOME NOW AT REDUCED PRICES

Buy Your Furniture on Monday

at Home Furnishing Company Special Monday Prices

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This velour covered Davenport can be used as a couch in day-time or a bed at night. Box underneath to keep bedclothes. One of the most useful pieces of furniture in our shop. Regular $30.00. On Monday for **19.75**

$9.00 Dresser For $5.90

It is made of hardwood, and finished in golden oak. The case is 34 in. British bevel plate mirror is 16 x 20 in. The cut shows the nice design, and three roomy drawers. Regular $9.00 for **$5.90**

$12.00 Sliding Couch for $7.90

With mattress covered with green denim. Can be used as couch during the day and double bed at night. It could not be bought under $12.00 the regular way. Only a few left. Monday, special **$7.90**

This solid Hardwood Quartered Oak finish Dining Room Table, with 6 foot extension.

Regular well worth $12.00

MONDAY SPECIAL $9.75

Solid Brass Bed

Guaranteed Regular $14.00 Mon. Special **$9.75**

$6.90 FOR THIS $11.00 COUCH

These fine, big Couches are 28 in. wide, 6 feet 2 in. long, have 24 strong springs, open construction, and upholstered in imitation leather which will wear for years and look as good as the real thing. As you see, it has a nicely embossed frame. Price, only **$6.90**

CONFIDENTIAL CREDIT---EASY TERMS

Home Furnishing Co.

208 Charlotte St. Open Evenings

Dr. GORDON WILL CONDUCT A QUESTION DRAWER On SUNDAY Evening, Oct. 25th, at 8.30 p.m., in the Grand Opera House

ALBERT. E. GREENLAW WILL SING.

QUALITY, VARIETY AND VALUE
The KEY NOTE of our RUG STOCK

WHETHER YOU require a Tapestry Rug, Brussels Rug, Velvet Rug, Axminster Rug or Wilton Rug—for the Bed Room, Living Room, Dining Room, Library, Parlour or Den—no matter what size—you will find in our stock of rugs

A RUG TO SUIT YOUR EVERY NEED IN A DESIGN THAT YOU WILL LIKE, IN A COLOUR THAT STRONG LIGHT OR SUN WILL NOT FADE, AT A PRICE THAT WILL AGREEABLY SURPRISE YOU FOR ITS LOWNESS. . . .

SEE SPECIAL DISPLAY OF RUGS IN OUR LARGE SHOW WINDOW TO-NIGHT

QUALITY, VARIETY and VALUE is the keynote of our rug stock. If there is a need for a new rug, for any room in the home, in any size or description, let our rug department settle the question. We can please you in Quality, Colour, Design and Price.

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

AN ARMOURED CAR'S WORK

Cousin of Oscar Straus Has Spent Busy Time With New War Machine —Honoured by Joffre and Belgian King

LONDON, Oct. 22.—An American in the Belgian army, Lieut. Edward E. Straus, a cousin of Oscar Straus, of New York, has been doing remarkable work since the beginning of the war, and his exploits in his armoured car are talked about on the fighting lines from the channel to the Vosges. He is now in London at the request of the British war office, superintending the building of additional armoured motor cars for a British expeditionary force. I saw him at the Carlton hotel yesterday.

Lieut. Straus' parents are Americans. He was born there, too, but for the last eighteen years they have lived in Belgium. When the war broke out he volunteered and offered some designs for an armoured motor car to the government. They accepted both offers and he soon became the terror of the Germans from one end of Belgium to the other.

Lieut. Straus' car is entirely protected by armour and is bullet-proof. Several shots were fired at it from less than six feet without result. It holds a machine gun and four men and makes raids of ten to forty miles through the German lines almost daily. Straus' intimate knowledge of all the highways and byways of Belgium has stood him in good stead. He took care always to return by a different route.

When the Germans were building obstacles on the roads near Louvain he was reported near Namur. The next day he was blowing up horses and men attached to transports near Aerschot, while twenty-four hours later he was seen near Ghent.

Among his rewards to date are the Leopold order, which was pinned on him by King Albert, a lieutenancy and a mitrailleuse, the latter a recognition from the French government.

The Leopold order he won for blowing up three railroad bridges over the Wavre, ten miles inside the German lines, which retarded the advance of the Germans' head column for twenty-four hours. His promotion from a private to lieutenant came after he made a little jaunt of twenty miles to extricate two other armoured cars out of a tight corner.

For taking urgent dispatches from the Belgian general staff to the French commander-in-chief, on which occasion he drove, for ten miles almost between the French and German lines, Gen. Joffre offered him a decoration of whatever he would like to have.

"If it is the same to you," Straus said, "I would much appreciate a mitrailleuse, for my little knockabout."

Needless to say, it was given to him. Straus is attached to the Belgian general staff.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative used as directed is guaranteed to restore grey hair to natural colour or money refunded. Positively not a dye, and non-injurious. On sale at McDermid & Jury's Drug Store, Peterborough. Price $1 (postpaid). Write Tremain Supply Co., Dept. EX, Toronto. d&f

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN AND POTATOES

Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms Makes Announcement

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail.

Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain (or potatoes) as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter, only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early; but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed, delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications for potatoes, from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in tht province.

J. H. GRISDALE, Director,
Dominion Experimental Farms.

AFTER THE CRUISERS

Allies' Fleet of 70 Warships Will Sweep the Seas in Search of Wandering German Vessels

BIG EXPANSE TO COVER

LONDON, Oct. 23, 7 p.m.—The admiralty to-night issued a statement outlining the steps that are being taken to round up the eight or nine German cruisers at large in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. These cruisers include the Emden, which has sunk or captured 20 British vessels to date in the Indian Ocean, and the Karlsruhe, which has taken 13 British ships in the Atlantic. The statement says:

"Searching for these vessels and working in concert under various commanders-in-chief are upwards of 70 British, Australian, Japanese, French and Russian cruisers, not including auxiliary cruisers. Among these are a number of the fastest British cruisers.

Big Expanse to Cover.

"The vast expanse of seas and oceans and the many thousands of islands offer almost infinite choice of movement to the enemy's ships. In spite of every effort to cut of their coal supply it has hitherto been maintained by one means or another. In the face of increasing difficulty the discovery and destruction of these few enemy cruisers, therefore, is largely a matter of time, patience and good luck. The public should have confidence that the commanders-in-chief and the experienced captains serving under them are doing all that is possible and taking the best steps to bring the enemy to action.

C.P.R. LINER ATHABASCA GROUNDED, BUT OFF AGAIN

SAULT STE MARIE, Oct. 23—During a dense fog early this morning the Canadian Pacific steamer Athabasca ran aground just above the rock cut at West Neebish Channel. The tug Sabin left at once for the scene and succeeded in getting the big liner off at noon after lightering a portion of her cargo. The Athabasca was apparently uninjured and was able to proceed on her trip down the lakes.

A dense fog has settled down over St. Mary's River to-night, accompanied by drizzling rain.

NEW BUTTER WORKER FOR THE CREAMERY

Growing Conditions of the Peterborough Creamery Demand Large Machines

It is pleasing to note that the increasing business of the Peterborough Creamery has necessitated butter-making machinery of greater capacity.

Mr. G. A. Gillespie, the proprietor, has a clear vision of the good times ahead and the opportunities tending to the advantage of his butter, cream and milk industry. Last week he installed a new Alpha Cream and Butter worker of a new and improved type with a capacity for nearly double his former machine. It is built for heavy duty, with chain drive, and is calculated to meet the full requirements of this growing Peterborough industry.

This churn, as its name implies, has been specially designed for heavy duty, to the extreme of standing up under operation for the full twenty-four hours each day, if necessary. Special attention has been given sanitary features in the frame design, with the object of avoiding all corners or crevices wherein an accumulation of putrifying matter might lodge, with disastrous effects to the atmosphere of the butter room.

The principle here employed in churning and working has been proved by actual experience to be the most satisfactory. The butter is churned, worked and salted within a closed barrel or drum and is not at any time exposed to the atmospheric conditions or flies of the butter room. This enclosed system of churning and working also produces a butter of much finer texture, owing to the better control of temperature and moisture. The mechanical construction is designed for durability and ease of operation and is such that the churn is almost noiseless when in use. This is a decided advance in churn making over anything previously offered the creamery men of Canada.

FOUND VALISE IN THE RIVER

This morning an employee of the Fitzsimmons Auto Body Works brought a traveller's valise to Chief of Police Short which he had found in the river at Wellington Street bridge. The valise had been cut open along the side and the contents consisted of a pair of pyjamas, shaving brush, some Gillette safety razor blades, a shaving brush and five collars with "W. J. D." marked on them, presumably a laundry mark. The opinion of the Chief is that it is a valise which has been stolen and after the contents had been searched by the thief and had taken what he wanted, he threw it in the river. The valise couldn't have been in the river long as it was still floating when found.

This morning a "Post" reporter investigated the mystery, and discovered that the owner of the valise was Mr. W. J. Donovan of Peterborough, representing the International Correspondence School. He had left his valise at the Benson House yesterday and last night while he was out spending the evening, a sneak thief stole it from the hotel.—Lindsay Post.

THE GOLD FISH ATTRACTION

The interesting advertising device introduced by Messrs. McDermid & Jury of the "Rexall Drug Store" during the past two days, of giving live gold fish in a globe with purchases of Rexall goods was a real success. The gold fish were quite a new attraction to shoppers, and it is safe to say that the supply was too small for the demand. On both days, Rexall goods were in lively demand and "sold like hot cakes."

The Gift For All Time

—For that Birthday, that Wedding, that Brother, Sister, Mother, Husband, Wife - give a

BEAUTIFUL RING

—one that will endure for years to come—

A PERPETUAL GIFT

E. V. WARNE
325 GEORGE ST.

BUY YOUR HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE or RADIANT HOME HEATER TO-NIGHT!

NEXT WEEK THEY WILL BE WORTH NO MORE, BUT WILL COST MORE----$10 or $15 MORE

A FEW FINAL SUGGESTIONS REQUIRING BRIEF CONSIDERATION AND PROMPT ACTION.

At Sale Prices you can buy
Happy Thought Ranges
$29.60 to $56.00
OTHER RANGES $17.60 and Up

To-night you can buy a HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE, or RADIANT HOME HEATER, or any other Range or Heater in our Store, at TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

The average consumer uses from $10 to $20 worth of fuel in a range during a year

And from $300 to $400 worth of food in the same time

At Sale Prices you can buy
Radiant Home Heaters
$32.00 to $40.00
OTHER HEATERS from $5.60

Suppose the percentage of waste due to an old and inferior range to be twenty per cent.---a sufficiently low estimate.

A new and reliable range will thus save in actual cash, twice its own cost in a year.

It will also greatly relieve the strain on tired nerves, frayed tempers, and protesting digestions.

Why not do as your best judgment suggests, and call on us to-night? If not ready for your stove immediately, you may secure one by paying a deposit, and it will be delivered at your convenience.

134 HUNTER ST. Campbell & Best. Next the Post Office

'Grand Opera House' J. J. TURNER & SONS, Proprietors and Managers

All Next Week Commencing Monday Night, Oct. 26th at 8.15.

The Montrose Tabloid Stock Co.

With all their own beautiful scenery and electrical effects accompanied by up-to-date Moving Picture Plays, changed each night. Opening show Monday night the 3 act Southern Comedy 'The Sweetest Girl in Dixie'

All Seats Reserved. :-: Box Office Open Now For Sale of Seats. :-: PRICES—15c and 25c. :-: GALLERY 10c.

Store Opens 8.15 Closes 9.30 Sat. | The CRESSMAN Factory Limited | The Store of Better Values

Your FURNITURE Buying Can be Done Most Pleasingly & Economically with The Cressman Co.

We've two large floors devoted to this Dept., where we carry every kind of New and Up-to-Date Furniture—the kind that is built to last a lifetime. Every price is displayed for easy seeing, and you'll find the Price Tags wonderfully interesting. We most cordially invite your inspection.

Furniture For The Parlor

Artistic Parlor Suites that will add a tone of distinction to your home. Upholstered in silk tapestry, lovely soft shades of fawn, green & rose. You will be genuinely surprised at the low prices prevailing.

Furniture For The Dining-Room

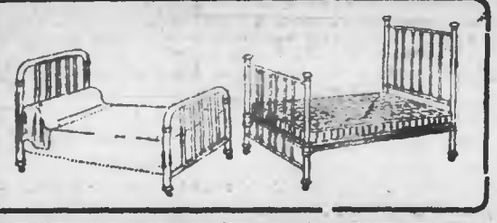
The very newest in designs and styles, Sheraton Inlaid Mahogany, Fumed Oak, Early English and Golden Oak. Every piece is perfect in construction and finish and will please the most critical buyer.

Furniture For The Bedroom

A complete range of Bedroom Furniture, practical as well as handsome; the most up-to-date styles in White Enamel, Golden Oak and Mahogany, at prices bound to meet with your approval.

Brass Beds That Will Give Years of Service

Our stock of Brass Beds is complete, both in the bright and dull Satin finish. They are built to give years of constant service; if looking for something a little different in design you should certainly see our display. Prices from..$11.90 to $30



LONG LINE WAVERS AT POINTS ALTERNATE SUCCESS OR FAILURE

Germans Again on the Offensive But Experts Believe the Kaiser's Attack Has Passed Maximum Strength

YESTERDAY'S BATTLE

LONDON, Oct. 24. — The Germans have undertaken a general offensive movement along the line extending from the River Yser, on the North Sea, to the River Meuse, and while they have compelled the allies to give ground in some places they themselves have lost positions in others. This, in a few words, is what is gathered from official reports coming last night from the French and German headquarters.

The German attack yesterday was particularly severe in the west, where their right wing, strongly reinforced by fresh troops, attempted an advance against the Belgians, who are holding the allies' extreme left. This left rests on the coast and is supported by British and French warships and by Anglo-French troops, which form a front from a point somewhere in the vicinity of Dixmude southward to La Bassee Canal. Both sides claim successes, but the French alone admit that in places they have been compelled to fall back.

Generally, however, there is little or no change in the situation, the swinging and swaying of the lines being the same as has been going on for weeks.

The French yesterday captured Altkirch, Upper Alsace, at the point of the bayonet.

A heavy battle is raging in Belgium about 20 miles south of the Ghent-Bruges line and north of Roulers, according to The Telegraaf's correspondent in Suis, Holland. Roulers was again bombarded by the Germans on Thursday.

"Fugitives from Roulers declare," says the correspondent, "that forty inhabitants of that town were shot by the Germans during the invaders' occupation, and that all the prominent citizens were taken as hostages.

"There is no confirmation of the report that the allies have broken through the German lines near Eecloo."

Putting together the fact of the Kaiser's placing what is practically a mob of raw recruits on the battle front, and the special attention that is now being paid to plans for the sea and air forces, military experts have formed the opinion that the Kaiser's offensive plan of campaign against France has passed its maximum strength, and that from this time on the Germans' efforts will show a weakening.

Reinforcements of British troops are now being concentrated at a point near Havre as a reserve army, to take up the task of defending the sea coast should the Germans succeed in defeating the Belgian army at the River Yser. Such a defeat, it is argued, would enable the Kaiser to carry out his cherished project of hurling a huge army against Dunkirk, and possibly Calais. At present, however, the tide of battle is taking the other turn at the Yser, and the gallant little Belgian army, with an allied British and French squadron sweeping the Belgian seaboard, in defiance of submarine attacks, has won a victory for the allies by forcing the crossing of the Yser, where they aided in blocking German raids on Dunkirk and Calais, and are now firmly established on the right bank of the river.

Heavy reinforcements have enabled the Germans to attack with increased vigor the right wing of the allied armies in France, while continuing the violent attacks upon the Belgian, British and French armies, which are resisting their advance over the coast and canal region of Belgium and northeastern France.

The forces of Crown Prince William yesterday failed in a desperate attack on the French at St. Mihiel. In the Meuse region the Germans are striving to halt the advance of the French toward Etain, an important station commanding the railway to Metz.

Berlin's official day report says that the Germans were successful on Thursday along the Yser Canal, advanced south of Dixmude, and attacked with success west of Lille, occupying a number of villages. However, persistent but unconfirmed reports say that Lille has been recaptured by the allies.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE

British Monitors Play Havoc in the Ranks of Germans

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A special despatch to The Standard from the north of France says: The German losses on the coast from the fire of the British monitors, which, with their light draught, are able to go close in shore among the sandbanks off Ostend and Nieuport, have been enormous. The gunners obtained the exact range of the German camps during the night, mainly from the indispensable fires, and shelled them at dawn, before their guns could make any sort of reply, the horses stampeding in all directions. Tents were overturned or blazing, and hundreds of dead and wounded lay where they had been sleeping calmly, as complacent as conquerors.

Around Peronne the Germans appear to be concentrating an immense mass of troops on a movement towards Amiens and Rouen, to cut off the British and Belgian communications before proceeding southwards to attack Paris. They cannot leave the allies' army in the northeast on their right, so heavy fighting is taking place right up to the coast. The Germans are seeking to occupy Pas de Calais before they advance much farther into France lower down. That they seriously hope to attack England before attempting once more to invest Paris is hardly conceivable. The cheerfulness of the cosmopolitan population of Pas de Calais, now that the great exodus of refugees from Belgium is over, is altogether admirable.

BATTERIES DESROYED

French Artillery North of the Aisne Achieves Notable Success

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The French official communication issued last night says: "On our left wing the action continues with great violence, notably around Arras, La Bassee and Armentieres.

"The allies have lost some ground at some points around La Bassee, but have won some at the east of Armentieres.

"Generally speaking, on this part of the front the situation remains the same.

"To the north of the Aisne our artillery has destroyed three German batteries."

The afternoon's War Office communique says:

"On our left wing the very considerable German forces, whose presence was reported Thursday, have continued very violent attacks in the region between the sea and the canal of La Bassee.

"Generally speaking, the position of the allied forces has been maintained. If the allies have had to cede at certain points, they have advanced at others. The enemy also has evidenced very great activity in the region of Arras and on the River Somme. To the north and to the south of this stream we have progressed, particularly in the region of Rosieres en Santerre.

"In the region of Verdun, and in the region of Pont-a-Mousson we have had some partial successes. On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

"To sum up: The enemy appears to be undertaking, along the major part of the front, and particularly between the North Sea and the Oise, new effort, making use of corps made up of new organizations. These are composed of men recently drilled, some of them very young, and others of middle age, and have staffs drawn from various parts of the army."

PINK PYJAMA GIRL MARRIED

And Her Husband is Leaving For the French Battlefields

Special Cable to The Examiner:

LONDON, Oct. 24. — Pauline Chase, the American actress, and Alexander Drummond, son of George Drummond, head of Drummond's Bank, London, were married to-day at St. Martin's-in-the Fields. Miss Chase, best known to fame as the "Ping Pyjama Girl," from the role she played in musical comedy, is the daughter of Dr. E. B. Bliss, of Washington, D.C. Her husband is an officer in the West Kent Yeomanry, and their wedding was hastened by the war, as he is leaving for the front.

Dr. Gordon's Discourse On "A Married Man's Mistakes"

Church Was Packed—No Meeting To-night But Two Will be Held in the Opera House To-morrow.

THE QUESTION DRAWER

Mr. E. O. Weber, the originator of the idea expressed in the Citizenship Campaigns, presided last evening, in St. Paul's Presbyterian Chruch, and made a stirring speech, in which he described the details of the work and the progress already achieved in Peterborough. He, good naturedly, urged the people to sit closer together, in order to accommodate those who were compelled to stand in the aisles and hall-ways. Hundreds stood during the service and scores were unable to secure admission at all.

Adjutant McElhiney of the Salvation Army, offered the opening prayer, while Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw, the coloured singer, favoured the audience with such selections as "The Plains of Paradise," "He Lifted Me" and "Tell Mother I'll Be There." The congregation joined enthusiastically in the chorus of the last selection. Mr. Edward J. Fisher presided at the piano and organ.

No meeting of the campaign will be held this evening. Two special meetings have been arranged for Sunday, at such hours as not to interfere with the regular services being held in the Churches of the City. At 4 p.m. on Sunday, in the Grand Opera House, Dr. Gordon will deliver his confidential talk to men. Only men will be admitted and boys under fifteen years of age will, of necessity, be excluded. Dr. Gordon has delivered this address before tens of thousands of young men on the continent of North America, and also in the presence of leading physicians and educationalists.

At 8.30 p.m. on Sunday evening, Dr. Gordon conducts a question drawer in the Grand Opera House. About twenty questions, bearing on the practical phases of life, and having to do with the application of the principles of Christianity to the affairs of everyday life, will be answered. This service will be a unique one. Mr. Greenlaw will sing at the Sunday evening service, and also at the meetings in the afternoon.

Aaron Comstock One Of The Few Pioneer Merchants Remaining

(Continued from Page 9.)

power pump much bigger than that which had been in use here. They were only fire engines then to the extent that they were used at fires. The present ideas were unthought of, but the force pump pattern, especially the big new pump, had long handles that required as many as twenty men to work. Quite a stream was thrown, but height was not seriously demanded for the reason that the buildings were only one and two storeys high. A few might have been loftier.

The Old Postoffice.

The first postoffice in Peterborough remembered by Mr. Comstock, was a small building on Simcoe Street, where the office of the Peterborough Cereal Co. is situated. It was only a little shack, about six feet square, with scarcely sufficient room for the Postmaster to turn around. J. S. Carver, father of Osway Carver North Monaghan, was the Postmaster. After a time, the office was moved to a building on Water Street on the ground now occupied by Bennett and Goodwill's office.

Some of the Merchants.

Contemporary clerks and business men remembered by Mr. Comstock were the late John Maloney, who conducted a grocery store; Robert Hamilton, flardware, about where Longe's fruit store is located on Hunter street; Robert Walton, general store, on the site of Payne's drug store; John Brown and a man named Chartrand in the furniture and undertaking business. The late Peter Connal was a clerk with Nicholls and Hall, and Mr. Richard Hall was with his uncle, William Hall of Nicholls and Hall, referred to above.

Other Recollections.

Mr. Comstock's recollections include the lumber wealth of this section. On occasions he has seen the Little Lake covered with huge squared timbers, floated down from the north country on their way to Montreal via the Trent River and Lake Ontario. The huge trees were felled and the squaring was done back in the woods. They were owned by W. A. Scott, who cribbed them to Montreal.

But the days when the City was a marsh, south of Dalhousie and all woods, west of Aylmer street, had its own compensations. To the pioneers were given many opportunities for work, and a fair reward for industry coupled with wise living. To-day Mr. Comstock insists upon following the work which he began more than a half century ago and takes pleasure in the fact that he is able to continue his life's occupation after passing the four-score mark. He bears his eighty years lightly and to him also will be borne the assurance that his friends extend to him their best wishes for the future.

Associated Charities

Rev. Mr. Turnbull of Toronto, Will Speak on Subject on Friday Evening Next

It is felt that in the city at the present time there is a great deal of charity giving that is haphadard, and with the idea of adopting some permanent organization, the local Council of Women have arranged for a meeting to be held in the parlours of the Y. W. C. A. on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock. This meeting will be addressed by Rev. Mr. Turnbull, who was for many years president of the Associated Charities of Toronto, and who will tell of the work carried on under their direction. It is hoped that a large number of men, and especially those officially in charge in charity distribution, will make an effort to be present. All citizens interested are invited to attend and there will be no admission fee.

RETREAT DISORDERLY

Russian Official Report Shows the Rout of Germans

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The following official communication was issued last night at Petrograd by the Russian General Staff:

"The energetic offensive of our armies, which have crossed the Vistula on a large front, encounter no resistance on the part of the Germans, who continue to retreat.

"In the trenches below Ivangorod we took large quantities of war stores and ammunition abandoned by the reserve corps of the Prussian guard in its hasty retreat.

"The Austrian armies continue to fight with stubbornness on the Vistula, on the San, and particularly to the south of Przemysl.

"In East Prussia there is no change in the situation."

The Petrograd correspondent of The Rome Tribuna thus desribes the latest phase of the fighting along the River Vistula:

"The combat is continued to the German left wing, where 600,000 Germans are engaged in battle with a million Russians.

"The fighting began on Oct. 7, becoming furious the 13th, and was finished on the 18th.

"The Russians drove before them ten cavalry divisions from Novo Georgievesk to a point west of Bsura, where was situated the extreme of the German left wing. The Germans were completely outflanked by the Russian cavalry, which appeared in their rear, producing a terrible panic.

"The order was given by the German commander for a general retreat toward Lowitz and Skierneviez, but the retreat soon degenerated into a disorderly flight, with the Russians still pursuing, and the flight momentarily becoming more disastrous.

"Emperor Nicholas has conferred the order of St. George, third class, on Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces and the same order, fourth class, on Gen. Martinoff.

The Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music Royal College of Music

LONDON, ENGLAND.

for Local Examinations in Music

PATRON: His Majesty the King.

Music Examinations 1915

Open to the Pupils of all Teachers of Music.

The Annual Examinations in Practical Music and Theory will be held throughout Canada in May and June next. An examination in Theory only will be held November 15th, 1914, application to be made by October 1st, 1914.

An exhibition value about $500 offered annually; also 2 Gold and 2 Silver Medals.

Syllabus, Music for the examinations and all particulars may be obtained on application to

H. WARING DAVIS, 771 Shuter Street, Montreal. (Resident Secretary for Canada.)

Parents and Teachers wishing to enter their pupils for these examinations should communicate with the Secretary at once and have their names placed on mailing list. 8

BULBS

NOW is the time to Plant your Bulbs. We have a choice stock on hand and more coming.

Double and Single Blushing Hyacinths Double and Single Hyacinths for Glasses Roman Hyacinths Double and Single Tulips. Parrot Tulips. Darwin Tulips. Rembrandt Tulips. Crocus, in 10 varieties. Narcissus Polyanthus, in 10 varieties. Narcissus Poeticus Poeticus. Double Daffodils. Single Daffodils. Single Jonquils. Double Jonquils. Cyclamen Persicum.

All these bulbs (the undersigned sorts of every known variety) will be sold at our usual low prices and are bound to give satisfaction.

Peterborough Floral Co.

(Successors to F. Mason)

2 Stores 330 GEORGE STREET 420 WATER STREET

Telephones—1266, Brunswick 1447

CHILDREN'S HATS TO CLEAR

An assortment of broken lines of Children's Fall and Winter Hats, ranging in price from 65c to $1.25.

Clearing Price 50c

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 736

To the Trade

New Seasons' selected Valencia Raisins now in store.

Quality excellent. Prices on application.

PERKINS INCE & CO'Y

Wholesale Grocers

Be sure and see the Fine Picture Films at The Grand Opera House, To-night. Price only 10c to any part of Theatre. 1d-9/6

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

It should be cleaned and oiled once a year. Many good watches are allowed to go without cleaning and oiling, and the result is the oil is entirely dried up, the pivots become cut and rusted so badly that it costs nearly as much as a new movement to put it in proper condition again. The old saying "A stitch in time saves nine" holds good.

Schneider Bros. JEWELLERS

365 George Street

Next Turnbull's.

LEARN While You Earn

You may continue your regular daily duties and also fit yourself for a better position by attending our

Night Classes

Prepare NOW for future opportunities which are sure to come to the energetic and well trained young person.

CIVIL SERVICE STENOGRAPHY COMMERCIAL

Peterborough Business College Limited

Thirty Successful Years

'Phone 569 or 737 E. E. LOGAN, Principal

The Ladies of the Peterboro' Patriotic Society will take over the Entire Control of one of the

Big Stores

of our City on

Saturday

31st October, 1914

The Society will supply the Reception Committee and the Staff which will be assisted by the regular staff.

The Profits of the Day will be Distributed to help the Belgians and our own Peterboro' People

WATCH THE EXAMINER FOR FULLER PARTICULARS

DR. GORDON WILL CONDUCT A QUESTION DRAWER On SUNDAY Evening, Oct. 25th, at 8.30 p.m., in the GRAND OPERA HOUSE

ALBERT E. GREENLAW WILL SING.

THE PRIZE WINNERS IN THE BETTER BABY CONTEST HELD RECENTLY

MURIEL WILSON,

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wilson, 286 Aylmer Street, scored 98½ per cent. in Third Division, for babies from two years to three years. Also sweepstake girl. Won silver cup and medal.

HOWARD SISSON,

Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sisson, 571 Water Street, scored 99 per cent. in First Division, for babies, from six months to one year. Won brooch as prize.

BOB and TOM ALLAN,

Sons of Mr. and Mrs. John Allan, 542 Bethune Street, scored 95 and 96 per cent. respectively, in Division for Twins. Won the Examiner special prize of silver cups.

EVERETT PETERS,

Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Peters, 284 McDonnel Street, scored 99¾ per cent. in Second Division, for babies from one year to two years. Won prize of silver spoon.

EXCHANGE PULPITS.

The pastors of St. Paul's and Knox church will exchange pulpits on Sunday morning. Rev. Mr. Pogue will meet the session of Knox church at 10.30 o'clock and the congregation at the close of the morning service.

See Us And See Better

DON'T BE BLIND TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

EXERCISE sound judgement by having your eyes examined by the Tait Optical Co. The experts on refraction and correction of Eye Defects.

Our methods are the most modern and thorough. Ours are the best appointed parlours in the City.

We are the only EXCLUSIVE OPTICIANS in the City.

We are the only people who actually manufacture our own Lenses.

Our wide and varied experience in the profession makes us most reliable to care for your eyes.

Any of our clients will gladly recommend us. You can count on us for truthful information and correct glasses.

TAIT OPTICAL Co.

Exclusive Opticians

410 George St.

THE GATEWAY TO PERFECT VISION

ARTHUR SMITH,

Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, 589 Harvey Street, scored 99½ per cent. in Third Division, for babies from two to three years. Was also sweepstake boy. Won silver cup and medal.

DOROTHY HENDERSON,

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Henderson, Gilmour Street, scored 98 per cent. in First Division, for babies, six months to one year. Won brooch as prize.

KATHLEEN WISKIN,

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Wiskin, 276 Thomas Street, scored 97½ per cent. in Second Division, for babies from one to two years. Won prize of silver spoon.

Photos By Vincent

The photographs from which the illustrations of the Prize Babies were made were taken by Vincent, Art Photographer, Charlotte St., City.

Slippery Sidewalks are Safe

and you walk with a sure-footed tread, when your winter boots are heeled with

CAT'S PAW
CUSHION RUBBER HEELS
MADE IN CANADA

Don't let the sidewalks trip you. Don't be laid up with a sprained wrist or ankle, or a broken leg or twisted back. Walk safely—step surely—on "CAT'S PAW" Rubber Heels.

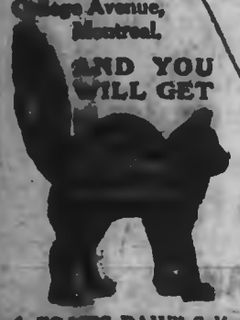
They are made of Para Rubber—and are the lightest, longest wearing rubber heels in the world, regardless of price.

YET THEY COST NO MORE

At all dealers—put on—50c.

Don't ask for "Rubber Heels"—Insist on having "CAT'S PAW"

Put me in an envelope with 15 cents in stamps or silver, and send me to Walpole Rubber Company Limited, 8 McGill College Avenue, Montreal.



AND YOU WILL GET

A "CAT'S PAW" Self-closing TOBACCO POUCH—made from Para Rubber

Profits Of Big Store For The Belgians

Business For the Day Will Be In the Hands of Patriotic Society

The first move to have something done locally to assist in the Belgian relief work has been the placing by the Board of Trade of subscription lists in the local banks. A number of subscriptions have been received.

Another important step in the same direction is announced for next Saturday, when a big George Street store will be turned over to the Peterborough Patriotic Society for the day and the entire profits will be devoted to the fund for assisting the Belgians. The project will be a novelty for Peterborough and a big day's business is looked for.

BIRTH.

CALLENDER—At the Nicholls Hospital, Peterborough, on Friday, October 23, 1914, the wife of Mr. O. C. Callender of a daughter.

Avenue Of Trees Planted To-Day Along The Bank At T.A.S. Park

Members of St. Peter's T.A.S. left this afternoon for T.A.S. Park to begin the work of planting trees along the water front. The present plan provides for one row eight feet back from the top of the bank and a second row twenty feet further in. The trees in each row will be 25 or 30 feet apart and one line will stagger the other. On the interior of the Park property there are elm, oak and maple striplings. Hence, to-day's work simply means the locating of the two rows and the transplanting of the trees. Among those who made up the party were Geo. Ahearn, Sr., Arthur Sharpe, J. Dwyer, P. Kane, P. Hefferman, J. Condon, Geo. Ahearn, Jr., S. Houligan, Tom Gorman, D. Donoghue, A. Lebane, Jas. Drain, Art Coulin, D. McFadden, P. Heenan. It is understood that this is just the first step in the gradual improvement of the property. The trees along the bank will form a pretty avenue and will leave a wide athletic ground within.

PRAISE FOR GEN. HUGHES

Special Wire to The Examiner:

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Sam Hughes, motored yesterday to the south coast where he inspected the South Down Battalion of the Sussex Regiment. Introducing the visitor, Claude Lowther, M.P., said General Hughes was far more than the Canadian Minister of Defence. He would go down to posterity as the man who in the Empire's dark days undertook to provide Earl Kitchener with ten thousand men within a fortnight. That pledge he had more than fulfilled.

Another Son In The Spanish Royal Family

Special Cable to The Examiner:

MADRID, Spain, Oct. 24.—In the presence of the civil and military dignitaries of Spain, as is the Spanish royal custom, a son was born this morning to Queen Victoria of Spain, the grand-daughter of Queen Victoria of England. This is six children, four boys and two girls. She was married to King Alfonso in 1906.

FOUR PORT HOPE LADIES ARE LOUDLY WELCOMED HOME

According to private information and to the following paragraph from the Guide of Port Hope, that slumberous hamlet woke up on Thursday afternoon to welcome home four Port Hope ladies, who had been "prisoners of war" in Germany. They were in that country when hostilities broke out, and they came through great tribulation before getting back to their lakeside home, only reaching London three weeks ago. They were travelling in Germany when surprised by the war, and during the interval they have given their friends in Canada a great deal of anxiety, now happily ended. When they arrived in Port Hope on Thursday afternoon a jubilation of bell ringing, whistle-blowing and popular congratulation broke out. It is a matter of local interest to state that two of the party, Mrs. (Dr.) Brent and Miss Marion Bletcher, are cousins of Mrs. Henry Rush, 51 Brock street. The paragraph from the Guide reads as follows:

Mrs. Brent, Miss Holdsworth, Misses Tuer and Miss Bletcher who have been making a tour of the continent and who experienced great difficulty in leaving Germany, arrived in town by the flyer this afternoon. Every whistle and bell in the town sounded a welcome for the young ladies, and "Home Sweet Home" was given by Mr. Byers on the chimes.

WAR NEWS CONTINUED

(Continued from Page 7.)

and to give them no quarter, and acused the British soldiers of barbarities.

"Kill them all," the soldier says the battalion was told.

He is wounded and a prisoner of the British, he says, and has received only the kindest treatment, good food, and splendid nursing.

FIGHTING NEAR SEA COAST NOT ON A REALLY EXTENSIVE SCALE

LONDON, October 23.—A Times' despatch from "Northern France" says:

"The fighting near the sea coast is not on a really extensive scale. The German occupation of Ostend was in reality a foolish dash for the narrow seas, but they are still in force in the neighbourhood. Their reported retirement in the direction of Bruges is a precautionary measure which the allied activities to the southwest have rendered necessary.

"There is no foundation for the suggestion that Bruges has been evacuated. The Germans in the neighbourhood of Dixmunde and Ypres are being pushed steadily north and east. The enemy is continuing, without success, his attempt to force our hand to the north of Arras."

The Churches

ANGLICAN

St. John's Church

REV. J. C. DAVIDSON, RECTOR.

27TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

8.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and sermon.
Processional 415, "Soldiers who are Christ's."
Venite 20.
Te Deum, Smart.
Benedictus 40.
Office hymn 517, "Jesus shall reign."
Before sermon 562, "Nearer my God to Thee."
Offertory, "Godliness is great riches" (Turner).
Recessional 427, "Come Gracious Spirit."
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
Special address to men only by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Kingston in the Church.
7 p.m.—Mission service.
Processional 777, "Tell me the old story."
Hymn 769, "I Need Thee."
Hymn 195, "Jesus Calls Us."
Offertory 466, "Holy offerings, rich and rare."
Recessional 394, "All hail the power of Jesus' name."
Mr. Richard J. Devey, Organist and Choirmaster.

All Saints' Church

REV. R. B. GROBB, M.A., RECTOR.

26TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

11 a.m.—Morning prayer. Preacher, The Rector, who will continue his series of sermons on the Creed.
Hymn 631, "Three in one and one in three."
Venite 75.
Psalms 78. Te Deum 30. St. Jubilate 99.
Hymn 614, "Sing Alleluia forth in duteous praise."
Hymn 481, "Hark! 'tis the watchman's cry."
Offertory solo by Mr. Weller, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought."
Alms presentation 136.
Hymn 494, "Ten thousand times ten thousand."
Amen 139.
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
4 p.m.—Holy Baptism.
7 p.m.—Evening prayer. Preacher, The Rector.
Hymn 605, "Rejoice, the Lord is King."
Psalms 78.
Magnificat 174. Nunc Dimittis 103.
Hymn 358, "God of our fathers known of old."
Hymn 462, "Pleasant are Thy Courts Above."
Offertory anthem, "Incline thine ear" (Himmel). Bass solo by Mr. T. H. Boddy.
Hymn 492, "I need Thee, precious Jesu."
Amen 137.
Vesper hymn 49.
Choirmaster—Mr. Geo. E. Chandler.
Organist—Miss M. Flowers.

St. George's Church South Peterborough

(Lock and Braidwood)

REV. J. PRICE, RECTOR.

11 a.m.—Morning prayer and sermon.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Choral evensong and sermon.
Thursday, 2.30 p.m.—Ladies' Guild.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Choir Practice.
Friday, 7.30 p.m.—Boys' Brigade.
Organist and Choirmaster, E. M. Turner

BROWNTON CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION

(786 Western Avenue)

2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
3 p.m.—Shortened evening service.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Harvest Thanksgiving Service. Preacher, Rev. Canon Davidson.

St. Luke's Church

REV. F. J. SAWERS, M.A., RECTOR.

26TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

8.30 a.m.—Holy Communion. Corporate Communion of the Girls' Auxiliary.
11 a.m.—Morning prayer and sermon.
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes. The Rector's Bible Class in the Church.
7 p.m.—Evening prayer and sermon. Subject: "The German Philosophers and the War."
The Rector will preach at both services.
All Seats Free.
Thursday, 5.30-7.30 p.m.—Hallowe'en Tea in the Sunday School.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Peter's Cathedral

There will be three masses celebrated: At 8 a.m., Low Mass; at 9.15 a.m., Children's Mass; at 10.30 a.m., High Mass; at 7 p.m., Vespers, with sermon.

METHODIST

George Street Methodist

REV. R. G. PEVER, B.D., PASTOR.

10 a.m.—Society Class Meetings and Junior Epworth League.
11 a.m.—Subject: "Man's Heavenward Appeal to God—Our Father Which Art in Heaven."
3 p.m.—Sunday School Sessions and Bible Classes.
7 p.m.—Subject: "Manhood's First Question and Life's First Duty."
Good Music. Everybody Welcomed.

Charlotte Street Methodist

REV. J. P. WILSON, B.A., PASTOR.

11 a.m.—Morning service.
7 p.m.—Evening service.
MUSIC.
Morning anthem, "O Be Joyful" (Dudley Buck).
Offertory solo, "Berceuse" (Lemare).
Evening anthem, "I heard the voice of Jesus say" (Buntebuen).
Offertory solo, Mrs. Richardson.
Mr. J. Edward Fisher, Organist and Choirmaster.

Mark Street Methodist

REV. L. PHELPS, PASTOR.

11 a.m.—Morning service.
2.45 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Evening service.
Organist and Choirmaster, A. Nicholls.

St. James' Methodist

REV. J. H. CLARRY, B.A., PASTOR.

(Corner of Romaine and Aylmer Streets)

10 a.m.—Divine worship.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Divine worship.
Monday evening—Address on "Christian Citizenship" by Rev. Mr. Connors.

PRESBYTERIAN

Knox Church

REV. H. J. KEITH, B.D., M.A., PASTOR

10.30 a.m.—Meeting of Session with Rev. Mr. Pogue.
11 a.m.—Morning service.
Anthem, "What are These?" (Stainer).
Offertory, "Romance" (Hemelt).
Sermon, Rev. Mr. Pogue.
Meeting of congregation at close of morning service.
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7 p.m.—Evening service.
Anthem, "Come let us join" (Churchill).
Solo "O Jesus Thou Art Standing." Miss Olga Kenyon.
Sermon, "Daniel's Last Vision." Rev. H. J. Keith.
Strangers Welcomed.
Geo. Kenyon, Organist and Choir Leader.

St. Andrew's Church

REV. JAS. ROLLINS, B.A., MINISTER.

11 a.m.—Divine service. The Minister will preach.
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7 p.m.—Divine service. The Minister will preach. Subject: "Eternal Life."
EVENING MUSIC.
Prelude, "Hymn of Nuns" (Welly).
Anthem, "In Heavenly Love Abiding" (Brown).
Offertory, "Good Night" (Nevin).
Solo, "O Divine Redeemer" (Gounod), Mrs. James Look.
Postlude, "Fugue in D Minor" (Bach).
Mr. Herbert C. Treneer, Organist and Choirmaster.
Strangers Welcomed. Seats Free.

St. Paul's Church

REV. ROBERT POGUE, PASTOR.

11 a.m.—Morning service. Rev. H. J. Keith will preach.
Organ prelude, "Andante con Moto" (Mendelssohn).
Offertory anthem, "Gentle Holy Saviour" (Gounod).
Organ postlude, "Concerto in D" (Mandel).
Mr. Greenlaw will sing at the morning service.
3 p.m.—Sabbath School. Young Men's Class—Teacher, Mr. H. B. Cowan. Young Women's Class—Teacher, Dr. Moir. Mitto Adult Bible Class—Teacher, Mr. Robt. Harrison.
7 p.m.—Evening worship.
Organ prelude, "Intermezzo" (Mascagni).
Male quartette, "Sweet Sabbath Eve" (Parks). Messrs. McKeown, Steer, King and Dickson.
Offertory anthem, "Lord we pray Thee" (Roberts). Solo part by Miss Dorothy Allan.
Organ postlude, "War March of the Priests" (Athalie) (Mendelssohn).
Organist and choirmaster, Mr. John Allan.

BAPTIST

Murray Street Baptist Church

REV. J. R. WEBB, PASTOR.

Residence, 104 London St.

11 a.m.—Morning service.
7 p.m.—Evening service.

Park Street Baptist Church

REV. F. A. CONNOR, PASTOR.

Residence, 267 King St.

11 a.m.—Subject: "Terms of Discipleship."
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Subject: "Forgiven with God."

MISCELLANEOUS

Salvation Army Temple

ADJUTANT AND MRS. McILWINEY IN CHARGE.

7 a.m.—Knee Drill.
10 a.m.—Bible Study.
10.45 a.m.—United Open Air, Cor. Louis and Charlotte Sts.
11 a.m.—Old Time Holiness Meeting, Salvation Army Temple.
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
3.45 p.m.—Open Air, Cor. Hunter and George Sts.
8 p.m.—Old Fashioned Experience Meeting.
7 p.m.—Sunday School.
7.15 p.m.—Songster Brigade, Market Square.
7.15 p.m.—Senior Band, Hunter St., near George.
Monday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service.
Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Soul Saving Service. Junior Band in attendance.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Soldiers', Cadets' and Recruits' Meeting.
Thursday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Soul Saving Service.
7.15 p.m.—Open Air. Corps Cadets and Songster Brigade in attendance.
Friday, 8 p.m.—Old Fashioned Holiness Meeting.
Saturday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service.
Saturday, 8 p.m.—Salvation Meeting. Senior Band in attendance.

Bethany Tabernacle

REV. E. E. JOHNSON, PASTOR,

Residence, 633 Aylmer St.

10.30 a.m.—Prayer circle.
11 a.m.—Preaching.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Evangelistic service.
Thursday, 8 p.m. — Prayer and praise service.
A Cordial Welcome to All.

Free Methodist

Aylmer Street, between Charlotte and King Streets.

REV. E. SNYDER, PASTOR.

9.45—Sunday school.
11 a.m.—Morning service.
7 p.m.—Evening service.
Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Prayer meeting.
Seats Free. Strangers Welcomed.

Gospel Hall

11 o'clock—Breaking of Bread.
3 o'clock—Sunday School meets.
7 o'clock—Gospel meeting in the Hall.
8 o'clock—Gospel meeting in Central Park.

Salvation Hall

(Undenominational and non-sectarian)

328 1/2 Water Street.

Meetings,

Sunday—11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in the hall.
3.30 Street meeting, cor. George and Hunter.
Thursday—8 p.m. in the Hall.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

EDMUNDS HAS RETIRED WILL NOT MEET HARDY OR ANY OTHER WRESTLER

The letter published below from Lou E. Marsh of the Sporting Staff of the Toronto Star, indicates that there is no chance of a match between Artie Edmunds, the "Pocket Hercules," and Alf. Hardie, the English featherweight wrestler. Mr. Marsh explains that Edmunds did not authorize Forbes to accept Hardy's challenge on his behalf. It is significant, however, that Forbes' letter to the Examiner was written on Edmunds' letter paper and was accompanied by a cut of the Toronto wrestler.

Here is Mr. Marsh's letter:

Sporting Editor, Peterborough Examiner.

Sir,—Artie Edmunds is ill and has retired from the wrestling game for good. He will not wrestle Hardy, Forbes, or any one else in Peterborough or any other place under any consideration. He did not authorize Forbes to accept Hardy's challenge, and there is positively nothing doing because he is not in shape to do himself justice and he refuses to throw his Peterborough friends down by wrestling any one in his present condition.

Yours truly,

Lou E. Marsh.

Clarke Griffith Is Charged With Conspiracy With Boston

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—It is not improbable that at the next meeting of the American League, Clarke Griffith, manager of the Washington team, will have to do some explaining.

The open way in which Griffith gloated over the defeat of the Athletics was the scandal of the series. Not only that, but Griffith and several Washington players told Stallings everything they knew about the batting styles of Athletic players. He conspired in every manner possible to bring about the defeat of the Mackmen and it is probable that the advice he showered on Stallings was partly responsible for the licking the Athletics received.

It happens that Griffith is a stockholder as well as manager and his treachery can scarcely be overlooked by other stockholders of the junior league. In the official programme at Fenway park there was a picture of Griffith and Jim Gaffney taken together. "Clarke Griffith, the man who induced James Gaffney to enter baseball." A well known Boston sport writer said in the press box that the caption should be changed to read, "Clarke Griffith, who helped James Gaffney win the world's championship."

Last Tuesday night when the baseball forces were leaving Boston, Jim Gaffney flashes a telegram from Griffith, who missed seeing the last game. It read: "Hurrah for the Braves. Congratulations."

In contrast to the Washington man was the same attitude of Owner Lannin of the Red Sox. Lannin and Gaffney are warm friends, the former giving Gaffney the use of Fenway Park ever since the Braves went on their winning streak. Lannin rooted hard for the Braves to win the National League pennant but his attitude in the series was different. He went on record as saying that he was for the Athletics to win because of his American League affiliations.

Philadelphia won't soon forget the treachery of Clark Griffith, as he will find out when the Washington team visits here next season.

ADVANCE IN SUGAR WAS A BIG SURPRISE

Canadian Grocer Reviews the Market Situation

Canadian Grocer, dealing with the market situation in this week's issue, says:

Just when it had been considered that the high point of the sugar market had been reached, and with values further declining in New York, came a surprise to the trade in a further advance. The advance of last week had been predicted and it left the situation firm, but in view of the conditions, higher prices were hardly looked for. The Acadia refinery gave the first intimation when the figures were raised 50c and there was some buying, but this was mostly checked by the action of the others in taking the level up 30 cents. The Montreal basis is now $7.05. Opinions are now that there are not likely to be further advances until there is more information as to the future situation.

The advance is another indication of the price which refiners had to pay for raws when they were forced into the open market to compete with American speculators. Refined in the States to-day is down to 6 cents. Great Britain has turned her demands to Java, and this, coupled with the American beet crop, caused a violent reaction. Developments will depend upon the strength of the British demand for Cubans when the Java supply is exhausted in about a month.

There is a feeling in the trade that there is something doing in tea. This week's cable from London denotes an advance of 1d since the last sale, which puts the market about 2d above the basis before the war, and this is emphasized in Canada by higher transportation costs. At the same time Ceylons and Indians are down 3 to 4 cents at original sources—but the trouble in to get them forward. Until these cheap teas arrive it is expected that London will go still higher. Japan teas are hard to get and Germany is thought to be diverting supplies of China blacks.

Imported dried fruits are expected to arrive shortly and as prices are not so materially above a year ago, the situation is relieved to a large extent and figures go to a lower basis, although higher than the opening of a year ago by ½c to 1c a pound.

The strength of wheat maintains the position of flour without change, although the demand is very weak at home and the price is not satisfactory for export. Domestic trade is on a hand-to-mouth basis and volume is light with consumers heavily stocked. Bakers show a reluctance to renew contracts under existing conditions. Wheat deliveries have been very light, but price now means a dollar net to the farmer, and this should mean better business. Rolled oats and other cereals are strong.

Britain has again become a factor in the Canadian egg market, and shipments for export have relieved the situation to such an extent that there is a reaction of feeling from a week ago, although the strength has not as yet raised the price level materially. Butter deliveries are light and prices somewhat higher, particularly in the East. There is an opinion that higher prices for cheese—which by the way incline to a higher level—are turning more dairy products to this channel.

Provisions continue to decline, and Toronto quotes another cent off all round. Hogs are lower, cool weather is at hand, and generally there is a reluctance on the part of the people to buy high price foods. Lard is easier in sympathy, being a cent off in Montreal.

Apples are reported to be moving freely, and it is considered that the publicity which has been given the big crop is having an effect on the consumption, although there is a complaint in some quarters that the prices are not as low as the public is generally led to believe.

SIMPLEX
SHOE POLISH
Brightest and Best

French Retake Altkirch Fort

Possession of This Alsace Town is a Protection to Belfort

PARIS, Oct. 23—The French to-day captured Altkirch, Upper Alsace, where the battle of the Vosges continued vigorously throughout the day. The French and German infantry came to close quarters at Altkirch, and this place, after changing hands several times, was finally captured by the French at the point of the bayonet.

Altkirch has changed hands more than once before since the war began its occupation by either side usually accompanying that of Muelhausen, 12 miles to the north-east. Muelhausen at present is supposed to be in German possession.

TO REVIEW THE CANUCKS

Lord Roberts Inspects Canadians at Salisbury To-day—Double Company Drilling

NO RIFLES YET

SALISBURY, Oct. 24.—Two days ago the camp roads were two feet deep of powdered dust. To-day they are a veritable quagmire which makes the work of the army service corps doubly laborious.

Hard work has begun in earnest now in every brigade, although the whole of the troops have not even arrived yet from Plymouth. The first brigade attained its full complement yesterday. The Canadian battalions have all adopted the double company formation for drilling. Nothing has yet been done in the way of rifle practice. The rifles, in fact, are only just arriving in camp. Route marches are undertaken three times weekly.

Several sergeants' messes became "wet" Thursday night in accordance apparently with the announcement made by Gen. Alderson earlier in the week, but wet canteens for the men have yet to materialize.

This subject will probably provoke more discussion in Canada than on Salisbury Plains. Officers of the contingent appear to be agreeable to the establishment of such an institution, seeing that such is the custom in every training centre of this country. One must wait events to see the extent to which the canteens will be patronized.

LORD ROBERTS.

Meanwhile it is worthy of note that the marquees erected by the Y. M. C. A. are invariable crowded. Pianos are provided in each marquee with ample facilities for letter writing. The Canadian emigration department van arrived yesterday bearing a big consignment of song books for these marquees, as the gift of Hon. Dr. Roche.

A lively interest is being manifested in to-day's visit of Lord Roberts. After inspecting the parade at Bustard, he will proceed to each of the other three camps. Lord Roberts has always shown a particular interest in the Canadian military, every year traveling specially to Bisley to inspect the Canadian team. "Bobs" will not see the contingent at full strength, leave for the officers and men having been granted extensively over the week-end.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Immense export sales gave the wheat market today a big upward swing. The volume of trade was the largest since the excitement at the beginning of the war. Prices closed steady at 1¼c to 1 3-4c net advance. Other leading staples too, all scored a gain—corn 3-4c to 7-8c, oats 3-4c to 1-2c and provisions from a shade to 10c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 15	to $....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 67	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 25	....
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 95	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 30	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 28	0 30
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 16	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 27	0 28
Honey, new, lb.	0 11	0 13
Honey, combs, dozen	2 50	3 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Oct. 23.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, old crop, No. 1 northern, $1.34½; No. 2 northern, $1.31½; new crop, No. 1 northern, $1.31; No. 2 northern, $1.17.

Manitoba oats—Bay ports, old crop, No. 2 C.W., 63½c; No. 3 C.W., 62½c; new crop, No. 2 C.W., 59c; No. 3 C.W., 56c.

Ontario wheat—Car lots, $1.05 to $1.07, outside, according to freights.

American corn—Prom shelled, No. 2 yellow, 82c to 83c, Toronto; Canadian corn, 81c, Toronto.

Ontario oats—New, outside, 46c to 48c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.30 to $1.35, car lots, outside, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 83c to 86c, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 65c to 67c; Manitoba barley, 64c to 66c, lake ports.

Rolled oats—Per bag of 90 lbs., $2.85 to $3; in smaller lots, $3.15 to $3.25; per barrel, $5.70, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Buckwheat—66c to 68c.

Millfeed—Car lots, per ton, bran, $23 to $24; shorts, $25 to $26; middlings, $27 to $28; good feed flour, $32 to $34.

Manitoba flour—First patents, $4.60 in bags; second patents, $4.10 in bags.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.50 to $4.70, Montreal or Toronto freights, in bulk, nominal.

Cornmeal—Yellow, 98-lb. sacks, $3.65 to $3.75.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 23.—Cash close: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.17⅛; No. 2, $1.14⅛; No. 3, $1.08⅛; No. 5, 98c; No. 6, 93½c; feed, 89½c.

Oats—No. 2, C. W., 55½c. No. 3, C.W., 52½c; extra No. 1 feed, 52½c; No. 1 feed, 51c; No. 2 feed, 50½c.

Barley—No. 3, 63½c; No. 4, 62c; rejected, 58c.

Flax—No. 1, C.W., $1.10⅛; No. 2, C.W., $1.07 3-4.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 23.—Business in Manitoba spring wheat over the cable today was quiet on account of the limited demand and the fact that prices bid were out of line, but there was a fair demand for oats, and sales of several loads of No. 3 C.W. were made for November shipment to London at 26s and No. 2 feed to Glasgow at 25s 4 1-2d. The local trade was quiet in all lines of grain, but the undertone to the market was firm. Demand for flour continues to be limited both for local and export account. There is a fair demand for small lots of millfeed. Butter prices were 2-3c to 1-2c up at the auction sale per pound. Cheese is quiet.

The demand for eggs for export account was good and sales of over 2000 cases of No. 1 cold storage stock were made at 27 1-2c to 28c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

KINGSTON, Oct. 22.—On the Frontenac Cheese Board today 317 boxes of colored cheese were offered, and all were sold at 15⅛c.

PICTON, Oct. 23.—On the cheese board today 995 boxes, all of colored cheese, were boarded; 625 were sold at 15⅛c, and the balance at 15 1-16c.

NAPANEE, Oct. 23—On the local board 435 boxes of cheese were boarded; 200 at 15⅛c; the balance was returned at 15 11-16c. The factories donated over $1200 to the patriotic fund and expect to raise $1200 more.

CATTLE MARKETS

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 1200; slow; prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 950; active; $5 to $12.

Hogs—Receipts 3000; active, strong; heavy, $7.05 to $7.90; mixed, $7.80 to $7.85; yorkers, $7.40 to $7.85; pigs, $7.15 to $7.25; roughs, $6.75 to $6.90; stags, $5 to $6.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6000; active; sheep, steady; lambs, $5.50 to $8.15; yearlings, $4.50 to $6.75; wethers, $5.75 to $5.90; ewes, $2.50 to $5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.50 to $5.65.

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A NEW MODEL
One of Many Fall & Winter Styles
Made to measure from any of the thousand patterns we show, or ready for service.
Both equally well cut and tailored.
We stake our reputation on our designer's ability to produce the correct thing—He never fails us. We guarantee every garment we sell.
FASHION-CRAFT
A. M. LAIDLAW
140 HUNTER STREET
MADE IN CANADA

AUSTRIAN ARMY AGAIN HEARD OF

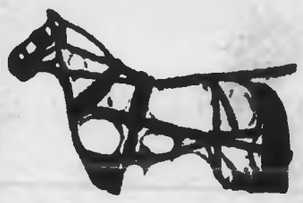
LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Austrian army, which was so often described as routed and destroyed in the battles of Galicia, has sprung into life again, and is attacking the Russian left wing. The Austrians, however, apparently have found an impenetrable barrier at the River San, north of Jaroslau.

WOMEN CAN HELP IN WAR
Against Drunkenness

Mothers, wives and sisters owe it to those dear to them to help them stop drinking. Drunkenness is a disease, and the inflamed membranes of the stomach must be healed and the craving removed—the trembling nerves soothed and restored—before the victim can stop drinking.

Alcura is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money is refunded. It builds up the system and renders drink distasteful. Get it to-day at our store. $1.00 per box. Alcura No. 1 is tasteless and odorless and can be given secretly in tea, coffee or food. Alcura No. 2 is the voluntary treatment. Ask for free Alcura booklet.

McDermid & Jury, Druggists, Peterborough.



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193 Hunter Street (formerly Dr. Pulkinghorn's Livery)
PHONE 752

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Without shrinking or stretching them, without making them harsh and hard?
WE CAN
We guarantee these we wash not to shrink, that they will be soft, fluffy and comfortable. We call and deliver.
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179 Charlotte Street Phone 65
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EMPRESS EASY BARBER SHOP SHAVE
TWO HOT BATHS COLD

THE man who is particular about his shave and haircut
Will find his hearts desire at the
"EMPRESS HOTEL"
A bright clean shop with all the Latest and Up-to-date Equipment.
JACK RILEY & JOE DONOGHUE
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EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-NIGHT
Jerry's Mother-in-Law in two parts. A big scream from start to finish.
The Actor's Strategy—A splendid Melo-Drama.
The Call of the Blood—A thrilling Drama.
The Hidden Witness—A complete and wonderful Drama.
The Beaded Buckskin Bag—An Historical incident of the days of '49.
The largest programme in the city including a variation of pictures from Comedies to Dramas

Royal Theatre
Entire Change TO-DAY
FEATURING
CAPT. KIDD Complete in 3000 feet
Don't Miss it. We show the biggest show in town always, Notice.
New Vaudeville
5 Cents - 10 Cents
Princess Theatre
Entire Change TO-DAY
New Vaudeville New Pictures
Mats. 5 Cents - Nights 10 Cents
Red Mill Theatre
Entire Change TO-DAY
The Biggest Show in Town
Mats. 5 Cents - Nights 10 Cents

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The United Features Film Co. will present TO-DAY Friday and Saturday, at 7.30 and 9 o'clock, with Matinees Daily at 2.30 and 4 p.m.
LIEUT DERRING" Great English Military Drama
Also "BALAOO THE DEMON BABOON" or "MAN MONKEY"
"EXPIATION" A True Story of The Great White War
Positively the best pictures ever shown here. At War-Time Prices Only 10c

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This is the time when *every* Canadian's support is needed, *every* Canadian means you—yes *you*.

Don't figure that the amount of goods you individually consume would not amount to a "drop in the bucket." Multiply your purchases by eight million and you will see what you can do for Canada by purchasing only goods "Made in Canada."

This message is for eight million "you's." If you all do your part every Canadian and every Canadian industry will be working at top speed.

You, yourself, cannot fail to benefit by the prosperity this will create for all of Canada.

"Made in Canada" Will Make Canada.

7A

SPECIAL BIG WAR PRICES
LOUIS YEOTES
WILL GIVE THE BEST SERVICE
ALWAYS
SPECIAL PRICES FOR POOL
5c GOOD IN
SPECIAL PRICES FOR BOSTON
MUSIC ATTENDANCE 5c
THE BEST CIGAR STORE IN TOWN
PIPE A
REPAIRING SPECIALTY
FIRST-CLASS SHOE SHINE
TAN SHOES DYED . . 25c GUARANTEED
HATS CLEANED
THE BEST PLACE TO MEET YOUR FRIENDS

U Ought to Hear Dr. GORDON give his **Confidential Talk** *TO MEN on Sunday, Oct. 25th, at 4 p.m., in the* **Grand Opera House**
ALBERT E. GREENLAW WILL SING.

NO ALUM IN ROYAL BAKING POWDER

LOST

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD-RIMMED EYE-Glasses, between St. Peter's School and Wolfe, on Stewart. Finder please leave at Examiner Office. 1d-24-1283

What We Should Be
Not simply a face but a personality – It is this that makes the MOULE Portraits the TRUE Portraits.
THE STUDIO OF
W. F. MOULE Phone 50
374½ George Street

OBITUARY

MRS. JOSEPH WHITEMAN.

The death occurred at her home, last night of Mrs. Jos. Whiteman, a highly respected resident of this City. Deceased, whose maiden was Isabel White, was 61 years of age; was born in the United States. She has lived for some time in this City and a large number of friends will be sorry to learn of her death.

She is survived by her husband, two sisters, Mrs. Thos. Boulton, Stratford, and Mrs. Chas. Stermer, this City, and two brothers, Thomas B. White, City, and Henry White, Peterborough.

The funeral will be held from the family residence, Concession Street, to the Little Lake cemetery, at half-past two o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Phelps will be in charge of the services.

The mule that gets in the first kick usually wins the scrap.

GREAT Clearance Sale
COMMENCING
Saturday, Oct. 29th
Extraordinary Money-Saving Specials While They Last

Cold Cream, jars, reg. 10c for	5c
Wall Paper Cleaner, reg. 15c for	10c
Tooth Brushes, assorted, reg. 25c for	10c
Initial Stationery, reg. for 40c for	24c
Extracts, lemon, vanilla, etc., reg. 10c for	7c
Ideal Silver Cream, reg. 25c for	19c
Washington Lye, reg. 10c for	5c
Beef, Iron and Wine, reg. $1 bottle for	50c
Hand Scrubs, 2 for	5c
Tooth Picks, reg. 7c for	4c
Soolean Sweeping Comp., reg. 35c for	19c
Harness Dressing, reg. 10c for	5c
Hair Brushes, reg 40c for	19c
Stain Remover, reg. 10c for	8c
Turkish Dyes, reg. 10c for	4c
Cresolin Disinfectant, reg. 25c for	15c
Furniture Polish, reg. 25c for	14c
Star Ammonia, reg. 10c for	8c
Anglo Saxon Heave Cure, reg. 50c for	25c
Colonial Stock Food, reg. 15c for	10c
Soap Boxes, assorted, reg. 25c for	17c
Perfumed Toilet Pumice, reg. 10c for	7c
Junior Manicure Sets, reg. 15c for	9c
Radio Polishing Cloth, reg. 25c for	14c
Window Cleaner, reg. 10c for	4c
Dressing Combs, reg. 25c for	10c

Your Money Back If Not Satisfied
WARNE DRUG CO.
LIMITED
'Phone 527 351 George Street

CITY AND GENERAL

GENERAL NOTES.

Polishing, enamelling and American varnishing. Furniture, bank and office fittings refinished. Furniture and property repaired by practical man. Low prices. George Brown, Brownston P.O. Tel. 1431. 6d-22-'27

PROBABILITIES.

Strong northerly winds and mostly cloudy to-day. Sunday, northerly winds and much cooler.

TEA AND PROGRAMME.

A tea and programme will be given by the Ladies' Aid of Knox church, in the school room, Wednesday, Oct. 28th. Tickets 25c.

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 129 Aylmer Street. 22d-28

GERMAN PHILOSOPHERS AND THE WAR.

On Monday night at St. Luke's Church the rector will take as his subject, "The German Philosophers and the War."

FRENCH LESSONS

Mr. Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 557 George Street. 22d-28

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 595, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d.t.f.

PIANO, ORGAN AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, 'phone or write. Studio, 567 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1098. 1m-t.t.s.

SHORT SERVICE AND GREAT SUBJECT.

Rev. James Rollins will preach on "What is Eternal Life" in St. Andrew's Church, Sunday evening, and close the service at 8 o'clock, so that all who desire to attend Dr. Gordon's meeting, at 8.30, will have ample time to do so.

J. EDWARD FISHER

Organist and Choirmaster, Charlotte St. Methodist Church, Teacher of the Art of Singing, Piano and Harmony. Pupils prepared for the Toronto University Examinations. Private Studio: The Greene Music Bldg., Charlotte Street. Tel. 787. Studio 'phone 875. 12d-26

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

Great reduction from $30.00 to $22.75. All the sideboards, buffetts, combination buffetts, all finished in Imperial oak. Your choice of any in the store, marked up to $30.00, at $22.75. See our show window. E. B. CLEGG & CO., 27 George Street.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 455, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be an auction sale of household furniture and effects, the property of Mrs. Margaret A. Errington, of 530 Bethune Street, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 29th, commencing at 2 o'clock. There will be no reserve whatever, as Mrs. Errington is giving up housekeeping. J. F. Thornton, Auctioneer, 668 George Street, Peterborough. 'Phone 986. 4d-f.s.t.w.-26

WELLS AND CISTERNS CLEANED.

Living springs found; wells dug and cleaned, tiled and cemented; drains dug and pipe furnished; pumps sold and repaired. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. No dirt can get into these wells when finished. Apply R. Elliott, corner Erskine and Woodbine Avenue. Orders left at W. G. Morrow's Blacksmith Shop on Water Street, will receive prompt attention. 12d-26-t.f.s.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Elder F. W. Johnston will preach again in Woodmen Hall over Nugent's Drug Store, opposite Cressman's, on Sunday night at 7 o'clock. The subject will be "The Reformation in Prophecy and the Birthday of Protestantism." On Tuesday at 8 p.m. "The Key of David and the Open Door." Sabbath school is held every Saturday at 2 p.m., and preaching at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

WHERE TO DINE

A business man's luncheon will be served every day from twelve to two o'clock, 50c.; and dinner from six to eight p.m. 75c, at the Empress Hotel, Charlotte St. 6d-22

Only Two Ontario Cities Have Not Tax Rate Lower Than That of This City

Provincial Government's Official Report Puts Peterboro Third Last in the List

The Provincial Government's official report on Municipal Statistics, dated September 30th, 1914, gives returns regarding the population and taxes of the various municipalities.

In comparing the rate of taxation in different places the question always arises as to whether the basis of valuation is the same. In one place the property may be assessed up to or close to its value, while in another the assessment may be below actual value.

By taking the taxes collected per head of population, no question of the basis of the assessment arises in making a comparison, and as each place is taken on the same basis this method appears to be a fair one.

The Government return shows the taxation per head of population in the cities in Ontario to be as follows:

Port Arthur	$24.44	$ 4.09	$20.77
Fort William	22.76	5.05	27.80
Toronto	45.32	6.26	21.58
Ottawa	24.55	6.25	30.80
Chatham	12.47	5.20	17.67
Sault Ste. Marie	12.01	5.63	17.64
St. Catharines	13.45	5.73	12.24
London	13.92	4.92	18.08
Brantford	14.63	4.88	19.92
Hamilton	12.90	5.86	14.76
Windsor	10.09	4.61	14.70
Sarnia	10.21	4.23	14.50
Niagara Falls	10.08	4.16	14.19
Guelph	9.30	4.39	13.69
Berlin	9.17	4.10	13.26
Stratford	9.54	4.17	13.71
Belleville	8.68	4.84	13.49
Peterborough	8.35	5.14	13.49
Kingston	7.76	4.96	11.72
Woodstock	7.68	3.96	11.64

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. W. D. Parker, Montreal, is in the City to-day.

Mr. Norman Moore left yesterday for Quebec, where he has accepted a position.

Mrs. Langfeldt and little Kathleen are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Peck East City, and Miss Audrey Langfeldt is the guest of the Misses Rogers, Hunter Street, East.

Next week Mrs. Langfeldt, with her children, goes to Boston to join her husband, Rev. Dr. Langfeldt who is a special representative of the Dominion Government at that port, in connection with the Immigration Department. Several Orillians, landing at or sailing from Boston this summer, have had a pleasant surprise in meeting Dr. Langfeldt. Hereafter, his family comfortably settled with him, the Doctor will find his work agreeable, and less of a drain on his nervous energy than the work of the ministry which he has been obliged for a time at least, to relinquish, owing to unsatisfactory health.—Orillia Packet.

Mr. H. J. Osborn, London, England, who lectured recently in Peterborough, is in the city again over the week-end, staying at 190 Brock Street. He has spoken recently on "England To-day—Conditions in War Time," at Hamilton, St. Catharines, Orillia and Lindsay. Last night (Friday), in Lindsay Town Hall, Mr. Osborn had an influential audience. Amongst those present, several of whom took part, were the local M.P.P., the Police Magistrate ,the County Treasurer, Councillors, the Rector, other clergy and ministers, a leading doctor, merchants, school principals, and the chairman of the local Patriotic Fund.

RUGBY.

The Grove School Rugby team Lakefield, played the Collegiate Seconds this morning and were badly beaten, the final score being 46 to 0. The Lakefield boys were lighter and smaller than their local opponents, but played pluckily.

The world is a case in which humanity is tamed.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?
Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.
Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.
Our Repair Department is in skilful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.
WARNE BROS.
340 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

FINED FOR SUPPLYING LIQUOR

Pays $25 for Supplying Blacklister With Liquor

A local man was charged before the Police Magistrate this morning with supplying liquor to a blacklister. He pleaded that he did not know he was supplying the liquor to one who was on the prohibited list. The blacklister in question stated that the accused went and purchased a 65c. flask for him. Before doing so defendant asked "Are you on the list?" to which witness said "Oh! That's all right," and defendant said he would take a chance on it. He came back in the evening with a 26c. flask, and witness' son said to him: "If you give him (witness) that bottle, it will cost you $25." He, the defendant, notwithstanding, gave the witness the bottle.

The Magistrate found the defendant guilty and fined him $25 and costs, in default of payment, thirty days in gaol.

The blacklister, himself, was fined $10 for being found drunk while on the prohibited list.

BOY GAVE HIM DYNAMITE CAP

And as a Result Has Had Three Fingers Blown Off

Joseph O'Donnell, the twelve-year, old lad, who lives [illegible], met with a shocking accident on Wednesday morning, by having three fingers blown off his left hand, by playing with a dynamite cap, near the corner of Princess and Regent Streets, was feeling quite downcast on Thursday morning when seen by a Whig reporter. The little fellow is a fruit bit of a boy, but has grit. He told the reporter that if he had his fingers on again he would like to give the other boy a terrible pair of black eyes for giving him this deadly weapon.

Young O'Donnell said that he could write with either hand. When using a pencil he was best with his left member, but with pen and ink he preferred his right hand. He was of the opinion, however, that he may be able to manage all right. The lad told the Whig reporter that the boy who gave him the dynamite cap worked in a boot and shoe store.—Kingston Whig.

JOHNSTON AND DUNCAN TO RUN FOR MAYORALTY

Whisperings of the next mayoralty elections are already being blown about with the October winds. Some of the citizens when they straighten out the war operations and decide upon instructions for the allied commanders, turn to the local field and dig out possible candidates. For instance, rumour has been travelling of late that Ald. George Duncan is the favourite in the next race. Some of the people were for entering him last year, and while he considered it for a while he finally decided to let Messrs. Muller, Gillespie and Hartley have the course to themselves. This year the card has fewer entries in sight. Mayor Buller since his appointment as Inland Revenue Inspector, is regarded as about through with the ardurous duties of the Mayor's seat. Personally, he states that he has not given the matter much attention and has really nothing to announce yet. Ald. Duncan is inclined to think that His Worship will not be in the field, and in any case he is going to line up at the barrier. The duties of the Mayor's position could not have been a great deal heavier than those of the chairman of the Board of Works, and a few extra responsibilities would not be regarded as the last straw.

At the same time, Ald. Johnston is looked upon by not a few as a possible candidate. He has been sawing a "lot of wood" during the past two years, has the Hydro attached to his name, and now shoulders the Finance Department, all of which indicates that he is a willing worker and might accept a little bit more. In any case, the man on the street has Ald. Duncan and Ald. Johnston entered for this campaign with Mayor Buller retiring upon the laurels of having reigned during the year of the street paving operations.

Ald. Johnston has admitted that there is a very strong likelihood of his being in the field.

BISHOP OF KINGSTON AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

The Bishop of Kingston will preach at both morning and evening services in St. John's Church, to-morrow. The evening service will be of an informal missionary character and at that service the Bishop will give the last of his missionary addresses. In the afternoon a men's meeting will be held at 3 o'clock, and it is expected that the service will be of much interest to men.

Do You Know?
That Any Man or Woman Can Do a FIRSTCLASS JOB with SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS and VARNISHES

Why not Brighten Up the interior of your home a bit with some well selected colour? For instance, instead of steaming that kitchen woodwork again, paint it with S. W. P. You will find it just as easy. We carry in stock a Finish for Every Purpose, such as—

FLOORLAC—A combined varnish and stain which imitates the most popular Hardwood effects.
MASTIPAR—A High Grade Floor Varnish which does not turn white under water, nor show heelmarks.
FLATTONE—An Oil Paint for Plaster Walls and Woodwork, which dries with a beautiful flat effect which can be washed and changed the same as a gloss paint. We have many other lines of which we would be pleased to give you complete and information describing their use and application. Ask for Colour Cards.
SPECIAL NOTICE—To those in the midst of Housecleaning, we have one of the Best Floor Polishers (Electric) made, at your service for Hire. Operate it yourself or if you wish we will send a man to operate it. 'Phone us for Terms.

The House of Quality & Service
MORGAN HARDWARE CO.
LIMITED
HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS
'PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST

PETERBOROUGH CIVILIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the members of the above association will be held in the armouries on Friday evening, October 27th, at 8 o'clock.

A large attendance of members is requested. Important matters pertaining to future operations of the club will be brought before the meeting by the executive for their consideration.

The executive are desirous that every person in the city having in his possession a service or sporting rifle should communicate with the secretary, furnishing particulars of same, and also amount of ammunition on hand, and all such persons are invited to attend the meeting on Tuesday evening at the armouries, and also all others desiring to join the association will be welcome.

Mr. W. H. Moore, of the executive, will give a further address on rifle instruction at this meeting.

E. L. GOODWILL, Captain.
J. F. LINTON, Secretary.

A DEPOSIT NOT A "FEE"

Our evening contemporary is a little in error, in stating as it did a few days ago that

"There is a retail merchants' association here (in Peterborough) and it is necessary for a merchant to pay a fee of one hundred dollars before he can sell goods."

It is estimated in addition that it is an element in a combine to enhance local prices. The statement is erroneous or unfortunately phrased. There is no fee for doing business; but there is a deposit of $100 required from every one entering mercantile business. This deposit with the city treasurer is a guarantee of the bona fides of the business man and a protection against the operations of the "transient trader," who has not the responsibility of paying taxes or of having a substantial stake in the city. This deposit is applied to the first payment of city taxes and if that does not exhaust it to next year's taxes. The miscalled fee is simply paying taxes in advance, in addition to being a protection against unresponsible mercantile enterprises. The deposit required can be easily justified as being in the interests of the purchasing public.

Captured; Not Killed

Mr. F. M. Dela Fosse's Cousin is in Germany

Some time ago it was reported that eleven officers of the King's Own York Light Infantry had been killed at Mons in the early stages of the war. The names of these officers included Col. R. C. Bond, cousin of Mr. F. M. Dela Fosse, Public Librarian, and Lieut. Bertram Denison of Toronto. This morning Mr. Dela Fosse received the pleasant information that these officers had not been killed in action, but taken prisoners, and are at present in Germany, where, if not exchanged, they may be interned till the close of the war.

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE
APPLES
For November Use
Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.
We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies; Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.
The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.
THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE
N. DOUROS, Prop.
'Phones 18-19

Don't Ruin Your Waxed Floors By Using An Oil Mop
Oil Mops should never be used on a Waxed Floor. They work the Wax up and spoil your Floor. For Waxed Floors use

Chemically Treated Mops
They absorb all the dust and give a fine Dry Polish.
75c and $1.00
A word to those who will purchase Mops. Before doing so come in and see our large assortment—the largest in the City. We recommend the O'Cedar (Oil) Mop for varnished floors, the B. B. and Tarbox Chemically Treated for waxed floors. We know the Mop business. Our knowledge is yours for the asking.

$1.25 to 2.00
Consult us on the treatment of your floors.

50c
Peterboro Hardware Co., Ltd.

Prof. Hesselberg *The Eminent Pianist with Dr. Gordon*
Uses exclusively the Baby Grand Piano made by **Heintzman & Co.**
The J. M. GREENE MUSIC CO., Limited
CHARLOTTE STREET DISTRICT AGENTS

BOSTON CAFE, 304 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 97 12 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1914. PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

DRAWING NEAR

Better make that appointment TO-DAY—CHRISTMAS draws nearer every hour

THE ROY Studio
High Grade Portraiture
Framing - Supplies
140½ HUNTER STREET

Summary of Local News

Dr. Gordon's subject in George Street Methodist church to-night will be 'The Fashion Craze.'

The first snow of the season was noticed this morning. We have had such a fine fall that we must accept without complaint what comes in the shape of bad weather for the next two weeks.

The anniversary services of the Mark Street church were held yesterday, and two large congregations were present. At both services the Rev. Dr. Griffin, Treasurer of the Superannuation Fund, Toronto, preached, and his discourses were eloquent and inspiring. Miss Mary Dickson of Campbellford rendered two splendid solos, and in the evening Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw, the noted coloured singer with Dr. Gordon, gave a much appreciated solo.

EYE INJURED BY BLANK CARTRIDGE

Chief Thompson's Son, Milton, Met With An Unusual Accident On Saturday—Sight May Be Injured

Milton Thompson, the 16 year old son of Chief of Police Thompson, may lose the sight of one eye as the result of an injury sustained on Saturday. He was shooting at a blank cartridge, which he was using for a target, and as it exploded, the metal shell rebounded striking him on one eye. The shell had only a short distance to travel as the boy was rather close to it. Two stitches were required to close the wound in the lid, but the eyeball was also injured. It is hoped that no permanent effect will result from the accident.

Urges A Large Attendance At Ploughing Match

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Sir,—It is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance at the championship ploughing matches on Wednesday at Mr. Matchett's farm. A large number of cash prizes are being given and an $80.00 Cup, with bronze medal, as well. The matches will last all day.

Reader.

XMAS

12 Beautiful Photographs, Black and White or Colour, can be had at the

COWAN STUDIO

for the price you would pay for one present.

Make your appointment early and ensure best work.

CHARLOTTE ST.

(Only Ground Floor Studio in City)

Russians Now Hold the Upper Hand In Poland and Galicia

Anniversary Services of The Mark Street Church Yesterday

Rev. Dr. Griffin, Treasurer of Superannuation Fund, Toronto Preached at Both Services to Large Congregations.

SPLENDID MUSIC

The Rev. Dr. Griffin occupied the pulpit and took charge of the Anniversary services of the Mark Street Church, yesterday morning and evening. He delivered two inspiring discourses, and was heard by large congregations.

At both services the music was excellent. In the morning the Choir rendered a splendid anthem most acceptably. The choir is well balanced and well conducted and acquitted itself admirably in its work. Miss Dickson, Campbellford, sang at both services. She possesses an unusually fine soprano voice and her solos yesterday were beautiful. Her tone and flexibility were remarkable while her expression was good. In the evening Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw sang, his resonant bass, which has already become familiar to local music lovers, being as effective as ever last night.

In the morning the Rev. Dr. Griffin took his text from the 137th Psalm, 5th and 6th verses:

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." "If I do not remember Thee let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth."

The captives had been asked to sing one of the songs of Zion. The demand had been made by their captors, in a spirit of derision and mockery. Their songs were songs of triumph and of thankfulness for God's blessing and here were the Israelites in the hands of their enemies and the enemies of God. How would their grand old songs have fitted in? They would not only have been out of place, but singing them would be a sign that they had forgotten Jerusalem—had allowed to pass away from them all love and respect for the Holy City. But the expression of devotion for Jerusalem is borne out by their refusal to sing the songs of Zion. The writer, in strong terms, claims to love Jerusalem.

When the British residents of Aniasiula were taken prisoners and thrown into a gaol, a British Regiment was despatched to free them, and punish their captors. Lord Napier was at the head of the small British forces which pushed its way toward the jail where the Britons were confined. If, as they had neared the dungeon, they had heard those interned there singing "God Save the Queen" would it not have been magnificent? Would it not show that they had not forgotten their native land that they retained their love of country and loyalty to the Sovereign? Surely. But as this act would be a token of faithfulness and allegiance to the same extent the Israelites singing their songs, would have been disrespectful and disloyal to Jerusalem.

"If I prefer not Jerusalem." There were acts of preference as well as words of preference. It was the law of nature that a man should love and prefer his native land and home. We all understood and were guided by the love of country constantly. The speaker had just come from visiting his home, where he and the other members of his family had been born and raised to become men and women. The place recalled the scenes of his earlier years and he lived again the days of childhood and youth; his veins pulsed again with the stimulating red blood of the young.

No matter if a man's birthplace was in the humblest cot in a thriftless village in some desolate rural region, the hills and plains, the valleys and the streams of that neighbourhood would be dear to him all the years of his life. Only by a process false education or the course of an evil life could his love for the scenes of his youth be diminished.

In continuing, Dr. Griffin spoke of the place the Church should have in a man's life. The Church should not be only a refuge; it should not only be a trench on the battlefield of life into which a man crawled and have been sheltered from the storm of shot and shell of the enemy. It should not be only a place to spend a few hours of worship and social intercourse during the week. A man should love the Church. There was no other thing in the world like it. The love we had for home should be but an illustration of the love we have for the place where we were spiritually born.

Nobody but a Christian could realise the life that lies before one after death. He looks beyond death and the grave and sees the golden hills and hears angelic songs and has rapturous experiences which cannot be told.

Those who had the love of God in their hearts would go and tell what a Saviour they had. God loved us. Our Heavenly Father, infinite to all eternity, above power and principalities, the maker and holder of all things. He loved us. He manifested for us a love that words could not express, an affection that was supreme and undying in its character.

In conclusion, Dr. Griffin made a stirring appeal for funds to help the work of the Church, and yet the conclusion of his sermon was far from mercenary in its character and just as inspiring or more so, than those parts of it with which money was not concerned.

Dr. Griffin said that he belonged to only one Society and that was the Methodist Society. In it was to be found Charity, Goodness, Benevolence, Devotion and Fellowship.

Romance of Rideau Hall Ended By Death In Action

OTTAWA, October 26.—A cablegram received at the Government House to-day announces the death in action of Major Sir Charles Rivers Bulkeley, C.M.G., M.V.O., formerly comptroller of the Duke of Connaught's household.

Major Rivers Bulkeley, who was a member of the Scots Guards, married Miss Pelly, who was lady-in-waiting to the Princess Patricia, and who is now in England with her infant son, on April 19, 1913. The marriage in London, which was attended by the members of the royal family, attracted wide attention, and the wedding gifts included many from Ottawa, where Major Rivers Bulkely and Miss Pelly had been most popular.

BELGIANS PERFORMED HEROIC FEAT OF ARMS

LONDON, Oct. 25.—"All the allies must take their hats off to the Belgian army which for several days held in check two entire German army corps near Dixmunde, frustrating the German designs on the strip of territory between Dunkirk and Calais," says a despatch to the Times from one of its correspondents in Northern France. The message continues:

"It is now permitted to explain how the Belgian army was able to take up a position on the Yser Canal in other words, how it was able to make a successful retreat from Antwerp in face of the elaborate plans of the Germans. The Belgian army escaped what might be called annihilation by a magnificent feat of arms. It sent a force of a few thousand men to the neighbourhood of Mullem (in East Flanders, 12 miles south-west of Ghent) with orders to hold back the pursuing enemy at all costs for a sufficient period to cover the retreat of the main army, which hugged the Dutch frontier on its seaward march. The Battle of Mullem eventually resulted in the virtual annihilation of the gallant little body of Belgian fighters, but it meant the salvation of the Belgian army and their allies.

Commander Samson, the Famous Airman.—Commander Samson made a daring raid a short while back, succeeding in dispersing a unit of Uhlans. He is a pioneer of flight in the navy and was conspicuous during the Spithead manoeuvres preceding the war. General French reports good work accomplished by his department.

To-day's War Bulletins

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Lord Kitchener was yesterday unanimously elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University. Raymond Poincaire, President of the French Republic, was yesterday unanimously elected Rector of the Glasgow University.

Thirty-five thousand men from all parts of Ireland have joined the army since the beginning of the war.

The Ross rifle factory started Sunday working yesterday in addition to working night and day on the contract for 100,000 rifles with the government, which requires complete delivery in a year. A number of high-class Peterborough workmen have secured situations with the company.

Austrian cruiser sunk in Kiao Chou harbour by Japanese artillery fire from hills nearby.

"Lieut.-Col. Maritz (the head of the rebellion in British South Africa) attacked Kelmos (Cape Province) at 5 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 22, with a force of 1,000 men, including several hundred Germans and artillery and machine guns. Our casualities were ten wounded. The enemy left two dead, one a German and the other a native."

Russians Check Two Advances

Special Cable to The Examiner:

PETROGRAD, OCT. 26—War office today definitely announced that it has recieved information from the front that both the German Advance on Poland and Austrian advance in Galicia have been checked. It states that the Germans have been using the Austrians to cover their retreat. The Russian centre and right continues to advance while left wing is maintaining new positions taken on left bank of San River.

Destroyer Sinks German Submarine

LONDON, Oct. 25. — Official announcement is made that a German submarine has been rammed and sunk by the British destroyer Badger, Commander Charles Freemantle, off the Dutch coast. The Badger's bow was somewhat damaged.

The Badger, a sister of the Beaver, is of the ocean-going type of destroyer, and was launched in 1911. Her displacement is 782 tons, and her speed thirty knots. She has an oil capacity of 80 tons. She carries two 21-inch tubes.

No Verdict In Carman Murder Case

Jury Out Fourteen Hours—Prisoner Prostrated When Announcement Was Made—Bail May Be Given

FIVE BALLOTS TAKEN

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 25 — After having been out fourteen hours, the jury in the Carman murder case, unable to agree on a verdict, and standing 10 to 2 for acquittal, was discharged shortly after 11 o'clock this morning.

On hearing the result Mrs. Carman suffered a complete nervous collapse and had to be carried back to the county jail, where a physician attended her. She expressed herself as being bitterly disappointed.

The majority of the jurors were heartily cheered by the crowd, which insisted upon escorting them to the railway station, while the two who had held out had to be closely guarded to prevent hostile demonstration against them.

After the case had gone to the jury at 9.45 last night, the first intimation that the jury could not agree on a verdict came between midnight and 1 o'clock, when the foreman of the jury, Robert F. Ludlum of Oyster Bay, quietly sent a message to Justice Kelby, saying that the Jury was then standing 10 to 2 in favour of acquittal and that there did not seem to be any hope of an agreement.

Five Ballots Taken.

Five ballots in all were taken. Immediately after the verdict, Attorney Graham, for the defence, with District Attorney Smith, sought Justice Kelby. Attorney Graham asked that Mrs. Carman be admitted to bail and Mr. Smith said he had no objection. Mr. Graham said that if necessary he was prepared to offer bail in the sum of $50,000. Justice Kelly fixed to-morrow morning at his chambers in Brooklyn, as the time and place for the formal application for bail.

Whether Mrs. Carman will be tried again, Mr. Smith refuses to state.

William D. Bailey, husband of the murdered woman, who had remained outside of the jury room all night, today at his home in Hempsted said:

"Of course we wanted a conviction, but we are satisfied with the disagreement. I will not urge a second trial."

They Are Satisfied.

Mrs. Jennie Duryea, mother of Mrs. Bailey, said: "We will be satisfied with the disagreement. I realize that the only proof the district attorney had was the testimony of Celia Coleman, and while I believe she told the truth at the trial, it was but natural that a girl who had been treated kindly by her mistress would at first try to shield her. Mrs. Carman is a refined and cultured woman, and I had no doubt that this had an effect on the jury. Throughout the trial they had little Elizabeth Carman in the court room and always referred to Mrs. Carman as the mother of the little child. Why didn't they say something about my daughter's two motherless children?"

None of the jurors believed the testimony of Frank Farrell, the tramp," said Foreman Ludlum, "but Eaton and Hovey insisted that Celia Coleman told the truth. We would argue with them on the point, but they always found some reason for her evidence, in spite of the discrepancies in it."

Rabbi Met Death Holding Crucifix

LONDON, Oct. 25. — News has reached the Jewish world of the manner in which the Chief Rabbi of Lyons was killed on the battlefield. He was in the midst of the fighting, attending Jewish soldiers, when called to the side of a dying trooper, who was a Roman Catholic.

The poor fellow begged the rabbi, whom he probably imagined was a priest, to hold before his eyes the symbol of his faith and give him his blessing.

It was while holding a crucifix before the soldier and whispering him words of comfort that the rabbi fell the victim of a shot from the enemy.

Second Crop Of Field Peas

Mr. A. St. A. Smith, of Keene, showed the Examiner, on Saturday, some specimens of a second crop of field peas in blossom, rather an unique sight, on Oct. 24th. They were from the farm of Mr. Alex. Knox, in Otonabee.

SEVEREST FIGHTING OF WAR

Black Watch and Royal Irish in Thickest of Fighting—Casualties Have Been Heavy—Belgians' Good Work.

ALLIES WELL CARED FOR

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The hardest engagement since the commencement of the war is now on from the coast down to Arras. The principal scene of conflict is around La Bassee, virtually dominating Lille, where the German troops threw themselves in masses against the allies. For the most part British troops are engaged here.

Both sides have suffered terribly. The Black Watch and Royal Irish Regiments have been in the thickest of the fighting, and the British casualty list is very great, although much smaller than that of the Germans, who encountered them in solid formation.

There has not been a minute's respite in the conflict since Friday morning except during the darkest hours of the night, but even then the artillery of both armies kept up a continuous duel.

The Germans appeared at this point to have an inexhaustible supply of men, whom they did not spart. Everywhere where one man fell two seemed to appear to fill the gap. The allies, however, have at their disposal fresh troops, and succeeded in repulsing the Germans whenever they pushed a formidable attack home.

Allied Troops Well Cared For.

All the transport arrangements of the allied troops are working splendidly and the men at the front are kept well fed and supplied with ammunition. The ambulance services are admirable; the wounded are not left long on the field, but are transported to nearby hospitals.

The Government authorities have been making special efforts to attend the wounded; all the railways have joined in the organization and have placed sufficient ambulance cars at the disposal of the authorities to carry 70,000 men, while many can be transported by the river canal barges, which are fitted with beds and supplied with surgeons and nurses.

The battle right along the Belgian frontier is of the most violent character, and, according to latest advices brought in by officers from the front, the allies are holding their own well and the general position is considered satisfactory. Near the coast the valley of the Yser has been inundated by the allies in order to offset the offensive of the Germans, who are not able to advance through the boggy land, which at one time formed an arm of the sea.

1,700 Germans Killed.

The Belgians, in their encounter with the Germans, have thrust the invaders back, and at the conclusion of this fighting 1,700 German dead were found on the field.

On the Argonne and the Vosges the fighting has resulted to the advantage of the French, who are constantly advancing. A company of 75 Parisian reservists in the advanced trenches were subjected to a bayonet charge from two battalions of German infantry. After emptying their magazines several times the Parisians retired to another trench, where a French battalion was lying in reserve. The whole battalion delivered a counter-charge, but the Germans were in overwhelming numbers.

Thirty Parisian reservists became detached and hid in rifle pits until the Germans passed them. They then charged the German rear in the darkness, shouting loudly. The Germans believing that French reinforcements had arrived, and 53 officers and men surrendered, all that were left of the two battalions.

Limit Is Ten

Through an error in a small note regarding the partridge season in the Examiner a few evenings ago it was stated that the partridge limit was one bird a day. After the "1" there should have been a cypher to make the number "ten". The season is from Oct. 15th to Nov. 15, both days inclusive.

McDermid & Jury

ARE STILL SELLING

3 Large 15c Cakes
PALM OLIVE SOAP
And a 50c
JAR OF COLD CREAM
ALL FOR 39c
Or if you prefer you may have a 50c Bottle Shampoo instead of Cream.

Paper & Envelope Sale This Week

25c Box Stratford Linen, containing Envelopes and Paper, per box 17c
Also Envelopes Special, 2 Packets for..... 5c
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McDermid & Jury
The Safe Satisfactory Cut Rate Druggists
Cor. George and Charlotte Sts.

Half Right Wing Not Yet In Action

Joffre Is a Sparer of Men and Has Not Needed Them—No Discouragement Anywhere.

GERMANS REINFORCE

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The success of the allies in repulsing the furious attacks of the Germans, as indicated in Saturday's official statement, was the basis of encouragement to the French and English when the battle of the north was resumed to-day.

The Germans, in a mighty effort to gain a victory, continue rushing up all the reinforcements that can be spared.

Many of the German soldiers at Dixmunde have come from Berlin within the last few days. Arriving at the scene of battle they have been sent at once into the trenches, which were waist high with water. The Belgians, under cover of a fog, approached the trenches, and at the point of the bayonet made prisoners of a large number of the invaders. At the same time the contest was resumed at numerous other points, but the result was different and the casualty lists were large.

No Discouragement Anywhere.

The fact that the allies have advanced appreciably east of Nieuport, as officially announced, has helped to reassure them, since in this vicinity the British naval guns hardly could continue to exercise an influence in gaining ground. The slight retrogression at other points, which was counterbalanced by progress somewhere else, was considered as inevitable in a great conflict of this kind, and apparently it did not cause the slightest discouragement.

The strategic consequences of this battle of the north, it is felt in some quarters, will be greater to the Germans than to the allies. If it should be necessary for the latter to withdraw it would be upon the normal lines of the allies without risk, it is declared, and the bending of the left wing would not compromise the situation in general. The French also are confident as to the line at other points.

Half of Troops Not Fighting.

Fifty per cent. of the troops on the right wing have not had their baptism of fire, according to word received here. Gen. Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, is said to be a sparer of men, by necessity, perhaps, but especially on account of humanity. His calmness on the field of battle is said to be extraordinary. He is precise in his orders, and has absolute knowledge of the ground and of his men.

The question of the return of the government to Paris from Bordeaux, in view of the necessity of voting emergency bills and credits, is being discussed. The suggestion is made that after the deputies have finished sitting here they should go back to Bordeaux.

Prof. Hesselberg The Eminent Pianist with Dr. Gordon

Uses exclusively the Baby Grand Piano made by Heintzman & Co.

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We recommend, manufacture and fit "PERFECTO CLASSES" the result we have the exclusive right. These Perfecto Lenses are ground in our own Lens Grinding Department, which is fitted with the most modern automatic lens grinding machines. Almost any Lens of lens duplicated while you wait.

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Optical Parlors and Lens Grinding Plant with
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ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may conveniently do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; 1c cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

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Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.

Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

J. H. BURNETT, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
North Bay, Cobalt, Haileybury and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.20 a.m. 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m. 5.30 p.m.	*9.10 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m. 8.20 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Omemee, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	8.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.50 a.m.	5.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.20 a.m. 1.35 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m. 5.15 p.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m. 12.35 p.m. 5.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11 00 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.38 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**2.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*12.15 a.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*4.55 a.m.
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**4.35 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	6.22 a.m. *1.34 a.m.
North Toronto Local for Cavanaville, Barketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	*6.07 a.m. **7.34 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.51 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.35 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNichol, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday.

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OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Gen. Allen England

(Continued from Saturday.)

A murmur, doubtful, wondering, obscure, spread through the people. By the greenish flare-light Stern could see looks of wonder and dismay. Some frowned, others stared at him or at the smith, and many muttered.

"What's the devil and all I have broken now?" wondered Allan. "Plague take these barbarous customs! Jove, they're worse than the taboos of the old Maoris, in the ancient days! What's up?"

He had not long to wonder, for of a sudden H'vemba wheeled on him, pointed him out with vibrant hands, and in a voice of terrible anger, cried:

"The law, the law of old! No man shall be chief who does not take a wife from out our people! None who weds one of the Lanskaarn, the island folk, or the yellow-haired one of the Lanskaarn, the island folk, or the yellow-haired Skeri, beyond the Vortex, none such shall ever rule us. Yet this man, this stranger who speaks such great things very hard to be believed, scorns our custom. No woman from among us he has taken, but instead, that vuedma of his own kind! What? Will ye—"

He spoke no further, for Allan was upon him with one leap. At sound of the word, the most injurious in their tongue, the fires of Hell burst loose in Stern.

Reckoning no consequences, staying for no parley or diplomacy, he sprang; and as he sprang, he struck.

The blow went home on the smith's jaw with a smash like a pile-driver. H'vemba reeling, swung at him — no skill, no science, just a wild, barbaric, sledge-hammer sweep.

It would have killed had it landed, but Allan was not there. In point of tactics, the twentieth century met the tenth.

And as the smith whirled to recover, a terrible left-hander met him just below the short ribs.

With a grunt the man doubled, sprawled, and fell. By some strange atavism, which he never afterward could understand, Allan counted, in the Folks' tongue: "Hathi, ko, zem, baku—" and so on up to "Iomau" —ten.

Still the smith did not rise, but only lay and groaned and sought to catch the breath that would not come.

"I have won!" cried Allan in a loud voice. "Here, you people, take this green, this child away! And let there be no further idle talk of a dead law—for surely, in your custom, a law dies when its champion is beaten! Come, quick, away with him!"

Two stout men came forward, bowed to Allan with hands clasped upon their breasts, in signal of fresh allegiance, and without ceremony took the insensible smith, neck-and-heels, and lugged him off as though he had only been a net heavily laden with fish.

The crowd opened in awed silence to let them pass. By the glare Allan noticed that the man's jaw hung oddly awry, even as the obeah's had hung, in Madison Forest.

"Jove, what a wallop that must have been!" thought he, now perceiving, for the first time that his knuckles were cut and bleeding. "Old Monahan himself taught me that in the Harvard gym. a thousand odd years ago—and it still works. One question settled, mighty quick; and H'emba won't have much to say for a few weeks at least. Not till his jawbone knits again anyhow!"

Upon his arm he bolt a hand. Turning, he saw Vreenya, the aged counsellor.

"Surely, O master, he shall not live, now you have conquered him? The boiling pit awaits you. It is our custom—if you will!"

Allan only shook his head.

"All customs change, these times," he answered. "I am your law! This man's life is needed, for he has good skill with metals. He shall live, but never shall he speak before the Folk again. I have said it!"

To the waiting throng he turned again.

"Ye have witnessed!" he cried, in a loud voice. "Now, have fear of me, your master! Once in the Battle of Walls ye beheld death raining from my fire-bow. Once ye watched me vanquish your ruler, even the great Kamrou himself, and fling him far into the pit that boils. And now, for the third time, ye have seen. Remember well!"

A stir ran through the multitude. He felt its potent meaning, and he understood.

"I am the law!" he flung at them once more. "Declare it, all! Repeat!"

The thousand-throated chorus: "Thou art the law!" boomed upward through the fog, rolled mightily against the towering cliff, and echoed thunder-like across the hot, black sea.

"It is well!" he cried. "One more sleep, and then—then I choose from among ye two for the journey, two of your boldest and best. And that shall be the first journey of many, up to the better places that await ye, far beyond the pit!"

Straining his eyes in the night, pierced only by the electric beam that ran and quavered ripadly over the broken forest-tops far below, Allan peered down and far ahead. The fire, the signal-fire he had told Beatrice to build upon the ledge—would he never sight it?

Eagerly he scanned the dark horizon only just visible in the starshine. Warmly the rushing night wind fanned his cheek; the roar of the motor and propellers, pulsating mightily, made music to his ears. For it sang! "Home again! Beatrice, and love once more!"

Many long hours had passed since, his fuel-tanks replenished from the apparatus for distilling the crude naphtha, which he had installed during his first stay in the Abyss, he had risen a second time into that heavy, humid, purple-vaporued air.

With him he now bore Bremilu, the strong, and Zangamon, most expert of all the fishermen. Slung in the baggage-craft aft lay a large seine, certain supplies of fish, weed, and eggs, and—from time to time noisily squawking—some half-dozen of the strange sea-birds in a metal basket.

The pioneers had insisted on taking these impedimenta with them, to bridge the gap of changed conditions, a precaution Stern had recognized as eminently sensible.

"Gad!" thought he, as the Pauillac swept its long, flat-arc'd trajectory through the night, "under any circumstances this must be a terrific wrench for them. Talk about nerve! If they haven't got it, who has? This trip of these subterranean barbarians, thus flung suddenly into mid-air, out into a world of which they know absolutely nothing, must be exactly what a journey to Mars would mean to me. More, far more, to their simple minds. I wonder myself at their courage in taking such a tremendous step."

And in his heart a new and keener admiration for the basic stamina of the Merucaans took root.

"They'll do!" he murmured, as he scanned his lighted chart once more, and cast up reckonings from the dials of his delicately adjusted instruments.

Half an hour more of rapid flight and he deemed New Hope River could not now be far.

"No use to try and hear it, though, with this racket of the propellers in my ears," thought he. "The searchlight might possibly pick up a gleam of water, if we fly over it. But even that's a small index to go by. The signal-fire must be my only guide—and where is it now, that fire?"

A vague uneasiness began to oppress him. The fire, he reckoned, should have shown ere now in the far distance. Without it, how find his way? And what of Beatrice?

His uneasy reflections were suddenly interrupted by a word from Zangamon, at his right.

"O Kromno, master, see?"

"What is it now?"

"A fire, very distant, master!"

"Where?" queried Stern eagerly, his heart leaping with joy. "I see no fire. Your eyes, used to the dark places and the fogs, now far surpass mine, even as mine will yours when the time of light shall come. Where is the fire, Zangamon?"

The fisher pointed, a dim huge figure in the star-lit gloom.

"There, master. On thy left hand, thus."

Stern shifted his course to southwest by west, and for some minutes held it true, so that the needle hardly trembled on the compass dial.

Then all at once he, too, saw the welcome signal, a tiniest pinprick of light far on the edge of the world, no different from the sixth-magnitude stars that hung just above it on the horizon, save for its redness.

A gush of gratitude and love welled in the fountains of his heart.

"Home!" he whispered. "Home—for where you are, that's home to me! Oh, Beatrice, I'm coming — coming home to you!"

Slowly at first, then with greater and ever greater swiftness, the signal start crept nearer; and now even the flames were visible; and now behind them he caught dim sight of the rock-wall.

On and on, a very vulture of the upper air, planed the Pauillac. Stern shouted with all his strength. The girl might possibly hear him and might come out of her cave. She might even signal—and the nearness of her presence mounted upon him like a heady wine.

He swung the searchlight on the canyon swallowed by the dense forest, he flung his light once more ahead. With it he felt out the rocky barrens for a landing-place.

Not more than twenty minutes later, followed by Bremilu and Zangamon, Stern was making way through the thick-laced wood and jungle.

Awed, terrified by their first sight of trees and by the upper world which to them was naught but marvel and danger, the two Merucaans followed close behind their guide. Even so would you or I cling to the Martian who should land us on that ruddy planet and pilot us through some huge, inchoate, and grotesque growth of things to us perfectly unimaginable.

"Oh, master, we shall see the patriarch soon?" asked Bremilu, in a strange voice—a voice to him astonishingly loud, in the clear air of night upon the surface of the world. "Soon shall we speak with him and —"

"Hark!" What's that?" interrupted Stern, pausing, the while he gripped his pistol tighter.

From afar, though in which direction he could not say, a vague, dull roar made itself heard through the forest.

Sonorous, vibrant, menacing, it echoed and died; and then again, as once before, Stern heard that strange hollow booming, as of some mighty drum struck by a muffled fist.

A cry? Was that a cry, so distant and so faint? Beast-cry, or call of night-bird, shrill and far?

Stern shuddered, and with redoubled haste once more pushed through the vague path he and Beatrice had made fro mthe barrens to Settlement Cliffs.

Presently, followed by the two colonists who dared not let him for a moment out of their sight, he reached the brow of the canyon. His hand flash-lamp showed [illegible] rough path to the terrace.

With fast-beating heart he ran down it, unmindful of the unprotected edge or the sheer drop to the rocks of New Hope River, far below.

Bremilu and Zangamon, seeing perfectly in the gloom, hurried close behind, with words of awe, wonder, and admiration in their own tongue.

"Beta! Oh, Beatrice! Home again!" Stern shouted triumphantly. "Where are you, Beta? Come! I'm home again!"

Quickly he scrambled along the broken terrace, stumbling in his haste over loose rocks and debris. Now he had reached the turn. The fire was in sight.

"Beta!" again he hailed. "O-he! Beatrice!"

Still no answer, nor any sign from her. As he came to the fire he noted, despite his strong emotions, that it had for the most part burned down to glowing embers.

Only one or two resinous knots still flamed. It could not have been replenished for some time, perhaps two hours or more.

Again, his quick eye caught the fact that cinders, ashes, and half-burned sticks lay scattered about in strange disorder.

"Why, Beatrice never makes a fire like that!" the thought pierced through his mind.

And—though as yet on no very definite grounds—a quick prescience of catastrophe battered at his heart.

"What's this?"

Something lying on the rock-ledge, near the fire, caught his eye. He snatched it up.

"What—what can this mean!"

The colonists stood, frightened and confused, peering at him in the dark. His face, in the ruddy fire-glok, as he studied the thing he now held in his hand, must have been very terrible.

(To be continued.)

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA

"My nerves were very bad, and I could not sleep at night, nor could I control my arms or legs," writes Mrs. Robert Bustard, Maxwell, N.B. "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cured me of what I believe was the early stage of locomotor ataxia or paralysis. I cannot described what I suffered but now I am entirely cured."

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WHY GOD IS ANGRY WITH THE WORLD

Exposition of Justice of the Day of Vengeance.

"THE CONTROVERSY OF ZION"

Explains How Jehovah Balances the Books—Wrong Thoughts of God's Wrath — Preparations For the New Dispensation of World-Wide Blessings to Both the Church and the World — Terrible Frettings Now of False Doctrines Taught For Centuries.

[The matter under this heading is supplied by the Pastor Russell Lecture Bureau, who conduct the Brooklyn Tabernacle (unsectarian) Bible Studies, and who have arranged for its insertion.]

Oct., 25. — A splendid congregation listened spellbound to Pastor Russell as his address inquired into the reason why in God's providence the world is being ushered into "a Time of Trouble, such as was not since there was a nation." What special sign call upon Justice for extraordinary penalty? The Pastor's text was, "And the nations were angry, and Thy wrath is come."—Revelation 11:18.

After some introductory comments upon his text, the speaker read a number of corroborative Scriptures—Isaiah 24:1-6; Jeremiah 25:15, 16, 27-38; Isaiah 66:15, 16; Luke 21:34, 36; Revelation 6:9-11; 2 Thessalonians 1:3-10. Commenting on these Scriptures, the Pastor claimed that their united testimony referred to the present, mistranslated the end of the world; properly interpreted, the end of this Age, lapping upon and inaugurating the New Age—"the world to come."

The Pastor declared that the whole world are Gentiles, according to the Scriptural presentation, except the true followers of Christ and the loyal-hearted Jews, who are still God's people under their Law Covenant. In classing the great mass of Jews and of professed Christians as part of the world the Pastor meant no unkindness; but declared that to understand God's dealing in the present time, nominal Christians, or mere professors, must not be confounded with the "little flock" who have responded to the Gospel Call, "Gather My saints together unto Me saith the Lord; those who have made a Covenant with Me by sacrifice"—self-sacrifice. (Psalm 50:5; Romans 12:1.) If we shall recognize these saintly Christians of every nation and denomination as being the one true Church, "whose names are written in Heaven," and if we shall recognize all others as Gentiles, we shall be getting the eyes of our understanding into true alignment with the mind of God as expressed in the Bible.

Thus seen, God is not merely calling nations to war, to battle, as nations; but in a more particular sense the call is to this Gentile class irrespective of national boundaries. And it is worthy of note that throughout the Scriptures the great masses of India, China, etc., are comparatively ignored. Because they have not come into particular contact with God's Messages they are not so particularly included in the judgments, chastisements, troubles, foretold to be coming upon the earth at the close of this Age. In other words, unintentional ignorance of God is not a crime to be punished, but a defect to be corrected in due time by the blessings of Messiah's Kingdom.

When thinking of the wrath of God coming upon the world, we are not to think of the Almighty as having exercised great patience for centuries and finally losing His temper and wreaking vengeance upon His creatures. Such a thought might be gathered from some of the expressions of the Scriptures, because of adaptation of language to human comprehension, and more or less loss of the true sentiment in translating and through the mental gloss of the translators.

In any event let us remember that this wrath of God and the judgments coming upon the world are wholly different from the legends—namely, eternal torture at the hands of demons, taught us by our creeds. Instinctively, a part of the dread we have of death in every form—by war, famine and sickness—is the fear of that eternal torture nightmare thrust upon us from childhood, inculcated by all the creeds of Christendom, but without Bible foundation when the latter is properly translated and rightly understood.

Furthermore, we should remember that while God has foretold the troubles of the Day of Wrath for centuries and indicates that He will have to do with their precipitation upon the world, nevertheless elsewhere He also shows us that these troubles really come from ourselves, that they are the outgrowth of human wrongdoing, and that these dire penalties of sin would have wrecked our social and religious fabric long, long ago, had not Divine Providence forfended us—holding back the storm of human passion and avarice, and permitting it to come only "in the end" of the Age, at the time when Divine Providence has Messiah's Kingdom in full readiness to take control. Just so soon as the storm of human passion shall have taught humanity its needed lesson and shall have liquidated the long standing accounts, Messiah's Kingdom, with a clean slate, will be inaugurated.

In Jesus and in His saintly followers throughout this Gospel Age, the world has had God's Cause, the Cause of Righteousness and truth, more or less clearly manifested. Every persecution against these members of the Body of Christ is a crime against God and against righteousness. Of such sufferings the Apostle says, "If any suffer as a Christian, let him glorify God on this behalf; for the spirit of glory and of God resteth on such."

As a blessing rested upon all the Lord's faithful people who have suffered unjustly, so correspondingly a Divine curse, or penalty, has rested upon all persecutors of these, their responsibility being gauged by the degree of their knowledge, and their punishment proportionate. On the books of Justice, however, God represents that the lives of all His faithful ones cry out for vengeance; and that while mercy comes to all mankind through the sacrificial death of the Saviour, this does not alter the fact that Justice calls for punishments for crimes more or less wilful and therefore not included in the Saviour's atonement.

Thus it was in the end of the Jewish Age, which may serve us as a pattern, or Illustration of the ending of this Age. St. Paul, writing of that time, says, "Wrath is come upon this people to the uttermost, that all things written in the Law and the Prophets concerning them should be fulfilled." Notice, however, the vast difference between these Bible judgments and the eternal torment judgments falsely declared by every one of our creeds, which indirectly tell us that every Jew at death goes to eternal torment because he is not a Christian.

But the Scriptures declare that the punishments upon the Jews which culminated in the destruction of Jerusalem in A. D. 70 were, some of them, for sins committed long before. Notice Jesus' words, "The blood of all the Prophets, which was shed from the foundation of the world, shall be required of this generation; from the blood of Abel unto the blood of Zacharias, who perished between the Altar and the Temple."—Luke 11:50, 51.

Wherein was the justice in exacting all that of the people living in the close of that Age? We reply that those people had far more responsibility than all who preceded them. They had a great Light amongst them, shining from Jesus and the early saints. In their treatment of these lightbearers, crucifying them and variously injuring them, upon that last generation of the Jewish Age, "wrath came to the uttermost."

The Bible intimates that similar segregations of punishment are to be expected in the end of this Gospel Age. The great Time of Trouble, or Day of Wrath, is the "recompense of the controversy of Zion"—the saints, the true Church. For eighteen hundred years Man Jesus prophetically declared that the Kingdom class would suffer violence; and the violent have usurped the place of the true by-faces.

All the while, the violent have outwardly been posing as the True Church of Christ, while the saints of God in every epoch and in every century have suffered—"as deceivers and yet true; as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, yet possessing all things." (2 Corinthians 6:3-10.) "Heirs of God and joint-heirs with Christ" (Romans 8:17), they have been counted "the filth and offscouring of the earth," "of whom the world was not worthy."

But the sin of their persecutors must be liquidated, even though the persecutors themselves will all eventually be forgiven. From this viewpoint, the "Time of Trouble such as was not since there was a nation," and which is now beginning gradually to be consummated, will be the squaring of God's accounts with the world, preparatory to handing the Kingdom over to Messiah for the blessing of all.

An illustrative of this principle, note the lesson of Revelation 6:9-11: The cry is, "How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost Thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?" The message for all these martyrs of Jesus was, Wait a little season, the vengeance will come, but not until all of this class shall have experienced their share of "the sufferings of Christ."

To these martyrs the suffering brought nobleness of character, faith, "of Faith," Divine approval and an increased glory on the spirit plane as members of the Bride of Christ—the blessings to be given to them in the First Resurrection—the chief Resurrection, referred to by our Lord in Revelation 20:6. Then will be accomplished the binding of Satan; and then Messiah's Kingdom, with all its blessed and uplifting influences, will bless the whole world with the long-promised "Restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all the holy Prophets since the world began."—Acts 3:19-23.

We do not say that the persecutions of the last members of the Body of Christ will be by literally cutting their tongues out, by literally burning them at the stake, by literally crucifying them or beheading them, as was done with some of the other members of the Body in the past. In our day there is a more refined process often used. Some are gibbeted by the pulpit, some are "roasted" in the public press, some have their tongues cut out in the sense that their words are misrepresented, and that they are denied a hearing. And yet there are things in the Scriptures which seem to imply that there may be a literal mutilation and destruction of God's faithful people in the end of this Age, as well as a figurative one. But the Lord's grace will be sufficient for them; and the more they shall suffer for His sake, for the Truth's sake, the greater will be their glory and station in the Kingdom.

What shall be punished for these crimes against the Saints of God? We answer, Babylon; and Babylon signifies what is to-day known as "the Christian world"—a very anomalous term; for the world has no identification with Christianity nor Christianity with the world. The so-called "Christendom" of our day corresponds exactly to the Jewry of Jesus' day. Then Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, were banded together with the Sadducees and the Herodians, the worldly and infidel politicians. Their object was one, namely, the perpetuation of their own institution, regardless of God's arrangement. So here, the civilized world, misnaming itself "Christ's Kingdom," is intent upon the preservation of the great Babylon which it has constructed, and willing to do anything to avoid its foretold destruction.

Taking into account the persecutions endured by God's saints throughout this Gospel Age, there must be a heavy account on the book of Justice to be settled. Saintly Catholics, saintly Presbyterians, saintly Baptists, saintly Methodists, saintly people in and out of all denominations have suffered; and Jesus' words still stand true—namely, that whosoever would give to the least of His followers even a cup of cold water would not fail of reward, and that injury to even the least of these would be punished.

Are we asked what are the special sins of our day? We reply that here, as in Jesus' day, hypocrisy is the greatest of all sins. There were thefts, murders, adulteries, and injustices of various kinds in Jesus' day; yet while denouncing all these in spirit, He practically ignored them all in His denunciations of the hypocrisy of the religious rulers of His time. We believe that His judgment of so-called "Christendom" to-day is the same.

There was a time when the world generally thought that the kings of earth were ruling as part of Christ's Kingdom. There was a time when men really believed that their everlasting destiny was in the hands of the clergy, Protestant and Catholic, and that unless they had the good offices of these in baptism, marriage, funerals, etc., they would be eternally tormented; but that day has passed—a more enlightened day has come.

Our Bible is better understood; the clergy are no longer deceived. They know that the word Sheol of the Old Testament and the word Hades of the New Testament represent the state or condition of death, into which the whole world goes—good and bad. They know that these words could not represent torture or fire in any sense of the word. They see God's character more clearly; they perceive that the kingdoms of this world are merely political institutions permitted for a time, waiting for the glorious epoch of Messiah's Kingdom to bring in the New Order of things.

But notwithstanding this knowledge, the Divine character is still blasphemed. The kings of the earth, told during the "dark ages" that they were the sword of the Lord and servants of the Church, have not been undeceived. Hence the Czar of Russia, the Head of the Greek Church, believes he is working out a Divine destiny; the British under King George are equally convinced that they are working out a great destiny as God's Kingdom. The German Kaiser is similarly deceived into thinking that he is the sword of the Almighty, as indicated in his reported proclamation to his army in Poland.

These false doctrines of the "dark ages" are bearing a terrible fruitage in the present war. Similarly the teachings of eternal torment, misrepresenting and blaspheming God's character, are bearing an evil fruitage. Millions of people are being turned away from faith in a God of Love and from faith in the Bible as His Message by the most monstrous blasphemies of the "dark ages." I charge the responsibility of all this against the sects and creeds of Christendom.

A great fraud, a great hypocrisy, you say? I answer, Yes; the most astounding the world has ever known. Two hundred thousand professed ministers of God and Christ are standing before the world to-day telling the legends of the Dark Ages and seeking to hinder the people from coming to a knowledge of the Truth, meanwhile receiving the people's money and reverence. Does not such hypocrisy, such blasphemy against God, such deception of the people, such keeping of them in darkness, deserve a great punishment?

What shall we do, do you ask? I answer: Be honest! Be true! Come out of Babylon. Stand free from all such slandering of the Almighty God and His gracious provisions. Stand for the Bible, the Truth, the God of Love and Wisdom, Justice and Power. "Come out from among them, and be ye separate, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you."

PILES He not easily cured by one box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, but every box will relieve you of some itching, bleeding or protruding Piles. 60 cents at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c stamp to pay postage.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

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CANADA'S MINISTER OF MILITIA LEAVING THE FLAGSHIP OF THE TRANSPORTS.—Hon. Sam Hughes leaving the flagship of the thirty odd vessels which carried Canada's First Expeditionary Force to England. This picture was taken at the secret rendezvous on the Gaspe coast.

Neuralgia of the Heart

This Letter Tells of Wonderful Change Effected by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mr. James G. Clark, Fosterville, York County, N.B., writes:—"I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors said was neuralgia of the heart. The pain started in the back of the neck and worked down into the region of the heart. Though I had taken a lot of medicine of one kind and another, I could not get anything to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"When I began this treatment I could not rest in bed, except by sitting upright, on account of the dreadful pains about the heart and the quick, loud beating. The change which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made in my condition is wonderful. It has entirely overcome these symptoms, and is making me strong and well. If this statement will help to relieve the suffering of others, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a true tonic and the greatest of nerve restoratives, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited Toronto.

Ice-Breaker at Archangel.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A Reuter despatch from Archangel, Russia, says the ice-breaker Earl Grey, acquired from the Canadian Government, has arrived, and that the Russian Government hopes the vessel will be able to keep the port of Archangel open until the beginning of December or later.

Mutilated Girl In Montreal?

MONTREAL, Oct. 24. — It is reported that a Belgian girl, whose hands were cut off by German soldiers, has arrived in Montreal, but she has not yet been located by the Belgian relief committee, who do not know her name, but are trying to find out about her.

Harwich Farmer Killed.

BLENHEIM, Ont., Oct. 24.—Thos. Sample, a prominent Harwich Township farmer, was accidentally killed last night when he was pierced through the chest by a bullet which his 12-year-old nephew, Jack Sample, was attempting to extract from a .25 rifle.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Thomas Gilbert Cook was found not guilty yesterday at Edmonton of the murder of Wm. B. Crawford at Wainwright on May 14.

King George has approved of the naval volunteer force of Canada being known as the "Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve."

The German authorities have seized the English church at Wiesbaden, requiring Rev. Mr. Freese to give them a list of the church property.

Ebenezer Coffel, one of the most prosperous and well-known farmers in the vicinity of Merlin, was instantly killed by being run over by a ditching machine.

The Venezuelan Cabinet has resigned because of an economic crisis and a new Ministry has been appointed. Gen. Ignacio Andrade has been made Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The British torpedo gunboat Dryad which went ashore recently at Kirkwall, off the coast of Scotland, has been refloated. An examination shows that she has sustained no damage.

News has been received in London of the death in action of Lord John Spencer Cavendish, son of the late Lord Edward Cavendish, and youngest brother of the Duke of Devonshire.

German made goods to the value of $1,443,793 managed to reach New York during September, according to a detailed review of last month's imports and exports issued by Collector Malone.

In order that he might have a chance to fight the Germans, William Road, a three-year convict in the penitentiary, has had a petition sent to the Minister of Justice asking that he be allowed out on parole.

METHODISTS PROTEST.

They Object to Gen. Alderson's Authorization of a "Wet" Canteen.

MEDICINE HAT, Oct. 24. — The Methodist Church, through Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, has sent to Sir Robert Borden a strong protest against the order of Gen. Alderson, authorizing a "wet" canteen for the Canadian troops.

In the message of protest sent from here yesterday Dr. Chown reminds the Prime Minister that Russia has forbidden vodka and France abstains for the army, and in asking Premier Borden to make an emphatic protest to the Home Government that the order be withdrawn, he questions the moral right of Gen. Alderson to authorise a canteen in the face of the practice of the Militia Department of Canada and contrary to Canadian public opinion, and the tacit understanding with Canadian motherhood.

"CROWN PRINCE'S FUNERAL."

Words Occur In Letter Found on a Captured German General.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—(Via London.)—Two aeroplanes were seen above Compigne yesterday, and when they were discovered to be Germans, French airmen immediately left to meet the Taubes. The invaders fled in the direction of Marseilles.

The German general, Von Freise, has been captured by the Turcos and taken prisoner to Fort St. Nicholas. A letter found in his possession, written by a woman in Berlin, says that everything is quiet in that city, except on the day of the "crown prince's funeral, when all turned out to see it."

Foreigners May Make Trouble.

MONTREAL, Oct. 24—Police Chief Campeau is urging the Board of Control to take immediate steps to deal with the problems arising out of the presence in Montreal of thousands of Austrians and Germans.

He has drawn up a statement for the board in connection with the serious situation which exists in the city.

It is made clear by the chief that, if there is not a much more intelligent and stringent supervision of the foreign quarters, conditions here will be dangerous in the extreme during the coming winter.

ALMOST FAINTED IN THE STREET

In Daily Fear Of Death—Until "Fruit-a-tives" Brought Relief.

CHATHAM, Ont., April 3rd, 1913.

"Some two years ago, I was a great sufferer from Indigestion. One day my eye caught a billboard of "Fruit-a-tives" and I said to myself "if Fruit-a-tives will build me up like that, it is good enough for me". I bought some. After taking these wonderful tablets for only three weeks, I found myself wonderfully improved. In a short time longer, I cured myself entirely. My case was no light one, either, Gas would often form in my stomach and I was in daily fear that it would get around my heart and kill me. "Fruit-a-tives" is the only remedy for Indigestion".

C. T. HILL.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

HOSPITALS SHELLED.

German Artillery Spared Nothing In Bombardment of Arras.

PARIS, Oct. 24. — The Germans on Wednesday again bombarded Arras and finished their work of destruction. The town hall and the town itself suffered frightfully from the heavy gun fire. None of the hospitals was spared and priests and nurses were among those killed. The cemetery was continuously shelled to prevent the burial of bodies, which will now have to be burned.

The Academie des Belles Lettres, at the end of a long secret session, passed strong resolutions condemning German atrocities and German "intellectuals."

The declaration thereon said, among other things: "That the Academie was sadly surprised to see among the members certain of those whom the association had deemed worthy to share in its work, but who were so wanting in the debt of honor and loyalty."

Prince Not Murdered.

LONDON, Oct. 24. — The mystery surrounding the fate of Prince Maximilian of Hesse, a son of the youngest sister of Emperor William, has been disposed of in a report given out by the official information bureau yesterday.

In this it is announced that Prince Maximilian, a young man of 20 years, was mortally wounded Oct. 12 in the hard fighting in the neighborhood of Mont des Cats. He was buried on the grounds of the monastery crowning this hill, together with three British officers and some German soldiers.

French People In Need.

PARIS, Oct. 24. — The greatest problem for France this winter probably will be to take care of the people at home.

The army will have the first call on the national resources. The thirty-seven million people at home must get on as best they can. A wonderful spirit of gentleness and kindness is moving the French people to create a community of interest in everything they have, in which every person shall share. All private interests have shriveled up. Nevertheless contributions from the outside world are sorely needed.

Canada's Food Goes To Belgians.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Standard states that 250,000 bags of flour and 4,000,000 pounds of cheese, a war gift to the Mother Country from Canada, has been lying on the London docks for the past two months because of the difficulty in discovering who is responsible for its handling. It has now been ascertained that the Local Government Board is responsible and its members are busy considering what is to be done with the food. It is possible that some of it will be given to the hungry Belgians in London.

Operating the Destructive Submarine. —In view of the great extent of damage which has been effected by the submarine in the naval engagements which have taken place since the war started, this diagram showing how the "death-dealer" is operated, is specially interesting.

Gold Brocades, Spangles and Fur in Winter Evening Wraps

NOW that the Paris importations, after many vicissitudes, have arrived safely in America one can look over the lot and decide which of the new styles will be the most becoming. Though it is my pleasant duty to tell you the ultra-fashionable, the fashionable and the popular fashion lines—and it is always interesting to know fashion's latest tendency—do not be misled and think you must only choose the last new thing. Choose that which is the most becoming to your figure.

Beyond a doubt the ultra and most advanced fashion lines are found in the newest imported coats of the tailored suits. There you find the short coat that was anticipated early in the season as a menace to the long circular redingote. The short coats have raised round waist line seams, and to these are attached very flaring peplums that are seldom longer than thirty-two inches. The odd part of these coats is that they appear to fit down to the waist line, except that they are a size too large for the figure. It is probably the first intimation of the fitted short coat of another season.

The redingote coat, long and very full and circular in the skirt, is generally attached to the upper part of the coat by a hip line seam. The longer this coat is the more distinguished its air, and the more it flares the more ultra-fashionable it becomes. Fur collar, cuffs and an edging on the hem seem to be necessary to its style, and long sleeves added by inset or raglan sleeves. Many of these coats have high round necks.

As for skirts in the fashionable and ultra-fashionable models they are frankly bell shapes, approaching in appearance, by their shortness, the amusing short skirts worn in the thirties. Indeed, in one imported model, a hoop skirt, made of featherbone and tape, is hidden between the outside and inside skirts.

Featherbone is also hidden in the hems to get this bell shaped contour. This full skirt is simply the outcome of the long tunic, that, dropping little by little in past seasons, has now become the skirt, regulating the drop skirt to a lining. In some models this drop skirt shows when the tunics open in front or fly back as the wearer walks.

The ultra note in a corsage is that it shall be high necked, but this may not become fashionable for a while, as we are too comfortable with our necks free. It is only the long necked woman who has felt and sometimes looked like a giraffe with the low cut dresses who will [illegible] this change to neat lines.

While the average low corsage remains unopposed, it is now built over a skeleton lining, which, however, does not include sleeves. The corsage itself, of lace or chiffon, does, and the slight fullness is gathered in with a bracelet band cuff, wide or narrow, leaving a bit of a filmy ruffle to fall over the hand.

The dress corsages resemble the elaborate afternoon separate corsages in form, and skirts are like those of the tailored suits, bell shaped. They are adorned with deep flouncings of lace or overlapping tupics placed over an accordion pleated drop skirt. A new note in corsages is struck by certain models that have a polonaise effect with strictly fitted tendencies. This does not mean necessarily that these new overdresses that open in the front are plain.

White gentle curbes are held to give the long waisted look to the figure. They are wound about the figure so that any defect in the wearer's proportions is concealed. Short waisted persons are made to look long waisted and the long waisted woman, after donning such a dress, finds she is suddenly better shaped.

Evening dresses and wraps include spangles and metal laces and tissues. Evening dresses of satin are fairly covered with lace flouncings, not merely white, black or cream lace, but laces of gold and silver, of both bright and dull lustre. Evening gowns still stay sleeveless, but the newest thing is a tendency to veil their bodices, which often have fitted lines, with lace or tulle berthas or pelerines. Flowers still have their place on evening gowns, placed in new ways and new places.

Evening wraps, glinting with brocades or with iridescent coats of mail, are more capelike than coat shaped. This is probably because of the distended skirts underneath, for even the long evening coats have a full circular ruffle attached to a long or short waisted upper part. Fur and lace add to their elegance, laces such as are used on the afternoon dresses and the furs in vogue, monkey, kolinsky, ermine, blue fox, &c.

Various weaves of velvet are used for tailored suits and dresses, satin and taffeta for afternoon frocks, and serge and satin for morning one piece dresses. The widest tunics measure about five yards about their lower edge, the narrowest about two and a half or three.

Feathers are the new note in millinery. They are mostly colored and the newest are multicolored. While the long and short tips are used, novelty combinations and shapes are considered very smart.

There are velvet hats of dark colors to match the suits and dresses—crow blue, Russian green, magenta and dark wine, tete de negre, brown and dark taupe, and, of course, black. Some of the afternoon and evening hats are of the metal laces with a dull finish.

The shapes are either very large or very small. In both the crowns are small to harmonize with the new hair dressing, which is flat at the sides and back and built up on top.

The small barrel muff has returned in furs, being seen in the new three piece sets—hat, tippet and muff. These come in seal and monkey. They are adorned with metal flowers in dull finish and with swathing bands of ribbon and loops.

Lacings, instead of buttons, is the new note in afternoon boots and shoes. In corsets there is more shaping toward a waist line, though this is done as yet in a most conservative manner.

"GOOD MANNERS ARE MADE UP OF PETTY SACRIFICES," SAYS EMERSON

MIRANDA was drawing on her evening gloves as I entered the room.

"Miranda," I said, "are you sure those gloves are the newest dance shade?"

"Newest dance shade?" queried Miranda, with an amused glance at me. "They are the correct shade for evening, if that's what you mean. You remind me of Mrs. Dink. She is forever seeking 'tango tints.' The other day, however, she met her Waterloo. She went to the silk counter at Blank's for taffeta. 'Have you any tango shade?' she asked. 'Madame,' said the clerk, 'I live in New York, and I speak all kinds of slang, but I've no idea what kind of a shade that may be.'"

"I laughed, and surveyed Miranda's perfection of costume with renewed interest.

"Never try to be extremely stylish," pursued Miranda, "or you will end by being eccentric. Things that are in best vogue are not always those boldly so labelled. The eccentric woman sets the styles, the well dressed woman adapts them to her individuality."

"Dress and dancing," said I, "rest alike on instinct."

"So do all things feminine," Miranda said, "but one may increase an instinct by training, and in dancing this is a vital item."

"You mean," I hazarded, "that self-consciousness is synonymous with awkwardness?"

"Certainly I do," replied Miranda. "Selfishness of any kind is fatal to social success. It was Emerson that remarked, 'Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices.'"

"The new dances," I observed, my mind somewhat on bad manners, "are either ridiculous or sublime."

"Which exactly proves my point," said Miranda, "namely, that the beauty of the dance rests with the dancer. Take, for instance, the Maxixe"——

"The what?" I questioned. "How do you pronounce it?"

"You may choose," said Miranda, "any way of three or four. As far as I go I prefer a plain American pronunciation. It seems less of an attempt, less of an affectation. But whatever pronunciation you choose, stick to it, don't flounder nor look embarrassed. That is so uncultured."

"Yes," I murmured, "like stepping in a dance when you make a mistake."

"That," agreed Miranda, "but calls attention to the error. Did you ever notice," she said suddenly, "how often people get in their own way."

"I certainly have," I replied, "and I've also noticed that people who pick up a dance too quickly are usually very slovenly in its execution. Six times out of seven the person that acquires slowly does best."

"Well," said Miranda, adjusting the ribbon that held her slipper in place, "I wish people would learn that when they dance on their head it is wholly unnecessary to take a piece out of the floor. Also that the toe need not be pointed straight up like a flagpole. A little tilt to the foot is much more perfect as a line of loveliness."

"Why not try steps before a mirror?" I suggested.

"A very excellent way," said Miranda. "A mirror is a woman's best adviser if she will only face its facts with calm calculation."

"In the new steps it seems to me that the essence of grace is repose," I said.

"In a degree, yes," said Miranda. "One must practise, practise, practise—and pray for grace. So many prance about as if at a cakewalk. In fact, Mrs. Brown told me that her colored maid (brought from the South) had never seen the new dances till the other evening. Finally she went to one of the other maids and excitedly stated, 'I done see dem dancers, now where am de cake?'"

"Speaking of poor dancers," I said, "you know the Dowager Mrs. Smith is taking lessons from Mr. Rector."

"Well," said Miranda, "what about it?"

"Well," I echoed, "the other evening the old lady exclaimed, after she had stumbled through a half hour's gyrations, 'Oh, Mr. Rector, I could dance to heaven!' 'Reverse, please,' said Mr. Rector."

Miranda laughed. "I hope," she said, "some one poured oil on the wound of her vanity. But nowadays when offering first aid to the injured one really cannot tell which is the sufferer."

"Yes," I replied. "Most men have to act as life preservers, at which a woman seizes."

"One thing that makes a woman awkward," said Miranda, "is the wrong kind of dancing frock. Just such little items, as, example, arm room in the blouse—as much as a swimmer needs—adds to her general poise. There are a dozen such points to regard, and, speaking of poise," continued Miranda, "you will never gain it until you stop looking at your partner's feet. It positively is mortifying to see you do it."

"I do try not to," I blushed.

"Why," said Miranda, "you wouldn't watch a man's feet if out walking with him. Take dancing as naturally and observe the amenities of civilization just as you would in daily life."

"Well, when one walks one does not have to do it in time," I protested.

"In time, you mean," said Miranda with annoyance. "Because Tennyson made the mistake of describing 'The dancers dancing in time' is not a reason for you to commit the same atrocity."

"I think you are right," I said, striving to ignore the correction and bring conversation back to a less personal standpoint.

"I believe I will try the method recommended by an eminent teacher, and 'practise walking in time to music.'"

"Whatever you do, keep time," said Miranda. "Know intelligently when to take a slow step and when a quick one."

I made another attempt to drag Miranda's attention to an impersonal viewpoint.

"Don't you think the modern dances very coquettish?" I queried archly.

"Only when well done," said Miranda. "Did you ever see a coquettish elephant?"

"But I'm not an elephant," I pouted.

"Size doesn't make an elephant," answered Miranda; "its heaviness, and slouching that most suggest one to me. Not that you manifest either, but we were speaking generally, I thought."

"If we continue to speak," said I, "we shall not have much evening to dance in."

Just then the butler announced the arrival of the car.

As we descended the stairs Miranda's thought shaped itself around a final warning:

"Remember," she said, "that a celebrated actress decrees rest for youthfulness; hence be sure you know when to stop dancing."

MRS. BROWN'S NEW DINNER GOWN AND THE EFFECT IT HAD UPON HER HUSBAND'S PROSPERITY

By Bessie Carroll.

Characters.

Mrs. Brown.....Any Wife
Mr. Brown, an architect....Any Husband
Mr. Smithson....A Wealthy Architect

ACT I.

Scene:—Sitting room, any apartment.
Time:—After dinner.
Mrs. Brown—Jack.
Brown (without looking up from his paper)—Yes?
Mrs. Brown—The Griscoms are giving a dinner Friday. We're invited.
Brown (without looking up from his paper)—Yes?
Mrs. Brown—The Smithsons will be there.
Brown (putting down his paper)—Smithson, the architect?
Mrs. Brown—Yes.
Brown (picking up the paper)—We must go.
Mrs. Brown (after a silence)—Jack.
Brown—Well?
Mrs. Brown (timidly)—I ought to have a new dinner gown.
Brown—What for?
Mrs. Brown—For the Griscoms' dinner. I haven't had a new gown in a year.
Brown—What is the matter with your pink one?
Mrs. Brown—It's out of mode now. Much too tight. And any way you spilled a glass of wine on the train the last time I wore it.
Brown (grudgingly)—Can't you cut it out?
Mrs. Brown—Of course not. It's right in the middle of the train.
Brown—[illegible] off them.
Mrs. Brown (insulted)—What, the train?
Brown (decidedly)—Yes.
Mrs. Brown—Why I can't do that. Imagine a dinner gown without a train.
Brown (grudgingly)—Well, get a new one then, but don't pay much for it. Remember, I haven't any new contract—now, if Smithson would only give me that contract I could go South on that hunting trip. And it's ten to one I could afford to buy a hunting lodge of my own.

ACT II.

Scene:—Same as Act I.
Time:—Two nights later.
Mrs. Brown (timidly)—Jack.
Brown (yawning)—Yes?
Mrs. Brown—I got my new dress. Would you like to see it?
Brown (without enthusiasm)—Yes, of course.
(Mrs. Brown leaves room and returns with dress.)
Brown (without interest)—Rather pretty. How much?
Mrs. Brown (nervously)—Two hundred and fifty.
Brown (violently)—What?
Mrs. Brown (weakly)—It's imported.
Brown (stormily)—What do you think I am? A millionaire? What do you mean by paying $250 for a dress? How do you think I am going to get ahead in my business? All a wife means is expense! Just blank expense! One bill after another!
(Brown goes out and bangs the door. Mrs. Brown sits down for a good cry.)

ACT III.

Scene:—The Griscoms' drawing room after the dinner.
(Mrs. Brown in distance in new gown.)
Smithson (in earnest conversation with Brown)—Then we'll call the matter settled. I'll send the contract up to you to-morrow to be signed.
Brown—Thanks. I'm sure we can make a success of the work. But—er—by the way, Smithson, how did you happen to decide on me for this?
Smithson—Why, I don't know that there's any reason why I should tell you—but—well, frankly, I knew no man could afford to dress his wife as yours is dressed to-night unless he was making money, and nowadays one can't make money unless one can do the work. Simple reasoning, eh?

ACT IV.

Scene:—Same as Acts I. and II.
Time:—Same night as Act III.
Brown—Amy, you-er looked very well to-night. You'd better get a new tailored suit this week.
Mrs. Brown (looking in the mirror and speaking to herself)—I wonder who admired this gown!

Talks on Dramatic Topics.

[illegible] you have a very excellent opinion of yourself; so when you are studying the problems of dressing correctly, arranging your hair, looking yourself [illegible] your figure and all the other personal things that the woman who makes a good appearance usually studies, you are [illegible] you as a disadvantage. It is impossible for you to get a good, all-round view of yourself.

You may stand before the mirror in front of you with one [illegible] and yet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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READ THE EXAMINER

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

TOO MUCH DELAY

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

When I was a young detective I was sent from New York after a man who had given the slip to every officer of the law who had been sent to take him. One detective had got him cornered in a house, surrounded the house and went upstairs to nab him. A maid received him and admitted that the man he was looking for was in a back room. The detective went there, and the man jumped down on to the roof of a porch and started to slide down by one of the posts. The watchers collected under the porch to take him when he came down, and while they were doing this the maid walked out the front door. The maid was the man they were after, and the man they took was his wife.

There were other escapes equally ingenious, and I resolved to profit by them. I was told where I would find Ethan Hardwick, which was one of the names he used, and took a train for the place where he was or, at least, was reported to be. It was a three hours' ride. It occurred to me that if I arrested him I would have to bring him back over the same route, and I would have to watch him continually lest he give me the same kind of a slip he had given others.

On arriving in the city where Hardwick had taken up his abode I didn't go at once to his lodging to arrest him; I hired a room opposite and observed him. My object was to learn all about the approaches and exits that he would have to rely on when I should pounce upon him. I also desired to become familiar with his personal appearance so that I would know him under any disguise.

I saw him go into and come out of the house in which he was stifling several times. I had a photograph of him borrowed from the rogues' gallery and by it knew him at once the first time I saw him. In coming and going he made no attempt to appear to be anything else than what he was. He never looked at the house I was in or in any way gave evidence that he suspected an enemy lodged there.

I was puzzled to know how to catch him, for he had chosen a retreat from which there were [illegible] avenues of escape. It was [illegible] of twenty houses; all the same height, and if he could get on the roof of any of them, not counting his own, there were nineteen roof scuttles down any one of which he could pass to freedom. To watch so many outlets would require a considerable force, which I did not have at my command and did not like to hire. I therefore concluded to watch my chance to take him outside of his quarters.

On several occasions I followed him on the street, but just as I was getting ready to run up to him and clap my hand on his shoulder he would suddenly disappear in some alley or basement, where I did not dare follow him lest the only result would be his getting on to the fact that I was after him. So sure was he to thus evade me that it seemed as if he must know who I was and what my errand was, and yet I could not see how he could have found out anything about me.

One day I saw him go out and followed him as usual. He went to the railroad station. To my surprise he went to the ticket office, where I followed him and saw him buy a ticket for New York. I considered myself in luck. All I had to do was to telegraph for a force to be at the station to take him when the train arrived. I bought a ticket for the same place and followed my man on to the train, getting in the same car with him. The telegram I gave to the conductor of the train to send for me.

Hardwick showed no suspicion of me whatever. My eyes were on him every moment from the time he entered the station till he got on to the train, but he never once looked at me. As soon as he took his seat he opened a newspaper and began to read. I would have taken a seat behind him, but he sat in the last seat in the car, and I was obliged to sit in front of him. But till the train moved out I kept him in sight.

There was but one stop for that train, Trenton. I didn't think it necessary to keep turning to watch my man while the train was running at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour, and after leaving Trenton, knowing that we would not stop again till we reached Jersey City, I refrained from close observation. As we approached the terminal I looked for my quarry.

He was missing.

I went through the train looking for him, but did not find him. He must have jumped off while the train was moving at least forty miles an hour. If so, I supposed he had been killed. At any rate, I returned without my prisoner, but made a resolution never again to delay an arrest.

Several years later Hardwick was arrested, and while he was being tried I asked him what had become of him on that memorable journey.

"I had seen you before," he replied, "and knew you were after me. But you surprised me by coming on the same train with me from Philadelphia. Not far from Trenton a train moved side by side with our train, and I simply went out on the platform and stepped aboard of the other train. It was a rare chance for me, for I was sure you had wired to have a force at the terminal to take me."

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Japan's efforts to encourage the cultivation of cotton in Formosa so far have ended in failure.

GERMANY MUST PAY AN ENORMOUS PRICE FOR PEACE

(By Herbert Corey.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.—"England will not demand that Germany be dismembered or disarmed when the allies win. Europe's interests will be best served by the retention of Germany as a sound and virile unit in the rank of nations. But she must give up her dream of world empire. She shall no longer be a menace to peace."

This is an absolutely authoritative statement of the attitude the British government will assume in the event of a victory by the allies. It is to be qualified by the following statements:

"There is no thought [illegible] early—of a premature—peace. England will fight on, if she has to fight alone, until peace is made on her terms.

"No member of the government has as yet given serious thought to the formulations of these terms. It will be quite time enough to do so when Germany is defeated.

"Germany's resources are so great that the war office considers it probable that the war will last another year. When the invasion of Germany begins another phase of the conflict will open, which will be quite as desperate as any of the preceding phases."

It must not be assumed that this is an interview with any single member of the government. Rather it is a consensus of government opinion. The members of the government have discussed the nature of the peace terms which will be offered—if the allies win—with a certain amount of candour from the beginning of the German retreat from the gates of Paris. But these discussions have only served to vaguely outline the English policy. They have not yet extended to details.

Germany Must Give Up Colonies.

"Two things England will insist upon," said the gentleman who may be taken as the spokesman for the government in so far as this article is concerned.

"One is that the German colonies must be given up. We do not want them—but who else is there to take them. We only ask that they be taken from Germany, in order to remove her as a disturbing element in world affairs.

"The German navy and the German coastal fortifications—such as those at Wilhelmshaven—must be smashed. We hope the British navy will attend to this before the war ends. It is highly improbable that the war will end before there is a test of strength upon the seas. But if the improbable should happen — then the German warships must be sunk. The forts must be blown upu. We can no longmust be blown up. We can no longpower."

At the present there is a disposition to frown upon any suggestion that England shall demand an indemnity from Germany. It seems fairly certain that no punitive indemnity will be asked. It is distantly possible that a comparatively small sum will be exacted. Complete financial reparation must be made in Belgium, so far as that is possible. Not only must the state be fully recompensed, but those individuals who have suffered in pocket through the German invasion, must have their losses made up.

"We fully recognize the invaluable aid rendered by Belgium at the outset of the war," said the gentleman who spoke. "We propose to show our appreciation by exacting such terms from Germany that in the future the violation of the neutrality of small and peaceful nations shall be regarded as ultra-dangerous. Such repayment of individual losses would also stiffen the backs of other small neutrals in situations which may arise in the future."

Banks have been looted, homes pillaged, jewelry stores robbed by the Germans. England and France will insist that all such losses be made good.

"We have no information that France will demand a monetary indemnity," said the speaker. "Nor have we any assurance that she will not. There has been no discussion of this point between us. The war has not yet reached the stage which would justify such discussion.

"But there is a determination on the part of the allied nations that uniformed aggression against peaceful civilians shall be punished. The English and French are paying for supplies as they go. The Germans must likewise pay. Wherever it is possible to establish the identity of officers who have directed outrages against individuals we shall insist that these officers be punished."

Territory Germany Will Lose.

As to territory, Germany is to be trimmed as follows:

France will regain Alsace and Lorraine.

The Slav and Polish provinces of the East are to be divided between Russia and Servia. Perhaps the ancient kingdom of Poland will be reestablished. Little consideration has been given this as yet. Generally speaking, an effort is to be made to rearrange the map of Europe along national lines.

The Duchy of Luxemburg will be turned over to Belgium.

Denmark will be given Schleswig-Holstein.

Italy may be given Trieste.

What remains of Germany and Austria-Hungary—and a very considerable empire both in population and wealth, would remain—will be permitted to rearrange itself to suit itself.

"Our belief is that the new Germany would have a stronger and saner national solidarity than at present," said the spokesman for the government. "For years it has been holding what are in effect conquered provinces by its great army. Its colonies have called for a navy. Deprived of the need for a great army and a great navy, Germans may devote themselves to the pursuit of material welfare, and cease to vex the world by continual aggressions."

All of this is promised, of course, upon an anticipated victory of the allies — a victory which shall be of so overwhelming nature that they will be in a position to impose their own terms of peace. Those terms are to be framed, not with an eye to the enrichment of political aggrandizement of any nation, but to the preservation of the future peace of Europe.

"We shall have no arrow sticking in Germany's side," said the speaker, "which shall demand a bloody revenge in the future. That was the mistake that Germany made when she took Alsace and Lorraine from France. While those provinces remained German no lasting peace could be hoped for."

Therefore no serious thought is being entertained by English or French leaders that France will demand a slice of the Rhine provinces of Germany. Not only will France not ask this, but she does not desire it. This statement may be taken as the absolutely authoritative expression of the present French cabinet, which reflects public opinion with rare fidelity:

"France does not desire to rule over a foot of German land or a single German subject. All that she wants is her own again—and peace."

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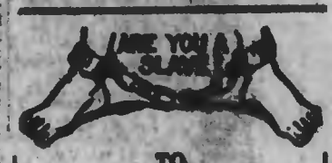

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"I find that by using the *long distance telephone* to round up old customers, to go after new trade and to economize my own time and energy, *I can keep my business pretty well-balanced all the time."*

If your business is not quite up to normal, why not get busy at your Telephone and *talk up your trade?*

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

The Bell Telephone Co.
OF CANADA.

O'Keefe's PILSENER LAGER

"Competition is fierce. It grows keener every day."

Only the sturdy man, with active brain and well-nourished body, can hope to succeed in these strenuous times.

Take care of the body and the brain will take care of itself. Eat nourishing food. Drink O'Keefe's Pilsener Lager—the finest of all liquid foods.

O'KEEFE'S PILSENER LAGER

is rich in positive food values. Delicious in flavor, mildly stimulating, it restores the flagging strength and energy, re-invigorating mind and body for the day's work.

Order a case at your dealer's to-day.

374

O'KEEFE BREWERY CO LIMITED TORONTO

J. M. BROOKS & CO., Distributors, 416 Water Street, 'Phone 81.

Well, They Took it, Anyway

By "Bud" Fisher

HOW THE BRITISH LINE HELD THEIR POSITION FOR FIVE LONG WEEKS

New York Correspondent Describes the Bull-Dog Courage of Sir John French's Force in the Battle of the Aisne—Fooled Germans With Fake Batteries

NEW YORK, Oct. 26. — The World publishes a story from a staff correspondent who describes at first hand the battle of the Aisne and the bull-dog courage of the British troops who held the left centre of the allies' line, while the French left pushed back the German right. He says in part:

Sir John French, the British commander, undertook to hold this vital point of strategic necessity where the Germans were gathered for a second plunge toward Paris.

With an army of less than 100,000 under his command the British general succeeded in holding his position on a fighting line of twenty miles for five weeks, until the French had swept the flanking movement so far to the north that the immediate danger of German success had passed. With this accomplished, both the French and English have assumed the aggressive.

Fiercest of Modern Battles.

The official statements conveyed but an incomplete idea of the tremendous undertaking of the British and French troops. The statements did not give the real picture of how the British held against the onslaughts of the Germans a battle line twenty miles long, and for thirty miles on both ends of it the French held up their end.

They did not tell how the battle, raging day and night, turned into a continuous nightmare to the men who were engaged in it, every one of whom knew that upon the issue of it rested one of the great deciding factors of the war.

Between both lines of battle there is a narrow strip varying from seventy yards to a quarter of a mile which is a neutral valley of death. Neither side is able to cross that strip without being crumpled by fire against which no army, no matter how great, could stand.

Streets of Craonne Littered With Dead.

A number of small towns are distributed in this narrow strip, the most important being Craonne. The Germans and French have reoccupied it six times and each in turn has been driven out.

The streets of Craonne are littered with the dead of both armies. The houses, nearly all of which have been demolished by exploding shells, must also be full of bodies of men who crawled into them to get out of the withering fire and have there died. Many of these men died of sheer exhaustion and starvation, while the battle raged day after day.

Under the shelter of its buildings both the Germans and French have been able at times to rescue their wounded. This is more than can be said of the trap of death between the battle lines. There the wounded die and the dead go unburied, while the opposing forces direct their merciless fire a few feet above the field of suffering and carnage. I did not know until I looked upon the horrors of Craonne that such conditions could exist in modern warfare. If a man is wounded in that strip between the lines, he never gets back alive unless he is within a short distance of his own lines or is protected from the enemy's fire by the lay of the land.

Germans Are Treacherous.

I have been compelled to believe that the Germans have misused the Red Cross waggons. I have no reason to doubt the statement that the Germans have used Red Cross waggons and Red Cross corps to bring up machine guns. I have very good reason to justify the statement that the Germans have sent their armed forces wearing Red Cross badges.

The British took one German prisoner suffering from typhoid, and all the circumstances surrounding his capture inspired suspicions that he had been sent over to spread typhoid among the British troops.

Shelled Leg Batteries.

The correspondent tells of his success in reaching the battle line by way of Soulis and the plateau across from Vesle fort, and continues:

Beyond a forest that ran to the edge of the plateau overlooking the Aisne the Germans were shelling the woods, so I did not enter it. I kept in the open till I noticed a tall tree. Climbing this, I hid in the branches. From this coign of vantage I commanded a view of about six miles of firing line for three hours. It gave me an idea of the British battle plan.

Somewhere in the rear, probably across the Vesle, were several batteries of howitzers dropping heavy shells constantly on the few points held by the Germans. One of these was Fort Conde. Directly opposite me and half a mile apart were two other British batteries directing their fire at points where German troops were massed. Along the northern slope of the plateau these batteries directed their fire at the German line over a distance of from two to four miles.

There were also several British batteries firing both shell and shrapnel from a spur across the Aisne. There were also batteries of shrapnel apparently searching the patches of woods beyond the German lines and presumably worrying the trenches.

I could see the British trenches on the steep side of the plateau beyond. I could also see an occasional soldier through my glasses. The German guns were returning the heavy fire from the British, dropping both shell and shrapnel along the edge of the plateau. Some of these shells fell within two hundred yards of the tree from the branches of which I viewed the scene.

These missiles were being directed at a clump of brush back from the heavier grove. Scanning this brush through my glasses I thought I saw a heavy artillery piece which the British soldiers call "Long Tom." After a while I saw that this and three others like it were log batteries which had fooled the Germans. I learned afterward that the Germans had been shelling that fake battery for more than two weeks.

The range of the British guns seemed to be perfect. From the first shot I could see the ranks of the Germans break and then close again. I could see the bodies lying in the field after the fleeing Germans had passed. There were four companies in that woods and they must have lost fifty men in the open. Others were undoubtedly killed in the woods.

Tree a Dangerous Spot.

If I had known when I climbed that tree that the English lines were full of spies I should never have done so. I never took a chance like that before and will not again, for about this time it became evident to the British that their movements were accurately known. Every time a British general travelled along the road it was shelled. As soon as a line of troops or train of motor trucks took the road it was shelled.

Many spies were caught. The British are not suspicious enough, while the French are over suspicious. The British permitted refugees, or pretended refugees, to pass through their lines on the north, held by the Germans. They also did not search the woods and caves carefully enough. Spies were taken from some of these places who had been there a month, and in some instances were equipped with wireless apparatus and telephones, manipulated with very fine wire.

Sir John French constantly passed along the front of his troops. I saw him one day near Fismes in an automobile. In a machine that followed was a convalescent soldier, who told me that "Uncle French," as the soldiers called him, visited the field hospitals constantly, talking to the wounded.

No Friction Among the Allies.

In every way the British troops are very popular in France. I have not witnessed a single case of friction between the English and French troops. They drink and fraternize together, singing each others' songs, and even seem to be able to make each other understand.

Sir John A. J. Murray—Chief of Staff of Sir John French. He served both in Zululand and in South Africa.

IF MEALS HIT BACK AND STOMACH SOURS

"Pape's Diapepsin" ends stomach misery, indigestion in five minutes.

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach headache, you can get blessed relief in five minutes.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula, plainly printed on these fifty-cent cases of Pape's Diapepsin, then you will understand why dyspeptic troubles of all kinds must go, and why they relieve sour, out-of-order stomachs or indigestion in five minutes. "Pape's Diapepsin" is harmless; tastes like candy, though each dose will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all the food you eat; besides, it makes you go to the table with a healthy appetite; but what will please you most, is that you will feel that your stomach and intestines are clean and fresh, and you will not need to resort to laxatives or liver pills for biliousness or constipation.

This city will have many "Pape's Diapepsin" cranks, as some people will call them, but you will be enthusiastic about this splendid stomach preparation, too, if you ever take it for indigestion, gases, heartburn, sourness, dyspepsia, or any stomach misery.

Get some now, this minute, and rid yourself of stomach trouble and indigestion in five minutes.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

Lady's Coat.

This long, plain coat is built on the newest of fashion lines. It has a front yoke, but the entire back is in one from neck to hip. In front there is a waist section below the yoke. The skirts of the coat are attached at the hip or low waist line. At the open neck is a flare collar, and the small, fitted sleeves are finished with a cuff.

The coat pattern, No. 6,894, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 54 inch material, with ⅝ yard of 54 inch for collar and cuffs.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

WHAT CATARRH IS

It is estimated that every third person is troubled with catarrh in some form.

Science has shown that nasal catarrh indicates a weakened condition of the body; that the secretion of the mucous membranes are quickly affected, and local treatments in the form of snuffs and vapors do little, if any good.

To succeed catarrh you should drive its cause by enriching your blood with the cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion which is a medicinal food and a building tonic, free from harmful drugs or opiates. Try it. 10-26

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

Mrs. Carman Swears Maid's Story Untrue

Broke up Under Cross Fire of Examination—Shows Nerve in Fighting For Her Life in Witness Box—Her Husband's Testimony—Prosecutor Not Friendly

THE STATE'S CASE

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.— Warned by the District Attorney that her cross-examination would be a lengthy one, Mrs. Florence Carman entered the court at Mineola to-day steeled to fight with all the force of her personality literally for her life in the crucial ordeal.

With her word against that of her negro maid, the trial revolves itself into the issue of credibility. Celia Coleman, the maid is a girl to whom life has meant nothing but drudgery for white folk and enforced respect for white folk. The only good time she ever had in her twenty odd years, she admitted, was when she was in the hands of the State's detectives during the past few months awaiting this trial. She is just a plain "colored girl," with all the limitations enforced by lack of education and of social rank.

Made Prisoner Blanch.

But for all that her story blanched the cheeks of her massively gowned former mistress.

"Mrs. Carman came into the kitchen where I was," the girl swore. "She sent her little daughter away from there. She had on a kimono, a lace shawl and a house cap. She walked fast through the room and went out to the lawn.

"I heard breaking glass, and then a shot. She came back again a minute afterward and said, 'I shot him!' She said, 'See!' and pulled a revolver from under her shawl. She went into Dr. Carman's office and saw Mrs. Bailey's body. I tried to stop her from going there; told her not to go in. But she did.

Hoped For Forgiveness.

"The next morning she came to my room and said, 'Oh, why did I kill that woman? Will God forgive me? I hope God will forgive me!' I told her God would forgive anything but self-murder.

Would Get Rid of Revolver.

"Two days afterwards she told me she wanted to get the revolver out of the way. She had me get her father, Mr. Platt Conklin. She talked to him. He got a hammer. Then he went out to the barn. She had me make a wood fire in the stove and she burned some letters there."

She swore, too, that Mrs. Carman had afterwards given her $5 "for keeping her mouth shut," and that Dr. Carman had promised to look after her if she told before the grand jury the same story she had given at the preliminary inquiries.

For hours after the Coleman girl had narrated her brief story, John J. Graham, called the best criminal lawyer on Long Island, hammered at the slim little coal-black negress with all his skill and strength.

Why She Lied.

He made her admit that just after the shooting she had given an affidavit to George Levy, the Carman family attorney, saying she hadn't seen her mistress downstairs that night; that at the coroner's inquest she had lied under oath when she repeated this declaration; that she hadn't told all she knew to the first grand jury before which she appeared on July 13.

She lied, at first, she said, because she was told to lie by Mrs. Carman. Every one in the house knew of the doctor's wife's guilt, she vowed. Mrs. Carman said she would care for Celia's little boy if she lied for her. Mr. Carman told her he would pay her wages regularly to a Texan cousin in case she should be arrested as a witness. Before the first Grand Jury she didn't tell all she knew, because she wasn't asked certain questions.

Prosecutor Not Friendly.

District Attorney Smith gave a hint of his attitude when Mrs. Carman, during her testimony yesterday, smiled pleasantly at him and casually asked him to corroborate a bit of her evidence. He bluntly and coldly reminded her that she was testifying, and by his manner intimated that he was for the time merely the prosecutor. The accused when called to the stand, walked steadily to the box.

After Mrs. Carman had told of the incidents in connection with the purchase of the dictograph, which she had concealed in her husband's offices, Attorney Levy began to question her regarding events on the night of the shooting.

"Now, Mrs. Carman, on the following day, July 1, was the dictograph taken out of the house?" he asked. She said she had taken it out before breakfast-time. "I thought the doctor had enough trouble on his hands, and I did not want him to know I had become suspicious of him," she explained.

When She Used It.

"On the night of June 30, were you listening on the dictograph?" "No sir. The only time I had ever listened over it was when women patients came to visit the doctor who came frequently."

"Did you know Mrs. Bailey?" "No, sir."

"Did you look at her body after she was dead?" "Yes, sir, at the undertaker's."

"Had you ever seen her before that time?" "I had not."

Did Not Shoot.

"Did you fire any shots through the window?" "No, sir."

"You heard Celia Coleman testify that she had a talk with you in the kitchen. Is that true?" "No, sir," she replied, and gave similar responses when questioned on each point of the maid's testimony. She admitted having once had a pistol in her hand, a small one she had found in cleaning out drawers. This had been turned over to the authorities.

"Did you tell Celia Coleman to say that you were not downstairs on the night of the shooting?" "No, sir."

"Did you tell Celia you wanted to get your father there, to get the revolver out of the house?" "No, sir."

Under Cross Examination.

This morning Mrs. Carman appeared in the court apparently cheerful and refreshed, and stepped smilingly into the witness box to undergo the ordeal of cross-examination.

Broke Down.

Mrs. Carman faced her ordeal with lips parted in a smile. Once as the district attorney turned home intimate questions as to the jealousy that had stirred her heart concerning her husband's relations with women, she appeared to lose her splendid self-control and to falter. But smelling salts, self administered, soon revived her.

She broke down after it was all over and cried. The reaction came when her aged mother was on the stand.

State's Case.

The State's case rests on the testimony of Celia Coleman, negro maid in the Carman home, who swears her mistress admitted the murder to her, and that of Frank Farrell, a Bowery tramp, who says that he saw a woman descend to Mrs. Carman's window, face from the window into the house after the shot.

Husband's Evidence.

Dr. Elgin Carman, husband of the defendant, corroborated the testimony of other members of his household as to who was in the house the night of the murder. He said there were several persons, among them Mrs. Bailey, whom he did not know at that time, sitting in the waiting room. One was a man he did not know. "He told me he would come back later; he did not do so," Carman said.

"After I had talked to Mrs. Bailey," the witness continued, "she prepared to go home. Then the glass in the window was broken and a revolver fired through it. I had my hand on the door knob, I dropped behind the operating table. Then there was a shot. Mrs. Bailey said 'I'm shot.' I told her she was all right and then I saw blood. I grabbed her and pulled her back in the chair out of the range of more bullets. Then she died."

Woman There Previous Night.

Dr. Carman said Celia Coleman, the coloured maid, was in his office once that night, but that Mrs. Carman was out.

When asked if he had ever seen Mrs. Bailey before she called at his office on the night of the murder, he testified: "I think she was in my office the night before." This was the first time Carman had indicated that he had seen Mrs. Bailey before the night of the murder.

"What did this man who came into your office do?" District Attorney Smith asked.

Mysterious Man.

"He shook hands with me and said he had someone whom he wanted me to see."

"Did you ever take the trouble to find out who that man was?"

"Yes, I tried to find him. I saw him one day and told the assistant district attorney about it."

"Did you tell Mr. Quinn, a friend of Mr. Bailey, that you were sure it was a woman's hand that held the revolver?"

"I don't remember."

"Will you swear that you did not?" shouted the district attorney.

"No." This ended the cross-examination.

GROUP PICTURE OF CHILDREN

Parents will be interested in learning that the Examiner will, at Christmas, publish a "Children's Group Picture." This will consist of all the photographs of children taken by the toy Studio, between the present time to the 1st of December. The picture should prove one of beauty and interest and will doubtless be prized by parents.

PETERBOROUGH CIVILIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the members of the above association will be held in the armouries on Friday evening, October 30th, at 8 o'clock.

A large attendance of members is requested. Important matters pertaining to future operations of the club will be brought before the meeting by the executive for their consideration.

The committee are desirous that every person in the city having in his possession a service or sporting rifle should communicate with the secretary, furnishing particulars of same, and also amount of ammunition on hand, and all such persons are invited to attend the meeting on Tuesday evening at the armouries, and also all others desiring to join the association will be welcome.

Mr. W. H. Moore, of the executive, will give a further address on rifle instruction at this meeting.

E. L. GOODWILL, Captain.
J. F. LINTON, Secretary.

Germans In Poland Are Running Yet

Have Not Been Able to Gather Their Forces Since Their Repulse Near Warsaw

LONDON, Oct. 26.—All reports to-night indicate that the German army in Poland has not yet ceased its retreat from the Vistula River between Warsaw and the Pilitsa, where the Russians are keeping up a close pursuit. Berlin, as usual, contents itself with announcing that there is "no definite news" from this section of the war theatre.

On the other hand, it appears that violent fighting is in progress in Galicia, where the Russian forces, depleted for the defence of Warsaw, are having no little trouble in preventing the rejuvenated Austrian army from crossing the San River. Petrograd reports, however, say that the Czar's lines are being well maintained. Further to the south-east Vienna declares that the Austrians have repossessed themselves of Czernowitz, the capital of the crown land of Bukowina, where the Russians were reported to have established a civil government after th victory at Lemberg. This new Austrian claim lacks confirmation from independent sources.

In East Prussia, where comparative quiet has prevailed since the Germans were frustrated in their invasion of th Suwalki Province, Russian Poland, Berlin says that fighting has been resumed and intimates that a battle is in progress in the neighbourhood of Augustowo.

THE POPULATION OF GREECE

With Her New Provinces She Probably Has Over Four Million Inhabitants.

A provisional census of population in Greece's new provinces, gives the following results: Macedonia, 1,340,716 inhabitants; Epirus, 244,368; islands including Crete), 645,585; total, 2,230,669. The figures given for Epirus are only approximate. Old Greece had a population of 2,631,952 in 1907, an increase of 7.34 per cent. over the preceding census. At the same rate of increase, the population at the end of 1913 may be estimated at 2,750,000 Greater Greece, therefore, has a population of about 4,761,669.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

USED BY ALL BEST HOME PROFESSIONAL BAKERS DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

INTERNATIONAL COURT AND POLICE FORCE

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—It has been proposed to organize a great popular movement, international in scope, which would take advantage of the most unhappy conditions most of the world labours under, and present a remedy for the future, based on past experience.

Under present paralleled systems of defence, any nation so dominated by ambition and greed may launch the world into enormous expenditures in armaments, ruinous, and an ever-present menace in peace times, and with a finally certain result, as the present great war, the effect of which is felt to the uttermost parts of the earth.

Germany is not the last country which may be so exploited; more teeming millions still are just beginning to receive the mark of our European civilization.

The great mass of the people of any nation stand for peace, normally speaking, and what is more effective than to crystalize the voice of the people, that governments which are constituted to register and execute their will, may know that we have outgrown militarism, and when its present greatest exponents, the Germans, will abolish national armaments, will abolish national armament which makes it possible to exploit one people against another, to the detriment of both.

This could more easily be done than to reach an agreement as to limitation of armament which could not be enforced, for if the principle remains that a nation may arm, then she, herself, may set her own limitation until met, force to force.

An International Court in which the nations would have to settle their disputes just as individuals do in our civic courts, and an international police to maintain the peace, not a Dual Alliance or Triple Entente, helpless during preparations of an avowed enemy, but an alliance of the best elements of all the nations, to repress the very beginnings of disorder.

The world is ripe for this movement and every nation which ejects itself into the world war would make it easier to finally effect its object.

No system could have more dire results than arbitrament of war. We might with supreme confidence support anything to supplant this method, so contrary to Christian, moral, and natural laws.

Canada is ideally situated to begin this movement, living as we are in the freedom of a hundred years of peace, and now taking our proper share of a conflict which should free Europe as well.

The lower orders of life do not fight amongst those of their own order unless in extremities, and man has greater and nobler struggles requiring all of his energy.

This would be a "fight to a finish" movement, and yet its vigorous conduct might well have effect in shortening the war. Adversity may clear the vision even of our enemies.

If at the end of this war force be not international, then you will see a more feverish struggle than ever in preparations for what must be a still greater war. In this, Canada and American could no longer exclude themselves.

It is a God-given opportunity of emancipation.

Yours very truly,
JOSEPH S. BELL.
451 Water St.

To save horses from slipping on icy streets there has been invented a shoe into grooves in which may be slipped and fastened a plate with calks on its under side.

FEW PRISONERS TAKEN STRUGGLE TOO DEADLY

Fighting on the Vistula Marked by Intense Hatred — Germans Are Smoked Out.

LONDON, October 26.—Relatively few prisoners have been taken in the fighting along the Vistula. This is explained by the mutual hatred of the contestants and their determination to come to mortal clutches. During a fight at Rashin, near Warsaw, the Germans were strongly entrenched in a forest. The Russians set fire to the woods, smoking the Germans out, and then turned their artillery on them.

RE-OPENING OF
The People's Meat Market 1-7-6 Simcoe St.

The undersigned has opened a Branch Meat Store at the above address, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

Special Prices

Sirloin Steak, per lb.	28c
Porterhouse	28c
Round Steak	18c to 20c
Loin Chop	18c to 20c
Leg Lamb	20c
Loin Lamb	20c
Hind Quarter Lamb	18c
Front Quarter Lamb	15c
Sausage	12½c
Headcheese	10c
Lard	2 lbs. for 25c

Every customer purchasing 50 cents worth and over will receive a pound of Headcheese FREE.

COME ONE—COME ALL
Remember—176 Simcoe St.

G. E. PERRIN
Branch Store, 461 George St.

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HEADS OF DEER MOOSE, CARIBOU, ETC. OUR SPECIALTY.
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The Marathon Candy Kitchen and Ice Cream Parlour
For home-made Candies try Marathon, we keep the best milk freshest quality in the city.
Ice Cream Sodas and Fruit Sundaes all the year Round.
Hot Drinks
See Windows for Specials, Sundays
331 George St.

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SUPREME RANGE

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The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-12

PETERBOROUGH MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1914.

THE FRENCH TROOPS MAKE PROGRESS ON THE RIGHT

GERMANS LOST HEAVILY IN CROSSING THE YSER RIVER

THE GERMANS ARE HELD ALL ALONG THE NEW LINE OF BATTLE IN NORTH

Meanwhile the French Are Pressing the Fighting on the Extreme Right, Taking Advantage of the Weakening of the German Lines by the Withdrawal of the Bavarian Troops

THE GERMANS SACRIFICED THOUSANDS

Special Cable to The Examiner:

PARIS, October 26.—The Germans are being held all along the new line of battle in the north, while the French are pressing the fighting on the extreme right in an effort to force a change in the German plans.

This was the interpretation placed to-day on the announcement that severe fighting has taken place in both the Woevre and Argonne regions. The Germans in order to make their operations from the north successful withdrew Bavarian troops from their left, and sent them into action in Belgium, supported by fresh levies from Cologne and Berlin.

The French have taken advantage of this, and as a result it is believed they are now maintainng so stern an offensve on their right that the pressure on their extreme left must shortly be relieved by forcing the Germans to send some of their forces from the Belgian front back around to the Woevre district.

That the advance of the Germans across the Yser has not been followed up with any further offensive movement is believed to be due to their terrific losses in gaining their success at this point. All reports from the front agree that the Germans sacrificed thousands of men in this movement, and all along the front the ground is reported to be covered with both dead and wounded Germans.

The fleet continues its operations along the coast from Nieuport to Ostend, and the naval guns are constantly raking the German positions, which have now been withdrawn inland from two to five miles.

OTTAWA, October 26.—It is probable that 1,000 men comprising the Royal Canadian Regiment now doing garison duty at Bermuda, after having relieved the British regulars for the front, will themselves go forward at an early date, to be relieved in turn by new troops from Canada. It has now been definitely decided that the complement to be recruited for the second draft will number 16,000 instead of 10,000, as was at first contemplated.

The reports from England to the effect that some of the first Canadian contingent will go to Egypt is not generally credited here. It is certain that any such move would be received with resentment by the Canadians enlisted for active service.

PARIS, October 26.—The Germans who have crossed the Yser in heavy force, have failed to follow up their advantage, according to the official communique issued at three o'clock this afternoon. It is stated that the allied lines opposing the enemy at this point are intact, while the French lines everywhere else ar maintained. The government characterizes the German losses in the recent battles as 'considerable.''

GERMANS BUILD ZEPPELIN BASES AT GHENT, BRUGES, BRUSSELS AND ANTWERP

LONDON, October 25.—"The Zeppelins will surely get us if we don't watch out!" A special cable from Brussels reports that workmen are building sheds at Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp and Brussels as bases for a squadron of Zeppelins which are to invade England, or at least attempt to. Count Zeppelin is said to be supervising the work, with headquarters on beard one of hos own air ships.

(Continued on Page 12)

NOW OUT ON BAIL

Mrs. Florence Carman Released This Morning on Account of the Disagreement of the Jury

CASE IS CLOSED

Examiner Special:

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Florence Carman left the county court house in Brooklyn early this afternoon a free woman. She was released on $25,000 bail, following the disagreement of a jury which tried her for the murder of Mrs. Bailey in her husband's surgery. It is generally understood that she will not be tried again, and that the case, so far as the State is concerned, is closed.

Business Men Support Idea

Are Buying Tickets For Banquet in the Oriental Hotel, When Dr. Gordon Will Address Them

The business men of the city are taking kindly to the idea of hearing Dr. J. L. Gordon at the Oriental next Wednesday at noon. The tickets are selling fast and all who wish to be present are advised to secure tickets at once, as only a limited number are to be sold. There can be no doubt that Dr. Gordon will have something very interesting to say to the business men on Wednesday, and the two noted musicians, Mr. Edouard Hasselberg and Mr. Albert Greenlaw will be in attendance to render musical selections.

Jack's Lake Fishing Club

The members of the Jack's Lake Fishing party returned home this morning, after one of the most pleasant outing in the history of the camp. During the first week or ten days of the camp the fishing and partridge hunting was excellent, but the last few days turned out to be poor. When the fish were plentiful, a large number were smoked by members of the camp and brought home. Mr. John Trombley, who had charge of the cooking, made a most satisfactory provisioner, everybody speaking in various terms of his ability as a chef.

The following gentlemen comprised the party:

W. H. Denham, Mr. Kearns, of the Quaker Oats Company, Chicago; B. H. Prack, of Hamilton; M. J. McIlroy, of Hamilton; Mr. Mathewson, of the C.P.R., Toronto; G. W. Hatton, A. H. Stratton, D. O'Connell, W. E. Lech, R. Kingdon, R. Hicks, W. J. Thompson, Alex Elliott, and Mr. Davis, of Foley and Gleeson Company. His Honour Judge Huycke and Mr. R. M. Glover spent a few days with the party.

FISHING CLUB RETURNS HOME

The Ketchecum Lake Fishing Club has returned after two weeks in the north, and report that while the weather was a little too open, the fishing was fine. The party were eminently satisfied with the way in which the commissariat was handled. They visited several of the northern lakes in their pursuit of the members of the finny tribe and all agree that the outing was one of the best. One of the notable things about the camp which sends a chill through the reader, even at the fireside, was that every morning the majority of the fishermen took a dip in the lake. Even on Saturday a number of the men took the usual morning swim. Among those who went with the party, (which returned intact) were E. A. Peck, Will Comstock, E. F. Mason, H. Nesbitt, W. H. Dunsford, W. Turner, R. Gibbs, R. J. Munro, J. Collins, Wm. Boyd, Bobcaygeon; J. Edwards Lindsay; and A. Jackson, chef.

FIVE GERMAN AEROPLANES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED

French Aviator Disposes of Two Taubes by Accurate Work With His Revolver

IMPORTANT CAPTURES

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Oct. 26.—According to the Paris correspondent of the Express, five German aeroplanes were destroyed by the French on Saturday. Two Taubes were brought down at Rheims by a single French aviator he says, who succeeded in getting to a higher altitude than the Germans and then fired on them with a revolver. Two other German "birds" were hit by the guns of the Maigrierourt forts near Mandliger and a fifth German airman was wounded by a rifle shot at Gravelines a seaport 12 miles east northeast of Calais.

Farmers Advised To Breed Horses

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—Reports to the department of trade and commerce from England show that the food supply in some respects at least is not seriously affected by the war. In Manchester, the supply of fresh fruit and vegetables is abnormally large and prices are lower than in former years. One firm of fruit preservers is packing 40,000 pots, or 225 tons, every day for the soldiers at the front and in training. British authorities on live stock are advising the farmers actively to turn to horse breeding, because of the enormous sacrifice of horses in the war, and the great demand for them that is bound to continue after the war.

OLD RESIDENT PASSES AWAY

Examiner Special:

BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 26.— James B. Parmalee, aged eighty, a native of Peterborough, who resided there thirty-two years ago, died last night at his home, Albion, New York, after a brief illness. He leaves a wife, one daughter, two sons, two brothers and one sister. Interment will take place on Wednesday in Albion.

Recital By The Pupils of Miss A. Sullivan, A.T.C.M.

The pupils of Miss Aileen Sullivan, A.T.C.M., were heard in recital at the Conservatory of Music on Saturday afternoon. Their many friends and relatives present were delighted with the programme and thoroughly enjoyed their offerings. During the social hour at the conclusion of the recital, Miss Sullivan and her pupils received many congratulations upon the work achieved. The programme was as follows:

Duet—Streabboy Op. 78. No. 8.—Chas. and Harold Henry.

Sonatina—Op. 55 No. 3—Kuhlau—Bregetta Conroy.

Liffidence (Caprice) — Ruth Vincent; Betty Mowat.

Hunting Song—In E flat. Gurlitt—Gordon Mein.

Gavotte, Handel — Gwendolin Henry.

Waltz, Gurlitt—Ellesworth Deyell.

Scherzo in E flat—Lucile Doris.

Love Song, Nevin—Mildred Newton.

Constant Devotion, Geibel—Geraldine Delaire.

Waltz in C—Arley Wentwith, Harold Henry.

Meyer-Nehmund—Nocturne in C—K. O'Connell.

Scarf Dance—Chaminarde; Serenade D'Amour, Blon—Maude Theobald.

Next Saturday a recital will be given by the pupils of Miss Gwendolyn Smith.

BRITISHERS IN BELGIUM ROUNDED UP

Germans Are Preparing Defensive Operations and Wish to Hide Their Movements

SOME ARE EXPELLED

Special Cable to The Examiner:

LONDON, Oct. 26.—All British subjects have either been expelled from Belgian territory or are held to determine whether they are to be treated as prisoners of war or spies. This action on the part of the Germans became known on the arrival in Holland to-day of the first of the refugees. They reported the conditions in Belgium indicated that the Germans are putting into effect plans of a defensive nature, and that in order to hide their operations they have ordered all Britishers rounded up.

Because of the increasingly severe censorship imposed here since Saturday, it is believed that another important movement against the Germans is in progress in northern France and along the Belgian coast.

PATRIOTIC DAY FOR THE BELGIANS

Profits of Elliot's Store on Saturday Will Be Devoted to the Fund

The plucky Belgians have been the means of bringing disaster to the great German hordes.

Had the Germans been allowed to race through Belgium, so thoroughly prepared as they were, as one of their high officers said, "even to the last button," they would have caught the French just half prepared and the British unready. They would have taken Paris and placed a garrison there and rolled back to deliver a staggering blow upon Russia. Then would have come Britain's struggle for life, and who can say that this continent would not have bled for her dearly prized liberties.

But plucky little Belgium was there. She bore the weight until her back almost broke, like grim death she held on until the others were ready to take up the burden.

It is not too much to say that Germany was defeated before she crossed Belgium. The delay disarranged her plans, she did not take Paris, she could not send the full force back to fight Russia, Britain's army hung on like the symbolic bulldog and Germany is being worried to her doom. The military German incubus will be crushed and the German citizens will be lifted to higher levels, to a liberty they have long forgotten how to enjoy.

The Belgians have freely given their lives, their homes, their means of living for the liberty of the civilized world. They are hungry, homeless and in need.

There are many ways of helping them, but there is a way that will also help yourselves. Eliot's store, on Saturday next will give over the entire control of their store to the Peterborough Patriotic Society and the entire profits of the day will be donated to help the Empire and the brave Belgians.

Great preparations are being made to make next Saturday live in the memory of all, as being one of the greatest banner bargains ever seen in Peterborough.

An Illustrated Lecture at Knox Church To-night

At Knox Church to-night a lecture will be given by Rev. J. McPherson Scott, of Toronto, under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Society. His address will deal with missionary conditions in the East from which Rev. Mr. Scott recently returned.

His experience was obtained through his duties in connection with the foreign missions in the East of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. Scott recently completed a tour of the world, and with the illustrations that accompany the lecture a large attendance should greet him.

BIRTH.

SMITH—To Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Smith, 391 Sherbrooke Street, a son. Born, Friday, Oct. 23rd.

42 of The 57th Have Already Been Accepted

Recruiting Continues at the Armouries This Evening---No Orders in Regard to Leaving City Have Yet Been Received---Overseas Contingent Will Parade at the Armouries To-night

Peterborough's contingent for the Second Canadian Overseas Force, now numbers forty-two men, a number having been added on Saturday. Recruiting continues to-night and each evening until the seventy-five quota of the 57th Regiment has passed the medical examination. That is the rock against which the hopes of many who wished to go have been dashed. Many aplicants have failed to quali-fy, but there is still a steady stream of recruits, and it is expected that before the orders are given to leave for the mobilization center, Peterborough's contingent will be complete. The men who have passed so far are physically fit in every sense of the word as a minor defect was enough to result in the rejection of a candidate.

The percentage of native-born Canadians among the recruits who have been successful in passing is larger than in the first contingent, and there are fewer married men among the lot, the average age being noticeably younger.

The Overseas Contingent will parade at the Armouries at 8 o'clock to-night.

TIDE WASHES PILES OF GERMAN DEAD ON TO BELGIAN BEACH NEAR NIEUPORT

LONDON, October 25.—J. M. N. Jeffries, a Daily Mail, telegraphs from Flushing:

"Heavy firing was again heard this morning from the direction of the seaboard. As a result of severe fighting amid the dunes the allies advanced further upon Ostend. Their lines are now running from the coast, through Lombartsyde and Mannikxveere, to between Slype and St. Pierre-Capelle.

"The Germans between Westende Village and Westende Bains, were exposed to to fire from three sides. The British ships are now off Middelkerke.

"The light and railway service between Knocke and Ostend has been suspended and a large number of the supply trains have returned to Bruges. English cavalry is reported to be active, working up from Thourout. The Germans placed artillery between Thourout and Tabbeke last night. The enemy is still occupying Thieult. Ghent and Bruges are quiet."

A Daily Mail correspondent telegraphs from the north of France:

"A battle has been fought in the extreme right of the German wing in the region of Nieuport, with extraordinary violence. The Belgian troops, helped by the vessels of the British fleet, literally massacred a German force which had attempted to push out a column to the south toward Dunkirk. At high tide the waves were washing piles of German dead up on the beach."

A. F. WILDING PROMOTED ON THE FIELD; SEQUEL TO EXCITING EPISODE ON THE OISE

LONDON, October 25.—A despatch received here this morning says that A. F. Wilding, the tennis champion, has been promoted to a lieutenancy for gallantry on the battlefield. It is believed that he was with a detachment of cavalry, which after pursuing a German attack, started a game of water polo in the Oise. As the enemy was near by, the horses were left harnessed. The approach of a patrol of Uhlans was signalled, and the British, having no time to dress, jumped on their horses naked, and charged the enemy, who fled.

THIS IS VERY KIND!

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 26.—Although Germany contends that Canada, by sending troops against Germany, has violated the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, Germany has no intention of attacking Canada, nor attempting to colonize the Dominion, according to the statement issued here to-day by the German embassy.

"The German point of view is that by joining in a European war, Canada has put herself outside of the pale of the Monroe Doctrine, but Germany has no intention of attacking Canada, or colonizing Canada."

This is an amplification of the view expressed yesterday by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, that by taking part in the war, Canadians justified an aggressive campaign against themselves.

DR. GORDON'S Subject To-night "THE FASHION CRAZE" George Street Methodist Church at 7:45

Evening Examiner

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MONDAY, OCT. 26, 1914

IS WAR MURDER?

Are we corrupted in sentiment by the cruel fact of war. We read with comparative equanimity, stories of the tremendous toll of war in the field—of thousands killed, wounded and missing. Yet if a boy is run down and killed by a street car or auto, the whole city is stirred. A French hospital-ship with a large number of wounded on board goes ashore and we read with shuddering solicitude the danger of the ship breaking up and the wounded going to death by drowning—an easy death compared with death on the battle-field. Certainly war and its horrors harden the heart. We are carried away by the glamour of its magnificent horror, the thrill of heroic deeds done by brave men, in compassing the deaths of their fellow-men. When we come to analyze the situation we shall see and say that a life is a life. Whether it is destroyed on the battlefield, by battalions or singly amid the casualties of peace, some wife or mother, some sister or brother, is bereaved and the heartache is as great for the soldier lying stark on the battlefield or sleeping in a nameless grave. Murder is no less murder because it is wholesale; and war is murder.

THE CARE OF STREET TREES.

Even in this time of war and war troubles, the motto of solid John Bull is "business as usual." Because we are enlisting soldiers and equipping armies in Canada, that work will be useless unless we keep the sustaining industries and activities of the city and country in productive operation. We must continue "business as usual" and the activities of civic and national life must be fostered. We must keep our roofs shingled; we must put up the storm windows; we must put in bulbs, and inter our tulips. We must see that our lawns are put in shape to realise the promise of another season. And we must look after our trees, one of our most precious possessions, as far as the beauty and summer comfort of the city are concerned.

Trees, except in the forest where nature does the planting and pruning, need constant attention, from the time they are planted in the streets. This attention to be of the best value must be an attention of knowledge of the habits of tree growth.

A correspondent writing in Friday's Examiner, referred to the proper or rather improper pruning of certain street trees. Without knowing the circumstances one can infer that the trees referred to were improperly pruned; for improper and injudicious, not to say ignorant, pruning is the rule, not the exception.

This arises from the fact that nobody is responsible; that is, nobody that knows. The individual planters of trees in the streets — for the city has never been guilty of planting a street tree—cannot be expected to have expert knowledge of the proper way to prune a street tree.

When the city wants special service done in respect of the streets, it employs a man that knows, for it is not to be supposed that aldermen will know about street matters that involves scientific knowledge. They employ an engineer—somebody that knows. They wouldn't employ a carpenter to do the work of an engineer or man familiar with road construction, any more than they would employ a navvy to lay a hardwood floor or wainscot a dining room in fumed oak.

Yet the aldermen violate this principle in the pruning of street trees.

They employ possibly a retired farmer to do the work. Now a retired farmer may be as most of them are an excellent man, as a man; but in the doubtful if he knows the first principles of the work he is employed to do.

Such a man, a season or two ago was encountered on the street merrily butchering and mutilating street trees without any eye to the future welfare of the tree—its growth or symmetry. Asked what experience he had had, he naively replied that he had "trimmed a good many apple trees."

This was an experience that tended to disqualify him for pruning street trees. The chief and primary objects of pruning the two kinds of trees are opposite. A fruit tree is pruned to thin the foliage and let in the sunlight into the top and sides of the tree. A street tree should be pruned in order to thicken the foliage so as to produce shade; to preserve balance of branchage. A man to do this must have studied shade trees and learned their habits of growth and needs. A man who had studied fruit trees so that he could prune one to "the king's taste," might, and would doubtless, make a botch of pruning a shade tree.

It is vain to trust to the average citizen to properly prune street trees. In the first place he doesn't know how and he has the virtue—all right in its place—of hating to cut off a single limb from his pet trees no matter how badly they may need it. He thereby does the same injustice to a tree that a man would do his child by postponing trimming it—training it—till it was eighteen or twenty. Trees like children should receive attention in the way of training and pruning every year from the time they are planted. Only in this way can a proper trunk and symmetrical growth of branches, be secured.

This work is too often delayed — till it is forced and then the tree is barbarously mutilated. On the south side of Hunter street, East City, two or three large street elms were neglected in their infancy; and, at length, huge branches were lopped off leaving big scars nearly a foot in diameter that will require years of growth of the trunk to cover. These big limbs should never have been allowed to grow so large; they should have been removed when they were small.

We can never have satisfactory conditions of our street trees till the city takes upon it the responsibility of tree planting and pruning; and only then if the work is put under the care of a commission, composed of men who know and care. A private citizen is under no more obligation to plant trees in the streets for the benefit and pleasure of the public than the city has to plant trees on private property.

We shall never have the regular lines of symmetrical street trees—of the variety, suited to the soil of the vicinity, till tree planting and care are placed under the charge of a properly qualified commission. Individuals plant all sorts of trees, suitable and unsuitable—mostly unsuitable—on all sorts of lines; and the result is—well, unsatisfactory.

What public-spirited citizen will lead in this matter? Every day's delay to do something in this direction is dangerous, not only to the welfare of existing street trees, but to future growth. We are, even, in this war time in other directions trying to attend to "business as usual." Then why not in the matter of street tree planting and care and civic beautification generally? The war will be over in two or three years, and we need not allow them to be wasted years. The war is working great destruction upon the countries where it is waged. Buildings, trees and vines are "shot up" or trampled down ruthlessly. While this destruction is going on, let us create new beauty of trees and park and boulevard at home, glad that we are left in peace to do these things instead of suffering in the infernal welter of war.

TWO KINDS OF NATIONALISTS

There are Natiqnalists and Nationalists, for instance, John Redmond, rallying the Irish to the colours, and Blondin, Bourden's new colleague, who declared, if it was necessary, to shoot the Union Jack full of holes.—London Advertiser.

HOW THE WAR HELPS

A brisk demand for the product of the paper and pulp mills in the interior of Newfoundland has resulted from conditio a growing out of the war in Europe. Steamers are rapidly arriving to take on board cargoes for England. It is expected that the mills will be obliged to supplement their present equipment, and it is anticipated that new pulp and paper concessions will shortly be in operation. —Conservation.

TO ENTERTAIN CITY COUNCIL

The City Council will meet to-night, at eight o'clock and after the tained to a dinner at the Empress meeting the members will be enter- Hotel. Most of the members of the Council have signified their intention of being present as the guest of Mr. Graham to-night, their presence at the banquet being to celebrate the opening of the fine new hostelry.

Will German Warships of The Air Be Able To Capture Great Britain?

Some writers have been declaring that a Zeppelin invasion of Great Britain could never be undertaken with any hope of success, since Germany could not transport by airships sufficient men to constitute an effective invading arm. These writers misapprehend the purpose of the Zeppelin fleet, which is not to transport an invading army, but to prepare the way for such an army by destroying ships, fortresses and arsenals, and by terrorizing the inhabitants. The Kaiser is credited with the idea of launching a fleet of fifty Zeppelins against Great Britain. If this aerial armada could overcome the resistance that would be offered to it, it could do enormous damage. Every Zeppelin has a bomb magazine containing 500 bombs, and mechanism for dropping 12 bombs from each side simultaneously. Thus the aerial fleet would carry no fewer than 25,000 bombs, which properly placed, would do inconceivable damage.

The London Times, in its engineering supplement, recently gave some interesting particulars of the Zeppelin fleet. It shows that it is by no means necessary to get a base as near England as Calais or Ostend. The range of effective flight of these craft must, of course, include the return to the base; the latest type of Zeppelin has a radius of over 1,000 miles, so that a flight to England and return could easily be made from Brussels, 250 miles from London; from Düsseldorf, 380 miles; from Frankfort, 500 miles; or from Hamburg, 570 miles. Airships of this type have already made long voyages with their full complement on board, that of the Ilchutte-Lans on April 20 of the present year, lasting twenty hours, during which a distance of 1,060 miles was covered, while sufficient fuel for a ten hours' flight remained at the end of the journey. Thus a Zeppelin raid on England has no impossibilities of that nature to prevent it, whatever may be the other risks ahead of it.

Recent cables have spoken of a fleet of fifty being assembled for the purpose. There has been a tendency to name larger figures in discussing the strength of the Zeppelin fleet, but it must be remembered that these vessels are not collapsible, and that the approximate number may therefore be estimated by that of the sheds for housing them, even apart from the efforts in the same direction of the secret service. The following list gives the ships and sheds at each of the towns named, and though probably not complete gives a fair idea of what Germany possessed before war broke out:

Towns	No. of Airships.	No. of Sheds.
Berlin	6	2
Hanover	2	1
Dresden	2	1
Cologne	2	2
Dusseldorf	2	1
Darmstadt	2	1
Mannheim	2	1
Metz	2	2
Friedrichshaven	2	2
Koenigsburg	2	2
Graudenz	2	1
Schneidemuhl	2	1
Strassburg	2	1
Leipsic	2	1
Potsdam	2	1
Gotha	1	1
Baden Oost	1	1
Cuxhaven	1	1

To the 37 airships here enumerated must be added ten that are privately owned, but subsidized by the Government and available for war purposes. Many new ships were in course of construction and have been or will shortly be completed, but the loss during the war may so far be put at 12 vessels, so that 50 would be a fair estimate of the number likely to be available in the near future.

The great size and power of the machine, as well as their vulnerability may be judged from the particulars which the Times gives. It says a Zeppelin is a cigar-shaped, rigid gasbag, 520 feet long, 52 feet in diameter, with a gas capacity of 25,000 cubic metres. It has a carrying capacity of 23 tons, and is fitted with four motors of 205 horse power each, which gives it an easy average speed of over 55 miles an hour. Fitted with an upper and lower deck, it carries tanks large enough to hold over 500 gallons of petrol and oil, besides an accommodation for a crew of 24 men with bomb-dropping appliances. The top deck is reached by a spiral stairway through the centre of the airship. On this deck are fitted machine guns and anti-aerial guncraft, and a promenade from the bow to the stern is wired off and made secure for aeronauts to walk on.

In repelling a Zeppelin raid, the British are relying on anti-aircraft guns, for which Zeppelins would present excellent targets, but more particularly on aeroplanes. The British have a great and ever growing fleet of aeroplanes, while the Navy is supplied with what is regarded as the most effective aircraft in existence. The points which give the British aircraft the superiority over those of the enemy are their speed and ability to climb rapidly. The power of the aeroplane to climb rapidly to a great height is especially necessary when fighting Zepelins, since it is only from above that they can be effectively attacked. The authorities in Britain fully appreciate the possibilities of a Zeppelin raid. Whether Germany appreciates the extent of the preparations made by Britain for combatting such a raid there is no means of knowing. But seeing how much the Kaiser is wrapped up in his beloved Zeppelins we can hardly believe that he will allow the opportunity presented by this war to pass without launching them upon this supreme adventure.—Montreal Herald-Telegraph.

Is The Province of Ontario To Be Ruled By The Ghost of Whitney?

Is the memory of Sir James Whitney forever to be used to keep the Conservative party of Ontario in line and in power? Do the present Conservative leaders calculate that disruption and defeat may be avoided only by frequent reminders to the people of the works of the dead premier Does the new regime at Toronto propose to win the next provincial election on its own record or does it believe that the public appetite for results may be satiated with verbal manus representing the deeds of him who has passed on?

These, and other questions of a similar nature must present themselves to anyone who attended the nomination meeting at Dutton, Wednesday, when Hon. F. G. Macdiarmid was re-elected without opposition as member of West Elgin. They were forcibly brought home in the remarks of Thomas W. McGarry, member of the Legislature fo the historic riding of South Renfrew. Mr. McGarry dilated at length upon the splendid record of Sir James, making especial reference to the late premier's activity in the hydro-electric project. If Mr. McGarry spoke the truth, and far be it from us to question his veracity, we must believe that Sir James was the real maker of the great hydro scheme, and that in comparison with him the work of Sir Adam Beck as the father of hydro, pales into insignificance.

The Conservative politicians in the Legislature, of which Mr. McGarry is one of the foremost, well realize the attitude of the people at large toward the recent cabinet changes. So far the government has failed to make any satisfactory explanation of the withdrawal—or was it dismissal?—of Sir Adam Beck from the inner circle. The popularity of the "Minister of Power" is too well-known for comment, and his political strength, though he is far from being a success as a politician, is remarkable. The present rulers of Ontario know what the opinion of the people must be of any government that would attempt to put London's member in a secondary place. With no satisfying explanation in readiness for the electors and with regard to the political needs of the situation, they now apparently have gone one step forward and determined to credit the success of the hydro project to the dead premier. From the tone of Mr. McGarry's Dutton speech this deduction may be very reasonably drawn.

There is every reason to believe that latterly Sir James was a hearty supporter of the whole hydro plan; there are many evidences to this conclusion. And no doubt the late premier devoted more or less time and energy to the project. But the whole province acknowledges that Sir Adam Beck is the "man who made hydro." To argue in any other direction is idle. Therefore no one can deduce nothing else but that the attempt of the member for South Renfrew to credit Sir James with the success of hydro, is but another evidence of the government's intention to rest on the laurels of the Whitney government and gloss over the relegation of the man who was generally regarded and favoured as the next premier.—St. Thomas Journal.

Villagers Scan the Sky For Shells As For Weather Signs

SOISSONS, Oct. 19.—(By mail to New York)—At Soissons as elsewhere in France, only the aged and the women and children are left. These spend their days and nights in cellars, coming out during lulls in the fighting. They eat and sleep underground, but in periods of comparative calm children are seen playing in the streets, appreciating little of what it is all about. They wonder for a brief minute why the houses have reeled into the streets, then their wonderment is lost in the joy of climbing over the ruins, while mothers shout out warning to them to be careful lest they go too near the tottering walls.

Smoking is too much of a luxury for many to indulge in. The soldiers of several great armies have passed through the country and all forms of tobacco are long since gone. Meat is the greatest rarity; chickens, eggs, butter and milk not to be had. Bread there is in sufficient quantities, and there is little wine, which the inhabitants succeeded in hiding from the invaders. There is no brandy, no tea; little coffee. But the people get along and do not complain.

And they are optimistic. They are firmy convinced the allies will win. Even while the shells begin to fall about them like rain and they are forced to take to their cellars again, they go stoically; it is all a part of the preparation for victory. Women call to their children to come in out of the shells, quite like Canadian women call their children out of the rain — models of cheerfulness and hope.

About noon a lull came in the firing and the people came out of their cellars and from behind their shutters, but timidly, like squirrels from hollow tree trunks. Venturing to the middle of the streets they looked into the sky, to see if shells were bursting there, quite as I have seen farmers do when looking for signs of rain.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS CARDS

21,375 FORDS SOLD IN SEPTEMBER.

The Ford Motor company announces that in the month of September there were sold and delivered 21,375 Ford cars. This was a gain of 11,429 cars over September 1913. This is significant, not only because it shows that the Ford production is rapidly being increased to meet the stupendous influx of orders, but also because it demonstrates that the Ford Motor company is maintaining the 300,000 car schedule necessary to give Ford purchasers between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915, a share of Ford profits.

Peterborough's representative of the Ford car has done his share in helping forward this increase of sales for September. Mr. Duffus' achievement in earning the title to being the selling agent who has sold the largest number of automobiles this year for the Ford Co. stands unchallenged.

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WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 220 Brock St. 2d-97-1297

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WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY 669 George Street. 2d-97-1293

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NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of The Peterboro' Horticultural Society will be held Friday, November 6th, in the Council Chambers at 7.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving reports of the past season's work, the election of officers and any other business that may come before the meeting.

H. L. BEAL, President — C. H. WILLIAMSON, Secy-Treas

LOST

LOST—A COLLIE PUP. FINDER PLEASE 'Phone 269, Rine St. Reward. 2d-96-1282

LOST—A SMALL WHITE WOOLLY DOG, with collar. Answers name "Belly." Return to 209 Stewart. 2d-96-1276

LOANS WANTED

LOANS WANTED — FEW THOUSAND Dollars wanted. Four-fold security. Address for interview, Box 1286, Examiner. 6d-97-1284

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WORK WANTED BY GOOD COMPETENT boy. Accustomed to farming. Apply Cor. Erskine and Woodbine Ave., East City. 12d-4-tu-w-99-1129

WANTED — 2 FURNACES TO ATTEND during the winter. Address E. P. Horace, 356 Downie Street. 4d-96-1214

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BEDROOM AND LIBRARY Furniture. Almost new. Apply Box 1276, Examiner. 2d-96-1276

FOR SALE COAL HEATER. CHEAP. Good as new. Apply 515 Bolivar St. 2d-97-1295

ELECTRIC HANGING SIGN FOR SALE, in first-class order. Cheap. Apply to 417½ George Street. 2d-96-1249

FOR SALE—A NEW COOK STOVE, CHEAP —on payments. Party leaving town on Saturday. Apply 164½ Simcoe St., over Barber's Store. 2d-96-1280

FOR SALE GOOD DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, 2 Separate Chairs, 1 Couch in good condition, 1 Corner China Cupboard. Apply 174 Aylmer Street. 2d-97-1289

FOR SALE — BEST QUALITY STOVE Coal, $7.00 per ton. Nut Coal, $7.70 per ton. No. 2 M. Hard Wood, $4.00 per cord — cutting extra. Also Cedar Posts, Scantlings and Joists. 'Phone 1056. 162 Smith Street. 2d-97-1286

TO RENT

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM HOUSE IN SOUTH End of City. Apply for particulars, 484 Weller Street. Low rent. 2d-96-1270

ROOMS TO LET—2 FURNISHED OR UNfurnished Rooms. All conveniences. Apply Box 1287, Examiner Office. 2d-96-1287

TO RENT—SUITE NO. 5, GRAND CENtral Building. Heated and all modern improvements. Possession 16th November. Apply 427 George St. dtf-96-1264

TO RENT—9-ROOMED HOUSE ALL CONveniences. Hardwood floors. Conveniently situated. Warm. Rent moderate Apply 140 Reid St., Corner Simcoe St. 2d-96-267

TO RENT — APARTMENT, MELDRUM Apartments. Light, heat and water, with every modern convenience. Apply W. H. Meldrum, 12 McDonnel St. 'Phone 222. 12d-96-1161

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished Rooms to rent, suitable for light housekeeping, in new house, with every convenience. Box 1289, Examiner. 2d-96-29-2-1289

A FLAT TO LET, LUNDY BLOCK All modern improvements, with heat hot and cold water. Apply J. J. Lundy 96 Hunter St. dtf-123-5526

TO RENT—GOOD CORNER STORE for Farm and City trade. Apply to 188 Antrim St. City.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 255 STEWART ST. Desirably situated. Also House No. 247 Wolfe St. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply 427 George St.

TO RENT — MODERN HOUSE, 148 Rubidge Street, near C.G.R., rent $11.00. Also 453 Water Street. Rents low. Also property for sale or exchange. Apply 451 Water St. or 'phone 1281. dtf

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TO RENT—ONE STORE IN GRAND OPERA House Block. Steam heating. Immediate possession. Also good Show-Room upstairs, 25 ft. by 60 ft. Hardwood floors. Elevator. Immediate possession. Apply J. J. Turner & Sons. dtf-69-1000

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Braids and [illegible] are necessary in the new style of Hair Dressing. Bring your combings to us and see our [illegible] goods we can make. Highest Class Workmanship Guaranteed. Mrs BYRNE, 426 George Street.

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FOR SALE—60-ACRE FARM, TWO MILES west of Pontypool. All clear. Frame house, bank barn, creek, etc. Price, $3,700.00. Will exchange, for two to the acres close to City of Peterborough. What have you to offer? Apply J. A. Gibbs, 194½ Charlotte Street.

SOCIETIES

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR CARE of Neglected and Ill-Treated Children. Incorporated by Act of Legislature. Information required. Informant's name kept Strictly Private. Children for adoption. Geo. Cockburn, Agent and Assistant Secretary.

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$2100.00

9 Acres good Garden Land
Situated near Normal School, north of City, no buildings, will sell or exchange for good dwelling, with all improvements.

12 Acres Choice Land
Good brick house and frame stable; land in a good state of cultivation.

75 Acres Choice Land
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READ THE EVENING EXAMINER

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TO-NIGHT, Oct. 26th at 8.15 — All Seats Reserved — Box Office Open Now For Sale of Seats — PRICES—15c and 25c — GALLERY 10c

THE WORLD OF SPORT

OLD COUNTRY SOCCER SCORES AND RECORDS

English League.

—Division I.—

Bradford City 2, Bradford 2.
Burnley 3, Liverpool 0.
Chelsea 2, Oldham 0.
Everton 4, Manchester U. 2.
Manchester C. 1, Middlesboro 1.
Newcastle U. 4, Sheffield U. 3.
Sheffield W. 1, Blackburn R. 1.
Sunderland 3, Notts County 1.
Tottenham H. 0, Aston Villa 3.
West Brom. A. 3, Bolton W. 0.

—Division II.—

Birmingham 6, Leeds City 3.
Blackpool 1, Leicester F. 2.
Bristol City 0, Fulham 0.
Bury 4, Wolverhampton 1.
Derby County 4, Woolwich A. 0.
Grimsby Town 1, Hull City 1.
Huddersfield T. 2, Stockport C. 1.
Nottingham F. 2, Barnsley 0.
Preston N. E. 1, Glossop 0.
Lincoln 1, Clapton 0.

Southern League.

—Division I.—

Gillingham 0, Queen's Park R. 1.
Brighton 1, Southend U. 0.
Cardiff City 3, Swindon Town 0.
Exeter City 1, Portsmouth 1.
Crystal Palace 2, Luton Town 3.
Norwich City 1, Millwall Com. 3.
West Ham. U. 4, Bristol Rovers 1.
Watford 0, Reading 1.
Northampton 2, Southampton 0.
Plymouth 1, Croydon 2.

Scottish League.

Falkirk 1, Aberdeen 5.
Airdrie 3, Dundee 4.
Third Lanark 2, Ayr 1.
Hamilton 0, Celtic 1.
Clyde 2, Dumbarton 1.
Hearts 3, Queen's 2.
Kilmarnock 5, Hibernians 1.
Morton 2, Partick 2.
St. Mirren 1, Motherwell 1.
Rangers 1, Raith Rovers 2.

LEAGUE STANDING.

English League.

—Division I.—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Manchester City	9	6	0	3	15
Sheffield Wed.	10	6	2	2	14
Oldham Athletic	10	6	1	3	13
Everton	10	5	2	3	13
Blackburn Rovers	10	4	3	3	11
West Brom. Albion	10	4	3	3	11
Newcastle United	10	4	3	3	11
Middlesboro	9	3	1	5	11
Bradford City	10	3	3	4	10
Burnley	9	4	3	2	10
Aston Villa	9	4	3	2	10
Sunderland	9	4	4	1	9
Sheffield United	9	2	3	4	8
Liverpool	10	3	5	2	8
Notts County	9	2	5	2	6
Manchester United	9	2	5	2	6
Tottenham Hotspurs	10	1	5	4	6
Bradford	6	3	3	0	6
Chelsea	9	1	4	4	6
Bolton Wanderers	10	2	7	1	5

—Division II.—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Huddersfield T.	10	7	1	2	16
Woolwich Arsenal	10	6	2	2	14
Preston North End	10	5	2	3	11
Bristol City	9	5	2	2	12
Bury	9	5	3	0	12
Derby County	9	5	3	1	11
Clapton Orient	10	4	3	2	10
Grimsby Trinity	10	3	2	4	10
Fulham	10	4	4	2	10
Hull City	9	4	3	2	10
Wolverhampton Wan.	10	3	4	3	9
Barnsley	9	4	4	1	9
Birmingham	9	3	3	3	9
Stockport County	9	3	4	2	8
Notts Forest	9	3	4	2	8
Lincoln City	10	3	6	1	7
Leicester Fosse	10	3	6	1	7
Blackpool	9	3	6	0	6
Leeds City	10	2	7	1	5
Glossop	10	1	6	2	5

Southern League.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Brighton and Hove	11	7	2	2	16
Reading	11	7	2	2	16
Stafford	10	6	1	3	15
Millwall	9	6	2	1	13
Portsmouth	11	4	3	4	12
Exeter	9	5	2	2	12
Swindown Town	10	4	3	3	11
Cardiff City	9	5	3	1	11
Northampton	9	4	3	2	10
West Ham. United	10	4	4	2	10
Luton Town	12	4	6	2	10
Queen Park Rangers	10	2	3	5	9
Plymouth Argyles	10	2	4	4	8
Norwich City	9	2	3	4	8
Southampton	10	3	6	1	7
Southend United	9	2	4	3	7
Gillingham	10	2	6	2	6
Bristol Rovers	10	2	6	2	6
Croydon Com.	10	2	6	2	6
Crystal Palace	9	1	5	3	5

Scottish League.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
H. W. Midlothian	12	10	1	1	21
Celtic	12	7	2	3	17
Ayr United	12	7	4	1	15
Morton	11	4	1	6	14
Rangers	11	6	4	1	13
Third Lanark	11	5	3	3	13
Airdrieonians	11	5	3	3	13
St. Mirren	11	4	3	4	12
Dundee	12	4	5	3	11
Clyde	9	5	3	1	11
Hamilton Academy	11	4	5	2	10
Raith Rovers	12	3	5	4	10
Dumbarton	12	3	6	3	9
Falkirk	11	3	5	3	9
Aberdeen	11	3	5	3	9
Queen's Park	11	2	5	4	8
Motherwell	11	3	6	2	8
Kilmarnock	11	3	7	1	7
Partick Thistle	9	2	5	2	6
Hibernians	12	1	7	4	6

"SHAG" HAS GREAT LITTLE RUGBY SQUAD IN LOWER CANADA FIRSTS

Frank Shaughnessy's abilities as an athletic coach, particularly in Rugby, have been manifested by the work of McGill in the Intercollegiate Union. Lower Canada College down Montreal way is another example of what he has been doing. This team of young chaps, nearly all sons or brothers in Quebec football families, have played five games this fall and won all of them, with an aggregate score of 261 to 5 points. Lower Canada fans have the following players: W. Molson, P. Dunford, E. W. Ambridge, F. Beverly, C. Slater, D. Baillie (capt.), Y. J. Picott, W. Clark, ... F. Sheriton, K. G. Blackager, B. Claston, F. J. Nichol, R. McLagan, C. Flanagan, T. Lyall, B. Brown, A. W. Gilmour.

Lower Canada College is having a great gridiron season this fall. Under "Shag's" coaching their teams have jumped into the lead in both the local and inter-city Leagues. The Seniors have done exceptionally well. Here is the season's record to date. Won 5, lost 0.

The games were:
St. Albans, Brockville, won, 128-2.
Ashbury College, Ottawa, won, 51-2.
Montreal High School, won, 46-0.
And the return match, won, 29-0.
Westmount High School, won, 18-1.

PETERBORO' BOY IN LIMELIGHT

Wilfrid Stratton Played Quarter for 'Varsity Seniors

Wilfred Stratton, of Peterborough, made his debut with the 'Varsity Senior team on Saturday against T.R. and A.A., and evidently made good. The Mail and Empire Says: 'Varsity lined up without "Red" McKenzie on the back division, the latter being under the weather with a bad knee, while Gamey Stratton, of the intermediates, was tried at quarter, and made good. In fact his work was the feature of the game, he being slippery as an eel, and always in the thick of the play. Like Pete Campbell, the former quarter, it looks as if Peterborough will again be represented at quarter for 'Varsity.

Two other Peterborough boys were in the game. Dick Sheehy with 'Varsity and Frank Heffernan with T.R. and A.A.

BATTER HAS A BETTER CHANCE IN THE MAJORS

Lee Magee, who is hitting around .300 with the Cardinals, declares that any one who has any real natural, native-born batting ability can hit far better in the major leagues than in most of the bush company, and several other sluggers think the same. "In the minors," says Magee, "you are handicapped two ways: By the dangerous wildness of the pitchers and the wildness of the umpires. These ferocious little leagues seem to think that their passport to major promotion is over the strikeout route and that the bigger their fanning record the surer their chance to rise. So they drive them in with fearful speed, averaging, I think, far faster than the average pitching you face in the majors. That would be only logical, for the big league pitchers are the same men who formerly ran wild in the bushes, with their ideas toned down and in many cases with their arm and shoulder muscles showed up from that early exertion. "They send in the balls hit or miss with headlong speed, and keep the batter too busy dodging to do much effective hitting. Meanwhile the umpires are helping them all they can. In the smaller leagues the umpires give the pitchers away the best of it. In the big leagues, the umpires favour the batters. Consequently, between ducking the bean-dubious strikes, the minor league batsman has a fierce time of it and is lucky rather than skillful if he hits 'em often."

Hon. Colin Campbell Dead.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 26.—Hon. Colin H. Campbell, formerly a member of the Manitoba Government, in which he was successively Attorney-General and Minister of Public Works, died on Saturday at 9.40 p.m., after a long illness.

KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY WILL BE OF TEETOTALERS

LONDON, Oct. 14—Lord Roberts has said, "Give me a teetotal army, and I will lead it anywhere."

The dictum evidently appeals also to Lord Kitchener, for he has forbidden the forwarding of any presents of wine or spirits to the troops He allowed his men no spirits during his campaign in the Soudan, and the victory at Atbara was won on similar lines, for he sent back all the beer which had been ordered to the front for the soldiers.

It is very little realised what a hold temperance has on the British Army. Over twenty years ago the Royal Army Temperance Association now an officially recognized body, subsidized by the War Office, was started by Earl Roberts, who still remains the chairman of its council, and largely due to the labours of this association the old conception of "Tommy Atkins" as a hard-drinking beer-sodden, "ne'er-do-well" has had to be abandoned.

"Tommy" is now sober, intelligent, and well-behaved, and the morale of the Army has shown such a marked improvement in late years that the military prisons' vote decreased from £13,000, in 1909, to £500 in 1912, owing to the lesser number of men sent to these institutions. As a matter of fact "Tommy" cannot afford to drink now-a-days, if he wishes to make any thing like a success of his Army career. The physical training is so severe that the least over-indulgence in alcohol makes him unfit and, consequently, a less valuable soldier, and one who draws less pay than his more temperate companion.

Advantages of Sobriety.

The soldier is very quick to see the advantages of temperance. At every station abroad the British Army authorities provide well-fitted temperance rooms which the soldiers run themselves, and the profits made in these places go mostly to swell the Regimental Prize Funds, and to provide bonuses to the members of the R.A.T.A. when they leave the service and return to civil life.

At home there is not sufficient accommodation in many of the barracks to give such facilities, and the canteen system of catering prevents the temperance societies from catering for the wants of their members; but in all large stations palatial temperance institutes, such as the Smith-Dirrien institute at Aldershot, cater specially for the needs of the temperance soldier, and every encouragement is given him to use these comfortable and well-furnished buildings which are a great contrast to the canteen with its bare walls, rough tables and benches.

In India, 75 per cent. of the soldiers are members of the association, and in the Home Army, before the war, the proportion was over 50 per cent. In ordinary times no difficulty was experienced in keeping up this proportion and even, occasionally, exceeding it.

But when Kitchener's new army came into being the officers were faced with a huge body of men who had received no education in temperance principles and whose training, unless this were remedied, would be a lengthy and costly job. As the first step towards enforcing temperance on the men, the public houses in the vicinity of the temperance camps were closed for a greater part of the day and evening, exemplary punishments were meted out to offenders, and the R. A. T. A., at the instigation of the War Office, undertook a vigorous campaign to get the new men to take the pledge for the duration of the war.

Special Pledge Cards.

Small pledge cards, printed in blue and red, were issued, bearing on one side the pledge with a space for the name, regiment, and station of the man, and on the other side, in bold lettering, flanked by the Union Jack, are the words, "Don't ask me to take intoxicating liquors. I have decided to be a total abstainer on active service for my country."

Special representatives have been appointed by the Association to deal with the great masses of troops and facilities have been given them to carry on their temperance work in the new army. The result has been that Kitchener's men have signed the abstinence pledge in large numbers and it is more than likely, when the new army takes the field, it will be even more temperate than the Regulars it will meet at the front.

CAN INVADE CANADA.

Monroe Doctrine Is Inoperative, Declares Von Bernstorff.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — Germany's right to land tropos in Canada, if possible, and thus secure at least a temporary foothold on the American continent, was upheld yesterday by Count Von Bernstorff, German Ambassador here, who declared this would not be a violation of the Monroe doctrine. The Ambassador suggested that, as Canada was sending soldiers to Europe to fight against his country, the United States should not consider it in any sense an in-

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF.

fringement on the Monroe doctrine if Germany should land an armed force on Canadian soil.

Discussing his now much talked of note of Sept. 3 to the State Department here, explaining the attitude of the German Government towards the Monroe doctrine, and giving assurances that Germany was not contemplating any South American colonization scheme in the event of victory over the allies the Ambassador said only South America was referred to at that time because there had never been any question raised as to possible German attempts to seek colonization in any other part of the American hemisphere.

MACK MAY NOT PLAY IN 1915

NEW YORK, Oct. 26. — When the Athletics take the field next year, it is reported, Connie Mack will not be on the bench directing the attacks of the former world's champions. The veteran, it is said, has obtained control of the Athletic club's stock and will be soon elected president instead of Benjamin F. Shibe. Mack is said to own 51 per cent. of the stock, having recently secured 1 per cent. from A. J. Reach, so the story goes. The tall manager is 54 years old and is beginning to show the wear and tear of his long career as a team leader. He has made a fortune out of the national game and can well afford to take a rest.

As president of the Athletics, Mack will have a grip on the helm, but Harry Davis, it is reported, will be the actual manager on the bench, with Ira Thomas as his right hand advisor. Davis was a failure as manager of the Cleveland Naps several years ago, but it is true that his heart wasn't in his work.

COLLEGIATE BEAT LINDSAY BY 9 TO 6

The Collegiate Institute Rugby team journeyed to Lindsay on Saturday and played their annual games with Lindsay Collegiate, winning after a hard-fought game, by 9 points to 6. The half-time score was 6 to 6. Knapman, the Collegiate quarterback, was out of the game with a twisted ankle and his place was taken by Art Huycke. Skuce of the Collegiate seconds played a fine game at outside wing.

LONG SMOKE AHEAD.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Thirty tons of tobacco, in addition to two million cigarettes have been forwarded to the soldiers on the firing line.

SPECIAL BIG WAR PRICES
LOUIS YEOTES
Will give the Best Service ALWAYS
Best Cigar Store in Town
SPECIAL PRICES FOR POOL .. 5c
Good Music in Attendance
5c SPECIAL PRICES FOR BOSTON
Pipe Repairing a Specialty
FIRST-CLASS SHOE SHINE
Tan Shoes Dyed 2 Brighter Hood
HATS CLEANED
The Best Place to Meet Your Friends

EMPRESS EASY BARBER SHOP AVE — TWO HOT BATHS COLD

THE man who is particular about his shave and haircut will find his heart's desire at the "EMPRESS HOTEL"

A bright clean shop with all the Latest and Up-to-date Equipment.

JACK RILEY & JOE DONOGHUE "Late of the Colonial Shop"

Call once and you'll come again. Basement Empress Hotel.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Wheat took a downward slant today, influenced by a lessening of export sales and by a good deal of profit taking on the part of the holders. The market closed unsettled at ⅝ to 1c net decline. Corn finished ⅜ to ½c off, oats down ⅜ to ⅝c and provisions varying from a setback of 10c to an equal advance.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 13	to $....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 67	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 05	....
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 83	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 29	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 28	0 29
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 16	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 27	0 32
Honey, new, lb.	0 11	0 12
Honey, combs, dozen	2 50	3 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Oct. 24.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, old crop, No. 1 northern, $1.20; No. 2 northern, $1.17; new crop, No. 1 northern, $0.93½; No. 2 northern, $1.15½.

Manitoba oats—Bay ports, old crop, No. 2 C.W., 43½c; No. 3 C.W., 43½c; new crop, No. 2 C.W., 39c; No. 3 C.W., 36c.

Ontario wheat—Carlots, $1.05 to $1.07, outside, according to freights.

American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 3 yellow, 82c to 83c, Toronto; Canadian corn, 82c, Toronto.

Ontario oats—New, outside, 40c to 42c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.20 to $1.25, carlots, outside, nominal.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 65c to 67c; Manitoba barley, 54c to 56c, lake ports.

Rolled oats—Per bag of 90 pounds, $2.65 to $2; in smaller lots, $2.70 to $2.80; per barrel, $5.70, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Buckwheat—65c to 67c.

Millfeed—Carlots, per ton, bran, $22 to $24; shorts, $25 to $26; middlings, $27 to $30; good feed flour, $30 to $34.

Manitoba flour—First patents, $5.60 in bags; second patents, $5.10 in bags.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.30 to $4.70, Montreal or Toronto freights, in bulk, nominal.

Cornmeal—Yellow, 90-pound sacks, $3.65 to $3.75.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 24.—Cash wheat, No. 1 northern, $1.17½; No. 2 do $1.15½; No. 3 do $1.08½; No. 4, $1.02½; No. 5, 94½c; No. 6 93½c; feed 90c.

Oats, No. 2, C.W. 55½c; No. 3 C.W. 52½c; extra No. 1 feed 53½c; No. 1 feed 51c; No. 2 feed 50½c.

Barley, No. 3, 60c; No. 4, 56c; rejected 52½c; feed 52½c.

Flax, No. 1, N.W.C. $1.69½; No. 2, C.W. $1.65½.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 24.—There was a fair inquiry from overseas buyers for Manitoba spring wheat today and cables in some cases were stronger at an advance of 4½d to 6d per quarter, but exporters declined to accept them. Cables on oats were quieter and as the bids were no higher no sales were made. The local market for coarse grains is firm, but the demand for carlots is still limited. Flour continues quiet for both local and export account, but the undertone to the market is very firm. Millfeed is unsettled and prices are being shaded in some cases for carlots. The trade in butter is quiet, but the feeling is better. Receipts for the week 6,454 packages as compared with 8,190 for the like week last year. Cheese is quiet, but there is no actual change in spot prices to note. Receipts for the week were 42,466 boxes as against 36,800 for the corresponding week a year ago. Demand for eggs for export account continues fair and the tone of the market is strong with prices tending upward. Receipts for the week were 5,232 cases as compared with 2,235 a year ago. The exports for the week were 4,410 cases.

Stocks: Wheat, 4,228,117; corn, 50,-275; oats, 966,989; barley, 155,446; rye, 102,267; flour, 63,531 sacks.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 24.—Wheat, No. 1 hard $1.16⅛; No. 1 northern $1.15⅛; No. 2 do $1.12⅛; Dec. $1.14⅛.

CHEESE MARKETS.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 25.—Six factories offered 675 boxes of cheese on Saturday's board, bidding ranging from 14⅞c to 14 7-8c. There were no sales.

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., Oct. 23.—On the Dairy Board, Saturday, 800 packages of butter were sold at 28½ cents, and 150 boxes of cheese were sold at 14½ cents.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Oct. 23.—Offerings on the Cheese Board Saturday were: 1,300 boxes white, 30 boxes colored. The sales were 340 at 15⅝c and the balance at 15 1-16c.

COWANSVILLE, Que., Oct 23.—On the Dairy Board, Saturday, nine factories offered 340 packages of butter. Five factories sold at 27 and 28 cents and three factories at 28 cents.

CATTLE MARKETS

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; slow; prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 200; active; $9 to $11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4000; active; heavy and mixed, $7.55; yorkers, $7.35 to $7.50; pigs, $7.25; roughs, $6.75 to $6.90; stags, $5 to $6.50; dairies, $7.50 to $7.60.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2400 head; sheep active; lambs slow; lambs, $4.50 to $8.10.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Cattle—Receipts 1000. Market dull. Beeves, $6.15 to $10.00; Texas steers, $6.75 to $8.75; stockers and feeders, $4.90 to $7.80; cows and heifers, $3.20 to $8.70; calves, $7 to $11.

Hogs—Receipts 14,000. Market lower. Light, $6.85 to $7.60; mixed, $7 to $7.80; heavy, $6.85 to $7.85; rough, $6.95 to $7.10; pigs, $4.75 to $7; bulk of sales, $7.30 to $7.65.

Sheep—Receipts 2000. Market steady. Native, $4.90 to $6.05; yearlings, $6.40 to $6.90; lambs, native, $6.40 to $7.65.

Two More Bandits Killed.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Oct. 26.—Two more of the five bandits who robbed the First National Bank of Sedro-Wooley of $20,000 last Saturday night, killing a boy and wounding two citizens as they fled, were shot and killed by officers early Saturday

Seeking To Incriminate Hero.

DUNKIRK, Oct. 26.—According to advices from Halle, Germany, a movement is under way that seeks to identify Gen. Leman, the heroic defender of Liege, with a Heinrich Hohmann, who deserted from the German army in 1876. It is declared that the resemblance between the two men is very striking.

Gen. Leman is now a prisoner in the fortress of Magdeburg.

Many Women Spies Captured.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A large number of German women spies have been captured and promptly shot in the vicinity of Dixmude. In some cases the women declared they had been terrorized into practising espionage. Almost without exception they had no idea of the risk they were running or the penalty for their offence.

Royal Theatre
WANTED BY THE POLICE
Complete in 4000 feet
Lovers of good Motion Pictures don't fail to visit the Royal To-night.
THE MASK OF AFFLICTIONS
in 2 parts. Mrs. Wadley
BESS THE DETECTRESS
Special Comedy
POISONED WATERS
3—Big Reels—3
5c and 10c

EMPIRE THEATRE TO-DAY

The Foreman's Treachery—This is without doubt the most interesting picture shown in the City for some time.

The Deacon's Dilemma—A Wonderful Comedy.

Henrietta's Hair—Another Big Comedy full of Laughs.

Borrowing Trouble—A Big Thrilling Comedy.

The Cameras Testimony—A Splendid Melo Drama.

The Charge of the Light Brigade—A very exceptional and thrilling picture.

The Largest Programme in the City including a variation of Pictures from Comedies to Dramas.

Here's Interesting News For Boys!

SAY BOYS! We have just received the niftiest lot of Mackinaw Coats, Norfolk style and they are certainly just the kind you boys like. Better bring mother in to see them.

Winter Time Means Warmer Clothes

and we've gathered together a lot of New Suits and Overcoats that for STYLE, QUALITY and PRICE will out-class any stock you'll see elsewhere.

Suits $2.90 to $8 — Overcoats $3.50 to $10

MOTHERS! Study these prices, then come and study the clothes. The prices will save you money the clothes will save patching. If you can't come send the boy. We gladly send several suits or overcoats on approval.

We are making a special effort on boys' clothes this season. It's to your advantage to investigate. Attend to it to-day.

We will be pleased to have you call. Bring your boy and try on a few garments and let us prove to you conclusively that this store is

THE BOYS' STORE

H. LeBRUN & CO.

THE BOYS' STORE 143-145 Hunter St., 396 George St.

White Wool Blankets That Will Give Grateful Warmth When Nights are Cool

THE oft repeated advice from Mother to Daughter is "When you buy Blankets, buy a good pair," and surely no advice more sound could be given to anyone who has a Bedroom to furnish, or anyone who finds themselves in need of a pair to bring comfort to their sleeping hours on Cold Winter Nights.

At $4.89 For The Pair

We offer you an excellent quality Blanket, imported from one of the best Scotch Makers, and made expressly for Richard Hall & Son. 100% pure wool, unshrinkable, whipped separately, finished beautifully, Pink and Blue borders and wondrously soft and warm, double bed size. A Blanket that sells regularly at $6.00 pair. This week, Special, pair..... 4.89

Other Makes in Union Wool and Pure Wool qualities at per pair.... 2.60 to 12.50

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

SURVIVOR OF THE CRESSY KEPT HIMSELF AFLOAT IN THE NORTH SEA FOR HOURS

Grasped a Mess Table and Was Unconscious When Rescued—Comrade Rolled From the Float into Depths—Discipline of Men Superb.

SEA ALIVE WITH MEN

The following vivid story of the destruction of the three British cruisers, Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue in the North Sea on Sept. 22nd, 1914, is contained in a letter received by Mrs. J. H. Hargraves, 872 George Street, from her brother, W. K. McKerrow, an employee of the post office, Bradford, England. The information was obtained by the writer from a survivor of the ill-fated Cressy, W. Moore, A. B., an intimate friend of Mr. McKerrow and a fellow employee in the Bradford post office. The survivor was a naval reservist who was called out on the declaration of war. His story is tersely and modestly told. It will be noticed that he omitted many details as to what he personally did. However, he confines his recital to the principal details.

He says: "We, the Hogue, Aboukir and Cressy, were engaged in cruising in the North Sea on the morning of the 22nd of September, 1914, when we were attacked by what seemed to be a flotilla of German submarines. When the Hogue and the Aboukir were struck, we sent all our boats to their rescue, and also threw overboard everything possible which would help to save any man from going under.

"We thought that we were getting out of it all right, when we were rammed by a torpedo which pierced us below the water line in the forepart of the ship. I was sent to see the carpenter and ascertain the damage. When I was returning to give my message to the captain and I had arrived at the foot of the steps leading to the bridge, the ship was again struck in the engine room. Our captain calmly exclaimed, 'That's finished us! Now, it's each man for himself!'

"Not one of us seemed to realize any immediate danger until the ship began to keel over.

Dead and Dying Afloat

"By this time the water was alive with the dead and dying mixed up with wreckage from the other two ill-fated ships. We had no boats to look to as they had gone to help the others. Then I made up my mind to have a go for it, so I made a jump for the water. It was awful. Moans and cries on every side. I swam away from it all. When I looked around I spotted a sail which was a good long way off so I made for it. I thought that I would be picked up, but to my horror the boat actually turned around and went away. I afterwards learned that it was a German smack used as a covering party for the submarines.

Grabbed a Mess Form

"Anyway, I kept going, every now and then bumping up against wreckage or a big wave, came across a chap who seemed to be fairly comfortable on a mess form, so managed to get a chance by holding on to one leg of it. tried to cheer him up a bit, but he did not answer me. The look on his face was past all human description. After a while a chum of mine got hold of the other leg of the form, and we exchanged greetings. This put new life into both of us. But still we could not get an answer from our friend in the middle of us. Then we had a surprise. We were horrified to see the poor fellow roll over, and then topple to a watery grave. Poor chap! The bodies of our poor lost comrades were washed past by the dozen.

Became Unconscious

"I have no recollection of being picked up. The next thing I remember was on board the Titan. They told me that I was unconscious when rescued about 11.15 a.m. so that I must have been nearly four hours in a heavy sea."

Perfect Discipline

He concludes by saying that he could never have believed that a system of discipline could have been maintained when circcumstances like those arose if he had not been an actual living witness. The cool manner in which all orders were carried out was superb.

It becomes a fitting tribute (out of respect for those brave men who died at duty's post while trying to maintain the supremacy of the sea) for us to meet the needy circumstances by helping to eliminate the sufferings of those who are left behind to mourn their loss, and bare our heads and bow to those who still remain to uphold our National Supremacy.

W. K. McKERROW.
38 Carr St.,
Bradford, Yorkshire.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 455, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

German Regt. Annihilated

French War Office Reports Victory Over Germans in Argonne--Three More Batteries Gone

PARIS, Oct. 26. — The chief announcement of the day in Paris concerns the hard fighting which is going on near Dixmude.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office last night: "The action has continued under the same conditions as on preceding days. A battle of a very violent character is in progress between Nieuport and the River Lys. The German forces have succeeded in crossing the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude."

"To the west end and south of Lille, spirited attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

"Between the Oise and the Argonne there is nothing to report, except several small advances by our troops to the northwest of Soissons and in the region of Craonne.

"On the heights of the Meuse there is an artillery engagement. In the Woevre region our heavy artillery holds to-day under its fire the road connecting Thiacourt, Nonsard, Brussels and Jonville, which is one of the principal lines of communications of the Germans near St. Mihiel.

"It is reported that yesterday in the Argonne region an entire regiment of German infantry was annihilated during an operation which was extended to the wood to the north of La Chalade."

The Sunday afternoon French official communication follows: "There is no change to report between the sea and the region around Arras.

"In the Argonne region our situation is maintained under the conditions announced yesterday.

"On the upper Meuse our field artillery has destroyed three more German batteries, one of which was composed of guns of heavy calibre."

The last previous French official statement, issued late Saturday night, said that from the sea to the region to the south of Arras violent attacks of the Germans had been everywhere repulsed, and that "west of the Argonne region we have carried the Village of Marie-Louise, which commands the road leading from Varennes to the valley of the Aisne."

GERMAN HELMETS SMALL.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—None of the German helmets brought to England as war trophies are big enough to fit the head of the average Britisher.

COMET GETS MONEY.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The sum of $1800 in pennies was realized in a week in the aid of families of killed and wounded soldiers from fees paid for a telescopic view of Delavan's comet.

RUSSIANS HAVE DRIVEN THE ENEMY 40 MILES FROM WARSAW

Austrians Are Opposing the Russian Advance and Are Fighting Desperately—Czar's Troops Are Ready to Fight All Winter.

GERMANS WEAKENED

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26.—The Russian General staff yesterday issued the following statement:

"Our troops beyond the Vistula are pressing the armies of the enemy in full retreat. North of the Pilitsa river the Germans are offering only feeble resistance; they have been driven back as far as Skiernievice.

"South of the Pilitsa on the roads to Radom, we have forced the Austro-German rear guards who were attempting to hold positions along the Rivers Ravka, Skernevka and Rylka.

"Lovina, Skiernievice and Rawa were taken by day net attacks.

"The Austrians in retreat with the Germans on the roads below Radom, having received reinforcements, and profiting by the wooded and rolling character of the region, offered stubborn resistance to our offensive, which developed into an engagement of considerable dimensions. At that place we captured prisoners, cannon and rapid firers.

"Along the River San and south of Przemysl, desperate fighting continues. An attempt by the Austrians to turn the Russian left wing south of Przemysl failed, the Austrians suffering great losses."

It is declared that the nearest point to Warsaw held by the troops of the Kaiser and the dual monarchy is 40 miles distant from the Polish stronghold. Seemingly the Russian tactics in retiring to the Vistula and encouraging the Germans to attempt an assault on that city, have met with complete vindication. The invaders' lines are bent out of all semblance to a strong defensive, and both armies are declared reeling from the effects of Russian blows. The rejuvenated Austrian corps on the right wing are exposed to a particularly deadly fire and victory rests with Russian arms all along the front.

The steady advance of the cold season will greatly improve the position of the Russians. The Czar's troops are not only inured to cold weather of the worst kind, but actually joy in a temperature that would freeze the marrow of ordinary men. East Prussia, where it seems the next Russian drive will take shape, is a climate of exceptional hardship, and here the Germans will be called upon to face an advancing well provisioned and well satisfied army, in the rigors of an Arctic-like region.

Blacklister Incriminates Bartender

Wm. Quibell, a local blacklister, was the sole occupant of the police stations cells this morning. He was charged with being drunk while on the prohibited list. To the charge he pleaded guilty and was given the minimum fine of $10.

Then, according to the time-honoured custom he was put in the witness box and cross questioned by Chief Thompson as to the source of supply. Quibble swore that he got his liquor Saturday morning at 9 o'clock over a hotel bar. He was served by the bartender and bought two fifty-cent flasks of whiskey. One was of Scotch vintage, the consumption of which sufficed to produce the desired effect, so that when arrested the Canadian brand was still intact. Mr. Quibble said that "he took it for cramps."

In his evidence the witness incriminated the bartender on two counts. If his evidence was correct the bartender not only sold liquor to a blacklister, but sold it in flasks over the bar which is also a breach of the law. According to Quibble there was only one bartender in the bar when he was served.

A VISIT TO THE PETERBOROUGH FLORAL CO.

Transformation of the Show Room and Greenhouses into a Bower of Beauty

A visit to the floral show rooms of the Peterborough Floral Co., Water street (formerly Mason's), will form a pleasing part of one's morning or afternoon shopping tour. The interior of the show rom has been remodelled and restocked with choice floral effects, and the convenience of customers is better served. Under the numerous glass frames, there are evidences of the master hand in floral culture and improvement in the methods of propagating and displaying of the stock. The company will appreciate the visit of ladies at all times of the day, and will be glad to have them avail themselves of the information which their expert growers can give them regarding the selection and care of flower and foliage plants.

LAKEFIELD ITEMS

News From the Northern Village

Special to The Examiner:

LAKEFIELD, Oct. 24. —Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Crawford entertained a number of their friends at their residence on Friday evening. A most enjoyable time was spent by those present in euchre.

Mr. C. Kelleman of Peterborough, was a visitor to the village on Friday.

Mr. Roy Wilson of Toronto, spent Friday in the village on business.

Mr. F. H. Amys, night operator at the Bell Telephone Office, was in Toronto, for over the week-end.

Mr. R. G. Madill, of Lang, Ont., was the guest of his parents for the week end.

Mr. J. Knox of Peterborough, was in town on Friday.

Miss Emma Vincent of Peterborough, and formerly of this village, spent Friday here visiting friends and renewing old acquaintances.

Messrs. Roy Robinson and Cephas Lemay spent a few days at Stony Lake this week.

Mr. John Beatty returned home on Thursday evening after a short stay in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. George Spence are visiting friends in Dummer and vicinity.

Many of the local sportsmen are preparing for the ater hunting season which opens on November 1st.

Songs Composed By Mr. Greenlaw

Noted Vocalist Will Sing His Own Song at the Meeting To-night

Mr. Albert Greenlaw, the vocalist who has delighted so many people with his singing, at the Gordon meetings, has composed two songs which are on sale at the Peterborough Music Store. They are, "Where the Sweetest Flowers Grow" and "Childhood Days." In the former song Mr. Greenlaw wrote both the words and music, while in the latter he wrote only the music. At the Gordon meeting to-night at the George Street church, Mr. Greenlaw will sing, "Where the sweetest flowers grow."

HALF MILLION SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—According to the Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts 560,775 Socialists belonging to various trade organization have gone to the German fighting line.

TROUBLE FOR THOSE WHO REMOVE DIPTHERIA CARDS WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE AUTHORITIES

Several cases have been reported to The Examiner wherein diphtheria cards have been removed from houses without the consent of the authorities and in one or two cases upon the alleged recommendation of attending physicians. A reporter asked Sanitary Inspector Spence if he was aware of this, and the reply came that he had full knowledge of them. Of one family it is stated that after their house had been placarded they went to their own physician and from him secured permission to remove the blue card. Recent outbreaks of the disease prove that it has by no means abated. The Medical Health Officer has been extremely busy attending to the epidemic, but the cooperation of all the citizens is required.

The Sanitary Inspector declares he will press for a prosecution of the next family that removes the card without properly authorized permission. It is understood that this applies to every case, and even while attending doctors have given their sanction to the removal of a card.

CANADA'S FLOUR GIFT BRUISED?

(By Canadian Press.)

LONDON, Oct. 23. — The Standard states that 250,000 bags of flour and 4,000,000 pounds of cheese, a war gift to the Mother Country from Canada has been lying on the London docks for the past two months because of the difficulty in discovering who is responsible for its handling. It has now been ascertained that the local Government board is responsible and its members are busy considering what is to be done with the food. It is possible that some of it will be given to the hungry Belgians in London.

DR. GORDON AND THE BOARD OF TRADE

Editor of The Examiner:

If Dr. Gordon's intention in addressing the Board of Trade on Wednesday is to attempt to galvanize that body into something approaching a living state, his efforts will be appreciated. However to be successful Dr. Gordon will have to bring into action heavier guns than a battery of epigrammatic platitudes. The Board presents possibilities unparalleled to to any sincere reformer.

Yours, etc.,
"WAKE UP."

ELDER JOHNSTON ON THE REFORMATION

Another special theme was considered last evening by Elder F. W. Johnston, in the Woodmen Hall, in which was clearly seen in the relationship existing between the work of the Reformation of the 16th century, to the great religious systems in operation at the present time. The work of the Reformation, so the Elder declared, was truly a work of God. The reformers of that era emerged from the darkness that enshrouded the world for over a thousand years, and with the Bible in hand, depending wholly on God's power, they went forth undaunted to preach to darkened minds a truth that really shattered the ecclesiastical tyranny of the dark ages.

But, like many other movements, so the Elder declared, the work was incomplete, and that while the removed Luther proclaimed a few truths that shook the foundations of Rome; yet he, like all the other reformers ethat arose in various parts, committed the fatal mistake of retaining many errors that ought to have been left in the bosom of Rome. This, Mr. Johnston said, is the answer to a very common question as to why so many errors are extant in the Protestant world as infant baptism, the soul's immortality, a never-ending hell, etc., and all the many holy days that are still observed in Christendom. The work, so he said, that was began with the reformers, stopped short with these men, and instead of following it up with greater reformations as the Lord in heaven intended, the errors were retained and afterwards incorporated in the many creeds of Protestantism, and there they have remained ever since. Yes instead of progression in spiritual truth, we see, on the contrary, a very marked digression and a consequent drought in spirituality. Even the old man and woman are anxiously enquiring for the "old-time religion," and deplore the many things that are resorted to at present. The Church is not the place for suppers and bazaars, and the Lord never intended that a kitchen should be a necessary appendage to a place of worship. What we need is a clearing-up, so the Elder declared, and a general return to the teaching of the Bible. When this is brought about we will get what the world needs to keep them out of sin and this is none other than the power of God. A goodly crowd was present and listened with eager attention.

CHIEF BATTLE OF WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 24.— Battle now in progress between Nieuport and Dixmude declared to be most violent and important of entire war. It rages between Lille and Dunkirk, and on its outcome depends the fate of present operations in France.

DON'T FORGET

St. Luke's Hallow-e'en Tea in the Sunday School Thursday October 29th. Tea served from 5.30 to 7.30, followed by programme. Admission 25c.

2d-m-w-97

FERNS, PALMS, Etc.

Fine Assortment

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, CARNATIONS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, Etc.

BULBS

Largest and Finest Collection in City

FLORAL TRIBUTES, WEDDINGS, ETC.

Peterborough Floral Co.

(Successors to F. Mason)

2 Stores 328 GEORGE STREET 366 WATER STREET

Telephones—1200, Evenings 1447

The Gift For All Time

—For that Birthday, that Wedding, that Brother, Sister, Mother, Husband, Wife—give a

BEAUTIFUL RING

—one that will endure for years to come—

A PERPETUAL GIFT

E. V. WARNE
325 GEORGE ST.

A New Epoch In The Phonograph World

MAHOGANY OR QUARTERED OAK

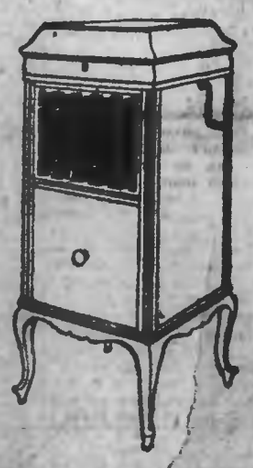
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

THE J. M. GREENE CO., are pleased to announce, that after several years experience, handling the different makes of talking machines and watching the evolution that took place in the production and perfection of these marvelous musical instruments, we have arrived at the conclusion that the New Edison Diamond Disc is by far the greatest triumph yet produced in a sound reproducing instrument, and have decided to handle the Edison goods exclusively, convinced that our patrons will receive more real satisfaction and pleasure from the use of the Edison Diamond Disc or Cylinder Machines than from anything else we could sell them. We thoroughly believe this move is the best not only for our own interests but for those of our patrons. We must believe in the goods we sell before we recommend them to our customers, and to the Edison Diamond Disc Cabinet Machines and Amberolas, we can give our unqualified endorsement in every case. Sound reproduction by the Diamond Disc Machine is undoubtedly far superior to all previous achievements of Mr. Edison. No more needle changing. The reproducting point has a genuine diamond that never wears out and requires no changing. The Edison Diamond Disc Machines are bound to be the choice of discriminating music lovers in the end, thus we are following our principle—to offer the best only.

PUT WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL

WITH the advent of our adoption of the Edison goods exclusively, we want to give every home in Peterboro' and District a special opportunity to instal one of these magnificent instruments, whether they already have an Edison instrument of older style, or a talking machine of any other make already in the home or not. In case you have an instrument, which no doubt you have enjoyed in the past because it was good at the time you bought it, we will gladly take it as part payment on a New Edison Diamond Disc Amberola or Cabinet Machine, and make a liberal allowance for it. The balance we will arrange on the easiest possible terms of payment. Where there is no instrument of the kind in the home at present we will be pleased to place the instrument you may select from our splendid stock, in your home for a two or three days' demonstration, and in case of purchase can make the terms of payment most favourable and easy for anyone to handle. This Free Demonstration will put you under no obligation to buy whatever but is following out of the wish of Mr. Edison the great inventor, to see "an Edison in every home in Canada."

FREE DEMONSTRATION IN OUR TALKING MACHINE PARLOURS AT ANY TIME. LET US SHOW YOU.



THE J. M. GREENE MUSIC COMPANY, LTD., CHARLOTTE STREET, PETERBORO'

Store Opens 8.15
Store Closes 6.00

The CRESSMAN Corset Co. Limited

The Store of Better Values

In Choosing Your Corset, Why Guess ?
Why Purchase A Make At Random ?

WHY NOT BE SURE of having the best? With the four leading makes at our command—three of which we are Peterborough's exclusive agents for—we can fit your figure as it should be fitted. This season calls for suppleness and willowy grace; we have the correct models that reflect these demands perfectly—models that will bring out the natural outlines of the figure to best advantage, and assure a correct foundation on which the gown will drop gracefully. 'Phone 138, and arrange for a special fitting any morning you may wish.

THE FROLASET. When you learn the merits of the front laced corset you will undoubtedly wear one. This particular model has flexible boning, low bust, the back is perfect fitting, ensuring perfect lines, absolute freedom and solid comfort. Price $4.25.

AMERICAN LADY Corsets are ideal for slender or medium figures; the models are lightly boned over the hips; low and medium busts, extra long boning at the back to give the desired flat effect. Priced from $1.00 to $6.00.

THE REMO Corset is noted for the Duplex self-reducing qualities for slender, medium and stout figures. Made with very long skirt, low and medium busts, fashioned in white coutil; duplex boning is used throughout. Priced from $2.50 to $5.00.

D. & A. CORSETS are suitable to all figures; girdle tops, low and medium busts; they are made of fine white coutil or batiste; durable, heavy boning; lace trimmed, four and six hose supporters. Priced from $1.00 to $3.00.

MASS MEETINGS WERE LARGELY ATTENDED

Dr. Gordon Addressed Special Meeting For Men in the Afternoon and Conducted a Question Drawer in the Evening.

TO-NIGHT'S SUBJECT

The two special meetings in connection with the Citizenship Campaign, were held on Sunday, in the Grand Opera House. A meeting for men only, in the afternoon at four o'clock, and a general mass meeting at half-past eight o'clock in the evening; both services crowded the edifice to the doors. There were two thousand men present at the men's meeting at four o'clock.

Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw sang selections entitled "Ninety and Nine," "Would You Believe," and "Lord I'm Coming Home."

President Connal of the Young Men's Christian Association, made a brief address. Mr. E. O. Weber, chairman of the general Citizenship Campaign committee, presided. The address was of a confidential character, and had to do with the sacredness of the marriage relationship, and the purity of the home life. It was a great meeting and every available foot of legitimate ground and every seat and all standing room of the proper source, fully occupied. Several hundred young men were unable to gain admission.

At the meeting this evening, Mr. Edward Hesselberg, the eminent Russian Pianist, will render a number of his best selections, and Mr. Greenlaw will sing three songs, "Where the Sweetest Flowers Grow," a selection of his own composition, "A Clean Heart," and "Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight," the latter, by special request.

There has been such a demand for Dr. Gordon's booklet, entitled, "The Day When Everything Goes Wrong," that fifteen hundred additional copies will be distributed free, at the service this evening.

Last evening at half past eight o'clock, Dr. Gordon conducted a question drawer in the Grand Opera House, in the presence of the vast gathering. He answered the following practical and pertinent questions:

1st.—What percentage of wealthy church members are expelled from the church, when it is no secret, either to the ministers or the officials, that they live ungodly lives?

Dr. Gordon's opinion was, that the matter of church discipline in this generation was altogether too lax, and that any individual on the continent of North America, in possession of a million dollars, could command a position in social or ecclesiastical circles, and in some churches, might be able to command official positions.

2nd.—What would you say of an employer who gave a thousand dollars to charity, and cut down his men's wages fifty cents the next week? I should say that this was a mighty mean specimen of personal advertisement.

3rd.—Can a man tell the truth and succeed in business? The realm of business and the realm of baseness is as distinct, one from the other, as a full blooded African is distinct from a white man, in the colour of his skin, without any reflection upon either. When a man passes over from the realm of business to the realms of rascality, he can no longer be classed as a business man, for any man can make money, if he is disposed to ignore his God and fling his conscience overboard.

4th.—Would you accept a position as a bartender if you couldn't get any other kind of employment? It is hard to say what a man will do when his home is cold and his children starving, but so far as I am personally concerned, I would rather see myself in the poor house, family included, than have anything to do with the liquor traffic. The barroom is a national nuisance and an individual curse. You good Christian people will wake up to that fact some day.

5th.—Does not a man have to crucify his intellect in order to be a Christian? No. Christianity is the only religion in the world to-day that makes a personal and direct appeal to the human reason. Any man who knows enough to read and has read enough to know, knows this, if he knows anything at all, that the religion of Jesus Christ, rests upon the solid granite of historical fact. A man does not have to throw his brain overboard when he becomes a Christian.

6th.—Is Christianity the final religion, or will it be superseded by another? No. Nominal Christianity as we find it in the churches and in the community at the present hour will certainly be superseded. Nominal Christianity does not come within ten thousand miles of the ideals enthroned by Jesus Christ, but if you ask me if these ideals will ever be superseded, I answer, No. The world will never find anything better than the Bible, or the Sermon on the Mount.

7th.—Is there not a prejudice against the man in the business world, when his hair is growing grey? No, not if his ideas are progressive and he keeps himself modern and up to the times.

8th.—Has an unemployed man a moral right to take the job of a fellow worker who is on strike? No; not if the strike is justified.

9th.—Did you ever know a church to be run by one man, such as Eldon Parr, described in Winston Churchill's novel, "The Inside of the Cup?" Yes. I have known churches run by one man, sometimes a good man. Sometimes a bad man, but the average church is run by the preacher, and a church is what the preacher makes it.

10th.—Would you advise a man to go to church if he found the church services unbearably uninteresting? I would advise a man to go through all the churches of the community, Protestant and Catholic, and find the church that provides him with spiritual food, and the priest or minister who makes him an inspiration, and I would advise him to attend that church.

11th.—Would capitalists attend church in such large numbers if a genuine gospel was preached? If a genuine gospel was preached for the next fifty years in our churches, there would be neither prince nor pauper, capitalist or working men. The present competitive, economic system must inevitably give way and be supplanted by something better. Christianity must be interpreted in the terms of democracy, brotherhood, fraternity and equality. There is a good reason why the poor should be with us always.

12th.—Should a man obey an unjust law? John Ruskin says, "Obey a poor law until you find a better one." The man who is responsible for the making of a law, is the man who has the vote in his own hands. Many of the men who are complaining about the character of our laws, fail to vote on election day. When they do vote, it is because some interested politician sends a rig and drives them to the ballot box. The man who neglects to vote should have the ballot taken from his hands, and the crown of citizenship stricken from his brow. If things are not right in the community, it is the fault of the average man, and the average man is the poor man.

13th.—Can God answer prayer in a universe which is governed by law? The fact is, that God does answer prayer, and I presume that there are two classes of law in the universe. The lower laws and the higher laws. When God answers prayer, he operates in harmony with the higher law.

14th.—Is there any time in a man's life when it is too late to pray? Yes, it is too late for certain physical benefits, when a man has burned out the fusese of his body, by twenty years of modern drinking. It is small use to ask God to provide him with a new boy. Such prayer is never answered.

15th.—Are you here in Peterborough, speaking in the interest of capitalists? Come and hear me every night this week and come to your own conclusions.

Dr. Gordon will speak this evening in the George Street Methodist church, on "The Fashion Craze," or "The First Steps Downward in the Life of Shame."

A RUSSIAN MOTHER GIVES HER ONLY SON

Countess on Hearing News of His Death Became a Nurse

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22.—With the closing of the cafes and theatres at 11 p.m. Petrograd wears a very deserted look. Countess Shouvaloffe, a most pathetic figure, left Petrograd the other day with the Red Cross. She had an only son. As he was not of age, it was not compulsory for him to serve with the first army, but the mother expressed a wish that he should take the first opportunity of serving his country. He fought in three battles, and was killed before Konigsberg. On hearing of his death the countess volunteered as a nurse, was accepted, and is now at the front. One hears many stories of adventure from Englishmen who, at the outbreak of war, were in business in East Prussia. One, an army reserve officer, arrived here by motor car. Leaving hurriedly, he forgot his passport, and on entering Russian territory he met a party of Cossacks. The officer had no passport, and the Cossack officer at once wrote the following: The bearer is an English officer, returning to fight for his country—our ally. Assist him all you can. The permit enabled him to reach Petrograd safely, and he is on his way to England.

The Mail Order Catalogue

It has been said that the mail-order catalogue now occupies the honoured place in many an American home, formerly filled by the Bible, and receives the same devout attention.

The money that should have developed the village
Was all sent away to the mail-order house—
The money we earned here—never returned here,
When once it was sent to the mail-order house.

SOWED WHEAT IN TULIP BEDS

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir,—Would you kindly in form, through the medium of the Examiner, the gentleman who has kindly sown some wheat on the freshly planted tulip beds on the Victoria Park, that if he will meet me at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, I will show him the other beds he could sow, as he evidently thinks that wheat and tulips will go well together, and we are unable to get the same grade of wheat anywhere else.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, I remain,

Yours, etc.,
W. Godfrey,
Park Keeper.

FEWER FISH CAUGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The effect of the war on the east coast herring fishery is indicated by the fact that the total catch to date this season is 40,000,000 fish fewer than usual.

CANADIAN KITCHENER LEAGUE

The president of the Canadian Kitchener League requests every member to be present at the regular meeting at the Y.M.C.A. The League will be very grateful to any ladies desiring to assist in knitting. Yarn may be obtained at Mrs. Knox, Gilmour Street.

The secretary received a very encouraging letter from Noel Marshall, secretary of the Red Cross Society, Toronto, as the league last week sent a cheque for twenty dollars to the society.

URGED PEOPLE TO ASSIST THE AUTHORITIES

Urging the members of the Sacred Heart Parish to cooperate to the fullest extent with the City's health authorities in combating diphtheria, Rev. J. J. O'Brien yesterday incidentally referred to the manner in which the Health Department was performing its work. The Pastor of the Sacred Heart Church commented particularly upon the energy shown by Doctor McPherson and declared that the City's officials should be given every assistance. If any symptoms of diphtheria were shown in any family immediate notification should be given to the proper authorities. Above all, Father O'Brien deprecated an attempt to hide the disease because of placarding or other reasons.

THE CATTLE MARKET

TORONTO, Oct. 26.—Live stock receipts heavy, trade fair. Extra prime steers, $7.65 to $7.75. Handy choice steers, $7.25 to $7.50. Heifers, good to choice, $6.75 to $7.25. Spring lambs, $7.50 to $7.65. Hogs, off cars $7.75, f.a.w. $7.50, f.o.b. $7.15.

WEDDING BELLS

LAPLANTE—MORAN.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the Church of the Sacred Heart this morning when Miss Mary Teresa Moran was united in marriage to Mr. Edward Laplante, both of Peterborough. The wedding took place at half past eight o'clock this morning. This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Laplante leave for the West, and on their return will reside in this City.

South Central and East City School Compete in Sports

Field Day for Pupils of Both Schools Proved Successful and Interesting Event—The Winners

Riverside Park was the scene of one of the most pleasant events of the year on Saturday afternoon last. For many days the boys and girls of South Central school and King George school have looked with anticipation to their field day of sports. Their joys reached a climax Saturday, and hundreds flocked to Park to participate in their respective sections. Many interested parents and friends watched the events carried on, and all were highly pleased with the outcome of such a competition. The contests were all keenly contested, and many future athletes of Peterborough received their first honours. Good sport should be encouraged in our schools to develop sound bodies.

The Events.

Class 7 Years and Under—
Boys' 50 yard dash—Stanley Herd, D. Hilliard, Arnold Deyell.
Girls' 50 yards dash—Isobel Nelson, Irene Chambers, Greta Wilbourne.
Girls' apple-eating race — Lenore Wilson, Violet McIntyre, Isabel Nelson.
Class 8 and 9 Years—
Boys' 50 yard dash—Jack Pulkinghorn, —. Wyatt, George Beauchen.
Girls' 50 yards dash — Dorothy Hayes, Amy Munro, Gladys Miles.
Girls' apple eating race—Louise Edwards, Doris James, Gertrude Scott.
Class 10 and 11 Years—
Boys' 75 yards dash—Walter Daudson, Ernie Legon, Fred Hill.
Girls' 50 yards dash—Madeline Pulkinghorn, Florence Adams, Mary Brisbin.
Boys' broad jump— Ernie Legon, Lloyd Curtis, Dixon Fuller.
Girls' three-legged race—Mary Brisbin and Olga Hawes, Doris Clegg and Madeline Pulkinghorn, Lorna Reid and Irene Jarvais.
Class 12 and 13 Years—
Boys' 100 yards dash— Lionel Lipsett, Frank Fuller, Ross Carruthers.
Boys' high jump—R. Carruthers, B. Hayes.
Boys' putting the shot—Lionel Lipsett, Frank Fuller, Victor Curtis.
Girls' 50 yard dash— Wilhelmine Gasken, Gladys Horton, Lillian Smith.
Girls' potato race—Lillian Smith, Madge Agnew, Gertie Smith.
Class 14 Years and Over—
Boys' 100 yard dash—Stephen Hagerman, Walter Bailey, Melville Illingback.
Hop, step and jump—Stephen Hagerman, Walter Bailey.
Putting shot— G. Pretty, Stephen Hagerman, Harry Robertson.
Girls' 50 yard dash—Elsie Worrall, Myrtle Sucese, Hettie Keward.
Needle and thread race—Elsie Worrall, Alma Kerr.
Open Events—
Boys' high jump— Stephen Hagerman, Frank Fuller, Lionel Lipsett.
Boys' 220 yard dash—Stephen Hagerman, Lionel Lipsett, Frank Fuller.
Boys' sack race— Robt. Chartreu, H. Curtis, V. Curtis.
Girls' throwing baseball — Gladys Horton, Elsie Worrall, Mary Crouk.
Girls' nail driving contest — Gertrude Smith, Gladys Scobell, Olga Hawes.
Boys' tug of war—King George.
Boys' relay race (5 on team)—King George.
Girls' tug of war—King George.
Girls' basketball—King George.
School champion— Stephen Hagerman.

An Interesting Group Picture of the Cole-Dawson Wedding at Pleasant View Farm, South Monaghan
(PHOTOGRAPH BY ROY)

The Ladies of the Peterboro' Patriotic Society will take over the Entire Control of one of the

Big Stores
of our City on
Saturday
31st October, 1914

The Society will supply the Reception Committee and the Staff which will be assisted by the regular staff.

The Profits of the Day will be Distributed to help the Belgians and our own Peterboro' People

WATCH THE EXAMINER FOR FULLER PARTICULARS

ROBERTS AT SALISBURY.

He Pays a Four Hour Visit to the Canadian Contingent Camps.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Lord Roberts made his round of Salisbury camps in almost uninterrupted rain. His stay extended over four hours, during which the officers of every brigade came under his notice, several battalions also parading for inspection. Before leaving camp the veteran soldier expressed his keen pleasure at everything that he has seen. He extended his congratulations to Divisional Staff Bishop Taylor Smith, chaplain general of the forces. On his visit to the camp, he was attended by Major Stacy, divisional chaplain.

Services were held at Bustard, west, down south, but owing to the wet, there was no parade, services being held in the marquees.

Italian Mother Slew Babes.

NORTH BAY, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Chipperreau, an Italian woman living in North Bay, murdered her two children in the early hours of Saturday morning by drowning them in the well which supplies water to the Chipperreau home. At the inquest held Saturday night in the council chamber she made no attempt to deny the crime.

Millions Given To Fund.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Prince of Wales' Fund has reached a total of $16,830,000. A great part of it being used for the relief of Belgian refugees, and the balance is to be devoted to the aid of soldiers wounded in the conflict and their dependents.

Must Behave In Antwerp.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The military commander of Antwerp, Maj.-Gen. Von Dodenhausen, has issued a proclamation which also bears the signature of Burgomaster Deves, instructing all German troops that they must not commandeer whatsoever, the privilege being confined only to officers, and may be used by them only in cases of military expediency. Soldiers are explicitly forbidden to break into shops or in any way abuse the populace. Antwerp, says the proclamation, was only surrendered on the understanding that the troops would not misuse their power.

Replenish Your Silver

Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass

Fern Dishes
Flower Stands
Cut Glass Vases
Cut Glass Bouquet Holders
Candelabras
Tea Sets, etc.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Next Turnbull's

Mid-Season Millinery

The Ladies are invited to inspect the New Novelties in MILLINERY, just received from leading houses.

MRS. J. WILSON 372 GEORGE STREET 'PHONE 86

CHILDREN'S HATS TO CLEAR

An assortment of broken lines of Children's Fall and Winter Hats, ranging in price from 65c to $1.25.

Clearing Price 50c

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 726

ROBT. FAIR & CO., LTD.

EXTRA-ORDINARY VALUE IN **Blankets**

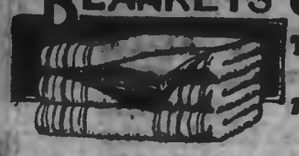
Comfortables

and Every Requisite for the Bed. Cool crisp nights have come at last, and welcome now these warm fleecy feather weight Blankets and Comforts.

Assortment and Values Unsurpassed.

☞ *For our Greatest List of Wednesday Bargains see Hand Bills being distributed To-day & To-morrow.*

BLANKETS & Comforters



To Keep You Warm When Nights Are Chilly

The Dominion of Eiderdown Comforters and Coolest of Blankets

BLANKETS—Made of pure Canadian Wool of extra fine quality. Thoroughly cleaned and with close even nap, these Blankets are to be had in single, medium and extra large sizes, put singly and whipped all around. Pink or Blue Borders, per pair.

$8.00, $8.50, $7.50, $6.50, $9.75

EIDERDOWN COMFORTERS—In most exclusive designs and colourings in plain and figured Sating and Sateens, some with Satin bands and centre and corded edges; also in beautifully Brocaded Silk, size 60 x 72 in., 66 x 72 in., 72 x 72 in.

$7.50, $8.50, $10.95, $11.95, $12.50, $15.00, $18.00

Table Linen and Table Sets

In drawing your attention to Linens, we might say that a very sharp advance has already taken place owing to the manufacturers not being able to secure the Linen yarn. Our prices are lower than usual.

72 in. Table Damask, all pure Linen, per yard 50c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50

Table Sets—1 Cloth and 12 Napkins—Special inducement to buy just now at the old prices and a large assortment in all sizes, per set $8.50, $9.50, $10.00, $12.50, $13.50

Chamois and Chamoisette Gloves—Guaranteed washable, white and natural colours, per pair..... ....$1.00

Ladies' All Wool Hose

One of the best qualities in a fine knit seamless full fashioned hose we have ever offered to our customers at per pair... 50c

Tan Cape Gloves for Ladies or Children

High grade quality, 1 dome, piqué sewn, the glove for fall wear.
Ladies per pair.....$1.00 and $1.25
Boys 85c per pair Girls 75c per pair

Imitation Persian Lamb Coating

So perfect an imitation that it resembles the real Persian Lamb. per yard..... $4.50, $5.50 and $6.50

Wilton Rugs

A very handsome collection of these squares, finest quality in reversible beautiful patterns to suit any rooms. Some of the most choice goods in shades of rose, taupe, fawns, blue, red and green combination colours, in sizes

2½ x 3 yds, price.....$22.50
3 x 3 yds, price.....$30.00
3 x 3½ yds, price.....$35.00
3 x 4 yds, price $38.00

Axminster Rugs

We have a grand selection of these squares in a very large range of designs. They are best quality and in very rich shades of fawns, blue and green, in size

2½ x 3 yds, price....$20.00 3 x 3 yds, price ...$27.50
3 x 3½ yds, price....$30.00 3 x 4 yds, price. ..$35.00

Velvet Rugs

We have just received a new consignment of these goods, English and seamless quality and they are in all the latest patterns and choice colourings. The prices of these rugs should especially have your attention. Manufactured in the following sizes

2½ x 3 yds, price....$18.00 3 x 3½ yds, price....$22.50
3 x 4 yds, price.....$25.00

CITY AND GENERAL

GENERAL FRENCH—

Polishing, enamelling and American varnishing. Furniture, bank and office fittings refinished. Furniture and property repaired by practical man. Low prices. George Brown, Bensphton P.O. Tel. 1432. 6d-88-'177

WINDOW CLEANING.

'Phone 169 or drop a card to J. Foster, 8 Benson Avenue. Storm windows cleaned and put up. 22d-92

WHOSABILITIES.

Strong winds and moderate gales from the Northwest; much colder tonight and on Tuesday; local snow flurries.

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 129 Aylmer Street. 22d-92

FRENCH LESSONS

By Emile Rauzier, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strasburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 157 George Street. 22d-92

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 585, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. 4d-f.

AT ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, of St. Martin's Church, Eastmount, preached a very interesting sermon in St. Peter's Cathedral last evening on "The Remission of Sin." This was one of a series of sermons.

MARJORIE ROSINA MILTON.

The death occurred yesterday of Marjorie Rosina Milton, the infant daughter of Mr. Fred H. Milton, of Barrie, Ont. The death occurred at 420 Rogers Street, and the funeral will be held to the Little Lake Cemetery this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

J. EDWARD FISHER

Organist and Choirmaster, Charlotte St. Methodist Church, Teacher of the Art of Singing. Piano and Harmony. Pupils prepared for the Toronto University Examinations. Private Studio: The Greene Music Bldg., Charlotte Street. Tel. 498. Studio 'phone 575. 12d-92

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

Great reduction from $39.00 to $22.75. All the sideboards, buffetts, combination buffetts, all finished in Imperial oak. Your choice of any in the store, marked up to $39.00, at $22.75. See our show window. E. R. CLEGG & CO., 97 George Street.

How Asphalt Is Obtained

Many people who watch the process of making asphalt streets in cities, have very indistinct notions of how this asphalt is obtained. Very few people know that nearly all the asphalt used in this country comes from the island of Trinidad near the coast of Venezuela. On that island there is a lake of asphalt that seems to be practically inexhaustible.

From a recent description of this lake we take the following items:

The "lake" covers 114 acres, and doubtless contains an inexhaustible supply, for as fast as bitumen is extracted, the holes from which it is taken fill up, a perpetual movement or encroachment which is very satisfactory to the asphalt company and to the Trinidad government.

The surface of this so-called lake is quite smooth except for what might be called streams of water from two to twelve feet wide, and from one to five feet deep, that appear in several places. We walked on the surface and found it about as hard as the ordinary asphalt street on a hot summer day. There are some places near the centre of the lake where the asphalt is in a more liquid state, and standing here the shoe slowly sinks in. This pitch, which is really asphaltum, is practically in the pure state.

The asphalt refinery is at the bottom, and at the very edge of the lake itself. This lake has been described by imaginative persons as a possible inferno, a place of insufferable heat and fetid vapours. Probably the narrators never had seen the lake, and so described what they thought a pool of liquid pitch ought to be like. Much of the time a fresh breeze blows and you remember with amusement the reports of stifling heat and oppressive atmosphere. These all return to you, however, if you are unfortunate enough to get into a place sheltered from the breeze and exposed to the sun, for the thermometer stands at 90 degrees or more during several hours of almost every day.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of position will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most [illegible] watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part [illegible]

Our Repair Department is in skilful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
340 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Emily Boyle of Toronto is visiting Miss Sara Robinson, Weller Street.

Mrs. Maloney has returned to Hamilton after a week's visit with Mrs. Greene, Aylmer Street.

Mr. Steward Robinson is home from Toronto and with Mr. Jas. Bell is spending a few days at Mr. Beal's Stony Lake.

Mr. Russel Patterson of Water St., spent a couple of days this week at his home when returning from Alberta to resume his studies in medicine at Queens University.

Mr. James O'Connor, who underwent an operation in St. Joseph's Hospital some time ago, left to-day for his home in Douro, considerably improved.

Mr. J. H. Taylor, 880 Bolivar street, has received an interesting letter from his daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Best, who, with her husband, is a missionary to China. They both spoke at a farewell meeting in Vancouver. They will go East on the Mongolia on which there are 180 missionaries, some of each denomination—nearly all booked for China, but a few for Japan. The address of Dr. and Mrs. Best in China will be Chentu, West China, Canadian Methodist Mission.

A German investigator has found that the artificial lakes which have been built in his country decrease the temperature and increase the number of foggy days.

To protect the eyes of motorists, at night from glaring headlights, goggles have been invented, the upper portions of the lenses of which are of dark amber glass.

There is an Irish breed of cattle that seldom grows more than three feet high and thrives on the poorest of pasturage, yet the cows yield 25 quarts of milk daily.

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Ball, practical tailor, over Medill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wfm

WAR NEWS CONTINUED

(Continued from Page 3.)

PEKIN, October 26.—Reports reaching the Japanese legation here, declare that an Austrian cruiser which took refuge in the harbour at Kiao-Chau at the outbreak of the war, has been sunk by the Japanese heavy artillery posted on the hills near the harbour mouth..

LONDON, October 26, (Noon, London time.)—From England's southeastern foreland this morning comes the news that the firing of big guns, either on land or sea, can be distinctly heard there this morning. The war office has made no report up to this hour, but all the newspaper correspondents intimate that the allies have the situation well in hand in North France.

PEKIN, China, October 26.—The Chinese foreign minister has demanded the surrender of the Japanese torpedo boat with its crew which entered Chinese waters and substituted the Japanese flag for the Chinese dragon, and attempted to tow away the wrecked torpedo boat 890.

LONDON, October 26.—"Advices from the front this morning," telegraphs the Paris correspondent of the Reuters Telegraph Co., "indicate a general allied advance in the region between Nieuport and Ypres, as well as to the east of Arras."

French Execute Thousands of the Kaiser's Army of Spies

Thirty Thousand of Its Agents Overran France at the Beginning of the War—400 Discovered in Rheims Alone.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—I learn from a well-informed source that there were 30,000 professional German spies in France at the outbreak of the war, and on these the kaiser spent, according to official figures, $3,900,000 a year. Such a system of espionage the world has never seen before.

And they have suffered horribly. By hundreds and by thousands they have been detected and shot. In the last two months no incident has been commoner than to see a bogus commercial traveller, or shepherd, or gentleman, pushed up against a wall with a handkerchief across his eyes and a row of Lebel rifles levelled at him from ten feet away.

Two Captured by Cyclists.

A few days ago I saw two men in chains walking through puddles on the Chalons road with a couple of gendarmes on bicycles behind them. One prisoner was in overalls, which is a common spy disguise, while the other was in the uniform of a French private. He was a blond North German and his face probably had betrayed him. The two were marching to certain death.

I learn that when the Germans retreat they often leave behind man speaking French well, who await the arrival of the French and then try to creep up to the German lines with a report.

In Rheims alone, according to an account, they have discovered 400 spies. The champagne industry of course employed very many, and nearly all the spies who have been taken had lived in the district.

It is believed by the authorities of the Town that while the bombardment of Rheims was going on there were spies in the City with a secret wireless installation who sent directions for fire control to the batteries three miles away. A close search has been made through the town, but the police have not been able to discover where the installation, if it does exist, was mounted.

Organized by Stieber.

It was Stieber, who, when King Frederick William was ready for his march on France, had strewn with 20,000 spies the road from Paris to Berlin. This methodical organization—brilliant in conception—embraced a host of farmers, market gardeners, agricultural labourers, vine growers, commercial travellers, tutors, non-commissioned officers in retirement, nice-looking widows at the desks of cafes and restaurants and several thousand of agreeable waitresses and chambermaids and governesses in beer halls, hotels and private houses. All these were, in fact, the second army of 1870.

They had arrived in France one at a time, two at a time, three at a time, long before battle was joined; and, under Stieber's directions, had furnished thousands of secret reports concerning every district that the German army was to traverse.

M. Paul Nanoir, in a remarkable brochure, "The German Spy System in France, says "It constituted the first example in the history of war of the scientific and methodical organization of an espionage service placed directly and continuously at the service of the combatant army.

MILITARY HYGIENE AND SANITATION

It may appear absurd to speak of the conservation of human life, at a time when almost the entire continent of Europe is engaged in a relentless struggle. Modern military equipment and methods are expressly designed to waste human life and it appears inevitable that so long as nations continue to resort to arms for redress of real or fancied wrongs, so long will periodic outrages of the race recur. Nevertheless, much of the sacrifice to Mars that has blotted the record of the ages has been wholly unnecessary, and might have been avoided had military leaders exercised even the most rudimentary precautionary measures in respect to the care of troops in the field. During most of the great European wars, fever and cholera more than the bullet and the bayonet have thinned the ranks and swept away entire regiments. To check this loss, a pure waste from the point of view of military efficiency as well as from that of humanity, the new science of military sanitation has developed, not yet perfected by any means, but following and paralleling the progress of civil hygiene. Referring to the practice of this science, one may, therefore, speak of conservation of life even in the throes of war and leaders now endeavour to offset the cruel slaughter of the battlefield by minimizing the terrible drain of life due to the fault of cause and commissariat. The sanitary service of an army must reach the acme of efficiency and make all efforts to furnish soldiers with pure food and water, proper and sufficient clothing, and well located and drained encampments, especially when it is necessary to go into winter quarters.

Gen. Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien's introduction to the "Handbook of Military Sanitation" furnishes some striking information and data which illustrates just to what extent the toll of life exacted by warfare may be decreased. It is pointed out that, even as late as the history of modern warfare as the South African war, twenty times as many hospital patients were treated for two diseases alone, namely, enteric fever and dysentery, as for wounds, injuries, and accidents combined. During the Russian-Japanese struggle, however, the excellent management of the Japanese army marked a decided improvement in the care of troops in the field, and it is to be hoped that the same satisfactory conditions will characterize all succeeding struggles of nations.

If wars must occur, many human lives must be lost. While that part of the loss which is due to disease can be minimized, too much cannot be expected in view of the restrictions upon canitary methods necessarily imposed by campaign contingencies. Nevertheless, that government which fails to take every possible precaution and preventive measure is guilty of the wilful sacrifice of the nation's best blood.

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APPLES

For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of fancy apples, Northern Spies, Greenings, Baldwins, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE OKE FRUIT STORE
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That Any Man or Woman Can Do a FIRSTCLASS JOB with SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS and VARNISHES

Why not Brighten Up the interior of your home a bit with some well selected colour? For instance, instead of renewing that kitchen woodwork again, paint it with S. W. P. You will find it just as easy. We carry in stock a Finish for Every Purpose, such as—

FLOORLAC—A scratch-proof varnish and stain which imitates the most popular Hardwoods and Linoleum.

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PLATYPUS—An Oil Paint for Plaster Walls and Woodwork, which dries with a beautiful flat effect which may be washed and cleaned like enamel or a glossy paint. We have many other lines, of which we would be pleased to explain the qualities and features. Let us assist you in your decorations. Send for COLOR CARDS.

SWEAT AS PERFECT—To clean in the midst of Housecleaning are both one of the Best Sherwin-Williams Cleaners made, at your service for 15c. Let. Operate it yourself or if you wish we will send a man to operate it. 'Phone us for Terms.

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HOME TEST FOR DIRT IN MILK

The following is a simple home test for dirty milk which it might be well for the housewives of Canada to apply. A perfectly clean funnel is used with a small piece of clean wire netting fitted in the neck opening, and a thin layer of clean cotton batting on the wire netting. The funnel is then stood in a large jar and a quart of the milk filtered through the cotton. The cotton is then removed and placed on clean white card to dry. If there is evidences of dirt upon it the attention of the milkman may be called to this direct evidence of careless handling and if the trouble persists the local health authorities may well be notified.—Conservation.

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Not simply a face but a personality—It is this that makes the MOULE Portraits the TRUE Portraits.

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A business man's luncheon will be served every day from twelve to two o'clock, 50c.; and dinner from six to eight p.m. 75c, at the Empress Hotel Charlotte St. 6d-92

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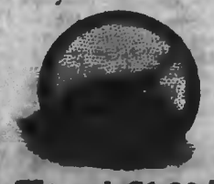
Oil Mops should never be used on a Waxed Floor. They work the Wax up and spoil your Floor. For Waxed Floors use



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They absorb all the dust and give a fine Dry Polish.

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A word to those who will purchase Mops. Before doing so come in and see our large assortment—

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Consult us on the treatment of your floors.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time
Ice Cream Parlor Equipment

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VOL. LVI. No. 98 12 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, [illegible] OCTOBER 27, 1914. PAGES 1 TO 8 PRICE TWO CENTS

DRAWING NEAR

Better make that appointment TO-DAY—CHRISTMAS drapes nearer every hour

ROY Studio

High Grade Portraiture
Framing - Supplies
140½ HUNTER STREET

Summary of Local News

The City Council last night decided to appoint Miss J. Swinton assistant city treasurer in the absence of City Treasurer Adams, who has asked for leave of absence to undergo an operation for his eyes.

After the Council meeting last night the City Fathers and City officials were entertained to a splendid dinner at the Empress Hotel by its proprietor, Mr. George Graham.

In a letter to the City Council last night, the Electric Power Company advised them that it would be impossible to extend the street railway line out Charlotte Street this fall.

Dr. Gordon will address the men of Peterborough at a luncheon by the Board of Trade at the Oriental Hotel to-morrow at one o'clock.

CANADIAN NURSES WITH TROOPS, TRAINING

Detailed for Duty in the Military Hospitals in England.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—The Canadian corps of nurses who went to England with the first contingent is already at work. Word received by the authorities here is that the nurses have been detailed for duty in the military hospitals in England. They will remain there until the Canadian division goes to the front, when they will, of course, leave with them as an integral part of the division. Meanwhile they will be receiving a splendid training for the work they will do.

FRIEND OF BRITAIN TO SUCCEED GUILIANO

ROME, Oct. 26.—The portfolio of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, left vacant by the death of the Marquis di San Giuliano, has been offered to ex-Premier Baron Sidney Sonnino, who was leader of the Opposition in Parliament. The significance of the situation is that Baron Sonnino is decidedly pro-British in his policies. It is probable that he will accept the office.

XMAS

12 Beautiful Photographs, Black and White or Colour, can be had at the

COWAN STUDIO

for the price you would pay for one present.

Make your appointment early and ensure best work.

CHARLOTTE ST.

(Only Ground Floor Studio in City)

KAISER DETERMINED THAT CALAIS MUST BE TAKEN NO MATTER WHAT COST MAY BE

The Channel Port, He Declares, is Necessary to Plans—Orders Issued for Advance Upon it Follows Consultation With His Officers in Belgium—Disregard of Men and Materials Required for the Action.

Special Cable to The Examiner:

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Times wires that reports received there from German sources say that the Kaiser has issued directions that no matter what cost Calais is to be taken. It is reported the Kaiser was in Belgium on Sunday and listened personally to reports of his officers. He is then reported to have stated that the occupancy of Calais and Dunkirk were necessary points in gaining strategy, and that this was especially so in the case of Calais. Therefore, the order was issued that no matter how much war materials were sacrificed, the march to the channel must succeed.

MORE OFFENSIVE ATTEMPTS FAIL

Special Cable to The Examiner:

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.—It was officially announced to-day that several more attempts on the part of the Germans and Austrians to resume the offensive have failed. The Germans, it is stated, are endeavouring to entrench cover on their artillery, but the Russians continue to harrass them inflicting heavy losses.

TURKS DRIVE GREEKS FROM VILLAGES

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A letter received by John Manoussou, a Greek living in this city, brings to the Greeks here a story such as must have reached the French when the inhabitants were driven from Acadia. This time the Turks are the aggressors and the Greeks have been forced to leave their homes and farms in and around the little village of Renkioi, in Turkey. With only such personal belongings as they could take with them, they were hurried to the coast, where they are being kept awaiting transportation to Greece.

When the soldiers first came to eject the inhabitants, according to the story sent to Mr. Manoussou, the women of the town objected and backed up their objections by throwing stones. Then the guns of the fort were turned on the town and three shells were fired into it. At this the Greeks hastened to obey the commands. The letter, sent to Mr. Manoussou from the Dardanelles by an American friend in this city, says:

"The enclosed letter will tell you what has happened at your beloved village of Renkioi. All the inhabitants were turned out of their homes at a moment's notice and brought down to the Quarantine, where they have been waiting for two days for steamers to take them to Greece. Yesterday I went to the Quarantine to see them and found them sitting on the sand by the sea without any protection from the weather.

"They were allowed to take some things, but their furniture was left behind. The Turkish officials seized all the grain the villagers left in their houses and took away all their animals and sold them, so the poor people are quite ruined. A steamer came and took away 1,200 Renkioits; the rest are still waiting on the seashore."

Mr. Manoussou explained that the above letter was from an American living on the Dardanelles and said that his father had been clerk in the American Consulate there for thirty-five years.

SOLID LINE OF GERMAN DEAD MORE THAN A MILE IN LENGTH

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Fearful slaughter of Germans in the Argonne district is recorded in despatches reaching here to-night. They say:

"A French infantry regiment and a battalion of Chasseurs were strongly intrenched, with orders to hold an important strategic highway. Four German columns, comprising 15,000 men, stormed the trenches with the bayonet.

"We had five quick-firing gun sections. Simultaneously all spurted fire. The German mass rocked beneath the devastating fusillade. It was horrible to see them fall in solid masses. The speed of our mitrailleuses was 600 shot a minute. Under the incessant fire they grew white hot.

"Unchecked by the awful carnage, the Germans came on in solid formation. We had no need to take aim, but just plugged at the mass, certain that every shot told. We were unable, however, to stem the Teutonic flood. They reached our trenches and a hand-to-hand bayonet encounter ensued. This phase of battle lasted five hours, then our artillery got to work. The Germans retreated, only to recharge.

"So frightful was the fire that a solid line of dead a mile long lay 400 yards from our trenches. The corpses were so thick there was not room to place your foot anywhere along the line. Many Germans were killed on the parapet of the trenches. Some of them were found leaning dead on their rifles. Their total losses must have

Queen of Belgium.—The latest picture of the Queen of Belgium, who is reported to be with her husband and various people at the front.

To-day's War Bulletins

COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 26.—It is officially announced that the rebel Lieut.-Col. Maritz and his forces have been completely defeated at Kakamas, in the Gordonia district of Bechuanaland, by Union of South Africa troops. Lieut.-Col. Maritz was wounded in the engagement and fled to German territory, according to the statement.

DROP IN SUGAR.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Government has been so successful in covering the sugar supply and accumulating large stores of it that it is announced that the gross wholesale price will be reduced sixty cents per hundred-weight, which will make the maximum retail price seven cents per pound for good granulated, and eight cents per pound for good cubes.

Lieut.-Col. Charles M. Mitchell.—Corps of Guides, who has been appointed general staff officer on the headquarters staff of the first Canadian contingent now in England.

Germans Retreat 75 Miles

Russians Followed Up Their Victory at Warsaw by a Long Pursuit—Their Flight Continued

THE OFFICIAL REPORT

London, October 26.—In the eastern scene of operations the Russians continue a successful offensive against the Austro-Germanic armies in Poland and Galicia. The flight of the Germans from before Warsaw and Ivangorod continues and latest despatches indicate that the enemy has now fallen back seventy-five miles from Warsaw, driven with the bayonet from every place where he endeavours to check the Russian advance.

An official despatch from Petrograd, issued this afternoon, says:

"The precipitate flight of the Germans continues. They are seventy-five miles west south-west of Warsaw. They made an unsuccessful attempt to arrest the offensive Russian movement by clinging to positons at Sokhatchoff, from which, however, they were dislodged with heavy losses."

To-night the following Russian official despatch was received:

"The combats upon the routes leading to Piotrkow and Radom have assumed the character of a great battle, of which the front extends over thirty miles, from Rawa to Nowemiasto and Bialobrzegi, as far as the mouth of the River Iljanka.

"The evening of October 24 north of Rawa we attacked the Germans at the point of the bayonet, inflicting upon them considerable losses. In the village of Morchildo alone we buried over seven hundred Germans.

"In a bayonet combat near the village of Mazsmerjeff we captured two batteries of machine guns.

"Our troops command the forest of Nemglovo, southeast of Rawa, where we took over 400 prisoners. In the forest between Radom and Kozenitz tenacious combats continue.

"We have progressed along the routes from Nova to Alexandria, where we captured numerous prisoners and cannon.

"The stubborn resistance of the Austrians in Galicia is weakening and our troops are making vigorous progress in the region south of Sambor and Starmiasto, where we took eleven cannons and many caissons.

"The entire valley of the River Spryne is covered with the bodies of the enemy, estimated to aggregate at least 5,000.

"All attempts by the Germans to resume a partial offensive on the eastern Prussian front have been repelled."

An Austrian report from Vienna claims that north-east of Przemysl and on the lower San the Austrians have had several successes.

THE WEATHER

This morning the thermometer was down to 19 degrees, and this temperature together with a little snow on the ground, made it look as if winter had arrived. We should, however, have some weeks of good weather yet. Last October, the thermometer went below the freezing point on the 14th, 22nd and 31st, and the ground was covered with snow for the first time on November 10th. This will be remembered as the date of a terrific gale on the upper lakes when a number of vessels were wrecked and several hundred seamen lost their lives. Winter, however, did not set in until December 8th; first zero weather was experienced on December 27th.—W.P.

GLOOM IN GERMANY AS NEWS OF REVERSES TRICKLE FROM FRONT

Amsterdam Report Says Losses in the Field Have Been Appalling—Half the Casualties Said to Have Been Fatal—Inactivity of the Fleet Arouses Bitter Disappointment.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26.—Germany's gloom increases. The boisterous gaiety of the earliest stages of the war is being rapidly replaced by a subdued sobriety intermingled with the lowest depths of depression. Bad news travels quickly and now something of the truth of the position is beginning to dawn upon the Kaiser's subjects. The retreat of the German armies in France is known everywhere besides in the capital, and the comments of the more independent newspapers, cautious as they are, can leave no doubt in the minds of those who read between the lines.

The elaborate organization created by the German government to disseminate distorted news for their own purposes is not efficient enough to conceal all the facts from all the German people. So many tens of thousands have received a notification from the military authorities of the death on some distant battlefield of a son or a husband; so many hundreds of thousands have learned that one of their family has been wounded in action. The wounded soldiers, too, have come home, and they talked in whispers perhaps, but still they have made their meaning clear. There are countless channels through which information has come into the interior of Germany, notwithstanding all efforts to conceal the real situation.

The losses of the German armies have been appalling in their immensity. One of the features of the losses has been the proportion of killed as compared with the number of wounded. When the allied armies have five or six wounded men for every soldier killed, the proportion of those killed among the German casualties is nearly one half the total.

After careful examination of all the available lists of German casualties, and after comparing and weighing up information derived from specially well informed quarters in Germany, it seems easy to estimate that about a quarter of a million of the pick of Germany's men have perished on the battle fields of Belgium and France, of East Prussia and Galicia.

High Percentage of Killed.

The killed and wounded together doubtless exceed half a million, and probably fully six hundred thousand. These may appear startling figures, but the slaughter has been so relentless that the sacrifice of German soldiers so utterly callous that there is little reason to doubt that they are substantially accurate. There were places of retreat from the Marne where the German troops marched over heaps of their own dead; there were fields which were quickly strewn with the German victims of the war; there were trenches filled to the brim and overflowing with the bodies of the Kaiser's finest soldiers. Along one stretch of road north of the Marne the bodies of Germans were so thickly clustered together than their artillery and military waggons dashed right over and through them in the mad haste of retreat. In advancing and in retiring I am told the Germans suffered losses unprecedented in the annals of warfare.

It is a curious fact that the disposal of the bodies has given rise to ominous mutterings of rebellious discontent in many German families. One would imagine that the fact of being killed is in itself sufficient to make the relatives forget the details of the burial. But it is not so. It has become known to many German fathers and mothers and wives that huge bonfires were kindled in which hundreds and thousands of the bodies of Germany's soldiers were cremated wholesale, and the crude yet eminently scientific treatment has excited deep resentment. It has been useless to argue that wholesale cremation was the only possible sanitary method of procedure.

Fleet's Failure Rankles.

But nothing has caused so much surprise in Germany as the inactivity of the great German fleet. For many years the power of the German navy has been extolled by all the orators in the country, from the Kaiser to the pan-Germanic teachers in elementary schools; its great value to Germany has been asserted, its menace to Great Britain extolled. The great masses of the German people fully expected that it would at least hold the British navy in check, and many of them expected sensational maritime victories over the traditional rulers of the waves. Many experts reckoned with certainty that Great Britain would never send a substantial expeditionary force to France so long as the German fleet was in being. The national chagrin at the failure of the grand German fleet to do little more than conceal itself in German fortified harbours is almost pathetic.

If the Kaiser and his General Staff had been successful they would have carried the nation with them. The malcontents and the doubters would have been swept along in the wave of patriotic enthusiasm raised by the aggressive pride of victory. But the Germans are beginning to feel that they have been duped and misled by their rulers, and signs are beginning to manifest themselves that they will voice their resentment vigorously.

It is rumoured that unemployment in Germany increases and distress grows. The murmurs of the people, however, are not yet articulate and hardly audible; they resemble the first low, ominous growl of a savage dog.

FAMINE FACES NEARLY SEVEN MILLIONS OF BELGIAN PEOPLE

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—Nearly 7,000,000 people in Belgium face famine unless they receive help from the outside at once. The American Minister to Belgium says that less than two weeks' supply of food remains in the cities, while conditions in the country districts are even worse. Though Germany has seized the food in some cities for her soldiers she still disclaims responsibility for feeding the Belgians.

One hundred soup kitchens are feeding over 100,000 of the needy in Brussels. Families formerly rich are discharging their servants because they are bankrupt. Noblemen may be seen slipping into the soup kitchens. The factories are closed. Many stores remain open but have no business. The street cars are being operated, but the railway train service has been suspended. The supplies of coffee, tea, flour, rye, and salt are practically exhausted.

Reports received by the American Minister from Louvain, Liege and Namur say that the conditions in those cities are even worse than they are in Brussels. Louvain has only a four days' supply of flour, while Liege has no flour at all. The peasants in many districts have been forced to exist on legumes, as the crops of beets and cabbages have been ruined.

MODEL FOR WAR GROUP DIES WHEN HER SON IS SLAIN

Real Tragedy Behind "The Mother of the Dead," to Be Shown

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—One of the most striking gifts to the art exposition for the benefit of the European war sufferers, which will begin on Wednesday afternoon and last until 10th November, in the Pietro Studios, 220 Fifth Avenue, is the donation by C. S. Pietro of a bronze group entitled "The Mother of the Dead." The exposition is to be held under the auspices of a board of sponsors headed by William H. Taft and Mayor Mitchel.

"The Mother of the Dead" shows an aged peasant mother, with her grandchild by her side, seated in an attitude of despair and hopeless loss resultant from the tragic desolation wrought by the war. There is no wild-eyed, revengeful or maddening expression in the figures. The dignity and simplicity of the aged woman express the saddened soul and the broken heart. She seems to speak through her sadness—alone, aged, all her children lost in battle or killed protecting the home, with nothing to live for in this world. There are no tears. It is too awful for tears. And then the little child—helpless like its poor, broken grandmother. The child's expression seems to ask why should such sorrow come.

A pathetic incident in the making of this inspired work by Mr. Pietro was the death of the model. The aged woman grieved so much over the European conflict that it killed her. Two sons on the battlefield and the word that one had been killed broke her heart and spirit.

What is believed to be the largest Armoury in the world, having a floor 300 by 600 feet, is being erected in New York for a National Guard Regiment.

McDermid & Jury

ARE STILL SELLING

3 Large 15c Cakes PALM OLIVE SOAP
And a 50c JAR OF COLD CREAM
ALL FOR 39c

Or if you prefer you may have a 50c Bottle Shampoo instead of Cream.

Paper & Envelope Sale This Week

25c Box Stratford Linen, containing Envelopes and Paper, per box 17c

Also Envelopes Special, 2 Packets for..... 5c
50 Envelopes for ..

McDermid & Jury
The Rexall Satisfactory Cut Rate Druggists
Cor. George and Charlotte Sts.

GERMAN SAYS HIS COUNTRY IN THE WRONG

(From the New York Times.)

To the Editor of the New York Times,—I have waited in vain till now for a real German to speak to the world. There have been a great number of missive from so-called representatives of my people who have been befogging the issue with all kinds of bigoted rot. The time has come for the truth to out—and out it will. I am a German by birth, have lived many years in the Fatherland, and know the spirit of the German people. The great majority of them are peace-loving. They despise militarism. The war party does not represent them. It represents only a large number of fat politicians and military supply contractors. The present war was "made in Germany" by the Kaiser, aided by the war party.

We Germans who have thought deeply about the European holocaust know and feel that we are in the wrong. We shudder at the crimes committed in the name of the German people by the war clique. We shudder to think of the odium our people must live down—of the explanations they will have to give shamefacedly to posterity. Why don't German-Americans admit that they are wrong in the war? They know it. America knows it. Germany knows it. The world knows it. As yet no German has had the courage to rise up and tell the world the truth.

Adolph Gumpel.

New York, Oct. 21, 1914.

THE STOCK MARKET

Examiner Special:

TORONTO, Oct. 26.—Union Stock Yards—Receipts were moderate in comparison with a week ago. 120 cars, 2,208 cattle, 1,117 hogs, 1,871 sheep and lambs, 264 calves, and 262 horses.

Cattle—Good cattle were scarce and a choice load there was not to be seen on sale. Trade was slow at last week's prices for the same qualities. Good butchers' steers, $7.25 to $7.75; medium butchers' steers, $6.50 to $6.75; common butchers' steers, $6.00 to $6.25; choice butchers' heifers, $7.25 to $7.75; common butchers' heifers, $6.50 to $6.75; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good cows, $6.00 to $6.25; canners, $5.50 to $4.50.

Feeders and Stockers—Trade slow with prices unchanged. Choice steers, $6.50 to $6.75; medium steers, $6.00 to $6.25; stockers, $4.00 to $5.75.

Milkers and Springers—Not many on sale, prices firm at $60 to $90 each, bulk sold at $70 to $85 each.

Calves—Prices for calves were easier on account of poultry taking the place of veal. Choice veals, $9.00 to $10.00; common to good, $5.00 to $8.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Prices were no more than steady, and inclined to be slow sale. Sheep, $5.50 to $6.00; culls and rams, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, $7.50 to $7.65; culls, $6.50.

Hogs—Market steady owing to light run. Selected, fed and watered $7.50 and $7.15 f.o.b. cars, and $7.75 weighed off cars.

SEE and INSPECT—THE SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:

Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

F.R. J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
341 GEORGE ST. - - PHONE 386

ALL DOUBT REMOVED

Our Scientific Examination of the Eyes will remove all doubt as to whether or not glasses should be worn. In our examination we use the most complete equipment of modern scientific instruments. Our long experience and our special facilities enable us to give the best and most responsible professional service to all of our patrons.

We recommend, manufacture and fit "PERFECTION GLASSES" for which we have the exclusive right. These Perfection Lenses are ground in our own Lens Grinding Department, which is fitted with the most modern automatic lens grinding machinery. Almost any kind of lens duplicated while you wait.

A. A. FOWLER Phm. B. STUDENT SPECIALIST
Opt. D. Chicago Ref. Opt. Toronto.
Optical Parlors and Lens Grinding Plant Main
NUGENT DRUG COMPANY, 286 GEORGE STREET

ADVERTISING RATES

Entertainment, Agents, 14 Lines One Inch.
Transient Display ..... 20c per Inch
Transient Reading ..... 40c per Inch
Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 1,000 Inch Contract, 15c per Inch.
Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 10c per Inch.
Legal and other notices, 6c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS
Minimum charge, 15c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 5c to cover postage or register if sent by mail.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 25c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.

Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

PERSONAL
ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; the advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may accommodate do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY
Toronto--Chicago
Toronto-Montreal
The International Limited
Canada's Train of superior service
Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit 9.30, and Chicago 8.00 a.m.
MORNING SERVICE
Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.00 p.m. daily.
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Leaves 11.45 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m., and Chicago 8.00 p.m. daily, connecting important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.
FOR MONTREAL
Leaves Toronto 9 a.m., 8.30 p.m. and 11 p.m. daily. North connections, etc., at G.T.R. Ticket Offices.
H. A. ROSS, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
Sheffield, Station Ticket Agent. 'Phone 200 & 196

CANADIAN PACIFIC
WINTER TOURS
TO THE LAND OF
Sunshine and Summer Days
CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA
LOUISIANA, ETC.
Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.
Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. C. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, cor. King and Yonge, Toronto, Toronto.
JAS SKINNER, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	6.25 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.
	6.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m.	*9.10 a.m.
	6.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	6.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	6.30 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	6.25 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
	6.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
	5.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.55 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.55 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Trenton	**5.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*12.15 a.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*2.55 a.m.
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**6.35 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph, Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	6.30 a.m.
North Toronto	*2.50 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	*5.07 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	**7.55 a.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*3.31 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	*4.15 p.m.
	**9.17 a.m.

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OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

"Cloth! Torn! But—but there—!"

He flung from him the bit of the girl's cloak which, ripped and shredded as though by a powerful hand, cried disaster.

"Beatrice!" he shouted. "Where are you? Beatrice!"

To the doorway in the cliff he ran, shaken and trembling.

The stone had been pushed away; it lay inside thecave. Ominously the blanck entrance seemed staring at him in the dull gleam of the firelight.

On hands and knees he fell, and hastily crawled through. As he went, he flashed his lamp here, there, and everywhere.

"Beatrice! Beatrice!"

No answer.

In the far corner still flickered some remainder of the cooking fire. But there, too, ashes and half burned sticks lay scattered all about.

To the bed he ran. It was empty and cold.

"Beatrice! Oh, my God!"

A glint of something metallic on the floor drew his bewildered, terror-smitten gaze.

He sprang, seized the object, and for a moment stood staring, while all about him the very universe seemed thundering and crashing down.

The object in his hand was the girl's gun. One cartridge, and only one, had been exploded.

The barrel had been twisted almost off, as though by the wrenching clutch of a hand inhuman in its ghastly power.

On the stock, distinctly nicked into the hard rubber as Stern held the flash-light to it, were the unmistakable imprints of teeth.

With a groan, Allan started backward. The revolver fell with a clatter to the cave floor.

His foot slid in something wet, something sticky.

"Blood!" he gasped.

Half-crazed, he reeled toward the door.

The flash-lamp in his hand flung its white brush of radiance along the wall.

With a chattering cry he recoiled.

There, roughly yet unmistakably imprinted on the white limestone surface, he saw the print, in crimson, of a huge, a horrible, a brutally distorted hand.

CHAPTER XIV.
ON THE TRAIL OF THE MONSTER.

Stern's cry of horror as he scrambled from the ravaged desecrated cave, and the ghastly horror of his face, seen by the firelight, brought Zangamon and Bremilu to him, in terror.

"Master! Master! What—"

"My God! The girl—she's gone!" he stammered, leaning against the cliff in mortal anguish.

"Gone, master? Where?"

"Gone! Dead, perhaps! Find her for me! Find her! You can see—in the dark! I—I am as though blind! Quick, on the trail!"

"But tell us—"

"Something has taken her! Some savage thing! Some wild man! Even now he may be killing her! Quick—after them!"

Bremilu stood staring for a moment, unable to grasp this catastrophe on the very moment of arrival. But Zangamon, of swifter wit, had already fallen on his knees, there by the mouth of the cave, and now—seeing clearly by the dim light which more than sufficed for him—was studying the traces of the trouble.

Stern, meanwhile, clutching his head between both hands, dumb-mad with agony, was choking with dry sobs.

"Master! See!"

Zangamon held up a piece of pine scarred by teeth.

Stern snatched it.

"Part of the pole I gave her to brace the rock with," he realized. "Even that was of no avail."

"Master—this way they went!"

Zangamon pointed up along the rock-terrace. Stern's eyes could distinguish no slightest trace on the stone, but the Merucaan spoke with certainty. He added.

"There was fighting, all the way along here, master. And then, here, the girl was dragged."

Stern stumbled blindly after him as he led the way.

"There was fighting here? She struggled?"

"Yes, master."

"Thank God! She was alive here, anyhow! She wasn't killed in the cave. Maybe, in the open, she might—"

"Now there is no more fighting master. The wild thing carried her."

He pointed at the rock. Stern, trembling and very sick, flashed his electric lamp upon it. iWth eyes of dread and horror he looked for blood-stains.

What? A drop! With a dull, shuddering groan, he pressed forward again.

Out he jerked his pistol and fired, straight up, their pre-arranged signal: One shot, then a pause, then two. Some bare possibility existed and that she still might live and hear and know that rescue came—if it could come before it were eternally too late!

"On, on!" cried Allan. "Go on, Zangamon! Quick! Lead me on the trail!"

The Merucaan, now aided by Bremilu, who had recovered his wits, scouted ahead like a bloodhound on the spoor of a fugitive. One gripped his stone axe, the other a javelin.

Bent half double, scrutinizing in the dark the stony path which Allan followed behind them only by the aid of his flash, they proceeded cautiously up toward the brow of the cliff again.

But ere they reached the top they branched off on to another lateral path, still rougher and more tortuous, that led along the breast of the canyon.

"This way, master. It was here, most surely, the thing carried her."

"What kind of marks? Do you see signs of claws?"

"Claws? What are claws?"

"Sharp, long nails, like our nails, only much larger and longer. Do you see any such marks?"

Zangamon paused a second to peer.

"I seem to see marks as of hands, master, but—"

"No matter! On! We must find her! Quick—lead the way!"

Five minutes of agonizing suspense for Allan brought him, still following the guides, without whom all would have been utterly lost, to a kind of thickly wooded dell that descended sharply to the edge of the canyon. Into this the trail led.

Even he himself could now here and there make out, by the aid of his light, a broken twig, trampled ferns, and down-crushed grass. Once he distinguished a bloodstain on a limb—fresh blood, not coagulated. A groan burst from between his chattering teeth.

He turned his light on the grass beneath. All at once a blade moved.

"Oh, thank God!" he whensed. "They passed here only a few minutes ago. They can't be far away now!"

Something drew his attention. He snatched at a sapling.

"Hair!"

Caught in a roughness of the bark, a few short, stiff, wiry-hairs, reddish brown, were twisted.

"One of the Horde!" he stammered.

A lightning flash of memory carried him back to Madison Forest, more than a year ago. He seemed to see again the Obeah, as that monster advanced upon the girl, clutching supremely hideous.

"The hair! The same kind of hair! In the power of the Horde!" he gasped.

A mental picture of extermination flashed before his mind's eye. Whether the girl lived or died, he kenw now that his life work was to include a total slaughter of the Anthripods. The destruction he had already wrought among them was but child's play to what would be.

And in his soul flamed the foreknowledge of a hunt a l'outrance, to the bitter end. So long as one, a single one of that foul breed should live, he would not rest from killing.

"Master! This way! Here, master!"

The voice of Zangamon sent him once more crashing through the jungle, after his questing guides. Again he fired the signal-shot, and now with the full power of his lungs he yelled.

His voice rang, echoing, through the black and tangled growths, startling the night-life of the depths. Something chippered overhead. Near-by a serpent slid away, hissing venomously. Death lurked on every hand.

Stern took no thought of it, but pressed forward, shouting the girl's name, hallooing, beating down the undergrowth with mad fury. And here, there, all about he flung the light-beam.

Perhaps she might yet hear his hails; perhaps she might even catch some distant glimmer of his light, and know that help was coming, that rescuers were fighting onward to her.

Silent, lithe, confident even among these new and terribly strange conditions, the two men of the Folk slid through the jungle.

No hounds ever trailed fugitive more surely and with greater skill than these strange, white barbarians from the underworld. Through all his fear and agony, Stern blessed their courage and their skill.

"Men, by God! They're men!" he muttered, as he thrashed his painful way behind them in the night.

Of a sudden, there somewhere ahead, far ahead in the wilderness—a cry?

Allan stopped short, his heart leaping.

Again he fired, and his voice set all the echoes ringing.

A cry! He knew it now. There could be no mistake—a cry!

"Beatrice!" he shouted in a terrible voice, leaping forward. The guides broke into a crouching run. All three crashed through the thickets, split the fern-masses, struggled through the tall sabre-grass that here and there rose higher than their heads.

Allan cursed himself for a fool. That other cry he had heard while on his way from the Pauillac to Settlement Cliffs—that had been her cry for help—and he had neither known nor heeded.

"Fool that I was! Oh, idiot that I was!" he panted as he ran.

(To be continued.)

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FRANCE BUYING 100,000 HORSES IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Representatives of the French Government have started in to buy 100,000 horses and mules in the West, according to reports from St. Louis. Wm. Post & Son, of East Williston, L. I., and S. T. Harbison & Co., of Lexington, Ky., are working with representatives of the French army to execute the order. It is said that they have purchased something like 14,000 horses to date. As the average price paid for army horses is about $125, the purchase of 100,000 head would mean an expenditure of $12,000,000 or more.

With the war in Europe less than three months old the placing of such enormous orders for horses here affords pretty good proof that the express agents' stories about scarcity of army horses in the United States are clear moonshine, and also that the European scheme of vast government studs for producing horses to equip the army fails utterly at the only time when army horses are urgently needed. France has one of the most extensive and expensive government horse breeding establishments in the world, and it has been in operation more than a century, yet so clever a horseman as Colonel Spencer Borden, of Fall River, Mass., has lately said "the breeding of cavalry horses in France is now in a worse state than it has been for a hundred years."

Germany's imperial studs at Trakehenen, Newmarket, Gradits, Babireck and elsewhere have become world-famous under the direction of Count George Lehndorf and Burchard von Oettingen, yet Germany in times of peace was the largest buyer of cavalry horses in Europe, and she is now going to the trouble and expense of obtaining fresh supplies from the United States by way of Norway and Sweden. Of her army horses Colonel Borden had this to say three years ago in his book, "What Horse for the Cavalry?":

"Officers were returning from their morning rides, and there was good opportunity to see what they were riding. The sight was discouraging. To observe an officer in bright uniform mounted on a screw whose front legs need boots on the shins to prevent knocking, with hind legs as straight and weak as those of a St. Bernard dog, tails cut to the proportionate length and shape of that of a cottontail rabbit, is not a pretty spectacle."

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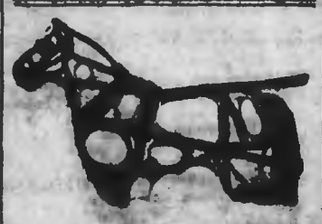

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DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER LEAVES AS A RED CROSS NURSE.—This picture of the Duchess of Westminster, taken a short time ago, shows her wearing her nurse's uniform. The Duchess has now left for the front and is accompanied by her favourite wolf hound, seen in the picture.

HOW THE RAILWAY SITUATION WAS HANDLED IN OLD COUNTRY

LONDON, Oct. 3.—War has worked a railroading miracle. Nine-tenths of the British railroads are, and have been, in the hands of the Government, one million men have been transported on time, to a second. The public has not been seriously inconvenienced. The Government is satisfied — and so are the railroads. Nothing like it ever happened before. There are no standards of comparison.

"The Government," said Lord Kitchener, in effect, to the general managers of the railroads, "will take over your lines in order to facilitate the movement of troops."

"Fine," said the railroad managers, heartily. "We'll help you."

"Then get on the job," said Kitchener.

This was at the outset of hostilities. Kitchener wanted to transport various bodies of troops, 150,000 in all, from various towns to various ports on the east coast. Absolute secrecy was enjoined in order that the enemy should not get wind of the plans. He wanted to transport other troops to various garrison towns and take recruits to training camps. It was desirable that the travelling arrangements of the public be not upset. It was essential that railroad finances be not injured. England's pocketbook was being pinched badly enough, anyhow.

"We'll run things," said the railroad managers.

Will Pay Upkeep.

They formed a committee of ten, of which H. A. Walker, of the London and Southwestern Road, was chairman. One of the members was Henry W. Thornton, that former Long Island Railroad man whose translation to England last spring brought such a shower of concrete bouquets about his head. They sat down and considered things.

"If we can keep our roads up in as good condition as we usually do, and earn the same net on our stocks that we did last year, we'd be mighty lucky," said the managers to each other. "We will make that proposition to the Government."

It was accepted. The Government doesn't pay a penny—directly—for the movement of troops. Now and then it wants to shoot the North Gooseshire Rifles from one end of England to another. It notifies the general managers' committee. They attend to the transportation, obeying the wishes of the Government as to time and place as nearly as conditions permit. That particular transaction thereupon ends. No one has kept account of the number of man-miles used. At the end of the fiscal year the managers will present a bill, including the five-year average cost of upkeep and last year's net earnings. The Government will pay it. The roads will not have lost any money through the war, and the Government will have been given a service that could not have been so excellent if bargained for on the piece plan.

Worked In Secret.

The ten general managers — who represent all the railroads in England, although one-tenth of the roads have not yet been commandeered—created an organization. Private and secret telephone wires were run from the central office to the bureau which was set up in the office of each railroad. In each bureau experts worked practically under turned keys. They worked out all details of each required movement.

"The Great Eastern"—to create an illustration—"will move 80,000 men to-morrow. To do this 2,000 cars and fifty engines are needed."

The general managers thereupon assigned to the Great Eastern, as many engines and cars as it needed. It had no bill of costs to face for them. In order to take care of its passenger traffic Great Eastern tickets were made good on all competing lines. So far as possible, both for the sake of secrecy and in order not to inconvenience the public, the troop movements were made at night. This wasn't always possible. This placard was often seen on London's walls:

"For three days the London Northwestern will be closed to the public."

There was no friction. How far this fact may be accounted for by the well-known characteristics of Lord Kitchener and how far by the desire of the general managers to help England in her time of trouble no one can say. I incline to the belief that the general managers were inspired by patriotism. There isn't any pull-back and be-devil visible in England anywhere. Every one is anxious to help where help is needed. The flaw lies in the English inclination toward belittling enemies. Too many think that no help was needed.

Soldiers Have Right of Way.

On every road the soldiers and their goods have the right of way. Whenever possible the existing trains are not disturbed. When those trains interfere with the troops' movement they are cancelled as ruthlessly as though they were motorbuses. What this means in England can hardly be appreciated by those who live in America. Some of these trains have become institutions. Traditions have clustered about them, as though they were ruined abbeys. They almost have ivy.

"The movement of the one million soldiers," said Mr. Thornton, "was the most remarkable example of railroad efficiency I have ever witnessed. The schedule men would work out a time card. At the appointed moment a train would pull up at some little siding, perhaps miles from any considerable town. Right on the dot that train would pull out. It would maintain schedule time on lines that had been cleared in advance. I do not believe there was a single serious delay in all this period."

A most important feature of the commandeering, of course, is that England's finances were not disturbed. Most men rely wholly upon the income produced by investments in railroad stocks and bonds in England, perhaps, than in any other country in the world. The war would have seriously injured the railroads, even if there had been no military complications. It is to the credit of the railroads that they were able to do so much of a normal business. The assurance of normal upkeep and last year's net return meant safety to them and freedom from anxiety to their shareholders. The Government profited by an arrangement which was the ideal of simplicity and efficiency.

And if there has been one word of criticism uttered by anyone I haven't heard it. Surely none has been printed. That, alone, is a record of which England may be proud.

INSURING GOOD DIGESTION

IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTING FOOD FERMENTATION IN STOMACH

Good digestion usually means good health; so long as the stomach does its work properly disease can find no lodgment in the human system; the liver, kidneys and intestines will perform their work perfectly and remain in perfect health; but permit anything to interfere with the proper digestion of food, and an unending train of troubles is set in motion. About the only thing that will upset the stomach and interfere with digestion is an excess of acid, usually caused by food fermentation. Food fermentation is due to chemical action in the food itself. This fermentation causes the formation of gas, or wind, as well as acid, resulting in the unnatural distention of the stomach and the burning by the acid of the delicate lining of the stomach.

Medicine and tonics cannot correct this condition—they usually make it worse. The fermentation and acid are to blame and these must be overcome and prevented by taking after meals a spoonful of bisurated magnesia in a little hot or cold water. Physicians recommend bisurated magnesia especially because it stops and prevents fermentation of food and neutralizes the acid instantly, making it bland and harmless, without irritating the stomach in any way. Get a little bisurated magnesia from your druggist and try it the next time your food ferments and upsets your stomach. Note how quickly the acid is neutralized and how soon you forget that you have such a thing as a stomach.

Where Canadians Landed.— The second detachment of Canada's Expeditionary Force landed at Avonmouth. [illegible] where the first detachment landed.

TAKE SALTS TO FLUSH KIDNEYS

Eat Less Meat If You Feel Backachy or Have Bladder Trouble

Meat forms uric acid which excites kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure; makes a delightful effercescent litha-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

New lining bricks are claimed to be impervious to misture and so light they will float in water.

They cost no more

CAT'S PAW CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

are 50c. a pair—everywhere—put on

You get "Cat's Paw" quality—"Cat's Paw" safety—"Cat's Paw" ease and service—and pay nothing extra for it.

The price is the same for all rubber kinds—Insist on "Cat's Paw"—the kind that won't slip.

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I purchase [illegible] which kindly send me "Cat's Paw" Rubber Heels to fit [illegible] made from Para Rubber. [illegible]

Name [illegible]

Address [illegible]

Boulanger Last 'Hero' of France

Probably France will be well satisfied if this war does not develop a French military genius, observes the Kansas City Star. Good "plug" generals who bring her through safely would please her best.

The last time the French people thought they had a great soldier their country came near trouble. The Boulanger furore, it is true, came on only fifteen or sixteen years after the humiliation at the hands of Germany. Most of the actors in that drama, both French and German, were still living. And the republic had not become a habit. Still, after forty-four years of the new government France might not wish to risk a military hero emerging from the war, if the war is successful for France.

The Boulanger danger of 1888-1889 may not have been as real as it seemed. The "hero" ended very pitifully and very contemptibly. But in 1887 it came very near to getting France into another war with Germany; and a man of more resolution than Boulanger proved to have might have ridden the wave of "Boulangism" to dictatorship—and from that to a personal crowning or to a restoration.

Boulanger's fighting record was excellent. He earned his promotion as general of brigade by his service in the Franco-Prussian War, in Tonquin, in Algiers. He became Minister of War in the Frey-Cinet Cabinet of Grevy's second administration. Bumptious against Germany, Boulanger stirred Germany to activity along the Alsace-Lorraine frontier, and that stirred France. Boulanger openly urged the French Ministry to demand a German apology for the arrest in Alsace of a French official who had gone there for a conference with a German official. The Frenchman had really violated a German military rule; but, while no apology was asked by the French Government, Bismarck released the French official on the ground that having come into Alsace at a German official's request he was entitled to a safe escort home.

General Boulanger's jingoism on that occasion stimulated a sort of hero worship of him that had been noticeable in Paris the year before, when, at the Bastile celebration, he had appeared "riding a black charger," and seemed to embody the French ideal of "glory."

The height of the Boulangist propaganda came when the Grevy administration dropped Boulanger as Minister of War. The Alsace-Lorraine business was the cause of his being dropped. That indiscretion added to the fear of him that was being already felt by the sober men of France. In spite of great protesting clamour by the "League of Patriots" and many jingo journals, "le brave general" was dropped. Then when he made a bitter accusation of his successor in the War Ministry he was put in jail for thirty days. This by no means decreased his popularity—it added to it.

Americans of to-day remember the band piece, "The Boulanger March." In France of that period Boulanger songs and ballads and airs were sung and whistled everywhere.

The General was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from many districts. Boulangist Deputies were returned from districts distributed throughout France. A certain mystery still lingers over the events of that period. Boulanger had come to political notice as a radical republican. He always declared himself a Republican, but he undoubtedly intrigued variously with Bourbons, Orientalists and Bonapartists. By real Republicans it was most feared that he would "play the role of General Monk"—bringing back the Bourbons as the dead of the dead Protector's army had brought back the Stuarts.

For two or three years Boulanger continued a source of hope or anxiety to Frenchmen. At the time of his definite downfall he said that if he had wanted to be military dictator of France he could have been, as once ninety-four general officers of the army and once all the monarchical Deputies and Senators offered their support. "There are very good reasons, however, for disbelieving the story about the ninety-four generals," says a British journalist, Mr. E. A. Vizetelly, from whose interesting book, "Republican France," these reminiscences of the Boulanger movement have been taken.

Convicted by a hostile government of a conspiracy to overthrow the Republic, Boulanger was banished. He continued in Brussels the [illegible] that had discredited him in France. Shortly after his mistress died, in 1891, Boulanger shot and killed himself at her grave.

FAITH SHAKEN IN PEACE TREATIES

(From the Washington Post.)

Each succeeding day of the war serves to make clearer to Americans the profound changes that are coming about by reason of the gigantic struggle in Europe. The size and scope of the conflict, the multitude of important interests involved, the desperate character of the fighting, and the hints that crop up as to the diplomatic moves being made under the surface give abundant proof of the radical departures that are at hand, involving the fate of kingdoms and empires.

There is flaunting talk of the banding character of international laws and treaties, the obligations of nations under the rules of humanity and civilization, and so on, but the fact has been established that to all intents and purposes treaties are worthless, international law a nonentity, and the law of humanity and civilization nullified. All laws have been superseded by the first great rule—the instinct of self-preservation.

It is difficult for Americans, surrounded by peace and pursuing their ordinary avocations, to realize the possibility of danger to themselves in the apparently far off wars of Europe. For them there is still a civilization, still some recognition of obligations, however unprofitable or unwise their compacts may be. The idea of trampling upon treaties is abhorrent to Americans, and the suggestion that the United States should pounce upon a weak and undefended nation for any advantage whatever would be scornfully rejected. Yet this is what some of the European nations have done, and there is no assurance that they would not act in the same manner toward the United States if they dared and if it were to their advantage.

The United States has certain rights as a neutral nation which are just as important as the right of a nation to fight for its life. A nation at war does not acquire the right to trample upon the rights of a neutral however sorely pressed it may be and whatever it might gain by so doing.

The rights enjoyed by the United States must be protected, if necessary, by armed force. They cannot be abandoned by this country without cowardice and great material loss. It is not only the right but the duty of the United States to protect its own interests against all comers. This right and duty was exercised by gallant little Belgium in the face of destruction and death, and the world honours the people of that country for their bravery and fortitude.

The neutral shipping of the United States engaged in transporting [illegible] goes to neutral nations is exempt by law and by natural right from search and seizure by any nation.

As the United States is friendly with all nations it would be patent when warships encroached by mistake upon American rights, so long as it appeared that no infringement of American rights was intended. But it could not suffer any nation to assert the right to harass, search, or seize vessels and cargoes bound for neutral ports and having no connection with the nations at war.

This nation once went to war in defence of its rights on the seas, and it would go to war again if necessary. No peace arguments, no weak-kneed peace party, no minority in Congress or out of it, could prevent such a war. The nation would be compelled to fight for its rights, and fight it would.

The President is doing everything possible to avoid friction by maintaining strict neutrality and friendship with all nations at war. The people are doing their share by attending to their own business and letting the foreigners settle their own quarrels. If complications should come, it will not be through the fault of the United States. Nevertheless, trouble may come. The only thing that is being left undone in the work of preparation and defence. This work should be undertaken at once, hand in hand with the execution of the policy of strict non-interference in foreign quarrels.

In this time of crashing thrones and disappearing boundaries it behoves the United States to be cautious, vigilant and prepared.

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To every one sending us 25c to cover shipping charges, we will send subject to duty, absolutely free,

Three pairs of our famous, genuine AMERICAN SILK HOSE with written guarantee, any colour, or

Three pairs of our Ladies' Hose in Black, Tan or White colours with written guarantee.

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when dealer in your locality is selected. Give colour and size desired.

The International Hosiery Co.
21 Bittner Street
Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

Servia's Female Gendarmes.

Young women are being recruited in large numbers in the region of Ushitz to form a female corps of gendarmes. The work, which is being carried out by the military in co-operation with the municipal authorities, is arousing the liveliest interest throughout Servia, and opinion is much divided on the subject. The women are to be employed in the first instance in the service of the secret police.

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to the PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 241 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich., with your full name and address on a slip of paper, and sample treatment of the great Pyramid Pile Remedy will be sent you promptly by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

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ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO PARIS

Reports Seem to Indicate German Intentions—Enemy's Losses in Belgium Estimated at 10,000 Killed and Wounded

GERMAN AEROPLANES CHASED

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Watching each other's every move in order to take advantage of the slightest weakness at any point the two great armies continued violent attacks and counter-attacks throughout last night and to-day, according to statements made by officers and officials arriving here from various sections of the battle line. These assaults did not effect any noticeable change in the positions, although the allies were compelled to give way a little at La Bassee 13 miles south-west of Lille. At Armentieres also the fighting was very stubborn, and the British forces gained some more ground.

The allied commanders regard the results of to-day's fighting as favourable to the allies, since it has proved their ability to withstand frequent and formidable shocks from the powerfully reinforced German army without perceptibly giving way, and, in fact, advancing somewhat at various points. Since the end of September, when the bulk of the allies were on the Oise and Somme Rivers, near Compiegne and Amiens, the battle front has been prolonged 125 miles to the seacoast, where, with the support of the British fleet, the allied forces have effectually barred the German advance on Dunkirk and other Channel ports.

In the vicinity of Arras the forcing tactics of the Germans were again in evidence to-day, but the invaders made no progress. The artillery duel was exceedingly heavy, but the French big guns did such splendid work that three German batteries were put out of action, while the damage done to the allies was small.

There is nathing in the official reports to-day to cause apprehension, although it is apparent that the new effort by the Germans to hew through the allied line wherever a weak section can be found in Belguim or in Northern France has gained slight momentum. The German general staff has drained Belguim of garrisoning troops, and has hurled new corps of very young and middle-aged reservists from home depots.

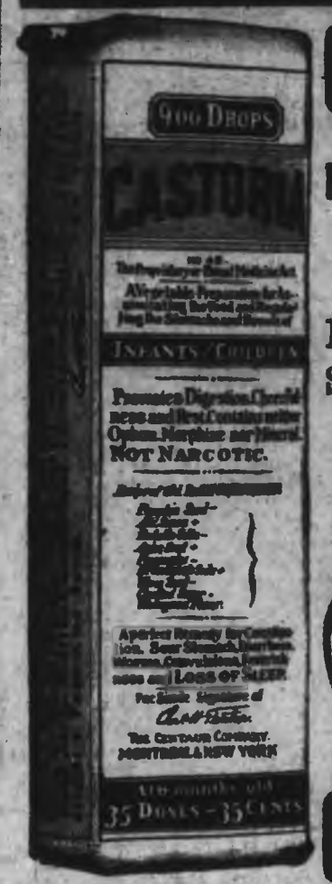
It is reported that the German commanders are against adopting the policy of hacking through at whatever cost. The German losses in Belgium in the past week are estimated at 10,000 killed and wounded. All reports, including General Joffre's point to another supreme effort to take the road to Paris.

On the extreme left of the line, where French and British warships are supporting the indomitable Belgians, the Germans could not gain an inch, but southward, along the canal of La Bassee their battering ram drove forward slightly. A little to the north of La Bassee, in the region just east of Armentieres, the allies succeeded in pushing back a German army, and were equally successful south of the Somme. The hardest fighting was in the region of La Bassee, Armentieres and Arras, although the conflict raged with great violence along the whole west bank from the sea to north of Soissons. It is evident that the day produced nothing decisive.

North of Soissons in the region which is the cornerstone of the battle line, there was an artillery conflict with the result favourable to the British and French. General Joffre reports that three German batteries were put out of action. Eastward to the Argonne ridge there was no fighting of importance, but the official report of the afternoon states that the French gained slight successes in the region of Verdun.

Correspondents in Belguim and northern France assert that the allies have made more progress than has been reported; that the warships have made the Belgian coast too hot for the Germans to hold; that a retreat has already begun from the coast and that the main conflict on the whole west flank must be decided very soon, if for no other reason than the terrible losses which both sides are suffering.

Two German aeroplanes were seen coming towards Paris to-day from Compiegne, but a squadron of French machines pursued the Germans and the latter disappeared to the northward.



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THE HUNTING SEASON

Signs have already appeared—signs of the hunting season, which is near at hand.

Over the hills and mountains, at about this time of the year hovers a sort of mist, visible only to the sons of Nimrod. It is not inert but strangely beckons.

The zest and exhilaaration of the hunt are not to be known vicariously by proxy. They are learned only through experience, but it doesn't take very long. After the first hunting trip there is no cure for the malady that results. Some friend of yours ,for example. He disappeared into the woods with rifle and camping kit, and when he came back he was a differnt man. His beard was shocking. He never acted the same again. Like Barkis, however, he was a willin' victim; and every year when the fever comes and he takes to the hard miles and crooked trails, there is no holding him back. The best thing you can do is to go along with your hunter friend. You can easily get your doctor to advise it.

Now is the hunter's time of anticipation. It is the time when the office-caged man has hallucinations even in business hours. He looks out of the window, and sees a herd of mountain sheep feeding in their sky pastures. His ear catches the far drumming of a partridge. He knows of a happy hunting ground that he could reach by train. A railroad time-table, bearing evidence of much use, is locked in a drawer of his desk and with it lies a copy of the game laws.

The boss is similarly affected, so he doesn't notice that anything is the matter. Go home with either man, and you find that some room in the house looks like a sporting-goods store, and all through dinner you know that he is thinking of a camp menu of trout, grouse and venison. Finally, after all the necessary small talk, he discovers that you belong to the hunting fraternity. That settles it. Big-talk, then, for the rest of the evening, and nothing else. After dinner, your host makes you examine his Remington, aim it and look through the shining barrel; he proudly calls your attention to the antlers on the wall (though you had seen them before), and tells you the whole story; and when it has grown late he urges you to stay over night, apologizing for the bed he offers you by saying he wishes it were a bed of balsam boughs.

"Did you see where an heiress married a butcher?"

"I suppose she saw it was the only way she could afford to eat meat every day."—Baltimore American.

Come into the garden, Maud,
And wear your shirt with ifs.
The birds don't mind the scarecrows now,
But you will give them fits.
—Atlanta Constitution.

"What makes her so positive about everything?"

"Her sex."—Philadelphia Ledger.

10 CENT "CASCARETS" STRAIGHTEN YOU UP

To-night! Clean Your Bowels and End Headaches, Colds, Sour Stomach

Get a 10-cent box now.

Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and bad colds—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels, or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour, fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret to-night straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken.

Not Unanimous.

Sue—There's Mrs. Tootle. She seems quite reconciled to the death of her first husband. She—Yes, but I'm afraid her second never will be.—Illustrated Bits.

Elevated Tibet.

The Tibetan highlands of Asia have an area of 770,000 square miles and range from 13,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea.

TRILLING TRIP OVER WAR ZONE

The London Morning Post's Paris correspondent send a description of the experience of a passenger on board an aeroplane in time of war.

"The start," he says, "took place at grey dawn, after a night on a train. The pilot, a famous civilian aviator clothed in the leather armour of his craft, received the orders from his captain:

"You will convey the passenger and despatches straight north to——. Your orders are simply to get there. You must take no risks en route. If the enemy bring you down, destroy both despatches and aeroplane. If you get through, go at once to the general with your passenger, who will give him a verbal message. Good luck and quick is the word.

The passenger's story continues:

"While the pilot was looking over his machine, I took my place, with the despatch between my legs and carbine slung across the framework on the other side of the machine, which ran jolting along the ground and then rose. In front of me the pilot, lashed to his seat, regulated the course with little movements of the lever. We started directly north, tossed a little by the east wind, which caught us under the wings.

Cuts Off the Motor.

"Suddenly the pilot cut off the motor and nothing was audible except the whistling of the wind through the rigging of the aeroplane. The aviator turned to me and pointed out some little black smoke puffs far below us. He told me to listen, but I could hear nothing except the wind. Then the motor started again and the smoke puffs grew nearer and more numerous. We tried to rise still higher when a great gust of wind came and threw us to one side. The ever ready pilot righted us, but another and more terrible shock hurled up vertically upward. Then we began to fall. The smoke and flashes were now quite near us and we were throw this way and that by great blasts of wind. We still forged ahead at full speed.

"Clinging to the frame work, I waited the inevitable end, incapable of thinking. Then suddenly calm was restored. We had passed the danger zone and beneath us stretched a great forest cut with ravines.

"Hardly had we recovered the sense of security than danger reappeared in all its horror. As we left the zone of danger our aeroplane began to list over. The pilot having done his utmost to right us, cut off the motor and half turning his head, signed toward our left wing, where a great tear of torn canvas was streaming in the wind. At length a headlong descent began, ending with my pilot landing in a narrow glade.

Damage is Repaired.

"No one but that pilot could have attempted so desperate a manoeuvre with success.

"Calm, though with face drawn with anxiety, he jumped to the earth, shouting 'take your gun while I repair the damage,' and he set to work to fix a patch on the torn wing.

"'Quick,' he added, 'Quick, if the enemy come go at them, then I will set the machine on fire and we will run for it.'

"While I watched the glade the pilot continued to work, muttering mechanically 'Quick, Quick.' At last he signalled me to lift the tail of the machine. He started to pull himself, and there we were bent double with our efforts trying to drag it to the other end of the glade, but the roots and stones impeded. We were on the point of abandoning our useless task, when suddenly the pilot sparing forward and thrust a revolver into the face of an unkempt dirt-stained man, who had appeared without our seeing him. I seized my carbine, while the man stood easily with his hands in his pockets.

Again on Their Way.

"He said:

"'We belong to you. We are ready to guide your men to the forest. When the Germans arrived we hid ourselves in the woods. My friends are near, and we will give you a hand.

"He made a call and a number of peasants took their places around the aeroplane. In an instant we were in our places, ready to go. The propellers [illegible] and we rose, but three trees at the edge of the glade came toward us at a mad pace and their height seemed to grow as we approached. It seemed as if we would never rise above them. Suddenly with a bound that carried us up almost vertically we passed above them and once again we were looking down on the sea of tree tops.

"At the edge of the forest gun-flashes reappeared, but a sudden swerve enabled us to regain the cover of the forest and gain altitude.

"When we came out again, lost in the sky, the guns had ceased to fire, and descending slowly we landed in French lines.

A WORD OF GRATITUDE

"In justice to humanity I want to tell you that I was a great sufferer from taking piles and have found Dr. Chase's Ointment the best treatment obtainable," writes Mr. Fred Rinn, Bondingen, Ont. "It gives instant relief and I can recommend it to any sufferer from this dreadful disease."

Trico Shot, Dig Refuge.

A remarkable story of a soldier caught in a trap amid a rain of bullets, who dug his way to safety with his bayonet, was told in a hospital at Petrograd.

"A body of Russian troops was forced into the open through the dying of a white flag," the soldier said, "when the bullets began to rain upon us. There was no cover in sight, and I began to dig a hole with my bayonet. Either it would be my grave or my protection from the rifle fire. One bullet hit me, but I continued to dig. A second bullet hit me.

"The hole was half finished when a third bullet struck me in the leg. Finally I finished the hole and tumbled into it just as a fourth shot hit my other leg. I became unconscious and remember nothing more until I woke up [illegible]."

Town Topics.

Philadelphia has declared a moratorium against street beggars.—Washington Post.

Ostend suggests what a fine place our own Atlantic City would be as a military base.—Boston Herald.

New York is not the only city that needs to modernize its ways of bringing in its nearby food supplies.—Boston Herald.

Short Stories.

Ceram Island is twenty-two miles long.

Coffee was first planted in Brazil in 1754.

Chetuck waterfall, Yosemite, is 2,004 feet high.

The effective range of the rifle, which in 1870 was a little over 400 yards, is now 700.

The Daily Republic, one of the native newspapers of Hankow, China, recently published "The Pilgrim's Progress" as a serial.

Health and Beauty Hints

Jane: The French complexion fad you inquire about is probably the craze to be more wholesome for the skin as to be more wholesome for the skin as well as more beautifying and less flashy to show than ordinary powder. The following preparation can be made at home from ingredients to be purchased from any druggist. Get 4 ounces spurmax from your druggist dissolve in one-half pint hot water and add two teaspoons glycerine. It is splendid in effect, looks very natural and clings as if it belonged to your skin.

Lilly: You will find shampooing with a teaspoonful of camphor dissolved in a cup hot water is a quick and pleasing way to free the scalp of dust, dandruff and excess oil. This is a cleanser and invigorator most appreciated by one whose scalp is either dry, scaly and itchy or profusely oily. It has restored healthful vigour to my scalp and induced the hair to come in plentifully, with a glow and greatly enriched colour.

Rose: The best blood-cleanser I know is lemon because it acts on the liver and kidneys and if, as you say, you are troubled with severe and constant headaches, it is an indication that your kidneys and blood need attention. To prepare, put one ounce lemons (from the drug store) into one-half pint alcohol (whisky should not be used) then add one-half ounce sugar and hot water to make a full quart. A tablespoonful before meals is the dose. This herbaceous gently expels poisonous waste from the body and tones up the internal organs as they can do their work. You will find this tonic good for lost appetite, failing strength, and to clear up the complexion.

Lucile: Keep the windows of public conveyances in determined to keep her flesh down; who can blame her, now that present styles demand slimness? I always recommend parsnip (which I mix up at home) as the safest, cheapest and best flesh reducer. Get four ounces parsnits at druggist's and dissolve in one and one-half pint hot water. Cool, strain, and take a tablespoonful before each meal. Dieting or exercise is not necessary with this.

Mrs. S.: My own experience with wrinkles was three years ago when I removed them with a very simple inexpensive preparation which I made by mixing an ounce of saimocain (from any druggist's) in one-half pint cold water and adding two teaspoonfuls glycerine. This, by contracting the skin slowly, restores healthy firmness and keeps the surface circulation of the blood so good that a wonderfully natural glow develops in the cheeks I have used it ever since.

Madge: No, you need not have lots of money in order to give your hair and scalp perfect care. I often recommend many made-at-home items which are even better than high-priced patents. As a hair tonic I get an ounce of quinmin at the druggist's, dissolve it in one-half pint of alcohol and add one-half pint of water. Rub a little at a time well into the scalp and your dandruff will disappear and you will keep your scalp healthy.

Elsie: I brighten my eyes and rest them when tired by putting a few drops of tincture eucalyptus into a small cup half filled with the same. I make the tonic by putting an ounce of oxygen from the drug store and dissolving it in a pint of clear water. It will not smart and is soothing and healing. It is the safest way of making the eyes sparkling and expressive.

COWAN'S
PERFECTION
COCOA
Just the *right* flavor
Sold Everywhere

The Belgian frontier has been plowing up cannon balls for several generations. The indications are that the descendants can continue the performances for generations to come.

Cherokee Indians have asked that they be permitted to live their own lives in their own way, which shows how naively optimistic are the Indians as compared with the rest of us.

Every married Canadian desiring to enlist for the war is required to produce the written consent of his wife. It would be a good plan to limit some kings and emperors to a similar war.

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MODERN & Up-to-Date Dining Rooms also Private Dining Table. Drop in and try our Special China Dishes. Nothing but the best of Steaks and Chops used. We guarantee the best of satisfaction to Ladies, and all our patrons. Phone 550

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Corner Charlotte and Bethune Streets
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READ THE EXAMINER

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

A Family Affair

Pertaining to the Servant Question

By SADIE OLCOTT

Mr. Starkweather came home after business. His wife met him at the door, and by her lugubrious expression he knew that something had happened.

"What's the matter, sweetheart?"

"Annie has gone."

"That's too bad."

"The third servant I have had within two weeks."

"I suppose you'll have to get another."

"I'll do no such thing. I'm going to board."

It was the husband's turn to look woeful. He detested boarding.

"Haven't you always said that your mother insisted on your learning domestic science?"

"She did."

"And that you rather like cooking?"

"It's the only thing I do well."

"Well?"

"Well, it's very plain what you mean. You suggest that I do the cooking?"

This was received in silence.

"I'm surprised that you are willing to have your wife go into the kitchen and make a servant of herself. And how would I be able to take care of this big house? But, granting I could do it all, what would become of me socially? The doorbell rings. Mrs. Brinkerhoff, who keeps ten servants, calls. I go to the door from the kitchen with a working apron on and my hands covered with dough. What do you think of that?"

"I think that it would remind Mrs. Brinkerhoff of the days of her childhood. Her mother kept a small house and did the cooking for her guests. The daughter was chambermaid."

"Well, if my husband is willing to make a cook and housemaid of his wife I am not willing to so demean myself."

"The servant question is yours, my dear. It is my part to provide the money for the house and your part to run it. One thing let me impress upon you—I won't board. I was obliged to board before I was married. It was bad enough as a bachelor; it will be worse as a married man. Talk of respectability! Is it respectable for half a dozen families and a dozen bachelors and spinsters to herd together under one roof? It seems to me if I were a woman I would hold my head much higher living in privacy, even if I did have occasionally to go to the door to admit the wife of a multimillionaire whose wealth grew up like a mushroom in a single night."

"Your arguments are very plausible, but I'm going to board. This house can be easily rented, and the income from it alone will pay our board."

"You mean your board."

"And yours too," decidedly.

"Not at all. I'm not going to board. I do not decide upon the expediency of that plan of living for any one but myself."

Mr. and Mrs. Starkweather had not yet bridged those years between the matrimonial honeymoon and working amicably in double harness. In other words, they had not yet learned that domestic differences must be settled or misery must ensue. Nor had they learned how dependent they were on each other. Quite often down in the bottom of their hearts each wished for a return to the freedom of single life. They had now reached one of those crises which in the case of some couples are impassable, cases in which a separation takes place and the pair are never again reconciled.

Mrs. Starkweather determined to board, and Mr. Starkweather determined to keep house. The wife engaged quarters for herself, and the husband, having rented his house, took a smaller one, removing such articles of his furniture to it as he required. There was no quarrel between them, nor did they consider the suit(?) of divorce. They remained together

"TO MY HAPPY HOME."

till they were all Mr. Starkweather had got his new quarters in order. Then the wife insisted on seeing that her husband wanted nothing to make him comfortable. A married sister attended to all arrangements, but Mr. Starkweather would trust no one but himself to make the final disposition.

Mr. Starkweather suggested that they go there together Saturday afternoon and remain till Monday morning. Then the lady could go to her duties and he would go to business. He offered to have a dinner sent in from a restaurant. It was in the middle of the afternoon that the couple left the husband's domicile to pass that period they expected to pass together, the husband arriving a little in advance. He let his wife in and greeted her with a kiss. She looked about her curiously and with evident admiration. Her sister-in-law had shown excellent taste in the arrangements.

"It's a cosy little box!"

"It will be very comfortable."

Mrs. Starkweather walked through the living room to the dining room and thence into the kitchen.

"Why, this kitchen is as attractive as the other rooms."

"Why shouldn't it be? It's the most important room in the house. It's where the food is prepared, and if there is cleanliness anywhere surely it

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—one pill makes you feel fine. Indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

NEW YORK CHINESE CAFE COMPANY

330 Georgie St. 'Phone 308

Regular meals served and short orders at all hours. Canadian 'n dining rooms up stairs. Special bill of fare 5-6.00 21 meals Open day and night. Yee Yen, Manager

COFFEE

Knows No Substitute And

SEAL BRAND COFFEE

Knows No Superior,

CHASE & SANBORN
MONTREAL.

should be here. You see, I'm going to get my breakfast here, and occasionally I may bring a friend home to dine with me. I'll bring a steak and have a few French fried potatoes and a little lettuce. No trouble to get that, you know."

"Who's going to cook the steak?"

"I'll do that. I've learned it between the going of one servant and the coming of another when you have been laid up. There's nothing nicer than a simple dinner lifted right off the fire and served hot."

"It makes my mouth water."

"I've got a colored woman engaged to come in when I want her to wash the dishes and put everything in order."

"You won't by able to depend upon her."

"Yes, I will. I'll pay her double wages. You see, I'll have from $20 to $30 a month servants' hire saved. You can get anything done if you pay enough for it."

"Let's go upstairs."

She led the way to the second story and entered the front bedroom.

"How lovely!" she exclaimed. "It's small but small rooms are more easily taken care of than large ones. I see you have electricity in the house."

"Yes. I have that not only for light, but for power. I shall need it for various purposes."

"I see. Where is the bathroom?"

"Here."

"Isn't it lovely! How you will enjoy bathing here. Everything in the house is just too cosy for anything. Have you a telephone?"

"Yes; in this room."

"Handy, isn't it?" She took up the receiver. "Give me 1476. Is this Perkman's restaurant? You needn't send the dinner that was ordered by Mr. Starkweather. All right. Goodby."

"Why, sweetheart, aren't we going to dine here?"

"Yes; on steak and French fried potatoes. Your talk about the dinners you are going to cook spoiled my appetite for restaurant cooking. I'll take care of the dinner."

"In that case perhaps I'd better put a bottle of wine on ice."

"And I must make a beginning of the dinner."

"While I set the table."

The dining room and kitchen being adjoining apartments, Mr. Starkweather chatted with his wife while he set the table, and when he had finished he went into the kitchen and chatted with her there.

"It seems all right for you to be in the kitchen here. In our other house I never dared go into it myself. I was always afraid the cook would drive me out with the range poker. What a heavenly smell there is to that broiling steak! Let me hold it over the fire for you."

He took the broiler out of her hand, giving her a kiss at the same time, she going about other business. When the dinner was served and they sat down at the table the husband remarked that his wife looked as tidy as if she had been working at embroidery instead of cooking a dinner. Then, having popped a cork, he gave a toast:

"To my happy home!"

The toast was drunk in silence by the wife, who was evidently thinking very hard.

"I'll invite you to a dinner like this once in a while," said the husband.

"H'm! Maybe I'll invite you to dinner."

"At your boarding house? No, thanks. I shall decline."

"I'm not going to a boarding house."

"Going to a hotel?"

"No."

"What are you going to do?"

"Stay here."

Starkweather rose from his chair, went to his wife and put his arms about her. Neither spoke, the two words in which the announcement was made being quite sufficient.

This happened several years ago. The Starkweathers are still living in the little house and without a servant. The plan has its disadvantages; but, though Starkweather's income is much larger than it was and he can afford to pay the highest prices for servants, he and his wife have got used to having their house all to themselves and revolt at having others about. They are always intending to get a servant, but never can make up their minds to have the house turned upside down and only half of it to themselves.

NOTHING LIKE IT FOR COLDS

Mrs. Holland Ferguson, Sheffield, N.B. writes: Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has cured my children and myself of severe colds. We are never without it in the house. There is nothing like it for colds and throat trouble, and it is so soothing and pleasant to take, my children would drink a whole bottle if they were permitted."

The well known dove of peace is the latest candidate for admission to the Enforced Idleness club.

Mammoth cave and Niagara Falls will be good enough for American honeymooners this year.

If Europe were an individual it would promptly be sent to the psychopathic ward for observation.

We are astonished to love our enemies, but that doesn't mean that we should forget our friends.

Save your kittens! The price of furs is expected to advance between 20 and 40 per cent because of the war.

What does a man's bravery amount to when he is in front of a machine gun that is working overtime?

SECRET SKIN DISEASES

Have you on some part of your body, hidden from the gaze of your friends, unseen by everybody, and known only to yourself, some sore or eruption, or ulcer, which has caused you hours and hours of pain and suffering? Have you tried this and that and the other thing to find that they were all alike—useless? Are you feeling disheartened and discouraged? If so, don't waste more time, try Zam-Buk. It's different! Right now, cut out this advt., mail it to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, with 1c stamp, and we will send you free trial box.

FREE See conditions above for free box.

ZAM-BUK

THE PURELY HERBAL HEALER

"It Cured Me"

Mr. Fulmore, of Five Islands, N.S., writes: "I was laid up some time with a sore on my leg, which turned to erysipelas. I was attended by a doctor, but he did not give much relief, and I became unable to work. I then bought a box of Zam-Buk, and I first few applications gave me such relief that I determined to persevere. The sore is now completely healed."

Baby Eczema Becomes Chronic

Causing Great Suffering and Anxiety —Prompt Relief and Cure by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

This is one reason why every mother should know about Dr. Chase's Ointment, since it is an unfailing cure for all itching skin diseases.

Mrs. F. Clarke, Belmont, Man., writes:—"My baby had eczema on her ear. The sore was very bad, and nothing seemed to do her much good. Hearing of the remarkable cures Dr. Chase's Ointment was making, we sent for some, and after the third application the sore began to heal. I am glad to say that it is quite well now, and we give the credit to Dr. Chase's Ointment. We cannot recommend this preparation too highly."

Here is another letter, which tells of the cure of a five-weeks-old baby: Mrs. Wallace Mingon, River John Road, Colchester County, N.S., writes: "My little girl took eczema when she was five weeks old. Though we doctored her until she was nearly a year old, she got no better. I was advised to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this treatment completely cured her."

FIGHTING IN BALKANS.

Two Victories Over Austria Reported and Also a Reverse.

NISH, Oct. 26.—(By way of London.) — The Servian War Office has issued the following:

On Oct. 19 a detachment of the enemy advanced from Modropolje, north of Kalinovik (Hersegovina), against the flank of the Montenegrin troops east position at Kalinovik. A Montenegrin detachment from Rogarita perceiving the enemy's movement, attacked their flank and defeated them, capturing a mountain gun, nine caissons and a large number of rifles.

On Oct. 21 a battle took place along the Bosnian front, both Servians and Montenegrins taking part. The Balkan allies repelled all attacks and took 200 prisoners, including one field officer and four subalterns.

In view of the enemy's severe attacks, the Montenegrin troops have been compelled to fall back a little behind their positions.

An official statement issued at Vienna on Friday said that Servian and Montenegrin forces which had penetrated the southeastern Bosnian frontier, were defeated on Oct. 22, after a battle of three days.

TWO TRIPS SUFFICED.

First the Starboard Guns Then the Port and Germans Were Silenced.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A despatch to The Evening News from Dunkirk gives heretofore unpublished details of the bombardment of the Germans on the coast of Belgium by British monitors.

"The Admiralty had stated previously that the British naval loss was slight, and the correspondent sustaining this says that only one ship was damaged, but adds that the landing party which the Admiralty statement referred to as going ashore with a machine gun, suffered severely, losing a lieutenant and a number of men who were picked off by German sharpshooters. The gun was of necessity abandoned and only a handful of the Britishers got back to their ship."

The correspondent states that the Germans placed guns in gaps between houses along the shore, adding:

"The British ships steamed down the coast at full speed, giving the Germans their starboard guns. Then they turned and came back, letting go their port guns. By the time they next came by the German guns were silent, and an ambulance had appeared and was picking up the dead and wounded."

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier left Ottawa for Quebec to confer with some of the leading men in his constituency. He will probably address at least one meeting.

The heading mill of the Sutherland-Innes factory of Chatham was completely destroyed by fire Saturday night, involving a loss of several thousand dollars.

Thieves entered the Lyons Tailoring Co. establishment at Chatham on Saturday night and stole a suit of clothes, an overcoat, a sweater and other small articles.

The death occurred Saturday of Elizabeth Sheldon Lyman, 81, one of Kingston's oldest residents. She was the relict of the late Theodore Lyman and was born at Bennington, Vt.

In sight of the marine observers at the mouth of Honolulu harbor, the Japanese battleships Hizen captured and sank the German steam schooner Acolius, supposedly from the Marshall Islands.

The hotelmen of London are organizing to wage a strong fight against the campaign of the London Social Service Federation to reduce the number of licenses from 26 to 20 in January next.

Word is to hand that a brother and a nephew of Lieut. Brook of the London detachment of the Royal Canadian Regiment, have been killed in action in France. Both were attached to British regiments.

Anti-German riots occurred early yesterday in the Clapham district of London. A German baker's shop was wrecked, and police reserves were called out and dispersed the rioters, who numbered several hundred.

CHIEF OF STAFF DEAD.

Sir Charles Douglas, Fifteen Apex, Suddenly In London.

LONDON, Oct. 26. — Gen. Sir Charles Whittingham Horsley Douglas, chief of the Imperial General Staff and first military member of the Army Council, died yesterday.

Gen. Douglas was appointed chief of staff of the British army on April 1 last, following the resignation of Sir John French, the present commander of the British expeditionary force on the continent. Sir Charles was born in 1850 and had served in all Great Britain's wars since the Afghan campaign of 1879. He had been inspector-general of the home forces since 1912, when he was made chief of the general staff.

GUARDING SUEZ CANAL?

German Despatch Says 14,000 Canadians Are There.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A despatch to Reuter's from Amsterdam says that the following message has been received at Berlin from Constantinople:

"According to news received from well-informed quarters in Constantinople, the British Government during the last few days has sent numerous Canadian troops to Egypt. Fourteen thousand men have been stationed along the Suez Canal.

MURDER IN BRANTFORD.

Two Chinamen Die After Savage Attack With Hatchet.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Oct. 26. — A murder was discovered here yesterday afternoon at 14 1-2 Dalhousie street, in a Chinese store, where the proprietors, Lee Yuen and Lee Back were found with their heads smashed in with a hatchet. Both were alive when discovered, but Yuen died on the way to the hospital and Back has no chance of recovery. A blood-stained hatchet found in the sleeping-room, where the tragedy was enacted, told the tale of an early morning struggle. The discovery was made by a friend of the pair who was making a Sunday afternoon call. It is believed that the murder took place early Sunday morning and that robbery was the motive. The people upstairs heard the cries of the Chinamen as they were being struck down, but dismissed the matter as a trivial incident and did not investigate the cause of the alarm.

Made Preparations.

The king was in his counting house, counting up his money.
The queen was in the kitchen, eating bread and honey.
"It isn't very queenly fare," said she with resignation,
"But if you're going anywhere you must save for vacation."
—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

How To Make the Quickest, Simplest Cough Remedy

Much Better than the Ready-Made Kind and You Have It Fully Guaranteed

This home-made cough syrup is now used in more homes than any other cough remedy. Its promptness, ease and certainty in conquering distressing coughs, chest and throat colds is really remarkable. You can actually feel it take hold. A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough—relieves even whooping cough quickly. Splendid, too, for bronchitis, spasmodic croup, bronchial asthma and winter coughs.

Get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour it into a 16-ounce bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This gives you, at a cost of only 54 cents, 16 ounces of better cough syrup than you could buy for $2.50. Takes but a few minutes to prepare. Full directions with Pinex. Tastes good and never spoils.

You will be pleasantly surprised to note how quickly it loosens dry, hoarse or tight coughs, and heals the inflamed membranes in a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, which is so healing to the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, be sure and ask your druggist for "2½ ounces Pinex," and don't accept anything else.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!

S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER

247 Princess St., Peterboro'

High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.
Guns of all makes promptly repaired
New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c

China Painting

Mrs. Langley McCarthy

Teacher Boscoff's New and Essential Each Week to China Painting.

Buy by weight.

Next time you buy soap have the grocer weigh it. A bar of N.P. SOAP at 15 cents, the best soap you ever used, weighs more than 4 five cent cakes of any other kind. Yes, more than 5 of some brands. N.P. SOAP saves you from 25¢ to 40¢ on every dollars worth. Ask for N.P.

BIG ORDERS FOR WIRE.

Canadian Steel Mills Operating Full Time in One Department.

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.—In one department at least, the manufacture of barbed wire, Canadian steel mills are experiencing unusual activity. Most of the plants with the necessary equipment are working to capacity in this line, and wishing their capacity were larger. Dominion Steel Corporation can turn out about 30 tons a day, and its plant is working full, but orders running into thousands of tons have had to be refused owing to the impossibility of making delivery. The orders now pouring in, of course, are for the allied armies.

Street letter boxes have been invented in Hungary which can be opened only when a postman's bag is attached beneath them to catch all of their contents.

For sprinkling clothing before ironing there has been invented a cup with a perforated bottom, water being released by pressing a lever on the handle.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

6836
Lady's Apron.

No more simple apron than this could possibly be devised. It is of generous form, with kimono sleeves cut in one with the body sections. The neck is open, the sleeves short and the sides form the centre of the front. There are two large patch pockets, one on each side of the apron.

Gingham is the material often employed for aprons, but percal, cotton suiting, etc., are all suitable.

The pattern, No. 6836, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 yards of 36 inch material.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering, remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

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Taxidermist

HEADS, ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISH, etc. mounted artistically and permanently

HEADS OF DEER MOOSE, CARIBOU, ETC. OUR SPECIALTY.

Heads, Animals, Birds, Fish, Artificial Eyes, Taxidermists Supplies, Birds, Flower Guide Books for sale

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PETERBOROUGH ONTARIO

The Marathon Candy Kitchen and Ice Cream Parlour

For home-made Candies try Marathon, we keep the best and freshest quality in the city.

Ice Cream Sodas and Fruit Sundaes the year round.

Delicious Drinks.

Subject

HEROINE OF SOISSONS

Tells How She Persuaded Officials She Town Could Not Pay the Indemnity Demanded

RELATES EXPERIENCES

PARIS, Oct. 24.—(By mail to New York)—In Soissons, while shells from opposing French and German batteries criss-crossed over the roof tops, whistling singularly like the air brakes of a train, I got an interview with Mme. Jean Watteau Macherez, the greatest heroine of the war.

Mme. Macherez is president of the Dames Francaises, an organization something like our Colonial Dames. It was she who, in the absence of all civil authority in Soissons, went out to meet the Germans and outdid them in an attempt to deny a tribute on the city. When others left the stricken place on the eve of German occupation she took charge. She took over the city's sanitation, the city's salvage, the hospitals; she superintended the city's sanitation, the city's safety, the city's street cleaning and everything.

The circumstances of my interview with her were like this: A military aviator whom we had seen flying over the city an hour before, dodging behind puffballs of clouds at an altitude of some 4,000 feet to escape a rain of shells aimed by German batteries planted in rock quarries north of the city, had reported a large force of Germans marching against Soissons at a distance of not more than a mile. The French had gone to meet them. As we talked the rapid fire guns were making a noise something like a threshing machine in the distance and an intermittent crackle of rifles could be heard less than a mile off.

While Germans Attack.

The Germans were making a determined attack on the town. German artillery, including powerful mortars supporting the infantry action, were shelling the place and while the interview was going on I timed 30 shells in one minute. In the midst of all this Mme. Macherez stood in the middle of the street, in an exposed place, and walked as coolly as though in her own lovely home across the Aisne river near by; as though it were peace instead of war. Her words were sometimes lost in the noise of an exploding shell; but she went right on just as though unconscious of the noise. We stood in the street in front of the city hall. Fifty feet away, in a tiny public park, which had but recently smiled with bright flowers, still a dozen men were burying the carcasses of seven horses killed an hour before by a German shell. The streets were deserted save by soldiers and a few men with brassards on their arms showing them to be military clerks or assistants in some capacity of the army or civil authorities. A shell hissed overhead and exploded two squares down the street.

"If the Germans get back into the city this time," I asked, "are you going to stay?"

"I shall be all the more needed if they come back," Mme. Macherez replied simply.

"When they came the first time how did they behave?"

Got Indemnity of Indemnity.

"They wanted an indemnity from us but I induced the commander to accompany me about the city to prove to him that he was asking too much. I convinced him that we could give no more than we had."

This was Mme. Macherez's modest way of putting it. Before seeing her I had been told how by infinite tact she had resisted the demand for tons of foodstuffs, tobacco and great quantities of wines and had finally secured better terms from the Germans. She had bargained like a veteran, tenaciously and at great length, and when at last the Germans were driven back, they held her in profound respect.

"I understand your own house has been destroyed," I stated.

"Not mine, by my son-in-law's," she corrected. "My own house is over the river. I hear it has not been molested save that some small pieces of silverware and a clock are missing. I have not been there for two weeks. I sleep in the hospital over there."

She pointed towards a large, unornamented building across the square. A jagged hole large enough to drive a one-horse wagon through had been torn in one wall, near the roof. There was no red cross flag flying over the hospital which contained hundreds of both French and German wounded. I mentioned this to Mme. Macherez.

"We don't use the red cross flag any more," she replied. "We find it seems to draw the enemy's fire."

Wanted Own Amid Shell Fire.

"Were your daughter and son-in-law at home when their house was shelled?" I asked.

"No. I was in the house across the street from it, helping to dress the wounds of several German prisoners when it happened. All the windows in the temporary hospital were broken but we were not hurt."

Mme. Macherez is a striking figure. She is rather taller than the average French woman and her hair is tending grey. Her eyes are like blue steel but her face is as soft and sweet and motherly as a madonna. But for her eyes and a certain squareness about the chin one would be inclined to wonder where her absolute mastery of men comes from. While we were talking a man, woman and child came up the street down the streets. She stopped them and asked them who they were and where they were going. She had recognized them instantly as strangers and as Soissons was filled with spies she could afford to take no chances.

"Here, corporal," she said to a soldier near by, "go with these people to the city hall and have them detained until I get there."

Woman "Boss" of Soissons.

Once a milk waggon, a cart on two wheels, drove past. She halted the cart and found a wounded man inside. He had been hit by a fragment of steel a little way down the street. Mme. Macherez ordered the driver to take the man to the hospital after she had asked a question or two to make sure the man was not dangerously hurt.

In all I talked with the woman "boss" of Soissons some 15 minutes. They tell me that this was the longest time she had stood in one spot since the shelling of Soissons had begun. At that she was constantly giving orders and directions, stopping strangers and otherwise carrying on her duties just as though the street were her office.

"And who is going to win?" I asked as she started away.

"We will win, of course," she said with conviction. "The hearts of the women of France are in the fight no less than are the hearts of the men. Then, too, we have the English with us here in France and the Russians on the other side of Berlin."

"And what are you getting out of all this?" I almost shouted, for a shell was making its swishy flight overhead.

"Just what every true French woman is getting," she smiled. "A heart full of satisfaction."

TAKES OFF DANDRUFF HAIR STOPS FALLING

Girls! Try This! Makes Your Hair Thick, Glossy, Fluffy, Beautiful.

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine, and downy, at first, yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair, and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.

THE GREAT MAGICIAN.

(By Walt Mason.)

Old Bosco, the magician, does wonderful things; he'll change the condition of paupers and kings. Some flagons of whisky concealed in his frame, the cripple grows frisky, forgets that he's lame; the beggars are riding on beautiful steeds, the man law-abiding does desperate deeds. The husband and father who's kind to his wife kicks up a huge pother, investigates cycle; and then in the morning he couples up his fine, and gets a grim cravving to cut out the wine. The man who for mildness is famed far and near is driven to wildness by schooners of beer; with a shotgun or hatchet we see him [illegible] bread. The man who was straighter than many strings look poured gin in his crater, and now he's a crook. The man who was hatty, and grouchy like a bear, is ragged and ratty, an emblem of woe. One held the truth higher than any in town; Bosco made him a liar, and hammered him down. Old Bosco, with his chicanery, doth outrage nature; he ruins the princes diminutive the kirk. Indeed [illegible] he creates the legions of starved unemployed, fills depths and the shallows all crowded to the hilltops, he leads to the gallows the victims who swing; he smuggles the corpses of men who are dead, pretending the paupers he's feeding are kind. And always he's jolly, and blithely he cries: "Join me in my folly—drink only rare wine!"

A German automobile that is driven over the by an air propeller has carried six passengers at a speed of 40 miles an hour and one person at a ninety-mile rate.

Lieut.-Gen. Brother of Britain's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who has been reported captured after an aeroplane [illegible]

The Saucy Arethusa Has Taken The Place of Bridge

The Arethusa, the ship which played so important a part in the fight off Heligoland, bears a famous name. In the great French war there was a famous frigate, "the Saucy Arethusa," which fought an action with a French vessel which was immortalized in one of Dibdin's most celebrated sea-songs. The Admiralty have ordered the following verses from that song to be engraved upon a brass plate and fixed in a conspicuous place in the H.M.S. Arethusa of to-day:

Come, all ye jolly sailors bold,
Whose hearts are cast in honour's mould,
While English glory I unfold,
Huzza for the Arethusa!
Her men are staunch
To their fav'rite launch,
And when the foe shall meet our fire,
Sooner than strike we'll all expire
On board of the Arethusa.

And, now we've driven the foe ashore
Never to fight with Britons more,
Let each fill his glass
To his fav-rite lass:
A health to our captain and officers true,
And all that belong to the jovial crew
On board of the Arethusa.

All the ships which took part in the action off Heligoland, are to have the words "Heligoland, August 28th, 1914," painted in gold lettering in some convenient place.

A CHILD'S LAXATIVE IS "SYRUP OF FIGS"

Made from fruit—Can't harm tender stomach, liver and bowels.

When your child suffers from a cold don't wait; give the little stomach, liver and bowels a gentle, thorough cleansing at once. When cross, peevish, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally; if breath is bad, stomach sour, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the clogged-up, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again.

If your child coughs, snuffles and has caught cold or is feverish or has a sore throat give a good dose of "California Syrup of Figs," to evacuate the bowels no difference what other treatment is given.

Sick children needn't be coaxed to take this harmless "fruit laxative." Millions of mothers keep it handy because they know its action on the stomach, liver and bowels is prompt and sure. They also know a little given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company."

Death Not Necessary

It is not necessary to die to "win" under an Insurance Policy. Last year this company Paid Living Policyholders $287,189.54.

A Policy in the Manufacturers' Life is efficient in life as well as in death.

Write for Copy of full Annual Report. It will interest you.

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.
374½ Water Street,
Peterborough, Ontario
THOMAS MARK
GENERAL AGENT

PURE FOOD SPECIALTIES

EVENTUALLY

Bread can be no better than the Flour from which it is made. Therefore,

Cream of The West FLOUR

will, eventually, be used by all particular housewives. It contains the virile strength of the original wheat. It is a natural flour, with cream-white velvety texture.

CAMPBELL Flour Mills Co. Limited
Peterborough

RE-OPENING OF
The People's Neat Market 17-6 Simcoe St.

The undersigned has opened a Branch Meat Store at the above address, and asks a share of the public patronage.

Special Prices

Sirloin Steak, per lb.	25c
Porterhouse	25c
Round Steak	18c to 20c
Loin Chop	18c to 20c
Leg Lamb	20c
Loin Lamb	20c
Hind Quarter Lamb	18c
Front Quarter Lamb	15c
Sausage	12½c
Headcheese	10c
Lard	2 lbs. for 25c

Every customer purchasing 50 cents worth and over will receive a pound of Headcheese FREE.

COME ONE—COME ALL
Remember—170 Simcoe St.

G. E. PERRIN
Branch Store, 461 George St.

You will find no better beverage than Knox's Stone Ginger Beer. It satisfies the taste and quenches the thirst.

Sold by all first class Grocers, Cafes and Liquor Stores.

D. KNOX SODA WATER CO
MANUFACTURERS
GINGER ALE
LEMON SOUR
CIDER VINEGAR
Phones Res. 61 584
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Keep Your Money in Canada

By Purchasing Goods "Made in Canada"

Canadians get the money—Canadians keep the money in circulation—Canadians employ labour.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ARTICLES ALWAYS ON HAND

W. J. KENT
DRUGGIST 402 GEORGE ST., PETERBORO

We'll Eat More — Of — HOOPER'S BREAD

For the Sake of our Health

It is made of the purest and most nourishing ingredients.

It is sold from our stores and our waggons all over the City.

If your grocer does not handle it, send us his name,

T. H. Hooper
414 GEORGE STREET

CHAMPAGNE ALE

A Delightful Tonic

For sale by all Liquor Dealers

Manufactured by
THE
Falcutt Brewing & Malting Co., Ltd.
Phone 88

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Spanish Roast

Sear medium-sized sirloin steak in a tablespoonful of butter. Roll in flour and return to roaster and cover with thick slices of potatoes, three or four large onions sliced, and three green sweet peppers cut in slices. Sprinkle all with flour and dot with pieces of butter. Add a pint of water and bake one hour in a covered roaster. Thicken the gravy and serve it with the roast.

"It's Confidence That Does It."

Flower Pots

Good assortments in all wanted sizes from 4 inches up to 4 gallons. Also

ROUND BOWLS, WITH FEET
FERN PANS, ETC.,

Blooming Plants

Fine growing stock in choice blooms. Come and see them. If you don't see what you want we will get it quick.

Porter S. White
336 George Phone, 208.

"Made in Canada"

"Canadians can tuck away in the car to nibble at when we get stuck in blockades." One woman who lives in a fashionable suburb declared that she and her neighbours knitted on the train, both ways, whenever they came to town. Another woman declared that she would knit between the acts every time she went to the theatre. "Morecover," she said, "two of our neighbourhood clubs have substituted Red Cross sewing for playing cards. I can't tell you what a relief it is to the nerves. I never realised before the curative power of the knitting needle."

of "purls" on a worsted scarf, or rounds of toes of a "jelly bag sock" that will help keep the blood of the European soldier from freezing in his veins this winter. Milady is working for the Red Cross. From 50 to 75 women, from every walk of life, gather at the Red Cross headquarters in Twenty-second street and ask for something to do. "Women who came in their motor cars," said one of the Red Cross nurses, "ask, not only for 'big work,' sheets for hospitals to make, etc., but demand something small—something I

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The Evening Examiner.

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PETERBOROUGH TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1914.

GERMANS DRIVEN ACROSS THE FRONTIER

ALLIES LINES ARE HOLDING EVERYWHERE

FRENCH ON OFFENSIVE HAVE CHASED GERMANS IN DIRECTION OF METZ

Maintenance of the Advantage Will Cause Enemy to Retire From the West Bank of the Meuse---Allies Holding Their Positions in Fighting in the North.

Special Cable to The Examiner:

PARIS, October 27.—The French are on the offensive in the vicinity of Nancy, on the eastern frontier and have driven the Germans across the frontier in the direction of Metz. This was the chief declaration contained in the official communique issued from Bordeaux at three o'clock this afternoon.

It contradicted flatly the reports coming from German sources that the Kaiser's forces were crumpling the French right wing between Toul and Verdun. If the advantage secured by the French right near Nancy can be maintained, it is declared here that it will be only a very short time when the Germans must surrender the fortifications in the vicinity of St. Mihiel which they have reduced, and also retire from the west bank of the Meuse in that vicinity, or face being trapped and captured.

Dealing with the general situation in the north, the official statement said that everywhere the allied lines are holding. Between the mouth of the Yser and Lens the battle is declared to be particularly violent, but the allies, although on the defensive, are maintaining their positions. They are also declared to have gained ground in the territory directly between Ypres and Roulers

Success in the protracted artillery duel in the region of Soissons and Berry-au-Bac has turned in the direction of the allies, who have been able to destroy several German batteries.

PARIS, October 27.—With a number of their heavy guns mounted to protect their front and with hundreds of light pieces and rapid firers deluging the allied lines with shrapnel and bullets, the Germans continued today their supreme effort to win through to the coast from the north and the east. Inside of the Dixmunde-Nieuport line the fighting continued without let up last night, the combatants operating in glare of enormous searchlights that made the scene as light as day. The rival aviators flew over the trenches dropping bombs, while the monitors of the fleet, which withdrew to sea on Sunday, after three of them had been hit, were back throwing shells from their long range guns. In the territory lying southwest of Ypres and between Armentieres and Lille, further desperate fighting was in progress. Here the British, who are bearing the brunt of the struggle, are reported to be losing very heavily. But they are also said to be slowly forcing the Germans back to the east and on their heavily entrenched positions at Lille. The main purpose of the Germans, the officials at headquarters of General Galliemi say, is apparent. They are now concentrating their efforts to break through to the coast on an almost direct line to Dunkirk, and leave along the coast the thin red line of French and Belgians who are holding the coastal positions at frightful odds.

LONDON, October 27. — The new British gun, used for the first time in recent days, says the correspondent of the Times in northern France, has provided a fresh terror for the erman airmen. This gun, the correspondent states, succeeded in finding its target with the greatest facility.

WILL NOT SAIL UNTIL NEW YEAR

Second Contingent Will Number 16,000 Instead of 10,000 Men—Winter Drilling Will Be the Order.

RAISING HOME FORCE

OTTAWA, October 26.—The second Canadian contingent to go from Canada will, it is now practically assured, consist of 16,000 instead of 10,000, and it will scarcely go before the early part of next year. It was learned to-day that the military authorities do not consider it would be advisable to send the second Canadian contingent to England before the first division had taken the field. It is stated that the first division will have at least three months' training in England before it sees active service, all of which would fix the departure of the second contingent in January or the early part of February.

In all probability the training of this second force will set a new precedent in Canadian military practice, that of Winter shooting over rifle ranges. It was stated by an official of the Militia Department to-day that where the weather permitted, rifle ranges would be utilized during the Fall and Winter months in addition to gallery practice in the Armories. An additional advantage of this would be to accustom the troops to the hardships of a Winter campaign, which they will in all probability have to face. It is affirmed by the headquarters officials that the second contingent will in the point of training be rather superior, if anything, to the first one. It will be thoroughly trained in squad and company drill at local mobilization points, in bayonet practice and exercised into good physical condition. It can receive its training in larger formations and movements in England.

The necessity of heading all energies on the enlistment of expeditionary forces will, it is understood, result in the cancelation of the usual Summer training of the militia next year. The mobilization of the city militia regiments, however, is a probability, as the necessity of keeping a large force in Canada itself is realized, and preparations will shortly be commenced to raise in Canada the force of 30,000, which is to be kept almost continually under arms, and from which drafts will be sent from time to time to the front. The militia authorities are still awaiting word from the War Office as to the nature of the force wanted before undertaking this.

TROOPS IN TRAINING

There has been evidence of a gratifying desire on the part of Canadian volunteers to engage in voluntary training. It was stated at the Militia Department to-day that the men of two Toronto regiments have been practically under canvas since the selection of the first contingent, and have been undertaking training to fit themselves for service. The same is true of some places in the West. It was also stated that the roll of the new French-Canadian regiment which is being raised, is now complete with 1,100 names, that there were 3,600 in all on the list of volunteers, and that the officers have been chosen.

As regards the matter of equipment for the second contingent the Militia Department states that such good progress has been made that the greater part of the equipment for the second contingent is already on hand.

Examiner Will Publish Letters From Soldiers

The Examiner will be glad to receive and will publish letters of special interest which are received by local people from friends or relatives with the Canadian contingent or with the allied armies at the front. The public interest in the soldiers of our own and the English armies is very great and the publication of the personal happenings will without doubt be eagerly read.

The letters received indicate the splendid spirit in which the men are taking the whole thing. One with the Canadian contingent wrote to a friend from the ship on which he was crossing the ocean: "No doubt you will have heard by this time that I intend to spend the winter in Europe. I may also say that I am going to study music in Germany for a while, while there."

OTONABEE WILL DO ITS SHARE

Patriotic Association Formed to Raise Funds and Doing Work for the Soldiers and Others in Need of Help

ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

A very successful patriotic meeting was held at the Foresters' Hall at Greystock, in the Township of Otonabee, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a local Patriotic Association for the purpose of raising funds and doing work for the soldiers and others in need of assistance, caused by the great war. A representative attendance of residents were present, including a large number of ladies, and in addition, a number of Peterborough citizens were present to assist in the organization.

Mr. Joshua Smithson occupied the chair, and Reeve Anderson acted as Secretary. Miss Peck, Mrs. Travers, and Mrs. Arthur Stevenson of Peterborough gave interesting explanations of the nature of the work, and Dr. Cameron, Reeve Anderson, the Chairman, and Mr. F. D. Kerr also addressed the meeting.

At the conclusion of the addresses active organization was at once commenced, and the following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. W. A. Anderson.
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Greystock.
Secretary—Mrs. J. Collins.
Treasurer—Miss Rutherford.
Committee — Miss Dixon, Miss Crowley, Miss J. Thompson, Mrs. R. Nurse, Mrs. Pickel, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Smithson, Mrs. C. Greystock, Mr. F. Foote, Mr. S. Rutherford and Mr. E. Dixon.

From the enthusiasm displayed it is evident that the Township of Otonabee will do substantial work in patriotically meeting the demands caused by the gigantic struggle in which Great Britain and her Colonies are engaged.

The Township and Trustees are holding a special meeting of the ratepayers on Friday evening at the Village of Keene and it is expected that all the local centres in the Township will organize on similar lines.

Late General Sir Chas. Douglas—Whose death was reported recenly. He succeeded General French as Chief of the Imperial Staff.

CONTINGENT WILL START TO DRILL DAILY

Orders are Issued to the Local Recruits That They Must Parade Each Day at 2 o'clock at Armouries.

RECRUITING TO-NIGHT

Peterborough's second quota for the overseas contingent is not yet completed and recruiting will continue each night until the required number has been secured. Orders were issued last night to commence regular drill to-day and henceforth the squad will drill every afternoon at 2 o'clock with Sergt. Instructor Dunkerley in charge.

So far no orders have been received by the 34th Battery to begin recruiting, but Col. Young already has the names of some twenty-five men who are anxious to go.

The following for the 57th contingent has been issued:

Volunteers for Second Contingent.

Volunteers who have already been enlisted in the second contingent will parade for drill at the armouries hereafter at 2 p.m. daily.

More men are required and all those who have not yet enlisted and who desire to do so should be at the armouries to-night at 8 p.m. for medical examination. The list cannot be kept open much longer.

100 MINERS ARE DEAD

Explosion of Gas in Royalton Mine Has Terrible Results

Special to The Examiner.

ROYALTON, Ill., Oct. 27. — At least one hundred miners are dead, and 200 more are imprisoned, with slight chance of escape, in Royalton Mine, No. 2, near here, according to rescuers who returned to the surface, shortly after 10 a.m. A terrific explosion of gas took place in the lower shafts of the mine early today.

KITCHENER RED CROSS CLUB

The regular weekly meeting of the Kitchener Red Cross Club will be held this evening at eight o'clock in the green room of the Y.W.C.A. As there is special business to come before the Club a good attendance is asked for.

For the Belgian Relief Fund

Mr. Elliot Will Give Profits of Day's Business Next Saturday

LADIES IN CHARGE

On Saturday next Mr. Elliot's ready-to-wear store will be in the hands of the Daughters of the Empire, and the profits over and above the expenses of the day will be devoted to the Belgian relief fund.

The following ladies will be in charge of the various departments:

Toys—Mrs. A. P. MacLean, Mrs. J. Gemmill and Mrs. W. Sharpe.
Gloves—Mrs. V. Eastwood, Miss Burnett and Mrs. Parsons.
Fancy Goods—Mrs. H. Rush, Mrs. W. H. Hill and Mrs. E. B. Clegg.
Corsets—Mrs. Goodwill, Mrs. Dickson and Mrs. Roberts.
Hose and Underwear—Mrs. Young.
Collars and belts—Mrs. D. Walker, Miss Morrow and Miss Laura Davidson.
Sweater Coats—Mrs. Sutton, Mrs Howden and Miss A. Hill.
Infants' wool goods—Mrs. Hewson and Mrs. Devey.
Flannelette Dept.—Miss Weir and Mrs. Common.
Ribbons and Handkerchiefs— Mrs. A. W. Turner.
Baby's Dept.—Mrs. Dodds.
Boys' Underwear— Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Harding.
Ladies' Read-to-wear—Coats, skirts, dresses—Mrs. Mowat.
Children's Coats, Dresses, etc. — Mrs. Merrill.
Millinery—Miss Lundy, Miss Hurley and Mrs. J. Sharpe.
Notions—Mrs. Arthur Stevenson.
Children's head wear—Mrs. Travers.
Knitting Wools, including Military Wools — Mrs. Dunford, Mrs. Clegg, and Mrs. [illegible]

This list is only partially completed. There will be about twenty more ladies [illegible] have not yet been handed in.

ENLISTS AS AIRMAN

LONDON, Oct. 27—W. G. Trethaway, the Toronto millionaire miner, has joined the Airmen's Corps for service in the British expeditionary force.

1100 DEAD GERMANS FOUND IN TRENCH AFTER ATTACK BY THE BRITISH

Official Bureau Reviews Operations Up to Oct. 20th---British Have Been Reinforced and Have Assisted in the Extension of the Allies' Lines.

Special Cable to The Examiner:

LONDON, Eng., October 27.—The official bureau makes public to-day the story of an eye-witness, and brings the general course of operations in France up to October 20th. The arrival of reinforcements, it says, enabled the British troops to assist in the extension of the allies lines, where the enemy advanced from the northeast and east, holding a front extending from Mont des Cats, about ten miles northeast of Hazebrouck, through Meteren, five miles south of that point, and then to Estaires, thirteen miles west of Lille, on the River Lys.

Describing an incident of the fighting on the night of October 16th, the narrative says that the important crossing of Lys at Warneton was strongly held by the Germans, with a barricade loop-holed at the bottom to enable the men to fire lying down. "Our cavalry with artillery, blew the barricade to pieces, and scattered the defenders." The narrative continues: "Advancing three quarters of mile our troops reached a square, when one of the buildings appeared to leap skywards. A sheet of flames and showers of star shells at the same time made the place as light as day, and enabled the enemy esconced in the surrounding houses to pour a devasting fire from rifles and machine guns. Our cavalry extracted themselves with the losses of one officer wounded and nine men killed and wounded, but a party of volunteers went back and carried off their wounded comrades from the inferno." "On Tuesday, October 20th, a determined but unsuccessful attack was made against virtually the whole of our lines. At one point, where one of our brigades made a counter attack, eleven hundred German dead were found in a trench and forty prisoners were taken."

LONDON, October 27.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail in northern France, telegraphing under date of Sunday night, regarding the fighting on the River Yyzer, says there were 2,500 German bodies in the Yser canal this morning after the fighting in the night; many of them were drowned and others were bayoneted. The very water itself was bloody, while Dixmunde's streets were strewn thickly with the dead. "These ghoulish facts alone give some idea of the savageness of the fighting, the desperation of the German attacks, and the stubbornness of the allies' resistance." "The night was hell from dark to dawn. At almost every point of the line man opposed man, sometimes a few hundred yards distance, but more often in close grip. Face to face the men even wrestled, and died by drowning each other in the canal's waters. The Germans had orders to get through that night cost what it might." "It is believed that some 5,000 Germans crossed the River Yyzer but hardly one of them got back. Those to the north and the north-east of Dixmunde, probably 2,000, were met by a fine rally of the Belgian cavalry and infantry. When Sunday morning broke the dead and wounded were everywhere. Dixmunde was a cemetery, but in the woods not far away the Germans still lingered. They held the positon under a desperate fire and eventually were reinforced; the allies could not oust them, and the Germans are still across the river Yser at some points."

(Continued on Page 12.)

DR. GORDON'S "MARRIED MEN'S MISTAKES" George St. Methodist Church at 7:45
Subject To-night

Evening Examiner

Phones—Editorial 139, Business Office 139. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

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E. M. CLOVER, Managing Director.

Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed."

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1914

THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS.

Great Britain has in her time done a deal of variegated as well as vigorous fighting. She has had most of the principal nations of Europe as enemies at one time and allies at another. Time was when she had Prussia for an ally—notably in the Seven-Years' war—1756-63. That was a time when Britain had her hands rather full — fighting the French and the revolting colonies in America. Even with this handicap she was with the under dog as she is to-day in the case of Belgium. Austria, Russia and Saxony at that time had eyes on Silesia, and wanted to partition Prussia among them. Britain joined hands with Prussia. During the contest Great Britain had to finance Prussia in order to help keep her armies in the field; and it will be no surprise in the light of recent developments to learn that Prussia never repaid the subsidies Britain had advanced. We see that the bad faith, the national dishonesty, the disregard of treaties shown by Prussia in these latter days, are the fruits of inherited dishonesty, and main fides. Like the leopard's spots, the stain of crookedness, in the militant German class will not out.

PATRIOTISM BEGINS AT HOME.

The Examiner has frequently contended that few or none of the natural products of Canada should be exported except in the state of ultimate manufacture. It so happens as a matter of history that while the Canadian soldiers were mustering at Valcartier, the first "contingent' for the aid of the Empire landed in London. Much as the offer of Canada to send thousands of men, horses and guns to the front thrilled the seat of Empire, this quiet arrival of the first contingent struck the first practical note in the business of Imperial co-operation. It landed as silently as Kitchener landed his expeditionary force at Boulogne. And it got to work even more quickly.

The news of the first victory of the contingent appeared in the British press in the form of a statement that since the arrival of the first cargo of the million bags of flour given by Canada to Great Britain, the price of flour had stopped going up.

If an army marches on its stomach, surely a nation at home in time of war depends on its supply of food. The million bags of flour donated by the government of Canada to England as a gift of war meant more to England than the gift of three million bushels of wheat that it takes to make the flour.

Why? Because a million bags of flour represents the labour of 1,000 Canadians for 50 days at $2 a day. It keeps a milling industry that cost $5,000,000 busy for 50 days. It keeps 1,000 Canadian homes from facing the problem of unemployment. It represents the most highly skilled labour and the best organized enterprise in that particular industry, working on the best material of that kind produced in Canada, and when that million bags of flour contingent arrives at the docks of London, it means as much for the cause of England as the gift of fighting men.

A gift of three million bushels of wheat would have been just as simple and quite as easy. It would have been much less patriotic. Now and then we naturally get weary of the man who is always preaching patriotism without putting it into practice, but there has been brains enough in our patriotism in this case, to make a gift to the cause of the Empire that at the same time puts honest labour and well-earned wages into the hands of its people. We have discovered that patriotism like charity begins at home.

The man that can help himself while he helps somebody else is doing more for the cause of civilization than the man who takes money from Peter to pay it to Paul.

A NEWSPAPER AT SEA.

A newspaper at sea may not be anything new in the metaphorical sense. Any contemporary opposition newspaper will tell a journalistic confrere very often, especially at election times, that it is at sea in the matter of facts and policy. But a real live newspaper at sea, edited by a Peterborough boy in collaboration with a Toronto boy, is more of a rarity. The Examiner received this morning from Lieut. H. A. Pearson, "the Y. M. C. A. man," formerly of Peterborough, a copy of a souvenir Number of the "Daily Arcadian," bearing date "Somewhere at Sea, Oct. 14th, 1914." This paper was printed on board His Majesty's Transport Steamer "Arcadian," which carried to England the 19th Alberta Dragoons Divisional Cavalry, the Canadian Engineers' Detachment, the Field Ambulance Detachment, and the Tenth Infantry Battalion. It is in magazine form and contains a great deal of interest to land lubbers, and things specially appealing to the members of the contingent afloat. Under the department, "Bulls Eyes" are a few interrogation points, samples of which are—"Wouldn't a check be the best way to pay Germany's war taxes on Belgium?" and "Aren't any recruit's teeth good enough to show the enemy?" The editors of the Daily Arcadian are Lieut. H. A. Pearson and Lieut. D. D. Eppa, of the Toronto World. Among the contributions to this most interesting souvenir number is a poem by D. Douglas Eppa, entitled " "To the D. C. L. I. Recruit." As a sample of breezy literary work, such as one would expect on the open sea, it is considered worth reproducing and it will be found in another place on this page. The souvenir number of the Daily Arcadian will be dearly cherished and will be worthy of a place in the archives of Canada, to be consulted, when the historian shall tell of the work wrought by the members of the Canadian contingent, and its place in this great war. Alas that many of the members of the Canadian contingent on the Arcadian, may not return to tell the tale themselves.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A correspondent, "Ratepayer," whose enquiry appears in our news pages, asks, in view of the lesser cost of concrete pavement in comparison with asphalt, why more of it is not laid down; and he asks the Council to give the public some explanation.

This seems to be a reasonable request, and a response on the part of the City Council would also seem to come within their responsibility as custodians and administrators of the funds contributed, in the form of taxes, to he city treasury.

It seems to be highly probable that the City Council has thoroughly investigated the merits of the forms of pavement that would be the best in the city's interest. If the asphalt we are applying to our street is considered the best, the ratepayers should have some information of the reasons why the Council has adopted it, especially as the cost, if the correspondent, "Katepayer," is right, is much greater than concrete. If this is the fact, is it, also, an established fact that the durability of asphalt is in direct ratio to its greater cost as compared with concrete?

A layman cannot, of course, presume to form an opinion on this subject, and it would be interesting to the long-suffering and highly-taxed ratepayer to have the thing clearly explained. If he can be shown that while asphalt pavement, costs from two to three times per square yard more than concrete, it will last three times as long and be as cheap in the end, the ratepayer if a reasonable man, will be inclined to bear the cost with greater philosophic calm. The impression is abroad that concrete is from a half to one-third cheaper than asphalt and ratepayers have noted and spoke of the wearing character of the Chambers street concrete, which was laid, it is understood, as an experiment. How is the experiment working out? It is apparent that the Chambers street concrete is standing traffic with less wear than some parts of the asphalt pavement, though it has been in use a year longer.

We should be informed since we pay the shot, if concrete pavement is cheaper, what is the objections to its employment. If an architect recommends to a client, certain material as better though more costly than others, the architect would not consider that he was being unreasonably urged if he were asked to explain wherein superiority exists and how his client would get value for the additional expenditure. For instance, it is said that a certain kind of shingle now manufactured costs twice as much as the best cedar shingles, but that it will last a lifetime. If the people can be assured that the asphalt form of pavement, which costs, say two and a half times more than concrete will last two and a half times longer, they will pay the additional cost with greater cheerfulness, if there is anything that can impart cheer to the depressing act of paying taxes. The public have never been informed on this subject.

One objection, besides the low cost —from an average alderman's view point—popularly mentioned, is that the concrete is more noisy under traffic than asphalt. This may be true, but it would require a very delicate phonometer to detect the difference in the sound made by a horse passing from Chambers street to Hunter street. A man would have a very sharp ear who, with eyes shut, could tell by the difference in the click of a horse's feet the moment when he passed from the concrete to the asphalt, and vice versa.

This is, however, a comparatively minor matter! It is evident, that unless the City Council can show some ratepayers that asphalt is much more lasting, he will not be satisfied; and, though concrete may make more noise under traffic, asphalt will make a good deal more noise when the tax bills come in.

TO THE D.C.L.I. RECRUIT

Recruity, when you're standing on parade, on parade,
And you hear Trelawney's march being played, being played;
Think of those who fought and fell in grim Lucknow's fireswept hell
Learn like them to do your duty undismayed.

Recruity, when the colours are uncased, are uncased,
And they tell the honoured paths your sires have traced, sires have traced;
Make a resolution then, to play the game like men,
And uphold the Regiments' honour where'er placed.

Recruity, when in town you're drinking beer, drinking beer,
And your legs begin to feel a trifle queer, trifle queer;
Don't start and play the goat, and disgrace your scarlet coat,
Hold the honour of the Reg'ment ever dear.

Recruity, when war's game you called to play, called to play,
And half rations is the order of the day, of the day,
Don't start and curse your luck, grousing's never sign of pluck,
Grin and bear it in the rightful soldier way.

Recruity, when you are making your last stand, your last stand,
And your bayonet's fixed to meet them hand to hand,
Tho' next cartridge be your last, live up to your regiment's past,
Count it honour that you die for Motherland.

CHORUS:
So here's to the D. C. L. I.
Ever ready to do or die,
Ne'er yet did they blench, in the field or the trench,
Brave hearts of the D. C. L. I.

—D. Douglas Eppa, in the Daily Arcadian, at Sea, Oct. 14, 1914.

KING'S DAUGHTERS DOING GOOD WORK

The annual meeting of the King's Daughters was held on Tuesday last, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. A. E. Coulthard.
Sec.-Treas.—Miss M. A. English.
Hospital Committee—Mrs. Travers and Miss Pearse.
Home Committee—Mrs. Harvey and Miss Munro.

The secretary presented the following report:

"During the past year the King's Daughters have held ten regular meetings, which through the courtesy of the Library Board we were permitted to hold in the Board Room of the Public Library. The work has been carried on quietly and systematically. The Hospital and Protestant Home have been visited regularly by our energetic committees; the annual distribution of Christmas cheer was carried out when over 100 baskets were sent out; over 150 visits were paid by the different members to families in need of sympathy and material help. Besides this, which is along the usual order of our work, our Circle has been instrumental in securing an artificial limb for a young girl at an expense of over $90.00, part of which was collected from friends outside our Society.

The annual charity ball was held on New Year's night, which netted the Society the sum of $269.33, and for the success of which much credit is due Mr. Gerald Rackham, who again acted as Hon. Secretary of the Ball committee.

Respectfully submitted,
M. A. ENGLISH.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Balance on hand Nov. 4, 1913	$143.46
Donations	49.61
Donations re Christmas cheer	77.75
Proceeds of ball	269.33
Interest	3.93
Collected for artificial limb	42.35

Disbursements.

Fuel	$ 33.20
Hospital and Home	20.00
Board, rent, etc.	60.45
Clothing	14.62
Milk	14.45
Christmas cheer	86.84
Groceries	180.78
Sundries	5.50
Loans	15.00
Artificial limb	90.70
To balance	92.86
	$586.43 $586.43

By balance on hand. Oct. 1, 1914 92.86

Philosophy of Working Together

"It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that in no other period of history has the prevention of disease occupied so large a place in the thoughts of every intelligent community as obtains at this present day. Organizations of intelligent men and women exist in all of the large centres of population whose sole aim and purpose is the conservation of the public health. Their time and means are freely given to the end that their fellows of every class and condition, may not only be nursed back to health when they fall ill, but that their well-being may also be preeserved by a healthful environment, and pure and wholesome food, in order to limit diseases they may contract, avoid unnecessary ailments, and prolong their lives to their families and society.

No man is or can be "a law unto himself," but is, in a large sense, his brother's keeper. Individualism must be submerged in order that every human unit in every place have a community of interest with every other."—Conservation.

"BANNER OF ST. GEORGE"

Elgar's Composition Will be the Next Offering of the Peterboro' Choral Society.

The Peterborough Choral Society meet to-night in the Collegiate Hall at 8 p.m. The new work to be rehearsed is Sir Edward Elgar's "Banner of St. George," which has achieved a world-wide popularity. Elgar's compositions are as well, if not better known than any other modern writer of choral music, and in view of the present awful war, the story of the destruction of the dragon presented in solo and chorus will be of particular interest. Every member is asked to be present, and bring along cash and tickets relating to the recent production of "Judas Maccabaeus" in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

FALL SESSION OF COUNTY COUNCIL

The Peterborough County Council will meet on Tuesday, November 3rd. While this is the regular fall session of the Council, it is being held nearly one month earlier than in previous years. Questions respecting the Patriotic Fund and other pressing matters of equal importance, are directly responsible for the early session. This will hardly appeal to the majority of the municipal representatives, as it will tend to interfere with their fall work. The session will probably last throughout the week terminating on Friday evening or Saturday morning.

THE CATTLE MARKET

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—Live stock receipts heavy; market dull; prices barely steady; common butcher steers, $5.75 to $6; good to choice heifers, $6.25 to $6.50; others same as yesterday.

AT THE OKE FRUIT STORE

APPLES
For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies, Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE OKE FRUIT STORE
N. DOUROS, Prop.
Phone 18-19

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS CARDS

The Rifle Association

A Meeting will be Held in the Armouries To-night.

All members of the Peterborough Rifle Association are reminded of the meeting to-night in the Recreation Room of the Armouries at 8 o'clock. Mr. W. H. Moore, whose interesting lecture on rifle shooting, a few weeks ago, was so much enjoyed, will give another address on the same subject and other important business will be taken up. Every member should make it a point to attend.

Using a special form of stoker and grate a eGrman power plant is making steam with cinders from locomotives.

REAL ESTATE

Brick Cottage, large lot, and frame stable to rent, south central.

2 small houses (new) south west of City, low rent.

10 acres near the city for sale, no buildings, prices right.

11 acres, new buildings, for sale cheap.

R. J. KIDD
Over 395 George Street

LEARN While You Earn

You may continue your regular daily duties and also fit yourself for a better position by attending our

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Prepare NOW for future opportunities which are sure to come to the energetic and well trained young person.

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STENOGRAPHY
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Peterborough Business College
Limited
Thirty Successful Years
'Phone 580 or 737 E. E. LOGAN, Principal

STRAYED

STRAYED INTO THE PREMISES OF undersigned, about a month ago, a small Heifer Calf. Will owner kindly prove property and remove animal? Thos. Slattery, R.R. No. 6, Peterborough. 2d-98-2w-44-1300

WANTED

WANTED—SOME ONE TO SHARE SMALL House. Suit elderly person. Apply evenings, 125 Murray Street. 2d-98-1302

WANTED—POSITION AS COOK IN AN hotel. Apply Box 1299, Examiner Office. 2d-97-1299

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR COOKS, Generals, House and Parlour Maids, also Nurses, arriving from the Old Country, November 2. Apply immediately, The Guild, 135 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, and 71 Drummond Street, Montreal. 6d-98-1309

HELP WANTED—Female

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 226 Brock St. 2d-97-1297

WANTED — A GENERAL. APPLY 300 Park St. Two children. 2d-97-1294

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY 509 George Street. 2d-97-1293

HELP WANTED—MALE

RAILROAD FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, $120. Experience unnecessary. Send age, postage. Railway, Care Examiner. 16d-77-996

LEARN BARBER TRADE — SURE EMployment. Good wages. Few weeks required to complete course. Write for particulars and catalogue to-day. Moler Barber College, 221A Queen East, Toronto. 2d-79-993

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED, AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert a few weeks by mail. Pay us after we secure you position. American Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED

$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley-Garretson, Dept. Q, Brantford, Ontario.

MAN OR WOMAN WITH FAIR EDUCAtion can make $2 to $5 per day in their district. Rapid advancement. Experience unnecessary. Spare time accepted. Write Nichols, Limited, Publishers, Toronto. 2d-69-31-12-7 only.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. WE have specially selling at right to automobile owners. Big profits. Investigate immediately. Clyde Specialty Co., 62 River St., Verdun, Que.

OTHERS RECEIVE $15 TO $25 WEEKLY! Why Not You? Write immediately for full particulars, sample picture, literature, etc. Experience unnecessary. Exclusive life to cover, cost. Clifford C. Marshall, P.O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. 4tf-11-6264

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AUTO LIVERY — AUTOMOBILES TO Rent. Good autos, equipped with electric lights and shock absorbers. Careful chauffeurs. C. R. Banks. 'Phones 482 and 1832.

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MONTREAL HOUSE — TEMPERANCE House; Boarding House, Lunch Room and Soft Drinks. Reasonable board by the week. 228 Aylmer St., 234 King St. James Read, Proprietor.

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GUN REPAIRING—GUNS OF ALL MAKES repaired promptly. C. R. Banks, 264 George Street. 26d-107-2469

MUSIC

PETERBOROUGH CONSERVATORY OF Music—Rupert Glidden, Musical Director, 12th Year. A staff of 20 Resident and Visiting Teachers. Subjects taught, Piano, Vocal, Violin and other Stringed Instruments, Wind Instruments, Musical Theory, Social and Fancy Dancing. Corner of Hunter and Rubidge Streets. 'Phone 288.

LOST

LOST—A COLLIE PUP. FINDER PLEASE 'Phone 969. Ring 11. Reward. 3d-96-1288

LOST—A SMALL WHITE WOOLLY DOG, with collar. Answers name "Bolly." Return to 289 Stewart. 3d-96-1290

LOST ON MONDAY ON GEORGE STREET or in store on George Street, a Green Leather Pocket Book, containing a sum of money and a ticket to Blackwater. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at the Examiner Office. 3d-98-1300

LOANS WANTED

LOANS WANTED — FEW THOUSAND Dollars wanted. Four-fold security. Address for interview, Box 1286, Examiner. 44-97-1286

BUSINESS CHANCES

PIGEONS PAY DOLLARS WHERE chickens pay cents; small capital needed; small space required; always panned up; ready markets; send for free issue of our Journal; fully explained there; price ten cents. Reliable Squab Journal, Versailles, Mo.

WORK WANTED

WORK WANTED BY GOOD COMPETENT boy. Accustomed to farming. Apply Cor. Erskine and Woodbine Ave., East City. 3d-4-m-w-89-1129

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BEDROOM AND LIBRARY Furniture. Almost new. Apply Box 1276, Examiner. 3d-96-1276

FOR SALE—1 COAL HEATER, IN FIRST-class condition. Apply 322 King Street. 3d-97-1287

FOR SALE—1 GAS RANGE, IN GOOD CONdition. Used only a short time. Apply 277 Park Street. 3d-96-1311

FOR SALE — COAL HEATER. CHEAP. Good as new. Apply 615 Bolivar St. 3d-97-1295

HORSE FOR SALE. A GOOD CHANCE for anybody that wants to get a good horse. Apply 574 Division Street, Peterborough. 2d-96-1313

FOR SALE GOOD DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, 2 Separate Chairs, 1 Couch in good condition, 1 Corner China Cupboard. Apply 174 Aylmer Street. 2d-97-1289

FOR SALE — LADY'S BEAUTIFUL PERsian Lamb Coat, mink reverse and cuffs, in first-class condition. Also Mink Muff. Cheap. Address at Examiner Office. 3d-96-1283

FOR SALE — BEST QUALITY STOVE Coal, $7.50 per ton. Nut Coal, $7.70 per ton. No. 2 M. Hard Wood, $4.00 per cord — cutting extra. Also Cedar Posts, Scantlings and Joists. 'Phone 1066. 163 Smith Street. 3d-97-1285

TO RENT

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM HOUSE IN SOUTH End of City. Apply for particulars, 494 Weller Street. Low rent. 3d-96-1270

ROOMS TO LET—2 FURNISHED OR UNfurnished Rooms. All conveniences. Apply Box 1287, Examiner Office. 3d-96-1287

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 376 STEWART ST. Modern. Possession Nov. 1st. Apply J. Craig, 380 Stewart Street. 44-96-1304

TO RENT—HOUSE, DRISCOLL TERRACE. $8.50 per month. Cab at Harburville, $6.00 per month. Apply 222 Hunter St. 3d-96-1314

TO RENT—SUITE NO. 4, GRAND CENtral Building. Heated and all modern improvements. Possession 16th November. Apply 437 George St. dtf-96-1265

TO RENT—8-ROOMED HOUSE ALL CONveniences. Hardwood floors. Conveniently situated. Warm. Rent moderate. Apply 340 Reid St., Corner Simcoe St. 6d-78-987

TO RENT — APARTMENT, MELDRUM Apartments. Light, heat and water, with every modern convenience. Apply W. H. Meldrum, 37 McDonnel St. 'Phone 201. 13d-98-1268

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished Rooms to rent, suitable for light housekeeping, in new house, with every convenience. Box 1290, Examiner. 3d-96-29-2-1289

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TO RENT — MODERN HOUSE, 143 Rubidge Street, near C.G.R., rent $11.00; Also 443 Water Street. Rents low. Also property for sale or exchange. Apply 451 Water St. or 'phone 1281. dtf

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 230 AYLMER ST. Suitable for Boarding House. Modern conveniences. Possession immediately. Apply 437 George Street. dtf

TO RENT—ONE STORE IN GRAND OPERA House Block. Steam heating. Immediate possession. Also good Show-Room upstairs, 25 ft. by 80 ft. Hardwood floors. Elevator. Immediate possession. Apply J. J. Turner & Sons. dtf 96 1266

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Braids and Switches are necessary in the new style of Hairdressing. Bring your combings to us and see what artistic hair we can make. Highest Class Workmanship Guaranteed. Mrs BYRNE, 424 George Street.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—50 ACRE FARM, TWO MILES west of Pontypool. All clear. Frame house, bank barn, creek, etc. Price, $2,700.00. Will exchange for two to ten acres close to City of Peterborough. What have you to offer? Apply J. A. Gibbs, 174½ Charlotte Street.

SOCIETIES

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR CARE of Neglected and Ill-Treated Children. Incorporated by Act of Legislature. Information required. Informant's name kept Strictly Private. Children for adoption. Geo. Cochrane, Agent and Assistant Secretary.

PATENTS

GORDON & WIDDIFIELD, Barristers, Solicitors. Patent applications receive special attention. Offices: Cor. George and Hunter Streets.

HERBERT J. S. DENNISON, REGISTERed Attorney, 248 King Street West, Toronto. Patents, Trade Marks, Designs, Copyrights, protected everywhere. Eighteen years' experience. Write for booklet. dtf-94

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NEW HOUSE, 2 storey brick, 6 rooms and bath, all modern, situated on Patterson St.
Low rent. Apply
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In this space we will weekly offer property which we know is extraordinary value and which now may be obtained upon payment of from one half to two thirds the cash previously required. Now is your opportunity to purchase a home on very moderate terms. Watch this space for real bargains possibly a house, lots, farms etc.
ONE OF THESE—A dandy red brick two story, all modern, large lot, south front, good building. Price $2,150 on very easy terms, $300 down, balance at 6 per cent. Own your own home on terms like this.
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149 SIMCOE STREET
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Slightly rolling and well fenced and watered by two springs; comfortable buildings, house, stable, barn and drive shed; situated one mile from Church, blacksmith shop and general store, seven miles from Peterborough; will sell or exchange for park lot or city property.
$2100.00
9 Acres $900 Garden Land
Situated near Normal School, north of City, no buildings; will sell or exchange for good dwelling, with all improvements.
12 Acres Choice Land
Good brick house and frame stable; land in a good state of cultivation.
75 Acres Choice Land
Good brick house and frame stables; adjoining a village; suitable for a retired farmer.
Farms to rent; houses to rent and houses for sale on easy terms of payment.
For full particulars apply to
J. T. O'Connell & Co.
136 HUNTER STREET
Office Open Evenings 'Phone 276

READ THE EVENING EXAMINER

THE WORLD OF SPORT

THE WAR HAS PLAYED HAVOC WITH ATHLETICS

LONDON, Oct. 14.—As we consider and feel the effect of the war upon the ordinary activities of our lives, the position of sport attracts our attention. This is probably more interesting and unusual here than in Canada. There the proportion of men drawn into the vortex up to the present at least, is too small to cause great disturbance. The scene of conflict is too far away to enable anxiety or even complete realization to change the current of the average life. In European countries it is different. There is a tendency, on the Continent, to allow the war to monopolize all thought and activity. Indispensable affairs are carried on, but it seems that many are dispensed with needlessly.

Apart from the inevitable dislocation of business, the more people continue in their daily habits and amusements the better it is for them and for the country, provided always that in so doing they are not subtracting from their patriotic usefulness. This is realized in France. A proclamation has just been issued urging the youth and uncalled men to keep up and initiate games and exercises. Whether this will take effect cannot yet be said. France is inclined to relapse into a state of passivity and indifference to humdrum life. Ordinary interests pale beside the light of the firing line. Excitement is aroused only by French successes or German atrocities. About the sporting activities of the Germans we are not well informed. We rest in the hope that they will keep in condition by running from the allied armies. But the continent as a whole we usually associate with indoor and less rugged sports. Our chief curiosity is regarding England.

Can't Frighten British.

"I have just left an American journalist who was with the British soldiers in the trenches at Antwerp. I asked him if they were nervous. "The English don't know how to be frightened," he said. "They haven't enough imagination." This expresses the attitude of the country. The lack of imagination may retard a levee en masse, but it is as efficient a check to hasty terror and confusion. All the men that are required are coming forward. The rest are helping by continuing to work the machinery of society.

We are not surprised to find that a large proportion of the men enlisting are addicted to various kinds of athletic exercise. The outdoor and athletic man is usually more fitted, by physical training and mental bias, for a soldier's life than the sedentory or student type. In consequence of this, recruiting has played havoc with sporting engagements. Absolute lack of men has compelled many clubs to disband. Rugby teams seem to suffer especially, the suggestion being made that the men trained in the game will make the best soldiers, as most accustomed to brutality and bloodshed. There will be no Rugby Union games until the war is over. The Harlequins and Blackheath, two of the leading clubs, have all their men in the service. In fact, it is hard to find a prominent player who has not joined. A regiment of rugby players was suggested, but found to be impracticable. However, several companies of one hundred and twenty men have been formed.

1,500 Leagues Abandon Schedules.

Regarding association fotoball, there are 250,000 amateur players registered, so that naturally they have contributed their quota. From London alone it is estimated that 35,000 players have enlisted. Fifteen hundred leagues have abandoned schedules owing to lack of men. The professionals are finishing their league games. There was a certain amount of criticism of this, but an arrangement was made with the War Office by which recruiting was forbidden at the matches and the use of grounds was given to the military. The players themselves, the association, and the ground-owners are all contributing liberally to the multitudinous relief funds.

All this disruption of athletics has been rendered necessary by the desertion to duty of the competitors. Yet it is remedied in another form and place. A widespread movement has been started to give recruits play as well as work. Leagues are being arranged between regiments to compete in various sports, mostly football. Even golf is open to "Kitchener's Boys." The change should eventually add to the skill and sportsmanship of the nation, for now the spectator is eliminated, and everyone takes a part.

Those sports whose devotees are older or unfitted for the field retain a great part of their usual popularity. Horse racing flourishes under the added interest of a French and Belgian invasion. Golf suffers to some extent, chiefly, I hear, on account of lack of money. There is a relief fund born every minute. But unnecessary expenses are being cut down in favour of patriotic charity. In tennis the leading players have enlisted. A. F. Wilding has a commission in France; the older men have joined reserve forces.

University Students to Front.

Perhaps the greatest change which will come over any community in England will be that affecting the universities. They are hotbeds, not of unsuspected, but of buried patriotism. In peace the word "King" was only heard when there were two of three (or even four). When war broke out every man rushed to the nearest place where he could join. This will affect the appearance and still more the occupation of Oxford and Cambridge—sport. On the average two-thirds of the men have gone. From Magdalen College 100 out of 150 undergraduates are serving; from Oriel 120 from 150. These are fair examples. The men remaining nearly all only have one leg or are under 19. Even they are drilling feverishly to the exclusion of study and amusement. by the decision of the Vice-Chancellor khaki is regarded as academic dress. Militarism has found a fertile soil. Naturally those prominent in athletics will not be back to study. Of the rowing blues, I believe that all from both universities are serving. Rugby and other sports tell the same tale. There are many undergraduates from those few countries of the world which remain neutral, United States chiefly. These and the younger men will carry on a little of rowing and other games. But there is to be no racing on the river nor competition on the field. The boat race will lapse next spring. Even if an extraordinary speedy end to the war should intervene, the shock and memory of so many friends and memory of so many friends and friendly rivals having lost their lives would prohibit it. The spirit of Oxford is in France. History is more interesting to make than to read about. And, when, if ever, the thousand stories of the war are known, there will be found brave tales of youthful undergraduates. Many are already at the front, and many have already died there. They are mostly despatch riders on motorcycles. I have heard some of their hair-breadth escapes and heart-rending accidents. The hunt is laughed at in England, but he has proved himself hard to crack.

Olympic Talk Dead.

In a letter from a prominent English rowing man which I received recently there was voiced an opinion which I believe is common to many people here. He says: "One good thing, there'll be no Olympic games; so the Kaiser has done some good after all." I have seen one or two remarks in Canadian papers regarding the next Olympic games, and suggesting the United States as possible hosts. There is a decided faction here against the spirit and the form of the competition. Personally I am in favour of them, but after the present situation clears there will be an additional inertia and antipathy to overcome in resuscitating international athletics. In the meantime it is of no use to talk about them in this country.

G. B. TAYLOR.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

Southern League Team Defeated for Fourth Year in Succession.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—For the fourth year in succession a team representative of the Football League has triumphed over a Southern League eleven, to-day's score being—The League 2, Southern League 1.—Only once in six year have the Southerners proved successful in this annual event, winning at Tottenham in 1911 by three goals to two.

INDIANS IN ACTION

Britain's Allies Have First Clash With Enemy and Charge Them With Bayonet.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A despatch to The Daily Telegraph dated "Northern France," relates the first instance of the British Indian troops coming into action.

"It was at La Bassee last week," says the despatch, "when by a great effort the Germans carried the British trenches, and the position looked dangerous. An avalanche of the enemy poured through, evidently supposing that the way was open to the canal. They had a rude awakening!

"The supports of the British line here were the Indian troops, who had been thirsting to prove their quality. It was a bayonet affair and the German advance was beaten and broken.

"The Indians ran through them, using the steel in their workmanlike fashion and thereafter, too busy to receive the right and left fire of the British infantry who awaited their coming.

"Not only did the Indians regain the lost trenches, but they pursued the enemy down the hill until their commanders recalled them."

At Ypres an unsuccessful German attack resulted in casualties of 3,000. At La Bassee they are apparently doing somewhat better. Their massing of infantry with heavy artillery seems at present to be slowly advancing in this section. Their progress is by no means alarming and can be firmly held should it become dangerous.

The heavy punishment inflicted on the German troops in the last few days has raised the hopes of everyone to a high pitch. An officer who flew over the enemy's lines yesterday morning says that the Germans were advance to the attack shoulder to shoulder. The terrific fire unquestionably by this body demonstrative shell until they came within 300 yards' range, and then gave them 15 rounds and it is all over. But the German artillery fire is still very good.

Many Aliens Naturalized.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27. — When the High Court opened yesterday, the names of 143 aliens who are desirous of becoming British subjects were called, and there being no objections, they were declared eligible for naturalization. The list was longer than has ever been presented to an Ottawa court. A large proportion of the applicants were Germans.

KEY TO SAILING FORMATION OF GREAT CANADIAN ARMADA

Here is an excellent key to the sailing form of Canada's great fleet of ships which transported the expeditionary force to England. The fleet sailed in three lines, and was surrounded by fighting ships. The fleet is shown here as sailing down the page, the cruisers Eclipse, Diana and Charybdis leading the way. The cruiser Lancaster and battleships Princess Royal, King Edward and Glory sailed on the two flanks of the fleet. The fighting ships which took the lead and followed behind are shown in the key. In all there were 40 ships:

	Cruisers.	
Suffolk		Talbot
	Transports	
Florizal	Laurentic	Laconia
Cassandra	Tunisian	Montcalm
Lapland	Tyrolia	Iceland
Montezuma	Canada	Grampian
Sicilian	Manitou	Virginian
Scandinavian	Royal Edward	Andania
Ivernia	Franconia	Saxonia
Alonia	Zealand	Laconia
Bermudian	Carmanian	Montreal
Ruthenia	Assaniboa	Royal George
Megantic		
	Cruisers	
Eclipse	Diana	Charybdis

Col.-Sergt. Howarth of 57th Writes of Contingents' Trip

Colour-Sergt. Fred Howarth, Albert street, writing home to his wife, includes reference to incidents of the overseas contingent of general interest. He writes in part: "It is a grand sight to see so many vessels together, twenty-nine of them all sailing in three long lines. There is a fast cruiser just in the rear and a first-class battleship on each flank all travelling at the same rate of speed. We have plenty of fun in our cabin and the voyage has been a long laugh since the day of sailing. The boys are all in good condition and are fat for the want of exercise. But we will get plenty of that when we land. We had programmes of sports, boxing, wrestling and cock fighting. The entry list has been a long one, as we have 1,100 men on board. We had to have company competition and send up the champion of each company. George Brinton represents us in boxing and a young chap named Hobey Rogers in wrestling. Fred Stevens came in for the final in cock fighting and Rogers for heavy wrestling. The rough weather put an end to our sports.

I am first president of our sergeants' mess; quite an honour you know. We had a fine night yesterday. The super dreadnought "Princess Royal" that had been on our right flank came in and steamed slowly past us about fifty yards. All the crew were on the deck cheering us. She was stripped for action and is a perfect fighting machine.

When we got into Plymouth Sound the sight was a grand one. There were destroyers, submarines, cruisers and battleships, all on the alert. We are glad to get to land and want to get down to business. Taking it all around it has been a very nice voyage. There has been an absence of the little quarrels that sometimes happen when a crowd of men are together in one place for an extended time.

Sergeant Howarth wrote from the T. S. S. Cassandra and mailed his letter upon landing. He mentioned that Major Bennett had been ill several days.

City Solicitor Takes Action

In the Matter of an Indigent Patient Who Was Treated in Nichols Hospital

Mr. G. N. Gordon, City Solicitor, has notified the Brantford authorities of his intention to test the question of the city's liability in the matter respecting the maintenance of Edward Haywood as an indigent patient in Nichols Hospital. Should the City of Brantford decline to settle the account, which amounts to about sixty dollars, action will probably be taken, to recover the amount.

According to Relief Officer Miller, who investigated the case, Heywood arrived in the city early one morning and was removed to the hospital the same day. Prior to his arrival here, Heywood claims to have worked in Brantford where he was employed with the Buck Stove Company for upwards of twelve years. Brantford claims that Heywood became a permanent resident of Peterborough prior to the indisposition which necessitated medical treatment. Heywood has since secured employment out of town.

Bishop O'Brien Will Officiate

LINDSAY, Oct. 27.—The services in connection with the Forty Hours' Devotion will commence in St. Mary's Church on Friday morning and will close Sunday evening. Masses will be celebrated on Friday morning at 5:30, 7:00, 8:00 and 9:00 o'clock, the last mass being celebrated by His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, of Peterborough. Masses will also be celebrated at the same hours Saturday morning, while the masses on Sunday will be celebrated at 7:00, 8:00 and 10:30 o'clock. There will be services on Friday and Saturday evenings at 7:30 and on Sunday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Rev. Father Roche, of Toronto, Superior of the Basilian Order, will be the speaker during the three days' devotion.

SCHOOL TEAMS TIED IN GAME

A fast game of football was played yesterday afternoon at the Queen Mary School grounds when the King Edward and Queen Mary school elevens clashed. The game was well played, but both teams were so well up in the defensive tactics that after the score reached 1-1 neither could break the tie. The final score was 1-1. The goalkeepers did some good work. Mr. Clarke, principal of the King Edward School refereed satisfactorily.

One Hundred Men At The Luncheon

Indications Are That Board of Trade Luncheon To-morrow Will Be Largely Attended

"What should be the relationship of a business man in his own city?" It is this subject that Dr. Gordon will discuss before the hundred business men who will be present at the banquet to-morrow noon in tnhe Oriental Hotel. Dr. Gordon seems well qualified to deal with this theme, and a large number of business men have expressed and demonstrated their eagerness to meet and hear him at the banquet.

The luncheon, which is under the auspices of the Board of Trade, will be held at one o'clock in the Oriental Hotel. Mr. Edward Hesselberg, the famous pianist and Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw, the noted coloured singer, will be present and will render musical selections. The indications are that the luncheon will be a very pleasant and largely attended affair.

Rock Lake Hunt Club

The members of Rock Lake Hunt Club will leave Peterborough to-morrow morning for Lake Ka-ko-ki-wa-nanda; where they will spend the next two or three weeks hunting and fishing. The party comprise the following:

C. S. McClellan, R. J. Soden, A. Meeks, C. Chevrill, H. Taylor, Peterborough; J. Cook, R. A. Elliott, Stirling; Thos. Mitchell, Cobourg; Geo. Mitchell, Toronto; H. S. Barnard, Hamilton; R. McCamus, Keene.

SPECIAL ONE-WEEK PRICES
LOUIS YEOTES
will give the Best Service ALWAYS
Best Cigar Store in Town
SPECIAL PRICES FOR FOOL .. 5c
Good Music in Attendance
5c SPECIAL PRICES FOR BOSTON
Fine Repairing a Specialty
HIGH-CLASS SHOE SHINE
Two Shines Dyed 25c Guaranteed
HATS CLEANED
The Best Place to Meet Your Friends

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
J. J. TURNER & SONS
Owners and Managers Peterborough
TO-NIGHT Only 2000 at 8.15

THE MONTROSE TABLOID STOCK CO.
"CARDS"
The Power of Gold
Prices 10c, 15c and 25c

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Corn values underwent pillar-to-post changes today, ending with a good deal of selling pressure. As a result the close, after unsettled, was at the decline of 3c to 3½c net. Corn finished 4½c to 1½c down, oats off 3c to 3½c, and provisions varying from a loss of 30c to 30c advance.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKETS.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 18	to $....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 20	....
Barley, bushel	0 67	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 20	....
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 85	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter, creamery, lb. rr..	0 30	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids..	0 28	0 29
Butter, separator, dairy..	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, lb.	0 16	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 27	0 30
Honey, new, lb.	0 11	0 13
Honey, combs, dozen	2 00	2 50

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Oct. 26.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, old crop, No. 1 northern, $1.36; No. 2 northern, $1.33; new crop, No. 1 northern, $1.32½; No. 2 northern, $1.18½.

Manitoba oats—Bay ports, old crop, No. 2 C.W., 63½c; No. 3 C.W., 62½c; new crop, No. 2 C.W., 55c; No. 3 C.W., 54c.

Ontario wheat—Carlots, $1.05 to $1.07, outside, according to freights.

American corn—Prom shelled, No. 2 yellow, 82c to 83c, Toronto, Canadian corn, 78c, Toronto.

Ontario oats—New, outside, 46c to 48c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.30 to $1.35, carlots, outside, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 82c to 82c, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 65c to 67c; Manitoba barley, 56c to 60c, lake ports.

Buckwheat—46c to 48c.

Millfeed—Carlots, per ton, bran, $22 to $24; shorts, $25 to $26; middlings, $27 to $28; good feed flour, $33 to $34.

Manitoba flour—First patents, $5.60 in bags; second patents, $5.10 in bags.

Ontario flour—Winter, $4 per cent. patents, $4.80 to $4.70, Montreal or Toronto freights, in bulk, nominal.

Cornmeal—Yellow, $4 nominal, sacks, $3.80 to $3.90.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 26.—Wheat prices were unchanged at the opening, oats ⅛c to ¼c lower, and flax ¼c to ⅝c down. Trading was quieter and prices declined slightly from the opening level. Inspections for two days were 343 cars, against 1,197 last year, and in sight were 488 cars.

Cash: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.36; No. 2 do., $1.13⅛; No. 3 do., $1.07¼; No. 4 do., $1.01⅛; No. 5 do., 99½c; No. 6, 92½c; feed, 86½c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 54⅝c; No. 3 C.W., 52⅝c; No. 1 feed, 51c; No. 2 feed, 50½c.

Barley—No. 3, 63½c; No. 4, 61½c; rejected, 59½c; feed, 59½c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., 1.06½; No. 2 C.W., $1.05½.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 26.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.15½; No. 1 northern, $1.14½; No. 2 do., $1.12½; Dec., $1.13; May, $1.18.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 26.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 2303 cattle, 1117 hogs, 1371 sheep and lambs and 254 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Choice butchers' steers at $7.60 to $7.75; good butchers' steers at $7 to $7.35; medium butchers' steers and heifers at $6.50 to $6.90; common butchers' steers and heifers at $6 to $6.35; choice cows at $6.50 to $6.75; good cows at $5.75 to $6.25; canners and cutters at $3 to $4.50; bulls at $6 to $6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.

Choice feeders at $6.50 to $6.75; good feeders at $6.25 to $6.50; stockers at $4 to $5.25.

Milkers and Springers.

There was a good demand, but the supply was small. Prices ranged from $60 to $90.

Veal Calves.

Receipts were moderate and prices easier. Choice veals, $10; good, $8.50 to $9; medium, $7.50 to $8; common, $6 to $7; inferior, $4 to $5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts were moderate and prices about steady. Light ewes, $5 to $6; heavy ewes and rams, $3 to $4; culls, $2.50 to $3; lambs, $7.50 to $7.75, the bulk of the choice selling at $7.60 to $7.65; common lambs at $7 to $7.25; culls at $5.50 to $6.

Hogs.

Prices unchanged. Selected fed and watered at $7.50, and $7.75 weighed off cars, and $7.15 f.o.b. cars.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—At the Montreal Stock Yards West end market, altho supplies of cattle were increased, a steady tone prevailed at steady prices. Choice steers sold at $8, and picked lots at $8.25, but the bulk of the trading was done in good steers at $7.50 to $7.75, and fair grades at $7 to $7.50 per cwt. The demand for canning stock was good, bulls selling at $5.75 to $6, and cows at $3.75 to $4.50 per 100 pounds.

The demand was only fair for sheep, some selling at $4.75 to $5, and bucks and culls at $4.25 to $4.50 per cwt. Lambs were firmer. Ontario stock selling at $7.25 to $7.35, and Quebec stock at $6.75 to $7 per cwt. Heavy, grass-fed calves for shipment to the United States were in good demand. The demand for well-fed calves was also good, and sales were made at 7c to 9c per pound, live weight.

A weaker feeling developed in the market for hogs, and prices, as compared with this day week, show a decline of 50c to 75c per 100 pounds, which makes a net reduction since the first of the month of $1.50. The supply today was only fair, but it was ample to fill all requirements, and sales of selected lots were made at $7.75 to $8, sows at $5.75 to $6, and stags at $3.75 to $4 per cwt., weighed off cars.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 6200 head; choice, steady; prime steers, $8.25 to $8.50; shipping, $8.25 to $8; butchers, $6.75 to $8.75; heifers, $6 to $7.75; cows, $3.75 to $7; bulls, $5 to $7.25; stockers and feeders, $6 to $7.25; stock heifers, $5 to $6.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 22,000 head; active; heavy and mixed, $7.75 to $7.85; yorkers, $7.60 to $7.70; pigs, $7.50 to $7.60; roughs, $6.85 to $6.75; stags, $4 to $6.00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 17,000 head; steady; lambs, $6.50 to $7.60; yearlings, $4.50 to $6.50; wethers, $5.50 to $5.75; ewes, $4.50 to $5.25; sheep, mixed, $5.25 to $5.60.

Lieutenant.

The word "lieutenant" means, literally, "holding the place." Thus a lieutenant, colonel holds the place of a colonel.

VON MOLTKE DYING.

Gen. von Falkenhayn Becomes Chief of German Staff.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Rome correspondent of the Reuters Agency says that according to dispatches received in Rome from Berlin, Major-General Erich Von Falkenhayn, the German Minister of War, has been appointed chief of the General Staff, succeeding Gen. Helmuth von Moltke, who is ill.

Advices from Amsterdam state that Gen. Helmuth von Moltke, chief of the German General Staff, is in a dying condition, and has been started for his home in Berlin on a litter.

Whether or not this is the reason for the change in staff is open to doubt, but circumstantial stories have been current for some time to the effect that Von Moltke has been suffering from a grave affection of the liver ever since war broke out, and that campaign conditions have brought about complications which make his life a matter of months.

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WANTED BY THE POLICE.
Complete in two reels
Lovers of good Motion Pictures don't fail to visit the Royal To-night.
THE MASK OF AFFLICTIONS
in 2 parts. Mrs. Wadley
BESS THE DETECTRESS
Special Comedy
POISONED WATERS
3—Big Reels—3
5c and 10c

EMPIRE THEATRE TO-DAY
The Foreman's Treachery—This is without doubt the most interesting picture shown in the City for some time.
The Deacon's Dilemma—A Wonderful Comedy.
Henrietta's Hair—Another Big Comedy full of Laughs.
Borrowing Trouble—A Big Thrilling Comedy.
The Cameras Testimony—A Splendid Melo Drama.
The Change of the Light Brigade—A very emotional and thrilling picture.
The Largest Programme in the City including a variation of Pictures from Comedies to Dramas.

This Way, Please
Why? Because there is proof in our Profit Sharing Prices, to convince the most confirmed unbeliever that economy enters into every purchase; and strenuous times warrant every man and woman to economize. We want the man who doubts to come
To OAK HALL
OAK HALL
25 Men's Single Breasted Tweed Suits, regular 8.50 to 12.00, now 8.25
40 Men's Suits in Tweed and Worsted Beautiful Scotch and Mixed Tweed effects. Regular 15.00 to 16.50 12.50
30 Men's Suits in extra fine Tweed and Worsted, rich shade and colourings, all styles. Regular 18.00 to 22.00 16.50
Boy's Suits, 24 to 28, D B. & Norfolk Styles, regular 4.50 to 5.00. 3.95
Boy's Suits, 29 to 35, D.B. style only, reg. 6.00 to 7.00 4.95
Boy's Suits in D.B. and Norfolk choice patterns, our Choicest Blue Suits in this lot. Excellent trimmings, reg. 8.50 to 13.50. Now 7.95, 8.95, 9.95, 10.95
Men's Heavy Ulster Overcoats Reg. 10.00 & 12.00.. 8.25
Men's Winter Overcoats, reg. 12.00 to 13.50 9.95
Men's Winter Overcoats, reg. 15.00 to 16.50 12.95
Men's Pants, choice patterns, all sizes, rich colourings, 5 pockets, regular 2.50 and 3.00 1.95
HATS
Men's Soft and Hard Hats, reg. 2.50 & 3.00 for 1.95
Men's and Boy's Caps 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25
FURNISHINGS
Boy's Hose, English Make 25c, 35c and 50c
Boy's Coloured Shirts, 12 to 13, regular 50c 39c
Boy's Underwear Special 25c
Men's Dress Shirts, reg. 1.25 and 1.50 for 1.00
Cashmere Sox, Oak Hall Special 25c
High-Class Silk Neckwear, worth 75c for 50c
Men's Fine Wool Gloves 50c
Men's Fine Mocha Gloves 1.00
Men's Sweater Coats, 1.00 to 4.50
Boy's Sweaters 50c, 85c, 1.00, 1.15, 1.25
Boy's Gloves 25c to 75c
WE ENJOY SHOWING OUR ECONOMY PRICES
OAK HALL
CLOTHIERS M. J. Haley, Mgr.

On Sale To-morrow at Hall's

Flannelettes

Canadian and imported makes, good stripe design. Yard..... 8c

Wool Jackets

For infants, in white and colours, fancy stitches. Regular $1.00. Wednesday.. 69c

Plaid Suitings

Fashionable combinations, 52 inches wide. Regular $1.50. Wednesday, yard..... 74c

Coatings

Blanket Cloth Coatings, 54 inches wide, white and colours. Regular $1.50. Yard.... 98c

Sweater Coats

and Jerseys for Misses and School Girls, plain and pretty colour combinations. Regular $2.00 and $2.75. Wednesday 1.49

Sheeting

Ends of Bleached Sheeting, 2 yards wide x 2½ yards long. Wednesday, per end..... 59c

Cashmere Stockings

For women, all sizes, good qualities. Regular 40c and 50c. Wednesday..39c, 3 pair 1.00

Underwear

Union knit, for women. Vests and Drawers to match, Winter weight. Garment ... 39c

Coats

Winter styles for Misses; good warm coats, well made. Several styles to choose from. Regular $11.50 and $14.00. Wed. 9.98

Mercerized Poplin

A splendid drapery material; four colours—Rose, Brown, Green, and Blue. Regular 65c. Yard..... 29c

Stair Carpet

Venetian and Ingrain Stair Carpet. Three patterns. Regular 40c. Yard 19c

Ribbon

Taffeta Silk, good range of colours, five inch width. Yard..... 11c

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

EMPRESS HOTEL SCENE OF BANQUET TO CITY OFFICIALS

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Graham Host and Hostess to City Fathers, Heads of Departments and the Press.

A COMPLETE HOTEL

After the Council meeting last night the City Fathers were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Graham at the new Empress hotel for a couple of very pleasant hours. The Councillors were received by the proprietor of the splendid new hostelry and were shown all through the building. They manifested considerable interest and surprise at the quality and moderness of the fittings and decoration of the hotel throughout, and later at a dinner in the grill room they were given an opportunity of expressing their impressions of the hotel.

The heads of the departments as well as the City Fathers were present, the gathering consisting of Messrs. H. Evans, W. A. Howard, W. Green, T. A. S. Hay, G. L. Howse, P. Thompson, A. Weir, Dr. McPherson, Mayor Buller, Alds. Duncan, Green, Johnston, Stratton, Duffus, and Dobbin, and Ex-Ald. Anderson, representatives of the Review and Examiner were also in attendance.

The spread was a sumptuous one, in keeping in every way with the splendour of the hotel. Their visit to the various departments, also thoroughly equipped, had given the guests an idea of what to expect in the grill room, but the dinner served exceeded their expectations. There were not only a number of courses, but a splendid variety in the menu, and each dish was exceedingly palatable and unusually well served. The attack on the viands occupied a considerable length of time, but after the last course had been given ample time to disappear the Mayor called the assemblage to order and opened the programme with a short speech.

Mayor Buller said that those present were grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Graham for their kind hospitality. The hotel was a credit to Peterborough, the decorations beautiful, the equipment adequate and modern, and the house up to date in every way. He was satisfied that within its gates the public would be well taken care of.

Ald. Stratton, in a neat speech, complimented the management on the splendid manner in which every detail of the splendid hotel had been attended to. It was a gigantic undertaking and had been well carried out. The Empress was an hotel second to none in any city in the Dominion the size of Peterborough. The lighting, fixture, etc., had all been looked to, the accommodation was good, and he wished Mr. Graham success in his enterprise.

Dr. McPherson spoke briefly, thanking the proprietor for his kindness in arranging for such a gathering and such a banquet. He suggested to the City Fathers that in regard for the magnificent new edifice that some effort be made to keep the market square in a presentable condition. He thanked Mr. Graham and his wife and staff for their kindness.

Chief Howard expressed the hope that it would not be the last gathering of those around the festive board in the Empress hotel, and brought his speech to a close with a spicy story.

On the motion of Alds. Duncan and Johnston a hearty vote of thanks was moved to Mr. and Mrs. Graham. Their health was heartily toasted, and the efforts sang in appreciation of their kindness, "for they are jolly good fellows." Ald. Johnston in seconding the motion, said that he hoped Mr. Graham would receive the patronage and appreciation of the public in regard to his efforts to serve them.

Scout News

The ambulance class will be held at the armouries on Tuesday, Oct. 27th at 7.30 p.m. sharp. This class is for both junior and senior troops.

Junior troop will meet at the armouries on Thursday, Oct 29th at 7.30 p.m. sharp in uniform, and no staves are to be carried till further orders.

Senior troop will meet at the armouries on Thursday, Oct. 29th at 7.30 p.m. sharp with the junior troop till Friday, Nov. 6th.

CITY'S INTERESTS WELL SAFEGUARDED

Every Preparation Being Made to Have City's Case in Good Condition for Arbitration Proceedings.

City Solicitor Gordon was in Toronto yesterday consulting with Mr. Cowan and the Ontario Hydro Commission in regard to preparing for the arbitration proceeding in connection with tthe property of the Peterborough Ligth and Power Company. The City's side of the case, it is reported, is being most thoroughly prepared and everything will be done to insure the protectionof the City's interests in the matter. The arbitration is to fix the price that the City will have to pay for the P. L. and P. Co.'s plant.

The City have already paid $100,000 into court, which is drawing interest at 3 p.c. and costing interest at 5 p.c. It is thought that there can be some arrangement made to transfer this money to the company at once, thus saving the City the 2 p.c. interest on the money. Mr. Ross of Montreal has been engaged as the City's arbitrator, while it is thought that Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., Toronto, will be the company's arbitrator. The third has yet to be agreed upon.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED

To the Council of the City of Peterborough.

Gentlemen—Your Finance Committee beg leave to report and recommend as follows:

1. That a grant of $50 be made to the Peterborough branch of the Industrial Association of Ontario to enable the branch to try the plan for an Employment Bureau and similar work.

2. That an account from H. J. McCannon for $210 be paid.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Ald. W. J. Johnston,
Chairman.

REV. MR. TURNBULL TO SPEAK HERE

The Women's Council has arranged to have Rev. Mr. Turnbull speak here on the lecture room of the Public Library on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock, in the interests of charity. Mr. Turnbull was for many years president of the Associated Charities of the City of Toronto, and his remarks along these lines will be followed by great interest. All citizens are invited to be present.

A MUSICAL ALLIANCE

George Street Methodist and St. Paul's Presbyterian Choirs to Render "Holy City"

It is a pleasing thing in these sad days, when such awful and bloody warfare is waging between the powers of Europe, to hear of an alliance or entente being entered into, which involves no nation or people, but has for its sole and only purpose the affording to the citizens of Peterborough pleasure of a high and artistic character.

The amalgamation of George Street Methodist and St. Paul's Presbyterian choirs for the rendering of that very beautiful work of Gaul's, "The Holy City," which was written specially for him by the Birmingham festival of 1892, is a step in the right direction, and will tend to a friendly and healthy rivalry between these two well-known choirs which can only result in good.

The "Holy City" abounds in beautiful solos, duets, trios, quartettes, which will be divided between the soloists of both choirs, also of soul-stirring choruses, some of which are double ones resuiring two full and complete choirs. This combination will endeavour, through the great art of music, which even in a time of stress such as we now are living in must not be crushed aside and left out of our lives, to hush for a time in our hearts and minds the road of cannon and the thought of our brave and heroic soldiers as they struggle for our freedom and liberty, and try to turn our thoughts to the King of Kings and to that Holy City where there is no more warfare.

The amalgamation has been unanimously approved of by the members of both choirs, and also by their leaders, Mr. John Allan and Mr. J. H. Renwick.

The splendid capabilities of both choirs and of their leaders is well known and the public may confidently look forward to hearing one of the finest choral combinations ever heard in this city.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES

The spirit of Hallowe'en will be rampant at the Y.W.C.A. on Friday evening, when the annual Hallowe'en masquerade will be held. There will be no formal programme and no one knows the fun the entertainment committee have been planning behind closed doors, but we are certain several witches have been imported for the occasion, and visits to the market would lead us to believe there will be pumpkin Jack o' lanterns.

Letters from the old country seem to say that at present almost every girl and woman is taking up the St. John Ambulance course in Glasgow. A letter received from a talented pianiste, said: "We take our lectures every day."

Dr. Sutton is now giving the first course of lectures in First Aid at the local Association. Every girl and woman in Peterborough should attend these lectures.

PROFESSOR THINKS WAR WILL BE LONG

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—Professor Masao Kambe of the Imperial University of Kyoto, Japan, who is here on his way back to Japan after a trip around the world, was in Paris when the war broke out. Having visited Holland, Sweden and Denmark afterwards, and seen how Germany was getting munitions of war and other supplies from them, he says that he is convinced the war will be a prolonged one.

He stated also that Russia for some time had been buying large numbers of rifles, field artillery and siege guns from Japan.

MAGISTRATE DISCOURAGES WEEKLY "DONNYBROOK"

Another "Disgraceful" Affair Staged in Lindsay on Saturday Night—Members of the Police Force Were Attacked

LINDSAY, Oct. 26.—Another one of those disgraceful street fights which seem to be a week end feature in Lindsay, took place on Saturday night near the corner of Kent and Cambridge Streets. It appears that it has become a practice for certain young men to gather on Saturday, fill up with whiskey and then proceed to pummel each other. Saturday evening a young man from South Ops was the ring-leader in the fracas. He took off his coat and paraded up and down, looking for fight, and declaring he could thrash any person from Emily. His challenge was punctuated by blasphemous language, and it was not long before a fistic battle was on. The fight attracted a large crowd and also Chief of Police Short and Constable Wood. The Chief nabbed the Emily man, but Constable Woods met with stiff opposition in attempting to arrest the Ops fighter. He threatened to wipe the police force out, and followed this up by attempting to seize the officer by the throat. Both officer and assailant carried the battle out on to the highway, but after the constable had given the youth a love-tap, he was satisfied to go to the cells.

Fined $29.50.

At Monday morning's session of the court the South Ops young man faced three charges, only one of which was pressed—that of creating an affray in a public place. He was fined $29.50, and the magistrate pointed out to the accused that according to the statutes he was liable to imprisonment for a year at hard labour. The other charge, "challenging to fight," which is also punishable by a three-years term, was not pressed. Neither was the serious charge of resisting an officer.

The accused told the magistrate that he was twenty-two years of age, and did not indulge in liquor because he liked it. The magistrate said he had the power to place him on the Indian list, and if he appeared before him again for being drunk, he would exercise that authority, and no coaxing or pleading on the part of his parents would have his name removed. He was a young man just starting out in life, but he was fast shaping for the "down and out" class. These weekly Donnybrooks in Lindsay must cease, and if the accused did not want a prison term, he must mend his ways. A term in prison was staring him in the face, but one more chance would be given him.

Pleaded Guilty.

The Emily young man who stepped into the breach in behalf of his township, pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and was assessed $6.30.

At the fight on Saturday night there were some seventy-five young men who were virtually aiders or abettors in the affray. Chief Short warned a number of them, who were in court that they were guilty of a serious offence, and could be severely punished. The police of the town must be protected from assault and ill treatment and he intended prosecuting every one who interfered with them in the discharge of their duty.

SERVIANS WHO CAUSED WAR TO DIE WEDNESDAY

Twenty-four Declared Guilty and Servian Army is Within Gun Shot of Them

SARAJEVO, Oct. 26. — To the accompaniment of the thunder and booming of the cannon of the combined Servian-Montenegrin army desperately trying to take the city in time to save them, the 24 persons accused of conspiracy in connection with the Archduke Ferdinand and consort were found guilty of high treason to-day. Sentence will be passed on Wednesday, when it is said all will be ordered immediately to be put to death.

The three leaders, Gavluo Princip, Trifko Grabez, and Nedeldko Gabrinovic, had made the conviction of themselves and their twenty-one accomplices easy by admitting the plot which resulted in the tragedy which brought about the European war. They have been buoyed up by the hope that they would be saved by the Montenegrin and Servian armies which have invaded Bosnia and are trying to take the capital in time to prevent the execution of these men, who are acclaimed as heroes in both Servia and Montenegro.

They will probably not benefit by this, however, inasmuch as the besieging army, after having approached to the outer defences of the City from the south, was driven back eight miles after a week of fierce fighting.

All of the accused were bitterly denounced by the Court which pronounced judgment on them. The fact that they had boldly and defiantly admitted the crime was referred to and there was no doubt, when they were remanded, that the penalty will be death.

The assassination took place in this City on June 28. According to the evidence, the six bombs and four Browning pistols taken from the conspirators after the royal couple were slain, had been furnished to them in Belgrade by Milan Ciganovic and Commander Voija Tankesic of the Servian army. The latter two remained in Servia and one of the demands made by Austria which precipitated the declaration of war was that the two army officers be turned over to her for trial and also that all of the Servian officers implicated in the plot should be punished.

POWER COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO COUNCIL

To the Council of the City of Peterborough.

Gentlemen.—Your Power Committee beg leave to report and recommend as follows:

1. That the Mayor, Chairman of this Committee, and the City Solicitor be empowered to engage experts to make a valuation for and give evidence in, the arbitration proceedings in connection with the expropriation of the property of the Peterborough Light and Power Co.

2. That the City Solicitor be authorized to consent to the appointment of His Honour, Judge Hoyeke, as third arbitrator in the said arbitration proceedings.

3. That if, in the opinion of the City Solicitor and Mr. M. K. Cowan, counsel, it is advisable to consent to the payment out of court to the Peterborough Light and Power Co. of the $100,000 which was paid into Court, they be authorized to do so upon the mortgage upon the property being discharged.

4. That the Chairman be instructed to have tile for lighting purposes laid on Water Street from Charlotte street to Brock street.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Ald. W. J. Johnston,
Chairman.

IS CHECKED EVERYWHERE

Official Bulletins Say Germans Are Held All Along the Line

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The following official information was given out by the French War Office last night: "In Belgium, Nieuport has been violently bombarded, and the effort of the Germans has continued on the front between Nieuport and Dixmude, without, according to the latest advices, any result whatever having been reached.

"All the front comprised between La Bassee and the Somme has been equally the object of violent attacks at night, all of which have been repulsed.

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report."

The official communique of the French War Office, issued yesterday afternoon, says: "During the day of yesterday (Sunday) our front along the general line between Nieuport and Dixmude was maintained. The German force which crossed the Yser between these two towns has not been able to progress.

"Our front has held also in the region between Ypres and Roulers, between Armentieres and Lille, to the west of La Bassee and Lens, and to the east of Arras. This line is continued to the south by the line which already has been indicated in these official communications. During the fighting of recent days the enemy seems to have sustained considerable losses.

"In Russia, to the west of the Vistula and to the north of the Pilica river, the Germans have been captured at the point of the bayonet by the Russians.

"To the south of the Pilica, in the direction of Radom, there has been a lively engagement between the Russians and the Austro-Germans, who lost prisoners and cannon.

"To the south of Boleo, the Russian troops crossed the Vistula by main force, driving the Austrians back. On the River San, and to the south of Przemysl, there have occurred stubborn combats resulting favorably to the Russians. An Austrian column debouching from the Carpathians on Dolina (in Galicia, 22 miles to the south of Stry) was routed."

Hambourg's Libel Suit

Famous Russian Pianist Resents Daily Mail Calling Him a German

LONDON, Oct. 27. — [illegible] bourg, a famous Russian pianist, whom The London Daily Mail chiles a German, has sued the proprietor of that newspaper for libel. The case will be heard next Wednesday.

During a discussion before Justice Darling yesterday the defendant's counsel urged delay on the ground that "there is no reason why the plaintiff should be awarded damages on a rising market."

The judge refused to adopt the view that the Germans would be more popular in London at any time than they will be next Wednesday, and fixed the hearing for that date.

New Councillor Is Welcomed By Fellow Alderman

City Council Met Last Night—Assistant Treasurer Appointed and Claim Dealt With

The Council met last night at eight o'clock, there being present Mayor Buller, Aldermen Duncan, Stratton, Dobbin, Duffus, Green, Johnston, Langford, Weir and McIntyre.

Alderman Weir, the newly-elected representative from East City, was present for the first time and was welcomed to the Council.

Mayor Buller—I wish to say, Alderman Weir, that we are glad to have you with us. We hope that you will be spared to give long service in municipal life and we are sure that your coming across the river will result in benefit to the East City and the whole town.

"Mr. Mayor and Aldermen," replied Alderman Weir. "I wish to thank you for your kind words and good wishes."

An Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. F. Adams, City Treasurer, who has been suffering with eye trouble, wrote the Council asking for a few weeks' leave of absence to undergo an operation which may result in the complete restoration of his eyesight. He also suggested that Miss Jessie Swinton be made assistant treasurer and authorized to sign the city's cheques in his absence. A motion to that effect was made by Aldermen Duffus and McIntyre and carried.

Claims $40.

Dr. Cameron wrote notifying the city that in an accident caused by a bad manhole on Brock street, his auto had been damaged to the extent of $40. He intended to claim that amount. Referred to Legal Committee and chairman of the Board of Works.

Church Tax High.

Messrs. Dumble and Johnston wrote saying that the garbage tax on the George Street Church was illegal and exorbitant, and asked that the amount of taxes already paid be refunded to the treasurer. Referred to Legal Committee.

Sidewalk to School.

The Rev. Father McColl wrote reporting that the 40 feet of sidewalk had been built to the St. Mary's School in the East Ward. He left it with the Council whether the sum of $30 paid for the sidewalk should be refunded or not. It was the unanimous opinion of the Council that the city should pay for the sidewalk, but as no report was to hand it was referred temporarily to the Board of Works.

Can't Build Track.

A letter was read from the Electric Power Company saying that it would be impossible to do the construction work of extending the Street Railway out Charlotte street this year.

To Stop the Wars.

A letter was received from Mr. Joseph Bell asking that a public meeting be held to discuss means of making future wars impossible. The letter was received and the Council were unanimously of the opinion that something should be done in the matter.

Re Standpipes.

Mr. King, who resides in the south of the city reported that while the other standpipes which the Council had decreed must be moved had received attention, the pipe in front of his house, (which had also been ordered to be moved), had not. He was assured it would be attended to immediately.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF BOARD OF WORKS

To the Council of the City of Peterborough.

Gentlemen.—Your Board of Works Committee beg leave to report, and recommend as follows:

1. That the City Engineer and City Solicitor be requested to report to this Committee as to how an outlet can be obtained for a sewer on Bethune street, north of Smith street, and whether it can be constructed as a local improvement.

2. That the request for the construction of a sewer on Rubidge street from No. 466 Rubidge street to Murray street be referred to the City Engineer for report.

3. That the City Engineer attend to a complaint of the sidewalk in front of Dr. Greer's residence having been heaved up by trees, and that the Engineer be instructed to have any other parts of sidewalks repaired that need repairing.

4. That a crossing be constructed on Rogers street at the new Church.

5. That the Street Commissioner be given two weeks' holidays at a time to be arranged by the City Engineer.

6. That a request for the construction of a concrete crossing on Smith street at J. W. Fitzgerald's residence, be granted.

7.—That the Mayor, Chairman of this Board, and the City Engineer, interview the Utilities Commission in regard to the Radial Railway using the City's poles for their feeder lines.

8. That the City Engineer take up with the Utilities Commission the matter of having a pole on Bethune street moved to enable the Grand Trunk Railway to move a siding farther out from the sidewalk, and that the Engineer be authorized to move the pole if necessary.

Ald. G. H. Duncan, Chairman.

FERNS, PALMS, Etc.

Fine Assortment CHOICE CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, CARNATIONS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, Etc.

BULBS

Largest and Finest Collection in City

FLORAL TRIBUTES, WEDDINGS, ETC.

Peterborough Floral Co.

(Successors to F. Moore)

2 Stores 323 GEORGE STREET, 379 WATER STREET

Telephones—Bell, Branch 1447

The Gift For All Time

—For that Birthday, that Wedding, that Brother, Sister, Mother, Husband, Wife—give a

BEAUTIFUL RING

—one that will endure for years to come—

A PERPETUAL GIFT

E. V. WARNE

325 GEORGE ST.

Hallow E'en Needs

Celebrate Hallow E'en properly by using our appropriate decorations, favours, stickers, etc. Look over these suggestions, and see our displays in south window and in the store

Garlands in Black and Yellow, supporting Old Witches and Pumpkin Heads ..... 10c and 30c

Decorative Hallow E'en Crepe, Figures of Owls, Witches, Black Cats and Pumpkin Heads 10c

Narrow Orange and Black Crepe, big roll..... 10c

Paper Plates, Hallow E'en Decorations, dozen 30c

Dennison's Hallow E'en Stickers in forms of Black Cats, Witches, Owls, Pumpkin Heads and Black Bats, for Letterheads and Decorations, box 10c

Decorative Hallow E'en Crepe for Lamp Shades..... 25c

Hallow E'en Napkins, dozen..... 8c

Hallow E'en Table Favours, many styles.

Hallow E'en Tally Cards etc.,

THE PETERBOROUGH BOOKSTORE ALWAYS LEADS

TREBLICOCK BROS.

'PHONE 285. 417 GEORGE ST

Prof. Hesselberg *The Eminent Pianist with Dr. Gordon*

Uses exclusively the Baby Grand Piano made by **Heintzman & Co.**

The J. M. GREENE MUSIC CO., Limited

CHARLOTTE STREET DISTRICT AGENTS

Dr. Gordon's Subject To-night at George Street Methodist Church at 7.45 "MARRIED MEN'S MISTAKES"

Annex Opens 8.15 Closes 5.45 | The CRESSMAN Grocery Limited | October Sale of Women's Shoes

The Last Wednesday in October Brings Great Bargains For Annex Customers

Boys' and Girls' "Penman" Coat Sweaters Regular $2.00, $1.75 and $1.50 Values for 89c

A factory clearing lot of Penman garments for boys and girls. They are all made of heavy and fine ribbed wool; you'll find high button collars, double reversible collars and V-shaped neck—in fact almost every wanted style. There is a splendid assortment of colours; every garment will stand the test of hard wear. Regular $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 values. Rush price on Wednesday, per garment.. 89c

Large Size Flannelette Blankets—Firmly made with good quality cotton, close even nap, size 66 x 76; colours of white and light grey, both with coloured borders. Regular $1.75 value for..... 1.44

Val and Torchon Laces—Val and insertion, edgings and laces, up to 2½ inches wide and worth from 5c to 12½c per yard. Can be had in two lengths at per dozen yards 29c

Children's "Little Darling Hose—The kind that require less mending than others. Colors black, tan, red, pink, blue and cream. Sizes 4 to 6, reg. 25c for 19c; sizes 6½ and 7, reg 30c for..... 24c

Dress Goods Mill Ends—Tweeds, suitings, coatings and light weight dress fabrics. Lengths suitable for modish skirts and coats, while there are ends galore for children's dresses. Values to $2.50 Per end 95c

Royal Toilet Paper—Just received a twenty five case shipment. The usual large size rolls and the same quality. On Wednesday extra special.....8 rolls for 29c

Two O'clock Leader—Women's underwear suitable for present wear; close elastic ribbed garments, vests and drawers; colors of white and grey. On sale sharp at 2 o'clock, per garment..... 19c

GERMAN DRIVE TOWARDS THE CHANNEL PORTS AT STANDSTILL

After Crossing the Yser They Found the Belgians Reinforced by British and French and They Lost Heavily.

ALLIES GAIN AT LILLE

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The allies still hold their positions along the line between Dixmude and Nieuport, and are effectually resisting the German offensive north of Ypres.

The crossing of the Yser has apparently marked the end of the German advance there, although a battle is now going on in that region, and both sides have rushed reinforcements there.

Reports from Holland indicate that the Germans are preparing to evacuate Ostend, and are making extensive preparations in Antwerp, as though anticipating a siege there.

The allies have been successful in fierce fighting in the vicinity of Lille.

That the German advance along the Channel coast is well over the Yser river at a point between Dixmude and Nieuport, but has been unable to make any further progress, is the result of the great German drive in Flanders. Reports from other parts of the 300-mile front are entirely favorable to the allies, and it is said now that the French have succeeded in throwing large masses of troops into the Argonne forest, penetrating as far as the Village of Metricourt, effectually splitting the armies of the German crown prince on the east of the Argonne and the forces of the Duke of Wuertemberg on the west.

In spite of the Homeric efforts of the Kaiser's armies, the drive southward from Flanders to Dunkirk and Calais seems destined to perish midway, after a terrible loss of life, and with nothing to show for the enterprise, not even a moral advantage. First the Belgians and latterly the Belgians supported by British and French have frustrated each new attempt to strike a decisive blow. The Flanders coast line from Ostend to the French border, for a distance of three miles inland, is free of the Germans, driven away from the ocean's fringe by the tremendous fire of the allied warships. But the invaders have planted artillery that commands every available approach for a flanking force from the naval contingent, and for the present a landing will not be attempted.

After ten days of the most stubborn fighting the Germans forced a passage of the Yser in the district lying from six to ten miles inland, and they are believed to hold the allied side of the stream for a stretch of about five miles. This, of course, was sufficient to permit bringing troops across in force. The final and successful assault of the Germans on the Belgian lines, when great masses of infantry and hundreds of heavy guns co-operated, is understood to have occurred early on Sunday morning.

With the Belgians falling back in good order and contesting every foot of the way, British reinforcements reached their lines by noon Sunday, when the defence immediately stiffened and halted. A few hours' later French infantry arrived in large numbers, and a re-offensive movement was started that has completely checked the German drive, and which has hemmed them in on two sides, with the River Yser behind and a solid defensive before them. A part of their forces are said to have been cut off by flying columns of French infantry, with a tremendous loss of life and many prisoners to the Germans. In fact, the number of killed and wounded in the great Flanders contest is far greater than either at the battle of the Aisne or the Marne. Sunday's conflicts were characterized by many bayonet charges, in which the French and British more than sustained their reputation, never failing to gain ground after their heart-breaking rushes in the face of a destroying fire from rifles and machine guns.

From Ypres to Roulers an action only less violent than that between Dixmude and Nieuport is under way. It is significant that all four of the towns named and all cardinal points, are held by the allies.

Lille is another vortex in the kaleidoscopic battle front. Here the Germans have fought with desperate resolution to hold the French advance but without reward. British and French troops hold many points of vantage around the city and every attempt to upset their progress has so far failed.

Armentieres also remains securely in the hands of the Franco-British and the Kaiser's commanders are fuming fruitlessly in an attempt to dislodge them. The town commands communication lines vital to the Germans and its occupation by the allies has stopped troop movements of vast importance.

STOPPED AT YSER

Germans Crossed River But Met With Severe Check From Solid Line of Troops

MADE NO PROGRESS

PARIS, Oct. 27. — The smashing tactics of the Germans along the North Sea coastline continued incessantly, when the big guns were turned on Nieuport, and the allies had to withstand constant attacks of masses of troops. Very little progress however, was made by the Germans yesterday, who were faced with the strongest resistance.

Sunday's crossing of the Yser apparently had only a moral effect as the Germans were confronted by solid lines of allied troops, and were prevented from advancing without overwhelming efforts further toward the Channel ports. The character of the country prohibits a rapid movement as the land is cut up by canals, and two strong series of defensive works separates them from Dunkirk.

The German infantry executed a number of night attacks, not only on the extreme wing but also in the vicinity of Lille, where they encountered a most obstinate resistance. The allies are displaying wonderful energy in this region. The commanders are sparing their men many hardships and are able to give constant reliefs to the troops on the firing line.

When they come from the frontier for a rest the troops are accommodated in the numerous villages scattered in the rear, where they seem to throw off all feeling engendered by the critical situation and play cards, dominoes and other games in the cafes until the bugles call them together for a further spell of fighting. Then they go forward cheerily to the inferno, where they must face the shrapnel and machine guns, bidding "so long" to their comrades, whose places they are taking.

Greenland's largest settlement has a population of 706.

Brindilla Is Allowed To Sail

LONDON, Oct. 27. — The British Government, satisfied after an examination of the innocence of the destination of her cargo, has ordered the release of the American oil tank steamer Brindilla, which will be permitted to proceed from Halifax to Alexandria. The question of the transfer of the vessel from the German flag to the flag of the United States will not be raised by the Government.

The Brindilla, which was carrying a cargo of illuminating oil, was seized by the British cruiser Carona on Oct 19.

PROVINCE OVERRIDDEN.

Dominion Charter Sufficient for License Says Privy Council.

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—What is regarded in Great Britain as well as in Canada, as one of the most important constitutional decisions handed down by the Privy Council since Confederation was received in Toronto yesterday. It involved the validity of provincial company licensing and incorporation laws. The two appeal cases, Deere v. Wharton, and Deere v. Duck, on which yesterday's decision was made, were fought out in July before the Privy Council. They had to do with an application for a license in British Columbia by the John Deere Plow Co., which has been operating in different parts of Canada under a Dominion charter. The license was refused by the Province of British Columbia, and the question arose whether or not the province could exclude a Dominion company from carrying on business within its boundaries. The Privy Council in its decision gave the company the right to operate in the province without having a provincial charter. The decision will have a marked effect on provincial revenue.

GEORGE STREET CHURCH WAS CROWDED TO HEAR DR. GORDON IN SPITE OF NASTY WEATHER

List of Very Interesting Questions Will Be Answered To-night—A Recital by Edouard Hesselberg at Half Past Seven.

LAST NIGHT'S ADDRESS

Mr. E. A. Weber, the chairman of the General Committee on Christian Citizenship Campaigns, has just returned from Ottawa, where he went on invitation of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association. He reports, that a special Citizenship Campaign, such as is being conducted in Peterborough at the present time, will be inaugurated in Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion, beginning on Sunday evening, the 8th of November. The Presbyterian Churches of Ottawa are thoroughly interested in these campaigns, and are planning for great things. The meetings will be held in the Chalmer's Presbyterian Church, which is one of the largest churches in the City of Ottawa, and centrally located.

The meeting last evening, was held in the George Street Methodist Church, and in spite of the inclement weather, the edifice was crowded to the doors.

The programme for the evening, began with a musical recital by Mr. Edward Hesselberg. These selections by Mr. Hesselberg are highly appreciated by the music-loving people of Peterborough, and in compliances with numerous requests, Mr. Hesselberg, the Master Pianist, has consented to render nightly, short preliminary recitals, consisting of the best known works, by the most famous, Classic, Romantic and Modern composers of the pianaforte literature.

These recitals will commence at seven-thirty sharp, and last until seven-forty-five, at which time the regular programme of the Gordon Campaign will invariably begin. All musicians, music students and music-lovers are cordially invited, but are requested to be punctually on time.

The solos of to-night will include, Chopin, Vieuxtemps and Rubinstein.

Last evening, Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw, the coloured singer, rendered three selections, one of his own compositions entitled "Where the Sweetest Flowers Grow," and also two other selections entitled "A Clean Heart," and "Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night." The congregationed feelingly in the chorus of the last selection. To-night, Mr. Greenlaw will sing "The Heavenly Song," by Hamilton Gray, "There Is a Shout in the Camp," and a plantation melody entitled "Steal Away to Jesus."

Dr. Gordon answered the following questions last evening:

(1) What is the difference between Christianity and Religion?

(2) How can a woman have a happy home whose husband though a professed Christian, is wrapped up in himself?

(3) Why is it that Preachers have such a warm regard for the wealthy?

(4) What do you think of people sitting in Church for years, and never passing the time of day?

(5) Is it right for a business man to keep his store open so late on Saturday night, that the delivery man cannot get through before Sunday morning?

(6) Why did not God prevent this great calamity of war?

Dr. Gordon's subject last evening was "The Fashion Craze," or "The First Steps Downward in the Life of Shame."

(1) You are taking a step downward when you sacrifice the dignity of your womanhood, for the unquestionable glance of the passing crowd. Speaking with reference to the abnormal fashions in vogue during the past seven or ten years, Dr. Gordon said, "The world has seldom seen, in the matter of dress, such a manifestation of feminine immodesty, as we have witnessed during the past ten years. Our daughters have been dressed like the representatives of the underworld; our best girls in Canada and the United States, many of them, dressed in garments worn by the representatives of the underworld in the city of Paris. This should not be. The common sense of parents ought to be so strong as to prevent a repetition of that which we have seen and witnessed."

(2) You are taking a step downward when you dream of a life of ease. A lady of wealth and position, converted in one of Dwight L. Moodie's meetings, exclaimed: "I have only been a magnificent doll." The age in which we live is material. We are magnifying and worshipping the outer shell. We have forgotten the main thing, "Love, Truth, Light and Righteousness."

(3) You are taking a step downward when you associate with those who are morally inferior. John Wesley said in his early days, "I will associate with no one who will not help me on my way to Heaven." That spirit should dominate us to-day. If religion is anything it is everything. Either there is a God or there is not a God. The Bible is true or it is not true, and if we are convinced of a future life, we should live in the light of it.

(4) You are taking a step downward when you exercise in yourself, that which you condemn in others, and that, by the way, is the easiest thing to do. It is a dangerous thing to play with your conscience and to fool yourself by an unwise use of words. We sometimes speak of innocent flirtation, but there is no innocency in flirtation. Why not be brave enough to look ourselves right in the face and to know the truth of things?

(5) You are taking a step downward when you grow careless about you good name. The young woman who says, "I don't care what people say of me," is on exceedingly dangerous ground. Theodore Tildon, in the days of his decline and degeneration, remarked, "I never knew I had a reputation until I had lost it."

(6) Women are the greatest gamblers in the world. They gamble with fate, destiny, reputation, character and eternity.

(7) You take a step downward when ever you ignore the voice of your conscience. During a great revival in New York City, a business man, in a law suit, said to his lawyer, "Withdraw my case, I am in the wrong." Follow your conscience and believe, that the man who ignores his conscience or the woman either, will find in the end, that conscience is a rebuking monitor, and the worst enemy of the soul.

Dr. Gordon will speak this evening, on the subjects of "Mistakes in the Life of a Married Man." Before the address this evening, Dr. Gordon will answer the following questions.

(1) Is it right to go motoring on Sunday, if it does not interfere with church attendance?

(2) What is your opinion of card playing and dancing?

3) Is a woman justified, when it is not convenient to receive a social caller, to ask the servant to say, "I am not at home?"

(4) Do you believe in baptism by immersion.

(5) Should a man whose conduct is known to be grossly inconsistent, judging by church ideals, be selected to occupy five minutes introducing Dr. Gordon to the Christian Citizenship campaign meeting?

(6) Do you think that ratepayers should be expected to tolerate a teacher of either Public school or Collegiate, who is known as an ungodly man?

(7) Apart from all flippancy in religious belief, is not honest doubt and an earnest seeker after the truth, more worthy of the name of true godliness, than the professed creeds, to many who make no sincere effort to live a Christ-like life."

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

Great reduction from $30.00 to $22.75. All the sideboards, buffetts, combination buffetts, all finished in Imperial oak. Your choice of any in the store, marked up to $30.00, at $22.75. See our show window. E. B. CLEGG & CO., 27 George Street.

Arrangements Complete For Competition

The Stage Has Been Set for the Peterboro' County Ploughing Match

THE PRIZES

The stage has been set and all that is required now to ensure the success of the ploughing match to be held to-morrow on the farm of Mr. Sandy Matchett, Con. 16, Lot 19, Otonabee, near Stewart's Hall, is fine weather. The match has created wide interest throughout the County. Word having been received by the officers that a considerable number from a distance are expected to come to the City by train, and that they did not know how they would get out to the farm, the Executive have arranged with Blewett and Middleton to run a 'bus from their stables at half-past eight in the morning and at two in the afternoon. This will give business men in the City who would like to see the competition of the match without spending all day on the field, a chance to do so.

The Prizes.

It was at first announced that the Cup given by Mr. J. H. Burnham, M.P., was worth $50, but Mr. Burnham later made other arrangements whereby the Cup is really worth $80, and which he has already turned over to the County Council. Mr. J. A. Sexsmith, M.P., has contributed a $12 prize, which completes the prize list. All those who have contributed prizes have been invited to attend the match to-morrow and present their prizes in person to the successful competitors after the match is over. The contestants, judges and officers are to be entertained to dinner by Mr. Matchett. Permission has been granted by the directors to a caterer to erect a tent and attend to the wants of the public.

First Match in Years.

As this is the first match that has been held in Peterborough County for over twenty years, the art of fine ploughing has died down to such an extent that this year it is possible that there will not be as many competitors as there will be in future matches. Quite a number of farmers and their sons have signified their intention of attending to-morrow's match with the idea of learning some of the fine points of the game in order that they may compete next year. The entries already received ensure good competition in the men's class in sod and fair competition in the boys' class, in stubble.

Competition in the Men's Class in stubble and in the young men's class in sod is not likely to be very keen unless some entries are received by mail or are accepted by the judges, to-morrow. Any young men who have not yet entered and would like to, are advised to take their ploughs to-morrow as it is is quite possible the directors will accept their entries. The ground is in excellent condition for the match.

RATEPAYERS OF OTONABEE TO MEET

A public meeting of the ratepayers of the Township of Otonabee will be held on Friday, October 30th, 1914, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of forming a patriotic and charity organization for the Township of Otonabee.

The Reeve and Councillors urge the ratepayers to be present in large numbers.

J. M. DRUMMOND, Clerk.

INFORMATION WANTED

To the Editor of The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—I understand that the concrete pavement on Chambers street costs between a half and a third less than asphalt pavement. I should like to ask our City Fathers to explain why more of it is not put down? I think that the ratepayers would be pleased to have it explained. I should like to know if there is any way of having our high taxes made smaller.

Yours truly,

RATEPAYER.

Replenish Your Silver

Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass

Fern Dishes
Flower Stands
Cut Glass Vases
Cut Glass Bouquet Holders
Candelabras
Tea Sets, etc.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Next Turnbull's

Fine Furs

The present cold snap is a gentle reminder that furs will soon be a necessity.

It will be to our advantage to see our stock and get our prices---whether for a fur jacket, neckpiece or muff---before buying elsewhere.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 726

Help the Belgians and by so doing Help Yourselves

ELLIOT'S---THE HOME OF WOMEN'S GARMENTS

Toys

Purchase your Christmas Toys NOW.

A good wide selection displayed on 3rd Floor

Ready-to-Wear

The preparations here will certainly surprise you.

See our large special display of New Novelties in Evening Gowns.

Wool Goods

We are noted for Wool Features and this year we have surpassed ourselves

Corsets

A special display of the best models in Coilence, D. & A., La Diva and Crompton's

Millinery---Don't hurry for your extra Hat. Wait till you read Friday's Adv.

Ready from cellar to roof with a tremendous list of needfuls.

READ FRIDAY'S BIG ADVERTISEMENT

ELLIOT'S

ROBT. FAIR & CO., LTD.

EXTRA-ORDINARY VALUE IN **Blankets**

Comfortables

and Every Requisite for the Bed. Cool crisp nights have come at last, and welcome now those warm fleecy feather weight Blankets and Comforts.

Assortment and Values Unsurpassed.

☞ *For our Greatest List of Wednesday Bargains see Hand Bills being distributed To-day & To-morrow.*

BLANKETS & Comforters

To Keep You Warm When Nights Are Chilly

The Greatest of Eiderdown Comforters and Coolest of Blankets

BLANKETS—Made of pure Canadian Wool of extra fine quality. Thoroughly cleaned and with close even nap, these Blankets are to be had in single, medium and extra large sizes, cut singly and whipped all around, Pink or Blue Borders, per pair.

$5.00, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $9.75

EIDERDOWN COMFORTERS—In most exquisite designs and colourings in plain and figured Satins and Sateens, some with Satin bands and centre and corded edges; also in beautifully Brocaded Silk; size 60 x 72 in., 66 x 72 in., 72 x 78 in.

$7.50, $8.50, $10.95, $11.95, $13.50, $15.00, $18.00

Table Linen and Table Sets

In drawing your attention to Linens, we might say that a very sharp advance has already taken place owing to the manufacturers not being able to secure the Linen yarn. Our prices are lower than usual.

72 in. Table Damask, all pure Linen, per yard **50c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50**

Table Sets—1 Cloth and 12 Napkins—Special inducement to buy just now at the old prices and a large assortment in all sizes, per set **$8.50, $9.50, $10.00, $12.50, $13.50**

Chamois and Chamoisette Gloves—Guaranteed washable, white and natural colours, per pair..... ....**$1.00**

Ladies' All Wool Hose

One of the best qualities in a fine knit seamless full fashioned hose we have ever offered to our customers at per pair... **50c**

Tan Cape Gloves for Ladies or Children

High grade quality, 1 dome, pique sewn, the glove for fall wear.

Ladies per pair..... **$1.00 and $1.25**

Boys 85c per pair Girls 75c per pair

Imitation Persian Lamb Coating

So perfect an imitation that it resembles the real Persian-lamb. per yard..... **$4.50, $5.50 and $6.50**

Wilton Rugs

A very handsome collection of these squares, finest quality in reversible beautiful patterns to suit any rooms. Some of the most choice goods in shades of rose, tans, fawns, blue, red and green combination colours, in sizes

2½ x 3 yds, price.....**$23.50**

3 x 3 yds, price.....**$30.00**

3 x 3½ yds, price.....**$35.00**

3 x 4 yds, price **$38.00**

Axminster Rugs

We have a grand selection of these squares in a very large range of designs. They are best quality and in very rich shades of fawns, blue and green, in size

2½ x 3 yds, price....**$20.00** 3 x 3 yds, price ...**$27.50**

3 x 3½ yds, price....**$30.00** 3 x 4 yds, price. ..**$35.00**

Velvet Rugs

We have just received a new consignment of these goods, English and seamless quality and they are in all the latest patterns and choice colourings. The prices of these rugs should especially have your attention. Manufactured in the following sizes

2½ x 3 yds, price....**$18.00** 3 x 3½ yds, price....**$22.50**

3 x 4 yds, price.....**$25.00**

Trainmaster MacMillan has returned to Lindsay after attending the funeral of his brother, in Hamilton.

See Us And See Better

DON'T BE BLIND TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

EXERCISE sound judgement by having your eyes examined by the Tait Optical Co. The experts On refraction and correction of Eye Defects.

Our methods are the most modern and thorough. Ours are the best appointed parlours in the City.

We are the only EXCLUSIVE OPTICIANS in the City.

We are the only people who actually manufacture our own Lenses.

Our wide and varied experience in the profession makes us most reliable to care for your eyes.

Any of our clients will gladly recommend us. You can count on us for truthful information and correct glasses.

TAIT OPTICAL Co.

Exclusive Opticians

410 George St.

THE GATEWAY TO PERFECT VISION

CITY HALL PARAGRAPHS

The Board of Works Department aided by a member of the Fire Department was out this afternoon flushing the paved area of George street. The west side of the block between McDonnel and Murray street has been closed to traffic for the purpose of repairs.

City Hall Guarded.

Toronto civic authorities have decided to place guards over the City Hall in that city, and in addition will close the building on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. It is not thought that similar measures will be adopted in Peterborough.

Industry for Stratford.

Despite the European conflict, Stratford has been successful in securing a new industry. On Saturday negotiations were closed with the Colonial Player Piano Co., Limited, to establish a factory in Stratford. The firm expect to employ two hundred hands.

Gift From the Council.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—It was moved by Aldermen Rummel and Gallagher that the members of the Second Contingent leaving Berlin on Tuesday (to-day) be presented with a ten-dollar gold piece, also that the band be engaged for the occasion.

CITY AND GENERAL

WINDOW CLEANING.

'Phone 149 or drop a card to J. Foster, 8 Benson Avenue. Storm windows cleaned and put up. 22d-27

PROBABILITIES

Strong winds and moderate gales from the west to south-west to-night, and Wednesday, mostly fair and cold.

"GYM" CLASS.

"Gym" Class at the Y. W. C. A. Saturday mornings for school girls. Five cents per class. 2d-28

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Foster's Grocery Store, 199 Aylmer Street. 22d-28

FRENCH LESSONS.

By Emile Beaucar, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strasbourg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 557 George Street. 22d-31

PIANO TUNING.

'Phone 595, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d.t.f.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

Subdivision No. 15 acknowledges the receipt of the fourth fortnightly instalments from Bonger-Worth, Ltd., employees, of $11.55.

We cannot control the markets nor the expenses created by war, but we can control the quality of "SALADA"; that is why it is always unequalled in the cup. Brown Label 35c, Blue Label 45c, Red Label 55c, and Gold Label 60c a pound.

PIANO, ORGAN AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, 'phone or write. Studio, 567 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1098. 1m-4.t.s.

J. EDWARD FISHER

Organist and Choirmaster, Charlotte St. Methodist Church, Teacher of the Art of Singing, Piano and Harmony. Pupils prepared for the Toronto University Examinations. Private Studio: The Greene Music Bldg., Charlotte Street. Tel. 737. Studio 'phone 575. 12d-26

FOR YOUR TABLE

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store. 'Phone 455. James R. Ball, 197 Hunter St. West.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be an auction sale of household furniture and effects, the property of Mrs. Margaret A. Errington, of 500 Bethune Street, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 29th, commencing at 2 o'clock. There will be no reserve whatever, as Mrs. Errington is giving up housekeeping. J. F. Thornton, Auctioneer, 665 George Street, Peterborough. 'Phone 956. d-f.s.t.w.-26

WELLS AND CISTERNS CLEANED.

Living springs found; wells dug and cleaned, tiled and cemented; drains dug and pipe furnished; pumps sold and repaired. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. No dirt can get into these wells when finished. Apply R. Elliott, corner Erskine and Woodbine Avenue. Orders left at W. G. Morrow's Blacksmith Shop on Water Street, will receive prompt attention. 12d-26-t.f.s.

ST. JOHN'S NOTICES.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Special service in preparation for the Communion service at the Dedication Festival.

Thursday, 8 p.m.—Choir practice, boys at 7.30. The music for the festival on Sunday will be rehearsed.

Saturday, 9 a.m.—Boys' practice, 10.30, Mission Band.

Sunday (All Saints' Day)—Dedication Festival: 8 and 11, Parochial Communion.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will be present and will preach.

A Fellowship Tea will be held on Sunday, at 5 p.m. in the Guild Room.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Alfred M. Simmons of Montreal is the guest of Mrs. T. L. Tate, Rubidge Street.

Mrs. S. T. Cawker of Port Perry, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Moore, Morrow Street.

Mrs. George Ratcliffe of Toronto, is spending a few days with her neice, Mrs. W. H. Moore, Morrow Street.

Mrs. J. G. Robinson of Toronto, is the guest of her father, Rev. J. P. Wilson for a few days.

Messrs. James Dwyer, Vincent Dwyer, A. H. Spotton, Russell Howe and Frank McClory, motored to Peterborough Sunday.—Lindsay Post.

Miss Wilson, of the Charlotte Street parsonage, will receive Friday, Oct. 30, afternoon and evening. Rev. J. P. Wilson will also receive in the evening.

Superintendent Coyle of the Grand Trunk Railway, with several other G.T.R. officials, passed through the City northward bound, in his special car, this morning.

Miss Agnes Eastwood, of Peterborough, and Miss Margaret Eastwood, of Toronto, returned to Peterborough Saturday evening, after spending the week with the Misses Ward, Sussex and Peel streets.—Lindsay Post.

WEDDING BELLS

JACKSON—BURBIDGE.

The marriage of Miss Rose Burbidge and Mr. Harry Jackson, both of this city, was solemnized last evening at the George Street Methodist parsonage by Rev. R. G. Peever. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson will reside in this city.

WAR NEWS CONTINUED

(Continued from Page 7.)

LONDON, October 27. — Armoured motor cars, equiped with machine guns, are now playing a part in the war, and have been most successful in dealing with small parties of German mounted troops.

LONDON, October 27. — Telegraphing about the fighting in Belgium, the correspondant of the Times in northern France, says:

"The enemy's most furious and most vigorous attack along the line of the Yser was at Ypres, where a quarter of a million Germans for five critical days were held back by the British forces. The artillery fire against the British in the trenches was terrible, churning up the earth and burying men by the dozens. Repeatedly the enemy's infantry advanced to within a few hundred yards but every time our men leaped from the trenches and went at them with the bayonet. The Germans have no relish for bayonet charges, and they fled, firing their rifles over their shoulders as they ran. Many hundreds were captured and thousands were killed and wounded. Still their shrapnel rained into the British trenches and fresh infantry took the places of the Germans who had been decimated. The situation grew more and more critical, and it seemed that the British were likely to be borne down by the sheer weight of numbers. Still they held on. Friday came at last, and with it the needed reinforcements. The position was saved, and the Germans fell back fifteen miles.

WASHINGTON, October 27. — Ambassador Chinda of Japan, has delivered a note from his government to the State Department, it was learned to-day, requesting that the German cruiser Geier be expelled from the port of Honolulu, where she recently put in for repairs. Steps to comply with the Japanese request were taken by the Government officials to-day. The Honolulu port authorities have been ordered to report whether the Geier is now seaworthy. If so, an order will be made, the officials state, that she depart immediately.

LONDON, October 27.—The general situation in France and Belgium is declared to be constantly improving, while the Germans are being held in the north the French have assumed the offensive all along their eastern frontier, and are striking hard blows against the Germans in Alsace-Lorraine; they are pressing forward against Metz. This is the first real offensive by the French on the east since the early days of the war, and it is declared at the military headquarters here to be of the highest significance. Meanwhile the fighting in the north continues uninterrupted, but with the allies' lines everywhere holding.

HOW "OAK HALL" PRACTISES ECONOMY

It's the Way They Have of Reducing Cost of Manufacturing

Six loaves of bread can be baked with the same heat that bakes one loaf.

The same principle applies to manufacturing. Take "Oak Hall" clothing, for example. The reason the Sanford Co. can turn out the first-class garments they do at the low prices they do, is because their output is so large, the cost of making goes down with the improved systems of making, which they introduce. As sales increase, the selling cost also goes down.

Naturally, we want to buy where we can get the best prices. Therefore watch the "Oak Hall" profit-sharing advertisements and economize.

IN MEMORIAM

JOHN WHITNALL.

On the 16th September, John Whitnall was killed in action in defence of his country.

The deceased solder was a private in the Royal Scots Fusiliers, 20 years of age. He leaves to mourn his loss his father, seven brothers and one sister, of whom Archie and William, and Ada (Mrs. Nichols), are resident in Peterborough. Frank and Herbert, two other brothers live in Toronto, Phillip at Niagara Falls, the remaining two—Stanley and Daniel—reside in the Old Country. The father also resides in England. The deceased soldier had done five years' duty in India, as well as two in South Africa. The sympathy of the readers of The Examiner will, we feel sure, be extended to those left to mourn his loss.

PRESENTATION TO PTE. P. GRAY

Medieva Club Remembers Departing Member—Volunteer With Second Contingent.

A very enjoyable smoker was held last evening by the Medieva Club, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Young, 46 Hamilton Street, in honour of a departing member, Pte. P. Gray of B Company, who is a volunteer with the second Canadian Overseas contingent, Mr. W. H. Quibell, President of the Club, on behalf of the members, presented Pte. Gray with a handsome safety razor, and an address was read by Mr. P. Young, Secretary-Treasurer. Progressive euchre was played and refreshments served.

BIRTH.

CURTIS — At Nicholls Hospital, Tuesday, October 27, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Curtis, 197 Rubidge street, a daughter.

PUFFER.—At the Nicholls Hospital on Friday, October 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Puffer, 742 George Street, a son.

What We Should Be

Not simply a face but a personality—It is this that makes the MOULE Portraits the TRUE Portraits.

THE STUDIO OF

W. F. MOULE 'Phone 46

376½ George Street

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skillful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.

349 GEORGE STREET

Next to Warne Drug Co.

WE CAN PROVE THIS

There is none Superior and few the Equal of the Famous

Perfection Coal-oil Heaters 2 sizes at **4.50 & 5.50**

We carry as well the equally worthy

Rayo Coal-oil Lamp

which also comes in 2 sizes at $2 & $2.50.

These lines we can't recommend too highly, guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

Come in and see our practical demonstration and be convinced.

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO

HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS

PHONE 189 337 GEORGE ST

LONDON, October 27.—The most important development during the next few days are expected to be in Albania. A Rome despatch says that Italy has landed marines at Avlona, the principal seaport in Albania, and another despatch declares that Greece has notified the powers of her determination to occupy northern Epirus, in the south of Albania. It will be a miracle if the Balkan nations are not brought into the conflict.

WARNE'S SPECIALS

HAIR BRUSHES SOLID BACK EBONOID Reg. 35c for **19c**

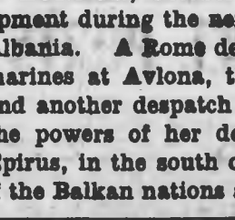
SHAVING MIRRORS HEAVY NICKLE FRAMES Reg. 50c for **19c**

Trial Size JERGEN'S VIOLET GLYCERINE —SOAP with each Purchase—

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE

351 GEORGE STREET 'Phone 567

Cold Weather Necessities



Samuel's Dustless Ash Sifter

Cuts Coal Bills in two and lasts a lifetime. Samuel's Dustless Ash Sifter minimizes labour, permits no waste and is positively dustless.

Get our Price on this Ash Sifter before buying.

Daisy Galvanized Dustless Ash Sifters 90c

Common Ash Sifters.... . ...20c and 25c

Coal Hods

Japanned at .. 25c, 45c & 50c

Galvanized at .. .. 55c & 65c

These Coal Hods are made of heavy material and are strong and perfect in every way.

Frost King Weather Strip

Raises the temperature in all buildings when applied to doors and windows. It is made of Warm Felt, not Cold Rubber and has a large filled tube which blocks all drafts. No rain or dust. Price 50c Box. Enough for 2 doors.

Buy your Hardware Supplies Here and Save the Difference.

Peterboro Hardware Co., Ltd.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Pantry Dainties

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Pantry Dainties

VOL. LVI. No 99 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1914. PAGES 1 TO 8 PRICE TWO CENTS

DRAWING NEAR

Better make that appointment TO-DAY—CHRISTMAS draws nearer every hour

THE ROY Studio
High Grade Portraiture
Framing - Supplies
140½ HUNTER STREET

ENEMY IS DRIVEN BACK TO GERMAN SOIL

OLD ENEMIES NOW HELP EACH OTHER

After Centuries of Quarrelling, French and British Unite, Says Times

LONDON, Oct. 27. — The Times' Paris correspondent, says the imminent arrival of the Canadian troops in France, soon after the arrival of the Indians, furnishes the Temps with text for a comparison between the treaties concluded between France and Great Britain and France and Germany. The annexation of Alsace Lorraine could not be forgiven by France, but the loss of India and Canada has not inflicted a lasting blow to French dignity and equilibrium. To-day, thanks to British fair play, the two nations live equally in Canada, and in France, English and Canadians are fighting for the allied mother countries.

"There is no more beautiful lesson" says the Temps, "perhaps no more beautiful chapter in the annals of civilized nations than this definitive reconciliation after centuries of quarrelling. It was prepared by equal, parallel development of two liberal civilization, whereas Germany, enslaved by federal Prussia militarising her universities, and worshipping force, has retrograded towards barbarism."

A LUMBERMAN'S OPINION

"I was troubled with palpitation of the heart and sleeplessness," writes Mr. Wm. Pritchard, Lumber Inspector, Lumsden Mills, Ont., "and used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food with very great benefit, as my whole system was strengthened and built up." Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new, rich blood and restores the feeble wasted nerve cells.

MUST LOSE ITS MAGIC.

The London Times said recently: "The Germans have spent their first advantage, but still are living on it. That is why they remain in France and Belgium and why the citizens of Berlin still believe in victory. But even for them the German army soon must lose its magic, as already it has lost it for us."

XMAS

12 Beautiful Photographs, Black and White or Colour, can be had at the

COWAN STUDIO

for the price you would pay for one present.

Make your appointment early and ensure best work.

CHARLOTTE ST.

(Only Ground Floor Studio in City)

Allies Win New Ground Near Nancy

For the First Time Since the War the Enemy Has Been Forced Back of His Border—Joffre's Plan Well Executed

ADVANCE IN NORTH

PARIS, Oct. 27.—In a laconic announcement of less than twenty words the French War Office to-night made known a gain by the allies which is weighty with significance. After declaring that "there is nothing to announce," the communique makes the exception of "some progress on our part in the region to the south of Dixmuude."

Taken in connection with unofficial details of the fighting in the inferno which has come to be known as the battle of Flanders, publication of which was not permissible until the official announcement of the completion of the manoeuvre was made, this bare declaration gains vast importance.

Pressure on North Removed.

To-day, by a supreme rally, the Belgians, British and French, under orders from General Joffre to concentrate the forces of their attack on the left flank position of the enemy, succeeded in driving through and establishing themselves in a position to direct a deadly crossfire from the flank, which is calculated to relieve the pressure against the allied positions to the north.

At the extreme eastern end of the battle front the allies to-day reported another significant victory.

Driven Back to German Soil.

Here, in the region beyond Nancy, the German line, which for six weeks has been stretched without appreciably materially clear across France, has broken at last. The French official statement issued in the afternoon says the invaders were driven back across the border on to German soil.

The victory for which the French have been striving for weeks was gained between the forests of Besange and Parroy, and the Germans are now reported to be falling back upon Metz.

The German army which has forced its way to St. Mihiel, now held by the enemy, is greatly endangered by this movement. Further progress by the French in this direction will cause the Germans to retreat to escape being enveloped. Also, it would effectively relieve Verdun, as the forces bombarding this fortress would be left before it without support.

Terrific Battle Continues.

But whatever the gains in this eastern field, the main issue of the war in France and Belgium will be fought out where the greatest numbers of troops are massed. And this is on the field in northwest Belgium.

Here the terrific battle rages with undiminished vigour. About Ypres the fighting has been fully as furious as that from Nieuport to Dixmude, and west of Roulers the destruction of life and property has been frightful.

Each Side Feels its Way.

A statement issued by the Official Press Bureau to-day indicates how slowly each side must feel its way among the hundreds of little Belgian villages. To go forward without careful reconnoitring would be extremely perilous, as it never is known whether a village is merely occupied with harmless citizens or is held by armed forces ready to attack.

The Germans are continuing to send large masses of troops to the westward and the southwestward, according to a despatch from Terneusen, Holland, published in the Amsterdam Courant to-day. A message to this effect has been sent to London by the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The Terneusen message says further that the allies who approached Thielt Saturday were repulsed by fresh German troops. Sunday 10,000 Austrians arrived in Ghent where only a few Germans remain.

Experts Who Know

They speak from their own experience; years of practical work in the preparation of perfect food for particular people. Their testimony cannot be gainsaid:

"To obtain the best results we use and recommend for use 'Royal' Baking Powder. We find it superior to all others."

—"The International Mutual Cooks and Pastry Cooks Assn.
"Adolph Meyer, Sec'y."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure No Alum

To-day's War Bulletins

COSTS $16,000,000.

BERNE, Oct. 27. —The government of Switzerland has spent $16,000,000 upon the mobilization of its army to preserve the neutrality of the country.

CHASE GERMAN AVIATORS.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Three German aeroplanes yesterday reconnoitered the region of Senlis, department of Oise, and then crossed the allies' lines toward Paris. They were prevented from reaching the region of the capital, however, through the vigilance of the aerial guard.

NEW TERROR FOR AIRMEN.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The new British gun used for the first time in recent days, says the correspondent of the Times in northern France, has provided a fresh terror for German airmen. The gun succeeds in finding its target with great facility.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—In a message from Lisbon, sent by way of Madrid, the correspondent of the Havas Agency says:

"Despatches received here say that German troops have forcibly invaded the Portuguese province of Angola, West Africa.

"Preparations are being made to immediately despatch warships and troops from Portugal to Angola."

VICTORY IS APPARENTLY REMOTE YET

London Expert Says Germans Have Failed to Pierce Allies' Centre But the German Right is Intact

HILLAIRE BELLOC'S VIEWS

Hillaire Belloc, of London, reported to be the foremost military writer in Europe, says—

The German army has repeatedly tried to pierce the French centre, but the French army has never even attempted to pierce the German centre, for the very good reason that the German centre now occupies a position, prepared long in advance, selected with great sagacity and foresight and almost impregnable against attack.

The hope of victory by the allies depends upon the result of the effort to turn the right or the left flank of the enemy. The German left flank is difficult to attack, because of the forest of the Argonne. The strategy and effort of the allies has therefore been directed against the western end of the line the right wing commanded by General Von Kluk.

Whenever the reader hears of slight advances or retreats here and there, he should repeat to himself this fundamental military rule:—Of two opponents in arms, one has not defeated the other until he has forced that other to a decisive engagement. A decisive engagement is not achieved until the army of one of the two opponents is either pierced or enveloped.

Best of Positions.

The Germans have studied and fallen back upon one of the best defensive positions in western Europe and are there conducting the battle of the Aisne.

The position which the German centre (with the exception of that of the Crown Prince, isolated beyond Argonne upon the extreme left), took up is parallel to the River Aisne, and it follows the first ridge to the north of that river. This line of heights is nowhere more than five miles from the river, and nowhere less than three miles. It is a good deal cut up along its front by ravines, for the northern brooks tributary to the Aisne run in deep little trenches with deep sides, which greatly aid its defence by their steepness as also by their wooded slopes.

The eastern end of this German army centre crosses the River Aisne near Neuchatel and runs along a low, flat ridge admirably formed for artillery and parallel to the course of the River Suippe. This second or eastern section of the German defensive line, if it is properly linked up with the Crown Prince's army on the east, is not less than forty miles long.

No Decision Yet.

You have, then, the German armies taking up this defensive line, certainly sixty—more probably over seventy—miles in length, and awaiting the assault of the allies. They were unable to press their own attack against the allies' centre (according to the original German programme), because a part of their forces had to be diverted to relieve severe pressure against General Von Kluk's right wing.

So at the moment, after the longest battle in the world's history, both sides have failed in forcing the enemy to a decision. The Germans have failed in their supreme object of piercing the allies' centre, and the allies have failed in their supreme object of turning the German right wing.

Retreat Not Defeat.

If the allies should succeed in doing this—and they are still trying; while German attacks on the allies centre have ceased—it will not mean German defeat, necessarily; it will only mean that the entire German line must again fall back, including its centre from its present impregnable position, to or near the French frontier.

In the meantime it must be remembered that the German armies are intact, that they have lost little in prisoners or guns —nothing comparable to what the allies lost in their retreat from the Belgian frontier—and that they are still in numbers nearly equal to their opponents.

Fine Type of Bungalow an Addition to Peterboro' Homes

One of the finest types of American bungalows erected in Peterborough is a new house built for Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Copping at the corner of Aberdeen Avenue and Aylmer Street. It is a short distance north-west of the Normal school and stands out prominently in that district of good homes. On the front of the house facing the west side, the roof comes down over the usually wide verandah which swings around to the south side. The floors throughout are of hardwood and the whole house except the bedrooms are finished in quartered oak, wax polished.

The stairway, banisters and posts are of the same material. The bedrooms are finished in white enamelled wood and the large living room is in birch mahogany. The latter opens out on a conservatory on the west side of the house. Upstairs a large sun room has been built in over the verandah on the west side. It is a splendid room, with a flood of light coming through the ample windows. On the opposite wall, glass doors open into the hall at the top of the stairs. In every respect the house is built upon substantial lines. The outside brick is of special character and heavier than the ordinary house bricks. In the clothes rooms the hooks are of solid brass, not the more generally used brass plated material. The dining room is finished and equipped with rich effect. The laundry, furnace and other rooms in the basement involve the latest ideas in house building. This bungalow was erected by Mr. Chas. Huffman who, during the past seven years has constructed about sixty houses in Peterborough, all of them of the better class.

SEE and INSPECT—THE

SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:

Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

F. R. J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
341 GEORGE ST. - PHONE 386

NEW REVOLT IN S. AFRICA BY DE WET

Some Disaffection in the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal —Stern Measures Promised

COMMANDOES IN FIELD

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Another rebellion has broken out in South Africa. General Christian de Wet and General Christian Frederick Beyers have taken the lead of the rebels in the Orange River Colony and Western Transvaal. Having put down the rebellion in the northern province of Cape Colony led by Lieut.-Col. Maritz, the Government of the Union of South Africa is now faced by the more serious risings under Generals de Wet and Beyers, the latter of whom resigned the command of the Union forces when Premier Botha decided to take up arms against Germany.

According to an official report received to-day, armed rebellious commandoes are already in existence; the town of Heilbron in the northern part of the Orange River Colony, has been seized and the Government officials have been taken prisoners, while a train has been stopped and armed citizens of the defence force have been taken from it and disarmed.

The Union Government has issued a proclamation to the people, announcing these events and explaining that, although it was aware of the rebellious preparations, it had been taking steps to preserve peace without bloodshed.

Will Use Firm Hand.

"Now," continues the proclamation, "the duty of the Government is clear. It is determined to deal with the matter with a firm hand, and is taking all necessary steps to this end. The very great majority of citizens in every province of the Union are thoroughly loyal and detest the very idea of rebellion. When they are aware of the situation they will undoubtedly give the Government every assistance in restoring order, and will carefully abstain from giving the rebellious movement any encouragement or support."

The citizens are called upon to be on the alert and give the Government information and assistance, and those who have been guilty of disobedience under the Defence Act are advised that no action will be taken against them if the remain quietly at home.

General de Wet is the cavalry leader who gave the British so much trouble in the South African War. It was announced that he had offered his services to Britain. Early in October he tried to speak at a meeting held in protest of the Government's action in regard to the present war, but was prevented from doing so by a demonstration of sympathizers of Premier Louis Botha. Brig.-Gen. Beyers was also a noted figure in the South African War.

OBITUARY

MRS. FRANCIS WARD.

The death occurred Saturday night at Manvers, of Mrs. Francis Ward. She was born in Northumberland 78 years ago, and had resided in that part of the country all her life. Her death, which was very sudden, will be a great shock to her many friends, by whom she was held in high esteem.

Left to mourn her loss are three brothers, George Campbell, British Columbia, Robert of Manitoba, and Francis of Peterborough.

Two sisters are Mrs. John Waldin, Lindsay; Mrs. C. Kennedy, Coldwater; and two daughters, are Mrs. S. Potts, Manvers, and Elizabeth, at home. The sons are George of North Monaghan; Alfred of Smith; Henry and Hiram at home.

The funeral took place from the family residence in Manvers this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock to Ballyduff cemetery for interment.

NORWOOD FORCE.

Ten Young Men Were Given a Rousing Send-off.

NORWOOD, Oct. 27.—About a thousand people gathered in the town hall here last night to bid god-speed to the ten young men who were leaving to join the contingent. Patriotic addresses were delivered by the ministers of the different churches, also by several prominent citizens. After the addresses were given each of the boys was presented with a box of warm clothing.

McDermid & Jury ARE STILL SELLING

3 Large 15c Cakes PALM OLIVE SOAP
And a 50c JAR OF COLD CREAM
ALL FOR 39c
Or if you prefer you may have a 50c Bottle Shampoo instead of Cream.

Paper & Envelope Sale This Week
25c Box Stratford Linen, containing Envelopes and Paper, per box 17c
Also Envelopes Special, 2 Packets for..... 5c
50 Envelopes for ..

McDermid & Jury
The Sale Satisfactory Cor. George and Charlotte Sts.

Heavy Losses Along Vistula

Russians and Germans Engage in Frequent Encounters With Bayonets Carnage is Appalling

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.—The Russians are now engaged in a constant succession of hand-to-hand battles, with the columns falling back from the Vistula. The main strength of these now extends over an irregular line from the Radom woods westward in the direction of Piotrkow and upwards into the woods south of Rawa.

The bulk of the heavy casualities comes from bayonet fighting in the deserted villages where the Germans are seeking to establish themselves. From the nature of the operations now in progress it is forseen that there would be several days of appalling casualities.

The Russians greatly outnumbered the retreating columns, whose wings are constantly threatened by the approach of the Russians.

German Officers Discard Sword as Useless in War

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Oct. 27—German officers are throwing away their swords. The high percentage of fallen officers on the German side is being attributed to the carrying of the weapon, which marks them as officers and makes them targets for concentrated fire.

It is all very nice and grand to lead your company in a storm upon the enemy with sword in hand, but it marks you for death," said a major to me. "We have paid heavy toll to the sword so far as the infantry is concerned. When the charge is sounded, the officers of a company spring forward with flashing blade in hand to lead their men. The gleam of the sword marks them as officers and the enemy immediately concentrates his fire upon them.

Formerly only Uhlans carried lances, but practically the entire German cavalry has now been equipped with them. That explains why one never reads or hears of any other cavalry patrols in Belgium except Uhlans. It is said that even the cavalry officers, recognizing the psychological effect of the lance and the fact that it is a better weapon than the sword, have added the lance to their equipment, consisting of a sword and pistol.

—Karl von Wiegand.

A. J. DREXEL IN BRITISH UNIFORM.

PARIS, Oct. 28—Mr. A. J. Drexel appeared yesterday at the Ritz Hotel in British uniform. He is working with the British Relief Committee, and looks quite soldierly, as he did years ago in the uniform of the City Troop of Philadelphia.

ALL DOUBT REMOVED

Our Scientific Examination of the Eyes will remove all doubt as to whether or not glasses should be worn. In our examination we make use of the most complete equipment of modern scientific instruments. Our long experience and our special facilities enable us to give the best and most responsible professional service to all of our patrons.

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Optical Parlors and Lens Grinding Plant with
EUGENE DRUG COMPANY, 395 GEORGE STREET

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Transient Display ..... 15c per inch
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Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 6 inch Contract, 12c per inch.
Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 25c per inch.
Legal and other notices, 8c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

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Minimum charge, 15c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 5c to cover postage or replies if sent out of town.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 25c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.
Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

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ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office—ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

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Toronto-Montreal
The International Limited
Canada's Train of superior service
Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit 9.10 p.m. and Chicago 8.00 a.m.
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Last Train out of Toronto at Night
Leaves 11.45 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily, connecting important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.
FOR MONTREAL
Leave Toronto 9 a.m., 8.30 p.m and 11 p.m. daily
Berth reservations, etc., at G.T.R. Ticket Office
R. A. ROSS, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
Hatfield, Station Ticket Agent. 'Phones 109 & 126

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WINTER TOURS
TO THE LAND OF
Sunshine and Summer Days
CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA
LOUISIANA, ETC.
Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.
Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
JAS. SHINNER, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.35½ a.m.	8.10 a.m.
North Bay, Cloudville and Toronto	8.00 p.m.	4.30 a.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m.	*2.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	7.05 p.m.
	5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.35 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Cloudville, Cobridge	9.00 p.m.	6.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
	5.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	1.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.28 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Toronto	**2.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	*2.05 a.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	1.07 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**6.35 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo	6.55 a.m.
New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*5.50 a.m.
North Toronto	*5.57 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.54 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.31 p.m.
Detroit and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Montreal, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.55 p.m.
Fire Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**3.17 a.m.

*Daily **Daily except Sunday

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

From moment to moment he fired. He paused a few seconds to jack a fresh cartridge-clip into the automatic.

"Thank God I've got a belt full of ammunition!" thought he, and again smashed along with the two Merucaans.

All at once a formidable roar gave them pause.

Hollow, booming, deep, yet rising to a wold shriek of rage and horrid pratallay, the beast-cry itself flung through the jungle.

And, following it, they heard again that muffled drumming, as though gigantic fists were playing a tremendous tambour in the darkness.

"Master!" whispered Zangamon, recoiling a step. "O, Kromno, what is that?"

"Never have we heard such in our place, added Bremilu, gripping his axe tighter. "If that a man-cry or the cry of a beast—one of the beasts you told us of, that we have never seen?"

"Both! A man-beast! Kill! Kill!"

Now, Allan, sure of his direction, took the lead. No longer he flashed the light, and only once more he called: "Beatrice! O Beatrice! We're coming!"

Again he heard her cry, but suddenly it died as though swiftly choked in her very throat. Allan spat a blasphemy and surged on.

The two barbarians followed, peering with those strange, pinkish eyes of theirs, courageous still, yet utterly at a loss to know what manner of thing they were now drawing near.

They burst through a thicket, waded a marshy swale and went splashing, staggering, and slipping among tufts of coarse and knife-edged grasses the haunt of unknown venomous reptiles.

Up a slope they ran; and now, all at once the roar burst forth again close at hand, a rending tumult, wild, earth-shaking, inexpressibly terrible.

All three stopped.

"Beatrice! Are you there? Answer!" shouted Stern.

Silence, save for a peculiar mumbling shuffle among the deeper shadows of a fern-tree thicket.

"Beatrice!"

No answer. With a groan Allan shot his light toward the thicket. He seemed to distinguish something moving. To his ears now came a sound of twigs and brushwood snapping.

Absolutely void of fear he pressed forwarr, and the two colonists with him, their weapons ready. Stern held his revolver poised for instant action. His heart was hammering, and his breath surged pantingly; but within him his consciousness and soul lay calm.

For he knew one of two things were now to happen. Either that beast ahead there in the gloom, or he, must die.

CHAPTER XV.
IN THE GRIP OF TERROR.

As the three pursuers steadily advanced, the thing roared once again, and again they heard the hammering, drumming boom. Zangamon whispered some unintelligible phrase.

Allan proected the light forward again, and at sight of a moving mass, vague and intangible, among the gigantic fronds, levelled his automatic.

But on the instant Bremilu seized his arm.

"O master! Do not throw the fire of death!" he warned. "You cannot see, but we can! Do not throw the fire!"

"Why not? What is that thing?"

"It seems a man, yet it is different, master. It is all hair, and very thick and strong, and hideous! Do not shoot, O Kromno!"

"Why not?"

"Behold! That strange man-thing holds thewoman Beatrice in his left arm. Of a truth, you may kill her, and not the enemy."

Allan steadied himself against a palm. His brain seemd whirling, and for a moment all grew vague and like a dream.

She was there—Beatrice was there, and they could see her. There, in the clutches of some monster, horrible, and foul! Living yet? Dead? "Tell me! Does shelive?"

"We cannot say, O Kromno. But do not shoot. We will creep close—we, ourselves, will slay, and never touch the woman."

"No, No! If you do he'll strangle her—provided she still lives! Don't go! Wait! Let me think a second."

With a tremendous effort Allan mastered himself. The situation far surpassed in horror, any he had ever known.

There not a hundred yards distant in the dense blackness was Beatrice, in the grip of some unknown and hideous creature. Advance, Allan dared not, lest the creature rend her to tatters. Shoot, he dared not.

Yet something must be done, and quickly, for every second, every fraction of a second, was golden. The merest acident might now mean live or death—life, if the girl still lived!

"Zangamon!"

"Yea, master?"

"Be very bold! Do my bidding!"

"Speak only the word, Kromno, and I obey!"

"Go, then, very quickly, very quietly, to the other side of these great growing things—these trees, we call them. Then call, so that this thing shall turn towards you. Thus, I may shoot, and perhaps not kill the woman. It is the only way!"

"I hear, master. I go!"

Allan and Bremilu waited, while from the thicket came, at intervals, the savage snuffing, with now and then a grumbling mutter.

All at once a call sounded from far ahead.

"Come!" commanded Allan. Together he and Bremilu crept through the jungle toward the thicket.

Wide-eyed, yet seeing almost nothing, Allan crawled noiselessly, automatic in hand. The Merucaan slid along, silent as an Apache.

"Tell me if you see the thing again—if you see it turn!" whispered Stern. "Tell me, for you can see."

Now the distance was cut in half; now only a third of it remained. Before Stern it seemed a fathomless pit of black was opening. Under the close-woven arches of the giant fern-trees, the night was impenetrable.

And as yet he dared not dart the light beam into that pit of darkness, for fear of precipitating an unthinkable tragedy—if indeed the horror had not already been consummated.

But now Bremilu gripped his arm. Afar on the other side of the thicket they heard a singular commotion, cries, shouts, and the vigorous beating of the fern trees.

"The thing has turned, master!" the Merucaan exclaimed, at Allan's side. "Now throw the fire-death! Etvur! Quickly, throw!"

Stern swept the thicket with his beam.

"Ah! There—there!"

The light caught a moving, hairy mass of brown—a huge, squat, terrible creature, its back now toward them. At one side Stern saw a vague blackness—the long, unbound hair of Beatrice!

He glimpsed a white arm dangling limply, and in his breast the heart flamed at white-heat of rage and passion.

But his hand was steel. Never in his life had he drawn so fine a bead.

"Hold the light for me!" he whispered, pasing it to his companion. "I want both hands for this!"

Bremilu held the beam true, blinking strangely with his pink eyes. Stern, resting his pistol hand in the hollow of his left elbow, sighted true.

A fraction of a hair to the left, and the bullet might crash through the brain of Beatrice!

"Oh, God—if there be any God—speed the shot true!" he prayed, and fired.

A hideous yell, ripping the night to spreds, burst in a raw and rising discord through the forest—a scream as of a damned soul flung upon the brimstone.

Then, as he glimpsed the white arm falling and knew the thing had loosed its grip, the light died. Bremilu, starting at the sudden discharge close to his ear, ahd pressed the ivory button.

Stern snatched for the flash-lamp, fumbled it, and dropped it there among the lush growths underfoot.

Before he could more than stop to feel for it a heavy crash through the wood told that the thing was charging.

With bubbling yells it came, trampling the undergrowth, drumming on its huge breast, gibbering with demoniac rage and pain—came swiftly, like the terrific things that people nightmares.

Behind it, shouts echoed. Stern heard the voice of Zangamon as, spear in hand, the Merucaan pursued.

He raised his revolver once more, but dared not fire.

Yet only an instant he hesitated, in the fear of killing Zanzamon.

For, quick-looming through the darknes, a huge bulk, panting, snarling, chattering, sprang—an avalanche of muscle, bone, fur, mad with murder-rage.

Crack! spoke the automatic, point-blank at this rushing horror, this blacker shadow in the blackness.

The fire-stab revealed a grinning white-fanged face close to his own, and clutching hands, and terrible, thick, hairy arms.

Then something hurled itself on Stern:-something bore him backward—something beside which his strength was as a baby's—something vast, irresistible, hideous beyond all telling.

Stern felt the flesh of his left arm ripped up. Crushed, douzled, impotent, he fell.

And at his throat long fingers clutched. A fetid, stinking breath gushed hot upon his face. He heard the raving chatter of ivories, snapping to rend him.

Up sprang another shadow. High it swung a weapon. The blow thudded hollow, smashing, annihilating.

Hot liquid gushed over Allan's hand as he sought to beat the monster back.

Then, fair upon him, fell a crushing weight.

Swooning, he knew no more.

(To be continued.)

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MONEY TO LOAN

W. G. MORROW
MANAGING DIRECTOR

READ THE EXAMINER

Havelock Demands That Hydro-Electric Promise Be Carried Into Effect

Want a Volunteer to Go Over Company's Plant Preparatory to Taking it Over—Mill Employee Lost Three Fingers—Other News.

Examiner Special:

HAVELOCK, Oct. 27—Mr. Noftal, of Peterborough, spent Tuesday last in town.

Mrs. Will Ross and baby, Jack, are the guests of her mother, Mrs. John Wright, Post Mathiehoff.

Miss Margaret McDonald of Peterborough spent Wednesday last in town.

Mr. Ward Patterson spent Tuesday last in Peterborough.

Mr. Bennett of Toronto spent Friday last in town.

Miss Mabel [illegible], of Norwood, spent Monday last in Town.

Mrs. Stinson and family left on Wednesday for Trenton, where they will reside in the future.

Mr. Vernon Wood, C.P.R. despatcher, has recovered from his recent operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Weese and Miss Rosa Weese left this week for Toronto, where they will reside in future with their son and brother, Mr. Wm. Weese, who has been transferred to that city in connection with his duties as C. P. R. brakesman.

Mr. C. W. Butcher preached in the Norwood Methodist Church on Sunday evening last.

Mrs. Jas. Campbellford is visiting friends in London.

The "Maids of Havelock" are holding a Hallowe'en dance in the town hall on Thursday night, Oct. 29th. Invitations were issued this week. The Committee in charge consists of Misses A. Bennington, B. Bryans, O. Rose, L. Bohan, M. McDonald, M. Curtis and K. McNicholl.

Lost Three Fingers.

Mr. Louis Newton, an employee at Spencer's saw mill, north of the Village, had the misfortune to lose three fingers of his left hand one day last week, by coming in contact with the shingle saw.

A patriotic tea will be held in the town hall on Tuesday evening, Oct. 27th, from 5 to 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Women's Relief Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Wil Andrews spent Wednesday last in Norwood.

Want Hydro Promises.

The Council met on Monday night, last. All the members were present, except Councillor Boylan.

A petition from forty-four ratepayers requested the Council to take immediate action to have the Hydro-Electric Commission fulfil its pledges along the lines of the enabling by-law, passed last January, and after the above had explained that the Commission had been requested by the Council and our local member to do so many times without result.

Comns. Scott and Curtis moved that the Clerk write Hon. Adam Beck requesting him as head of the Commission to see that a valuator be sent to Havelock to make a report on the value of the local distribution plant, and to work out the proposition authorized by the enabling by-law.

Question of Opportunity.

Dr. Holderoft, Manager of the Electric Light Co., who was present, advised the Council that on account of the uncertain future of the Village, that the Company did not consider it good business to expend money in the developing of an auxiliary plant (as intended) to give the patrons a better service. At present the Company was giving as good a service as possible, considering the extremely low water. Some members of the Council thought that the street lights should be cut out, as citizens were advising such a course, but nothing was done in the matter.

Communication was received from the Hydro-Electric Commission advising the Council that a complaint had been made regarding the dangerous condition of electric wiring in town, and also of the advisability of appointing an electrical inspector.

In connection with the appointment of an Inspector the Council decided to consider the matter at a special meeting in the near future.

More Sidewalks.

The Council decided to extend the walk on George Street east to Mr. Spence's residence; to put a cement crossing from R. Campney's corner to B. Smith's corner; another crossing at the south end of the walk on the east side of Concession Street, West Ward, to the west sidewalk; to put a box ditch across the corner of the Park, and to build a sidewalk from Wm. Jones' corner, east, to Quackenbush's corner.

T. Butters succeeded in obtaining a reduction of $8.25 in his income tax by reason of his claim for exemption as a married man.

Council adjourned.

Mr. Reggie Barlow of Toronto spent Sunday last in Town.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Connors of Healey Falls spent Monday last in town, the guests of Mrs. J. W. Bryans.

Mr. Arthur Gabriel of Tweed spent Sunday last in Town.

Messrs. Frank Menzie and Fred Stillman of Campbellford spent Sunday last in Town.

Mr. Wm. Mattin of Campbellford spent Sunday last in Peterborough.

Mrs. J. W. Brown and Miss Brown spen Sunday last in Peterborough.

Mr. J. E. Fowler and daughter, Cleo, spent Monday last in Peterborough.

Mrs. Greenly entertained a number of young people on Wednesday night of last week. They report a good time.

Knit for Soldiers.

A meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. J. Holderoft, on Monday night last, Oct. 19, under the auspices of the Woman's Relief Committee. It was decided to organize a Sewing Club to knit and sew for the soldiers at the front, and Mrs. Wm. Vance was appointed Superintendent of the work, the membership fee being ten cents.

The next meeting is to be held at Mrs. Overend's residence, on Thursday evening, Oct. 29th, at 7.30 p.m.

Methodist Church Anniversary.

The eighteenth anniversary services of the Methodist Church was held on Sunday, Oct. 18th. The special preacher was Rev. A. Mansell Irwin, B. A., B.D., of Norwood.

Excellent music was furnished by the Choir. Mrs. C. Holcombe and Mr. W. McBurney were the soloists at the morning service, and Mrs. Kindred and Mrs. Vansickle gave a duet. In the evening Mrs. Kindred and Mrs. Vansickle and Dr. Kindred and Mr. E. Williams contributed a quartette, as did also Mrs. Pomfret, Mrs. Vansickle, Mrs. Kindred and Miss Turner, while Messrs. Dr. Kindred, W. McBurney, C. L. Pickering and E. Williams rendered a male quartette.

Carpet Mystery Solved.

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.— [illegible] provisions with, it is said, be made as a result of the successful efforts of the city detective department to trace the mysterious disappearance from the city hall, of a $700 carpet, which originally was duty in the council chamber. Detective Gagnon, who had been engaged on the case for the past few months, at the instance of Mayor Martin yesterday reported that the missing carpet had been found.

ITCHING BURNING OF ECZEMA INTENSE

Begun on Child's Face. Spread all Over Head. Pimples Would Fester and Break Like Boils. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Elmore, Sask.—"My little boy had eczema when he was about a week old. It began on his face and spread all over his head. It was in pimples and they would fester and break like little boils all over his head, but were like rash on his face. The eczema was very itching and the burning was intense, so much so that it made him so restless he could scarcely sleep.

"I tried several ointments and salves and they seemed to do very little good so I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment after he had been sick about a month. When I used Cuticura Soap and a few applications of the Cuticura Ointment I noticed quite a difference. He was able to sleep well the first night on the new skin on it. I kept on using them for three months, and two cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment cured him." (Signed) Mrs. A. V. Tucker, July 13, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do all you think for pimples, blackheads, red, rough and oily skins, itching, scaly scalps, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and chapped-over milk, that it is almost unbelievable results are obtained from them. They do more, there for skin-tortured infants and children. Although sold by dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each will be mailed free, with 32-p. skin book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. X D, Boston, U. S. A."

Quality First Quality Right

W. SCOTT, Limited WANTS YOUR LIVE POULTRY

and will pay the highest cash price for same.

Did You Get a Fair Price for Your Poultry? If not, if interested write or 'phone us and we will forward you by mail CIRCULAR giving information re trading, handling, etc.

JOE

LONGO

Pears Grapes
Peaches Oranges
Plums Bananas
Apples Potatoes
Tomatoes Celery
Cucumbers Olive Oil

TWO STORES (416 GEORGE ST. 'PHONE 681; 220 CHARLOTTE ST 'PHONE 1043)

If you are having trouble with your Kidneys—with incontinence or suppression of urine—burning pain—weak back or pain in the back—or Stone in the Bladder—take Gin Pills. They cure—50c.—6 for $2.50. At dealers everywhere.

Lord Roberts Addresses The Canadians

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 26.—In the pouring rain, Lord Roberts visited the Canadian camp on Saturday, motoring over from Ascot, accompanied by his daughter. He was received by Major-General Alderson and the Divisional Staff. The distinguished Field Marshal proceeded to the first brigade, where the officers were drawn up. His Lordship chatted genially with several on parade asking many questions regarding the length of the individual service for the King and noticed the decorations which were worn by many. He afterwards went down toward the south end, being cordially greeted en route by men on the lines. At South Camp the 2nd first battalion was formally inspected. Lord Roberts also went along the artillery lines and afterwards lunched with divisional staff at headquarters.

Welcome Canadians.

Lord Roberts, addressing the officers and men of the contingent said: "Brother Soldiers of the Canadian contingent, it is an intense pleasure to me to be able to give you a most hearty welcome to the Mother Country. We have arrived at the most critical moment of our history, and you have generously come to help us in our hour of need. Words fail me when I try to tell you how deeply we appreciate your action and the splendid spirit of loyalty which has prompted that action. Three months ago we found ourselves involved in this war — a war not of our own seeking, but one which those who have studied Germany's literature and Germany's inspiration knew was a war which we should inevitably have to deal with sooner or later. The prompt resolve of Canada to give us such valuable assistance has touched us deeply. That resolve has been quickened into action in what I consider a marvellously short space of time, and under the excellent organizing and driving power of your Minister of Militia, my friend, Major-General Hughes, you quickly found yourselves in a fine camp in your own Laurentian Mountains, where your training and musketry were able to be carried out in a most practical manner and with the least possible delay, the result being that to-day, less than three months from the declaration of war, I am able to greet this fine body of soldiers on English soil.

Stern Task to Perform.

"You have a stern task before you. We are fighting a nation which looks upon the British Empire as a barrier to her development. To attain our humiliation she has manufactured a magnificent fighting machine and is straining every nerve to gain victory. In her determination to be ruling power in the world she has not scrupled to break faith with small nations and has shown by her actions that she is prepared by every means in her power, however unworthy and brutal, to achieve her purpose. When the time comes for you to take your place in the field you will find yourselves fighting side by side with men of our regular army, who have already done great deeds and endured great hardships, with men of our Indian army who have come with such devotion and eagerness to take their share in defending British interests, and with men who like yourselves are coming from other self-governing Dominions to co-operate with us. I need not urge you to do your best; I know you will, for you will be fighting in the greatest of all causes, the cause of right, of justice, and of liberty. May God prosper you in this great struggle."

SAGE TEA TURNS GREY HAIR DARK

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Bring Back Colour and Lustre to Hair

That beautiful, even shade of dark, glossy hair can only be had by brewing a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Your hair is your chief charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns grey, streaked and looks dry, wispy and scraggy, just an application or two of Sage and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundredfold.

Don't bother to prepare the tonic; you can get from any drug store a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" ready to use. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color to your hair, and lustre of your hair, and remove dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair.

Everybody uses "Wyeth's" Sage and Sulphur because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge, or soft brush with it and draw this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the grey hair has disappeared, and after another application becomes beautifully dark and appears glossy, lustrous and abundant.

Government Loans To Railway.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 27. — Official announcement is made of a loan of $6,000,000 by the Dominion Government to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway now under construction from Vancouver to Fort George. The loan will ride the company over until the bonds can be sold in the old country. The railway is guaranteed by the Provincial Government, and the work is two-thirds completed.

Hindus Horrified at Murder.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 27. — Local Hindus here had a meeting with Mr. Bhagwath Singh, protesting against the murder of Immigration Inspector Hopkinson. Resolutions were adopted by the 35 Hindus present expressing regret and horror at the tragedy

A WOMAN'S WAY

Who says a woman's part is only "watch and wait"?

True, a woman cannot shoulder a rifle and go to the front, but there is a way in which she can help and which is just as important. That way is in supporting the prosperity of Canada.

Women do the buying. A million of them in Canada are buying every day, most of the necessities and luxuries for eight million people, expending and influencing the expenditure of perhaps a billion dollars every year.

At present much of that expenditure goes for imported products.

Suppose it were all switched to Canadian-made goods. Think how many Canadian workmen would be kept busy supplying this enormous demand! Think what it would mean to Canadian industries! Think what an era of prosperity it would create!

That is a woman's way to help. To create prosperity for Canada, to lay forever the spectre of unemployment, to create resources to carry on the war.

It's very easy too, just

Say "Made in Canada" Every Time You Make A Purchase

CANADIAN LADIES TELL THEIR EXPERIENCES IN WAR-TIME GERMANY

The following article from the weekly journal Canada, gives additional interest from the fact that Mrs. Brent and Miss Bletcher are cousins of Mrs. H. Ruth of Peterborough.

"A party of Canadian ladies from Port Hope, Ontario and Toronto, consisting of Mrs. Brent, of the latter city, and of the Misses J. and M. Tuer, Miss Bletcher, and Miss Holdsworth, of the former, arrived in London during the summer and decided to take one of Cook's tours through the Rhine Valley, Switzerland, and France. After visiting Cologne, Heidelberg, and Mayence, when war broke out they were near the Swiss frontier, and for four days endeavoured to get from Freiburg into Switzerland. This failed and together with a large number of British people collected in that town for the same purpose, the party was sent back to Baden by the German authorities.

"On the arrival of one of one train at Baden," said the Misses Tuer to a representative of Canada who met them on their return to London this week, "our baggage was rigorously searched, and we were subjected to a detailed cross-examination by the police authorities at the station. We were asked where we were born, our ages, what we were doing in Germany, and questions of that description. When this was over, the police furnished each of us with a sort of card passport. This card had to be produced to the police whenever asked for.

Treated With Tact.

"From the station we went to the Holland Hotel, where we stayed the whole eight weeks, were given the benefit of a reduced tariff, and treated with the utmost courtesy. The food was excellent, and the attention and kindness of the proprietor markedly noticeable. He was a very broad-minded German indeed, with no British antipathies whatever, and, moreover, frequently supplied us with the Times, Daily Mail, Mirror, and other papers, though their arrival was somewhat belated. We received no letters, papers, or communications of any kind from the outside world, nor were we able to communicate with our friends outside Germany. The only real news of what was happening in the war we obtained through the Italian papers, which were allowed to come into Baden. What money we required we obtained from the American Consul. We were forbidden to talk to other foreigners in the city.

"Baden was very quiet indeed the whole time, as befitted its characteristic status. There was no evidence of any business being done and latterly the only excitement seemed to be the arrival of the wounded. We were told that there were upwards of 1,500 in the hospitals there. During the first few weeks, when news of victories was constantly arriving, the city took on an air of repressed but joyful excitement; elle bells rang, the band played in the gardens, and there was much singing. Latterly, however, all this gave change to sadness and the wearing of mourning. We noticed people wearing black everywhere; it was a predominant feature.

Alarming Reports About Britain.

"At the English Church all references to the 'King's enemies' in the prayer-book service were omitted, by order, whilst the prayer for the Kaiser was continued. We heard all sorts of alarming reports concerning Britain and the war. Among other things—that there were riots in London, that there were notices posted up everywhere denouncing the war and asking men not to enlist; that there were famine and revolution in India; and a big Boer rising in South Africa.

"Day after day we inquired at the police office as to our chances of being allowed to leave Baden, but not until September 30th was permission granted. We were then permitted to make our own arrangements for getting to London, and travelled by ordinary trains through Switzerland and France to Paris and Dieppe, where we crossed to Folkestone.

"The only thing that surprised us now that we are again in Britain, after all we heard in Germany, is the quietness of London and the absence of any real appearance here of the fact that we are at war with Germany. We are only anxious now to get back home, and hope to sail on Sunday."

SUNK BY MINE.

French Steamer Admiral Gantaumme Was Carrying Peasants.

DOVER, Oct. 27. — The steamer Admiral Gantaumme was sunk yesterday by a mine just outside Boulogne harbor. About twenty or thirty persons were drowned, owing to the panic which prevailed as the passengers were being transferred to the cross-Channel steamer Queen, which rushed to the assistance of the sinking vessel.

Most of the passengers were peasants from Pas de Calais, who had been taken aboard at Calais to be transferred to Boulogne.

SIGNS OF KIDNEY TROUBLE

In the early stages kidney troubles are known by backache and urinary disorders. Later come dropsy, stone rheumatic pains and perhaps diabetes. But don't wait for these. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will help you in a few hours. Their thorough action on the liver, kidneys and bowels will clear away the pains and aches and make you well again.

Just Sit Back and Think.

In business quiet? Then study the possibilities of your telephone. Just now it can prevent business slowing up and at the same time effect some real economies.

As a salesman, the *long distance telephone* is unequalled. It enables you to get in touch with customers and by a wise word dispel their uneasiness. You can keep them posted on prices and possibly dissuade them from curtailing their orders. In countless ways your telephone can help you.

Study the possibilities of your telephone *yourself*. Its use in *your business* may be different from its use in other lines, and the saving in travelling expense, time and labor is a great factor.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

The Bell Telephone Co. OF CANADA.

LABATT'S STOUT

The very best for use in ill-health and convalescence
Awarded Medal and Highest Points in America at World's Fair, 1893
PURE—SOUND—WHOLESOME
JOHN LABATT, LIMITED, LONDON, CANADA

ARTISTS DEPICT CONFLICT IN PRUSSIA

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY DURING THE DEFEAT OF SAMSONOV'S ARMY. FROM A GERMAN DRAWING PUBLISHED IN LEIPZIG.

ON GUARD BEFORE CUPOLA FORTS - TOPS CAN BE SEEN IN BACKGROUND.

FIERCE STREET FIGHTING BETWEEN RUSSIANS AND GERMANS. FROM A DRAWING BY W BRANDES, PUBLISHED IN LEIPZIG.

London, Lights Obscured, Finds There Is a Sky

City Wears Weird and Abnormal Aspect at Night, and Eyes Are Directed Upward by Great Searchlights That Ceaselessly Send Shafts Into the Heavens.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, October 24.

London is becoming gradually aware of the fact that overhead there is a sky, at night as well as by day. No longer are the bright streets arched merely by darkness; London has grown conscious of the immensity overshadowing it, and has developed a nervous habit of looking up into it. To attribute this habit to a fear of Zeppelins would be a gross exaggeration. The other thing is that London has discovered the sky.

What has combined to make one alert to the potentialities of this vast roof of London are the drawn blinds, the masked lamps, the searchlights. London at night has acquired an unwonted gravity, quiet and darkness. It is impossible to move about town after sundown without feeling that terrible things are happening elsewhere, that a miracle may at any moment bring us here, too, into the zone of terror—a sudden and violent shattering of London's ancient humanity. It is our nearest approach to a realisation of the horrors that are being enacted upon the other side of that narrow strip of water which washes the southeast coast.

City Is Weird at Night.

London is undoubtedly abnormal, weird, at night. And yet a visitor from an English village, from a substantial country town even, would find it difficult to understand how it is that when the lights have been lit one calls London dark. A Londoner of the eighties might be equally puzzled. For the city yet retains sufficient brilliance to have astonished the past generation of oil lamp and gas jet days. There are still the dazzling shop fronts, the glowing automobile buses and trams. The street lamps are not less powerful because they are fewer, and their masks serve but to throw a stronger, a more concentrated, light upon the roadway.

But memory is short. One compares impressions to-day with those of yesterday—not with those of ten or twenty years ago. We have the flaming sentences in electric light, spelled out, obliterated, and spelled out again, the vivid advertisements in fierce fiery colors; the lavish display of the cinemas, the flashing lamps of the automobiles, the wonderful illuminations at Charing Cross and in Parliament square. It is a strange, uncomfortable experience to see the War office and the Admiralty with all their blinds drawn, the trams and cars with their blinds down, and plunged in absolute darkness as they cross the river bridges, the great banks of the Cecil and Savoy hotels darkly looming over the embankment, to miss the bright, familiar face of "Big Ben."

Phantom Lives Search Night.

And a stranger in London for the first time, in ignorance of events, could not fail to sense the difference. He, too, would quickly find the sky and cast curious glances up into it. For one thing, his eyes would be guided there by the searchlights. All night long they stab the darkness of the sky, moving like phantom eyes, staring wildly along a track which mortal eyes cannot follow, searching a void which they cannot penetrate. Hypnotised, we strain our gaze, and then pass on our way, hoping that while London sleeps this vigilant, tireless watch will fight upon no evil thing, that the dawn will appear bright with the promise of good news.

London is taking this war very, very seriously. You see it when any troops depart. The crowds have ceased to cheer. Forgotten is all the fervor with which London acclaimed its soldiers when they tramped through the streets en route for Table Bay. And Tommy Atkins has to wait till he gets to France for the cheers and the flowers and the kisses. His march across London to the railway is sometimes well nigh funereal.

A battalion was marching into Waterloo station, and a crowd of anxious and serious minded English folk was watching it, proud enough of those stalwart khaki men, but silent; uplifted, no doubt, and moved, but moved to silence. The last ranks were marching in, and scarcely a cheer had been heard. Then came a private astride one horse and leading another. He had some slight difficulty with the other horse. The difficulty conquered, he looked about him, a trifle exasperated. His eyes rested upon a constable, a stolid London constable, keeping the route. With mock pleading he addressed the policeman. "Oh, p'liceman," he said, "do smile!"

Misery Bids You Laugh.

And here is the cutter merchant himself depressed and gloomy, inviting you to laugh. His clothes are rags, his face bristles; his expression reflects the hopelessness of long standing. The world, on the whole, has treated him snubbily. One would not suppose that this pedler deals in laughter, but he does. He offers you "one thousand laughs" for a penny.

"You must laugh! You can't help laughing!" he says, with deep laid misery in his voice. And this laughter he is endeavoring to wring out of the Kaiser. The Kaiser's woes are to be your merriment. Altogether you can have four thousand laughs for fourpence, in "The Kaiser's Nightmare" there are a thousand; in "The Kaiser's Confession" a thousand; in the "Programme of the Kaiser's Christmas Banquet at Buckingham Palace," a thousand; in "The Kaiser's Last Will and Testament," a thousand.

This last will and testament is printed on blue paper and looks like a genuine legal document. In it the Kaiser, realizing that "his number is up," realizing also "that he is fairly up against it," disposes of all his imperial possessions, his famous mustachios, even his mailed fist. The thousand roars do not appear among the depositions, but doubtless they are right enough—for the unsophisticated.

Those who do not dispense laughter are the vendors of patriotism. They stand with great bunches of little flags, the flags of the allied nations, and their invitation to the purchaser is more imperative.

"Wear your colors!" they say; and it must be said that many thousands of persons have rendered obedience.

Cossacks Good Fellows, East Prussians Found

Farmers Praise Invaders, Who Did No Harm to Inhabitants During Occupation of Province—Liked Russians so Well That They Actually Helped Them.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, October 24.

For over a century the Cossack has been the "bogyman" of Continental Europe. German and even French mothers to this day frighten their babies into obedience with the terrifying announcement that "the Cossack is coming," just as the English mothers of old used to sing to their refractory children.

"Hush ye, hush ye, little pet ye,
Hush ye, hush ye, little fret ye,
The Black Douglas shall not get ye."

But the Cossack is not so bad as he is painted, to judge, at any rate, from a letter in the Copenhagen Politiken, dated from Berlin. It says:—

Although East Prussia is now virtually cleared of Russian troops, comparatively few of the inhabitants have returned to their homes, though the Russians, even the much feared Cossacks, seem to have behaved fairly well during the time they spent on German soil. Meeting a couple of farmers from Allenstein (some of the small beershops near the Stettiner Bahnhoff, that are mostly frequented by East Prussian refugees, naturally our talk was about the war.

"The Russians are by no means bad," said one of my former neighbors. "The regiment that came to our village really behaved quite decently. They paid for what they got and didn't even eat as much as hurt a cat. They advised us to stop calmly where we were, cultivate our fields and see to our cattle, and we did so as long as we could. When the Russians arrived we had our women and children in the cellars, but it was not necessary. Within twenty-four hours we were all going about as if we were in a state of profound peace.

"The Cossacks are awful thieves, but otherwise they are all right. They were not guilty of any acts of cruelty as long as we humored them and let them do as they pleased. But they never could see through a joke.

"A gang of them, about twenty, were riding through a village a couple of miles south of Bischofsburg, and while they were passing a house in course of construction a bricklayer dropped a brick which hit a Cossack on the head. Naturally the Cossacks thought it had been thrown purposely. It was an unfortunate joke, for not one of the workmen lived."

"We, too, had a call from the Cossacks," said the other farmer. "The first thing they ask when they come to a village is, 'Are there any Prussians near?' Next, 'Have you any money?' or, 'Where is your watch?' They squeezed me to the extent of 300 marks, all that I had. But afterward the rascal who stole them was sorry, for next day a whole regiment of Russians came to the town. You could see at once from the way they behaved that they were decent people. So I hastened to the captain and told him how the Cossack had treated me, not being ashamed to steal a poor man's savings.

"The captain became angry, and a little bit afraid.

"'Would you know the man again who took your money?' he asked.

"'Yes, captain.'

"'Well,' be outside the church in an hour. But God help you if you have lied!'

"An hour later I found the captain with about fifty Cossacks filed up along the walls. I recognised my man at once. He was examined and my 300 marks were found in his possession. I was sorry for him, and though I pleaded for him the captain refused to temper justice with mercy."

During my talk with these East Prussians I got a lot of interesting information and details, which, put together, help to form a comparatively distinct picture of the Russian occupation, now rebegun, apparently with more vigor than before.

The Prussian population seem to get on well with the Russians. In several cases the inhabitants even warned the invaders against the marshes and showed them the right way. The same was the case in Galicia, where the Austrians again and again complain that the inhabitants assist the Russians. My informant explained this strange fact by the circumstances that the inhabitants of East Prussia, one year after year have paid high taxes to the army and navy, are angry because nearly all the troops are sent to the battlefields in the west at the very time when they should be defending the population in the east against invading foes.

Dramatic Tales of the Front Told by British Troopers in Letters Home

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, October 24.

How the first German prisoner of war was captured is related by Private Alexander Gibson, of the Royal Scottish Fusiliers, in a letter to his wife.

"I don't know whether it is any distinction or not, but I had the honor of capturing the first prisoner of war. We got an order to stop a motor car, and, as the driver pulled up, a man tried to escape on the opposite side. When I collared him he got into an awful state, and started pulling photographs and papers from his pockets. He was taken away, and I believe was shot the next morning as a spy."

* * *

Private Sullivan, of the King's Royal Rifles, writes of an interesting encounter in which he participated in the first stages of the war.

"The Germans were directing a terrific rifle fire at the British from a hill above a French village. The British colonel in command ordered his men to charge, which they did.

"We got to the top of the hill," says Private Sullivan, "with the Germans flying in all directions, but all at once German machine guns began firing on us. They had two on top of a haystack. Two of our boys crept forward and set fire to the stack, and those Germans were soon roasted."

* * *

Here is a story of a typical British soldier of the best sort:—

"We were up somewhere Belgium way and marching backward and forward without seeing anybody, till one day we were told to be ready to take a hill. It looked a very nice sort of hill, quite innocent like, but when we came within about a mile of it it began to rain lots and lots, as you never saw, nothing else. They are all right, shells, shrapnel and bullets all over us. I got one in the leg, but went on for a bit, till we were all called back. They wanted to send me to the rear and back to England, but I said no and nipped on to a gun truck and was driven like a king for a day or two. After about a week I was all right again, and we were pretty nearly always scrapping.'

"I got put out at Soissons in a bayonet charge. These 'ere Germans always have two firing lines. One pretends to advance and fires a bit and we comes on, and then they either run away or hold up their hands, and while we go gayly on a second time probably a dozen quick firers open on us.

"That particular occasion we had a bit of a hill to take with a lot of them entrenched below. Well, we got well on to them, but Lord! just as we climbed near the top they came over like bees! What we did for the rest of the time nobody knows, and if any man tells you that he did this, that or the other when he is in such a 'mash' as we were in he is a liar. We were jumping here and there and looking out of the corners of our eyes for another behind till we were fairly mad; our bayonets got fine, especially for the rings round the muzzles of our rifles, which catch the German bayonets and snap them like straws. Lord knows how many I stuck, whether it was two or twenty. It was a grand scrimmage, and I was real sick when a bullet nipped me in the arm from elbow to thumb and stopped me. But we got that hill all the same.

"One of our chaps has been chops mad since then—went off his head in the fighting and still on duty as ever. The dirty devils won't fight for nuts, when they are doing anything. They are all right, they don't want to fight a bit. One time when we charged a line of them, instead of standing up to us, they all threw themselves down flat and chucked their rifles at us. One place we cornered a whole ambulance corps and one or two companies of artillery, and they gave themselves up without a whimper.

"The head doctor attended all night to the wounded and performed several amputations on his own men, and when he was done he just up with his knife and cut his own throat.

"Another incident worth while. Twelve of our cyclists went out and posted themselves along a road some distance apart. A company or two of Germans came singing along when they opened fire right down into the road. The Dutchies thought they had marched right into a regiment and hoisted handkerchiefs. Our men shouted to them to march past by fours and throw away their rifles. Most of them had done this before they discovered the trick. The last twenty or so, however, began cursing and firing and killed five of ours, but the other seven brought in nearly two hundred prisoners."

* * *

The wife of a recruit to Kitchener's army applied to his employers—they had undertaken to pay full wages to dependents—for his week's money.

Handed £2 ($10) she paused at the counter with a puzzled expression, and asked "Haven't you given me too much?" On being assured that it was all right, she withdrew without further comment, but once outside the office she unburdened herself to a friend.

"Walt until the old grounded comes home," she said. "There he's been telling me for months his wages were [illegible] and all the time he's been taking

America Has Hurt Peace Prospect, London Declares

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, October 24.

Inopportune is the term that best describes the feeling here regarding America's latest exploit to bring mediation. Englishmen are disposed to view the peace moves impatiently and no one is surprised that failure has followed.

No one familiar with the situation expected any other result than that Germany would seek to place the responsibility for the continuance of the war upon the Allies. Everybody feels that a distinct harm has been done to any future move for peace, which now is bound to be regarded with scepticism. There have not been the slightest reasons to change the view expressed a week ago that the Allies would prefer destruction to making a premature peace which would not put an end to the Kaiser's power.

At the same time President Wilson's general position is commended and he stands very high here.

English journals which criticised his Mexican policy now admit that he stands forth as a great figure in consequence of the outcome of the Rio Grande affair. Proper and precise position in neutrality is bound to strengthen him, when the time really arrives to make peace.

If Secretary Bryan should suddenly yield to his well known weakness and begin to address peace assemblages the effect would be to neutralise the American influence in this crisis. Americans here are shuddering lest the news may come any day that Secretary Bryan is speaking at meetings organised by the [illegible] makers.

Paradoxical as it may seem, that the best hope of peace is in broadening the war area and increasing the destruction of life, yet that is the fact. The world is still waiting for Italy to play her part, but Italy holds back. She is understood here not to be hesitating but awaiting a favorable opportunity.

The only difference between the Italian public and the Italian government is that the public wants war on Austria immediately, while the government wants war at the proper minute. Italy, I am assured, in no circumstances will cast her lot with the two kaisers. While she waits Turkey is moving rapidly toward the vortex which will give to Italy her chance. The protest against the withdrawal of the foreign court privileges has not been heeded in Turkey, and now it is reported that the Turkish War Minister is en route to Berlin to make the necessary arrangements for taking sides with the Dual Alliance.

Such a step would flank Austria, which now is regarded by diplomatists as a beaten Power, and as a result would give to Italy the long coveted control of the Adriatic. It is Italy's army that will count when she comes in. Her fleet is not important, because it is not needed. More important would be the moral effect of a repudiation of the Triple Alliance finally declaring in cast her lot with France, England and Russia.

Mean Brute.

Cincinnati Enquirer: A woman can't be in two places at the same time, snapped Mrs Gabb, during the usual morning fuss.

"I notice that you can be in and out of the house at the same time when some female that you don't want to see happens to call," replied Mr. Gabb.

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OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

A BOTTLE OF COUGH CURE

The moment Rosario saw the pond, sparkling and glowing in the spring-day sun, she decided to wade. Advancing one pudy foot, she stepped gayly in, but drew back with a surprised shriek. The water was decidedly cold. The next instant she felt herself slipping. Down, down, down she went — would she never stop? Scream after scream rent the air until she landed up to her armpits in water.

Jimmy Patten, whistling his way merrily along one of the side paths of the park, heard the shrieks and ran to the pond at full speed. So also did a woman who was just ahead of him on the same path. Both reached the pond at about the same time, but Jimmy plunged in and dragged out the frightened child; although it must be admitted that Rosario was in no danger of drowning in the least.

"Poor little thing!" said the woman. "She's scared nearly to death. Let me have her. There, there, darling, don't cry. It's all right now!"

She drew Rosario to her gently and wiped her face and hands, never minding that rivulets of dirty water were wandering down her skirt and that Rosario was pressing her bedragged curls against her silk waist.

"Don't hold her too close, ma'am," cautioned Jimmy. "She'll hurt your clothes."

"She'll get her death of cold," said the woman, paying no attention, however, to his warning. "She must be taken home at once. I wonder where she lives?"

"I know. She lives on my street. She's an awful kid. Sticks to me like fly paper. She probably tagged me up here. Keep still, Rosie. You ain't drowned—only washed."

"Oh," said the woman, looking at Jimmy for the first time, "you know her, do you? If it hadn't been for you she would have been drowned. You saved her life."

"'Tain't the first time," replied Jimmy, disgustedly. "I'm allays doin' it. Rosie's my jinx, I guess. Twice so far this year I've grabbed her jest in time to keep her from being killed. And three times last year. And when she warn't knee high to nothin' I got her away from a dawg jest as he was a-going to bite her. I didn't blame him. She was everlastingly pulling his tail."

"She must be taken home now or she'll get pneumonia," insisted the woman. "Will you call a taxi? Tell the driver to wait at the east entrance. I'll come right along with her. Will you hurry, please?"

"I'll be back in a jiffy," Jimmy darted off before the words were out of his mouth.

When the taxicab drew up before the gate the woman managed to get Rosario there also, although she had protested every inch of the way and had howled dismally and without an instant's interruption. Jimmy, knowing the child as he did, had no patience with her and scolded her sharply when he saw her.

"Rosie, keep still! I tell you, there ain't anything the matter with you. But you jest wait—there will be when your father gets hold of you. You'll catch it for following me—wait and see!"

At this comforting assurance, Rosario screamed still louder and beat her hands against her head and breast in a most frightful manner. She even threatened to lie down and kick in the bargain, but Jimmy nipped this intention in the bud by picking her up bodily and holding her tightly.

"You needn't worry about her being sick, ma'am. She's too wise to catch cold. But—why, ma'am!—you're shivering! You're taking cold yourself!"

"It's a raw day," said the woman, quickly. "It's not because I have been handling the child. I take cold very easily. We will all ride in the taxi and I will drive home first. I can trust you to look after Rosario."

"Indeed you can, ma'am. And the man must drive fast. You mustn't get sick on account of Rosario. She ain't worth it."

The woman bent over toward him quickly and looked down into his eyes. "Don't say that," she said, "because you do not know."

The taxi whirled down the fashionable streets, and as they rode along the woman talked gaily to Jimmy. As far as Rosario was concerned, conversation was impossible. She had not yet stopped howling, although she was giving her cries a little less volume than formerly. The woman inquired into Rosario's past history, and also into Jimmy's. More than once she laughed gaily at Jimmy's quaint replies, and yet, somehow, Jimmy knew that her mirth was forced. He could see that she kept her teeth from chattering with difficulty and that blue lines were deepening about her mouth. When she alighted before a fine house and made him promise to come through the street the next day and report on the state of Rosario's health, he knew quite well that she would not be able to tell for him, as she said she would.

Nevertheless, he went by the house. He was not surprised to see that the curtains were drawn and that there was an air of brooding about the place. Not only that day, but for many days after, the same quietness enshrouded it. Jimmy wondered if she was very, very ill, even ill enough to die.

"'Taint right for her to be sick on account of Rosie," he said to himself, rebelliously. "Rosie ain't worth it. She ain't, she ain't, she ain't!"

But one day as he passed by he saw a curtain was raised that had been pulled down. Then he heard a gentle tap on the window pane. Looking up, he saw her—oh, so white and wan. She beckoned for him to come in, and, breathlessly, he went up the marble steps and into the great house. Sitting by her, he told her about Rosario and her latest adventures.

After that he would have soon thought of failing to go to work as failing to go through First Street. He never went in again, but if the woman was up, and at the window she never failed to wave at him. Sometimes for days and days he would see no sign of her. Then Jimmy knew she was having a "spell" and he did not feel happy until he knew she was up again. The "spells" worried him not a little. "She only coughs," he told himself. "I don't see why the doctor don't cure her. A cough ain't nothing. Why I had one last winter, an awful one. I took Balcomb's Cough Cure' and it did me great. I bet it would help her. I'm a good mind to buy her a bottle. I can't buy it for a week or two. I'm that shy of cash, but I'll begin right off to save for it."

But the next time he saw the woman he decided it would be best for him to lose no time in getting the remedy, for even to his inexperienced eye she seemed to be weaker. All her strength seemed to leave her after she had waved to him her delicate hand. Yet Jimmy's purse would not permit him to buy "Balcomb's" this week.

"I wonder if Rosario's father would lend me 30 cents," thought Jimmy. "He'd oughter. It was on account of his kid she lady got sick. I'll ask him. He's meaner'n dirt, so I don't suppose it'll do any good."

When Rosario's father heard the proposition he flew into the air instantly. Give 30 cents to cure a lady who was fool enough to save such an imp of darkness as Rosie? Not he. The more Jimy begged, the firmer grew he. Never, never, never. If she had let her drown——

Jimy knew that Rosario was the apple of her father's eye and that such talk was all nonsense. But he also realized that it was plainly his lookout if the woman was to have the cough cure.

Try as he would, he could not [illegible] weeks. It was a proud boy that at last come from the druggist's with the incomparable medicine in his hand. The boys were playing marbles in the alleyway and hailed him to join them. But he shook his head importantly.

"I've got business to attend to," he said.

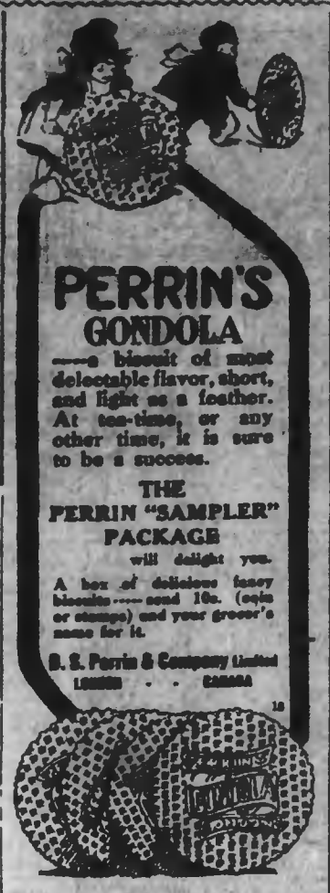
"I'll wrap the bottle in paper and write on it, 'From a friend.' I don't want her to know I'm giving it to her. Then I'll lay it on her step and ring the bell and scoot, like at Valentine's," he said to himself, and began to hunt for a bit of pencil to write the inscription.

After the package was done up to his liking, he set out on his errand. It had been three days since he had seen the woman, and it had seemed to him that all her life departed after her brave attempt at gaiety of greeting. Jimy had congratulated himself at the time that as soon as she had taken "Balcomb's" she would be herself again.

The house was dark as he approached. He softly climbed the stairs, laid the bottle on the steps and put up his hand to touch the bell, when something soft touched his hand. A white ribbon floated softly outward, borne on the night breeze—a white ribbon tied to a bunch of Ascension lilies. He gazed horror-struck. The precious bottle, stumbled over by his trembling feet, fell to the step below and broke in a thousand pieces, while the life-saving fluid it had contained left a dark stain on the marble.

"The lady would not need it now. He was too late. She would never need doctors, never need nurses, never need medicines, never need anything earthly any more!" He turned down the steps and started homeward. There was a lump in his throat no swallowing would clear. There was a smart in his eyes, no blinking would help matters.

The boys in the alley called him again to come and play with them. He shook his head. His mother put away his untasted supper in surprise. Never had he refused to eat before. Jimmy tumbled into bed. He cried softly in the dark. Nobody heard him. People in the great house on First Street knew nothing of his grieving. Perhaps the lady, in the other world, knew it. Of that how body can tell. Meanwhile the night breeze blew softly the ribbon tied to a bunch of Ascension lilies. And the broken bottle of "Balcomb's" lay on the marble steps beneath it, and the bit of paper, uppermost bearing the word, "From a friend. I hope it will make you well."



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Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

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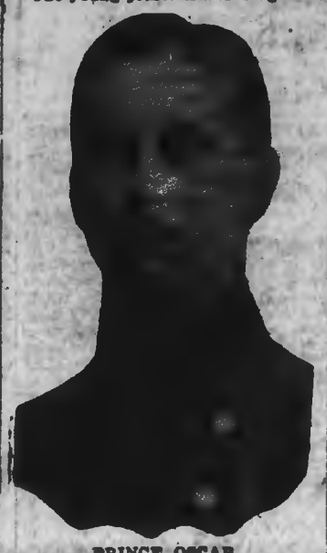
PRINCE'S MIND AFFECTED.

Kaiser's Youngest Son Is In a Critical Condition Says Report.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27. — It is learned in Berlin that the German medical authorities attending Prince Oscar, son of Emperor William, regard his recovery as doubtful.

The young prince is suffering from



PRINCE OSCAR.

partial paralysis of the pneumogastric nerve, and his brain has become affected. His condition is believed to have been caused by the shock of having all his officers killed by Turcos in the fighting near the Meuse.

Meadows Are Piled With Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—"The position on the coast is stationary this morning," says a Daily Mail despatch from Flushing, Netherlands, under date of Sunday. "There is less firing and it is more to the southward.

"The German losses are frightful. Three meadows near Ostend are heaped with dead. The wounded are now installed in private houses in Bruges, where large wooden sheds are being rushed up to receive additional injured. Thirty-seven farm wagons, containing a convulsive mass of wounded, dying and dead, passed in one hour near Middlekerke."

Radway's Ready Relief

Frank Mais, 420 6th St., New York, writes: "My wife suddenly fell very sick with indigestion. I called in the doctor, but he failed to help her any. We have no time to be sick. So I became my own doctor and with Radway's Ready Relief and Pills, I gave her according to Radway's directions, and she went back to work two days later."

COLDS AND COUGHS

Apply the Relief to the throat and chest until the surface smarts and reddens. Give Radway's Pills in such doses as will freely move the bowels. For a sudden cold take a large dose Radway's Pills and a teaspoonful of Relief with a teaspoonful of molasses, in a tumbler of hot water. Retire at once to bed, in the morning the cold will be gone.

RADWAY & CO., Montreal, Can.

New Victor Records for NOVEMBER

All the new songs, new dance music, and many beautiful new records by the great singers. These are a few of the titles:

Ten inch, double sided, 90c for the two selections

17637 {Along Came Ruth — Arthur Fields
{I'll Do It All Over Again — Billy Murray

17638 {Mary, You're a Little Bit Old Fashioned — Charles Harrison
{You Planted a Rose (In the Garden of Love) — Charles Harrison

New Dance Selections

Twelve inch, double sided, $1.50 for the two selections

35403 {The Pavlowa Gavotte — Victor Military Band
{Melody in F—Half and Half — Victor Military Band

35395 {Millicent—Waltz Hesitation — McKee's Society Orch.
{Mighty Lak' a Rose — McKee's Society Orch.

New Harry Lauder Record

70110 The Message Boy — Harry Lauder

New Red Seal Records

64459 Silver Threads Among the Gold — Mont Pavell

88483 Berceuse from Jocelyn — McCormack and Kreisler

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The "His Master's Voice" dealers (in every city and town in Canada) want everyone to come in and hear the whole of this splendid list. Ask for free copy of our November supplement giving a complete list of all the new Victor Records and our new 300 page Musical Encyclopedia, listing over 6000 Victor Records

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Jeff Ought to Have the Only Dog in the Show Like This, At That

By "Bud" Fisher

AFRAID SHE WAS DYING

Suffered Terribly Until She Took "Fruit-a-tives"

ST. JEAN DE MATHA, Jan. 27th, 1914.

"After suffering for a long time with Dyspepsia, I have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives". I suffered so much that I would not dare eat for I was afraid of dying. Five years ago, I received samples of "Fruit-a-tives". I did not want to try them for I had little confidence in Patent Medicines, seeing my husband's anxiety, I decided to do so and at once I felt relief. Then I sent for three boxes and I kept improving until I was cured. While ill, I lost several pounds, but after taking "Fruit-a-tives", I quickly regained what I had lost. Now I eat, sleep and digest well—in a word, I am completely cured, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives".

MADAME M. CHARBONNEAU

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest stomach tonic in the world and will always command attention. Sold by dealers, "Fruit-a-tives", Dyspepsia and other Stomach Troubles.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

A DAY OF PRAYER FOR THOSE AT WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 27.— Arrangements are in progress to-day for a day of intercession in connection with the war. London meetings will be held afternoon and evening, Nov. 6th, in Queen's Hall. There will be thanksgiving for the ready response to duty from all sections of the Empire. The Bishop of London and the president of the Free Church Council will lead the meetings.

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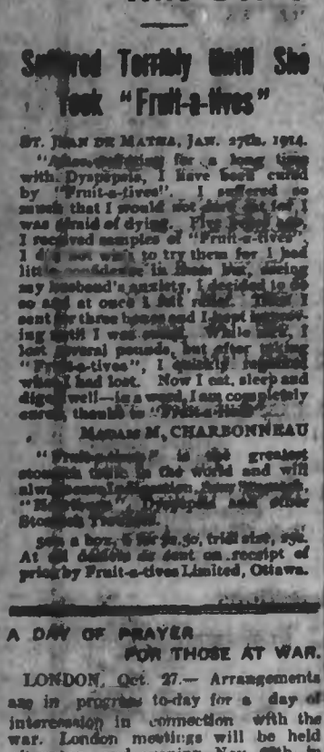

Lady's Wrapper.

A very simple model made with a plain, straight yoke across the shoulders in both front and back and with the to[illegible] of the garment gathered where attached to the yoke. The sleeves may be full length or shorter and finished with a band or with small cuff. The neck is open and is finished with a band of contrasting material continued down the centre of the front.

The wrapper pattern, No. 8572, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6¼ yards of 36 inch material, with 1¾ yards of 36 inch satin to trim.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required, and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

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Ice Cream Sodas and Fruit Sundaes all the year round.

Hot Drinks.

Try Marathon for Sunday's Dinner.

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The Second Stage of War Is Favourable To Russians

Comprehensive Resume of the Operations in the East Since the War Opened---Defeat of Germans Before Warsaw Has Been Decisive.

GRAND DUKE'S FINE STRATEGY

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Exactly one month of operations in the eastern theatre of war has decided the second stage of the conflict between the armies of Russia and the armies of Germany and Austria. From every point of view, the advantage is definitely with Russia, as was the case in the determination of the first stage.

For comprehension of the second stage, which culminated in the defeat of the German armies advancing on Warsaw and the River Vistula and their rapid withdrawal, it is necessary to review briefly the main operations of the first stage, the campaigns in East Prussia and in Galicia.

Struck at East Prussia.

Early in August, the Russian armies mobilized and advanced with amazing speed, struck at East Prussia, aiming for the fortress of Koenigsberg and the line of Danzig, Thorn, Simultaneously Russian armies advanced on Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. No attempt was made by Russia to develop a central offensive from Warsaw toward Upper Silesia. The purpose of the drive at East Prussia was to clear the Russian right flank from dangers of a turning movement and to strike terror into the hearts of the Germans in the north, thereby achieving a distinct moral advantage and compelling Germany to detach troops from Belgium and France. The invasion of Galicia was designed to safeguard the Russian left flank and to crush Austria's military power, a necessary accomplishment to a serious attack against Germany.

Von Hindenburg's Feat.

In August, Russian armies overran East Prussia, terrified the peasants, alarmed Berlin, occupied important towns and seemed about to astonish the world. But Germany, in the full tide of power, met the situation brilliantly. One of the ablest of her strategists, Gen. von Hindenburg, was sent to the East Prussian field. Utilizing his remarkable system of railways, he sent army corps to East Prussia. Von Hindenburg, by daring strategy, enveloped a great Russian army under Gen. Rennenkampf in the marshy region of the Masurka Lakes and won, early in September, the decisive victory of Tannenberg, which followed a victory at Allenstein. The Russians lost heavily, a total, perhaps of 70,000 men, and only escaped annihilation by a rapid withdrawal to the River Niemen. The Germans pressed their advantage and by September 20th had reached the Niemen and were launching a terrific effort to cross that stream.

Retreated on 20th.

They were defeated, sullenly, and began retreating on the 20th. Rearguard actions continued until Oct. 1, when the Russians made their victory decisive by crushing the German right wing in the forests of Augustowo. Every German column fled toward the East Prussian frontier, reached it after great losses and settled down on a defensive line well within the frontier. But the campaign in East Prussia was decisive, in fact on Sept. 24th, as the Russian. The Germans' right had failed as disastrously as the Austrians' previous drive. The net result of the whole business was that the Russians were back in territory from which they had been driven by von Hindenburg, were dealing overwhelming blow at their right flank, and were again menacing Berlin and weakening German military power in the western theatre.

In Galicia matters ran a similar course, although there was no important battle in Western Galicia and the Russian withdrawal from the region of Tarnow was prompted by the strategical necessity of straightening their whole line of battle and shortening lines of communication, which had been enormously extended by a too-rapid advance.

The great Sept. 21 of the Russian plans were checkmated by a new and very powerful German offensive. General von Hindenburg, hailed as the preserver of Prussia, was recalled from East Prussia, met the Kaiser and the general staff at Breslau, formulated with them the plan of seizing Poland and occupying Warsaw, happened to Cracow, put new heart into the drubbed Austrians and inaugurated the advance of a German grand army numbering not less than 600,000 men. Appreciating the requirements of the situation the Russians in Galicia fell back to the River Dunajec and occupied very strong lines of defence, holding these lines against a new Austrian offensive stiffened by German reinforcements. Their northern or left wing struck at Warsaw from the direction of Plock. Their centre, composed of first-rate Prussian troops advanced from Lowicz and Rawa, while their southern or right wing menaced Ivangorod and the Vistula from the direction of Radom and Kielce. The campaign was splendidly conceived, and, as is customary with the Germans, thoroughly organized.

Little Opposition.

For three weeks the Germans met with little serious opposition from men, but with tremendous opposition from nature. The country through which they advanced, with exceptions, plains characterized by marshes and a web of trouty-looking streams, presently became impassable from heavy continuous rains, the country was flooded and sodden. The roads became morasses. There were only two main lines of railway, from Thorn and Cholmlacowh. The Russians, using Cossacks in vicious and evasive skirmish, drunk and refreshed, never offering battle, always wasting the country. By the time the Germans were in sight of the Vistula and almost within sight of Warsaw they were wearied. They had lost heavily in stragglers. Batteries had been abandoned in the fogs.

They remained, however, a powerful cohesive and determined force utterly confident of their ability to take Warsaw and drive the Russians eastward from the Vistula. It is apparent at this writing, of course, that the Russian insertion in Poland, and the ability of the Germans to approach the Vistula practically uncontested, was no fortuitous circumstance. On the contrary such passivity was an important part of the whole Russian strategy. Not making the error of underestimating his opponents, and risking destruction by precipitous attack in Poland, the Grand Duke Nicholas concealed his real strength, permitting the Germans to advance, drew them to battle positions chosen long previously by the Russian general staff, and then coolly baited the trap.

The Battle of Warsaw.

On October 15th, the advance of the German left wing was within eight miles of Warsaw. The population of the Capital heard with alarm the booming of heavy German guns. There was something of a panic. German aviators swooped over the City, dropping bombs which did little damage. A few miles to the south, the German centre, having pressed forward to the west bank of the Vistula, was making a supreme effort to bridge that stream, already at flood rush from the great rains. Still southward, the German right, largely composed of Saxon troops, with a few Austrian corps, were struggling heroically to force the Tete du Pont of Ivangorod. But all along the line, Russian artillery devastated the German lines, while the Russian right wing, on the west bank of the Vistula, endured the onslaught of German infantry. The combat of infantry continued from the 13th to the 19th, with great losses on each side, and with no decisive issue.

On the 18th the Grand Duke Nicholas sprung his trap. He had staked the city of Warsaw and all Poland, possibly, upon the strength of its jaws. Avoiding, somehow, the observation of German aviators, he concentrated ten divisions of cavalry at Georgiewsk, north-west of Warsaw, and near the junction of the rivers Vistula and Bug. Suddenly he delivered a terrific counter-attack of infantry against the German lines west of Warsaw. Simultaneously, while the infantry combat was in full force, he swept the cavalry divisions around the German left wing and hurled them at the German rear. The movement was the closing of the millstones. The Germans fought with desperation, but their position was hopeless. After having many thousands on the field of battle, a retreat was ordered. The centre, unable to hold its ground without support from the left, gave way, but in the confusion of the hour neglected to inform the commander of the right wing. The Russians, swarming across the Vistula south of Warsaw, began a pursuit which still continues. It is impossible to estimate the losses. The Russian Government says merely that they were enormous and that too many prisoners were taken for an estimate to be possible at this time. Allowing for exaggeration, it appears that the German defeat was overwhelming and that no course is left to them save a retirement behind their outer lines of defence on the Prussian and Silesian frontiers. At Radom, the Austro-Saxon army is attempting a stand, but the Russians are in superior strength at that point and their advance to the north threatens to cut off the Saxons from retreating into German territory.

The collapse of the German invasion of Poland and the German retreat mark, therefore, the end of the second stage of the war in the east. It remains to be seen if Russia, in turn, can beat down the defence and enter Silesia. At all events, the outcome in Poland must have an important bearing on the war in the west, since Germany, now in danger of losing precious Silesia, must weaken her armies in France.

A window shade bracket so shaped that a roller cannot be jarred out of it is the invention of a New York man.

Refreshing Sleep

A glass of [illegible] "Over That Bridge" at bed time, will bring restful, refreshing sleep. The tired business man—the woman who [illegible] will find it a most valuable aid to digestion—and entire mild.

O'Keefe's

Special
EXTRA MILD STOUT

Your [illegible] Dealer have it. Don't take a substitute but insist on having the genuine O'Keefe's.

The O'Keefe Brewery Co. Limited, Toronto.

J. M. BROOKS & CO., Distributors. 418 Water Street, 'Phone 91.

Be a Pantry Pirate Once More

By Using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets You Can Renew the Appetite of Your Boyhood Days.

Some of you suffering men and women would just as soon think of eating pie, jam and cookies as you would of sleeping with a pair of Bengal tigers. You're afraid of your stomach. If you will only try a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet after each meal and at bed time you will very soon overcome this fear of food.

"Cool, it's great to eat like a boy again"

These little Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets go into the stomach just like food. They mix their new and fresh digestive qualities with your food-juices in stomach and intestines and then disrupt your body, stop gas, intestion and "after eating distress." The act of eating a Stuart Dyspepsia Tablet is a pleasing one. You eat it as you would an "after dinner mint" or a "bonbon." It at once mixes with your food and digests that food. It relieves the strain of that meal, of course, and thus you experience a joyful feling from your food.

Soon your appetite will return. You will find yourself eating the foods you would dearly love to eat, but are afraid to eat; and in a very short time your old digestive system will be returned to you, for our tablets very quickly readjust themselves to normal conditions when we stop the trouble that makes them diseased.

Go to your druggist, no matter where you live, and buy a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. If you are one wishing a free trial of these tablets please address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and a small sample package will be mailed free.

Whether You Do the Washing

for a big family or just two of you, it is a [illegible] to work. Bundle with us and have [illegible] this Winter. Call, 'Phone or write, send your laundry work to

The PETERBOROUGH STEAM LAUNDRY
170 Charlotte Street 'Phone 68

DARING DEEDS ARE PART OF DAY'S WORK

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The correspondent of The Daily News who has been in an armoured train to the banks of the Yser, gives a good description of the battle in the north-west. He says:

"The battle rages along the Yser with frightful destruction of life. All englishe, can compare with land engines death-sweep this desolate country vertically, horizontally and transversely. Through it the little train human engines crawl and dig, grub and root, skirmishing, charging and bombing in little individual rushes and tussles, tired and puzzled; onward here and there, sleeping where they can, never washing and drinking [illegible]. A friend may find himself facing by a friendly force and few may be blame.

Win and Lose Positions.

"Thursday the Germans were driven back over the Yser; Friday they secured a footing again and Saturday they were again hurled back. Now a bridge blown up by one side is repaired by the other; it is again blown up by one side, is repaired by the other; it is again blown up by the first or left as a death trap till the enemy is actually crossing.

"Actions by armoured trains, some of them the most reckless adventures, are attempted daily. Each day accumulates an unwritten record of individual daring feats, accepted as part of the daily work. Day by day our men push out on these dangerous explorations, attacked by shell-fire, in danger of cross-fire, dynamite, and ambuscades, bringing a priceless support to the threatened lines. As the armoured train approaches the river under shell-fire the car cracks with the constant thunder of guns ahead. It is amazing to see the style at which the guns can be swung.

Machine Gun is Master.

"And overhead the airmen are busy venturing through fog and puffs of exploding shells to get one small fact of information. We used to regard the looping of the loop of the Germans overhead as a hare-brained piece of impudent defiance to our infantry fire. Now we know it means early trouble for the infantry.

"Besides us, as we crawl up sniffing the lines like dogs on a scent [illegible] loads of wounded wait [illegible] on the sidings. Further up the line ambulances are coming slowly back. The bullets of machine guns begin to rattle on our armoured cars. Shells we learned to disregard, but the machine gun is the master in this war.

Foe Scattered by Machine Gun.

"Now we near the river at a flat country farm. The territory is scarred with trenches, and it is impossible to say at first who is in them, so incidental and separate are the fortunes of this river side battle. The Germans are cut out back embracing the lines of the allies' trenches. We creep up and the Germans come into sight out of the trenches, rush to the flank and are scattered and smashed. The allies follow with a fierce bayonet charge.

"The Germans do not wait. They rush to the bridge and are swept away by the deadliest destroyer of all, the machine guns. The bridge is blown up but who can say by whom. Quietly the train runs back.

"'A brisk day,' remarks the correspondent. 'Not so bad,' replied the officer. So the days pass."

Horses Replace Beeves in Vienna

Venice, via Paris, Oct. 24.—Advices received here from Budapest say that owing to the war and the necessity to supply the army with beef the consumption of cattle has been increased enormously. Since the beginning of the war 85,000 oxen have been slaughtered in Budapest, as against 25,000 for the corresponding period of 1913.

The reports say that owing to an inadequate supply in the cattle market live stock is frequently left unfed and unwatered from three to five days. As a result man head of cattle die, and the remainder furnish an inferior quality of meat.

The shortage in the supply of cattle is very apparent. The consumption of horse flesh is rapidly increasing. Five hundred horses brought into Vienna market on Monday sold for from $20 to $30 each.

Since the beginning of the month the prices of eggs and butter in Vienna have risen tremendously, placing them far beyond the reach of the poorer classes. Hungary is now the sole source of this city's supply. The peasants are making enormous profits also from other products, but show such a disposition to hoard their gains that the Catholic clergy in the country districts recently were instructed to urge their people to spend their unexpected gains in buying farm machinery and other useful articles in the interest of the whole community.

OUTFALL SEWER TO BE STARTED NEXT MONDAY

The outfall sewer will likely be commenced the first of next week. It is possible that the project will take a year to complete, and during that time considerable employment will be afforded for local labourers. The labour will be hired in shifts of one or two weeks in length and in this way as many as possible will be helped. The work of constructing the ditching machine as to which in the work is rapidly nearing completion, and as soon as the machine is finished the work will be gone ahead with. Before the ditcher can be operated a sewage disposal plant will have to be erected.

EAT CABBAGE, FISH, SUCCOTASH, NEW BREAD

"Pape's Diapepsin" digests food when stomach can't—Cures indigestion.

Do some foods "repeat" on you, eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, 'ot sits down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favourite foods without fear.

Most remedies give you relief sometimes—they are slow, but not sure. "Pape's Diapepsin" is quick, positive and puts your stomach in a healthy condition so the misery won't come back.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations of undigested food, your head clears and you feel fine.

Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Forty-five Turcomans arrived in Vancouver yesterday in charge of Andrew Hart to join the second war contingent.

In semi-official Liberal circles at Ottawa it is stated that there will be no opposition to the election of Hon. T. C. Casgrain in Quebec County.

Sir Adam Beck has cabled an offer of "Sir James," the famous horse which won prizes at the Olympia Show, to Gen. Alderson, commander of the Canadian army.

Chief Newton of Belleville's police force, while engaged in picking apples in his garden, fell from a ladder, breaking three ribs and sustaining other painful injuries.

Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, who was on trial in Minocola, N. Y., all last week for the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, was released on $25,000 bail by Justice Kelby in the Kings County Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday.

The Belgian relief committee in Montreal have received in cash up to date $144,000.00. This does not include a subscription of $10,000 from the Province of Ontario, and several other large amounts which have been promised but not yet received.

The Chinese Foreign Minister has demanded the surrender of a Japanese torpedo boat with its crew, which entered Chinese waters and substituted the Japanese flag for the Chinese dragon, and attempted to do away with the wrecked German torpedo boat, Ilis.

Rebels Defeated.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 27.—It is officially announced that the rebel, Lt.-Col. Maritz, and his forces have been completely defeated at Kakamas, in the Gordonia district of Bechuanaland, by Union of South Africa troops. Lt.-Col. Maritz was wounded in the engagement and fled to German territory, according to the statement.

OLD CHILD WOKE UP CROSS OR FEVERISH

Look, Mother! If Tongue is Coated Give "California Syrup of Figs."

Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels need a cleansing at once.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, remember, a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels passes out of the system, and you have a well and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside cleansing". Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on the bottle.

Keep it handy in your house. A little given today saves a sick child to-morrow. But get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

THE TORTURES OF RHEUMATISM

[illegible] applied during damp, changeable weather and ordinary liniments are often useless.

Such conditions need the oil-food in MINARD'S LINIMENT to relieve the inflamed tissues throughout the organs to expel them.

Soon [illegible], with special diet for [illegible], often relieves the pain [illegible] and stiffness [illegible] when other [illegible] failed.

YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT.

DEMONSTRATION CAR HERE.

The Northern Ontario Demonstration Car will be at the C. P. R. Station to-day and to-morrow. Farmers are particularly invited to examine the exhibits.

SLEIGHING IS GOOD

Eight Inches of Snow Fell at Forest on Monday Night.

Forest, October 27.—Eight inches of snow fell here last night. There is no snow beyond a radius of 15 miles of Forest. The sleighing here is very good.

BOBCAYGEON'S ACTIVITIES

Women Knit and Hold Weekly Sales—Men Drill and Practice at Targets

Bobcaygeon, October 28.—A Soldiers' Aid Society has been organized here. The women are knitting socks and wristlets. They have a store on Saturday afternoon, when they sell vegetables, butter, eggs, home made bread, etc., chiefly donated by country people. A branch organization is formed in the different school sections in the vicinity. There is on hand at present $600. The men have formed a rifle club and have target practice once a week, and Mr. James Sims, a South African veteran, gives the members drill instruction.

FARMERS ADVISED TO TAKE MEN NOW.

Farm Help Will Not be so Plentiful in the Spring.

Warning the farmers of the Province against a shortage of farm help in the Spring, Mr. Macdonnel, Director of Colonization and Immigration is urging them to respond now to the appeal being sent out to relieve unemployment in the industrial centres.

Applications are coming in at the rate of 15 to 20 a day, but they are away short of meeting the demands for employment. Mr. Macdonnel points out that while there are lots of men now, the absolute stoppage of immigration to Canada and the withdrawing of thousands of men for the Canadian contingents will make it less easy to secure help next Spring just when the farmer will be planning to take advantage of the widened and profitable market the war has opened up.

Much Pain From Kidney Disease

Doctored in Vain Until Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Were Used.

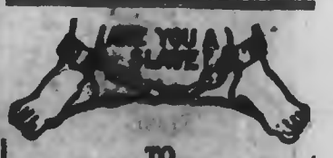
Kidney derangements are often associated with disorders of the liver and bowels, and under these conditions ordinary kidney medicines usually fail to effect cure. It is because of their unique, combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so generally successful, even in the most complicated cases.

Mr. Emanuel Bernard, farmer, St. Paul's, Kent County, N.B., writes:—"About eighteen years ago my wife was bad with kidney disease, and suffered greatly from headaches, pains in bowels and stomach, and her heart was affected. For 8 year she was treated by her doctor, with no apparent benefit. She then used five boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with most satisfactory results. This gave us such a good opinion of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills that we always keep them in the house to be used for all derangements of the kidneys, liver and bowels." Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 35c a box, 5 for $1.00, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

China Painting

Mrs. Langley McCarthy

Teacher Hamill's New and Beautiful Book Work in China Painting.



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For the liquor habit will break these shackles. A simple, safe and effective treatment. Write or 'phone for particulars.

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The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-14

PETERBOROUGH WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1914.

GERMAN ATTACK SLACKENS IN NORTH

Allies Make Progress at Several Points

OPTIMISTIC BULLETIN IS ISSUED BY PARIS WAR OFFICE TO-DAY

Violence of the Assaults of the German Forces in the North has Slackened—Decided Advance Made by the Allies at Other Points Along the Line.

LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES VERY HEAVY

PARIS, October 28. — The German forces attempted a violent attack in the vicinity of Craonne last night, only to be repulsed with very heavy losses, according to to-day's official announcement. The three o'clock communique telegraphed from Bordeaux was unusually optimistic in tone. It declared that the German attacks between Nieuport and Arras were becoming less violent, indicating that the force of the German assault on the extreme left has been slackened. North and east of Ypres and between Cambrai and Arras, the allies are declared to be decidedly advancing. The Germans are suffering severe casualties at these points. The French are also advancing in the Woevre district.

LONDON, October 28.—The Times' correspondent in Belgium, wires the following: "Observation from a captive British balloon has revealed how effective has been the fire of the British warships on Ostend, Middlekerke, Lombardsyde, and other coast villages. Not a single wall remains standing in the villages of West Kerke, Slypen and Novie. Several other villages are also in ruins following the German occupation and also evacuation."

The correspondent of the Daily Mail in northern France, under the date of Tuesday, says: "The Germans despairing of crossing the line from Nieuport to Dixmunde, are trying to make a detour to cross the line from Dixmunde to Ypres. Military opinion is that this line will offer the Germans no better scope than that along the Yser canal—rather worse in fact."

A despatch to the Times from Berne, Switzerland, asserts that the Germans are receiving large reinforcements in Alsace and that the French are making great preparations for an attack on Belfort, which is powerfully entrenched.

LONDON, October 28.—All the reports reaching here to-day, indicate that the bloodiest fighting of the war has been in progress in Belgium during the past week, and continues to-day, with but slight abatement. Desperate night attacks directed against the French and British lines by the Germans in their efforts to cut their way through to Calais and Dunkirk, have been repulsed, according to the official word from the war bureau. What the cost of holding this line guarding the coast has been to the allied forces, is in no way intimated by the war office. It is feared, however, that the losses will prove staggering. All the reports declare the Germans pressed their attacks with the utmost bravery and an utter disregard for the number of lives sacrificed in the assaults upon the allied positions.

LONDON, October 28.—The greatest gratification is expressed here at the reports from Canada of the anxiety of men to enlist in the second contingent. Comment is frequent on the fact that Canada is offering better terms of enlistment than is offered for the home army. The Liverpool Courier, for instance, asserts that each man has been promised a grant of land on his return to Canada. In response to Sir Edward Ward's appeal for the gift of books for the troops in Salisbury Plain, 50,000 volumes that were asked for, will certainly be quickly obtained.

CHILDREN MURDERED

Galesburg Man Kills Three of His Family With an Automatic Shot-Gun

THEN SUICIDED

Special to The Examiner:

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 28.—Temporarily deranged. Will M. Stromberg, a candy dealer, early to-day blew the heads off his three children with an automatic shotgun, shot off part of his wife's arm ,and then turned the weapon upon himself, inflicting a fatal wound. Stromberg returned home at midnight and announced that he intended to kill his wife. Mrs. Stromberg fought with him while he attempted to shoot her and finally broke loose and ran into the yard. Mrs. Stromberg will recover.

ADDRESS ON FRIDAY NIGHT ON CHARITIES

The citizens are reminded of the address to be given in the Assembly Room of the Public Library on Friday evening by Dr. Turnbull, former Secretary of the Associated Charities in Toronto. He will speak on charitable work, and it is hoped that many will hear him, especially those who are interested in this work. The lecture has been arranged by the local cil of Women.

STILL CONTINUES

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Russian bombardment of the Austrian fortress of Przemysl, in Galicia, says a despatch to the Havas News Agency from Petrograd, continues during the night, aided by strong searchlights.

Deserters from the fortress, the despatch adds, say that many of its defenders are succumbing epidemics, and that medicine and provisions virtually are exhausted.

All the men of the garrison are obliged to work continually on the fortifications, which the Russians are said to be fast destroying.

PORTUGAL FORCED IN

Germans Are Reported To Have Invaded Province of Angola.

PARIS, Oct. 28. — In a message from Lisbon, sent by way of Madrid, the correspondent of the Havas Agency says:

"Despatches received here say that German troops have forcibly invaded the Portuguese province of Angola, West Africa.

"Preparations are being made to despatch immediately warships and troops from Portugal to Angola."

Angola lies north of German Southwest Africa and borders on the Congo State, which, of course, belongs to Belgium. By traversing Angola and the Congo State the Germans would establish communication between their East and West African possessions. Recent despatches recorded the sending of 10,000 Portuguese troops to Angola under the escort of British warships.

Switzerland To Stay Armed.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 28.—The triennial election for members of the Swiss National Council resulted yesterday in the change of only eight seats. The standing of the political parties in the council now is: Radicals 110, Conservative Catholics 39, Socialists 18, Liberals 13, Social Reformers 1, Independents 3.

The Government has spent $10,000,000 upon the mobilization and maintenance of Swiss troops guarding neutrality. The decision of the Administration has been that it would not be safe to disarm at the present time.

GENERAL BOTHA IS FIGHTING THE NEW REVOLT

Premier Takes Steps to Put Down Rebellion of De Wet and Beyers —Government in Good Shape

YOUNG BOERS LOYAL

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Oct. 28.—No attempt was made to-day to minimize the seriousness of the latest revolt in South Africa. The new leaders, Generals Christian De Wet and Christian Frederick Beyers have a strong local following in the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal. The admission by the war office that Premier Botha has himself gone to the front to lead the fighting against the new rebels indicates that the government has no intention of treating the revolt lightly. For the last fortnight the government of the Union of South Africa has been endeavouring to keep De Wet and Beyers in line. The Union government is in excellent shape to deal with the uprising. No troops have been withdrawn from that territory, while it is declared here that the younger Boers are almost a unit for the British cause. Because of this latter fact the high officials have high hopes of an early complete suppression of the new uprising.

SAM HUGHES IN FRANCE?

Examiner Special:

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—It is rumoured here that Major-General, Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, is now with the headquarters staff of the British and French armies at the front. Before he left he declared his intention, if permitted, to visit the lines of the allies and to see some of the fighting.

The Sugar Prohibition

Will Not Apply to Canada—Designed to get at Germany.

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—Although the official orders in regard to the matter have not yet been received in Ottawa, the sugar prohibition of the British Government is not interpreted here as applying to Canada. It is designed to get at Germany primarily and to overcome its circumvention of trade prohibition by selling through neutral countries. Great Britain's sugar importations last year were in round figures forty million hundred weight. Of this total almost half was supplied by Germany. When the war broke out trade, of course, was suspended, but it was discovered that German sugar was reaching England by indirect routes.

Laid in 900,000 Tons.

In consequence, the British Government, after laying in a supply of 900,000 tons, has prohibited all importations of sugar. This, as stated, is not understood here as applying to Canada. The domestic situation in Canada may, to a certain extent, be affected, however, if Great Britain's tensive purchases have cut down the sources of supply from which Canada has been accustomed to draw.

It is yet too early, however, to forecast the exact effect. Canada imports no sugar from Germany since trade was suspended, but the Government here has as yet shown no disposition of following the steps of the Imperial authorities and prohibiting importation of that commodity from all foreign countries. Such action seems unlikely.

FIFTY HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE RANGERS

Recruiting Will Continue at the Armouries Until the Quota is Secured—Are Drilling Hard

ORDERS FOR REGIMENT

Fifty men have now been accepted by the 57th Regiment for service with the second Canadian overseas Canadian contingent. Seven were added last night, out of of a total of ten applicants. Recruiting will continue each evening, at 8 o'clock until the total complement is secured. Twenty-five more men are needed.

The squad commences daily drill at the armouries this afternoon under the direction of Sergt. Instructor Dunkerley. A number of members of the contingent were put through a stiff three-hours' drill yesterday afternoon and to-day the whole squad will be out. Yesterday's drill consisted of elementary work and included a few minutes' "setting up" drill, which will be a daily feature. Soldiers, like athletes, must be in the finest condition possible, and the "setting up" exercises are a great help in gaining physical fitness.

The 57th contingent will drill here until word comes to leave for the mobilization centre of this division, Kingston. The recruits who have been sworn in are of course on the pay roll, receiving government pay of $1.10 per day, with an additional allowance for rations of 75c. per day.

The weekly drill of the 57th Regiment was held last night with a large turnout. Several companies spent the drill hour in the miniature rifle range in charge of Sergt. Instructor Dunkerley. Last night's drill was the last until further orders.

The following orders were issued last night:

Headquarters,
Peterborough, Oct. 27, 1891.

Orders by O. C. 57th Regiment:

1. Regimental drill will be discontinued until further notice.

2. The O. C. has been pleased to make the following promotions: B. Co.—To be corporals provisionally, H. Latimer, A. Cranfield.

3. Recruiting for overseas service will be continued each evening at the armouries until the required quota of 75 men is made up.

WETS AND DRYS FIGHTING TO A FINISH IN OHIO

COLUMBUS, Oct. 27.—Organized "wets" and "drys" have lined up for the last week of war on the liquor traffic which has aroused public interest to the highest pitch and attracted the attention of the entire nation.

On the outcome, to be decided next Tuesday at the polls, depends the future of 5,200 licensed saloons and capital estimated at $100,000,000 invested in breweries, distilleries and wholesale liquor establishments.

Both sides predict a sweeping victory. Drys assert that reliable polls reveal overwhelming sentiment of voters in favour of the proposed prohibtion amendment to the constitution and against the "home rule" proposal repealing the county option law and preventing state-wide prohibition by legislative enactment.

Wets Predict Majority.

Ridiculing the assertions of their enemy, wet leaders declare that careful polls taken in every county show that outside the populous counties of Cuyahoga, Hamilton, Franklin, Mahoning, Lucas, Summit, Montgomery Stark, Butler and Lorain sentiment for and against both amendments is shown to be fairly evenly dilvded. These countries containing the wet cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Youngstown, Akron, Dayton, shown to be fairly evenly divided, declare, will roll up a majority for the "home rule" amendment and against prohibition ranging anywhere from 50,000 to 150,000.

In the final contest this week to influence the 1,200,000 or more electors who are expected to cash their ballots on November 3, money will be spent lavishly.

Germans Are Trying To Make A Stand Against The Russians

Snow Has Interfered With the Russian Advance and Enemy's Resistance Has Become More Pronounced, Although at No Point Have Germans Been Able to Take the Offensive.

Special Cable to The Examiner:

PETROGRAD, October 28.—To-day's advices from the front say that snow is again interfering with the offensive of the army and delaying the movement of the transports to the front. In consequence the rapidity of the German retreat on their East Prussian positions has been slightly halted, and they are putting up a much more determined resistance. At no point, however, have they been able to assume the offensiv. The latest reports from Przemsyl declare that the fortress is on fire in several places, and that it is being badly bettered by the constant shelling from the Russian guns.

EMDEN STILL ACTIVE

LONDON, October 28.—The German cruiser Emden continues to evade the pursuing column made up of some twenty British and French Warships, and nearly the total reserve strength of the Japanese navy. An official report received from her commander shows that she is now harrassing Japanese commerce. The big Japanese liner Kamazaka Maru en route to Singapore from Japanese ports with a valuable cargo, has been sunk in the Indian Ocean.

OTTAWA, October 28. — The full effect of the Canadian war taxes imposed on liquors, tobaccos, etc., last session has not yet become apparent on the revenue of the Inland Department. The total revenue collected by the Department from all sources in September last as against September of 1913, shows a falling off of nearly $330,000.

BERLIN, via The Hague, October 28. — Although the German war office admitted to-day that fighting in Belgium has been of the most desperate character, with heavy losses to both sides, only the greatest optimism was expressed as to the ultimate success of the campaign now being directed against the seaport cities. "The enemy has offered stubborn resistance," a statement issued from the war office declared, "but their losses have been enormous in opposing the advance of our troops, who are fighting with the greatest bravery."

RUSSIAN PRESS INDICATES THE SUCCESS OF FIRST TWO MONTHS

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28. — The Novoe Vremya makes the following comment:

"We have now finished the second month of the war. Although we were on the whole fortunate during the first month, we were overtaken by a great calamity. The second month has not been marked by a single failure. We have not only beaten the Austrians, but we have seen the conquest of a kingdom —Galicia—and a duchy—Bukovina. We have captured strongly fortified points held by the enemy as well as great provision depots, a large number of guns, trains, etc.

"We have hundreds of thousands of prisoners. Aside from the value of these successes from a military point of view they are significant as a realization of our national aim, is that they give back to Russia land which was wrested from her 600 years ago. If we are able to hold this land these days in Russian history will be appreciated in the centuries to come."

Another Russian newspaper in referring to the recent repulse of the Germans along the Niemen River says:

"We have now proved the German soldiers to be ordinary soldiers and not the supermen which they have been called."

The new present unity of feeling in Russia and the loyalty of a population commonly thought of as revolutionists pervades every class. Restaurant keepers, whose rooms were converted into military headquarters during the mobilization of troops, have yielded without hope of compensation. "It is our fight," said one of them, "why should we not help to pay for it."

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Evening Examiner

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R. M. GLOVER, Managing Director.

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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1914

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS.

It is regrettable that the "movement headed by Mr. W. A. McLean, the Chief Highways Engineer of Ontario," justifies what is implied in the phrase, highways and byways.

According to the "Canadian Motorist":

"This movement has for its object the achievement of a scheme for building a trans-provincial highway from east to west through the most thickly settled portions of Ontario. The projected road would connect Windsor and Montreal, running through London, Brantford, Hamilton, Toronto, Oshawa, Cobourg, Kingston, Belleville and Brockville."

The "Motorist" is keen on the proposal and naturally so. It is published in the interests of motoring, and the proposed "highway" is primarily in the interest of motoring. In its leading article the "Motorist," in advocating this highway says it would "not only be the main route for motor traffic between Windsor and Montreal," and adds 'but it would be the shortest route by nearly a hundred miles between Buffalo and Detroit, and would therefore attract thousands of tourists from the United States to Ontario."

It is therefore evident that the prime and principal object of this trans-provincial highway, is to provide a first class road for Canadian motorists and touring motorists from the United States.

Now there is no objection or antipathy to the motor—it has come to stay and holds an important place in pleasure traffic and in an increasing degree, in commercial traffic. Not one of the least points in favour of the motor is that it needs good roads and its general use furnishes a powerful impulse to their construction.

But provincial action and provincial funds should not be devoted too largely to providing highways for motoring, especially to the neglect of more important roads. The interests of the farmers and the general public should not be overlooked. There are thousands of farm vehicles in the province to one motor, and only one out of a thousand of these thousands can get direct benefit from the trans-provincial highway.

The farmer and market gardener need good roads to get their produce to market or to the railway station, much more than the comparatively rare autoist needs a first rate highway. Good roads affect the very life—living — of the farmer. The facility with which he can get his produce to market over good roads proportion his prosperity and the price the town and city consumer has to pay for his produce. A farmer or market gardener, if they have good roads to permit rapid and easy access to market, can make more money at low prices than they can make at higher prices for goods slowly and labourously conveyed to market over bad roads. Thus it is more to the interest of the farmer as well as the town dweller that there should be more and other good roads than a good small stretch of highway from Windsor to Montreal.

No trunk highway can be of the most general good unless access to it is given by good lateral roads. What would be the feelings of a farmer, coming to take the trunk highway to market, to see gay lines of motor cars bearing happy pleasure parties smoothly over the smooth, easy trunk highway, while he is ploughing through the mud, ruts and bumps of a neglected byway?

We see a great deal in print of the benefits of trunk roads for pleasuring motorists (all right in its way), but nobody seems to think of the farmers, a thousand times more numerous than motorists, whose industry is the very backbone of the nation, and its prosperity the measure of the prosperity and progress of the country. By all means give the motorists good roads, but don't confine the good roads to a narrow ribbon of highway from east to west. Motorists as well as farmers will profit as much if not more from good byways as from good highways, stretched out in a single line for 560 miles. It is not much in the motorists' interest, not to speak of the farmers, if he has to smash his springs and bump the life out of his machine over bad byways in order to reach the perfect highway.

By all means build the trans-provincial highway; but don't forget the byways—the side roads. The greatest good to the greatest number should be the motto of the Ontario Government; and the Chief Highways Engineer of Ontario, would not be blamed to any large extent, if he "headed a movement" for the improvement of the general road system of the province.

As remarked, there are a thousand farmers to one motorist, that is if we exclude United States motorists for whom it is proposed to build speedways; and the interests of the great producing and world-feeding class should receive at least as much and as prompt attention as the limited class that chiefly want good roads for pleasure.

We are suffering in this very city from the policy of one-sided road development. We are putting splendid pavements over a few streets in the middle of the city, and neglecting the other seven-eighths or nine-tenths of the city. Any motorist will tell you that if he gets any pleasure from using city streets, he must confine himself to dawdling around a small circle in the middle of the city. The great bulk of our street traffic has to be done over inferior earth and gravel streets, in a chronic state of disrepair, and the average user of a vehicle, has to pass over these bad streets for miles before he can get upon a smooth, paved street.

City pavements are a blessing in the middle of the city, but that should not be the only part of the city to have decent roads. A trunk line through the province would be a blessing, but that should not be the only stretch of good road in the country.

The byways, the connecting roads over the whole province should be made better and no government policy is a good one that does not direct its chief efforts to improving the "side roads" as well as, and in preference to, a single line of highway that, great as is its special benefit, gives infinitely less important, and infinitely less wide-spread good than would come from general improvement — of the general road system of the province. In providing "highways" we should not neglect the "byways."

OUR INDIAN TROOPS IN WINTER.

It is asked how the East Indian troops will stand the winter of Continental Europe. They will probably stand the winter better than the enemy will withstand them. It is a fact that the fighting races of India come chiefly from elevated regions, which have a very cold winter; some from highlands where, for four or five months of the year the temperature is much lower than the average winter in France or Belgium. While our Indian troops can stand the winter in Europe, there is no reason why they should not be given a trial of the climate of South Africa. They can easily be shipped across the Indian ocean to Africa, and they will give a good account of themselves in helping to settle the rising in that country, which is assuming considerable proportions, but not beyond the capacity of the gallant Botha to deal with. In case Indian troops are sent to South Africa, they will soon convince the revolting burghers that they have bitten off rather too big a mouthful.

A NONDESCRIPT MEDLEY.

The German newspapers don't have a very high opinion of the Canadians composing the first overseas contingent. The Reinisch Westfaliche Zeitung of Essen, where the Krupp works are situated, says that the

"Canadian contingent is a nondescript medley, made up in part of such diverse elements as Red Indians, Russians, Servians, Montenegrins, Frenchmen and Belgians."

This estimate of the Canadian forces is quite consistently German, since, of course, it is false, what we might expect of the organs of a ruling class, that has, in every way, "lied" for "the day." There is nothing truthful or square or upright in the Kaiser's class of Germans. Lying, spying, deceit, treachery, disregard of treaty obligations, disregard of the white flag, false news, monstrous lies to deceive the German people — it doesn't deceive the world—are the means employed to help the Kaiser's mad dream of "world domination." We can't expect that the Canadians would be spared. They need no defence. In due time they will speak for themselves—through the mouths of their Ross rifles. The Kaiser has had to pretty severely revise his opinion of "French's contemptible little army," and he will find that the Canadians are in the same class.

ATTITUDE OF LABOUR TOWARDS THE PRESENT WAR SITUATION

What says Labour of the death-grapple in which the nations are engaged? Are the inarticulate millions who have striven through their trades unions and international organizations to make an end of war standing aside in an attitude of watchful waiting, or as conscripts do they participate in battle and siege with sullen reluctance? It is difficult to learn how the German Socialists regard the war, but the weight of evidence indicates that the rank and file of the party in Prussia, where Socialism has its greatest strength, believe that this is a struggle for national existence, and that in such a conflict the Socialist must sink his demand for social equality and industrial reorganization, and do battle side by side with the men of the privileged classes for the integrity of the State. Mr. Wm. Joyce, a very well-known Toronto Labour reformer, discussing the attitude of the German workman toward the war, speaks of it as likely to cause the collapse of international Socialism:

"In no country," he says, "had Socialism made such advance as in Germany. To such dimensions had it attained it was altogether within the probabilities that it would control the Parliament of the country in a few years. But another power was being built up in Germany at the same time—militarism. One was the antipodes of the other. The Will to Power versus the Will to Right. The test came. Power rode over Right as though the latter was not. Socialism in Germany is dead. With it passes away Socialism in all lands. Socialism was to destroy War. War has destroyed Socialism.

"But the working men and women are not left defenceless. Trade unionism has survived wars and will survive this greatest of all wars. To this end it is essential that the the militarist power of Germany be broken beyond repair. British trade unionists the world over may enter the armies of Britain with the full conviction that they are fighting for their own freedom and the freedom of their brothers and sisters. There can be no doubt of the result. Freedom shall not perish from the earth. God lives and rules. The Kaiser and the horrible system of which he is the head and front shall perish. Blessed are they who shall have a part in the glorious work of freedom's victory."

Mr. Joyce's statement represents fairly the attitude of Canadian organized labour toward the war. The workers of the Dominion are furnishing gladly the rank and file of volunteer armies in the determination that "Freedom shall not perish from the earth." There is no need of conscription, no necessity to spur the unwilling. As the call comes Canadian workmen step forward "with the full conviction that they are fighting for their own freedom and the freedom of their brothers and sisters."

And what of the British workman? He, too, has been striving against the spirit of caste, against class legislation, against inequality in the distribution of wealth that leaves the many under the harrow of poverty and makes the few rich beyond all computation. Where does he stand in this day of decision? A pamphlet issued recently on "The British Labour Movement and the War," and bearing the signature of most of the leaders of Labour, makes this plain. It was issued specially to clear away misconceptions due mainly to the reproduction in Great Britain and abroad "of misleading and often entirely false statements." After calling to remembrance the efforts made to promote friendly relations between the peoples of Britain and Germany, and showing how hope was beginning to dawn, that out of this intercourse would grow a permanent peaceful understanding, the leaders of British Labour point out that all their efforts were nullified by the determination of the German military caste to make Germany the dominant military power in Europe with the Kaiser the dictator over all.

"Such a victory would have meant the death of democracy in Europe," say these British Labour leaders, "and until the Power which has pillaged and outraged Belgium and the Belgians, and plunged nearly the whole of Europe into the awful misery, suffering, and horror of war, is beaten, there can be no peace. While the conflict lasts England must be sustained both without and within. Combatants and non-combatants must be supported to the utmost. The Labour movement has done and is doing its part in this paramount national duty, confident that the brutal doctrine and methods of German militarism will fail. When the time comes to discuss the terms of peace the Labour movement will stand, as it has always stood, for an international agreement among all civilized nations that disputes and misunderstandings in the future shall be settled not by machine guns, but by arbitration."

On the day when the nations meet to re-create the political system of Europe out of the wreckage left behind by the great war Labour will be able to exercise a more potent influence than it did at the outbreak of hostilities. The humbling of the war lords and the destruction of their power must mean the exaltation of the ideal of the Labour leaders of Britain. "Not by machine guns but by arbitration" shall the world's peace be safe-guarded in the days that lie before.—The Globe.

ONE GERMAN WHO FAVOURS GERMANY BUT OBJECTS TO THE KAISER

A private letter has been received from Rev. Dr. Langfeldt, who after his illness, took a position in the Canadian Government Immigration Office, Boston. After some personal references and the statement that his family is joining him, Dr. Langfeldt writes as follows of the war, which The Examiner is permitted to publish:

Boston, Oct. 21, 1914.

I am much distressed at this war. I had never thought it possible that Germany would ever antagonize England. For when I was there two years ago, I knew, what I always knew, that the Germans have no antagonism towards England, if it were only thoroughly understood that Prussians and Germans are not of the same race, as so many think. The former are descendants from the Huns and pro-Russians, and are much disliked by the Germans. I personally, had a great dislike, and more so now, of the Kaiser and his militarism and his claims to be the chief of the German Empire, though by force of circumstances he was made the latter. I believe that a thorough defeat of the Germans and Austrians will redound to the benefit and happiness of the two nations and enable them to obtain at the end of the war the privileges of British democracy. In the meantime it will cost many precious lives, and the sacrifice of many noble sons of all nations concerned. But no true freedom and happiness has ever been attained to without sacrifice. My heart aches for the people of my native land, who I believe, are in this war against their will; but, for that matter, the Kaiser does not ask them whether they want to be at war or not. They have to do as they are told, without having a voice given to the representatives of the people, as the cabinet is not responsible to

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NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of The Peterboro' Horticultural Society will be held Friday, November 6th, in the Council Chambers at 7.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving reports of the past season's work, the election of officers and any other business that may come before the meeting.

H. L. BEAL, President — C. H. WILLIAMSON, Secy-Treas

LOANS WANTED

LOANS WANTED — FEW THOUSAND Dollars wanted. Four-fold security. Address for interview, Box 1286, Examiner. 6d-97-1286

STRAYED

STRAYED INTO THE PREMISES OF Undersigned, about a month ago, a Small Heifer Calf. Will owner kindly prove property and remove animal? Thos. Slattery, R.R. No. 6, Peterborough. 3d-98-2w-44-1300

WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—AN UPRIGHT PIANO for about six months. Apply 859 Reid St. 4d-99-1309

WANTED—SOME ONE TO SHARE SMALL House. Suit elderly person. Apply evenings, 595 Murray Street. 3d-98-1302

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD WITH A private family by young lady, with use of telephone. Central preferred. Address Box 1324, Examiner. 2d-99-1324

WANTED TO PURCHASE NEAR PETERborough, One to Five Acres of standing Firewood. Address Box 1333, this office, or 366 Wellesley St., Toronto. 3d-99-2w-44-1333

YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES TO BE received as paying guest in private family, or to obtain 1 or 2 rooms in nice home in good locality. Must be modern and comfortable house. Apply, giving full particulars, to E.C., Examiner Office. 1d-99-1318

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR COOKS, Generals, House and Parlour Maids, also Nurses, arriving from the Old Country, November 2. Apply immediately, The Guild, 143 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, and 71 Drummond Street, Montreal. 6d-98-1309

HELP WANTED—Female

WANTED — A GENERAL. APPLY 389 Park St. Two children. 1d-97-1294

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL. Apply King George Hotel, Simcoe St. 1d-99-1322

WANTED—A GENELAL SERVANT. APPLY 459 George Street. 1d-97-1295

HELP WANTED—MALE

BARBER'S IMPROVER WANTED. APPLY Smith, 385 George Street. 1d-99-1340

CARPENTER WANTED. BRINTON CARpet Co. 1d-99-1326

WANTED — PAINTERS. GOOD BRUSH hands. Apply W. J. Koster, 399 Gilmour Street. 1d-99-1337

RAILROAD FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN. $120. Experience unnecessary. Send age, postage. Railway, Care Examiner. 16d-77-996

LEARN BARBER TRADE — SURE EMployment. Good wages. Few weeks required to complete course. Write for particulars and catalogue to-day. Moler Barber College, 221A Queen East, Toronto.

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED, AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay us after we secure you position. American Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

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$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley-Garretson, Dept. Q, Brantford, Ontario.

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OTHERS RECEIVE $25 TO $60 WEEKLY: Why Not You? Write immediately for full particulars, sample picture, literature, etc. Experience unnecessary. Enclose 10c to cover cost. Clifford O. Mitchell, P. O. Box 5, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. 6tf-11-4561

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MONTREAL HOUSE — TEMPERANCE House; Boarding House, Lunch Room, and Soft Drinks. Reasonable board by the week. 236 Aylmer St., 284 King St. James Head, Proprietor.

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LOST—A COLLIE PUP. FINDER PLEASE 'Phone 930, Ring 21. Reward. 1d-96-1298

LOST—A SMALL WHITE WOOLLY DOG, with collar. Answers name "Rolly." Return to 289 Stewart. 3d-96-1278

LOST — WILL THE PERSON WHO BORrowed the Long Extension Ladders from Adams Hall, Limited, kindly return same at once? 3d-99-1235

LOST ON MONDAY ON GEORGE STREET or in store on George Street, a Green Cloth Purse, containing a sum of money and a ticket to Blackwater. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at the Examiner Office. 3d-98-1309

BUSINESS CHANCES

DO YOU NEED ADDITIONAL CAPITAL to commence or enlarge a business? If so, we will organize a limited company and procure such capital as required. Write or call. A. G. Robertson and Co., 155 King Street East, Toronto. 1 yr.-w.s.

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HORSE FOR SALE. A GOOD CHANCE for anybody that wants to get a good horse. Apply 574 Division Street, Peterborough. 2d-98-1318

FOR SALE — LADY'S BEAUTIFUL PERsian Lamb Coat, mink revers and cuffs, in first-class condition. Also Mink Muff. Cheap. Address at Examiner Office. 3d-98-1303

FOR SALE — BEST QUALITY STOVE Coal, $7.50 per ton. Nut Coal, $7.70 per ton. No. 2 M. Hard Wood, $4.00 per cord — cutting extra. Also Cedar Posts, Scantlings and Joists. 'Phone 1060. 168 Smith Street. 3d-97-1236

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TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 376 STEWART ST. Modern. Possession Nov. 1st. Apply J. Craig, 380 Stewart Street. 4d-98-1304

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CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR CARE of Neglected and Ill-Treated Children. Incorporated by Act of Legislature. Information required. Informant's name kept Strictly Private. Children for adoption. Geo. Cochrane, Agent and Assistant Secretary.

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In this space we will weekly offer property which we know is extraordinary value and which now may be obtained upon payment of from one half to two thirds the cash previously required. Now is your opportunity to purchase a home on very moderate terms. Watch this space for real bargains possibly a house, lots, farms etc.

ONE OF THEM.—A dandy red brick two story, all modern, large lot, south front, good locality. Price $2100 on very easy terms, $300 down, balance at 6 per cent. Own your own home on terms like this.

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100 Acres of Land

Slightly rolling and well fenced and watered by two springs; comfortable buildings, house, stable, barn and drive shed; situated one mile from Church, blacksmith shop and general store, seven miles from Peterborough; will sell or exchange for park lot or city property.

$2100.00

9 Acres good Garden Land

Situated near Normal School, north of City, no buildings, will sell or exchange for good dwelling, with all improvements.

12 Acres Choice Land

Good brick house and frame stable; land in a good state of cultivation.

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Good brick house and frame stables; adjoining a village; suitable for a retired farmer.

Farms to rent; houses to rent and houses for sale on easy terms of payment.

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READ THE EVENING EXAMINER

Germans Fail In Vigorous Offensive In East Prussia

Russian General Staff Announces a Resumption of Fighting at the North End of a Long Battle Line

PRISONERS TAKEN

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28.—The following official communication from the Russian General Staff was issued here last evening:

"Fighting has begun on the front in eastern Prussia. We have repulsed fierce German attacks in the region of Bakalarsewo. We took at Gombin, on the left bank of the Vistula, a convoy of prisoners.

"The battle front on Oct. 26 extended from Kouthe through Tesow, Rawa, Nowemiasto, Ballbrzegi and Glowaczow to the mouth of the Ilanka.

"Among the German troops there were many recruits.

"The fighting was especially fierce around Tesow and Rawa, where we captured portions of the enemy's positions.

"We won a victory that was essential toward Novo, Alexandria and Bwolen (Russian Poland). The enemy there is in retreat. We took about 50 officers and 3,000 men, several machine guns and eight cannon.

"South of Solec our troops, after crossing the Vistula, took eight officers and 300 men and some machine guns.

"Around Przemysl we have advanced as far on the railway as Stare-miasto and Surkaz."

Reliable information received here from Warsaw, giving a detailed history of the attempted German advance in Russian Poland, says that the Russian generals are absolutely at a loss to explain what they call a German error in delaying a night attack until the opportunity was lost.

For unknown reasons the Germans suddenly decided to delay the attack until morning, which allowed the Siberian and other Russian reinforcements adequately to protect the city. Papers found in the possession of German officers indicate that the general plan was to attack Warsaw that night. One explanation for the change in the plan is that the Germans failed to secure the assistance of the Polish element upon which they had counted.

The Russians are now engaged in a constant succession of hand-to-hand battles with the columns falling back from the Vistula. The main strength of these now extends over an irregular line from the Radom woods westward in the direction of Piotrkow and upwards into the woods south of Rawa.

The bulk of the heavy casualties comes from bayonet fighting in the deserted villages where the Germans are seeking to establish themselves. From the nature of the operations now in progress it is foreseen that there would be several days of appalling casualties.

The Russians greatly outnumbered the retreating columns, whose wings are constantly threatened by the approach of Russian troops.

CURE HIS DRINKING

It Can Be Done and Will Save His Future-His Work His Life

Often our best and cleverest are those on whom the drink disease fastens its clutches. It is a disease, for the inflamed stomach sets up that terrible craving that makes men forget their promises and all that is near and dear to them.

Alcura is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. It removes the craving, soothes the nerves, builds up the system, and renders drink distasteful. Alcura can be had the one store, $1.00 per box. Alcura, No. 2 is tasteless and odorless and can be given secretly. Alcura No. 2 is the voluntary treatment. Try it to-day. Ask for free Alcura booklet.

McDermid & Jury, Druggists, Peterborough.

Gen. Franklyn Passes Away

Death of Commander of Division of Kitchener's New Army is Announced

LONDON, Oct. 28. — Lt.-Gen. Sir William Edmund Franklyn, who commanded the third division of Kitchener's new army, died suddenly last night.

Lt.-Gen. Franklyn, prior to assuming the command in Kitchener's army, was military secretary to the Secretary for War, which post he had held since 1911. He was born in 1856 and served with distinction in India and other countries. He was director of the adjutant-general's department of the War Office in 1904-06.

A casualty list issued last night, dated Oct. 23 reports 16 officers killed, 35 wounded and 22 missing. Among the wounded are Brig.-Gen. C. T. McM. Kavanagh and Lt.-Col. E. B. Cook, First Life Guards; Lt.-Col. A. F. H. Ferguson, Second Life Guards, and Lt-Col. B. E. Ward, Middlesex Regiment.

Capt. John Jacob Aster, First Life Guards, son of William Waldorf Astor, was wounded in a battle in France.

The 60th Prussian casualty list, with accompanying Saxon and Bavarian lists, was published in Berlin yesterday. The list is headed with the name of Lt.-Gen. Frederic of Saxe-Meiningen, who was killed in a battle near Montigny, Aug. 22.

WHAT "ASQUITHS" ARE.

(Letter from Mechanic S. Kiddall, Royal Flying Corps).

The French tobacco is terrible, and the matches! Oh! Our fellows have christened them "Asquiths," because you have to "wait and see."

I am afraid I shall have to wait and see you, as our censor is hot stuff, from what I have heard. Please send me three or four hundred cigarettes, for which I would be eternally obliged. I will pay back the cost of them when I come back, but you will have to take the risk of my not coming back at all.

Tone Up!

Not Drugs—Food Does It

—wholesome, appetizing food that puts life and vigor into one, but doesn't clog the system.

Such a food is

Grape-Nuts

The entire nutrition of wheat and barley, including the vital mineral salts—phosphate of potash, etc—

Long baked, easily digested, ready to eat; an ideal food with cream or milk, and fine in many combinations.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

—Sold by GROCERS

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

The advertiser who is deceived as to newspaper circulation is not entitled to much sympathy."

KISS OF GRATITUDE FOR BIG GUARDSMAN WHO BROUGHT AID

Mme. Livron, a French woman, writing from Soissons to her sister at Nyon, near Geneva, explains how she kissed in joy "a great big British Guardsman."

"For nearly two weeks," she writes, "we had nine German soldiers billeted in our small house, some coming, some going, but they were always nine. Most of them were peasants and dirty.

"They took all our beds, and myself and the three children were obliged to lie on blankets on the floor. They seized everything eatable in the house, and ate before us while we were all starving, and would not even give the children some bread, though Lucie, the oldest, begged for it. I was heart-broken.

"Suddenly one morning about six o'clock, there was a terrible noise. I thought we were going to be bombarded. But, no. The British were coming.

"All the Germans fled like pigeons. What cowardice! After treating us so badly. I shouted after them, 'Gentlemen, wait a bit; the British wish to speak to you.'

An hour later the British entered Soissons. Mon Dieu! What big fellows; but they are of the guard which protects the King of Britain at London. I jumped on the shoulders of the first Anglais that entered my house—you know I am polite—and kissed him. Poor soldier, he was much embarrassed.

"He did not speak French and I know no English. It is a pity. But sister, it is a pity to send such fine, big men to be shot.

"Dou you know what the British soldiers did? They cleaned the house entirely, and learning my story mostly by signs, went out and brought me in food. The stayed two days with me, and then went northwards.

"I shall never forget the kindness and forethought of the British. May they return!"

HAVE ISSUED NEW RULES.

Private Bills Must Be Introduced Before Legislature Opens.

The City Council will have to get its legislation ready at an early date for the next session of the Legislature. The City Solicitor has received a copy of new rules issued at the Parliament Buildings, respecting the application for private bills. These must be filed eight days before the opening of the session, and advertised six weeks in advance. Under the old rules bills could be in within four weeks after the session opened. The time of advertising is unchanged.

AN EASY WAY TO GET FAT AND BE STRONG

The trouble with most thin folks who wish to gain weight is that they insist on clogging their stomach or stuffing it with greasy foods; rubbing on useless "flesh creams," or following some foolish physical culture stunt, while the real cause of thinness goes untouched. You cannot get fat until your digestive tract assimilates the food you eat.

Thanks to the remarkable new scientific discovery, it is now possible to combine into simple form the very elements needed by the digestive organs to help them convert food into rich, fat-laden blood. This master-stroke of modern chemistry is called Sargol and has been termed the greatest of flesh-builders. Sargol aims through its re-generative, reconstructive powers to open the stomach and intestines to literally soak up the fattening elements of your food and pass them into the blood, where they are carried to every starved, broken-down cell and tissue of your body. You can really picture the result when this amazing transformation has taken place and you notice how your cheeks fill out, hollows about your neck, shoulders and bust disappear and you take on from 10 to 20 pounds of solid, healthy flesh. Sargol is absolutely harmless, inexpensive, efficient. Your druggist has it and will refund your money if you are not satisfied, as per the guarantee found in every package.

Caution:—While Sargol has given excellent results in overcoming nervous dyspepsia and general stomach troubles it should not be taken by those who do not wish to gain ten pounds or more.

WASTING SOLDIERS

German Northern Advance Frustrated at Every Point and Allies Are Gaining

ADVANCE IS MADE

LONDON, Oct. 28. — From the mouth of the River Yser at Nieuport in Belgium, to Lens, in France, which constitutes the allied line opposing the German advance along the channel, all efforts of the invaders were yesterday frustrated. Despite the orders of the German war lord that Dunkirk and Calais must be taken immediately and without consideration of the cost, the situation remains the same. The pick of the German troops, more than 200,000 in number, are being thrown away in a vain struggle to cut through the defence. The heaviest fighting of the day is understood to have taken place between Ypres and Roulers. To the southwest of Dixmude the allies not only held their positions but made substantial gains.

Although the Germans now have their big Howitzers in action, the guns which demolished Liege, Namur and Antwerp, these powerful weapons are proving much less effective against mobile forces than in siege operations. The allied commanders have adopted a policy of constant manoeuvring. Large forces never remain in the same place very long and the destruction from the German pieces is negligibly small. Another factor which is counting against the Germans is the character of the country along their route of advance. The land is extremely flat and entirely unsuited to intrenching on the scale carried out along the Aisne. This compels the German infantry to come forward in close formation across open plains and the execution of the allied artillery is described as terrible in the extreme.

Advices from the neighborhood of Ghent state that the city has been practically evacuated by the German garrison, their place being taken by Austrians. Heavy reinforcements continue to come up on both sides.

The naval contingent is checking all efforts of the Germans to advance directly along the coast. The three monitors which rendered such splendid service in the early days of the fighting and which are said to have been damaged by fire from shore batteries, are understood to have returned yesterday and resumed their play on all German positions within reach.

An unconfirmed report says that a portion of the German army, numbering 5,000 men was annihilated west of the River Yser by a large force of French. The Germans attempted to storm the French trenches and were allowed to approach very near their objective when they suddenly found themselves subject to an enfilading fire. Only a few hundred of the attacking column escaped.

A notable success of the French is reported from the east end of the 300-mile front. A drive in the vicinity of Nancy threw the Germans over the French border into Lorraine. From Pont-a-Mousson to Pagny, the entire country is freed of the invader.

St. Mihiel is in the hands of the Crown Prince despite all efforts to dislodge his forces. But east of that town the French are making splendid progress and the enveloping movement against his position is expected to reach an early and successful issue. North of Metsicourt, the town in the heart of the Argonne forest, taken Monday, the Germans lost additional ground yesterday.

There was renewed activity on the centre yesterday morning when a bombardment from French guns drove the Germans from fortified posts between Steinbrunn and Berry-au-Bac. Several German batteries are said to have been blown to bits. At all points the German offensive appears to have reached a critical stage. They must either go forward or backward. The latter eventuality seems most unlikely and military authorities predict a general retirement all along the front within a few days. On the other hand reliable reports say that the Kaiser was in Belgium on Sunday and gave emphatic orders that Dunkirk and Calais must be captured, laying special stress on the importance of the latter port.

Along the old front, stretching from the River Oise to Steinbrunn, from which the Germans withdrew their best troops to strengthen the army which is attempting to advance along the coast, the French have been taking the offensive, and to the north of Soissons have been engaging in an artillery duel with the Germans in which they have destroyed several of the German batteries. They seem to have been playing at this game for some time, for the last three reports from Paris have announced the destruction of German guns.

Further east, the offensive tactics of the French have driven the Germans, who were threatening Nancy back across the frontier. The Germans, however, are so strongly entrenched along the long line that it is believed they are preparing to remain for the winter, holding their positions until their present objectives, the northern ports of France have been attained.

A BATTLE IN PACIFIC?

German Cruiser "Leipzig", Reported Towed into Esquimalt

VANCOUVER, Oct. 28. — Rumors are again floating around regarding the mystery ship the German cruiser Leipzig. This time it is said, on what appears to be good authority, that the Leipzig was towed into Esquimalt harbor yesterday by a Japanese warship, presumably the Idzumo, which has been on this coast for some time, and that she is in a battered condition.

From the statements which have been made in Vancouver there must have been a fierce engagement somewhere in the Pacific, as the Leipzig had a large number of wounded, who are now being attended. Beyond this statement, no confirmation can be obtained of the story.

Steamer Sunk By Mine.

BELFAST, Ireland, Oct. 28.—The British freight steamer Manchester Commerce, bound from Manchester for Montreal, struck a mine at midnight last night off the Irish coast and sank. Captain Paine and thirteen men were drowned. Thirty other members of the crew were saved by a trawler.

Cargo of Merchandise.

MONTREAL, Oct. 28.—The Manchester Commerce was 3,444 tons net, and was owned by the Manchester Liners, a British shipping corporation. She carried a crew of about 43 men. Her master, Captain Paine, is well known and highly respected in Montreal shipping circles. The lost steamer was one of the large freighters plying regularly between Montreal and Manchester, and she left Montreal for the last time on Oct. 3.

Feel All In?

Stomach sour—Liver off duty—Bowels clogged?

Just Take a Glass of

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25¢ and 60¢

At all Druggists and Stores

¶ Take ABBEY'S VITA TABLETS

EX-PRESIDENT'S SONS IN ARMIES OF FRANCE

PARIS, Oct 28.—Among the sons of ex-Presidents of France who are now with the French armies are the Marquis de MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, who is a brigadier-general at Belfort, while his brother, Count de MacMahon, is an infantry colonel; Major Sadi Carnot, who is doing duty in a fort near Montmorency; Claude Casimir-Perier, husband of Mme. Simone, the actress, who is an infantry lieutenant, and was recently wounded; Paul Loubert, who is a lieutenant of infantry and is serving at Verdun, and Andre Fallieres, who is attached to the Ministry of War.

CLOGGED NOSTRILS OPEN AT ONCE HEAD COLDS AND CATARRH VANISH

In One Minute Your Stuffy Nose and Head Clears, Sneezing and Nose Running Cease, Dull Headache Goes.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning! the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake to-night struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith — just once — in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

DR. GORDON'S BOOKS

If you want the best thought of the great speaker, now in our City, read his books—

ALL'S LOVE, YET ALL'S LAW $1.25

The Young Man and his Problems $1.00

These two popular works by Dr. Gordon have been on sale at the Churches where the meetings were held, but are now on sale only at Trebilcock's and will not be offered at the Churches. Don't miss them.

TREBILCOCK BROS.

'PHONE 285. 417 GEORGE ST.

A New Epoch In The Phonograph World

MAHOGANY OR QUARTERED OAK

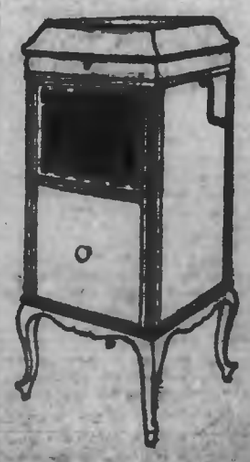
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

THE J. M. GREENE CO., are pleased to announce, that after several years experience, handling the different makes of talking machines and watching the evolution that took place in the production and perfection of these marvelous musical instruments, we have arrived at the conclusion that the New Edison Diamond Disc is by far the greatest triumph yet produced in a sound reproducing instrument, and have decided to handle the Edison goods exclusively, convinced that our patrons will receive more real satisfaction and pleasure from the use of the Edison Diamond Disc or Cylinder Machines than from anything else we could sell them. We thoroughly believe this move is the best not only for our own interests but for those of our patrons. We must believe in the goods we sell before we recommend them to our customers, and to the Edison Diamond Disc Cabinet Machines and Amberolas, we can give our unqualified endorsement in every case. Sound reproduction by the Diamond Disc Machine is undoubtedly far superior to all previous achievements of Mr. Edison. No more needle changing. The reproduction point is a genuine diamond that never wears out and requires no changing. The Edison Diamond Disc Machines are bound to be the choice of discriminating music lovers in the end, thus we are following our principle—to offer the best only.

PUT WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL

WITH the advent of our adoption of the Edison goods exclusively, we want to give every home in Peterboro' and District a special opportunity to instal one of these magnificent instruments, whether they already have an Edison instrument of older style, or a talking machine of any other make already in the home or not. In case you have an instrument which no doubt you have enjoyed in the past because it was good at the time you bought it, we will gladly take it as part payment on a New Edison Diamond Disc Amberola or Cabinet Machine, and make a liberal allowance for it. The balance we will arrange on the easiest possible terms of payment. Where there is no instrument of the kind in the home at present we will be pleased to place the instrument you may select from our splendid stock, in your home for a two or three days' demonstration, and in case of purchase can make the terms of payment most favourable and easy for anyone to handle. This Free Demonstration will put you under no obligation to buy whatever but is following out the wish of Mr. Edison the great inventor, to see "an Edison in every home in Canada."

FREE DEMONSTRATION IN OUR TALKING MACHINE PARLOURS AT ANY TIME. LET US SHOW YOU.



THE J. M. GREENE MUSIC COMPANY, LTD., CHARLOTTE STREET, PETERBORO'

Thursday Only---Special Sale of High Grade Rugs

The Most Remarkable Values We've Ever Offered

$125.00 Anglo Persian Rugs - - - $97.50
$42.00 to $75.00 Scotch Axminster Rugs - $39.50
$36.50 to $65.00 Scotch Axminster Rugs - $32.50

AT THE REDUCED PRICE EVERY RUG IS A GENUINE BARGAIN.

For one day only, Thursday, we offer you the very best makes in imported Rugs, giving you the choice of our entire stock in high grade qualities of our Scotch Axminsters, at prices that you cannot afford to pass by—if you need Rugs. Every Rug included in this offering is a masterpiece of machine weaving, the best we have, and in Rugs we handle only the best as you know.

Every Rug is Perfect. *Designs New and Patterns Suitable for any Room.*
Colourings are Clear-cut, Bright and Attractive. *Qualities—the life long kind.*
Prices are Extraordinarily Low.

Reduced Prices Good For Thursday's Selling Only.

We have a plentiful supply, but for Best Bargains Come Early, and then come Rain or Shine.

WE GUARANTEE THE VALUES AS REPRESENTED IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT.

Anglo Persian Rugs
In magnificent Oriental patterns. Sizes 13 feet 1 inch x 9 feet 10 inches. Regular $125.00 Thursday only..... **97.50**

Scotch Axminster Rugs
Designs for all rooms, many qualities, handsome colourings. Size 9 x 12 ft. Reg. $42.50 to $75.00. Thursday only.. **39.50**

Scotch Axminster Rugs
Size 9 x 10 ft. 6. Colorings & patterns for all tastes. Qualities that give almost endless wear. Reg. $36.50 to $65. Thurs. only **32.50**

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

The Possibilities of Northern Ontario

Are Presented in the Demonstration Car Which Will Remain in the City Until To-morrow Morning. Fine Display of Fruits and Vegetables.

The demonstration car which has been sent out by the Department of Agriculture and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the purpose of making known the agricultural achievements of Northern Ontario, arrived in the City to-day. It will remain on the C. P. R. siding adjacent to the Campbell Milling Company until to-morrow morning. The exhibit is in charge of Mr. C. E. Palmer and Mr. A. Morrow. Both of these men are familiar with the country and its possibilities, and are in a position to speak authoritatively of the work which has been carried on there. The visitors to the car to-day were numerous and keen interest was manifested in the display of fruits, vegetables, grain, mineral and samples of timber. The exhibits easily bear out the contention of the pioneers responsible for the development of Northern Ontario, as to the richness and adaptability of the soil.

The Exhibits.

The grains from Temiskaming are a feature of the exhibit. Oats are shown that weigh forty pounds to the bushel; wheat that rivals Number 1, hard, and peas that cannot be beaten in Canada. In addition, the straw is of good length and of a good colour. There are apples and plums of the finest quality, and a choice collection of the smaller fruits. Alfalfa and barley exhibits are equal to the other grains shown. The exhibit of vegetables include cauliflower weighing up to ten and twelve pounds. The turnips, mangolds, onions and potatoes all bear witness to the fertility of the soil of Northern Ontario and to the excellence of the climate. A splendid collection of minerals and wood is included in the exhibit, but special emphasis is laid on the agricultural possibilities of the new land.

Rapidly Filling Up.

Mr. Palmer and Mr. Morrow are thoroughly conversant with the agricultural possibilities of the "clay belt." Their object is to make known the productiveness of the country and to induce the prospective settler to remain in Ontario, where there are abundant openings for the exercise of his ability.

Speaking of the social and educational facilities of the country Mr. Palmer states that schools are situated at convenient points and are fully equipped. Rural mail delivery and rural telephone lines are general throughout the settled districts, and roads follow, and in many cases precede the settler. Northern Ontario is rapidly filling up. Of the several thousand visitors who this fall have examined the display many have signified their intention of settling in the "clay belt".

INCREASE IN SHOE POLISH

Another branch of trade that has been more or less affected by the war is the shoe polish manufacturing industry. The large amount of wax used in the manufacture of the paste is imported from Austria and South America, while the colours come from Germany. Both of these products have advanced appreciably as a result of the war.

Although it is not generally realized by many who have their shoes shined that perfume is one of the ingredients used in the manufacture of the polish, a large amount of this sweet scented article is utilized in the production of shoe polish. Quantities of perfume are imported from England, China and Japan.

Five Per Cent. Advance.

"Another article which plays an important part in our business and which we depend upon foreign countries for supplies is tin," said a manufacturer. "We manufacture our own tin boxes and require a large amount of tin plate during the course of a year. This tin plate is manufactured from pig tin, which made a sensational advance soon after war broke out. It jumped from about 40 cents to 65 cents and then went down, but it is still higher than before the war. Our last prices showed an advance of 5 per cent.

WON'T TEAR UP THE PAVEMENT

The pavement, from McDonnel Street, south, will not be torn up, as was originally intended, and then relayed with a "binder coat". This was the Company's first suggestion to remedy the pavement, which has not proved satisfactory, but it has since been decided to lay a flush coat of pure asphalt over the present pavement. To do this the present pavement has first to be cleaned thoroughly and then the flush coat of pure asphalt is put on. A quantity of fine sand is then brushed over the final coat and rolled in. The present surface coat of asphalt is a mixture of which from 88 to 90 per cent. is sand. The flush coat will be practically pure asphalt.

DON'T FORGET

St. Luke's Hallow-e'en Tea in the Sunday School Thursday October 29th. Tea served from 5.30 to 7.30, followed by programme. Admission 25c.

The Gift For All Time

—For that Birthday, that Wedding, that Brother, Sister, Mother, Husband, Wife—give a

BEAUTIFUL RING

—one that will endure for years to come—

A PERPETUAL GIFT

E. V. WARNE
325 GEORGE ST.

"Mistakes In The Life of a Married Man"

Rev. Dr. Gordon Dealt With Subject in a Direct and Unconventional Manner—The Amusement Question will be Dealt With To-night.

The George Street Methodist church was filled last evening to the doors, at half past seven o'clock. One remarkable feature of the gathering was the large proportion of young men and business men present. These were doubtless attracted in the special subject announced, "The Mistakes in the Life of a Married Man," which Dr. Gordon dealt with in a most direct, personal and unconventional fashion.

Prior to the opening of the meeting, Mr. Edward Hesselberg, occupied fifteen minutes in providing the waiting congregation with his special musical selections. These were especially appreciated by those present, and to-night, Mr. Hesselberg will provide another unique programme, beginning promptly at seven thirty o'clock.

Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw, the coloured singer, sang three selections, the titles of which were, "Beyond the Hills of Paradise," "When the Trumpet of the Lord Shall Sound," and an old plantation melody, entitled "Steal Away to Jesus." He will sing this evening, "Life's Railway to Heaven," "The Lord is My Light" and "My Mother's Prayer."

Seated on the platform were the Reverend J. R. Webb, of the Baptist church, Adjutant McElhiney of the Salvation Army, the Reverend R. Pogue, of St. Paul's, and the Reverend R. G. Peever, pastor of the George Street Methodist church. The Reverend J. R. Webb opened the meeting by prayer.

Dr. Gordon answered a number of special questions and announced that this evening his whole address would be given up to the questions which bear upon the subject of amusements, answering such questions as these: Is it wrong to dance? Is it wrong to play cards? Is it wrong to go to the theatre? Is it wrong for a Christian to smoke? The address this evening, in answer to these questions, will be exceedingly practical and to the point.

In speaking on the subject announced, "The Mistakes of Married Men," Dr. Gordon made ten points:

(1st) The mistake of living for your own family alone. There are men who have no other concern, save the welfare of their own children. They are absolutely bereft of anything which might be known, as a public spirit. Their enthusiasm for humanity never goes beyond the four walls of the house in which they reside.

(2nd) The mistake of not providing for the future welfare of the family. There are women who have been married for twenty-five years, who have no knowledge or information whatever, concerning the financial affairs of the head of the house. If he were to drop into the grave to-morrow, they would be in absolute ignorance of what provision had been made for the widow and children. A marriage certificate and a life insurance policy should go together. I have known life insurance agents who joked about their business. Life insurance is not a joke and one of the best forms of modern socialism is manifested and crystallized in these fraternal organizations, associations and institutions, where we come together to help each other financially. Sir Bulwer Lytton said, "Never treat money affairs with laxity, for money is character."

(3rd) The mistake of compromising your family by engaging in a mean business. There are men who are making money in the liquor business, they get money, but I am not aware that it calls for any special application of genius or any particular meanness to relish a man of his brains and rob him of the money that he hands to wife and children. Think of the shame and chagrin which comes to the wife and daughters of the man whose business is of such a character that humanity universally crowns him with contempt.

(4th.) The mistake of supposing that your children are not acquainted with your habits. In the days of Charles the First, when a man was convicted of infidelity, they applied one hundred lashes to his back and branded him on the brow, with the letter "I." That was a mean, contemptible thing to do, but by way of illustration let me remark, that your habits are written upon your face, just as contemptible as the letter "I" was branded upon the brow of the infidel, in days gone by. Father, your children know that you swear, they know that you drink, they know that you gamble. It is hard to hide anything from the sincerity and candour of childhood.

(5th.) The mistake of permitting club life to break and blast the home life. There are clubs and clubs, and we thank God for a decent club house, but there are club houses in almost every community, which are veritable hell holes, breathing forth a moral stench and blighting atmosphere. Would to God that we held the moral courage in our day and time, to rise and blot out from our cities, the social institutions which are spreading the virus of moral leprosy.

(6th.) The mistake of neglecting the boys who shall bear your name. Wyatt L. Moodie said, that he knew twelve men in Philadelphia, who would give $250,000 apiece if their sons could be deemed to honour sobriety and industry, but these men had been so busy making their millions, that they had forgotten all about their boys until it was well nigh too late. How little joy a man can get out of his millions, when he has a drunken, idiotic, dissipated son, who calls him by the name of "Father."

(7th.) The mistake of working seven days in a week. The man who goes to his office on the Sabbath Day, to attend to some business matters which he is not able to handle, as he thinks, when crowded and jostled on the other days of the week, is unconsciously doing all his power to break down the vital institution of Christianity in the community. Voltaire was not a professed Christian, but Voltaire said, "There is no hope of destroying Christianity, so long as the Sabbath is kept sacred." The Sabbath is a physical necessity. If you do not take your Sundays regularly, the chances are, you will take them in a row. Man is so constituted that he must have one day's rest in seven. You owe it to yourself, and you owe it to the community.

No Sabbath, no religion,
No religion, no morality,
No morality, no society,
No society—Anarchy.

Blot out the Sabbath and there can be but one result, anarchy.

(8th.) The mistake of allowing your business to crowd out every other issue. E. H. Harriman said, "I would control all the railroads in the United States, if I could get them." He broke his health trying to get them? His ambition was to own a mountain. To-night, he lies buried beneath the mountain which he owned. When he was sick, there were three telephones in his room and a telegraph instrument in the room outside. He died scarcely more than fifty-seven years of age. Was it worth while?

(9th.) The mistake of living and working on stimulants. The sad thing about the man who is becoming addicted to drink is, that nobody will take him by the hand and tell him where he is drifting, and yet each day his hand is becoming more unsteady, and his power of self-control more unreliable. There are men in this audience to-night, who have uttered contemptible words in the presence of wife and children, who five years ago would never have dreamed of such a thing. Rum is beginning to rot the brain. Said a poor fellow in New York city, whose nervous system had been inflamed by strong drink, "I'm dying, hopeless, friendless, pennyless and an outcast, and it might have been different."

(10th.) The mistake of opposing your wife's religion, in the presence of your children. Even an infidel might be proud of the religion of his wife. There is no brighter crown of spiritual glory for womanhood, than that which is wrapped up in a woman's religious convictions. Whether Protestant or Catholic, a man's convictions should be revered. The daughter of Colonel Allen of Vermont, the notorious infidel of the past generation, when dying, exclaimed: "Father shall I believe you or shall I believe mother." After a moment of extreme agitation he replied, "My child believe what your mother has taught you." Infidelity always fails in the presence of death; while on the other and, there is deep meaning in the words of Hannah, "No man has ever been known to deny Christianity in his dying hour."

Dr. Gordon closed his address by a very earnest evangelistic appeal.

Dr. Gordon read, among the questions of the evening, the following, sent to him by one of the Christian women of the city. "Is it right to have five minutes of precious time taken up by men that have done more to hinder moral reform or Christian citizenship, than any man in Peterborough?

In answer to this question and other questions similar, Dr. Gordon stated that before the campaign closed he would deliver a special discourse on the subject of "A Woman's Questions Concerning the Public Men of Peterborough."

Russia Grateful

She Will Rename the Ice-breaker "Lady Grey," the "Canada"

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—The Government steamer Lady Grey, the ice-breaker, used on the St. Lawrence river and in the Northumberland Straits, which has been sold to the Russian Government, is now at Archangel, where she will be used to keep that northern port open for general traffic and the transportation of war supplies during the winter. The privately owned breaker J. T. Hearne of Port Arthur, has also been delivered to Russia for the same purpose.

A cable from M. Timasheff, Russian Minister of Commerce, was received by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught as follows: "I beg Your Royal Highness to accept the respectful expression of profound gratitude which I hasten to present in the name of all interested in the Archipelago sea route, for the valuable aid given by Canada in providing the fine ice-breaker, which has now arrived safely at Archangel. It is renamed the Canada, in commemoration of the assistance rendered by the Canadian Government."

Y. W. C. A. NOTES

The Girls' Auxiliary of the Y. W. C. A., are very much alive to the interests of the association, and through their special efforts this winter it is hoped that every girl and woman in Peterborough will know more about what an Association means to a city, and what the local Association has to offer to the girls of Peterborough. The first on the programme is a tea to be given by the Household Science Committee, in the Green Room, on Thursday afternoon. Any lady in the City who has not visited the Association rooms is especially invited to do so on Thursday, from 4 to 6.

Bartender Charged With Breaking Law

There was no police court this morning. A local bartender was to have faced a charge of violating the liquor law by selling liquor to a blacklister, and in bottles, but he was ill and could not appear in court. His case was adjourned until a week from today when he will come before the Magistrate.

WATER SUPPLY HAS DECREASED

LINDSAY, Oct. 28—Unprecedented in a retrospection which dates back one-quarter of a century is the shallowness of the water in the Scugog River at the present time. It is a remarkable fact that the water has dropped four inches from Saturday night until to-day.

Should this diminution continue it will force the large lumber mill of the John Carew Co. to close down for a limited time, or until probably the coming spring.

It is understood that the cause of the shrinkage is through logs at Bobcaygeon, which is evidently for the benefit of Peterborough millmen.

Is Lindsay going to stand with folded arms and permit such wanton waste of water to the detriment of our mill owners and the working men of Lindsay?

Some proceedings must be taken at once to stop this waste which, if permitted, will leave many idle men around Lindsay for the winter. Action on the part of proper authorities should be taken without delay.

Voyage Was Delightful One

Mr. Herbert J. Rush, of this City, who was one of the volunteers in training at Valcartier, has written his mother upon his arrival at Plymouth, Eng., on board H.M.S. Arcadian, on the 11th inst. He embarked at Quebec on the 1st inst. He speaks in glowing terms of the voyage across the ocean. The steamship company did their utmost to make all on board happy. They had an orchestra on board and every evening there was a concert given of considerable merit, in which he took part. It was a wonderful sight to see 30 transport ships in three lines convoyed by cruisers, and one never to be forgotten. All ships that came in sight were held up to secrecy as to the whereabouts of the transports.

He also caused to be sent a large photograph of the 7th battery, C.F.A., Canadian Expeditionary Force, Valcartier, 1914, which comprised the volunteers from St. Catharines and Peterborough, who numbered about 250. The photo is a handsome one, and measures about four feet in length, and depicts each one clearly.

EXHIBITION HAS BEEN CANCELLED

Owing to the military authorities taking over the Exhibition Grounds for a training camp for the contingents of Toronto, it has been made necessary to cancel the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, which was to have been held in the Horticultural Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto, November 10 to 14.

It was the intention to devote the entire proceeds of this year's exhibition to the Red Cross work, and the city had granted free use of the building, and were to have it heated and lighted free of cost.

In commencing this series of advertisements for the Tremendous Patriotic List the ladies would like to repeat that every cent made, above expenses, goes for this Immensely Worthy Cause.

To Help The Belgians

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31ST

Corsets
In Charge of Mrs. Goodwill, Mrs. Dickson and Mrs. Roberts

Our Ranges Commence at 50c, 75c, etc., and run right up to $8.25, but for the day Every Corset Above $3 will be sold for $3

We have a wonderful line in D. & A.'s usually sold at $1.50. They are on very moderate lines, comfortable and splendidly fashioned, 6 hose supporters for..... .....$1.00

5 dozen serviceable corset in every size in up-to-date make, regular $1.00. Special..69c

Ladies' Flannelette Department
In Charge of Miss Weir and Mrs. Common

Ladies' Flannelette Gowns are Priced at 35c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50

Each year we make it a point to sell 150 doz. gowns which at once gives you the secret of our unapproachable prices. We guarantee to fit every person in Peterborough from the smallest infant to the out-size lady.

We especially recommend our Gown at..75c
Flannelette Drawers at....25c, 50c, 75c
Flannelette Corset Covers....35c to $1

Wools and Yarns
In Charge of Mrs. Dunford, Mrs. Clegg and Mrs. Hill

Our Yarn Department is fully stocked with
5c Scotch Fingerings
8c Scotch Fingerings
10c Sahara Wools
10c B. B. Yarns
10c Beehives
10c Heather Mixtures
10c Saxonys
15c Factorys or Homemade

Special Fancy Yarns ...5 skein for 25c
Other Fancy Yarns—Shetlands, Andalusians, Zephyr, Polar Wools, Lady Betty, Military, Ivorine, Angora.

PATRONIZE PETERBOROUGH

In the Centre of the North Aisle there is a table loaded with nothing but Made-in-Peterborough Articles.

Wonderful Little Bootees — Splendidly made of fine soft wool, homemade, cosy, and neat 25c
Homemade Little Bonnets—Made of Polar wool in very fetching shapes. They are about the warmest bonnet made ..50c
Catchy Little Work Aprons—With bib big enough to cover the whole front of your dress 25c
Cover-All Aprons—That will cover you all up. Made by special design in either print or gingham 50c
Homemade Mitts—Either for men or boys. The kind grandmother used to make. Good heavy yarn and very warm..25c and 35c

MR. ASA HUYCKE'S ORCHESTRA WILL ATTEND

45 Ladies Taking Part

ELLIOT'S

Join The Throng on Its Way to Elliot's

Dr. Gordon's Subject To-night — **"Questionable Amusements"** — **George Street Methodist Church At 7.45**

Store Opens 8.15
Store Closes 6.00

The CRESSMAN Store

The Store of Better Values

3 Day Sale of Sample Coats

Thursday - Friday - Saturday

48 New Coat Models Reg. $20-$25 Values 14.50

An extraordinary trade incident affords us the opportunity of offering, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the most wonderful Coat value of the season—and could the offer be more opportune? Just when so many contemplate the purchase of a New Winter Coat. We secured these Sample Models at a very great price concession; we are sharing the advantage with our customers. The styles are strictly present moment—Cape, Belted, Balmacaan and Military, in such popular fabrics as Curl Cloths, Eponges, Blanket Cloths and Boucles; Smart Plaid, Check, Diagonal and Plain effects. Most of these models have the ultra-smart wide velvet collar and cuffs in Brocaded and Roman Stripe designs. Not a model worth less than $20, many of them would be extra special at $25. Come as early as possible, to avoid disappointment, for there is bound to be brisk buying the values are really astounding. Thursday, Friday and Saturday **14.50**

See Special Window Display To-Night

Dr. Gordon Addressed A Century of Men At The Board of Trade Luncheon

Spoke on Appropriate Theme and Musical Programme Was Provided by Messrs. Hesselberg and Greenlaw.

DR. GORDON'S ADDRESS

In the neighbourhood of one hundred local business men were present at the Board of Trade banquet, this afternoon, to hear Dr. J. L. Gordon's address. Mr. Basil Hall, President of the Board of Trade, presided.

The dinner, provided by the Management of the Oriental Hotel, was beyond reproach, and was a credit to that hostelry. A varied and tasty menu was well served and pleased every diner.

Before and after Dr. Gordon's address Mr. A. E. Greenlaw rendered a solo, accompanied by Mr. Edward Hesselberg. His singing, the effect of which was augmented by what the Chairman styled a "perfect accompaniment," was very heartily received, he being forced to respond with an encore. He sang "His Majesty the King" and "King of the Main."

Mr. Hall introduced Dr. Gordon, explaining that he hardly needed an introduction to the audience.

Dr. Gordon took for the subject of his address "The Relationship of a True Citizen to His City." In beginning he made use of a quotation from Dr. Josiah Strong's book "Our Country." Following he made four deductions from the book. First—The Anglo-Saxon Race will one day rule the world. Second—The Central position of the Anglo-Saxon Race will be on the continent of North America. Third—The next chapter of human history will be worked out within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada. Fourth—The destiny of the Dominion of Canada depends on the character of her 100 cities with 5,000 or more population.

A famous historian had said that Citizenship in modern times had failed for three reasons. First—Personal Indifference; 2nd—Personal Selfishness, and 3rd—Party Spirit.

"It's the hellishness of selfishness," said Dr. Gordon, "that is blighting things nowadays." This was illustrated well by the saying of J. Gould, "When I'm in a democratic district I'm a Democrat. When I'm in a republican district I'm a Republican. When I'm in a temperance district I'm a Prohibitionist. But whether I'm in a democratic district, a republican district or a temperance district. I am for J. Gould, first, last and always."

In his address Dr. Gordon made the following points. First a true citizen believes in his own land. When he was in England two years ago he noticed that four oratorical references always "brought down the house." Any special reference to peace or condemnation of war; and particular reference to the land question; and personal reference to Lloyd George and, fourth, but not least, any direct or indirect reference to the Dominion of Canada. The present European war had lifted Canada immensely in the estimation of the British people. Our investment of men and money for patriotic reasons will bring to us after the war is over a great commercial and material advantage. Immigration will increase and millions of money that would otherwise have been invested in Europe will be sent to Canada.

Secondly, a true citizen will stand for a united Community. As Edward Hale once said the great word of the future will be "Together." We have the greatest blending of nations and races on the continent of North America ever known in the history of the world. We have that same mixture in Peterborough. The Englishman is here and we admire him. The Welshman is here and we respect him. The Irishman is here and we love him. The American is here and we watch him. We are all here together and we should not be ashamed of each other. The speaker found in a restaurant in Peterborough, presided over by a Greek born in Athens, a sign on the wall reading, "No profanity or vulgar language permitted." These folks can teach us something.

Thirdly—A true citizen should wear the crown of prophecy. He himself makes four predictions concerning the future. "There will be one universal language" "The tariff walls and boundary lines between the nations of the earth will be removed." "Men and women will have political equality." "Wealth will be equally distributed according to the skill and ability of the individual," and "that the restriction of the liquor traffic will come into being to such an extent that universal sobriety will be assured."

Every member of the Board of Trade in Peterborough should wear the crown of prophecy. We had in Peterborough a splendid armoury, magnificent schools, great manufacturing concerns, a noble Y.M.C.A., a beautiful Young Woman's Christian Association, a handsome library, fine churches, a great canal and a marvel of invention and construction in the lift lock. But above all nature had done great things for Peterborough. "Therefore," said the speaker, "You should look into the future and provide playgrounds, beauty spots, generous parks and civic breathing places."

Fourthly, a true citizen is interested in the amusements of the people of the community. The days had gone by when we ignore these things, and the time had come when both divisions of the church—Protestant and Catholics—should get together and approve of some decent respectable worthy plays and see to it that performances of that sort are given the patronage of the church. In no other way could the evil be taken away from modern theatres and good be implanted.

Fifthly, a true citizen always has enthusiasm for his city's growth and its welfare. The speaker found in Glasgow, emblazoned all over the city, "Labour for the prosperity of Glasgow."

In conclusion Dr. Gordon said that the business man is the dark horse of history. Everything depends on his character, ability and co-operation. He illustrated the weaknesses of business men and closed with the famous prayer, "God grant that our principal men shall be men of principle."

Among those present were: Mayor Miller, President B. H. Hall, Adjt. McElhiney, Vice-Pres. W. C. Ackerman, Norm. Allison, Sec'y. D. Moore, Dr. Walmsley, Jas. Lewis, C. E. Smith, Mr. Logan, Mr. Widdifield, Mr. Durnford, T. D. Hall, J. C. Shook, Jas. Lynch, F. D. Kerr, Jas. R. Bell, A. Rogers, Dr. Wightman, A. Gibson, E. A. Peak, G. H. Thompson, C. N. Gordon, C. H. Brandiston, W. H. Warne, S. C. Warne, Jas. Hamilton, Mr. Carson, Mr. Meserve, sec'y Y.M.C.A., Wm. Magill, H. D. Flint, J. W. Whalley, Robt. Fair, E. N. McWilliams, J. New, J. John, H. L. Brale, S. R. Armstrong, Ald. Duffus, R. McGill, B. Shortly, A. E. Coulthard, Thos. Barrie, A. W. Cressman, R. R. Hall, Ald. Johnston, Ald. Green, Fire Chief Howard, B. F. Ackerman, R. Winch, G. G. Gladman, R. J. Kidd, J. M. Greene, W. B. Campbell, Jas. Skinner, Claude Rogers, Geo. Lundy, G. K. Rackham, Dr. Frederick, Mr. Myers, P. Rutherford, H. J. McCannon, H. C. Stabler, W. J. Green, C. E. Parsons, J. J. Turner, Geo. Ruth, J. McNabb, Mr. House, E. V. Warne, G. D. Carlisle.

WARSAW NEWS

Special to The Examiner:

WARSAW, Oct. 28.—Mrs. A. S. Maguire, of Peterborough, returned home on Tuesday, having spent a couple of weeks the guest of Miss Lumsden.

Mrs. Robeson, Frazerville, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. Wasson.

Misses Ella Russell and Roxie Mack have accepted positions with Mr. A. F. Choate.

Mr. Allan Hendren, Bowmanville, was in the village on Tuesday.

Mr. W. Richardson, Norwood, was here on business on Saturday.

Professor and Mrs. Gliddon and Dr. and Mrs. Park, Peterborough, were guests of Mr. A. F. Choate on Sunday.

Quarterly Sacramental Services were held in the Methodist Church on Sunday last.

Judging from preparations under way there appears to be no lessening in the popularity of the hunt. This vicinity will be more largely represented in the back country than for some years past.

FRENCH BREASTPLATES THROW OFF BULLETS

Infantry in Argonne Region Make Gains With This Device

PARIS, Oct. 27. — The Journal of Information states that the French infantry have recently gained much ground in the Argonne through the use of a steel breastplate, which, though unable to resist point-blank a bullet, nevertheless is impenetrable at a range which permits the troops to pause before the last rush with the bayonet.

The Journal de Rennes announces that the Russian Government decided to adopt the breastplate at the outbreak of the war, and placed immense orders with the factory at St. Hilaire de Harcouet, which has the exclusive manufacturing rights. The French Government also ordered vast quantities. It has released the reservists employed in the factory, which is busy night and day.

Face Paint Tabooed; Remove Skin Instead

"A few years ago only one class of women painted their faces," says Dolly Madison in Chicago News. "It was a sign of social ostracism and was tabooed in refined circles. The custom has become so universal we must admit it is to be deplored and to be shelved as soon as possible."

How foolish to seek artificial "beauty" of this sort, obnoxious from artistic and moral standpoints, when it is so easy to obtain a truly natural complexion by the use of ordinary unrouged wax, which may be had at any drug store in original one-ounce packages. This unperfumed wax is so effective, harmless and inexpensive, no one need think of using anything else for the purpose. Applied like cold cream at night, and washed off in the morning, it at once begins to show its remarkable rejuvenating effects. It gently absorbs the lifeless surface skin in tiny particles, gradually shows the fresher, livelier, beautiful underskin. Naturally it clears away blackheads and liver spots, pimples, muddy colors and [illegible]

TO-DAY'S MARKETS

Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Oct. 27.—Receipts were moderate; 68 cars, 741 cattle, 814 hogs, 2305 sheep and lambs, 92 calves.

Cattle.—Very few good cattle were offered and the highest price paid for one lone steer was $7.25. Trade was slow and prices weak for all, except canner bulls and cows. Choice butcher's steers, none for sale; good, $7 to $7.25; medium, $6.50 to $6.75; common, $6 to $6.25; choice heifers, $6.75 to $7; common, $6.50 to $6.75; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good, $5.75 to $6.25; canners, $3 to $4.50; bulls, $5 to $7.

Feeders and Stockers—Market slow with prices barely steady. Choice steers, $6.50 to $6.75; medium, $6.25 to $6.50; stockers, $4 to $5.75.

Milkers and Springers—Few offered at $60 to $95 each, but the bulk sold at $70 to $80 each.

Calves—Market steady on a short demand.

Choice veals, $9 to $10; common to good, $5 to $9.

Hogs.—Receipts are light but prices unchanged. Selected, fed and watered, $7.50 and $7.15 f.o.b. cars, and $7.75 weighed off cars.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were large and prices easy at Monday's quotations. Sheep, $5 to $6; culls and rams, $2.50 to $4.50; lambs, $7.40 to $7.65; culls, $5.50 to $6.

Your friends will smile if you let your money talk.

Elgar And His Career

Peterboro' Choral Society to Sing "The Banner of St. George"

The announcement that the Peterborough Choral Society have taken in hand the cantata "The Banner of St. George," composed by Sir Edward William Elgar, at the time of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, in 1897, recalls the fact that since the days of Purcell, English composers of genius have been scarce, and whether or not posterity concedes that rank to Elgar, he has at least one valid claim to distinction—the disagreement of the critics. Born at Broadheath, near Worcester, on June 2nd., 1857, of intellectual parentage, he early developed musical ability, and at the age of 15, was assistant organist to his father, also playing in an orchestra. From 1879 to 1884 he was the leader of a unique band at the County Lunatic Asylum, composed of the attendants, for which he composed quadrilles and other kindred pieces. His marriage with Miss Roberts, in 1889, gave him the required impetus, and, removing to London, he endeavoured to place his works before the public with but little success at first. It was at Hanley, in Staffordshire, that Elgar's "Saga of King Olaf" met with such noteworthy success that it was recognized that Elgar was a candidate for the laurels. In 1900 he was asked to compose a work for the Birmingham Musical Festival, and produced "The Dream of Gerontius," based on Cardinal Newman's poem, which describes the death of a man, the passing of his soul into the presence of God, and then into purgatory. Since then this work has been given in nearly every musical country in the world. Forty years' handling of many instruments exemplifies what may be called the inductive method in musical composition. The power to apply this method in music has been seen in some foreign composers, but not in Elgar's English predecessors. Knighted in 1904, Elgar has received the degree of Doctor of Music, from Oxford, Dunelm, Leeds, and Pittsburg, (U.S.A.) The fact that an "Elgar" festival was held in Covent Garden for three whole days, in 1904, gives an idea of the prolific nature of his works. The best known of his songs are "Weary Wind of the West," "My Love Dwelt in a Northern Land," "Like to a Damask Rose," "A Song of Flight," "The Pipes of Pan," "Queen Mary's Song" and "In the Dawn." It will be remembered that the famous Sheffield Choir, a few years back, gave a chorus from the "Dream of Gerontius," which was heartily received.

The production of "The Banner of St. George," in its entirety, may lead to the production of the larger work, at some future date.

—Richard J. Devey.

A COPY OF THE "ROYAL EDWARD NEWS"

Received by Mr. R. J. Kidd From His Son Pte. Clifton Kidd

Mr. R. J. Kidd has received a copy of a miniature newspaper issued on board the Royal Edward, from his son, Pte. Clifton Kidd, who is with the overseas contingent, and went over to England on the "Royal Edward". Pte. Kidd enlisted with a western regiment. The "Royal Edward News," as it is called, is a newsy little sheet, and contains a thrilling account of a man falling overboard and his timely rescue, as well as many other items of interest.

Mr. N. C. Cameron Removes To St. John N. B.

Where He Has Secured the Appointment of Provincial Secretary to the Retail Merchants' Association

ST. JOHN, N.B., Oct. 28 — The Provincial Board of the Retail Merchants' Association of New Brunswick is off to a good start. The new Provincial Secretary is N. C. Cameron, who has been connected with the Ontario Provincial Board of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, and who is also a member of the Dominion Board.

Mr. Cameron has had considerable experience in association work, having had one year as second vice-president, and one year as provincial treasurer and chief organizer; so that the Board here has been fortunate in securing the services of a secretary of Mr. Cameron's experience. The new board, headed by the President, A. O. Skinner, got into harness for the first time last Thursday night. The different committees appointed to enroll members are meeting with considerable success that it was recognized that Elgar was a candidate for the laurels. In 1900 he was asked to compose a work for the Birmingham Musical Festival, and produced "The Dream of Gerontius," based on Cardinal Newman's poem, which describes the death of a man, the passing of his soul into the presence of God, and then into purgatory. Since then this work has been given in nearly every musical country in the world. Forty years' handling of many instruments exemplifies what may be called the inductive method in musical composition. The power to apply this method in music has been seen in some foreign composers, but not in Elgar's English predecessors. Knighted in 1904, Elgar has received the degree of Doctor of Music, from Oxford, Dunelm, Leeds, and Pittsburg, (U.S.A.) The fact that an "Elgar" festival was held in Covent Garden for three whole days, in 1904, gives an idea of the prolific nature of his works. The best known of his songs are "Weary Wind of the West," "My Love Dwelt in a Northern Land," "Like to a Damask Rose," "A Song of Flight," "The Pipes of Pan," "Queen Mary's Song" and "In the Dawn." It will be remembered that the famous Sheffield Choir, a few years back, gave a chorus from the "Dream of Gerontius," which was heartily received.

The production of "The Banner of St. George," in its entirety, may lead to the production of the larger work, at some future date.

—Richard J. Devey.

FOR A WORTHY CAUSE

The Mother's Club will hold a sale of home baking and confectionery on Friday afternoon and evening, Oct. 30th, at the Y.M.C.A. Parlours. Afternoon Tea will be served and a musical programme given. Proceeds in aid of Y.M.C.A. Come and bring your friends. 2d-99

The death has occurred of Miss Lillian Evan Spicer, second daughter of Mr. Evan Spicer, a former chairman of the B. C. C., and Liberal candidate for Dulwich at the last election.

Replenish Your Silver

Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass

Fern Dishes
Flower Stands
Cut Glass Vases
Cut Glass Bouquet Holders
Candelabras
Tea Sets, etc.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Next Turnbull's

"WINTER MILLINERY"

For your Approval and Selection. Which will be sure to appeal to your judgment.

Mrs. J. Wilson, 372 GEORGE STREET

Fine Furs

The present cold snap is a gentle reminder that furs will soon be a necessity.

It will be to our advantage to see our stock and get our prices---whether for a fur jacket, neckpiece or muff---before buying elsewhere.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier And Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 716

HESSELBERG

MASTER PIANIST with Doctor Gordon Uses Exclusively—

Heintzman

- And Company's -

Grand Pianos

The Master's Choice

The J. M. GREENE MUSIC CO., Limited
Charlotte St. - Peterboro'
District Representatives

May Look For Developments

New York Herald Says the Allies Picked the Battle Ground

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—In to-day's review of the war situation in Europe, the Herald's military critic says:

Even should the tide of battle turn against them in the great lethal combat along the contested battle line from Nieuport to Arras, the Germans should be amply prepared to assume an effective defensive.

History holds no better example of military engineering than that which made possible the unshakeable stand of the Kaiser's troops at the Aisne. It is reasonable to believe, therefore, that the German engineers Corps have been busy constructing another system of earthworks at strategic intervals throughout the invaded territory under German control.

Similar work undoubtedly has been accomplished by the engineers of the allied troops, but as the great concentration to the northward the battle front has shifted so often that should the Germans effect an overwhelming advance the allies would have to retire upon a position much less complete in fortification than that which the Germans have had time to prepare.

The opinion has been advanced, however, by military engineers and experts that the ferocity of the German officers in Flanders is largely due to the fact that their defensive works have not been arranged to meet the emergency of a retreat with the allies advancing from the coast on the north-west.

Allies Picked the Ground.

A most important factor is that the choice of the Flanders battle-ground was made by the allied general staff. This has been shown in official German announcements. That the objective of the allies goes further than the carrying of the campaign along the Belgian littoral in order that the land and naval forces may operate in concert and at the same time force the Germans to cover an ultra-extended front is certain.

In view of the disaster to the extreme left wing of the allies which would accompany a decisive German victory at this point, it is apparent that the concentration of the Franco-Belgo-British troops in the south-west corner of Flanders is as strong numerically and in equipment and leadership as is the Germans.

It has developed that the appearance of the German reinforcement in Belgium, some six hundred thousand strong, was not the result of the sudden sending forward from Germany of second line troops. These men have been transported from other parts of the great front and constitute a formidable force of campaign-hardened warriors, who have been on the firing line from the commencement of hostilities.

The necessity of this vast shifting of combatants on the north is in response to the will of the allied general staff, who forced the Germans to accept the north as the principal zone of contact. The result is the stripping of other portions of the battle front, which, at many points, has ceased to become more than two lines of entrenchments, containing scattered forces of infantry and artillery, neither of which are of sufficient strength to assume the offensive.

It is also worthy of note that running at convenient intervals behind the allied line is a network of railway which appears to be in excellent operation, and which has been of inestimable value in the direction of concerted operations in force at any point within a few hours.

Two potent facts take shape, therefore, from the bewildering series of operations of the last few days. The first is that inasmuch as retreat for the allies on the extreme left flank would be a grave setback and costly, strategically in men and war material, the allied general staff is confident that they can hold their ground.

The second fact is that the Germans were forced by the allies to throw their greatest force into the north. The Germans do not control as perfect a system of railroads as that behind the allied line, and the sudden shifting of the offensive to another zone by the allies would, therefore, find their adversary at a poignant disadvantage.

"We may look, therefore, for important developments in the ragged and wooded region btween the Meuse and Moselle Valleys within the next few days."

THE CATTLE MARKET

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—Live stock receipts, fair; trade, steady; practically no change in prices.

Burgomaster Defied Foe

Told the People of the Success of the Allies

LONDON, Act. 14.—(by Mail). — At Brussels the Germans issued a proclamation stating that as the Belgian Government had fled, finding itself unable to govern the country, Germany would considerately take over the job. Burgomaster Max promptly had placards printed describing as absolute lies the statements contained in the proclamation, and he had the placards pasted up alongside. This brought down on him a peremptory notice that no posters must be displayed without the sanction of the German commander, who proceeded to warn the burgomaster that a repetition of such an offence would be sternly dealt with.

No whit dismayed, when ordered to haul down all Belgian flags, Max issued the required instructions with an addition to his own: "Let us accept temporarily the sacrifice imposed upon us; let us haul down our flags to avoid a conflict, and let us wait patiently for the hour when we shall obtain satisfaction."

This drove the German governor into a furious temper and that evening Max received a note saying, "The German Government alone has the right to issue notices. You have acted in violation of this right. Such a thing is intolerable. This is the second time you have thus offended and a last warning is now given to you not to offend again."

Max replied: "So long as I am Burgomaster of Brussels I shal lact according to my idea of duty. In this I shall never fail."

He posted no more proclamations, but he aroused the Germans to a perfect frenzy of rage by making a speech from the steps of the Exchange building. Addressing an enthusiastic crowd, he said:

"I am forbidden to post circulars on the walls, and I do not possess any newspapers by which to let you know the good news that I have received. But I cannot be prevented from talking, and I will use that means to inform you every day of the situation and prevent the false news spread by the Germans affecting your spirit."

The brave Burgomaster then detailed the defeats in the field sustained by the Germans and Austrians, and added: "Let every one of you go into the town and inform your friends and families of the good news."

After he had repeated this action several times Max was arrested, and held for deportation, but even the German commanders could not but admire his courage.

It is understood that King Albert proposes to grant titles of nobility to his brave representatives in Belgium's captured capital.

PERCY M. SARLE.

PAVEMENT DUST NEEDS MOISTURE

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—What a difference a few hours make. On Monday I was walking up George street in the rain and I saw the watering cart doing its duty nobly. To-day I had the occasion to come up street again and the dust was blowing in by eyes and nose and ears in such a manner as to make me very had tempered, and I am afraid the young lady who waited on me must have wondered what was the matter, and I think I must have strained my eyes looking for a watering cart as well.

Is there no remedy for this?

Yours truly,

A MOTHER.

VACATION TIMES FOR STREET LAMPS

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—In my section of the city I notice a number of street lights out during the past week or ten days.

Is the Chief of Police or the Fire Chief reporting this fact to the Power Company. It seems to me that some person is derilect in their duty lately.

However, I suppose as long as the city don't have to pay the bills for street lights that have been out, it is not so bad, but the disagreeable weather is coming and they would be better lighted up.

Yours truly,

TAXI.

Reduction To Tenants Welcome

Dear Sir,—About rents. Some landlords are doing the square thing by making reductions where they can to assist the struggling housekeeper. But let me tell you the estruggle is not all in the kitchen. The man behind—the desk in numbers of shops is struggling violently with his finances, and the most welcome voice he could hear at the present time is that of his landlord saying:

"Mr. —— I am making a ten, fifteen, or twenty-five per cent. reduction in your rent until things clear up a little." But, then the landlord is only human after all.

Yours very truly,

Small Storekeeper.

WHY THEY WEAR SPATS.

Highlanders Given Use of Them In Honour of Heroic March.

Most civilians have noticed that all our Highland regiments wear spats, but few know the reason why.

When the British forces, which were composed for the greater part of Highlanders, were under the leadership of Sir John Moore in Portugal, in 1809, they were forced to retreat from Astorga to Corunna.

During the retreat—which, by the way, ended in the famous victory at Corunna—the very boots were cut from the soldiers' feet by the jagged rocks over which they had to pick their way.

In order to save their feet from being lacerated, the soldiers took the shirts from their backs and, tearing them into strips, wound them round their feet. The incident was remembered, and the white spats now worn by the gallant Highlanders were granted in honour of the their heroic march and defence.

KILLED AT SALISBURY CAMP

Member of the Canadian Infantry Accidentally Shot.

London, Oct. 27.—Armourer Corporal William Ogden, Eleventh Battalion, Canadian Infantry, was accidentally shot at Pond Farm Camp, Salisbury Plains, Sunday, dying from injuries the same night. All his relatives reside on this side.

Don't Spoil

Good Stoves and Furnaces by burning poor Coal in them; Coal that is dirty, smoky and burns to clinkers. The Price of poor Coal may look attractive but you will find it more than balanced by your repair bill. We sell the best coal in the market with the prices right. Terms Net Cash.

Sole Agents for Delaware, Hudson and Lackawanna Coal.

Satisfactory Work

And Small charges are gaining for us a large number of loyal customers. We do Trucking of all sorts; handling all classes of goods carefully. If you have any use for a thoroughly reliable and trustworthy Truckman, send us word. The Peterboro' Fuel and Transfer Co., Limited.

Peterboro' Fuel & Transfer Co., Ltd.

162 Charlotte Street - 'Phone 270-361
133 Aylmer Street - 'Phone 362

LAKEFIELD

Special to The Examiner:

LAKEFIELD, Oct. 28.—Mr. Fred Mason, of Perry, N.Y., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Webster.

Mr. F. H. Anyo returned home Monday evening after spending a few days in Toronto.

The Oddfellows gave a smoker on Monday evening which was well attended and was a huge success in every way.

Mr. Arthur Marduff, manager of the Royal Bank, Warsaw, spent the week-end at his home here.

Miss Elsie Ogilvie, of Selwyn, spent the week-end at her home in the village.

A large number attended the social and concert given by the Epworth League of the Methodist Church on Monday evening. All present report having a most enjoyable time and are looking forward to the next one.

The Sunbeam Mission Band, of the Presbyterian Church, is giving a social and entertainment in the school room on Friday evening, Oct. 31st.

Miss Enie Grylls, of Douro, spent the week-end with her parents here.

Rev. Lewis, of Peterborough, took the services in the Methodist Church on Sunday as the usual pastor iis confined to his home on account of an accident which occurred early last week.

Mr. John Knox, of Toronto, is visiting at his home in Smith.

Attachments to a plane patented by its Georgia inventor, make it serve as a smoothing plane, fore plane, or jointer plane.

79c WONDER SALE

Peterboro's Great Weekly Bargain Day

79c WONDER SALE

79c WONDER SALE THURSDAY at the **BIG STORE**

A Day of Immense Value-Giving, and while some lines are limited in quantities, other bargain lots have sufficient to last the greater part of day. Nothing reserved, first comers get choice of complete offerings

Store Opens Sharp at 8:30 During Fall and Winter Months

BARGAINS TO BE HAD THURSDAY ON THE MAIN FLOOR:

Black Messaline Silk, full 36 inches wide, the quality that sells for $1.25 yard. Wonder Sale 79c

Dress Goods Oddments, 42 to 54 inches wide. $1.00 to $2.00 values. Wonder Sale, yard 79c

A limited number of Turkey Red Comforters, "12 only", size 60 x 72 inches. Wonder Sale..... 79c

Sheets, made from good English Cotton, finished with hemmed ends. Size 68 x 90 inches. Wonder Sale, each 79c

Pillow Cases, in sizes 40, 42, 44 or 46 inches. Wonder Sale..6 for 79c

Pretty stripe patterns in Ceylon Shirting Flannels, light and medium colours to choose from..... 3½ yards for 79c

Women's Winter Weight Vests and Drawers, regular 39c and 50c qualities. Wonder Sale ..... 3 garments for 79c

Women's Natural Wool Vests and Drawers, sizes 30, 32, 34. Wonder Sale, garment 79c

Fine Swiss Combinations, to wear with evening dress, sleeveless and tight knee, each finished with beautiful deep hand crochet yoke. Wonder Sale..... 79c

Children's Rib Combinations, Fall weight, long sleeves, ankle length, fit 3 to 14 years, nicely fleeced. Wonder Sale..... 79c

Women's Sample All Wool Knitted Underskirts, regular up to $1.75. Wonder Sale..... 79c

Flannelette Gowns, all white, medium striped, and silk embroidered. Wonder Sale..... 79c

Infants' White Wool Knitted Shawls, 45 inches size. Wonder Sale 79c

Infants' pretty, warm, closely knit Jackets, white, crimson or blue and white. Wonder Sale 79c

New American Model Corsets, all sizes. Wonder Sale, pair 79c

Penman's finest quality Wool Cashmere Hose. Wonder Sale, 2 pair 79c

Mocha and Fine Kid Gloves. Wonder Sale, pair 79c

Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, made with inside tape border. Wonder Sale ..... 6 for 79c

Finest quality Duchesse, Taffeta and Corded all-silk Ribbons, in newest shaded Roman stripes and black, in moire, plain and corded. 6½ and 7½ inches wide. Wonder Sale, yard 79c

Newest Hand Bags, solid leather, finished in wide opening frame styles. Wonder Sale 79c

Sample Men's Military Brushes, Manicure Sets in plush boxes, Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets in leatherette boxes, and samples of Parisian Ivory Toilet Boxes, Mirrors and Trays. Wonder Sale.... 79c

BASEMENT ITEMS FOR THE WONDER SALE

6 Large Tables of Beautiful Gift China at One-Half to One-Quarter Regular Values

Table 1—Elegant large Cocoa Jugs, solid gold decorated handles and tops, beautifully hand polished. Regular up to $3.00. Wonder Sale 79c

Table 2—Large China Jugs wonderfully hand polished, of most exquisite workmanship. Reg. up to $2.50. Wonder Sale..... 79c

Table 3—Sample Dresser Sets, large tray, hat pin holder, hair receiver, powder or trinket box and tray, all of best china. Wonder Sale 79c

Table 4—Finest China Sugar & Cream Sets, most artistic hand decorations. Values up to $3.00. Wonder Sale, pair..... 79c

Table 5—Contains beautiful sets as fruit and small dishes,bon-bon, nut sets, celery trays & individuals, all in 7-piece lots. Reg. up to $3 79c

Table 6—Offers selections in cheese dishes, bread trays, and other odd pieces of the best china. Thursday, each 79c

4-piece Set of most substantial granitewave, comprised of 1 large teapot, 1 saucepan with enameled handle, 1 preserving kettle & 1 all-white pudding dish. All first quality. Wonder Sale, Set 79c

Galvanized laundry boilers and wash tubs with place for wringer, each full size. Wonder Sale 79c

79c WONDER SALE

TURNBULLS

See many of the Wonder Sale Bargains in our George and Simcoe St. Windows Wednesday Night

READY-TO-WEAR SAVING THURSD'Y

Third Floor

Fall weight Japanese Kimonas in pretty floral patterns, in a wide range of colour combinations. Wonder Sale 79c

Camisoles prettily trimmed with lace or embroidery. Regular $1.69 and $2 values. Wonder Sale 79c

Newest Blouses in White Voile or Crepe. Worth up to $2.00. Wonder Sale..... 79c

Black Sateen Underskirts, have wide knife-pleated frill and are embroidery trimmed. Wonder Sale..... 79c

79c

WONDER SALE

HOME FURNISHINGS

Choice of our entire stock of Brussels in bodies or with borders to match. Regular up to $1.50. Wonder Sale .. 79c

1½ yd. Carpet Samples in Brussels and velvet, straight body patterns without border on one end; make splendid rugs 79c

Best quality Oilcloth Squares, highly enamelled face, proper stove size..... Wonder Sale 79c

Cream or ecru Curtain Scrims with hemstitched or openwork borders. Reg. up to 39c. Wonder Sale, 8 yards for 79c

Any chair or couch re-covered if material is selected from our upholstering stock Thursday (materials extra) for.. 79c

79c WONDER SALE

THE WORLD OF SPORT

TWO CHANCES FOR MATCH FOR HARDY

Here are two chances for Alf. Hardy, the English wrestler. One is from Artie Edmunds, who has changed his mind about retiring, and the other from Andy Gibson, who last spring wrestled here with the Central Y.M.C.A. squad.

The letters follow:

Toronto, Oct. 27th, 1914.
203 Arthur Street.

Sporting Editor, Examiner:

Dear Sir,—Just a few lines for to state that in regard to Mr. Alf. Hardy stating that I am afraid to meet him to finish our previous wrestling match. I want to let you, also the Peterbrough public know, that I am not nor never have been, afraid to meet any man in the ring or mat game. However, taking into consideration that Hardy is forcing this match on me, and to protect my Peterborough backers, I hope that you will state that I am not in condition for to do myself justice, but rather than let my friends and admirers think that I have backed down ,then I will go there and wrestle Alf. Hardy on the proposition he made, that of throwing me one fall in one hour, and if I gain a fall I win the match. Therefore let the promoters pull the match off as soon as possible and I will be on the scene for to wrestle the last bout of my career; then hoping to retire in peace.

Yours respectfully,
ART EDMUNDS.

P.S.—I might state that it is immaterial to me as to how I wrestle. In other words I will agree to meet Alf. Hardy either for the best 2 out of 3 falls, so now it is up to him to settle the question for all time to come. I will meet him on any of the proposition that he made. A. E.

Sporting Editor, Examiner.

Dear Sir,—Seeing that Alf. Hardy is so anxious for a wrestling match, I, (Andy Gibson) ex-amateur welterweight Champion of Canada, will undertake to throw Alf. Hardy twice in an hour. Or will wrestle him in a finish match, best two out of three pin-falls, for $25.00 or up to $75.00. I beg to remain.

Yours respectfully,
Andy Gibson.

759 Manning Avenue, Toronto, Oct. 26th, 1914.

MANAGERS PICK THEIR ALL-STAR TEAMS

Managers of Five Select Bill James and Dick Rudolph.

Tris Speaker and Ty Cobb are the unanimous choice of five big league managers for fielders on the All-American baseball team:

Bill James and Dick Rudolph, of the Boston Braves, were picked as best pitchers by four of the five pilots. The all-star team selections follow:

(By Hugh Jennings, Detroit Tigers.)
Left field—Speaker, Red Sox.
Centrefield—Cobb, Tigers.
Right field — Crawford, Tigers or Jackson, Cleveland.
First base—McInnis, Athletics.
Second base—Evers, Braves.
Third base—Baker, Athletics.
Shortstop — Maranville, Braves, or Rush, Tigers.
Catchers—Gowdy, Braves; Archer, Cubs; Schalk, White Sox.
Pitchers—James, Braves; Rudolph, Braves, Covaleski, Tigers; Johnston, Senators; Alexander, Phillies.
Utility Fielder—Milan, Senators.

(By Jimmy Callahan, Chicago White Sox.)
Left field—Speaker, Red Sox.
Centrefield—Cobb, Tigers.
Right field—Jackson; Naps.
First base—McInnis, Athletics.
Second base—Collins, Athletics.
Shortstop.—Weaver, White Sox.
Third base—Baker, Athletics.
Catchers—Schalk, Gowdy.
Pitchers—Rudolph, James, Scott.

(By Frank O'Day, Chicago Cubs)
Left field—Speaker, Red Sox.
Centrefield—Cobb, Tigers.
Right field—Jackson, Naps.
First base—Saier, Cubs.
Second base—Collins, Athletics.
Shortstop—Maranville, Braves.
Third base—Zimmerman.
Catchers—Archer, Cubs; Schalk, White Sox.
Pitchers—Rudolph, Braves; James, Braves; Vaughn, Cubs; Cheney, Cubs.

(By Miller Huggins, St. Louis Cardinals)
Left field—Burns, Giants.
Centrefield—Speaker, Red Sox.
Right field—Cobb, Tigers.
First base—Daubert, Brooklyn.
Second base—Collins, Braves.
Shortstop—Maranville, Braves.
Third base—Baker, Athletics.
Catchers — Snyder, Cardinals; Schang, Athletics; Archer, Cubs.
Pitchers—Alexander, Phillies; Rudolph, Braves; Tesreau, Giants, Leonard, Red Sox; Johnson, Senators.

(By Branch Rickey, St. Louis Browns)
Left field—Burns, Giants.
Centrefield—Speaker, Red Sox.
Right field—Cobb, Tigers.
First base—Daubert, Brooklyn.
Second base—Collins, Athletics.
Shortstop—Lavan, Browns.
Third base—Foster, Senators.
Catchers—Agnew, Browns; Schalk, White Sox.
Pitchers—Rudolph, Braves; James, Braves; Matthewson, Giants. Marquard, Giants; Tesreau, Giants.

Football Comment

Bradford found Everton toffee bad for their indigestion.

Sunderland hope to get their "Holley" back before Christmas.

'Tis a bad season for bootball benefits, but Middlesbrough guarantee Elliott 500 pounds.

Gillespie has at last been allowed to get out of bed by the infirmary doctors at Sunderland.

At last the Chelsea pensioners have pinched both points.

Sunderland have signed on a very promising centre forward in Croft, who hails from the Sheffield district.

There is a likelihood that another McCracken, cousin to the Newcastle back, will spring into English League football very soon. He played a very attractive game against the English League the other week. At the finish, he was approached by several club managers, and many offers were made to him. Look out for the coming of McCracken the second.

Reynolds of Fulham, Buckley and King, of the Arsenal, were selected for the English League vs. the Southern, and all three played a great game.

OFF AGAIN, ON AGAIN WITH ARTIE EDMUNDS

Toronto Wrestler is Evidently Anxious to Side Step Alf. Hardy

It begins to look as if Artie Edfunds the Toronto wrestler, is side-stepping Alf. Hardy, the English grappler, who beat Jack Forbes here a short time ago. After the match with Forbes, Hardy expressed a desire to wrestle Edmunds and offered to throw him four times in an hour. Forbes went to Toronto to arrange the match and wrote the Examiner on behalf of Edmunds, accepting Hardy's challenge. A day or so after Lou Marsh, of the Toronto Star, wrote the Examiner to say that Forbes had no authority to accept Hardy's "defi" and stating that Edmunds had retired. On top of that arrangements were made by Forbes to have Hardy and Edmunds meet here on Saturday night, the two men agreeing to that proposition. In this issue appears a letter from Edmunds accepting Hardy's challenge. Forbes came down from Toronto last night to make arrangements for the match. And then at noon to-day came the following from Harvey Sproule of the Star staff:

Sporting Editor,
Examiner, Peterborough:

Artie Edmunds requested me to advise you that his doctor has forbidden him to wrestle indefinitely, and he has cancelled match with Hardy at Peterborough, Saturday.

Harvey Sproule.

If that isn't side-stepping, what do you call it?

CANADIAN TACTICS IN U.S. FOOTBALL

Ring out the old, ring in the new, and you'll have the U. S. football situation down pat. While crippled defences and a weakening in the offence in some instances on Saturday had its effect, it is about agreed that it was the "new" open game adapted from the Canadians that was chiefly responsible for many of the football reverses and surprises among the heretofore exclusively elite of the gridiron.

Wide open football left Washington and Jefferson beat Yale, Syracuse licked Michigan by out-yosting Yost in the open style. Penn., resorting to the style the Indians have long used to down the Quakers—not to mention other heretofore stand-pat eastern elevens—was victorious. The varied, almost basket ball style of triple passing and open work by little Penn. State threw a bigger scare into John Harvard than ever did the war-whooping aborigines in the days of Miles Standish. It was a quadruple pass by the crimson that enabled Harvard to tie the score in the last three minutes of play. After being badly beaten for three rounds, Brown returned to the fray with Cornell in the fourth and scored via the open game. The game played by both Princeton and Dartmouth was as wide open as New York ever was in the palmiest of Tammany regimes, and as a result there was frequent scoring on both sides, with the frequency more noticeable on the Tigers' side of the ledger.

The programme of Saturday marked the final turn of king football against the old style, straight game. It was the first time that practically every big eastern college tried it out to the limit.

As to the dope that can be drawn from Saturday's games for use in forecasting possibilities in the bigger contests that are to come, there is scant satisfaction for the college prognosticators. Even the weakest team has a chance to score against the strongest with the forward double and triple pass in vogue.

Lawrence D'Orsay in "The Earl of Pawtucket" at "The Grand" Next Monday

The announcement that Mr. Lawrance D'Orsay is coming to the Grand Opera House Monday, Nov. 2nd, is distinctly interesting and refreshing news. He will appear in his famous success, "The Early of Pawtucket" appearing in his original role of Lord Cardington.

"The Earl of Pawtucket" was specially written by the famous American playwright, Augustus Thomas, for Mr. D'Orsay and the difficulties of an English Earl in endeavouring to maintain a disguise as an American in New York are very funny. The passive reserve and dogged persistence with which the Earl pursues the object of his adoration leads to many odd but always amusing complications, but the gallant Earl proves himself a true nobleman and wins against a sea of troubles.

Fitting into the play as though he were poured into it very mild, Lawrance D'Orsay is the well defined type of the gentlemanly Englishman, who strange as it may seem to some, has the keenest appreciation of humour and his absurdly funny expressions are a great factor in the fun-making of the comedy. It has been said that the Earl of Pawtucket is D'Orsay, and that D'Orsay is the Earl of Pawtucket. This is hardly fair, but it is true that in his walk, facial expression and the delivery of certain lines and phrases, all have in them the element of original comedy and that of the highest class brand.

The scenes of the play are laid in the Waldorf-Astoria in New York and the sets show three different rooms in that famous hostelry.

The story of the trouble an Earl got into by coming incognito to America to win a girl is very amusing. Particularly as he has inadvertently assumed the name of her divorced husband in ignorance of that fact and is compelled to pay back alimony and is also threatened with arrest for murder, but the end brings him triumphantly through these and other most amusing entanglements.

Messrs. Lawrende and Sandusky have surrounded Mr. D'Orsay with an all-star cast. His engagement here will be one of the theatrical events of the season.

A Spy Reported At Stoney Lake

But He Was Not a German—Was Examining Wood Piles at Some Cottages in Interests of Firm

The Germans are not the only persons who use spies in the furtherance of their business. A well known firm in Peterborough had a spy scour Stoney Lake recently in search of stolen property. Instead of sending him around calling on the cottagers when they were there they despatched him to the scene after the Stoney Lakers had departed to their winter homes.

His mission seems to have been the minute inspection of the wood piles on the islands to see if he could discover any of their goods; and woe betide any cottager on whose premises were found any of their chattels, either in the form of fire wood in piles or logs suspiciously above the high water mark.

No doubt the reason for not calling earlier in the season was to avoid any counter claims or abuse for having the logs litter the shores of the property owners, who, naturally, resent the tardiness of the firm in removing their logs when the drives go down in the spring.

The steamers and tugs are busy every day in anticipation of the early close of navigation.

The cottagers of Stoney Lake will be pleased to learn that the Stoney Lake Navigation Company have decided to place a new steamer on the canal route, to be in commission next season.

The first snow of the season fell here last Monday. There are no mosquitoes now.

Mr. Charles Grylls and son of Lakefield spent the past week at their cottage at "Sea Breeze."

A party of students from The Grove School, Lakefield, came up to the lakes on Friday for a shoot.

Mrs. John Hunter is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Flynn, at Havelock.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stubbs paid a flying visit to their cottage, "Restmore," the end of last week.

Dr. Zimmerman, his son, Dr. Geo. Zimmerman, Mr. Frank Edmand, and Mr. Long motored from Toronto last Wednesday, to Kawartha Park, and returned on Friday.

Dr. Morrison is having a dining room added, and several other improvements made to his cottage at Kawartha Park. Contractor Ayotte is doing the work.

Mr. Blackmore has had his open-air dining room sheeted in, for the protection of his yacht, "Terah," in the winter, and his guests from gough weather in summer.

Visitors arrived in the snow storm of Monday at "Seldom Inn."

Monty La Rock

RALPH CONNOR ENLISTS.

Novelist Expects to Go to the Front as Chalain.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 27.—Among those who have volunteered for active service is Rev. C. W. Gordon, better known as Ralph Connor, the novelist. He expects to go to the front as chaplain with the second contingent.

PORTUGAL PREPARING

Eighteen Thousand Winter Uniforms Ordered

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 28.—Portugal is excited at the possibility of taking part in the war as an ally of Great Britain under the treaty which requires this country, if asked, to supply a contingent of at least 10,000 troops.

The Portuguese army is equipped with Schneider-Canet artillery which, it is said, Great Britain will be glad to have. The Government, anticipating a winter campaign, has ordered 18,000 thick uniforms and is buying great numbers of mules.

Independence Day, Oct. 5, was not observed with the usual festivities, but the money that would have been spent upon fireworks and public shows was contributed to the Belgian sufferers from the war. Addresses of sympathy were presented to the Belgian and British Ministers by a committee, at the head of a procession of 50,000 people.

White Star Dominion Line
The Largest Steamers from Can.
Montreal, - Quebec, - Liverpool
S. S. Magestic Nov 7
S.S. Canada Nov 14 S.S. Laurentic Nov 21
Portland - Halifax - Liverpool
From Portland, Me. From Halifax, N.S.
S.S. Arabic Dec 2 S.S. Arabic Dec 3
S.S. Canada Dec 12 S.S. Canada Dec 13
Apply Local Agents for full particulars or Company's Office, 118 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal, Que.

SIMPLEX
SHOE POLISH
Brightest and Best

READ THE EXAMINER

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Wheat took a downward slide today, influenced by falling off in speculative call and by the pilling up of domestic stocks. Trade finished steady, but 1c to 1¼c under last night. Corn lost ¾c to 7/8c net and oats ⅝c to 1c. In provisions the outside was unchanged to 40c down.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 15	$....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 67	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 20	....
Oats, bushel	0 64	0 65
Rye, bushel	0 90	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 29	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 28	0 30
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, large	0 16	....
Cheese, new, twins	0 16½	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 31	0 32
Eggs, cold-storage	0 23	0 25
Honey, new, lb.	0 13	....
Honey, combs, dozen	2 50	3 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, old crop, No. 1 northern, $1.24½; No. 2 northern, $1.21½; new crop, No. 1 northern, $1.21½; No. 2 northern, $1.17.

Manitoba oats—Bay ports, old crop, No. 2 C.W., 46¼c; No. 3 C.W., 42¼c; new crop, No. 2 C.W., 39c; No. 3 C.W., 36c.

Ontario wheat—Carlots, $1.05 to $1.07, outside, according to freights.

American corn—Prompt shelled, No. 3 yellow, 82c to 83c, Toronto; Canadian corn, 82c, Toronto.

Ontario oats—New, outside, 46c to 48c.

Peas—No. 3, $1.30 to $1.35, carlots, outside, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 82c to 83c, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside 65c to 67c; Manitoba barley, 54c to 55c, lake ports.

Rolled oats—Per bag of 90 pounds, $2.85 to $3; in smaller lots, $3.15 to $3.25; per barrel, $5.70, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Buckwheat—60c to 62c.

Millfeed—Carlots, per ton, bran, $22 to $24; shorts, $25 to $26; middlings, $27 to $28; good feed flour, $32 to $34.

Manitoba flour—First patents, $5.60 in bags; second patents, $5.10 in bags.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.50 to $4.70, Montreal or Toronto freights, in bulk, nominal.

Cornmeal—Yellow, 98-pound sacks, $2.65 to $2.75.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 27.—Cash close—No. 1 northern, $1.15⅝; No. 2 do., $1.12⅝; No. 3 do., $1.09⅝; No. 4, $1.09⅝; No. 5, 99½c; No. 6, 91⅝c; feed, 85½c.

Winter Wheat—No. 1 red, $1.14⅝; No. 2 do., $1.11⅝; No. 3 do., $1.09⅝.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 54⅝c; No. 3 C.W., 51⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 51⅝c; No. 1 feed, 51c; No. 2 feed, 50½c.

Barley—No. 3, 69½c; No. 4, 65½c; rejected, 59½c; feed, 59½c.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.—There was a fair demand from foreign buyers for Manitoba spring wheat today, but it showed a decline of 2c to 3c per quarter in the late trading. The export trade in oats is quiet and prices hold firm. The local demand for coarse grains was limited and the market is quiet, but the feeling is firm. The demand from foreign buyers for certain wheat flour was better and especially for shipment to France and other of 10,000 sacks were made. The local demand is quiet and prices show no change. Millfeed is quiet and prices are irregular.

Butter is steady with a fair local trade passing. Cheese is more active with a better demand for English buyers. Eggs active and firm.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.15⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.13⅝ to $1.15⅝; No. 2 do., $1.07⅝ to $1.10⅝; Dec., $1.10⅝.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 65c to 66c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 44¾c to 45c.

Flour—Fancy patents, $5.70; first clears, $4.60; second clears, $3.10.

Bran—$20.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.14⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.13⅝; No. 2 do., $1.10⅝; Dec., $1.12⅝.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 741 cattle, 814 hogs, 2305 sheep and lambs and 92 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Choice butchers' at $8.50 to $9; eight cattle at the latter price; good butchers' steers at $7 to $8.25; medium butchers' steers and heifers at $6.50 to $6.75; common butchers' steers and heifers at $6 to $6.25; stocker steers at $5.50 to $6.75; good cows at $5.75 to $6.25; canners and cutters at $3 to $4.50; bulls at $6 to $6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.

Choice feeders at $6.50 to $6.90; good feeders at $6.25 to $6.50; stockers at $4 to $5.75.

Milkers and Springers.

There was a good demand, but the number on sale was limited, prices ranging from $60 to $90, the bulk selling at $70 to $80.

Veal Calves.

Receipts were liberal and prices easy. Light ewes, $5.25 to $6; heavy ewes, $3.75 to $4.25; culls and rams, $2.50 to $4; lambs sold at $6 to $7.50, the bulk having been reported at $7.50.

Hogs.

Selects fed and watered sold at $7.50 and $7.15 f.o.b. cars and $7.75 weighed off cars.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; steady; prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 50; slow, $5 to $11.

Hogs—Receipts, 2000; active; heavy, mixed, yorkers and pigs, $7.70 to $7.80; roughs, $6.70 to $6.75; stags, $5 to $6.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1000; slow and unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 6000; market, steady; beeves, $5.25 to $11; Texas steers, $5.70 to $9.80; stockers and feeders, $4.90 to $8.10; cows and heifers, $3.40 to $8.90; calves, $7.85 to $11.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; market, active; light, $7 to $7.80; mixed, $7.80 to $7.95; heavy, $7 to $7.60; rough, $7 to $7.15; pigs, $4.35 to $7; bulk of sales, $7.30 to $7.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 24,000; market, higher; native, $4.90 to $8; yearlings, $6.70 to $8.60; lambs, native, $6 to $7.90.

Roumania is planning to build a tunnel under the Danube River, to give access to territory acquired by the Balkan war.

SPECIAL BIG WAR PRICES
LOUIS YEOTES
will give the Best Service
ALWAYS
Best Cider Store in Town
SPECIAL PRICES FOR POOL .. 5c
Good Music in Attendance
5c SPECIAL PRICES FOR BOSTON
Pipe Repairing a Specialty
FIRST-CLASS SHOE SHINE
Tan Shoes Dyed 2 Schemmed
HATS CLEANED
The Best Place to Meet Your Friends

Royal Theatre
WANTED BY THE POLICE
Complete in 4000 feet
Lovers of good Motion Pictures don't fail to visit the Royal To-night.
THE MASK OF AFFLICTIONS
in 2 parts. Mrs. Wadley
BESS THE DETECTRESS
Special Comedy
POISONED WATERS
8—Big Reels—8
5c and 10c

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
J. J. TURNER & SONS
Owners and Managers Peterborough
TO-NIGHT Oct. 28th At 8.15
THE MONTROSE TABLOID STOCK CO.
with all their own beautiful costumes, Scenery and electrical effects accompanied by the up-to-date Moving Picture Feature play
The Runaways
In 2 Acts. Also a series of Posing Pictures in Black and White and the Great Feature Film in three parts
The Funny Regt
Specialties Between Acts
All Seats Reserved. Box office now open for sale of seats.
Prices 10c, 15c and 25c

GRAND OPERA HOUSE J. J. TURNER & SONS, Proprietors & Managers
One Night Only, Mon., Nov. 2nd. The Distinguished English Comedian
LAWRANCE D'ORSAY In Augustus Thomas' Great Comedy THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET
PRICES—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
Seats on Sale at Box Office, Friday at 9 o'clock.

EMPIRE THEATRE
EXTRA ATTRACTION
To-night, To-morrow and To-morrow Night
First instalment of "The Adventures of Kathleen", the finest Serial Story portrayed. Don't miss the start entitled "The Unwelcome Throne" in three parts.
"An Indian Maid's Strategy" a one part feature, a very thrilling Drama.
"Dawn and Daylight" without doubt one of the finest Dramas shown.
"The Misadventures of a Mighty Monarch" by John Bunny a guarantee of the best mirth provoking play in the City.

Here's Interesting News For Boys!

SAY BOYS! We have just received the niftiest lot of Mackinaw Coats, Norfolk style and they are certainly just the kind you boys like. Better bring mother in to see them.

Winter Time Means Warmer Clothes

and we've gathered together a lot of New Suits and Overcoats that for STYLE, QUALITY and PRICE will out-class any stock you'll see elsewhere.

Suits $2.90 to $8 Overcoats $3.50 to $10

MOTHERS! Study these prices, then come and study the clothes. The prices will save you money the clothes will save patching. If you can't come send the boy. We gladly send several suits or overcoats on approval.

We are making a special effort on boys' clothes this season. It's to your advantage to investigate. Attend to it to-day.

We will be pleased to have you call. Bring your boy and try on a few garments and let us prove to you conclusively that this store is

'THE BOYS' STORE

H. LeBRUN & CO.
THE BOYS' STORE 143-145 Hunter St., 396 George St.

Dr. Gordon's Subject To-night — **"Questionable Amusements"** — **George Street Methodist Church At 7.45**

ROBT. FAIR & CO., LTD.

EXTRA-ORDINARY VALUE IN **Blankets**

Comfortables

and Every Requisite for the Bed. Cool crisp nights have come at last, and welcome now these warm fleecy feather weight Blankets and Comforts.
Assortment and Values Unsurpassed.

☞ *For our Greatest List of Wednesday Bargains see Hand Bills being distributed To-day & To-morrow.*

BLANKETS & Comforters

To Keep You Warm When Nights Are Chilly
the Downiest of Eiderdown Comforters and Coziest of Blankets

BLANKETS—Made of pure Canadian Wool of extra fine quality. Thoroughly cleaned and with close even nap, these Blankets are to be had in single, medium and extra large sizes, cut singly and whipped all around. Pink or Blue Borders, per pair.
$5.00, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $9.75

EIDERDOWN COMFORTERS—In most exquisite designs and colourings in plain and figured Satins and Sateens, some with Satin bands and centre and corded edges; also in beautifully Brocaded Silk, size 60 x 72 in., 66 x 72 in., 72 x 72 in.
$7.50, $8.50, $10.95, $11.95, $13.50, $15.00, $18.00

Table Linen and Table Sets
In drawing your attention to Linens, we might say that a very sharp advance has already taken place owing to the manufacturers not being able to secure the Linen yarn. Our prices are lower than usual.

72 in. Table Damask, all pure Linen, per yard 50c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50

Table Sets—1 Cloth and 12 Napkins—Special inducement to buy just now at the old prices and a large assortment in all sizes, per set $6.50, $9.50, $10.00, $12.50, $13.50

Chamois and Chamoisette Gloves—Guaranteed washable, white and natural colours, per pair..... ....$1.00

Ladies' All Wool Hose
One of the best qualities in a fine knit seamless full fashioned hose we have ever offered to our customers at per pair... 50c

Tan Cape Gloves for Ladies or Children
High grade quality, 1 dome, pique sewn, the glove for fall wear.
Ladies per pair.....$1.00 and $1.25
Boys 85c per pair Girls 75c per pair

Imitation Persian Lamb Coating
So perfect an imitation that it resembles the real Persian lamb, per yard..... $4.50, $5.50 and $6.50

Wilton Rugs
A very handsome collection of these squares, finest quality in reversible beautiful patterns to suit any rooms. Some of the most choice goods in shades of rose, tans, fawns, blue, red and green combination colours, in sizes
2¼ x 3 yds, price.....$23.50
3 x 3 yds, price.....$30.00
3 x 3½ yds, price.....$35.00
3 x 4 yds, price $38.00

Axminster Rugs
We have a grand selection of these squares in a very large range of designs. They are best quality and in very rich shades of fawns, blue and green, in size
2¼ x 3 yds, price....$20.00 3 x 3 yds, price ...$27.50
3 x 3½ yds, price....$30.00 3 x 4 yds, price. ..$36.00

Velvet Rugs
We have just received a new consignment of these goods, English and seamless quality and they are in all the latest patterns and choice colourings. The prices of these rugs should especially have your attention. Manufactured in the following sizes
2½ x 3 yds, price....$18.00 3 x 3½ yds, price....$22.50
3 x 4 yds, price.....$25.00

NOTICE
Dr. Gordon's Books, "All's Love Yet All's Law" and "The Young Man and His Problems" are now on sale at
TREBILCOCK BROTHERS

What We Should Be
Not simply a face but a personality—It is this that makes the MOULE Portraits the TRUE Portraits.
SEE STUDIO ON
W. F. MOULE Phone 46
374½ George Street

ADVENTURES OF KATHLYN

Empress Theatre Has Secured the Films of this Sensational Drama.

The Proprietor of the Empress Theatre, Charlotte Street, has, at considerable expense, secured the films for reproducing the sensaton episodes in the thrilling story entitled "Kathlyn"

This story has recently been running in some of the principal Canadian and American newspapers, and its fascinating features have been much talked about. The first of the series of these pictures will be thrown out to-night at the Empress, where there will be provided comfortable seating capacity for all.

The Peterborough Choral Society held the first practice in the Collegiate Institute, last night of the new work, Elgar's "Banner of St. George" which met with a favourable reception. A good number assembled and enjoyed a good practice.

CITY AND GENERAL

AFTERNOON TEA.
Afternoon tea will be served in the "Empress Hotel" from 3.45 to 5.15, commencing Thursday, October 29th. 24-28.

WINDOW CLEANING.
'Phone 149 or drop a card to J. Foster, 8 Bonson Avenue, Storm windows cleaned and put up. 22d-27

"GYM" CLASS.
"Gym" Class at the Y. W. C. A. Saturday mornings for school girls. Five cents per class. 24-28

WINDOW CLEANING.
W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Foster's Grocery Store, 129 Aylmer Street. 22d-28.

FRENCH LESSONS
By Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 587 George Street. 22d-31

PIANO TUNING
'Phone 505, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d.t.f.

PROBABILITIES.
Fresh to strong southwesterly winds; mostly cloudy and somewhat milder to-day, and on Thursday a few local showers.

BROWNTOWN MISSION.
A Harvest Thanksgiving Service will be held in the Browntown Church of England Mission, (308 Weston Avenue), to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Canon Davidson will be the special preacher. During the service Canon Davidson will formally declare the Mission open.

SPECIAL SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.
A special service will be held in St. John's Church this evening, at 8 o'clock, in connection with the recent mission and in preparation for parochial Communion on Sunday.

POTATOES AND APPLES FOR SALE.
I have just received a carload of fine potatoes, as well as a shipment of apples. Potatoes will be sold at 60c per bag and apples at closest prices. —E. H. Mann, 'Phone 249; car at G. T. R. Station, between King and Charlotte Streets. 3d-69-1335

FOR YOUR TABLE.
Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 465, James E. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.
Great reduction from $30.00 to $22.75. All the sideboards, buffetts, combination buffetts, all finished in Imperial oak. Your choice of any in the store, marked up to $30.00, at $22.75. See our show window. E. B. CLEGG & CO., 27 George Street.

AUCTION SALE.
There will be an auction sale of household furniture and effects, the property of Mrs. Margaret A. Errington, of 580 Bethune Street, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 29th, commencing at 2 o'clock. There will be no reserve whatever, as Mrs. Errington is giving up housekeeping. J. F. Thornton, Auctioneer, 633 George Street, Peterborough. 'Phone 966. 22d.s.t.w.-28

WELLS AND CISTERNS CLEANED.
Living springs found; wells dug and cleaned, tiled and cemented; drains dug and pipe furnished; pumps sold and repaired. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. No dirt can get into these wells when finished. Apply R. Elliott, corner Erskine and Woodbine Avenue. Orders left at W. G. Mercer's Blacksmith Shop on Water Street, will receive prompt attention. 12d-66-t.f.s.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Eva Fletcher, of Benston, is the guest of Mrs. Roy Spears, Otonabee.

Mr. Maurice Mairs of Toronto is in the City to-day on business, and is leaving in a few days for a shooting trip to the north country.

NEW YORK ORGANIST IS IN FRENCH ARMY.

New York, Oct. 28.

When Mr. Jacques Ungerer, organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral, left here on 25th July last for a summer vacation in France, he did not know that he would not be able to return to take up his work in the fall owing to the needs of his native country. He has been called to serve in the French army, and until peace has been declared in Europe Professor Foley is taking his place.

Mr. Ungerer has been organist of the Cathedral twenty-two years. As he is forty-two years old, he expected to be exempt from being called to the colours. But friends here have received word from him that he is now at the front.

He wrote that as one of the fourth class of the reserves, he found himself liable to military duty on emergency summons.

Mr. Ungerer has an international reputation as an organist and choirmaster.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?
Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.
Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part or two.
Our Repair Department is in charge of a watchmaker and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.
WARNE BROS.
242 GEORGE STREET
Next to Myles Drug Co.

WEDDING BELLS

COOPER—VANZANT.
The wedding was solemnized at the George Street Methodist Parsonage, 561 Water street, last evening at 7 o'clock of Mr. Hilliard Wilbert Cooper, of Stirling, to Miss Nora Vanzant, of Peterborough. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. G. Peever, B.D. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper will reside in Stirling.

ADAMSON—WOOD.
A quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wood, of Otonabee, on Oct. 13th, when their only daughter, Aggie Lizzie, was united in marriage to Mr. Gardiner Adamson, son of Mr. Robert J. Adamson, also of Otonabee. Rev. Mr. Goodwill, of Otonabee, performed the ceremony in the presence of the two families. The bride wore a charming dress of page blue silk, while the bridesmaid, Miss Irene Adamson, sister of the groom, wore a lovely brown silk. Mr. Harry Bruce Wood, brother of the bride, acted as groomsman.

The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome gold watch and chain, to the bridesmaid a handsome gold brooch set with a small diamond, to the groomsman a gold stick pin set with pearls.

The happy couple will reside in Otonabee.

OBITUARY

REGINALD BLODGETT.
The death occurred last night in the Nicholls Hospital of Reginald Blodgett, the three-months'-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Blodgett, 617 Downey Street. In their bereavement Mr. and Mrs. Blodgett will have the sympathy of their friends.

The funeral will be held this afternoon.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES

Frank Day, assistant professor of physics at McGill University, has accepted the chair of physics and chemistry at Queen's University.

Eight inches of snow has fallen at Forest, Ont. There is no snow in the district beyond a radius of 15 miles of Forest. The sleighing is good.

Dr. G. A. Platt, son of ex-Warden Dr. J. A. Platt, of Kingston Penitentiary, has received the degree of F.R.C.S. at Edinburgh, where he is studying.

Among those at Winnipeg who have volunteered for active service is Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), the novelist. He expects to go to the front as chaplain with the second contingent.

On the initiative of the directors of the Antwerp People's Bank, there has been formed an association, including British interests, which will lend money to Antwerp house owners to help them rebuild.

The authorities of Hong Kong and of other British possessions in China yesterday issued orders for the expulsion from British territory of German and Austrian subjects, except those of military age, who will be detained.

No nurses are wanted from Canada at present for service at the front, and none will be sent from here to England or the continent unless the Department of Militia decides to send ambulance units with the second contingent.

Contract Awards Non-Partisan.
OTTAWA, Oct. 28. — Sir George Foster, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Hon. J. C. Doherty, Hon. Louis Coderre, and Hon. J. D. Hazen, the sub-committee of the Cabinet engaged in allotting contracts for military supplies required from Canada by the allied powers, met yesterday.

Most of the contracts have been awarded for the present order of supplies. The contracts are being distributed impartially, giving all localities a share and without reference to political leanings, but with the broad view of considering unemployment as much as possible and of securing delivery in the shortest possible time.

Would-Be Assassin Fails.
EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 28.—A report reached here yesterday that an attempt was made to assassinate Gen. Francisco Villa by an agent said to have been employed by Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, a staunch supporter of Gen. Carranza. The information came in a message from Luis Aguirre Benavides, Villa's first secretary. The assassin, Francisco I. Muguia, was [illegible] he had captured.

DIXMUNDE UNDER FIRE

BATTLE DESCRIPTION

The following description of fighting and the heroes wrought by fighting in northwestern Belgium has been telegraphed by the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph who visited the Dixmeyde battle field last Wednesday in company with a son of the Belgium war minister, M. De Broqueville.

"No pen could do justice to the Grandeur and Horror of the scene. As far as the eye could carry nothing could be seen but burning villages and bursting shells. I realized for the first time how complete the motor has revolutionized warfare and how every other factor is dominated by the presence or absence of this method of transportation.

"Every road to the front was packed with cars. They formed an ever-rolling, endless stream, going and returning. In every village hundreds of private cars were parked under the control of medical officers, waiting to carry the wounded to field hospitals.

Upon the firing line a terrible scene presented itself. The shell-fire from the German batteries was so severe that the Belgian soldiers and French and British marines were literally blown out of their dugouts and sent scattered to cover. Along crowded roadways and across shell-torn fields knots of peasants —old men, women and children — could be seen in flight.

"These unfortunates had to make their way the best they could to the rear and many of them were killed by bursting shells.

"Dixmunde was the object of the German attack and shells were bursting all over the city.

Houses Were Being Ripped

and torn and the streets were full of wreckage. Many buildings were in flames. At times wreckage was blown upward, falling like rain over a wide area. From a distance of three miles we could hear the German shells crashing in the streets of the town. Smoke rolled upward from the burning houses and the bursting shells. The Belgians had only a few field batteries, so the heavy German howitzers dominated the field and the infantry trenches around the town had to rely upon their own unaided efforts.

"Our progress along the road was suddenly stopped by one of the most horrible sights I ever have seen. A heavy German howitzer shell had fallen and burst in the midst of a Belgian battery, causing much destruction. The mangled bodies of the men lying sprawled among the carcasses of artillery horses and wrecked caissons presented a shocking spectacle.

"Eventually we got to Dixmunde. Every time a shell screamed into the town we

Thought Our End Had Come.

The town hall was a sad sight. The roof was completely riddled. The interior was a scene of chaos. It was piled with loaves of bread, military trappings, broken bicycles and the bodies of dead soldiers.

"Wednesday evening Dixmude was a red, blazing furnace — a scene of fury and carnage. The horizon was red with burning houses. The thunder of the German guns echoed on every side and the whine of the shell was never stilled."

PRAYER MEETING CANCELLED.
The prayer meeting in Charlotte Street Methodist church to-night has been cancelled. The members are urged to attend Dr. Gordons lecture in George Street church.

GOES ONE BETTER
Mr. George Bell, practical tailor, over Mastin's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember —Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wtfn

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE
APPLES
For November Use
Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.
We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies, Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.
The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.
THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE
N. DOUROS, Prop.
'Phone 18-49

WE CAN PROVE THIS
There is none Superior and few the Equal of the Famous
Perfection Coal-oil Heaters Sizes 22 to 30 **4.50 & 5.50**
We carry as well the equally worthy
Rayo Coal-oil Lamp

which also comes in 2 sizes at $2 & $2.50.
These lines we can't recommend too highly, guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.
Come in and see our practical demonstration and be convinced.

The House of Quality & Service
MORGAN HARDWARE CO
HARDWARE — SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST

For use in places where wet hands might produce serious shocks a new incandescent lamp socket is entirely covered by porcelain.

With an estimated production of nearly 582,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas, the United States established a new high record last year.

German builders are planning the construction of a 16,000 horse-power gas engine and in Siwtzerland gas locomotives have been built.

WARNE'S SPECIALS
HAIR BRUSHES SOLID BACK IMPROVED Reg. 35c for **19c**
SHAVING MIRRORS HEAVY NICKLE FRAMES Reg. 50c for **19c**
Trial Size JERGEN'S VIOLET GLYCERINE SOAP with each Purchase
WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE
351 GEORGE STREET 'Phone 527

Cold Weather Necessities

Samuel's Dustless Ash Sifter
Cuts Coal Bills in two and lasts a lifetime. Samuel's Dustless Ash Sifter minimizes labour, permits no waste and is positively dustless.
Get our Price on this Ash Sifter before buying.
Daisy Galvanized Dustless Ash Sifters..... ....90c
Common Ash Sifters.... . ...20c and 25c

Coal Hods
Japanned at .. 35c, 45c & 50c
Galvanized at .. .. 55c & 65c
These Coal Hods are made of heavy material and are strong and perfect in every way.

Frost King Weather Strip
Raises the temperature in all buildings when applied to doors and windows. It is made of Warm Felt, met Cold Rubber and has a large filled tube which blocks all drafts. No rain or dust. Price 50c Box. Enough for 2 doors.
Buy your Hardware Supplies Here and Save the Difference.
Peterboro Hardware Co., Ltd.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 GER. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 GER. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
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DRAWING NEAR

Better make that appointment TO-DAY—CHRISTMAS draws nearer every hour

THE ROY Studio

High Grade Portraiture
Framing - Supplies
140½ HUNTER STREET

DEATH OF FORMER LAKEFIELD MAN

P. W. Strickland Passed Away in Toronto—Was in Lumber Business.

TORONTO, Oct. 29.—The death took place at his residence, 555 Huron Street, of Mr. Percy Wade Strickland, President and General Manager of the Canada Lumber Company, Limited. Deceased, who was fifty-three years of age, was a son of the late George W. R. Strickland, of Lakefield. He was for many years in the lumber business at Lakefield, then went to Minneapolis, where he became Manager of Mr. Weirhauser's great lumbering concern. He established many of Mr. Weirhauser's businesses in different parts of the western States, and was the Manager of the large concern at Rock Island. From there he came to Toronto about five years ago, and established the Canada Lumber Company.

Mr. Strickland is survived by his widow and a son, the latter having been with him in the Canada Lumber Company's business. Deceased was a nephew of Agnes Strickland, author of several volumes of the history of Queens of England, and also a nephew of Susanna Moodie, another of that brilliant family, and the author of the Canadian classic of pioneer days, "Roughing it in the Bush."

TO-DAY'S MARKETS

TORONTO, Oct. 29.—Union Stock Yards.—Receipts were larger than was expected. 107 cars, 1,361 cattle, 1,955 hogs, 1,967 sheep and lambs, 90 calves, and 408 horses.

Cattle—The quality of the cattle offered as fat were all common and medium excepting about a load of small lots. One lot of 9 sold at $9.00, the highest price paid so far this week, the bulk selling at an average of $7 for steers and heifers. Choice butchers' steers, $7.80 to $8.00; good butchers' steers, $7.00 to $7.25; medium butchers' steers, $6.50 to $6.75; common butchers' steers, $6.00 to $6.25; choice butchers' heifers, $7.50 to $7.75; common butchers' heifers, $7.00 to $7.25; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good cows, $5.75 to $6.25; canners, $3.00 to $4.50; bulls, $4.50 to $6.75.

Feeders and Stockers—Were slow sale as the leading distillery buyers have nearly got their wants supplied. Choice steers, $6.50 to $6.75; medium steers, $6.25 to $6.50; stockers, $4.00 to $6.00.

Milkers and Springers—Receipts were moderate at $60 to $115 each, bulk sold at $70 to $85 each.

Calves—Light receipts sold lower for the common grades, but choice veals which were scarce were firm. Choice veals, $10.00 to $11.00; common to good, $4.50 to $9.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts were large and prices about steady for lambs and cheaper for sheep. Sheep, $5.00 to $5.75; culls and rams, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, $6.00 to $7.70, the bulk going at $7.50.

Hogs—Market unchanged, Selected, fed and watered, $7.90 and $7.15 f.o.b. cars, and $7.75 weighed off cars.

SKIN SOFT AS A CHILD'S

"I was a great sufferer from eczema and salt rheum for years," writes Mr. John W. Nunn, Lunenburg, N.S. "Five years ago three boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured me and the old trouble never returned. My skin is soft as a child's now, and I shall always say a good word for this Ointment."

'XMAS

Home portraits have the home-like air about them.

They are more natural and can be taken with far less trouble to our client.

Especially is this true with photographs of elderly people and children.

We will gladly send an experienced operator if you are unable to visit the studio.

Make an early appointment, as we are booking dates rapidly.

THE COWAN GROUND FLOOR STUDIO
Charlotte Street 'Phone 456

RUSSIANS DEFEAT BIG AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCE

Broke the Resistance of German Reserve Guard Corps—Enemy's Retreat Became a Disorderly Rout—Russians Took Prisoners and Cannon in This Important Success

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28.—A long and detailed official communication was issued from the Russian general staff concerning the fighting in Poland, particularly to the south of the Pilitza river, which runs into the Vistula in the region of Ivangorod. In the battle which has been in progress for four days in this part of the country, "our troops," says the communication, "have inflicted upon the Austro-German forces a severe defeat. Between the Pilitza and Glowaczow the heroic efforts of our troops definitely broke down on Monday the resistance of the 20th corps and the reserve Guard corps of the Germans."

On the centre of the battle line the Russians after fighting of an extremely desperate character, succeeded in establishing a firm foothold on the border of a forest near three villages. On the left wing, it is announced, the Russians captured by assault a defensive position of the enemy, and elsewhere in this region they enveloped a portion of the Austrian troops. A disorderly retreat of the enemy's corps on Tuesday night through Radom, 20 miles west of Ivangorod, also is recorded. In this region the Russians captured both cannon and prisoners. Fighting continues with undiminished desperation on the south bank of the Pilitza, along a front some distance to the west of the Vistula.

"In Galicia," the communication adds, "the battle is raging along the whole front of the River San (north of Przemysl.) We have taken an additional ten officers and 50 men. South of Przemysl our troops are advancing at certain points.

"In Eastern Prussia the enemy has bombarded violently our positions in the operations in the regions of Dakalarjevo. Repeated attacks all have been repulsed."

The communication concludes with the declaration: "The success which we have won south of Pilitza, and the result of which was the retreat of the enemy on the main front, is of the very greatest importance."

Summary of Local News

Early this morning Mr. Frank Smith, the local blacksmith, passed away at his home in this city. He is well known here and his death will be deeply regretted. The funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon.

The Board of Works Committee last night decided to ask for tenders for the snow-ploughing contracts. A number of the unemployed of the city will receive work during the winter following up the ploughs with snow shovels to widen the path and keep the sidewalk clear of snow.

Dr. Gordon's subject at the George Street church to-night will be "The Private Life of Public Men." The usual splendid musical programme will be presented. Last night the church was crowded to the doors and many were turned away.

William Ross, a local man, pleaded guilty to stealing $6 from a young woman boarding at his father's on Park Street. The girl works for her living and had the $6 saved up to pay off her doctor's bill. He was sentenced to the county gaol for two months with hard labour. This is not the first time he has been convicted of theft.

In this morning's Police Court Fred Revoy, a local youth, was sentenced to two months in the County Gaol, with hard labour, for stealing $62 from a drunken man, Thanksgiving Eve. His mother broke down when the sentence was imposed and the young fellow himself hid his head below the walls of the prisoner's box, to give vent to his feelings. His counsel, Mr. Widdifield, made a strong plea for leniency.

RUSSIANS MARCH 130 MILES IN SIX DAYS

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28.—The astonishing prowess of the Russians was again admirably demonstrated during the period of taking up positions for the latest fighting.

One column, marching to get around the flank of the Germans, covered 130 miles in six days.

To-day's War Bulletins

KING'S COUSIN KILLED.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Prince Maurice of Battenberg, a cousin of King George, and a son of Princess Henry of Battenberg, has been killed on the battlefield in France. He was an officer of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Prince Maurice was the first member of the British royal family to be killed in the present war.

$1,200,000 FOR BELGIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 28. — A Central News despatch from The Hague says that the Netherlands Government has asked Parliament for 3,000,000 guilders (about $1,200,000) for the maintenance of Belgian refugees.

THANKS, MR. "BRAINSTORM."

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—"Germany will not invade Canada. She will not try to seize any territory in either of the Americas, no matter what may happen on the other side."

Such was the opinion of Count Von Bernstorff to-day, German ambassador to the United States.

WILL INCREASE ARMY AND NAVY

TOKIO, Oct. 28.—Premier Okuma, who has hitherto opposed naval expansion and an increase in the standing army, has changed his views.

He assembled political leaders of all factions to-day and stated that Japan must expand her army and navy, and must do it quickly.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING.

Russians are again advancing after a week of fighting along the San River.

Przemysl holds out stubbornly on Russian left and interferes with entire Russian advance.

French Women aid Their Soldiers— French girls providing the soldiers with milk at a railway depot near the Aisne firing line.

THE EMDEN SINKS TWO

Sunk Russian Cruiser and French Destroyer in Straits Settlement Port is Unofficial Report

LOSS OF LIFE HEAVY

LONDON, Oct. 29.—News Agency advices from Tokio say that the British ambassador there has been informed that the German cruiser Emden, flying a Japanese flag, slipped into the Port of Penang in Straits Settlement and torpedoed the Russian cruiser Jemtchug and a French destroyer that were in the harbour. Both are reported to have been sunk with considerable loss of life.

GENERALS WERE COURTMARTIALED FOR SURRENDER

Special to The Examiner.

LONDON, Oct. 29. — A News Agency despatch from Petrograd, which is unconfirmed from any other source, says that a German officer who was taken prisoner declares that three German generals, responsible for the disaster to the German arms at Augustoff, were court martialed and shot. The officer, according to this story, showed a copy of the general order by the Emperor expressing most intense indignation over the surrender of Agustoff and ordering the recapture of the position under penalty of death.

ROYALTY IS WORKING TOO

Austrian Royal Family Shares in the Hardships of War—Palace at the Front

DUCHESSES NURSING

VIENNA, via Rome, Oct. 2.—(By mail to New York)—Sharing all the hardships experienced by the commonest soldiers and the nurses, every member of the entire imperial Austrian family is taking an active part in the great European war.

A 10-year-old archduke has taken his place with the troops representing his country. Archduchess Marie Valleria, daughter of Emperor Francis Joseph, has enlisted in the service of the war. The zeal with which these archdukes and archduchesses are serving their country, whether at the head of regiments or in caring for the wounded on the battlefield, has demonstrated plainer than any royal proclamation or imperial blessing for the men in the ranks, the intimate heart interest felt by the Hapsburgs in the human sacrifices devastating the dual monarchy.

In the various camps the soldiers manifest a keener understanding of the feeling of the members of the royal house than ever before. The sharing of their privations and sorrow has brought the Hapsburgs in far closer touch with their subjects than they have ever been before.

The members of the imperial family are serving their country as follows:

Archduke Frederick is at the head of the commanding staff, to which division also belongs Archduke Charles Francis Joseph.

Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, who at the beginning of the war was in command of a regiment in the army of General Auffenburg, is now in command of an independent regiment.

Archduke Peter Ferdinand is fighting at the head of his division under General Auffenburg.

Archduke Leopold Salvadore, as inspector-general of artillery, has participated in many battles.

Archduke Charles Albert is one of a staff of cavalry that has seen almost continuous action since the war began.

Archduke Joseph, as head of a division of infantry, has been on the firing line often.

Archduke Francis Salvadore is an inspector of volunteers, and, aided by Archduke Eugene, whose state of health does not permit him to participate in active war service, has developed several corps.

Archduke Maximilian, 19, is acquiring practical instruction with a regiment before being sent to the front.

Archduchess Maria Theresa, Maria Josepha, and Isabella Maria, daughters of the commander-in-chief, are serving their country as nurses and have been upon the field of battle.

Archduchess Augusta is doing similar work at Budapest.

Sentimental Lady: Gentle shepherd, where is your pipe?

Shepherd (sheepishly): In the shanty, marm. I'm out of 'baccy.

NATIVE TROOPS DESTROY A BIG AMMUNITION PARK

Dusky Allies Crept Up on German Sentries, Killed Them and Fired Ammunition Waggons—Night Attacks of Enemy Repulsed But Both Sides Suffer Heavily.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The vigour of the German attacks on the north was diminished greatly to-day after they had carried out two surprise assaults during the night which cost both sides dearly.

Real success has been attained by the allies, who have not only prevented a breach in their lines, but have made considerably progress and now firmly hold the line from Nieuport to Dixmunde and on to the neighbourhood of Lille.

Officers who have returned from the front describe a difficult and and dangerous task performed by the native troops during the night along the Belgian Coast. They surprised and destroyed a German ammunition Park, thus putting out of action several German baterias which had caused great annoyance to the allies, who could not reach them with their artillery.

In absolute darkness several natives crept up stealthily and killed the German sentries. They then set fire to a thicket where the ammunition waggons were sheltered, causing all the shells to explode.

Kluk Reinforced.

The German lines have been visibly thinned to the south of Lille and St. Quentin, and along the lines of trenches leading to the eastern frontier, but in the neighbourhood of Craonne and Berry-au-Bac, on the Aisne, where General von Kluk is commanding, the German forces are in great strength.

It is believed that the German troops who captured Antwerp are now massed near the Belgian Coast and that additional divisions are assisting them which have been brought from the long front where the siege has progressed for so many weeks.

A recurrence of the German offensive was expected near Craonne, where General von Kluk started a sharp diversion to test the strength of the allies' lines and was thrown back. Further east, in the Argonne region, and on the frontier, severe fighting continues incessantly, as the result of which the French troops are reported to have made constant progress.

The cavalry of the allies are performing marvels of endurance. One Regiment took part in ten encounters in a single day, at the same time covering more than forty miles of ground.

Eight French cannon put eighteen German three-inch guns out of action in half an hour between the Aisne and the Oise, and prevented the Germans from effecting a plan to cut communications.

The British fleet is still operating against the Germans off Belgium without as yet one vessel being damaged. A battleship has now joined in the bombardment, using her 12-inch guns.

PLOUGHING MATCH WAS A SUCCESS

Handsome Trophy Won by Mr. C. E. Would of Asphodel—Attendance Was Large.

THE PRIZE WINNERS

Between seven and eight hundred people turned out yesterday afternoon to witness the ploughing match that was held on the farm of Mr. Sandy Matchett, in the Township of Otonabee. It is nearly a quarter of a century since Peterborough County was favoured with a ploughing match consequently the entries were light. In fact there were fewer entries than prizes with the result that the Association will hold a special meeting to decide upon the disposition of the prizes that were not contested for. Needless to say the event created widespread interest as was evidenced by the representative gathering that was present. Farmers, bankers, lawyers, parliamentary representatives, and in fact people engaged in all walks of life viewed the performance of the contestants. A large number of the business men of the city availed themselves of the 'bus service that was operated between the two points.

Mr. Burnham's Address.

While the weather was not altogether in harmony with the spirit of the occasion it did not interfere with the work of the competitors. The ground was in excellent condition. The first teams were on the ground early in the morning(and the contest was brought to a close about four o'clock in the afetrnoon by a speech by Mr. J. H. Burnham, M.P., and the rendition of the National Anthem.

The following remarks were made by Mr. Burnham, the donator of the first prize:

"In presenting this cup to the County Council of Peterborough as a perpetual record of the names of the best of all industries and the most satisfactory of all vocations, the farmer's, permit me to say a few words. One of the things people have most to guard against is a slump in their efforts. Grown people like children get fits of laziness occasionally when they are inclined to lie down under the shade of a tree lean back and yawn and say, "Well! Well! Why work so hard? What's the use of it? Why not take it as easily as we can? We'll be a long time dead. There's no hurry. All this high falutin' talk about high spirit hard work, honesty, the glory and satisfaction in being up and doing well our part in life, is all rot." Such people are themselves on the brink of the state of rot to which they refer. To make a long story short we all know that the difference between the successful farmers, the successful business man, and every other good man and the tramp consists solely in that high spirit which sometimes we hear decried. If it were not for an honest decent pride, the pride of true manhood and womanhood, we would be like the poor miserable tramp who laughs at everything gdecent and respectable and wallows in filth, squalour and decay. All this has a bearing on the other spirit which animates us to-day."

"Yield Not So Great."

"We are here to do what we can to maintain in the County of Peterborough the pride of our fathers, of the men and women who made this country, and we are gathered together to show that Peterborough shall not be behind other counties in this respect. The charge has been made that Peterborough is falling behind. We will show the world that this is not true. It is true that the yield is not so great per acre as it used to be, but when we learn intensive farming and proper fertilization and cultivation farming will be a delight instead of a toil. No other business is so steady in peace and war, and so capable of providing body and soul with what nature intended, the peaceful fruits of the soil. The day is not for distant when capable farmers will in large countries like Canada rejoice in snug farms or spacious estates, pretty homes, beautiful surroundings, prompted and provided by scientific and intensive farming when one acre will provide what it takes five to produce at present, and when we will save four-fifths of our labour by cutting out four-fifths of the area worked over."

The Prize Winners.

First class in sod (open to all) — 1st C. E. Would, of Asphodel; 2nd, W. Cleghorn, Otonabee; 3rd, no entry.

Second class, in stubble (open to all)—1st, C. Coles; 2nd, E. Kelk; 3rd, P. Crough; th, D. Matchett.

Third class, in sod (open to boys under twenty-one)—1st, R. G. Fowler. There was only one entry in the third class.

Fourth class, in stubble (open to boys under eighteen) — 1st, Harvey Borland; 2nd, James Matchett; 3rd, Stanley Harrison.

The Judges were Messrs. George Berry, Sr., Cavan; Fred Waldon, Lakefield; and William Rutherford, South Monaghan. The contestants, judges and officers were entertained to dinner by Mr. Matchett.

The cup which was donated by Mr. Burnham and handed over to the County Council, was secured from Schneider Brothers of Peterborough. It was valued at eighty dollars. This was won by Mr. C. E. Would of Asphodel.

FRENCH WOMEN AND GIRLS MAKE MUCH OF DUSKY WARRIORS

PARIS, Oct. 14 (by mail to New York).—Bandaged fingers mark the path of the Ghurka regiments through friendly and admiring France and the "victims" of the "blood lust" of the famous little fighters from Nepal and the French women and girls. France cannot make to much of Britain's dusky warriors, and soldiers, civilians, and girls all want to see the kukri, the wicked looking knife which the Ghurka prefers to a bayonet.

The Ghurkas, however, have their own customs, and it is against their religion to draw the weapon without drawing blood. This apparently insurmountable difficulty was overcome when British soldiers, familiar with the ways of India, suggested that the curious should allow a slight cut to be made on their fingers, in order to fulfill the letter of the law. There is no lack of volunteers, and a bandaged finger is quite popular among the French girls.

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ARE STILL SELLING

3 Large 15c Cakes PALM OLIVE SOAP
And a 50c JAR OF COLD CREAM
ALL FOR 39c

Or if you prefer you may have a 50c Bottle Shampoo instead of Cream.

Paper & Envelope Sale This Week

25c Box Stratford Linen, containing Envelopes and Paper, per box 17c

Also Envelopes Special, 2 Packets for..... 5c
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McDermid & Jury
The Safe Satisfactory Cut Rate Druggists
Cor. George and Charlotte Sts.

General Botha On Rebels' Heels

Headlong Rout of Beyers and His Followers Continued Throughout the Day

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The following official statement was issued to-night regarding the rebellion in the Union of South Africa:

"General Botha reports that he left Rustenburg, (a district in the west part of the Transvaal colony) on Tuesday morning and proceeded in the direction in which General Christian Beyers, with his commando, was supposed to be. He came in touch with General Beyers' men in the forenoon and drove them in headlong route the whole of the day and captured eighty of them, fully armed.

"In the fighting which took place towards the end of the pursuit one of General Botha's men and several of Beyers' commando were wounded.

"When the report was made the pursuit was still in progress."

YOUNG CANADIAN MARRIES FRENCH GIRL IN LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Lt. Jack L. Williamson, a popular officer in the Canadian contingent now encamped on Salisbury Plains, has created an interesting record by discovering and marrying a wife within a week. His young French bride is Charlotte Suzanne Josse, whose father is serving at the front.

The couple met for the first time at Plymouth about a week ago, and were married at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, on Monday.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—The news of Lieut. Williamson's marriage in Plymouth was a distinct surprise to his mother and sisters.

"It can't be true. There must be some mistake," said Mrs. Williamson after she had read the cable two or three times. "He wouldn't do such a thing."

"But, mother," broke in one of the daughters, "you know Jack was always impulsive, and it's the very kind of thing he might do."

"You know all the reports the newspapers receive are not true," remarked another daughter, as the party tried to find some flaw in the despatch, or some reason for the lieutenant's action, if it were true.

"There's another Lieut. Williamson with the contingent," said Mrs. Williamson. "I remember seeing his name in a list of officers, but I think his middle initial is M. It might be that one."

No word has been received by Mrs. Williamson from her son since he landed. She received word from him, written on the transport, that he was well, and family was discussing whether they should cable the lieutenant, or whether they should wait in suspense for two or three days for word from him. One thing that puzzled them all was how he would get an opportunity to meet the girl so soon.

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We recommend, manufacture and fit "PERFECTION" lenses which we have the exclusive right. These Edged Lenses are ground in our own Lens Grinding Department, which is fitted with the most modern automatic lens grinding machines. Almost any kind of lens duplicated while you wait.

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ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

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Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

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Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.40 p.m.	*8.15 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	5.30 p.m.	6.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.54 a.m.	8.45 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	1.35 p.m.
Lakefield	8.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
	5.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.32 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**3.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	**11.15 a.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*3.05 a.m.
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**6.33 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	6.32 a.m.
North Toronto	*3.20 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	*5.07 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	**7.30 a.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*2.21 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	*4.35 p.m.
	**9.17 a.m.

*Daily **Daily except Sunday

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To Glasgow	To London
Hamilton, dct., Nov. 7	Mcmillan, Tues., Nov. 10
Scandinavian, Thurs., Nov. 14	*Corinthian, Nov. 17
Pretorian, Fri., Nov. 20	*Summer calls at Havre

For full information apply local agents or THE ALLAN LINE, 95 King St. W., Toronto

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

CHAPTER XVI.

A Respite From Toil.

The bright beam of the flash-lamp in his face roused Allan to a consciousness that he was bruised and suffering, and that his left arm ached with dull insistence. Dazed, he brought it up and saw his sleeve of dull brown stuff was dripping red.

Beside him, in the trampled grass he vaguely made out a hairy bulk, motionless and huge. Bremilu was kneeling beside his master, with words of cheer.

"It is dead, O Kromno! The man beast is dead! My stone axe broke its skull. See, now it lies here harmless!"

The currents of thought began to flow once more. Allan struggled up, unmindful of his wounds.

"Beatrice! Where is the girl?" he gasped.

As though by way of answer, the tall growths swayed and crackled, and through them a dim figure loomed — a man with something in his arms.

"Zangamon!" panted Allan, springing toward him. "Have you got her? The girl—is she alive?"

"She lives, master!" replied a voice. "But as yet she remains without knowledge of aught."

"Wounded? Is she wounded?"

Already he had reached Zangamon, and, injured though he was, had taken the beloved form in his arms.

"Beatrice! Beatrice!" he called, pressing kisses to her brow, her eyes, her mouth—still warm, thank God!

He sank down among the underbrush and gathered her to his breast, cradling her, cherishing her to him as though to bring back life and consciousness.

To her heart he laid his ear. It beat! She breathed!

"The light, here! Quick!"

By its clear ray he saw her hair dishevelled; her coarse mantle of brown stuff ripped and torn, and on her throat long scratches.

Bruises showed on her hands and arms, as from a terrible fight she had put up against the monster. And his heart bled, and to his lips rose execrations, mingled with the tenderest words of pity and love.

"We must get her back to the cave at once!" he exclaimed. "Quick! Break branches. Make a litter—a bed—to carry her on. Everything depends on getting her to shelter now!"

But the two Merucaans did not understand. All this was beyond their knowledge. Ignoring his hurts, Allan laid the girl down very gently, and with them set to work, directing the making of the litter.

They obeyed eagerly. In a few minutes the litter was ready—made of fern-tree branches thickly covered with laves and odorous grasses.

On this he placed the girl.

"You, Zangamon, take these boughs here, Bremilu, those others. Now I will hold the light. Back to the cave, now—quick!"

"We need not the light, master. We see better without it. It dazzles our eyes. Use it yourself. We need it not!" exclaimed Bremilu, stooping above the body of the dead monster to recover his axe.

Involuntarily Allan turned the beam upon the horrible creature. There stood Bermilu, his foot upon the hairy shoulder, tugging hard at the axe-handle. Thrice he had to pull with all his might to loosen the blade which had buried itself deep in the shattered skull.

"A giant gorilla, so help me!" he cried, shuddering. "My God, Beatrice—what a ghastly terror you've been through!"

Still grinning ferociously, in death, with blood-smeared face and glazed, staring eyes, the creature shocked and horrified even Allan's steady nerves. He gazed upon it only a moment, then turned away.

"Enough" said he. "To the cave."

A quarter-hour had passed before they reached shelter again. Allan bade the Merucaans heap dry wood on the embers in the cavern, while he himself laid Beatrice upon the bed.

With a piece of their brown cloth dipped in one of the water-jars he bathed her face and bruised throat.

"Fresh water! Fetch a jar of fresh water from the river below!" he commanded Zangamon.

But even as the white barbarian started to obey, the girl stirred, raised a hand, and feebly spoke.

"Allan—oh—are you here again? Allan—my love!"

He strained her to his breast and kissed her; and his eyes grew hot with tears.

"Beatrice!"

Her arms were round his neck, and their lips clung.

"Hurt? Are you hurt?" he cried. "Tell me—how—"

"Allan! The monster—is he dead?" she shivered, sitting up and staring wildly round at the cave walls on which the fresh-built fire was beginning to throw dancing lights.

"Dear, yes. But hush, Beta! Don't think of that now. Everything's all right—you're safe! I'm here!"

"Those men—"

"Two of our own Folk. I brought them back with me— just in time, darling. Without them—"

He broke short off. Not for worlds would he have told her now near the borderland she had been.

"You heard my shouts? You heard our signal?"

"Oh—I don't know Allan. I can't think, yet—it's all so terrible— so confused—"

"There, there, sweetheart; don't think about it any more. Just lie down and rest. Go to sleep. I'll watch here beside you? You're safe. Nothing can hurt you now!"

She lay back with a sigh, and for a while kept silence while he sat beside her, his uninjured arm beneath her head.

His one ambition, now that he found she was not seriously hurt in body, was to keep her from talking of the horrible affair—from exciting herself and rehearsing her terrors. Above all, she must quieted and kept calm.

At last, in her own natural voice, she spoke again.

"Allan?"

"What is it, sweetheart?"

"I owe you my life once more! If I was yours before. I'm ten times more yours now!"

He bent and kissed her, and presently her deepened breathing told him she had drifted over the borderline into the sleep of exhaustion.

He blessed her strength and courage.

"No futility here," though he. "No useless questions or hysterics; no scene. Strong! Gad, but she's strong! She realised she was safe and I was with her again; that sufficed. Was there ever another woman like her since the world began?"

Only now that the girl slept did he pay attention to the two Merucaans who, sitting by the cave door, were regarding him with troubled looks.

"Master!" said Zangamon, arising and coming toward him.

"Well, what is it now?"

"You are wounded, O Kromno! Your arm still bleeds. Let us bind it."

"It is nothing—only a scratch!"

But Zangamon insisted.

"Master," said he, "in this we cannot obey you. See! While you and the woman talked I fetched water, as you commanded. Now I must wash your hurts and bind them."

Allan had to accede. Together the two Merucaans examined the injuries with words of commiseration. The "scratch" turned out to be three severe lacerations of the forearm. The gorilla's teeth had missed the radial artery by a fluke of fortune.

They bathed away the clotted blood and bandaged the arm not unskilfully. Allan pressed the hand of Zangamon, then that of his companion.

"No thanks of mine can tell you what I feel!" he exclaimed straight from the heart. "Only for you to guide me, to drive the man-brute, to strike it down when it was just about to throttle me—only for you, both, she and I—"

He could not finish. The words choked him. He felt, as never before, a sudden, warm, human touch of kinship with the Merucaans—a strong, nascent affection. Till now they had been savages to him—inferiors.

Now he perceived their inner worth—the strong and manly stamina of soul and body; and through him thrilled a love for these strange men, his saviours and the girl's.

Once more he seemed to see a vision of the future—a world people by the descendants of this hardy and resourceful folk, "without disease of flesh or brain, shapely and fair, the married harmony of form and function"—and, as with a gesture, he dismissed them wondering, not understanding in the least why he should thank them, he knew the world already had begun once more to come back under the hand, under the strong control of man.

"Sleep now, master," Bremilu entreated. "We who are new to this world will sit outside the door upon the rock and watch those fires so far above that you call stars. And the big sun-fire that is coming, too— we would see that!"

"No, not yet!" Stern commanded. "You cannot bear it for a while. Stay within and roll the rock against the door and sleep. The great fire might injure you or even kill you, as it did the—"

He checked himself in time, for "the patriarch" had all but escaped him. Zangamon, with sudden understanding, once more advanced toward him as he sat there by the girl.

"O master! You mean the ancient man? He is dead?"

Stern nodded.

"Yes," he answered. "He was so old and weak, the touch of the fire in the sky—he could not bear it. But his death was happy, for at least he felt the warmth upon his brow!"

The Merucaans kept silence for a moment, then Stern heard them muttering together, and a vague uneasiness crept over him.

He strove, however, to put it away; though in his heart the shame of the lie he had been forced to tell would not be quieted.

The colonists, however, made no further speech, but presently rolled the rock in front of the cave entrance, then wrapped themselves in their long cloaks and lay down by the fire.

Soon, like the healthy savages they were, they were fast asleep, with vigorous snorings.

Thus the night passed, while Stern kept watch over the girl; and another day crept slowly up the sky, and in the cave now rested four human beings—the vanguard of the coming nation.

(To be continued.)

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READ THE EXAMINER

November Will Open With Warmer Weather And Rain

Warm Spell Will Be Followed by a Cold Snap and Snow --Iri Hicks' Forecast

A reactionary storm period is central on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd. The moon is in apogee and full on the 2nd. The Mercury period also will painfully affect the elements at this period. The storm diagram indicates, also, that the Mars disturbance begins at this period and extends over the entire month. As we enter November a low barometer, with change to warmer, cloudiness and rain will be in transit from west to east across the country. These rains will turn to snow and sleet on the western tangents with the rising barometer and change to colder that inevitably follow in the wake of low barometer, wind and rain. A sharp cold wave will follow in the immediate rear of these storms, spreading eastward over almost the entire country, causing frosts far into the south, from about the 2nd to the 5th. If the barometer is much below normal in the extreme south at the beginning of this period, watch barometric reports from the west and north, as a very high barometer in these regions, with abnormally low barometer in the south, will be almost certain evidence that a rapid and intense change to colder for this season will spread far into the south and east.

A regular storm period is central on the 7th, covering the 5th to the 10th. The moon will be at its extreme north declination early in this period, indicating that southerly atmospheric tides will flow northward, bringing reaction to rising temperature, falling barometer and ending in renewed storms of rain, turning to snow. This storm will be at the crisis in the central valleys on and touching the 8th and 9th, being a day or two earlier in the west, and a day or two later in the east. Each section will have, first, warmer, fair weather, with falling barometer; second, areas of rain, turning to snow, and wind; third, rising barometer, with colder, clearing weather—all within the limits of the storm period and the interim lasting into the storm period next following.

A reactionary storm period has its central days on the 12th, 13th and 14th. But for the fact that we are now entering well into the Mars period, we certainly would have a minimum of storm-producing causes at this and other November periods. The storm diagram shows that we have only the regular Vulcan, and the reactionary periods, blending singly with the Mars influence, throughout almost the entire month of November. On and touching the 13th—upon which date the Moon is on the celestial equator — rain, wind and thunder storms will be most natural, followed immediately by rising barometer, winds shifting suddenly to the west and north and change to very much colder.

A regular storm period covers the 17th to the 22nd, having its centre on the 19th. The new Moon is on the 17th, near perigree on the 16th, and south declination on the 19th. This period will begin promptly on the 17th, near perigee on the 16th and barometer and threatening clouds in the western extremes. These conditions will take up their march eastwardly by the 18th and 19th, and during the 20th, 21st and 22nd they will pass the great, central valleys and into the Atlantic coast regions. If a very low barometer attends these storms across the country, high and dangerous north-easterly gales will come in from the Atlantic ocean to fill up the inland barometer depression, causing danger to shipping along the coasts, and winding up with violent northwesterly gales on and about the great lakes. These sections, especially, should watch the indications, and heed storm signals. Renewed high pressure, clearing skies and much colder weather will spread over the country behind these storms, lasting up to the 23rd to 24th.

A reactionary storm period is central on the 26th, 28th and 29th. The storms of this period will culminate on and about the 28th, on which day the Moon crosses the celestial equator, working from south to north declination. All the phases of a storm period will show at this time—falling barometer, warmer; cloudiness rain and snow; rising barometer, clearing and colder—all linked together like railroad coaches, rushing eastwardly over the country.

A regular storm period begins on the 29th, is central on the 30th, and runs three days into December. The storm of this period will not be more than developing in western sections during the last two or three days of the month. The Mars period has worked back until it is central this year on December 4th. In all reason it would seem that the outlook is for a normal or mild November; and if so, the same kind of weather may be looked for through December. The Mars influence is always problematical, but its comparative freedom from other complications at this time simplifies the proposition, and which ever extreme things take will be chargeable to his influence. A seismic period runs from October 29th to November 6th, greatly aggravated by Jupiter's quadrature on the 6th. Another seismic period extends from 14th to 20th, central 17th.

Sir Charles Rivers-Bulkeley killed in Action — The above picture was taken on the wedding day of Sir Charles and Miss Pelly, both of the Rideau Hall staff. A recent cable announced Sir Charles' death. He was with the Scot's Guards.

In Many Long Conflicts It Has Been German Against German

Hohenzollerns Have Always Been the Aggressors—The Napoleons of the Period.

REVEALED BY WAR

It has been said of the House of Romanoff that it is more German than Russian. It can be said more truly of the House of Hapsburg that it is essentially German, and in many bloody wars, sometimes long and sometimes brief, it was German against German, Hapsburg against Hohenzollern or vice versa, the Hohenzollerns being virtually always the aggressors.

The house takes its name from the castle of Habichtsburg (hawk's castle), built in 1027 by Werner, bishop of Strassburg, on the banks of the Aar River in the Swiss canton of Aargau. The original Hapsburg was Werner I., a nephew of the bishop, and first count of Hapsburg; yet the real founder of the house was Albrecht III., son of Werner II., 1173, who inherited Upper Alsace and took by force several districts around the lakes of Zurich and Lucerne; and to these his son, Rudolph I., added the countship of Aargau, and founded the Hapsburg-Lauffenburg line. This branch became extinct in 1415 and the possessions reverted to the Austrian line, neither line having any right to those possessions except the right of conquest at one period and another.

Rudolph was "elected" to the imperial throne of Germany and styled himself Emperor Rudolph I. One of his first exploits was the crushing of Ottokar II., king of Bohemia and forcing him to surrender the duchies of Austria and Styria. Into the game at this time came the Hohenzollerns, also a German product, taking their name from the castle of Hohenzollern, in Swabia. Frederick III., burgrave of Nuremburg, championing Rudolph's assumption of the German crown.

WERE REALLY THE NAPOLEONS.

Rudolph left these great possessions to his sons, Albert and Rudolph. The former "purchased" the interests of Rudolph, assumed the imperial crown and was assassinated by his nephew, John the parricide, or the regicide, as he was preparing to suppress a revolt of the Swiss, who had declared for liberty and independence. In this period it may be said that Bohemia and the country of Magyars, Hungary, were married into the family of the Hapsburgs, though there was many a revolt in both countries. Crowns were passed around several of the scions of the House of Hapsburg and there were no end of diplomatic schemes to hold what was in hand, the spirit of war always being superior to the spirit of diplomacy. With all the revolts of the Magyars, Hungary remained under the rule of the Austrian line of the Hapsburgs, the last attempt at revolution being in 1848, when all Europe was aflame, and when the Hungarians were led by Louis Kossuth.

The Hapsburgs were really the Napoleons of the period, meaning, of course, the original Napoleon. It seemed for a time that they would divide among them the best of Europe. Through the Charleses they usurped the crown of Spain. Through the marriage of Maximilian I. with Mary of Burgundy, daughter of Charles the Bold, they became possessed of the whole Burgundian district, which included the Netherlands, then the most opulent country of Europe. South of Prussia and Germany the family possessions included Bohemia, Hungary, Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Tyrol, Alsace, Brein, and through the Spanish alliance of Philip by marriage in 1506 with Joanna, heiress of Spain, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, Naples, Sicily and Sardinia, but with Charles II. in the latter years of the seventeenth century the Spanish line of the Hapsburgs became extinct.

The assemblage of so many countries in the keeping of one royal house, it has been said, so threatened the security of other European countries, especially France, which was between the upper and the nether millstone of Spain and Austria, that rivalry and jealousy resulted in almost continuous wars. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there was a constant struggle between France and the House of the Hapsburgs. The Spanish branch received a death blow by the revolt of the Netherlands. The Spanish line became extinct in 1700. About the middle of the seventeenth century a rapid decline was evident in the power of the Hapsburgs. The Austrian branch of the house became extinct in the male line by the death of Charles VI. in 1740, and by the Pragmatic Sanction, signed by Charles and by all the countries interested except Bavaria, the female line was permitted to succeed to the throne where there was no heir of the male line.

PARENT OF MARIE ANTOINETTE

So the really great Maria Theresa came to the Austrian throne and her descendants have been there ever since. She married Francis I., of the House of Lorraine, by whom she had fifteen children, one of whom was Marie Antoinette, the daughter who became the hapless wife of the hapless Louis XVI. of France. When Napoleon I. divorced Josephine Beauharnais, he married Maria Louisa, a great granddaughter of Maria Theresa, and another great grand-daughter became the wife of Pedro I. of Brasil. A great grandson, Maximilian, brother of Emperor Joseph, by persuasion of Napoleon III., attempted to set up an empire in Mexico and was shot after his failure by order of Juares, who became president of the Mexican republic.

The succession of Maria Theresa by means of the Pragmatic Sanction was challenged by Charles Albert of Bavaria, who was supported by the French, the elector of Saxony, the kings of Prussia, Spain and Sardinia, and she was forced to flee to Hungary, while Charles was proclaimed Charles VII. With the support of the Magyars she again ascended to the throne of Austria in 1748. Meantime Silesia had been taken by the Prussians, and this led a few years later to the seven year war. In 1777-9 the queen had another war with Prussia, which practically ended with her death in 1780. The succession, beginning with two sons, first Joseph II. and then Leopold II., with other royalties following with brief tenure, the Hapsburgs did little to distinguish themselves for many years.

HOW TO PREVENT ACID STOMACHS AND FOOD FERMENTATION

By a Stomach Specialist.

As a specialist who has spent many years in the study and treatment of stomach troubles, I have been forced to the conclusion that most people who complain of stomach trouble possess stomachs that are absolutely healthy and normal. The real trouble, that which causes all the pain and difficulty, is acid in the stomach, usually due to, or aggravated by, food fermentation. Acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach and food fermentation causes wind which distends the stomach abnormally, causing that full bloated feeling. Thus both acid and fermentation interfere with and retard the process of digestion. The stomach is usually healthy and normal, but irritated almost past endurance by these foreign elements—acid and wind. In all such cases — and they comprise over 90 per cent. of all stomach difficulties—the first and only step necessary is to neutralize the acid and stop the fermentation by taking in a little warm or cold water immediately after eating, from one to two teaspoonfuls of bisurated magnesia, which is doubtless the best and only really effective antacid and food corrective known. The acid will be neutralized and the fermentation stopped almost instantly, and your stomach will at once proceed to digest the food in a healthy, normal manner. Be sure to ask your druggist for the bisurated magnesia, as I have found other forms utterly lacking in its peculiarly valuable properties.—F. J. G.

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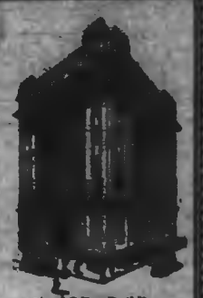

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Farm and Dairy Market Report

Toronto, Monday, Oct. 26.—The volume of trade moving is considerably below that reported at the same date last year. There is a growing impression, however, that the war is not altogether responsible, that matters would have fallen off in any case. War has merely intensified a depression that already existed, and had been brought on by speculative real estate operations. That this is one of the principal factors in explaining present trade conditions is now recognized by such leading financiers as J. W. Flavelle, who has sounded a warning against a repetition of speculative folly. Some speculators, however, are already busy prognosticating a boom to follow the European war, and unless radical methods are adopted history will merely repeat itself in Canada's trade conditions.

A review of the market situation as it affects farm products, shows price movements that have been favorable to grain with advances in many lines and declines almost demoralizing to the live stock interests, with quotations down 25c to 50c and long even more. Eggs, however, have advanced.

WHEAT

Statistics announced by the Washington Department of Agriculture indicate that the wheat crops of all nations in 1914 amounts to 3,914,000,000 bushels, against 3,926,000,000 bushels in 1913, showing a decline of 304,000,000 bushels. This condition in itself is enough to ensure high and steady prices and the market during the week has a little more than held its own. No. 1 Northern, 91.26½; No. 2, 91.23½; new crop, 5c less; Ontario wheat, 91.05 to 91.09.

COARSE GRAINS

Here we find a market generally a trifle higher, but demand very quiet. Oats, C.W. No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 39c; Ontario oats, 36c to 40c; corn, 80c to 84c; peas, 91.25 to 91.28; barley, malting, 66c to 69c; feed, 65c to 66c; peas, 93 to 92.30; buckwheat, 66c; rye 85c to 87c.

Quotations at the port of Montreal are: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 40½c to 41c; extra No. 1 feed, 40½c; Ontario and Quebec oats, 39c to 40c; corn, 82c; barley, malting, 70c to 72c; feed, 65c; peas, 93 to 92.30; buckwheat, 66c; rye 85c to 87c.

MILL FEEDS

Quotations here are steady: Bran, 923 to 926; shorts, 926 to 927; middlings, 929 to 930; feed flour, 93.80 to 94. At Montreal demand is good: Bran, 926; shorts, 927; middlings, 930; feed flour, 94.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay has recovered from the drop reported last week and quotations are back in their old place. No. 1 baled, 916 to 916.50; No. 2, 913.50 to 914; No. 3, 911 to 912; baled straw, 97 to 97.50. At Montreal quotations have been inflated by government buying to such an extent that export is impossible: No. 2, 918 to 919.50; No. 3, 916 to 917; inferior, 914 to 915.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Receipts continue liberal. The only new feature of the potato situation is a report of rot in Western Ontario and Quebec. How serious this is it is not yet possible to say. Ontario cars, 85c a bag in car lots; New Brunswicks, 80c. The Montreal quotation is 75c to 80c a bag.

Beans here are quoted: Primes, 92.20 to 93; hand picked, 93 to 93.10. Montreal quotations: Hand picked, 93.10; one-pound pickers, 93; three-pound pickers, 92.60.

HIDES AND WOOL

Quotations: Hides, cured, 15½c to 16c; part cured, 14½c to 15½c; green, 13½c to 14c; horse hides, 94 to 94.50; horse hair, 35c to 40c; calf skins, 18c to 18½c; deakins, 40c to 50c; lamb skins, 40c to 90c; sheep skins, 91.10 to 91.25.

Coarse wool is quoted 19c to 20c, unwashed; fine, 25c to 26c; washed wool, rejects, 25c to 26c; coarse, 27c to 28c; fine, 30c to 32c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

On this market eggs have been climbing upwards at an unprecedented rate for this season. Some dealers are asking as high as 50c for fresh cases. Nominal quotations are: New laid in cartons, 45c to 50c; selects, 35c to 40c; fresh, 27c to 28c; storage, 25c to 26c. On the Montreal market there is a strong and liberal demand for No. 1 at 32c; selected, 27c to 28c; new laid, 40c to 45c. Hens at country points are quoted 12c to 13c.

Poultry quotations: Spring chickens, 16c to 18c; old fowl, 9c to 10c; ducks, 16c to 18c; geese, 9c to 10c; turkeys, 17c to 20c.

DAIRY PRODUCE

The advance of one cent in the butter market last week has been followed by a relapse of a quarter cent to a half cent, and at Montreal finest creamery remains from 27½c to 27¾c. Receipts are falling off rapidly. It is notable that the quality of the October make is very fine owing to the favorable weather conditions.

Late advances of cheese on this side of the water have had a tendency to quieten in trade but holders are firm in view of the lateness of the season and the light make on this side. Prices held up splendidly at country boards during the early part of the week, but there were slight declines at the latter dates. Prices at Montreal for finest Westerns are 15½c to 15¾c.

HORSES

The army horse trade has overshadowed ordinary trade, but as there has been a slackening up in the army demand, ordinary trade is now picking up. Quotations are about as follows: Heavy draughts, 9200 to 9240; medium, 9160 to 9180; light draughts, 9140 to 9160; general purpose, 9140 to 9160; farm chunks, 9120 to 9150; express and waggon, 9140 to 9160; light delivery, 9130 to 9150; drivers, 9120 to 9200; serviceably sound, 960 to 9120.

LIVE STOCK

This has been the price cutting week, with values down 25c to 50c, making the total drop for the past month $1. This has been the most severe drop that even many of the old timers have witnessed. For a long time drovers and commission men fought a decline, but during the latter part of the week they submitted with good grace, or as good grace as they could muster, and parted with their stock at lower quotations.

The cut might not have been so serious had not receipts been so heavy, totalling 813 cars, the biggest shipment in six weeks. The future is not bright for the cattle market unless shipments are reduced, and the reduction that packers have made not through the retailers to the consuming public. Quotations now are as follows: Choice heavy steers, 99 to 9.25; choice handy steers, 98 to 98.15; butcher cattle, com. to good, 96.75 to 98; heifers, 97 to 98.15; choice butcher cows, 96.75 to 97; com. to good, 95 to 96.75; butcher bulls, 94 to 97.25; feeders, 97 to 97.35; stockers, 95.75 to 97.15; canners and cutters, 93 to 94.

Milch cows have been in only fair demand. Choice, 990 to 995; com. to med., 960 to 980; springers, 955 to 975. Calves have not been wanted but have sold at 95 to 910.50.

Lambs have suffered a 25c to 50c reduction, and now go at 96 to 97.60; light ewes, 95.25 to 96; heavy ewes and bucks, 94 to 95; culls, 92.50 to 94.

The hog market has declined even more rapidly than packers expected, the results being directly traceable to excessive receipts and unchanging demand through the retail trade. The present quotation is 97.15 f.o.b.

At Montreal receipts were comparatively small, and the week closed with quotations firm. There were no choice steers on the market. Good steers sold at 97.50 and from that down to 96; cows, 94.25 to 94.50 and bulls, 94.50 to 95.25. Demand from canners was fairly active at 93.75 to 95. Canada animals were steady at recent declines: Ewes, 95 to 96.25; bucks and culls, 94.50 to 94.75; lambs, 97.25 to 97.50; Quebec lambs, 96.25 to 97. The weak feeling in the market for hogs continues and prices have taken a further drop to 96.25 to 96.50 for selected lots and heavy 96, weighed off cars.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Brockville, Oct. 22.—1,710 boxes colored and 326 white offered. Sales were 300 white and 1,235 colored, at 15c.

Vankleek Hill, Oct. 22.—945 white and 175 colored cheese sold at 15 5-16c.

Cowansville, Que., Oct. 24.—600 packages butter sold at 27½c and 27¾c.

Napanee, Ont., Oct. 24.—600 packages butter sold at 27½c. 150 boxes cheese at 14¾c.

London, Oct. 24.—675 lb. no cheese offered. No sales. Middles from 14½c to 14¾c.

Belleville, Oct. 24.—Offerings of cheese were 1,300 white and 30 colored. Sales, 900 at 15 1-16c, balance at 15 1-16c.

HASTINGS NEWS

Deputation Attended Silver Jubilee of Norwood Epworth League

Special to The Examiner.

HASTINGS, Oct. 27.—The first snow storm of the season passed over this district on Monday, and the sudden change from summer to winter was somewhat disheartening. We are hoping that it is but the herald of our Indian summer.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church met on Thursday last at the home of Mrs. B. F. Doxsee with a very large attendance, when final arrangements were made for the annual fowl supper, to be held the second week in November. After the business had been disposed of the hostess served luncheon and a very social half-hour was spent.

A very large deputation from the local Epworth League went over to Norwood on Monday night to join in the celebration of the Silver Jubilee. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the gathing was not as large as was anticipated, but, however, those who braved the elements were well repaid for their efforts, and were well pleased with the outing.

Dr. Edmison and Winter Runnels motored to Roseneath one day during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter were in Keene recently and spent the day with friends.

Mr. H. Masterman returned on Thursday from the hospital, and his friends are looking for a steady improvement in his physical conditions.

Mr. Lloyd Hess of Peterborough, spent the past week here ith his parents.

We are sorry to report that the condition of Mr. Luck does not show any signs of improvement, and he is still in a very critical condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Redpath of Birdsall spent Friday with friends near town.

Miss Clara McGillen of Trent Bridge, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Miss Mable Laing of Norwood, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs J. Stevenson.

Miss Honey of Percy, has been visiting friends in town.

Mr. Baker and family of Campbellford, have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Baker.

Miss Lilla Buck and some girl friends of Norwood called here last week, while they were out for a motor trip.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Gillespie and children of Peterborough, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Humphries.

Mr. Love of Western Canada, gave us a call during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wilson and son, are visiting friends in Percy.

Mr. J. Stevenson, shipped a carload of cattle from the G.T.R. station here on Tuesday, bound for Toronto.

Messrs. Baker and Beavis shipped poultry from Birdsall on Tuesday. Prices are rather low as yet.

Mrs. M. J. Christie of Peterborough, is the guest of her neice, Mrs. Jas. Stevenson, town.

The addition of almost any dry soap powder to stove polish will add to its lustre and lessen the labour of polishing a stove.

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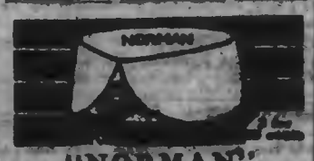
A DUEL TO DEATH IN MID-AIR. A MODERN THRILLER.—The London Times correspondent describes an air duel which he witnessed while on the continent recently. The lighter British airships have a slight advantage over the heavier protected German airships and in the duel which he witnessed, the British plane soon swerved into the better position above his antagonist. A puff of smoke followed, and the German swerved, then fell from his machine.

Twenty-nine States are now producing coal on a commercial scale.

An English aviator has invented a biplane, the wings of which can be folded so that it will occupy less space in a hanger or on the deck of a ship.



"NORMAN"
The NEWEST
ARROW COLLAR

CAPITULATES AT LAST

FAMOUS SIEGES—JERUSALEM

By Henry M. Snevily.

SHORT in duration, compared with the siege of Carthage, the investment and reduction of Jerusalem saw some of the fiercest, most heroic fighting of history. In this, as in many other cases, a siege was the final blow which sealed the fate of a nation, for when their great walled city fell the Jews of Palestine passed under the yoke of the Roman emperors.

Although they had been once conquered, the Jewish people rebelled against the Roman rule under Nero and his successor, Vespasian. The latter, being a great soldier by profession, had warred against the Jews during the reign of Nero and many of them had fled before his forces into the triple walled city of Jerusalem, thus augmenting the number of the defenders that Titus, son of Vespasian, was to face in 70 A. D.

Josephus tells how the Romans approached the city after landing from their boats in the Nile. In the van were the auxiliaries (light armed troops), who were followed successively by the pioneers or workmen, the impedimenta with a guard, Titus with a guard of cavalry, the siege engines drawn by mules, tribunes and leaders of cohorts, legionary soldiers, more baggage with a guard of cavalry, servants, mercenaries and a rear guard of Romans.

As the great army approached the outer walls of Jerusalem it swung in a circle parallel with the outer defences. Titus, in the midst of his cavalry, with helmet off, was observing the defensive works of the enemy when suddenly from one of the gates a horde of Jewish soldiers charged straight through the squadron of plunging horses, cutting the division in twain. Titus himself was isolated and surrounded, but by cutting down all who threw themselves upon him he extricated himself and managed to reform his guard, though darts and arrows fell about him like rain.

This showed the Romans that they had no mere foes before them, and although at the feast of the Passover a faction of the Jews under John of Giscala had gone to the temple with daggers hidden beneath their mantles and slain hundreds of their countrymen of rival factions, the very appearance of the Romans before their walls united them to a man. Their quarrels had, however, resulted in a great wastage of food and war supplies.

Titus began the formation of three camps—one to the north, one to the west and a third to the east, on the Mount of Olives. The Tenth legion, one of his favorites, was at work establishing quarters on the Mount of Olives, throwing up mounds and building huts after the Roman fashion in the case of sieges.

They had scarcely begun their work when a body of the Jews made a sally from an eastern gate, charged across the valley of the Kedron and stormed the heights, throwing the Romans into confusion before they could so much as cast aside their implements and snatch their weapons. Even the Tenth legion fled, but Titus himself led an attack with cavalry, which crashed against the Jewish flank and drove the defenders back into the city with terrific losses.

Shortly after this an aged Jew was seen to mount the wall and, standing amid a shower of Roman darts, wave a mantle several times over his head. The Romans soon learned the meaning of the signal, for a small army emerged from the city and fell upon the cavalry, again isolating Titus. But the legionaries, seeing how he refused to give an inch in such peril, returned and rescued their commander. Again the Jews were routed with tremendous slaughter, but they seemed not to mind loss of life if in dying they could but destroy a single Roman.

Titus next began the work of filling in the valleys before the outer wall, in order to give free play to his battering rams and catapults.

This work the Jews could not prevent, but a ruse almost routed the besiegers. Upon the opening of one of the gates a large body of Jews, apparently unarmed, rushed forth and, crying out for mercy and signifying submission, stampeded toward the Roman camp, while their fellows on the wall hurled stones and curses at them.

On reaching the Roman camp they declared the leaders were persecuting the Jews of the city and that the Romans could easily force an entrance at a certain point. But when the soldiers hurried to the attack, many of them forcing a passage through the gate, they found themselves in an ambush, and the Jews who had perpetrated the ruse fell upon them from behind.

Meanwhile the besieging forces were building great mounds against the walls, which were too high to scale. As the mounds progressed the soldiers built mantelets of twisted boughs covered with hides to protect the workmen. On top of the walls the defenders had catapults for hurling great darts, stones and heavy timbers, and these, especially the timbers, sometimes swept scores of laboring Romans from their works.

But the Roman "artillery" was the more powerful, some of their catapults throwing stones one hundred and twenty-five pounds in weight a distance of a quarter of a mile.

To find the range for the catapults the Romans fastened a piece of lead to the weight thrown over the wall and drew this back by a cord attached. The cord being measured, the range finders were in a position to determine the elevation at which the catapult should be discharged.

After days of battering against the walls the Romans had succeeded merely in loosening a few stones and it was apparent new tactics would have to be adopted. Accordingly Titus had constructed three great towers 50 cubits (about 100 feet) high. These towers were armored with iron and were so heavy that the missiles of the Jews could not overturn them. When they were completed the Romans were able from the tops to sweep the walls of the defenders, thus allowing their battering rams full play. At night one of the towers collapsed during the building, and for a time panic reigned in the Roman camp, but the Jews were able to take but slight advantage of the mishap. Under protection of the towers the great ram called Niko smashed a hole in the wall and the Jews, with great slaughter, were driven back from the first wall.

One of the towers of the second wall which was open to attack by the Romans was held for several days by eleven men because the attackers feared an ambush. At last a private, Aeneas, volunteered to enter the tower alone, and after he was slain his fellows stormed and took it.

Fifteen days had sufficed to capture the first wall. Five days more were required to take the second, and then began the fearful fighting to reduce the temple and the last wall. Josephus was sent into the city to attempt to induce the Jews to surrender, but they refused, though their starving condition was pitiful. To further terrorize the garrison Titus had all the Jewish prisoners crucified before the walls and even treated thus severely those wretched Jews who sought his camp rather than endure the hunger prevalent in the city.

Upon the failure of Josephus' mission Titus began the building of four great mounds, which progressed rapidly. John of Giscala was the first of the Jews to destroy one of these mounds.

From behind the last wall of defence he burrowed under the mound, excavating a great pit there, the roofs and walls of which were supported by heavy timbers. When the work was completed he filled the excavation with dry boughs and fagots and set the whole on fire. The supporting timbers, thus weakened, gave way and the mound tumbled, burying hundreds of men in the smoking, dusty ruins.

Things were getting desperate, and under the protection of a "testudo," or roof of shields supported by soldiers, the Romans tumbled under the last defensive wall, only to find that the Jews had erected a new wall at the point where they appeared.

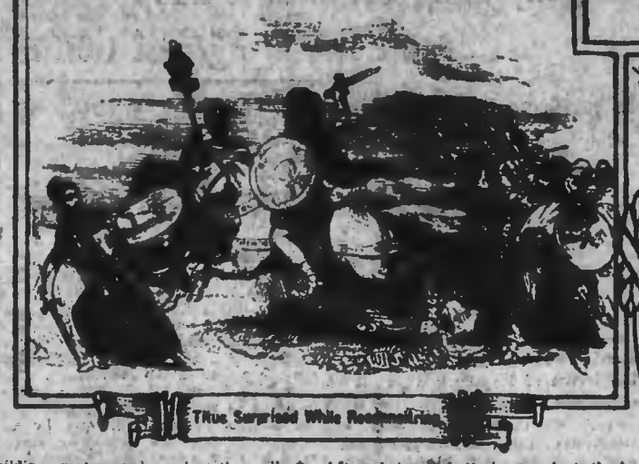
Shortly after this the Jews employed a ruse which in reality greatly aided their conquerors in the final fighting. As the Romans attacked the temple the defenders made a show of retreating, and when a large body of Romans had entered the building they returned and set it on fire.

Goaded into fighting frenzy, the Romans put hundreds of the defenders to the sword, killing them at the very altar itself. Instead of attempting to quench the flames, the Romans carried into the temple all the inflammable materials available and fed the fire, taking the ruins after some of the fiercest fighting of the siege.

The temple fallen, the city was at the mercy of the conquering foemen, and after operations covering four months Titus had reduced the last stronghold of the Jews.

A Fight on the Battlements of Jerusalem.

Triumph of Titus.

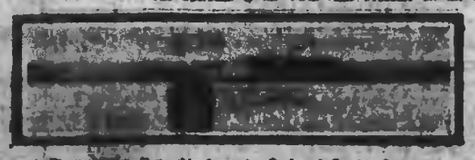


Titus Surprised While Reconnoitring.

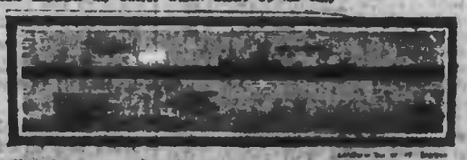
Soldiers Firing the Walls.

The Substance of Truth—Showing the Way in which the Mine is Held Below Water and How it is Exploded by a Passing Ship

The Operation of the Twin Mine—Pressure on the Cable Explodes the Charge which Blows Up the Ship



A Passing Ship Unconscious from the Shocks of Passing Contacts



Ship Crossing and Exploding—An Operation of the Creeping Danger

Mines and Mine Laying

ON this page are given illustrations of the manner in which German mines are laid in the North Sea and the way in which passing ships striking the mines are sunk by the powerful explosives employed.

Broadly speaking, the different types of mines that be placed under three heads—harbor defense mines, which are usually connected to the shore by electric wires and exploded from a station within the fort; deep-sea floating mines, which are thrown indiscriminately on the sea and allowed to float at will, and the moored contact mines, which are moored in more or less shallow water. These are in all probability the mines now being used by the Germans, according to the London Sphere.

The deep sea floating mine can be seen floating on the surface and can be destroyed by a few well placed gun or rifle shots. The moored mines, however, are invisible from above. They are cast overboard from the minelayer with a length of a globe of light shell containing the explosive charge and detonators. These are also large air chambers which render the globe lighter than water. Attached to the air chambers is a heavy sinker consisting of a windlass, round which is coiled a light but very strong cable. When the mine touches the surface of the sea the globe containing the charge of explosive floats, but the sinker commences to dive to the bottom unwinding the cable on the windlass as it goes down. Below this, as is seen in the diagram, is another cable which is weighted with a lead plummet. This plummet dives to the bottom ahead of the sinker and naturally touches the bottom first. This action instantly sets up a ratchet inside the sinker which stops the windlass and locks it. The operation of the sinker pulls the globe under to the correct position. The twin mine is put overboard in a similar manner. It has the same type of sinker, but as it covers a wider area it is more liable to catch the bows of a passing ship.

Tactical Units of the Vast Armies at War in Europe

ONE of the results of the development of the high powered rifle and the disposition of infantry commands in open formation, as in the forces of the Allies in the western theatre of hostilities in Europe, has been a rearrangement of tactical units to meet the exigencies of a variety of unprecedented situations in warfare. Concerning the actual organization of the several columns engaged, therefore, it has largely been a matter of expediency with the respective commanders.

Although there is no hard and fast rule in connection with the organization of the various units of a field army or an army corps, as the disposition of troops may cause merging of half battalions, sections of brigades and portions of divisions, for the most part the tactical unit of the armies—that is, the complete division—will be, as far as possible, kept intact.

A field army is composed of two or more divisions, with auxiliary troops, and is under the appropriate command of a lieutenant general. The organization of a division varies but slightly in the several armies now in the field, although that of the German army is followed with more mathematical correctness than in any of the others.

The established strength of a normal army corps of the French army is 35,000 combatants. The strength of a [illegible] cavalry division of six regiments 4,700 combatants. A cavalry division nominally composed of three brigades two regiments each, with a division of four artillery of two batteries, in all [illegible] squadrons and twelve guns.

The infantry regiments comprise a brigade in the French service (from four to eight battalions). There are two brigades in a division and two divisions in an army corps. French batteries, for the most part, have four guns each, and each division has a field artillery regiment of nine batteries (thirty-six guns), while the corps artillery consists of nine field and three howitzer batteries; altogether thirty batteries to the corps.

In addition there are six reinforcing batteries to each corps, which only exist as a cadre till mobilization. If they can be placed rapidly on their war footing, as it is believed they already have in the present war, it thus gives a total of 144 guns to the corps.

To an army corps in the field, according to the French regulations, there are attached a cavalry brigade of two regiments, one chasseur battalion, several companies of engineers and auxiliary troops. There are also forty-two heavy batteries of two guns each, which are distributed among the army corps.

In the British army a cavalry division consists of four cavalry brigades of three regiments each, two horse artillery brigades, four troops of engineers, one signal squadron and four signal troops, one aeroplane squadron, one cavalry train and four field ambulances. The entire establishment is about 19,000 men, with twenty-four guns.

A British army division consists of three infantry brigades of four battalions each, four field artillery brigades, one of which is equipped with howitzer guns; one heavy battery, one ammunition column, two companies of engineers, one signal company, one squadron of cavalry, one aeroplane squadron, one divisional train and three field ambulances. The total establishment is about 19,000 men, with 6,200 horses and twenty-six guns.

Army troops in the British army include two mounted brigades, each consisting of one cavalry regiment and two mounted infantry battalions, one of two cavalry regiments and one mounted infantry battalion, with [illegible] horse artillery battery, one ammunition column, one signal troop, one train and one ambulance.

All batteries in the British army have six guns each, except the heavy batteries, which have four. The war establishment of a cavalry regiment is 25 officers and 527 men, three squadrons to a regiment. The war establishment of a battalion of infantry is 29 officers and 995 men, in eight companies.

In the German army two regiments of infantry (six battalions) form a brigade, two brigades a division and two divisions an army corps. Ten of Germany's divisions, however, have each three brigades. The manner of assigning reserve troops during war in the German army has always been a profound secret of the General Staff, but it is believed that in the present campaign several of the two division brigades have been augmented by a reserve brigade, and that army corps have taken the field with six brigades (thirty-six battalions), the artillery also being increased by reserve regiments.

To each infantry division in war are attached an artillery brigade of twelve batteries and a regiment of four squadrons of cavalry. To each army corps are attached four battalions of howitzers, also a battalion of expert riflemen and a pioneer, or engineer, battalion. The war strength of a complete German army division of two brigades, without reserve units, is about 14,000 combatants, and of an army corps of two divisions, about 30,000. The strength of a three brigade division is about 21,000 men and of a six brigade army corps 43,000 men.

It is noteworthy that the Royal Flying Corps of Great Britain seems to be assigned to duty by squadrons to the various tactical units. The aeronautical Corps of the French army is organized in three territorial groups consisting of from two to four companies, with from five to five detached sections, with the troops. The French have about thirty sections of eight aeroplanes each, ten cavalry sections of three aeroplanes each, and eleven fortress sections of eight aeroplanes each. There are also about twenty dirigibles in charge of the corps.

Each regiment of a division had two or more machine gun platoons. The packs carried by the soldiers of the warring armies do not differ materially. It is considered by experts that the scientifically arranged field pack recently adopted by the United States Army and Marine Corps is probably the best in use by any of the world forces. In this pack weight has been reduced to a minimum without in any degree impairing its efficiency and utility.

While heavier than the packs of either the French or the English soldier, the pack of the German private holds many tools which the opponents do not carry. The wisdom of shouldering this additional weight upon the hardy German trooper will be decided in this campaign, as will many other things which are peculiar only to the army of the German Empire.

The mode of fighting and the birth enumerated by the German troops from that in the armies of Great Britain, France or the United States. In addition to remaining as invisible as possible in almost every maneuver of attack and defense, the soldiers of these armies go into action with little else than their rifles, side arms, ammunition supply, water bottle and first aid package. Like naval vessels, they literally "clear for action."

Regarding the small arms of the several armies engaged, the French are armed with the Lebel rifle, whose caliber is .315 and weight 9 pounds 2½ ounces. The Guardsmen are armed with the Mignot rifle, whose caliber is .311 and weight 9 pounds. The British troops carry the Lee-Enfield rifle, with a caliber of .303 and a weight of 9 pounds 4 ounces. The Austrian soldiers carry the Mannlicher rifle, whose caliber is .315 and weight 9 pounds 5½ ounces. The Russian troops are armed with the Mosser rifle, which has a caliber of .3 of an inch and a weight of 9 pounds 15½ ounces. The Belgians are armed with the Mauser rifle, the caliber being .302 and the weight 8 pounds 5½ ounces.

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Stove Coal, per ton.....$7.00
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Cement Coal, per ton ...$6.00

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2nd. Our methods give you 2000 lbs. Coal and No Screenings.

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MODERN & Up-to-Date Dining-Rooms also Private Dining Table. Drop in and try our Special Chinese Dishes. Nothing but the best of Smoke and Chops used. We guarantee the best of satisfaction to strangers, and all our patrons. 'Phone 535

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OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

A Polite Stranger

By JOHN G. LARNED

The two Record girls were more pleased with the social life of Rome than the archaeological curiosities, though the younger, Edith, not only enjoyed the curiosities, but seemed bent on seeking them herself. Italy is not a safe country to go about in by oneself, but Edith Record did a great deal of rambling. She was repeatedly warned to cease hunting for relics of ancient Rome in the environs, but would not listen to the warnings.

One day, taking her brother Dick, fourteen years old, with her, she got on top of one of the double decker trolley cars that run to and from different environs of Rome and went to a place in the Alban hills. There she and Dick walked up a road till they came to a plateau. They were hunting a spot where recent archaeological discoveries had been made. Not succeeding in finding it, they looked for some one of whom to ask its location. Seeing a man on horseback approaching, they resolved to make inquiries of him. When they met him they noticed that, though dressed in a rather shabby velveteen suit, his face indicated a man of breeding.

"Could you tell us," said Dick to the stranger, "the location of the recent archaeological find?"

"I think you will find it over there—a short distance from here—about five minutes' walk."

He spoke in a soft voice, which was almost musical, keeping his eyes fixed on Edith admiringly.

"Thank you," replied Dick, while Edith nodded to the same effect.

"Perhaps," added the stranger, "I had better show you the way."

Despite their protests, he dismounted and, leading his horse, walked with them to a point near the excavations. There he stopped, took off his hat politely and said:

"Follow this path for a few minutes and you will reach the spot you seek."

"You have been very kind," said Dick. "When you are in Rome come and see us. You will find us at No. — on the Corso."

"Does the young lady join in the invitation?"

Edith inclined her head in a mute assent.

Having found the place they were looking for and examined the interior of a house of ancient Rome, they retraced their steps to the trolley and thence back to the city.

One evening during the following winter, when social functions were in order, the Records gave a ball. It was not a large affair, but very select. Among the guests who were entering Edith saw, clad in evening dress like the other men, the stranger who had conducted her and her brother to the excavations. She was surprised to see him avail himself of the invitation he had received to be present at a formal reception, but there seemed nothing to do under the circumstances except to welcome him. Moving forward to where he was, she expressed herself as pleased to see him and to present him to others of her family. He assented, and the introduction was given, though Edith, not knowing his name, was obliged to present him as "the gentleman who showed Dick and me to the excavations."

The stranger remained but a very short time, leaving before scarcely any of the guests had noticed him. He told Edith that he had made some archaeological investigations near the place where she had met him and had just opened some graves and exhumed articles placed in them 600 years before the Christian era. If she and her brother would meet him there he would be happy to have her take some of these archaeological treasures from the graves where they were found. Indeed he had called for the purpose, not knowing of the function given that evening.

To take things with her own hands that had been in one spot for 1,200 years was a delightful anticipation to Edith Record. On the day that she had appointed with the stranger she and her brother went to the place designated. The stranger met them with a carriage and drove them to a retired spot where were some graves recently opened. He opened some more near by and exposed a skeleton in each, surrounded by various trinkets, which he invited Edith to take out with her own hands. She did so and thanked him for them.

"And now," he said to Dick, putting them into the carriage, "can you find your way back?"

"Are you not going to return with us?" asked Edith, surprised.

"It would cost me my life to do so."

"Your life!"

"Yes, signorina. I risked it the other night when I went to your house that I might arrange to do you this little favor. I am Nicholi Sebastiano, a bandit. A couple of carabineers, who followed you to protect you, caught sight of me when I started to drive you here. They are doubtless much distressed about you, expecting you to be held for ransom. They are probably now deliberating what to do to save you. Go back and tell them that Nicholi Sebastiano, having been a gentleman, cannot risk an law so to rob a woman. But permit me to [illegible] signorina, not to go about in the [illegible] of Italy unprotected."

True enough, the girl and her brother found the policemen deliberating in their behalf and thunderstruck to see them return in safety.

"TIZ" FOR TIRED SORE, ACHING FEET

"TIZ" for puffed-up, burning, sweaty, callused feet and corns.

People who are forced to stand on their feet all day know what sore, tender, sweaty, burning feet mean. Those who use "TIZ," and "TIZ" only, get their feet right up. It keeps feet in perfect condition. "TIZ" is the only remedy in the world that draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet and cause tender, sore, tired, aching feet. It instantly stops the pain in corns, callouses and bunions. It's simply glorious. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel after using "TIZ." You'll never limp or draw up your face in pain. Your shoes won't tighten and hurt your feet.

Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now from any druggist, department or general store. Just think! a whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Ben Hood

NORWOOD ITEMS OF INTEREST

Silver Jubilee of Epworth League —Other News

Examiner Special:

NORWOOD, Oct. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. McDonald of Lindsay, were guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mills.

Mr. A. B. Greenbanks has sold his harness business to Mr. Ross Gardner of Dummer.

Mrs. Englehart (nee Zella Stevenson), of Palermo, and her son, are guests of Miss Flada Howson.

Mr. Robert Edwards of Sarnia, visited last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brethen.

Mr. R. Lees, I.P.S., was in town last week.

Mr. Fred Edwards of Warsaw, was in town last week for a few days.

The silver jubilee of the Epworth League of the Methodist church was celebrated on Monday evening by the local branch. Leagues were present from the neighbouring villages and each assisted in the programme, which was exceedingly good. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting by the Norwood League.

Mr. Harold Chandler was home last week from Toronto to see his father.

The regular quarterly service will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning, November 1st.

On Monday evening the town hall was filled with people from the village and vicinity who had assembled to say farewell to the young men who had volunteered for service with the second contingent and who left on Tuesday for Cobourg. Addresses were given by the resident ministers and others and several patriotic songs were sung. The meeting was through out one that inspired patriotism and loyalty. At the conclusion of the programme the young men were invited to take places on the platform and each was presented with suitable gifts. Three of the young men favoured the audience with solos, which were received with appreciation. The volunteers are Messrs. Wm. Stares, Gideon Walkers, W. Martin, W. Starkey, Arthur Kettridge, and J. Chapelle from Norwood, Mr. Pond from South Dummer, Mr. Long from Westwood and Messrs. Woodhead and Southgate from Havelock.

Dr. Kindred of Havelock, attended the patriotic meeting on Monday evening.

Mrs. A. B. Greenbanks was in Warsaw on Tuesday.

Mrs. P. W. Reynolds and Miss Grace Reynolds were in Peterborough on Friday.

Mrs. Wm. Spence is in Warsaw visiting her sister, Mrs. Graystock.

Rev. Mr. Waddell, pastor of the Baptist church, will give a lecture on his work in Africa in the Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening. He will also display many curios.

On Monday at him home, on Dummer road, the death occurred of Mr. Jas. Nicol at the age of 81. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon to the Norwood cemetery.

Miss Edith Waters spent Saturday in Peterborough.

The Mission Band of the Mthodist Church will hold their annual bazaar on Saturday afternoon and evening in the basement of the Sunday school. Tea will be served at 5.30 for 15 cents.

Miss Mabel Andrews was in Warsaw on Tuesday.

On Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, Mrs. W. A. Richardson, one of Norwood's most highly respected residenas, passed away, in her forty-ninth year. Deceased had been suzering for several months from cancer, and her death was not wholly unexpected. She was a faithful, consistent member of the Methodist Church, and an active member of the W.M.S. and Ladies' Aid. She laves to mourn her loss, her husband, and one son, Dr. Roy Richardson. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon to the Norwood cemetery.

Keene Young Men Enlist

Budget of News From the Eastern Town

Examiner Special:

KEENE, Oct. 29.—A very pretty wedding was solemnized last Wednesday afternoon at 3 p.m., when Miss Bertha Fletcher was united to Mr. John Wilson of Toronto. The ceremony was performed at the Methodist Church, in the presence of the wedding guests, by the Pastor, Rev. A. R. Edmison. The Church was very prettily decorated for the occasion. At the Altar was erected a large arch of evergreen, cut flowers and many hued autumn leaves. The groom entered the Church attended by the groomsman, Mr. William Fletcher, brother of the bride, and was met at the Altar by the bridesmaid, Miss Lappy of Toronto, followed by the bride, leaning on the arm of her father. Mendelssohn's wedding march was played by Miss Laura Maclarlanelane. After the ceremony the happy couple repaired to the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fletcher, where a reception was held, followed by a sumptuous wedding supper, after which dancing was indulged in till the wee sma' hours."

The bride and groom were the recipients of many elegant, costly and useful presents. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold wrist watch; to the bridesmaid a broach; to the groomsman, a tie pin. The bride's gift to the groom was a shirt set, inlaid with pearl. The bride's dress was of white silk crepe cloth, with an over-skirt of silk embroidery flouncing. She carried a bouquet of Marechsneil roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid's dress was of embroidered voile, her bouquet being pink and white roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left on Monday morning for their future home at Toronto, followed by the best wishes of their many friends.

Mrs. (Dr.) Ross was in Peterborough on Friday last.

Mrs. John Kindred and Miss Etta Webb returned home on Saturday from Toronto, where they spent the past two weeks with friends.

Mr. Samuel Mooney of Toronto and Mr. Dave Walters of Oshawa are camped at Sugar Island for the fall shooting.

The ratepayers of the Township have been requested to attend a patriotic meeting called by the Township Council, to be held in the town hall, Keene, Oct. 30, at 7 p.m.

Mrs. Bakins and Mrs. McCartney of Bethany were called home last Wednesday on account of the serious illness of their mother, Mrs. Peter McNeil.

We regret to report Mr. Robert Nevins very seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Howson and little son motored to Warkworth last Friday and spent the day with their friends.

Mr. Wm. Short of Toronto spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Short, Sr.

Mr. John Kempt has purchased the farm belonging to the late John Taylor.

Mrs. William Kempt is visiting friends at Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Skinner who were visiting friends at Bethany the past week, returned home last Wednesday.

Mrs. Sharpe and daughter, Miss Elizabeth of Westwood, visited with friends in the Village last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. John McIntyre, who has been having his holidays, has returned and is now at his desk at the Bank of Toronto.

Mrs. Richard Brown has returned to her home at Toronto, after spending the past week with Keene friends.

Mrs. Peter Heacle returned home on Saturday from Peterborough, where she spent the past ten days with friends.

Miss Alice Lumidsen returned home on Saturday from Peterborough.

Mr. and Mrs. John Weir and daughter, Miss Pauline, and Miss Minnie MacLachlan, motored up on Saturday from Norwood, and spent the evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry MacLachlan.

The total amount made by the concerts given by the Keene singers is $186, for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

We regret to report Mrs. Peter McNeal very seriously ill.

Mr. Arthur Nelson, of Carlyle, Sask., is visiting his brother, Mr. James Nelson.

Miss Katie Skinner was called home from Kingston on Monday on account of the serious illness of her grandmother, Mrs. Peter McNeil.

Mr. Norman Gainer moved the barn belonging to Mr. L. P. Howson on Thursday.

A quilting bee was held at the home of Mrs. (Dr.) Harrison on Tuesday afternoon by the ladies of the W.M.S. of the Methodist Church, for the Deaconess Home at Toronto.

Messrs. Irwin Wedlock, Herbert Sides, Alfred and William Fletcher, Albert Bishop and James Prescott, left on Monday night to join the 57th Regiment, to go into camp at Kingston.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c a box

OMEMEE NEWS

W. F. M. S. Held Thank Offering —Other News

OMEMEE, Oct. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Morden, of Reaboro, were the guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Morden, over Sunday.

Miss Hazel Brooks, of Lindsay, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Brooks.

Mr. John Murray, of Peterborough, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Murray.

Mr. Fred Taggart, of Port Perry, made a business trip to Omemee, this week.

Mr. Wes. Thompson is the guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Sturgeon street.

Mr. Clarence Laidley, of Janetville, was a visitor to town on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughon, of Lindsay, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Fee, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Sluggitt, of Mount Horeb, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Langton Wilson.

Mr. Fred Bradley, of Edmonton, is visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bradley.

Mr. Walter Feir, of Peterborough, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. A. Feir, Sturgeon street.

Rev. Mr. Roe, an old Omemee pastor, was in town last week, renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. Craig, of Cambray, motored through town, the beginning of the week.

Mr. Charles Deyell, of Mount Horeb, made a business trip to town on Saturday last.

Rev. Alex. Nugent and wife, of India, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Mulligan, during the past week.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, held their annual Thank-offering on Wednesday evening of last week. Rev. Mr. Nugent, returned missionary from India, gave an interesting address, on his work there, which was very much appreciated by a large audience. A social hour was afterward spent in the basement of the church.

Misses Laura and Agnes Brady, of Lindsay, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sanderson, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fallis, of Franklin, were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Jos. Shields, on Tuesday of this week.

Mr. William Howden, of Peterborough, made a business trip to town the beginning of the week.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Skin Trouble On The Scald

Skin Dried and Cracked and Hair Fell Out—Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Eczema is annoying and distressing at any time, but doubly so when it gets into the scalp and causes the hair to fall out. Here is a grateful letter from a lady who was cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mrs. Hector Currie, Tobermory, Ont., writes:—"I was cured of a disagreeable skin disease of the scalp by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. The trouble started with itching and pain in the scalp, the skin would get dry and crack, and at times would bleed, and the hair would fall out. I tried three doctors without benefit, and suffered for three years. Reading in the almanac about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I began its use, and am now completely cured. The hair has grown again, and I am as well as I ever was. You are at liberty to use this letter, for I am glad to recommend so excellent a treatment.

Dr. Chase's Ointment has no rival as a cure for itching skin disease.

Jeff Was Perfectly Right at That

By "Bud" Fisher

ROYAL YEAST

KAISER WANTS CALAIS.

He Has Issued Order To Troops To Take It at Any Cost.

LONDON, Oct. 28. — The Copenhagen correspondent of The Times wires that reports received there from German sources say that the Kaiser has issued the direct order that, no matter what the cost, Calais is to be taken.

It is reported the Kaiser was in Belgium on Sunday and listened personally to the reports of his officers. He is then reported to have stated that the occupancy of Calais and Dunkirk were necessarily vital points in the German strategical plan, but that this was especially so in the case of Calais. Therefore the order was issued that, no matter how much war material or how many men were sacrificed, the march to the Channel must succeed.

Corpl. Ogden Accidentally Shot.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Armorer Corpl. William Ogden, 11th Battalion, Canadian infantry, was accidentally shot at Bond Farm Camp, Salisbury Plains, Sunday, dying from injuries the same night. All his relatives reside this side.

Captured German Hussar.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—In the fighting around Arras, George Andre, noted French athlete, outdistanced his comrades in a bayonet charge and suddenly found himself well within the German lines. He seized a banner from the hands of a nearby colorbearer and footballed his way through the Germans surrounding him. They were so astonished at his conduct that he succeeded in regaining the French line, although wounded in the foot.

YOU'RE BILIOUS AND COSTIVE!—CASCARETS

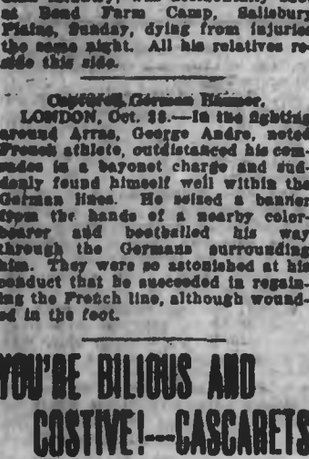
To-night! Clean Your Bowels and End Headaches, Colds, Sour Stomach

Get a 10-cent box now.

Furred Tongue, Bad Colds, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable headaches come from a torpid liver, and clogged bowels which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret to-night will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then to keep their stomach, liver and bowels regulated and never know a miserable moment. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a good, gentle cleansing, too.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.



6878

Lady's Waist.

In this design we have a model for a silken shirtwaist. The open neck is finished with a collar of medium size and this closing is in front. The sleeves are plain and small and end at the wrist in a shirt cuff. For these waists such materials as handkerchief linen, fancy linen, silk satin and the like are popular.

The waist pattern, No. 6,878, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give number and address as well as the name and size of pattern required and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Dept., The Examiner, Peterborough.

SECTIONAL VIEW OF AISNE VALLEY SHOWING GERMAN TRENCHES.—On the north bank are the trenches and covered ways of the Germans with their heavy artillery at the back disposed in quarries. The field artillery is throwing its shells with a flat trajectory, while the howitzer shells, one type of which have been nicknamed the "Jack Johnsons," sail in a great semi-circular sweep over the river. In the foreground are the French and British troops in their advanced trench.

Austria's Capital
A City of Lost Hope
And of Gray Despair

Only Official Statements Appear in the Newspapers — Spies Are Everywhere — Refugees From Galicia Bring News of Defeats —Many of Nobles Give Paltry Sums to the Red Cross Work.

CHURCHES ARE CROWDED

(By Alice Rohe.)

VIENNA, Oct. 28—(By courier to Rome, thence by mail to New York). —Vienna is a city of lost hope, of gloom, of grey despair.

The once gayest and most beautiful capital of Europe is to-day the saddest, the most distressed. Silent, hopeless protests against the horrors of war which have turned this wonderful, joyous city into a melancholy sepulchre for the living, permeates every stratum of society.

I have seen a procession of 4,000 mothers whose husbands have died in Galicia, carrying in their arms their fatherless babes. They filed past the great cold palace of the ministry of war. It was their mute appeal for peace.

I have seen a procession of little children, plaintive and futile emissaries of life, silently protesting against needless death.

Return of Wounded.

I have seen trains arriving, every one crowded to suffocation with the wounded and dying. From the midst of these maimed and mutilated, sickened and suffering men, I have seen uncomprehending soldiers, dazed by the horrors of war, crazed with joy at being home again, dragged from their companions and placed under arrest. Their cries? Why they cried out in the delirium of excitement their curses against the Russians who had brought such terrible defeat to the Austrian armies. For no news must be whispered by the wounded or the fugitive which reflects the truth of Austrian disasters.

And above these visual pictures of the melancholy Vienna to-day, I have sensed the touch of those grey wings of dread which cast their shadows over the town—the soiled, the sorded, the horrible wings of cholera.

I have felt with the people, stalking beside this hideous enemy, the plague—its sister spectre, Hunger.

In Vienna to-day 75,000 wounded are being cared for in the hospitals, schools, universities, hotels, churches. The Red Cross admits its inability to care for all the wounded and the sight of helpless men, suffering needlessly and hopelessly, is one which confronts the workers in the cause of humanity.

No News Published.

In all Europe there does not exist to-day another capital where the public is treated so inconsiderately in regard to war news. The newspapers publish nothing save the official statements—and this "news" can be guessed at. Arrests are made hourly of Viennese who whisper a word of Austrian defeat. Spies are everywhere. In a cafe on the Praterstrasse, I sat in a nervous crowd and saw whispering refugees from Galicia passing their story on, furtively and fearfully. Suddenly I saw a young man whose pale face told of recent suffering, deserted by his companion, who went to the door, whispered to an officer, and departed. In a moment the fugitive was arrested. He had talked to a spy.

At the station where the incoming trains bring new misery for the gray Vienna that was, I talked with a young mother whose husband lay dead on the battlefield. She had fled to the capital to plead with the government which had taken her husband and robbed her children of a father, for means of support and some of the necessaries of life. She told in patient resigned tones of her sufferings in bringing her three children from Galicia, where her home was to be her haven no longer, and where blood ran deep in the garden beds which she had tended so faithfully, waiting the return of her husband.

Scenes Were Awful.

"When we arrived at the frontier," she said, "the scenes were awful. We were herded like animals and were treated worse than we treat our dogs. I was days in securing a place in the trains because I had no money. There was a police officer on the train and he demanded our passports, such money as we had, and when we could show neither, he refused for days to let us go on."

The natural impulse of these fugitives here is to speak of the evil days which have befallen them, of their losses and the carnage—and they cannot understand why they are arrested for it.

The sight of automobiles carrying wounded soldiers past the brilliant Hof Theatre, past the opera, past the Gothic splendour of St. Stephen's, where formerly gay cars sped on, bent on pleasure, is one that moves the Viennese to despair.

I talked with one of these wounded soldiers as the car in which he was being carried was stopped in front of the Burg Theatre for repairs. He told me in whispers, while the guards were busy with the car, of the frightful ravages made by the Russians and the Servians upon the Austrians.

Terrible Artillery.

"They have buried our dead in heaps," he said, tears coursing down his face. "They were killed like sheep driven to a slaughter yard. The Russian artillery has done unbelievable things. The Russians waste their ammunition as though it were free as air. Their infantry is not good, but how terrible is the artillery—how terrible——"

The spirit of patriotism in the Viennese runs to its highest ebb when these wounded men are being conveyed through the streets.

Before the palace of the minister of war, beside the monument of Maria Theresa and Prince Schwarzenberg, the cannons and arms captured from the Russians are on view. They are insignificant arms, but the people do not tire of carressing them. The meagre signs of Austrian success are like gleams of hope in a leaden sky of despair.

And patrolling the streets one sees increasing in number daily, a nondescript army of uniforms. Every color and sort of ancient regalia has been brought forth from old storehouses.

Crowd the Churches.

In the hour when war and its horrors are keeping a pall over Vienna, the sight of religious processions, headed by priests praying for divine aid, brings out in relief the picture of faith. The churches are constantly filled with women and children praying for husbands and fathers and brothers who may never return. In the time of sorrow too great to endure alone, the people are throwing themselves more and more upon the bosom of the church which has offered them consolation so many times before.

While the devout are filling the churches and the wounded are filling the hospitals, while the wretched fugitives are bringing with them famine from Galicia, accusations and protests are rising above the murmurs of distress against the rich.

Niggard Nobility.

On different subscription lists opened for the Red Cross the sight of unbelievably small sums given by members of the nobility and by millionaires, has brought forth waves of indignation. A few days ago a prince who is among the richest men in Europe, subscribed 20 crowns ($4). Everywhere one hears criticism of the aristocracy of the high nobility and their avarice. This selfishness, say the people, is traditional, but the public believed that in an hour like this even the tightened purses of the nobility would open. It has been suggested that a list be published, giving the names of the nobility, of the rich who have been guilty of avarice, and who have added to the general public depression. Emperor Franz Joseph does not conceal his indignation against these grasping members of the nobility.

BAD COLD IN THE CHEST.

"I am happy to tell you that I used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and was promptly cured of a very bad cold in the chest," writes Miss Josephine Gentelet, Dover South, Ont. You can depend on Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to relieve and cure all inflammations and irritations of the throat and bronchial tubes.

Anti-Swearing Box Did Well.

LONDON, Oct. 28. — Salvationists who have friends among the Canadian contingent will learn with interest that four members serving in one company introduced an anti-swearing box, one cent per swear being the penalty imposed. Between Saturday and Monday the box received ten shillings.

German Casualties Heavy.

ROME, Oct. 28.—According to official reports received here the German casualties daily average 10,000 men in killed and wounded. All of those slightly or not gravely wounded, an average of from 70 to 80 per cent. return to the ranks after a relatively short time.

SPY AMONG CANADIANS.

German Enlisted and Was at Valcartier During Manoeuvres.

QUEBEC, Oct. 28. — A letter received here yesterday from one of the Quebec volunteers in the first Canadian contingent, says that out at sea, a German spy was caught on one of the transports.

The letter says that the man was disguised as a Canadian soldier, having been at the Valcartier camp throughout the whole length of the manoeuvres.

The letter comes from George Mills, a local constable, who wrote the news to his wife here.

Enlisting for the second Canadian contingent in Quebec is going on swiftly and already out of the 5000 computed that are to be mobilized from this district, one company is fully manned from volunteers of the 9th Regiment of Fusiliers, wholly composed of French-Canadian members.

Western Boy Wins Cowley Handicap

Annual Event at Grove School Won by Max Crawford, of Medicine Hat

LAKEFIELD, Oct. 28.— Mrs. Wylie Gasser of Toronto was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Mackenzie at "The Grove" for a few days last week.

Mr. Jas. B. Isbister spent a few days last week visiting friends in Toronto.

Messrs. W. D'E and D'E P. Strickland, of Toronto, passed through the village on Friday last on their way to Burleigh to visit their uncle, Mr. R. C. Strickland at the Burleigh ranch.

Mr. Baines of the Royal Bank staff, is spending a two weeks' vacation in Trento and other places.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pullen and Master Hugh Pullen of Oakville, Ont., are spending a few weeks at Mr. H. R. Tate's cottage near Burleigh Falls.

Mrs. Tuckabury of Lion's Head, is in the village, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Tanner.

Miss Ferguson returned home to Peterborough on Monday after spending a few days in the village.

Mrs. J. Fitzgerald of Peterborough, spent a few days last week in the village visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Crawford.

Mr. John W. Todd of Millbrook, is the guest of Mrs. C. Atwood at "Ashelworth."

Miss Fern Edwards of Toronto, is in the village visiting Mr. and Mrs. Theo Crawford.

Dr. Bidwell, the bishop of Kingston, and Canon J. C. Davidson, of Peterborough, were in the village on Thursday last.

Mrs. Jas. Saulter of Toronto, is in the village visiting her sisters, the Misses Ray on Regent Street.

Mr. R. C. Strickland, who has been spending the past week in the village visiting his daughter, Mrs. E. E. Cassan, returned to Burleigh on Friday last.

Mrs. Hamblin of Dummer, spent a few days last week visiting her sister, Mrs. S. Spence.

The anual Cowley handicap race, one of the popular events of the Grove school, took place on Monday over the usual course. It was won this year by Max Crawford of Medicine Hat, and the time prize by Hugh Mackenzie of Toronto.

The Misses Ray's outing at Stoney Lake was brought to an untimely end by a serious accident to Miss F. Ray, who had a bad fall on the rocks, fracturing her left arm just above the wrist. Medical aid was summoned at once and she was brought to her home in the village and is getting on as well as can be expected.

Dr. F. D. Blakeman is spending two weeks in Toronto.

Mrs. Doughty of Dummer, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. Mitchell.

Mr. Otter Stuart is spending a few days this week in Toronto.

Pile Remedy Free

Sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy mailed free on request. Gives quick relief, stops itching, bleeding or protruding piles, hemorrhoids and all rectal troubles. No matter what form your piles take or how long standing, Pyramid Pile Remedy will relieve you at once. Write for a free sample today. Sent free in plain wrapper.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON
PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY,
90 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Kindly send me a Free sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy, in plain wrapper.
Name .....
Street .....
City..... State.....

GENERAL KILLS HIMSELF.

Hans Von Beseler Who Captured Antwerp Takes His Own Life.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A startling development of the day in the suicide of Gen. Hans von Beseler, the conqueror of Antwerp, who, according to late advices shot himself at his headquarters in Bruges and died almost instantly. This information comes by way of Rotterdam on what appears to be good authority. No reason is assigned for his act.

Gen. von Beseler is the second high commander of the Kaiser's forces to take his own life since hostilities opened, of which information has reached the public. The first was the leader of the army which besieged Liege.

One Result of The War Is Certain

CANADA must Manufacture for part of the World now involved in War.

Europe can no longer supply the Export Markets.

If you are proud of Canada, you want to see our Factories hum, our Stores alive with Business, and our Offices piled with Orders.

Let Peterborough enlist in this movement to boom Canadian Made Goods.

Let Peterborough Manufacturers get on the job, and let us read, mark and hear more of "Made in Peterborough" Goods.

How many good-going factories in Peterborough never tell our own Citizens what they manufacture.

And if they don't tell, how can they expect to sell.

Much of the European trade that was exported into Canada should now become our own. Who but our own Manufacturers should now make the Foodstuffs, the Hosiery, the Underwear, the Toys, and much of the Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, and other things Germany has supplied us?

Advertising will soon reveal which of our industrial enterprises are most worthy and best prepared to profit by Europe's need. The Firms first to advertise for this business will be the first to profit.

Who, among our manufacturers, is willing to be left out in the cold? Who, among such Firms, will fail to Advertise?

THE EXAMINER

Will Be Pleased to Consult With you about Advertising

The Marathon Candy Kitchen and Ice Cream Parlour

For home-made Candies try Marathon, we keep the best and freshest quality in the city.

Ice Cream Sodas and Fruit Sundaes all the year round.

Hot Drinks.

See Windows for Saturday's Specials.

331 George St. Next to Bank of Nova Scotia

Health and Beauty Aids

Beard: Yes, I believe men all recognize a "made" complexion. Throw away your powder and rouge and use a plain spermax lotion. Then you will have a complexion of which you can feel justly proud, because it will be real as well as beautiful. To prepare it, dissolve four ounces spermax (which you may get from your druggist) in one-half pint witch hazel or hot water. This lotion cannot be detected after a few applications as regular use banishes discolorations, blackheads and sallowness. The spermax lotion is delightful for spring shaving as it prevents the skin from getting windburned.

Dora: You can make your own sparkling and clear by this simple home treatment: Dissolve an ounce of epsom salts (at drug store) in a pint of water. Then add two drops in each eye every other night before retiring. It is necessary to make them feel strong and look bright. If the eyes are red or inflamed, stop smoking, drink a abundant water in the tonic and bathing them an hour after.

Jennifer: The ingredients of this which you write about is delightful and you will soon be wondering what beauty is if you neglect it. But try this simple treatment and I'm sure it will work wonders. Mix one ounce of glycerine (from the drug store) in one-half pint cold water (or rain) to one-half pint cold water (rain best) add one ounce of pure orange flour and shake well until the powder dissolves completely. Bathe your complexion clear after each bath. Fresh blemishes soon disappear.

Your yellowness doubtless comes from your stomach, liver or constipated bowels and I would suggest a plain buttermilk diet. This will enhance the blood and give tone and strength to the liver and kidneys and when these organs are in a healthy condition you will be free from the bilious attacks, the obstinate headaches, and the pains in small of back and groins. To prepare this tonic I get one ounce hardtac from druggist and put it into one-half pint alcohol (mercor rate whiskey), then add one-half ounfol of sugar and hot water to make a quart. Take from a table-spoonful before meals. The hardtac tonic is excellent to clear the skin of pimples, blotches and sallowness and its timely use frequently saves doctors bills.

Office: I have found the most beneficial shampoo for the scalp and hair can be made at home by dissolving a teaspoonful canthrox in a cup hot water. This is unusually soothing and healing to the itchy, dandruff-laden scalp and quickly corrected over-oiliness and other scalp-ailments. My shampooing with canthrox has restored an even color, rich gloss and soft fluffy to my hair, which was becoming dull and brittle. It seems to have encouraged a vigorous hair treatment growth.

P. S.: The styles point to a continuance of the slim figure effects and as you shape, signs of an added waist line you should take pains to conceal your figure. Make this combination of lemon and vaseline each night a table-spoonful. Get clear orange pekoetia from your druggist and dissolve in one and one-half pints of hot water. Strain and sweeten mixture before using. This is inexpensive and will be welcome to the [illegible] and that want strictness [illegible]

Lafayette: Your faded hair is not necessarily dying, though it is in danger due to a home-made tonic coming little, which I know is of great value to make hair: Into one-half pint of cut from the druggist's, then add one-half water. This gives you a full pint. I have found it very soothing and it banishes the dry, flaky, unhealthy condition of the scalp, invigorating the hair roots so a beautiful growth is certain to result.

The Evening Examiner.

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PETERBOROUGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1914.

Allies Progress Between Ypres And Arras Captured Number Of German Trenches

CLAIMS THAT CIVILIZATION IS ONLY VENEER

But the World is Slowly Getting Better, Says Thomas A. Edison, Famous Inventor

GIVES AN INTERVIEW

Special to The Examiner:

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 29 — "Our present civilization is only a thin veneer. The European war shows that, but we are slowly getting better. Materialism is the base of all our moral and intellectual advancement" said Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, to-day. "Eventually," Mr. Edison said, "all countries will be Republics," and as an afterthought, he added, "and Republics don't care for fighting. European democracy must purge itself of patriotic institutions" Edison declared, "before there will be a possibility of world peace. It must get rid of monarchies, such as are represented by Germany and Russia. In Germany there are about sixty thousand men who run the country. These are military officers, and they represent the social system of land." Edison declared that in his opinion the United States should establish a strong coast defence and be prepared for any emergency.

Sum of Money Was Missing

$495.00 Stolen From Mazur Residence in Port Hope

PORT HOPE, Oct. 8. — A. Polak who boarded with his sister, Mrs. Mazur left town on Monday and at the same time $495.00 mysteriously disappeared from the Mazur residence. Instead of depositing the money in the bank the boarders gave it to Mrs. Mazur to keep for them. She placed it in a tin box and hid it under the cellar floor. The Polak who left town, has been out of work and had no money. Monday he purchased a ticket for Toronto, and naturally the suspicion rests upon him. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

MANY TOKENS OF ESTEEM

When Miss Williams, the youngest daughter of Mr. John Williams, 311 Boswell Avenue, became Mrs. Brown, on the 17th inst., the charming young bride was the recipient of many presents, and among the rest, a shower of beautiful and varied presents from the young ladies of the Bell Telephone Office, where she had been engaged up to the time of her marriage and was also presented by them with a suitable address at the same time. The groom, too, was the recipient of a cheque for one hundred dollars from his parents, who reside at 600 George Street.

SPLENDID GROUP PICTURE OF LOCAL ARTILLERYMEN

In the window of Mr. W. E. Lech's store appears a splendid panorama photograph of the 7th Artillery Brigade of the Canadian Overseas forces, composed of the Peterborough and St. Catharines Artillery. The local men can be easily picked out in the group. The picture was sent to Mrs. Graham, by her son, Mr. Will Graham, formery of the 57th Regimental Band, who is now in England with the 34th Field Battery contingent.

RAISED BILLS IN CIRCULATION

Cleverly raised $5.00 Merchants' Bank notes are in circulation. The police are on the lookout for such bills. The notes have been raised from $5. to $10. It is thought to be the work of a man who raised similar Dominion Bank bills a few years ago. The "5" mark on the corners of the bills had been erased by acid and the "10" of a revenue stamp put in its place.

ARE HOLDING EVERYWHERE AND ARE GAINING GROUND

Official Communique To-day Shows That German Attacks Have Been Repulsed and at Important Points the Allies Are Making Progress.

Examiner Special:

PARIS, October 29.—The allies are continuing to make progress against the Germans. This is especially noteworthy in the region between Ypres and Arras, where the allies have taken a number of German trenches by a series of brilliant operations. This information was made public in an official communique. It was also stated that the allies are advancing in the Argonne region and in the forest of Apremont. Elsewhere along the battle line, it is stated that the conditions are unchanged.

PETROGRAD, October 29.—The entire Russian army is again advancing against the Austro-German forces. After more than a week of fighting along the San River, the Austrians have now commenced to retreat from the southern section. The only thing that is interfering with the advance of the entire Russian left wing is the stubborn resistance being maintained by the fortress of Przemysl.

Energetic efforts are being made to reduce it and it is believed that it will not be able to resist more than a few days longer. Already breaches have been made in the outer walls. Large quantities of ammunition and supplies of every sort, as well as a number of pieces of artillery, had to be abandoned by the Germans because of becoming bogged in the retreat from the vicinity of Warsaw. An enormous number of prisoners have been taken all along the battle front.

OTTAWA, October 29.—Registration bureaus will be established at Toronto, for the province of Ontario, for the registration of alien reservists in Canada, in accordance with the order-in-council passed yesterday. Steps will be taken at once to obtain a full list of these men, that every hostile reservist in Canada may be under the surveillance of the Dominion police authorities. Some will be allowed their freedom on a system of parole; others considered to be a menace to the country will be placed in detention and held. The Dominion police will be in charge of the work.

OTTAWA, October 29.—The British navy has its full complement of men and is in a state of thorough efficiency. Such is the conclusion to be gathered from an intimation received at the naval service department here to the effect that no more royal naval reservists or naval volunteers are required.

ABDUCTOR IS WANTED BY THE THOROLD CHIEF

Chief Thompson Asked to be on Lookout For Married Man, Said to Have Decamped With a Girl

Chief Thompson has received a communication from the Chief of Police of Thorold asking him to be on the lookout for one Joseph Foster, charged that he on the 26th of October, 1914, at Thorold, did unlawfully take, or cause to be taken, Grace Johnson, an unmarried girl under the age of sixteen years, out of the possession and against the will of her father.

He is wanted for wife desertion and theft of a gold watch also. Watch has engraved on back; "Guseppe Rutsuto," high grade No. 845. Waltham movement No. 16092901, open face, case No. 1257006.

Foster is Italian by birth, but does not look like one. Fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, 31 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches, 160 pounds. He is a chauffeur, was wearing blue (white striped) suit, curly blue chinchilla overcoat and cap, tan button shoes, carries red leather grip and revolver.

Wire any information at my expense. Ernest Taylor, Chief of Police, Thorold, Ont., Oct. 26th, 1914.

Ford Car Taken Tuesday Night

Mr. John Hill is Minus His Auto Which Police Have Failed to Track Down

On Tuesday night the Ford car belonging to Mr. John Hill, the George street grocer, was taken from in front of the George Street Church. Mr. Hill was attending the lecture, and when he came out the car was gone. Although the police are working on the case the car has not been restored to its owner. Outside places have been notified by telegraph and the police of adjacent towns are on their guard.

REWARD FOR STOLEN CAR

If you should come across a Studebaker touring car (License No. 20855) notify Chief Thompson when a reward of $25.00 will be paid by Chief Downey of Detroit. The car, which was stolen from that city, has a special model body, curved back, with red wheels.

PRETENDED TO HELP MAN HOME BUT TOOK $62

Fred Revoy, a Local Youth, Visited With Punishment by Magistrate Dunbar For Robbing a Drunken Man

PRISONER BROKE DOWN

Fred Revoy, a local youth, who had previously been found guilty of stealing the sum of $62 from a man named Cameron on Thanksgiving eve, when the latter was under the influence of liquor, came before the Magistrate in Police Court this morning for sentence.

Mr. Widdifield, his counsel made a strong plea for the young man. His youth, the fact that this was his first offence, and the fact that his parents were in a position to testify that he had been a good son, all indicated that he merited leniency.

"A good son—breaking his mother's heart," said the Magistrate as the half smothered sobs of the parent were heard in the room.

The Magistrate explained that he had always been in the habit of inflicting severe punishment upon thieves who stole from drunken men. There had been a school of them in Peterborough, and already there were a number of local young men doing terms in prison for the same crime. He sentenced Revoy to two months in gaol. The lad broke down when he heard the sentence, and his mother, who was in court, also made known her feelings by sobs which were audible all over the court.

Revoy, on the night of Thanksgiving day, pretending to help a drunken man home, robbed him of $62. Only his youth and his counsel's plea saved him from a heavier sentence.

$200 Reward For Arrest of P. J. Le Roux

A Boer, 20 Years of Age, Who Absconded With Funds of His Employers

Chief Thompson has received a circular from the Pinkerton Detective Agency in which a reward of $200 is offered for the arrest of one P. J. Le Roux, who has absconded with funds belonging to the Adams Express Company. Le Roux is said to be a Boer, is twenty years of age, 5 feet, 11 3-4 inches high and weighs 165 pounds. The two middle fingers of his right hand are off and he is said to be some piano player. He was anxious to join the Canadian contingent, believing he could secure passage to Pretoria, South Africa.

GROUP PICTURE OF THE CHILDREN

The Examiner will publish another group picture of beautiful Peterborough children as a supplement. This picture has aroused so much interest in previous years (the edition having been sold out entirely almost as soon as off the press) that we believe it will again be appreciated. Arrangements have been made with the Roy Studio for a large group photograph of all the children taken from date of this issue to Dec. 1st. Owing to the enormous amount of work involved it will not be possible to publish all the children taken during the year, but any parent whose child has been taken at the Roy Studio during 1914 may have the photograph inserted free of charge by requesting Mr. Roy to do so. Photographs of the kiddies make inexpensive and acceptable Christmas gifts. Make early arrangements as positively no photographs made after Dec. 1st can be used.

ENJOYABLE AT HOME HELD IN T.A.S. ROOMS

The At Home held in St. Peter's T. A. S. rooms last night proved very enjoyable. The attendance was quite large and a very pleasant evening was spent. The euchre winners were Miss K. O'Brien and Mr. S. O'Connor. Music for dancing was played by Miss M. Gorman, Miss Veronica Carveth, Miss G. Rudkins, and Miss K. Moher.

MAY TRY LONG RANGE BOMBARDMENT OF COAST

Germans Are Bringing Up Heavy Siege Guns and it is Reported They They Are to Make a New Move Against the Coast Lines---Allies Are Ready to Checkmate the Tactics.

Examiner Special:

PARIS, October 29.—Although to-day's official communique was optimistic, it furnished no new information regarding the conditions at the front. For this reason it was generally accepted that important movements are in progress. It was known that the Germans have moved far enough inland so that they are now protected from the guns of the fleet, and that they are now bringing up some enormous siege guns. With them it is believed here they may attempt a long range bombardment of the coast cities to the north, and it is said at the military headquarters that steps have been taken to checkmate any such move. Repulsed along the coast the Germans are certain to deliver their next attack from the interior, probably from a point between Lille and the Belgian frontier. Heavy reinforcements are reported by the allied air scouts as en route to the front from Aix La Chapelle, and from the left of the French centre, but the allies on their part are taking similar precautions so that the Germans will gain no material advantage.

LONDON, October 29.—Additional warships have been sent to the Channel ports along the northwest coast of France. They will furnish support to the allies in the new attack which is apparently being planned by the Germans on these ports. Incidentally they will be in readiness for either an under water or in air raid against English ports. No doubt is felt here that the Germans have massed submarines and light torpedo craft in the canal between Bruges and Zeebrugge. They are also moving their aerial navy or at least part of it into Belgium.

ON OFFENSIVE, SAYS BERLIN

BERLIN, via The Hague, October 29. — Admitting that the Germans operating in Russian Poland were forced to retreat, because of the immense superiority of the number of the Russians, the war office, in a laconic statement supplementing the original declaration issued to-day, says, "We are again resuming the offensive."

LONDON, October 29.—The German cruiser Emden was flying the Japanese flag and carried one extra dummy smokestack, when she slipped into the port of Penang and destroyed the allies' two warships.

CITY HALL PARAGRAPHS

Sanitary Inspector Spence reports that the diptheria epidemic is moderating. This is due in a large measure to the consistent efforts on the part of the authorities in suppressing the disease. In many cases parents, of children afflicted with the disease, objected to having their houses placarded upon the grounds that the patients suffered only a slight attack.

Court of Revision.

The Court of Revision will meet on Tuesday, November 3rd. There is an unusually large list of complaints against the assessment roll. It is understood that the Retail Merchants' Association will take a hand in the matter in the way of getting reductions in the business section of the city.

Call for Charity.

Quite a few applications for charity are being received by Relief Officer Miller. In many instances the applicants are breadwinners, who have been out of work for several months, while others are cases where sickness has made inroads on the family resources.

Painting the City Hall.

The exterior of the City Hall is being favoured with a new coat of paint. The whole, when completed, will harmonize with the improvements that have been made to the Public Utilities section of the civic buildings.

Building Permits.

There has been a falling off in the number of building permits issued from the City Clerks office during the last half of the month. Except for an occasional fence or chicken house which is being constructed, building operations are at a standstill. This does not include buildings that were undertaken some weeks ago and which are yet in an unfinishing state.

Property Committee.

A meeting of the Property committee will be held this evening. It is likely that the committee will discuss the question of making arrangements of disposing of the garbage during the coming year. The present contract expires at the end of the year, and it will be up to the committee to either renew the contract or make some other arrangements.

Meetings To-night.

The Legal committee of the City Council and the Public Utilities Commission will meet this evening.

MARRIED.

TETLOCK-CLARKE—At the Methodist Parsonage, Peterborough, by the Rev. Mr. Peever, on Wednesday evening, October 28th, 1914, Mr. J. W. Tetlock, to Miss Edith Clarke, both of Peterborough.

WILL ROUND UP BRITISH IN GERMANY

Hundreds of Arrests Are Imminent in Berlin and a Clean Sweep Will be Made

NO RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Special Cable to The Examiner:

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Having learned that severe restrictions are imposed upon Germans in England, the Berlin authorities have instituted reprisals, and a clean sweep of the city of Englishmen, with hundreds of arrests is imminent, according to an Hague. The unrestricted visiting of Hague. The unrestricted visiting of English prisoners at Ruhlben Race Track has been stopped, it is declared. The chaplain of the British will not be permitted to hold services until he is able to prove that the Germans held in England have religious advisors with them. The soldiers imprisoned at Ruhlben track are sleeping on straw beds in stables the news despatch declared. All travellers coming by way of Holland are closely scrutinized by the German authorities.

ADDRESS ON FRIDAY NIGHT ON CHARITIES

The citizens are reminded of the address to be given in the Assembly Room of the Public Library on Friday evening by Dr. Turnbull, former Secretary of the Associated Charities in Toronto. He will speak on charitable work, and it is hoped that many will hear him, especially those who are interested in this work. The lecture has been arranged by the local Council of Women.

All societies and municipal bodies interested in relief work are invited to be present. This includes the Board of Education, Board of Trade and members of the City Council, etc.

A CHEERFUL NOTE FROM OAK HALL

"We haven't felt any business depression," and we are not looking for any" was the cheerful remark of Oak Hall's manager, yesterday. Readers of Oak Hall's bright and spirited announcements do not have to search far for the reason of this buoyancy. It is plain that the profit-sharing campaign which they have inaugurated to help relieve the burdens of living during these disturbing times, is being appreciated. It's nothing more than values—for value includes worth; and this cheerful store is helping out buyers as few other clothing stores care to do.

Read, for example, Oak Hall's bill-of-fare to men and young men, in to-day's Examiner. Men will marvel at the splendid chances offered in the lot of overcoats selected for profit sharing for the week-end. These coats form part of the cream of this season's stock of men's and young men's smart winter top-coats, in styles and makes that have been much approved by smart dressers in larger cities. The invitation is to "come at once," look over the styles, and buy quickly if you need a coat for this winter.

KITCHENER LEAGUE CONCERT

At the regular meeting Tuesday evening, the Canadian Kitchener League decided to have their concert Thursday evening, Nov. 5th, in the Collegiate Concert Hall. The committee in charge are arranging a splendid programme which no doubt will be a success.

In a few days further announcements will be made.

Music & Drama

MONTROSE STOCK COMPANY.

The Montrose Tabloid Stock Company pleased a large audience at the Grand last night in the presentation of the two act farce, "The Runaways," which caused much merriment. The programme offered by the company is a varied one. A series of art posing pictures, consisting of Biblical and military poses is an artistic feature of merit. A feature film brings the programme to a close. To-night the company will present the comedy drama, "A Race for a Million," and the feature picture, "Fangs of Fate."

Evening Examiner

'Phones—Editorial 666, Business Office 187. Private Branch Exchange to all departments.

The Paid Circulation of The Daily Examiner is Over

4800 DAILY COPIES

SWORN TO AND GUARANTEED

The Daily Examiner, published every lawful evening by The Peterborough Examiner, Limited. Office, 410 George Street.

The Weekly Examiner, published Thursday morning.

The subscription price of The Daily Examiner is $4.00 per annum; that of The Weekly, $1.00.

Special U. S. Representative: W. H. Stockwell, 679 People's Gas Building, Chicago, Ill.

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Hon. J. R. STRATTON, President.
R. M. GLOVER, Managing Director.

Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed."

THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1914

HOME LOYALTY.

Home loyalty, or loyalty to home institutions, is at this time very much in our minds and in most of our hearts. But some of us don't always think in terms of Canada first—from 'the drop of the hat" — patronizing our home merchants and our home factories — preferring Canadian-made goods.

Patriotism like charity begins at home. Canada is doing her full share in contributing to the defence of the Empire; in showing her loyalty to the Empire and what it stands for. But are we all doing our share, in standing as solidly by the defence of our home interests? This is something we can do without diverging one line from our duty to the Empire. Our spending men and money is strengthening the military forces of the Empire, is all the more reason why we should do everything in our power to strengthen the industrial and commercial forces of Canada.

The Canadian Engineer has a splendidly illustrated article on "Power Development at Wasdell's Falls"—on the Severn river, near Orillia. It is pointed out with justifiable pride that this enterprise marks

> The beginning of a new epoch in the history of the Hydro-Electric Commission, meaning as it does the entering of the commission into the field of actual power production at cost, as an adjunct to the policy of cost price transmission and distribution heretofore pursued."

There is a minute description of the watershed, of the maximum and minimum head, and of the hydraulic power, etc. The thing is all right up to the point, for we read that the turbines, etc., are supplied by a Canadian concern. But it's not right when it comes to the electrical equipment. We read that "the main generators and exciting equipment were manufactured and installed by the Swedish General Electric Company."

Why the "Swedish General Electric Company"—a foreign company? One would think that the peoples' money spent to provide benefits for the people of Ontario should be so spent as to give Canadian industries the full advantage. Sir Adam Beck, the chairman of the commission, is practically loyal to Canada and the Empire. He has made the gift of his chief prize-winning horse, at the Olympic and other horse shows, to Lt.-General Alderson, commander of the Canadian Overseas forces.

But when it comes to loyalty to Ontario, the commission, or the government, or whoever swings the influence, gives the contract, for electrical equipment for a peoples' power development plant, to a foreign country. This is not fair.

We have competent electrical companies in Canada, and the most important of them is situated in Peterborough. This was considered good enough to supply electrical equipment to the greatest power development enterprise in the world, at Niagara Falls; but it seems that it is not good enough to supply the electrical equipment to a comparatively small plant at Wasdell's Falls.

There may be an explanation of this preference to a foreign company, but it has to be a mighty good explanation to furnish a legitimate excuse for spending the peoples' money in a foreign country, over the heads of capable Peterborough and Canadian enterprises, which not only need the work, but have an incontestable right to receive it.

Our local electric company has plenty of room for employees, and the city would benefit, from filling such an order as that given to the Swedish company. The principle of preferring foreign enterprise is wrong. When a peoples' commission sets the example of disloyalty to home interests, it is no wonder, we have trouble in persuading some Canadian people that it is their duty to patronize home industries—to keep Canadian money at home for the benefit of the Canadian people.

THE POWER OF LA PRESSE.

We often speak of the power of the press, taken generically; but it is a pleasure to here pay tribute to the specific power of "La Presse" of Montreal. This enterprising French-Canadian journal, proposed and advocated the idea of the municipalities of the Province of Quebec providing for the maintenance of a Canadian Hospital at Paris. Thanks to the large circulation of La Presse, and the influence of the public spirit and enterprise, it is in the habit of displaying, the object has been largely successful and the cost of maintenance of 170 beds for the proposed hospital is actually provided for. La Presse has vindicated the power of the press. Salut a notre confrere.

NO NEED FOR THE SPUR.

A correspondent of the Toronto News—Mr. Frank Wise, who evidently possesses more zeal than wisdom—suggests that the political leaders of Canada should do some stump speaking in order to stimulate enlistment. There's no necessity for putting this extra work upon Sir Robert Borden, whose health is not at present robust, or upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is seventy-two, though he is mentally and physically alert, can appreciate rest. There is no need to stimulate recruiting; the need seems to be to prevent recruits embarrassing the military authorities with too plentiful applications. There is no need of our Canadian young men needing to be pumped fuller of enthusiasm than they are now. Besides we are providing contingents as fast as Kitchener says he wants them; and as fast as we can equip and arm them. It is of no use to send men to the front unless they have guns and are given an opportunity to learn to shoot. Thank goodness, there is no need to foster Canadian patriotism and loyalty and sense of duty by hothouse oratorical methods. We have more need to put lead under the saddle than use the spur.

CONSCRIPTS AND COMMANDMENTS.

We cannot follow German ethics in their entirety, but we can well adopt their philosophy of keeping the dollar at home, developing home enterprise, home industries, and home prosperity. Whatever Teutonic Moses wrote the Ten Commercial Commandments of Germany, he surely knew the German people. Some parts of the decalogue contain reasons why. Most of the commandments are just—commandments. They are orders given to a conscript nation, to buy German goods—wherever possible. The code is as candid as the German ethics of war. The only reason for commanding the Germans to buy German goods is that to do so helps Germany.

Canadians, being free people and citizens of a great liberty-loving Empire, need no commandments to induce them to buy the goods made by their fellow-citizens. All they need is to recognize the situation. If ten commercial commandemnts were drafted in this country by any Canadian Moses, Canadians would tear them to tatters without being in the least degree rebellious. Canadians know that the war has precipitated an industrial crisis in which it is every nation's business to hang together as strongly as possible. The Empire, and therefore Canada, is engaged in a struggle that tests out the national character of every country under the British flag. Canada's response to that test is two-fold, sending men to fight the battle of empire, and buying goods made by the factories of the Empire. Every dollar spent in Canadian-made goods now is as good as two before or after the war. Canada needs the co-operation of Canadian citizens—now. One volunteer dollar spent to help along a great movement is worth ten conscript dollars based on commercial commandments. Canada first is a justifiable slogan.

A GERMAN BLUNDER.

One of the most unfortunate moves hitherto made by Teutonic apologists is the bringing of cruelty charges against the Belgians. Made against the French they might pass muster. But does one charge a person, at bay before overwhelming odds and defending himself against unprovoked attack, with foul fighting? — Detroit Free Press.

THIS IS OUR WAR.

The Sun of Toronto laments the unity of opinion between the two parties upon the question of what Canada should do in the war. "As a result," it says, "there is, unfortunately, no discussion whatever of the "just measure of Canada's contribution." There is no discussion because there is no difference of opinion. Canada's just contribution is what every country puts into war—her full power. This is our war.—Manitoba Free Press.

Is This True? If So It's Neither Patriotism Nor Good Business

It is charged, first, that Canadians are loyal to everything and everyone except Canadians! That they are loyal to England. That they are loyal to the British Empire. That they are loyal to their respective towns, counties, provinces, and even to Canada as a whole; but that, as between Provinces and Provinces, as between Western consumer and Eastern producer, in sort, as between Canadian and Canadian, there is often a lack of loyalty! It is said that Canadians often seem to lack confidence in the handiwork of Canadians; that they want to see the seal of foreign approval on goods before they approve for themselves; that they can be led to admire what comes from outside Canada more easily than that which is originated by fellow Canadians inside Canada; that they will insure their lives in foreign insurance corporations sooner than with the equally strong Canadian concerns; that they even prefer, when they have holidays to spend or trips to take, to spend the holidays or make the trip outside Canada rather than in it!

It is said that Canadian millionaires will pay two thousand dollars to a Dutch art dealer for a small canvas covered with a "smudge and a signature," while the Canadian artists—many of whom have been recognized abroad—have sometimes to eke out a living by drawing advertising pictures, largely because these millionaires pay even leading Canadian artists only a fraction of the rate which they willingly pay Dutch brokers.

It is said that a certain Russian music teacher enjoyed such large fees and such a tremendous clientele of Canadian pupils while he was in London that, like any other logical man, he argued he would do better still to go to Canada and so gain the extra pupils who could not come to him in London; that the disciples of Orpheus would not believe a really good music teacher would deign to come to Canada to teach.

This case is cited: Three young men inherited a considerable legacy, carrying with it a provision that it must be spent in travel. They secured leave of absence from their business and made a grand tour of Europe. All they know of Canada is Toronto, where they live: Muskoka, where usually they have spent their summer holidays: Montreal, where two of them are "courting" young women, and Cobourg, where they were born. Their daily income comes from a business dependent upon the Western Canadian farmer, yet they have never been west of the Lambton Golf Club, and they are planning a trip next year—where? To Winnipeg? To the Pacific Coast? Through our Maritime Provinces? No. To the Bahamas.

A man is named who would not think of buying, seriously, for his library, a book printed in Canada, if he could get the same volume from an English or American press.

A housewife is mentioned who has never tried Canadian cheese—recognized by foreign epicures — on her table; she buys imported cheese. Another housewife was told of who lives in a town near Montreal; she won't even buy her granulated sugar or flannelette from her local retailer, but sends to Montreal for it! A real estate dealer in Winnipeg who made all his money from Canadian land, and in short who owes everything he has including his wife and family, to Canada, is cited as having bought a foreign-made automobile, while workmen in a Canadian branch factory, who had bought lots from him, were laid off for lack of orders. It is charged that an Eastern Canadian municipality required a number of road-rollers not long ago. It bought imported road-rollers at a price which was only a little less than the price a Canadian firm had quoted. It is pointed out that a certain Church congregation in Hamilton allowed its preacher to be lured to the United States by better working conditions. Five years later when he had preached his Canadian sermons in New York and been applauded by the newspapers of the United States, his old congregation induced him to return to Canada. He is drawing big crowds twice a Sunday because he first won a United States reputation!

This was told me by a former salesman of household heating apparatus. He was waiting outside a certain newspaper office to get an early copy of the paper and look over the "Men Wanted" column. He had a wife and children and had been out of work for several weeks.

"I tell you what I feel about this country," he said, "I feel it is a selfish country, and a hard country to get a living in. Canadians include an awful lot of people who begrudge anyone but themselves a living, especially among the naturalized American farmers of our west country."

"Go out there and try to sell them a Canadian-made stove. They say: 'How much?' You quote the price—same price as the same sort of American stove. They say, 'Yes, it's a nice little stove, but have you got a Kalamazoo stove? We want a Kalamazoo stove.' Where's Kalamazoo? In Michigan. Is that right?"

That is for the Canadian public to answer.

Here is another allegation: A Winnipeg office-supply dealer has built up a large trade in cheap desks and other office equipment by keeping in close touch with a manufacturer in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Once a year the Grand Rapids man clears out his factories of all the odds and ends of the expiring season. These he offers at reduced prices. The Winnipeg dealer buys them and sells them to Winnipeg people at the regular Canadian price. Meantime, Canadian managers and workmen lose the orders which might otherwise have been theirs.

The other side of that question was presented to me in an interesting light. A Canadian furniture factory found itself overloaded with stock, owing to a sudden falling-off in trade. Desperate, the Manager paid a visit to Buffalo and interviewed buyers. "See here," he said, "I have a stock of goods that can be had very cheap—at cost, if you'll help us clean it out." The American buyers, one by one, examined his samples, pronounced them good, admitted that his prices were unusually low, and are said to have concluded to this effect:

"Thank you very much Mr. ——," with a smile, for letting me see your line. It is certainly a good line and we'd like to buy—but you must remember there are good American factories over here that are turning out just as good goods, at a price which is not much worse than yours. And why should we go outside our own country to buy? We must keep things up in the little old United States, y'know."

That seems an interesting case. Almost ironical, you say. The Canadian maker, driven from his own market by the American with a stock of bargain odds and ends, and lacking the support of his own home market is refused in the American market on the grounds of American patriotism!

You have the charge. You have the evidence.

Is there any evidence for the defence?—Britton B. Cooke in Canadian Magazine.

May Go To South Africa

Canadian Contingent to Aid Botha Is Now a Possibility

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—While no official communication has passed on the subject, it is considered here not at all improbable that Canadian troops may be sent to South Africa to help put down the rebellion in which Generals De Wet and Beyers with their followers have now joined, as well as to uphold British arms against the Germans in Southwest Africa. Canada could send a considerable force of mounted infantry such as are needed in that country. There are thousands of men in the West who are eager to go to the front, and would probably be just as willing to fight for the British cause in South Africa as in Europe.

The greatest difficulty in sending early assistance to Premier Botha and his Government would be that of providing the equipment. This would be rushed with all speed, however, once a decision were made, and if the present trouble were prolonged, as in the former war, the Canadian forces would be in time to render effective aid.

Bernstoff Crawls Out

Trying Hard to Set Himself Right With United States

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—"Germany will not invade Canada. She will not try to seize any territory in either of the Americas, no matter what may happen on the other side."

Such was the opinion of Count von Bernstorff yesterday, German Ambassador to the United States, who continued:

"I don't want any mistake made as to Germany's attitude. Germany has no desire to come over here, no matter what may be the outcome of the war. There is no reason for this country to become disturbed on that end. Germany's intentions are the best concerning the United States."

A TRIBUTE TO MISS WEIR

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Dear Sir,—May I as a one-time resident of Peterborough, express my regret that the children of Peterborough are to lose so wise and valuable a teacher as Miss Weir of the Collegiate Institute. Everyone knows the power a person has in a community whose life and teaching aim to uplift and strengthen the moral and mental calibre of the young people committed to his or her care. Mothers know the value and force of example and I am sure much regret will be felt at her summary dismissal. I hope I am not intruding in expressing my views, but deeming it an honour to have had my children under the influence of and taught by so wise and good a woman as Miss Weir, I owe it to her, to Peterborough and to myself to publicly express my opinion, and ask how the citizens of Peterborough can afford to lose so valuable an example of wisdom and integrity. I have not seen Miss Weir for many months, but will be glad if you will publish this very inadequate tribute to her worth

G. T. W.

FRENCH AVIATOR FATALLY WOUNDED DICTATED REPORT

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Before dying, Senator Emile Reymond, the president of the National Aviation Commission, whose machine was brought down by German gun fire last week, dictated a long and clear report of his reconnaissance, which was very useful to the French commanders.

Senator Reymond's death also was the occasion of a feat of arms. His machine had landed between the trenches of the French and the Germans and while the latter were particularly strong. The French had sought for twenty days to dislodge them strategically, which was a slow and difficult process and costly in men.

When the aeroplane fell the Germans dashed from the trenches and fell upon the machine. Thereupon the French engaged the Germans in hand to hand fighting, which assumed great violence, and after some time the Allies succeeded in gaining the much wanted position.

REAL ESTATE

Brick Cottage, large lot, and frame stable to rent, south central.

2 small houses (new) south west of City, low rent.

10 acres near the city for sale, no buildings, prices right.

11 acres, new buildings, for sale cheap.

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WANTED TO RENT—AN UPRIGHT PIANO for about six months. Apply 559 Reid St. 4d-99-1339

WANTED TO RENT—THREE ROOMS immediately by widow. Apply 153 Aylmer Street. 3d-100-1352

WANTED—SOME ONE TO SHARE SMALL House. Suit elderly person. Apply evenings, 185 Murray Street. 3d-98-1302

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD WITH A private family by young lady, with use of telephone. Central preferred. Address Box 1334, Examiner. 2d-99-1334

WANTED TO PURCHASE NEAR PETERborough, One to Five Acres of Standing Firewood. Address Box 1333, this office, or 355 Wellesley St., Toronto. 3d-99-2w-44-1333

YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES TO BE received as paying guest in private family, or to obtain 1 or 2 rooms in nice home in good locality. Must be modern and comfortable house. Apply, giving full particulars, to R.C., Examiner Office. 1d-99-1316

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR COOKS, Generals, House and Parlour Maids, also Nurses, arriving from the Old Country, November 2. Apply immediately, The Guild, 183 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, and 71 Drummond Street, Montreal. 6d-98-1309

HELP WANTED—Female

MAID WANTED. APPLY 548 AYLMER Street. 3d-100-1359

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL. Apply King George Hotel, Simcoe St. 3d-99-1323

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED — PAINTERS. GOOD BRUSH hands. Apply W. J. Koster, 599 Gilmour Street. 3d-99-1337

WANTED — EXPERIENCED MALE SPINners for night work. Auburn Woollen Co., Ltd. 6d-100-1350

WANTED—APPRENTICE TO LEARN BARber business. Apply Arthur Moffatt, 51 Hunter East. 3d-100-1353

POSITION OPEN FOR TWO RELIABLE men over 21. Salary and commission. Apply Y.M.C.A., between 9 a.m. and 12 a.m., Friday. 1d-100-1354

RAILROAD FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN. $130. Experience unnecessary. Send age, postage. Railway, Care Examiner. 16d-77-896

LEARN BARBER TRADE — SURE EMployment. Good wages. Few weeks required to complete course. Write for particulars and catalogue to-day. Moler Barber College, 221A Queen East, Toronto. 26d-79-920

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED, AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay us after we secure you position. American Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED

$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley-Garretson, Desk Q, Brantford, Ontario.

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OTHERS RECEIVE $15 TO $45 WEEKLY! Why Not You? Write immediately for full particulars, sample picture, literature, etc. Experience unnecessary. Mention this to saver coat. Oldfield O. Mitchell, P. O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. 26d-11-6884

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MONTREAL HOUSE — TEMPERANCE House; Boarding House, Lunch Room, and Soft Drinks. Reasonable board by the week. 242 Aylmer St., 230 King St. James Read, Proprietor.

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STRAYED

STRAYED INTO THE PREMISES OF UNdersigned, about a month ago, a small Heifer Calf. Will owner kindly prove property and remove animal? Thos. Slattery, R.R. No. 6, Peterborough. 3d-98-2w-44-1309

BOARDERS WANTED

BOARDERS WANTED. STUDENTS, TEACHers or office people preferred. All conveniences. 571 Aylmer. 3d-99-1315

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LOST — WILL THE PERSON WHO BORrowed the Long Extension Ladders from Adam Hall, Limited, kindly return same at once? 3d-99-1335

LOST—DIAMOND AND RUBY STICK PIN on George or Charlotte Sts. Finder please leave at Examiner Office. Suitable reward. 3d-100-1347

LOST ON MONDAY ON GEORGE STREET or in store on George Street, a Green Cloth Purse, containing a sum of money and a ticket to Blackwater. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at the Examiner Office. 3d-98-1308

LOST—A GOLD CUFF LINK, WITH K. OF P. crest bearing letters "F.C.B." on Saturday night on east side of George Street, between London and McDonnel Streets. Finder please leave at Examiner Office. 3d-100-1346

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READ THE EVENING EXAMINER

HEAR DR. GORDON TO-NIGHT ON "THE PRIVATE LIFE OF PUBLIC MEN"

ANOTHER HEROINE OF BATTERED OISSONSS

Her Experience a Demonstration of the Help Which Women of France Are Giving in This War—Unafraid and Scornful of the Germans.

HUSBAND MAY NOT RETURN

LAGNY, Oct. 28.—(By mail to New York).—The women of France are doing their half of the fighting in this war. This is my conclusion after talking with mothers and sisters and daughters whom I saw on my trip through the battle-trampled fairy-land.

Nothing else explains the heroic stand of the French against the walls of Paris after the cyclonic southward sweep of the Germans; nothing else clears up the mystery of the sudden defeat of the invaders in the battle of the Marne. The women had lent a hand.

My impression is that Germany cannot win because the women are helping the Frenchmen to fight.

They are helping by their cheerfulness; by their astounding courage in the face of the most terrifying war since men began to slay each other; by their smiles of encouragement when they know tears would take the heart out of their men; by their persistent optimism, their unwavering confidence in an ultimate victory; their light way of passing over sorrows which one would think would crush them.

Men can't help fighting when their women urge them on; they can't help winning when their women demand victory.

"Go on! Go on!" the women of France are crying. "And don't mind us."

I had always considered French women the most clinging feminine of her sisters. On the battlefield I find her made of the same stuff as the Spartan mothers.

I have told the story of Mme. Jeanne Wateau Macherez, "boss" of Soissons, and how she is managing all departments from detecting spies and running the military hospital to having dead horses buried and keeping the streets clean in order that the men of the place can take up their rifles and fight.

Another Brave Woman.

Here is the story of another woman. She, too, lives in Soissons. She asks that her name be left out of print because she "is doing nothing for the cause."

Her home is near the bridge over the Aisne which the Germans in the rock quarry on the hills north of the town shelled repeatedly. A corner room, upstairs, was exposed to the weather, the walls having been torn away by a shell. The street in front of the house was littered with stone and plaster and splintered wood. Across the river dead bodies lay and when the wind comes from that direction a terrible stench filled the air.

Along the firing line somewhere she had a husband and two brothers, she didn't know exactly where, for every thing is secret in this Secret War. She had not heard from any of them since the war began. Yet she was able to smile with a cheerfulness that was contagious. I asked her what she thought of the war.

"We will win," she said.

"But what do you think about all this fighting and killing one another?" I added, determined to get at what this woman had to say on the broader, bigger side of the great war.

"It's horrible, of course," she said simply in a French which must be in France what Mrs. Wiggs' cabbage patch language is in the United States. "And if HE doesn't come back I don't know what I shall do, though I suppose I shall have to manage somehow."

A little girl, perhaps three years old, came out and joined her mother on the littered steps, her big, mysterious blue eyes bent on me and wondering whom I could be.

"We have two children," the woman continued, "this one and a baby. Perhaps we are in for a hard time. And maybe HE won't come back; they say our losses are heavy. But if France wins where I lose, I shall feel that I, too, have done something."

"Even a great deal?" I said.

"Yes," she replied, "even a great deal, for HE was all I had."

Mind you, this was not said complainingly. The woman talked not mournfully and depressingly, but with cheerfulness born of inspiration.

Later in the day I saw another woman standing boldly and unafraid in the streets while the German shelling was particularly severe. A soldier hurried past.

"Don't be afraid, lady," he said, "the Germans are not going to get into the town again."

"Afraid?" she flung back disdainfully. "Afraid of the Boches? Hand me your gun, young man, if you're afraid, and I'll get out to meet them."

Betty Stark couldn't have done it better. Everywhere I went I saw women like these. I talked to many whose homes had been destroyed, farms ruined, their stock requisitioned, and who had little or nothing of a material kind left in the world. But they were all hopeful, even cheerful. Every soldier they spoke to they cheered up; the spirit of Jeanne D'Arc is still alive in France.

OTTAWA BUYS BULK APPLES.

Will Send Representatives to Ontario for That Purpose.

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—The city of Ottawa is active upon the suggestion of Fruit Commissioner Johnson, and is sending a representative to Western Ontario to buy apples in bulk by the carload.

It is figured that at the prevailing prices in the orchard, and making allowance for freight charges, the fruit can be retailed in Ottawa at $1.25 per barrel. The initial purchases will be as an experiment.

BRITISH MARINES SIGNALLING.—Recent despatches indicate that British sailors and marines have played an important part in the fighting on the south shore of the English Channel. The picture shows British marines on the docks at Dunkirk, France, sending heliograph messages to transports and warships.

THE SHELLING OF RHEIMS

One of the Most Graphic Accounts of How the Famous Cathedral Was Damaged by Shells—Irreparable Damage to the Exterior Decorations of the Great Towers —Circumstantial Story of the Town Under Fire.

Now what remains of the Notre Dame itself? The outer structure—that is to say, the walls, vaulted stone roof, the famous towers, and the innumerable spires rising like the flowers in some rich garden—remains intact. That is to say, there is no fear of a collapse of any part of the building owing to the weakening of the framework. The old artisans did their work too thoroughly for that. The great thickness of the walls has dared to defy the Kaiser's heavy howitzers even after the lapse of seven centuries. The outer wooden roof of the Cathedral has, however, entirely disappeared, leaving the white stone of the vaulted roof underneath a prominent landmark when approaching the City.

The real and irreparable damage has been done to the outer and inner carvings and decorations on the walls of the two great towers which formerly could not be rivaled for richness and beauty of execution, giving the front of the Cathedral, as I have already said, the appearance of an enormous piece of lacework. All the woodwork in the interior has been completely gutted by the flames, but this can be replaced. The exterior has been charred and chipped by flames and bursting fragments of shell. The stonework and innumerable gargoyles figures and graceful spires have been seriously damaged by the heat of the flams and by the boiling lead which poured down upon them like an avalanche suddenly let loose. Many of those which remain intact will have to be removed because the stonework has become so soft that you can break off great chunks with your hand. Many of the flying buttresses have been seriously damaged by fragments of shell and the flames, and one of these topmost arches on the north-east corner has been broken in half. The same shell set fire to the roof in this quarter and the burning cinders fell into the nave, setting fire to the choir and other woodwork. Of the wondrous medley of carved figures, each representing a different Scriptural scene, covering almost to their summits the exterior of the north-west tower, the greater number are destroyed altogether or charred beyond hope of repair by the scorching flames.

Why Destruction Was Not Complete.

It may naturally be asked why this tremendous shell fire did not demolish the whole outer structure of the cathderal. The answer is this: The German batteries were firing from a distance of eleven kilometres at an extremely high angle, and by the time they reached their destination the velocity so necessary for penetrating three feet of solid masonry had been reduced to little more than that of a heavy weight tumbling from aleft. The gunners did their utmost not to leave a stone standing but we have to thank their bad marksmanship and long range for what remains. The Germans can produce no justification and no excuses. Every single shell fired at Rheims fell in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cathedral, and it is the only building in Rheims which stands out with sufficient prominence at such a distance on which the gunners could lay their sights.

The Non-Combatant Dead.

The destruction of Rheims Cathedral will surely occupy a very high and honourable place among the great crimes of history. Notwithstanding the universal cry of exceration which has arisen all over the civilised world at the damage inflicted on this venerable relic of less enlightened ages, the damage to the town of Rheims and he loss of life among the women and children have failed to arouse that indignation which they would otherwise have done. But let it not be forgotten that an area of buildings half a mile square has been completely destroyed by German shells, and of the innocents who were living in perfect security two months ago under the very shadow of this monumental tribute to the Creator, at least five hundred went to join the gallant men who died resisting the modern Attila in the broad plains outside the town.

In the Cathedral During Bombardment.

Our knock was answered by a priest, who, on seeing that we were English, at once allowed us to enter. The father then told us in language that was not altogether priestly, when speaking of the soldiers whose guns were still thundering outside, of how the Germans had bombarded the Cathedral for two hours that morning, landing over fifty shells in its immediate neighbourhood, but, luckily, the distance being very great, over eight kilometres, the solid stonework of the buildings had resisted the successive shocks of these six-inch howitzers, and how it was with that ancient and priceless glass which had suffered the most.

"Monsieur, they respect nothing. We placed scores of them inside and hoisted the Red Cross on the spire in order to protect the [illegible] but yet they fire at it all the same, and have killed their own soldiers. Pray, monsieur, make these facts known al lover Europe and America."

With these words he unlocked a wicket and conducted us toward the alter, close to which stands a small painted statute of Jeanne d'Arc. The east end of Notre Dame had up to this period suffered but little, and although some of the windows were damaged, they were not lost beyond repair. The light still shone through in rays of dark blue and red, broken here and there by streaks of pure light. Milton's description still applied to them:

The storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.

A great wave of sunshine lit up a sombre picture of carnage and suffering at the western end, near the main entrance. Here, on piles of straw, lay the wounded Germans in all stages of suffering. Their round shaven heads, thin cheeks, and blmish-grey uniforms contrasted strangely with the sombre black of the silent priests attending them, while in the back-ground the red trousers of the French soldiers, were just visible on the steps outside. Most of the wounded had dragged their straw behind the great Gothic pillars, as if seeking shelter from their own shells. The priest conducted us to one of the aisles beneath the window where the shell had entered that morning. A great pool of blood lay there staining the column just as the blood of Thomas a Becket must have stained the altar of Canterbury seven centuries before.

"That, monsieur, is the blood of the French gendarme who was killed at eleven this morning. But he did not go alone." The priest pointed to two more recumbent figures, clad in the bluish grey of the Kaiser's legions. There they lay stiff and cold as the effigies around them. All three had perished by the same shell. Civilian doctors of Rheims moved among the wounded, who for the most part maintained an attitude of stoical indifference to everything around them. Food is scarce in the town, and meat almost unobtainable, but in the centre of the cathedral transept lay the raw quarter of a slaughtered ox, a horrid touch of materialsim amidst a scene otherwise lacking all sense of reality. We moved around collecting fragments of the precious glass which the Kaiser had so unexpectedly thrown within our reach. We were brought back to realities by hearing the unmistakable whistle of an approaching shell, followed by a deafening explosion, and more fragments of glass came tumbling from aloft. The weary, war-worn Teutons instinctively huddled closer to the Gothic arches.

Succoring the Fallen Foe.

Now we come to the crowning disaster, which took place on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, and which has wrought such irreparable ruin. The northwest tower has been under repair since May, 1913, and scaffolding had been placed almost to its highest summit. The following facts were related to me by the Abbee Chinot, who, together with the Archbishop of Rheims, Mons. Landrieux, was alone in the building at the time. Monsieur Chinot does not know to this day how the scaffolding caught fire, because it is on the west front, which was protected from the German shells by the south side of the cathedral, the guns being fired from a line east by south-east. He thinks a high-angle fire shell must have come right over the top and landed on the scaffolding, or else that an inflammable shell, bursting in the square in front, set fire to the dry wood. Almost at the same time another German shell landed right on the northeast corner over the chancel, smashing one of the fling buttresses and setting fire to the wooden roof, which was old and dry as match wood. Monsieur Chinot is of the opinion that had the Fire Brigade been present the flames might have been extinguished without much difficulty. Unfortunately, the station close to the cathedral had already been destroyed by a bursting shell and the Fire Brigade were busy putting out conflagrations in other parts of the town.

The flames spread with awful rapidity. In a few minutes they mounted to the summit of the northeast tower and set fire to the roof, which was already burning at the east end. Boiling lead came pouring down, setting fire to the straw inside the cathedral on which the German prisoners were lying. Soon the entire cathedral was enveloped in flames and presented a majestic spectacle. The charred remains of the scaffolding came tumbling down from the northwest tower, falling with crashes into the streets beneath. It seemed as if nothing could save any part of the famous building. The Germans, now having a splendid target, redoubled their fire. The scene inside was terrible. The German wounded became panic-stricken and tried to escape when the straw inside caught fire. The Archbishop and Monsier Chinot directed them to the north door, and dragged out those who were unable to move on mattresses. Here an angry crowd, furious at this wanton vandalism, had assembled. They shouted to the two heroic priests to let the barbarians perish, and threatened them with violence. The Archbishop and Monsieur Chinot placed themselves in front of the terrified wounded, and protected them until an escort of French troops came up, when they were taken to a house some distance away. About fourteen of the wounded, not heeding the warning to leave by the north door, ran out of the door on the south side toward the burning Archbishop's palace and the Salle des Rois. Some eight or nine were caught by the flames and burned to death. Some four or five more, probably so panic-stricken that they did not realize what they were doing, ran out into the streets and were apparently killed by the mob, who imagined them to be escaping. By five o'clock the flames had burned themselves out, leaving the cathedral as I have endeavoured to describe it.—E. Ashmead Bartlett in Collier's.

NO REVELRY IN PETROGRAD BUT HOPE AND CONFIDENCE

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26.—Probably in no capital of Europe have the first two months of the war wrought such a change in the aspect and character of a city as in Petrograd. What was traditionally regarded as a city of dissipated energies and midnight gaiety quickened by the sale of vodka has become in a short period as unified and sombre in tone as a nocturne.

The streets are quiet and almost deserted at the hour when the night life used to begin. In the restaurants all the diners could be comfortably gathered around one large table. The Nevsky Prospect no longer echoes with revelry, but is as quiet and orderly as Fifth Avenue on Sunday afternoon. The capital, of course, is saddened, like all cities of Europe, by its losses and by all the misery which ebbs back from the front.

In the General Staff offices, which are at one side of the famous Winter Garden, the daily lists of the dead are published. In front of this structure a line of peasants, their black shawls like blots of ink against the blood red colour of the building, stand helpless and afraid. Some of them have found relatives in the published lists, and others, morbidly apprehensive, are trying to acquire sufficient courage to go upstairs and look.

Women of the better class, dressed in heavy furs, come forth with chalky faces and bowed heads and step into their carriages. There is no sobbing, no outward protest against the fate which has bereft them. Sometimes they stop and offer money and words of consolation to the peasant women who face the world as paupers. There is the extraordinary spectacle of aristocracy and peasantry brought together in a community of grief.

But apart from scenes such as these which abound in the capitals of every country at war, Petrograd is alive with new hope and confidence. The end of the first two months of war is the occasion for a kind of celebration which usually accompanies a great anniversary or a holiday.

The National Anthem.

One of the larger restaurants was fortunate enough last night to have as many as twenty diners. It was the same restaurant in which sixty years ago a Russian officer leaped to his feet and shot dead a student who was dining quietly with his wife. He had neglected to rise when the Russian National Anthem was played. On account of this and other similar episodes the orchestras in the restaurants had struck the National Anthem from their programmes. Last night for the first time since then, the orchestra played the national air. Every man in the place immediately rose to his feet.

Tax Increase Now.

If the Minister of Finance is successful in carrying out a project which has for some time been under the consideration of the specially appointed commission, Russia will soon have an income tax to compensate the government for the enormous loss sustained through the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of vodka. This monopoly has yielded an average yearly income of about 800,000,000 roubles (approximately $400,000,000).

"There's a Reason"
why more and more people
quit tea and coffee and use—
POSTUM

Once convinced that tea and coffee are actually harmful to health, few parents would give tea or coffee to their children, or drink it themselves.

What proof more convincing than the unnatural aches and pains that many tea and coffee drinkers suffer?

What proof more conclusive than the scores of expert medical and scientific opinions against tea and coffee?

Brain, Stomach, Heart, Liver and Kidneys are the first organs to be affected. Sometimes it shows in headache; often in nervousness, indigestion or heart disturbance; frequently in biliousness or disturbed vision.

If you are in doubt, try this test—
Stop both tea and coffee ten days and use POSTUM

This pure food-drink made of prime wheat and a small per cent. of wholesome molasses, has a delightful, snappy flavour and is absolutely pure and free from the tea- and coffee-drug, caffeine, or any other harmful ingredient.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—needs no boiling. A teaspoonful of the soluble powder stirred in a cup of hot water makes a delightful beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Grocers everywhere sell both kinds, and the cost per cup is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Beautify Your Hair! Make it Soft, Fluffy and Luxuriant.

Try as you will, after an application of Danderine, you cannot find a single trace of dandruff of falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most, will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all.

LUMBER

Builders' Materials of all kinds including Sawn Logs, Joists and Mill Ends, Mouldings, Clapboards, Shingles and all kinds of Finish, Flooring and Box Boards. Slabs and Mill Wood

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THOMAS ARNOTT'S CABBAGE SPECIALTY

Mr. Thomas Arnott, market gardener—and by the way one of our best—corner Park and McGill streets, does not set up a rivalry with our educational institutions, but he has phenomenal success in developing cabbage heads. He has left with The Examiner—one of thousands, a cabbage head weighing thirteen pounds. It is, of course, at this weight very firm and solid. This season has been very favourable to the growth of late vegetables, but Mr. Arnott has the trick of making big cabbages grow every season. His loyalty is not to be questioned on account of his neutrality to cabbage, so closely associated with sauerkraut, a popular food of the Germans.

READ THE EXAMINER

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Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

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Dreadnaught AND Admiralty Serge Suitings

Some Fabrics sell for a month, others sell for a season. Few maintain their style and popularity season after season.

English Serge Suitings Are Good For All Seasons—at All Times

They fit every fashion, and meet every requirement.

English Serges are supple, durable and stylish, thoroughly adaptable to every dress need, appealing alike to the women who seeks style and the women who demands wear. Dreadnaught and Admiralty Serges are sold exclusively by us and are the good Old London Finished Serges—absolutely guaranteed against spotting or creasing. They shed dust and are unspoilable by dampness or rain, being thoroughly soap shrunk. Excellent suiting weights—here are the prices—and they're rattling good value.

Admiralty Serge — 54 inches wide, three shades of navy medium twill per yard **$1.50**

Dreadnaught Serge — Several shades of navy blue, including black, 52 inches wide per yard **$1.25**

Other Prices in Serge Suitings — 49c to $3.50 per yd.

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

LAST OF THE SIX HUNDRED ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THEM

Exhausted Belgian Regiment Decimated in the Trenches --Six Feet Away From Germans at One Time

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Daily News to-day describes the terrible experiences of one Belgian regiment during the battle on the coast. When this regiment withdrew from Antwerp through some error it was given two days' drill and inspection instead of rest and then went into action again in the network of trenches on the banks of the Yser. The newspaper's correspondent in his despatch quotes one of the soldiers in this body as follows:

"There was a farm on our right and some of our men were firing at it when the door opened and three officers in Belgian uniforms stepped out, shouting to cease fire. We sent a detachment of men to the farm, and they were swept away by the machine gun fire.

"Later we entered the trenches. They were full of water and it was firing for six hours, thigh deep in water. The German machine guns shot at us out of crevices in a raised bank only a few yards away across the river. The Germans then got into our cross trenches and fired down our lines. We had to run back. I was too sleepy to run. I must have fallen asleep and then we must have been ordered to advance. I was too tired to get up, but someone kicked me and I got up as did the man in front of me. He immediately was shot through the head and fell back on me. I got up again. A shell burst near me and three men who were running past just disappeared.

"I found myself running forward again with others with fixed bayonets on to the Germans who were firing from our own trenches. We were two hundred left from six hundred. They did not wait, but scrambled over the bank across the river.

"We crouched in a big trench in ruddy water. It was dark and we heard, we thought, Germans whispering on the riverside of our bank only six feet away from us. The speakers were three hundred Germans who had stayed on our side fearing to cross the river under our fire.

"Some stayed all night. Neither they nor we slept. Some of our men who crept up the bank to look over were shot. Some of the Germans climbed over and we fired at their heads, hands, and arms as they became visible. A few made holes in the looser earth through which we fired on each other. Then the French got around the end and there was heavy firing. We heard a few of the enemy slipping down to the river edge, and the splashing of water. Then we scrambled over the bank and won.

"Only a hundred of our regiment now remain."

Stole Six Dollars From Young Girl

William Rose Sentenced for Mean Crime—Money Saved to Pay the Doctor

William Rose, Park Street, City, came before Magistrate Dumble this morning, charged with stealing the sum of $6. He elected to be tried summarily and pleaded guilty to the charge.

The fact that he had stolen $6 did not seem to deeply affect the Magistrate, but when the Chief related the circumstances the Court, as well as all in the room were struck with the meanness of the crime. Rose is staying with his father on Park Street, and a young woman, an employee of the Bonner-Worth Company boards there. The young girl has recently been ill in the hospital, and had saved up six dollars to pay on the doctor's bill, which she left in her room. Despite the fact that he knew how hard earned the money was, and how badly it was needed, Rose stole into the girl's room while she was at work and took it. This morning he was sentenced to two months in the county gaol for theft. This was the second time Rose had been committed for theft.

MAY ELECT MAETERLINCK.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—There is a possibility that Maurice Maeterlinck may be elected to the French Academy by acclamation to fill the seat of the late Jules Claretie. The members of the Academy are considering such action as recognition of the close relations at the present time between France and Belgium.

If M. Maeterlinck is elected it will be the first time a foreigner has become a member of the French Academy.

TWENTY-FOUR BULLETS THROUGH YOUNG FRENCHMAN'S UNIFORM

Mortally Wounded He Said "I Think They Must Have Known Me"—Story Told by Opera Singer Who Reached Battle Line.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—One of the most interesting of the many stories which have been told by those who have returned from Europe since the outbreak of the war was related by Mr. Edmund Burke, opera singer, who is to begin a concert tour in this country. With a French artist of an adventurous turn of mind for a companion, he set out for the scene of actual fighting and got much nearer the front than a person with the credentials of a war correspondent was able to reach.

"We just wanted the experience," said Mr. Burke, "and it was certainly the greatest adventure we ever had. We left Paris, where I had been living, on 17th September, and got back on 28nd September. In that time we got as near the front as the battlefield of the Marne before General Joffre's order that all civilians were to be arrested brought us to a halt. And the most amazing thing of the whole trip was that our automobile cost us just twenty cents a mile.

"There are a number of incidents which stand out above the ordinary. In the town of Meaux we met several British officers. One of them was Lieutenant C. Croker, nephew of the famous 'Boss Croker. The fact that we were not war correspondents enabled us to get much nearer to the front than we otherwise could have done. We reached the town of Vareds and there were stopped by an officer, who ordered us out of our automobile. He then showed us an order from General Joffre that all civilians be arrested, and we were confined in the railroad station for several hours until a refugee train took us back.

"My comrade and myself had hoped to be able to reach Rheims, but it could not be done. Everywhere we went we were impressed by the intense patriotism of the French. At Villerets Cotterels we met a convoy of wounded. One young Frenchman's clothing was pierced by twenty-four separate bullets. Four of these had passed through his body and he knew he could not live. In spite of this, when he heard a surgeon telling us about him, he raised his head and said, smiling, 'I think they must have known me.'

"We found that one of the easiest ways to make friends was to have a supply of cigarettes on hand to offer to those who wanted them. They were always in demand, and next to them shaving soap. Unfortunately, we had not thought to carry extra packages with us.

"It is not as difficult as it has been made out to be to get from France to Britain. Twice I crossed the Channel while the war was in progress, and in neither instance did I have any difficulty."

To Collect Old Sweaters.

Mr. Burke, who will make a concert tour through this country, has promised the Red Cross authorities in Paris that he will collect as many old sweaters as possible to be forwarded to the front.

"One of the things they want most," Mr. Burke said, "is something warm, and they suggested that friends in this country send old sweaters wherever it possible. On that account my managers are going to ask for contributions in advance, and I think in this way I will find old sweaters waiting for me when I arrive in different cities."

Throughout the trip Mr. Burke, who was well supplied with films, took pictures. In every instance they serve to impress one with the great destruction which has been done in the regions through which the armies have passed.

"We feared at first," he said, "that it might get us into some trouble, but it did not. Further, we had great fortune in regard to the weather, which was ideal for photography."

LADY JELLICOE MAKES PLEA FOR THE FLEET

Lady Jellicoe, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, has sent the following letter to the press, under date 10th October:

"There is a very prevalent idea about that the Navy has enough winter comforts. I beg to state that such is not the case. Only yesterday my husband wrote saying: 'Although the Admiralty are providing some warm things for the Fleet they won't be anything like enough. Every helmet, stocking; glove, and jersey you can get will be most welcome.' Sir John also writes: 'What the men badly want are sea boots and oilskins.' I suggest that all comforts, such as gloves, mufflers, etc., should be sent to

"The Navy League, 47 Grosvenor Square, or to

"The Needlework Committee of the Primrose League, 64 Victoria Street, S.W.,

who will gladly forward them immediately, as they come in, to His Majesty's ships, and I will gladly receive any subscriptions at 29 Sussex Square, W., to buy the much-needed sea boots and oilskins, and forward them to the Fleet.

"Gwendoline Jellicoe."

29 Sussex Square, Hyde Park, W.

ARMY CHAPLAIN'S EXPERIENCES

In a letter from an Army Chaplain at the front, which has been published in the "Morning Post," he says: "I have been able to do a fair amount of spiritual work. It is remarkable how at such times as this men look for it. If ever human nature showed that at the bottom the consciousness of God is in it, it is at times like this, when men cannot tell what the day will bring. I have been able to hold Communion, and wish you could see the officers and men in big circles, not such ones as one sees in time of peace, but hundreds. And round the camp fire, where they can be lighted, we hold evening service, and sing hymns—'Abide With Me,' 'Lead, Kindly Light' and 'Holy Father in Thy Mercy,' which goes so well to 'Art Thou Weary?'—the real tune they do not know. Well, a great deal of good is done, and the desire and response of all shows that the work done has been good. Our men are wonderful, but the Germans—well, if the way they carry on here is any criterion of how they would carry on if they got to England, God help us, for no one else could. England is waking up, I see, but the full extent of the need cannot be driven home too deeply."

ATTACK IS DIMINISHING

Official Bulletin Tells of Progress of the Fighting

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The official communication issued by the War Office last night says: "In Belgium two night attacks attempted by the enemy at Dixmude have been repulsed. The German effort on the front between Nieuport and Dixmude appears to be moderating. Our offensive continues to the north of Ypres.

"Between La Bassee and Lens there has been slight progress on our part.

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report."

The official communique of the French War Office, issued yesterday afternoon, describes the situation in the following terms:

"During the day of yesterday (Tuesday) the German attacks in all the region between Nieuport and Arras were less violent. Our positions were everywhere maintained, and we continued to advance to the north and to the east of Ypres. We also made some progress between Combrin, to the southwest of La Bassee and Arras.

"Further information continues to confirm previous reports that the German losses in dead, wounded and prisoners have been considerable in the northern region.

"On the right bank of the Aisne the Germans attempted at night a very violent offensive movement in the region of Craonne. On the heights of the Chemins Des Dames they have been repulsed.

"In the Woevre region our troops have continued their advance in the forests between Apremont and St. Mihiel, as well as in the forests of Le Paetre."

BANK CLEARINGS FOR WEEK

The total bank clearings for the week amounted to $372,067.

British Prince Loses His Life

Maurice of Battenberg Killed in Action in France

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Prince Maurice of Battenberg, a cousin of King George, and a son of Princess Henry of Battenberg, has been killed on the battlefield in France. He was an officer of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Prince Maurice was the first member of the British royal family to be killed in the present war. It was reported that the prince was not actually killed on the battlefield, but that he died afterwards from wounds received in an engagement.

Prince Maurice Victor Donald of Battenberg was the youngest son of Prince Henry of Battenberg, who married Princess Beatrice, a sister of the late King Edward. The prince was the brother-in-law of King Alfonso of Spain. He was 23 years of age, and since 1911 had been a second lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

DISTINCTIVE JEWELRY

Christmas thoughts are in the air once more.

The display of Beautiful STERLING and SILVER-PLATED NOVELTIES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, and PEARL JEWELRY all priced so low that really elegant lasting gifts may be secured now for lay-aways. We make a specialty of DIAMONDS.

E. V. WARNE
325 GEORGE ST.

Fine Furs

The present cold snap is a gentle reminder that furs will soon be a necessity.

It will be to our advantage to see our stock and get our prices---whether for a fur jacket, neckpiece or muff---before buying elsewhere.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 726

Death Was Accidental

Member of Canadian Force Killed at Salisbury Plains by a Fellow Soldier

LONDON, Oct. 28. — Accidental death was the verdict returned to-day by the coroner's jury enquiring into the shooting of Corporal William Ogden, of the 11th Battalion, fourth brigade of the Canadian expeditionary force. Corporal Ogden, who enlisted at Saskatoon, was shot at 10 o'clock Sunday morning in an armoury at West Down North Camp by Private Wilson of the same battalion, while testing a rifle. Corporal Ogden, by mistake, placed a live cartridge into the magazine with dummies, Private Wilson then tested the rifle, and the second cartridge exploded and shot Ogden in the back. Before he died Corporal Ogden told Col. Dulmage that he found the ball cartridge on Saturday, but could not explain how he mixed it with the dummies he placed in the magazine to test the rifle. Private Wilson was exonerated from blame.

A party of visitors will go down to the camps to-morrow, representing the committee which was appointed to act as a link between the War Office and the Canadian contingents. The party will include Hon. George H. Perley, Albert Parker and Sir Edward Wards.

Obed Smith, who visited the camps yesterday in company with Agent-General Reid, of Ontario, and Mr. Salter, European manager of the Grand Trunk, said he found not only the officers, but the men, agreeable and cheerful, and anxious to proceed to the front. All, however, admitted the value of the training at Salisbury Plain. Mr. Smith observed that the particular part of Salisbury Plain where the camps are located is identical in appearance and contour with many parts of Saskatchewan.

Blankets Are Acceptable.

Splendid as were the recruits of Kitchener's army, the Canadians did not take second place as regards physique. He saw the Canadians return from a route march of twelve miles with as easy a swing as when they started. As emphasizing the great area over which the camps are spread, Mr. Smith stated that they motored 44 miles from Salisbury to the farthest camp and return.

The gift of a blanket to every man from Lord Kitchener is much appreciated now that the weather is rather chilly.

The London press continues to urge that the people of the metropolis should be allowed to welcome the Canadians. The Globe says that pomp and pageantry in war time have their uses after all, and that there is no reason apparent why there shouldn't be a parade of the help that has come from overseas. The Evening News says: "We are certain the actual sight of the men who have crossed the ocean to fight for the Empire would be an inspiration to thousands of young Londoners, and would cause the latter to ask themselves why they have not responded to the call which reached the ears of men thousands of miles away." The demand is supported by Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Herbert Tree and Major-General Sir Alfred Turner.

Among the promotions published in last night's Gazette is Major-General Edwin A. H. Alderson, commanding the Canadian forces, to be Lieutenant-General.

HESSELBERG

"Musical Magnet" at Gordon Campaign

No higher tribute of appreciation could have been paid by Peterborough to the Russian Master Pianist Hesselberg, than that of after having heard him nightly for nearly two weeks, the music-lovers and musicians of this city literally packed George Street Methodist Church long before the appointed time, when the preliminary recitals were announced for the balance of this week. It was indeed a pleasure to see the eager interest of the public, shown not only in the large attendance, but also in the close attention with which they followed the musical recitations of the artist. It would be difficult to say in what branch of piano playing Hesselberg is best—in the interpretation of the classics or of romantic, or for that matter of the modern virtuoso compositions, as he has the technique for both, also the penetrating musical intelligence and depth as well as the esprit, piquantrie and brilliancy. But as the perfect interpretation of Beethoven and Chopin may be called one of the greatest tasks for the performer we would say that Hesselberg's pianistic interpretative powers were at their best in the readings of those two composers, grand though he is at a Liszt player. Hesselberg's virtuosity is full of temperament. In addition to the ideal perfection of all tone gradations he possesses a brilliancy, when required, teeming with vitalizing forces of soul and mind.

Needless to add, that the magnificent "Grand" purposely expressed by the "Heintzmann & Co. from Toronto for these occasions, was a true help and inspiration to the performer.

WINDOW CLEANING.

'Phone 149 or drop a card to J. Foster, 6 Regent Avenue, Storm sash here cleaned and put up.

Your Smallest Need will help to Swell the Amount for this Worthy Cause

The Purchasing Power of Your Dollar will be greatly increased and a great part of it will also do Relief Work

NEXT SATURDAY A DAY FOR PATRIOTS

The Patriotic Societies of the City have joined to make that day a Day of Remembrance and Thanksgiving for the Belgians

The following Ladies will be in charge of the various Depts.

TOYS—Mrs. A. P. MacLean, Mrs. J. Gemmell and Mrs. W. Sharpe.
GLOVES—Mrs. V. Eastwood, Miss Burnett and Mrs. Parsons.
FANCY GOODS—Mrs. H. Rush, Mrs. W. H. Hill and Mrs. E. B. Clegg.
CORSETS— Mrs. Goodwill, Mrs. Dickson and Mrs. Roberts.
HOSE AND UNDERWEAR — Mrs. Young.
COLLARS AND BELTS— Mrs. D. Walker, Miss Morrow and Miss Laura Davidson.
SWEATER COATS— Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Howden and Miss A. Hill.
INFANTS' WOOL GOODS — Mrs. Hewson and Mrs. Dovey.
FLANNELETTE DEPT.—Miss Weir and Mrs. Common.
RIBBONS AND HANDKERCHIEFS —Mrs. A. W. Turner.
BABY'S DEPT.—Mrs. Dodds.
BOYS' UNDERWEAR—Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Harding.
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR—Coats, skirts, dresses—Mrs. Mowat.
CHILDREN'S COATS, DRESSES, ETC.—Mrs. Merrill.
MILLINERY — Miss Lundy, Miss Hurley and Mrs. J. Sharpe.
NOTIONS—Mrs. Arthur Stevenson.
CHILDREN'S HEAD WEAR —Mrs. Travers.
KNITTING WOOLS, INCLUDING MILITARY WOOLS—Mrs. Dunsford, Mrs. Clegg and Mrs. Hill.
This list is only partially completed. There will be about twenty more ladies, whose names have not yet been handed in.

Toys Toyland will be open for this occasion, complete with the biggest range of Toys possible to be attained in Canadian Factories. Dolls in Trainloads, Little Irishmen, Clowns, Indians, Immense Fancy Dress Dolls and Mechanical Toys lots of them. Black-boards, Sleighs, Teddy Bears, Drawing Sets, Carpenters Tools, Dolls, Dishes. Everything Imaginable. *THIRD FLOOR.* **Toys**

GLOVES GLOVES

Ladies' Chamoisette Gloves at 25c—A beautiful quality of fine fabric gloves in the popular shade. Splendid washing 25c

A Finer Quality 50c—This is the result of much fashioning. Perfectly fitted in a nice washable white only. They will certainly win your approval 50c

Kid Gloves in Cape Quality at 79c—These Gloves are fully guaranteed. It is a heavy weight, are quite warm with a neat nice appearance, just suitable for winter 79c

Heavy Kid Gloves in almost any shade and any size at 49c

Boy's Mocha Gloves and Mitts—A soft suitable shade in mocha with a heavy wool fleece lining, snug and comfy. Mitts are 60c; and Gloves 75c

Ladies' Fine Kids—We guarantee these to the fullest extent at $1 and $1.25. They are a lovely soft stretchable kid and yet they fit and look perfect. Every size . . . $1 up

Long Kid Gloves—In either black or white, full elbow length, every size $2.25

Collars Vestees Sweater Coats

Beautiful Collars—Especially received for this exceptional occasion. Collars that spread out, seem to zig-zag first here and then everywhere and yet when they are put on how becoming they are. Nice soft shimmering materials, lovely fine laces, everything you who long for good things could want. Commencing at 25c

Special shipment of unusually pretty **75c Vestees at 39c**

Sweater Coats for Everybody at $1.50—A great collection of Coats to fit the little one or for daddy or grown-up sister. Pretty combinations of reds, blues, greys, greens, and tans. Saturday $1.50

Good Sweater Coats - In 1869 the foundation of our now big business, we commenced in Wools and with this wonderful experience behind us, we claim precedence in the picking of unusual fine yarns. Real Sweater Coats as they should be are hard to find but our wide collection of beautiful qualities, enticing colours and clean-cut styles will surely attract you and you will assert without hesitation—*We have the Best Sweater Coats.*

Don't go away without a Patriotic Cushion Top - - 15c

New Fashion Book Arrived

ELLIOT'S

Store Opens 8 a.m. Closes 10 p.m.

Store Opens 8.15
Store Closes 6.00

The GRESSMAN Store

The Store of Better Values

2-Day Sale of Sample Overcoats

Friday and Saturday Only $11.75

$15, $18, $20, $22 Values

WE would like you to see these Coats, whether intent upon buying or not; they are bound to create brisk buying interest, because to say the very least, the values are certainly unusual. There are just 24 in the lot, samples of one of the leading Clothing Manufacturers. The styles are quite correct—smart, snappy and dressy; Chesterfields, with Velvet Collar, Ulsters, Double-breasted with Self Collar and Belted Back. At a glance you can see that the materials leave nothing to be desired; there are medium and dark patterns. Each garment is perfectly tailored and the trimmings are the very best. We strongly advise an early selection as rarely at the beginning of the season does a chance like this occur. They are mostly $22 & $20 values, a few at $18 & $15. All sizes 35 to 44. See Window To-night. On Sale Friday & Saturday **$11.75**

"The Smoking Business Is Being Overdone"

Dr. Gordon Addresses a Largely Attended Meeting on the "Problems of Questionable Amusements" and Incidentally Replies to a Few Questions---The Meeting To-night.

Dr. Gordon delivers the special address of this campaign for better citizenship, this evening. His subject will be "The Private Life of Public Men." This will be a direct and practical discussion on the qualifications necessary in the life of an individual, for the discharge of public duties. The people of Peterborough will be particularly interested in this discussion. No other address has been delivered by Dr. Gordon, or will be delivered by him before the conclusion of this campaign which is of more importance to this community.

Mr. Edward Hesselberg, the Russian pianist, has prepared an unusually attractive programme of original selections and compositions, for this evening. This will be rendered between half-past seven and a quarter of eight. The music overs of the City will appreciate this special provision for their particular benefit.

Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw, the coloured singer, will render this evening, first of all, his great "Crucifixion Song," beginning with the words, "Were you there when they crucified my Lord." He will also sing "When the Trumpet of the Lord Shall Sound" and "Would You Believe."

Dr. Gordon is daily in receipt of numerous questions frm the people of Peterborough .In no other community where a campaign has been conducted have so many questions been sent in. It will be somewhat difficult for the lecturer to answer all of these questions. However, a large number will be introduced prior to the address this evening. The questions will be as follows:

(1) Does the soul remain in the body after death?

(2) Do you believe that the Bible teaches that Jesus is coming to this earth again in person?

(3) Why did Jesus select Judas as a Disciple?

(4) Do you believe in a hell of everlasting punishment?

(5) Can a person be a Christian who will not allow their hired help to eat at the same table?

(6) If Jesus should return to earth, which Church would he join?

(7) If my salary is $5.00 per week and I pay $3.50 for board, what do you consider is one-tenth?

(8) Who should carry the household purse, the husband or the wife?

(9) Is it always wise for a man to follow his wife's advice?

(10) Do you believe in going to a spiritualistic seance in order to communicate with the spirits of the departed?

(11) Is it right to hold bazaars and teas in the Church?

(12) Do you approve of billiard tables being used in the Y.M.C.A.?

(13) Do you think it is right for an auctioneer who is conducting a public auction sale to bid on his own goods?

Dr. Gordon's address, last evening, was on "The Problems of Questionable Amusements". He answered four questions:

First—Is it wrong to smoke?

Dr. Gordon said that men smoked because tobacco is a mild stimulant, and that no man should use a mild stimulant, as a rule, until after he is forty years of age. Dr. Gordon said it was exceedingly important that boys and young men who are laying the foundation for physical health, should avoid anything in the nature of stimulants, even mild stimulants. I would not destroy that beautiful sight of the old man with a pipe in his mouth, sitting on the western side of the house as the sun goes down behind the western hills I imagine that the old man has a right to indulge in a luxury of that sort, but I think with many boys and young men of the present generation that the smoking business is being overdone. Men are selfish in indulging in this habit. They smoke everywhere and anywhere, without any regard to the rights of others. In this respect particularly, we need a new age of chivalry. It is an extremely poor recommendation for a man who is looking for a position, that he should present himself in the office or store, soaked and saturated with the vile fumes of bad tobacco. Please do not regard me as narrow or bigotted, but I think I am giving you some common sense on this particular subject.

Second—Is it wrong to dance?

I asked a young man that question. "Is it wrong to dance?" His answer was expressed in four words, "It is wrong for me." That I regarded as a very wise answer. Jesus once said, "If thy right hand offends thee, cut it off," and "If thy right eye offendeth thee, pluck it out." Be right with God and your conscience at any price. The question of dancing is a question of social intercourse. What amusements a Christian woman plans for her own children in her own home, is certainly no business of mine, but let me tell you, the dance hall of our modern city, and the White Slave Traffic of modern times, are more closely related than most people imagine.

Third—Is it wrong to play cards?

What possible harm can there be in matching two cards? How shall we answer the youth's question with reference to card playing? This is my solution. Do not command your son dogmatically not to play cards. Reason with him. There are just two points to be presented—(1) The question of time. Card playing is exceedingly fascinating, and time is the only thing which a young person has. Napoleon said, "Ask me for anything but time," and to the successful man, time is more than money, more than gold, more than radium. (2) The euchre deck or a pack of cards is the gambler's instrument. The hardest Christian to reach and save, is a professional gambler. Not one gambler in ten thousand is ever converted or saved. The best known gambler in the world, dying in New York said: "I have been a Gambler. Take any road but the crooked one. I wish I could gather up my influences and take them down into the grave with me."

Fourth.— Should a Christian go to the theatre? I answer this question in this way, whether it pleases you or not. This is my conviction. It is about time the church, both Protestant and Catholic, demanded and supported a clean, decent, respectable and Christian theatrical. When the church takes a stand upon this subject and practically owns its own play houses, even the preacher with his elders and deacons may go to the theatre.

Fifth.— Regarding the answers to these questions, Dr. Gordon made the following points for every man who has any regard for his Christian influences.

First—Every man should know his own limitations.

Second.— Remember that ever professed Christian is being watched.

Third.— Remember your responsibility for your own personal influences.

Fourth.—To guard well, the secret chamber of the heart.

Remember the words of Robert Burns, "Had we never loved so kindly, had we never loved so blindly." Those two lines explain the secret of a thousand tragedies.

Fifth.—The secret of solid joy is in a noble purpose.

Sixth.—There is no solid joy in an pulless life.

All these points were illustrated from history and biography, and Dr. Gordon closed his address with an earnest evangelistic appeal.

There will be two thousand copies of Dr. Gordon's little booklet, entitled "Grace's Grit," in green books distributed to night at the service.

To Assemble At Kingston

Peterborough Forces Will Leave Next Week

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 28 — It was announced at military headquarters this morning that the men of the third overseas service would commence to assemble in Kingston on November 3rd. Orders have been issued to officers commanding different regiments to have men ready to leave for Kingston on Monday.

The officer in command of this division reports that up till this afternoon 664 non-commissioned officers and men from the third division had volunteered their services for the second contingent.

On account of the quarters at the Regiopolis College being overcrowded with the No. 5 Company, Field Engineers, of Queen's University, it has been found necessary to allow 15 of the engineers, who are graduates, to leave for their homes. There are 110 students in the corps.

MILLION AND HALF ARMED IN BRITAIN

Kitchener's 800,000 Men Are Being Rapidly Drilled and Equipped

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The British army on rolls and drilling in the United Kingdom now amounts to approximately one and a half million men. Of this total about 800,000 men belong to what is termed "Kitchener's Army"—men who have responded to his two calls for 500,000 soldiers to serve three years or for the duration of the war. About 800,000 belong to the territorials, while the remainder are enrolled with the special reserves, so-called, or with the regular army, and have seen service previously. The Canadian contingent is not included in this total.

The territorials are considered the flower of the force, as a great majority of them belong to the middle and upper middle classes, and are men accustomed to athletic pursuits. Both physically and mentally they are considered by military men to be about the finest body of its numbers ever assembled under arms

They are drilling with feverish enthusiasm and are anxious to go abroad for service on the firing line. A considerable proportion of Lord Kitchener's army, of course, is not yet fully equipped, but the men are working hard. They are being armed and clothed with great rapidity.

THE WAR IS ONLY STARTING

France Prepared to Face Long Struggle, Says Fallieres

PARIS, Oct. 28.—That the war is only beginning is the opinion expressed by Armand Fallieres, ex-President of France, in an interview published by the newspaper France de Bordeaux, says a despatch to the Havas News Agency from the French temporary seat of government.

"Months and months," M. Fallieres says, "will be required to overcome the military power of the enemy, but this does not produce discouragement in France. Our country has acquired the new virtue of constancy in effort.

"We shall certainly be victorious, for without reckoning our ardent patriotism and our inexhaustible moral and material resources, we have on our side Russia and Great Britain, with her strength and her tenacity, and Belgium as well as Servia; and, finally, we possess the moral support of entire humanity, which loves the ideal of liberty."

FRENCH LESSONS

By Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strasbourg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 566 George Street. 291-tf

WAR WINDOW OF OAK HALL

In the south window of the Oak Hall men's furnishing store is a very interesting display of weapons that have been used in campaigns on four continents. One sword was used by the members of the famous regiment of Scots Greys in the Battle of Waterloo.

A second sword—a cavalry weapon—was used in a cavalry charge as well as that of the Scots Greys at Waterloo; the charge of the light brigade at Balaclava. Whether its wielder fell or survived the terrible feat of arms, the sword is a momento worth seeing.

A splendid weapon that was used by a Colonel in the American civil war is also on exhibition. It is silver plated in a brass scabbard and in the hilt is inset a large ruby. In contrast to the general appearance of this weapon is that of the one which was the property of a Persian prince, which though equally fine, is of an Oriental design and manufacture that is noticeably different from the American weapon. Inset in gold in the blade of this sword is a verse from the Koran.

In the display is a cartridge belt used in the South African war, which is the property of Mark Spencely, a bugle used in the American civil war a Prussian helmet, which saw service in the Franco-Prussian war, and a French breastplate

The window is very attractive, the display being unusually interesting. A number of the swords are the property of Mr. G. H. Clarke, the local collector and archaeologist.

A LONG SEASON OF GROWTH

Mr. Goodfellow has left with the Examiner samples of well matured, good-sized, handsome-looking potatoes grown from seed planted in July 16th by Mr. George Young, 560 Park Street. This is certainly remarkable, as the 15th of June is considered to be as late as it is wise to plant late varieties of potatoes with the expectation of getting a crop.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR REPORTED WOUNDED

LONDON, Oct. 28—Captain John Jacob Astor of the First Life Guards, younger son of William Waldorf Astor, is reported wounded in active service. He is twenty-eight years old He was appointed aide de camp to the Viceroy of India last year.

CHANGE IN DEER LICENSES

Deer licenses this year are somewhat different from those issued in the past. This year a stub is attached upon which the date of sale and owner's name have to be entered and sent into the Department. The price of a license, however, remains the same, namely $2.00.

Feels Insecure

German Troops Are Being Massed on Borders of Holland

ROOSENDAAL, Oct. 29.—Holland is feeling the pressure of the war almost as much as if she were engaged in it. The report that the Germans are massing large numbers of troops on the eastern border is causing great uneasiness throughout Holland. The alleged discovery of a tennis court with cement nine feet thick on the property of a German in the vicinity of Arnheim and statements that German spies have been active near Arnheim and at other points close to the German border seem to intensify the anxiety of the Hollanders.

A Dutch army of over 200,000 trained men is scattered at strategic points along the Belgian and German borders. Roosendaal is the principal troops centre, as it is the only gate to Belgium that is now open. Hundreds of military automobiles leave here daily with messages and supplies for the border troops.

The mouth of the River Scheldt and all the canals are heavy guarded. A large garrison at Flushing is guarding the docks and railway stations in order to prevent any attempt to violate the neutrality of the Scheldt. The river is heavily mined and Dutch cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers are lying at its mouth to give any necessary co-operation to the land forces.

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 588, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-t-f.

FREE FALSE FACES

The false faces now in the window at Grafton & Cos. Store will be given away free to the boys at four o'clock on Friday.

Replenish Your Silver

Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass

Fern Dishes
Flower Stands
Cut Glass Vases
Cut Glass Bouquet Holders
Candelabras
Tea Sets, etc.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Next Turnbull's

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS In Ladies' Ready-to-Wears

THIS WEEK

In order to get a larger business from our Ready-to-Wear Dept. we have decided to cut our regular prices to HALF, and assure you of such great Bargains that have never been offered before.

Ladies' Coats, latest styles, Balmacaan cape effects, flare buttons, in the latest shades of cloth. Reg. $18.00 for..... **$9.95**

Another Lot of Ladies' Coats, in brown, blue, black, also fancies, latest make. Reg. $12.00 for..... **$5.95**

Ladies' Suits, 8 in the lot, good tweeds, some are left over from last season. Reg. up to $18.00 for..... **$3.98**

Ladies' Skirts, in the very best serges, latest make. Regular $8.00..... Sale Price only **$3.98**

Ladies' Heavy Cheviot Skirts, a splendid skirt for the Winter. Regular 4.50 for..... **$1.98**

Ladies' Raincoats, best shades, guaranteed waterproof. Reg. 7.00 .... **$3.98**

Girls' Coats, great variety of shades and styles. Reg. up to 8.00, for **$2.98**

Ladies' Chiffon & Silk Waists, reg. up to 6.00. Sale Price, only..... **2.98**

Girls' Plaid Dresses, 8 to 14 years, latest make. Reg. 2.00 for..... **98c**

SPECIAL FOR MEN

We offer for Friday and Saturday only, any of our **Men's Suits** or **Overcoats** in stock, regular up to $25.00. You can have your choice for..... **$10.95**

Boys' Overcoats, regular $10.00 for..... **4.98**

Specials From Our FURNITURE DEPT.

Solid Brass Bed, guaranteed, reg. sold at $15.00. Special..... **$8.95**

Couches, size 2 ft. 4 in. by 6 ft. 2 in., upholstered in a fine Spanish Imitation Leather, good finished frame. Reg. $12.00 for **$5.98**

Davenports, frame in a solid quartered oak, very best spring construction, a pure cotton felt mattress when used as bed; upholstered in fine French green plush. Regular $45.00 ..... Special **$27.50**

Sliding Couch, with mattress covered with green denim; can be used as a single and double bed at night and as a fine couch during day. Reg. $12.00 for **$6.98**

Dresser, good size, in golden oak, with bevel plate mirror. Reg. $10. Special **$5.95**

Flannelette Blankets, of large size. Reg. $1.75 Special **$1.25**

Feather Pillows, regular $1.25 pair. Special, per pair..... **79c**

Pure Wool Blankets, large double bed size. Regular $5.50..... Special **$2.98**

Our modern charge account is very simple—you just pay a small deposit down and the balance in easy weekly payments.

FRI. & SAT. Don't miss this opportunity while you have a chance right at beginning of season on very latest merchandise. Visit our store Fri. & Sat. when you will get biggest savings of season

ZACKS BROS.

420-422 George Street
Telephone 711

GERMANS ALTER SCENE OF FIGHTING WITH POOR RESULTS

Bring Up Heavy Artillery to Check the Movement of Allies on Ostend—Try to Break Through the Line

AND ARE REPULSED

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The scene o. the fighting shifted slightly yesterday. Instead of the Germans continuing to direct their main assaults on the line between Nieuport and Dixmude they essayed a major operation further east, between Ypres and Dixmude. Two French columns operating from Ypres met the brunt of this new movement, and not only stopped the Germans, but actually gained considerable ground. One column advanced east and the other directly north, the latter meeting the sternest resistance. A bayonet charge finally dislodged the Germans from several lines of trenches.

The fire of the French and British warships has effectually prevented the Germans from operations along the coast line of Flanders, but it now appears that a new phase of the campaign is setting in as the heavy artillery of the invaders is being brought into position. At Zeebrugge, just east of Ostend, five train loads of artillery are reported to have arrived. A buried monument is under way to fortify the whole Belgian coast line from Heyst to Knocke. The Germans are turning to account every sand dune, wall and village commanded by their forces, and it is certain that any attempt of the allies to penetrate toward Ostend will result in a heavy loss of life. Judging from present reports, the Kaiser's leaders intend to contest every foot of the ground which the allied tacticians deemed impossible of defence.

In a battle for control of the line of canals leading from La Bassee to the sea, the French and British yesterday won a most important victory. The engagement opened with an onslaught by the Germans, which was frustrated and followed up with a counter attack of the allied forces. This action came as the culmination of ten days' fighting, in which the Germans strove to win La Bassee. They met progress for several days, but have now lost that advantage and been compelled to retreat toward Arras.

Between Roulers and Ypres fierce combats have taken place during Tuesday and Wednesday. The advance rests with the allies. Roulers has been taken and retaken many times, and the latest manoeuvre of the Germans comprehended an advance westward.

The correspondent of The Evening News, wiring from "northern France," says: "The Germans are falling back all along the line from La Bassee to the North Sea."

The correspondent at Sluis of The Amsterdam Telegraaf reports that remarkable quiet prevails along the coast of Belgium. The German garrisons at Bruges, Heyst and Knocke, he says, are not very numerous.

The Duke of Wuertemberg's army has lost heavily in the north of France, according to a despatch received by the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Paris.

The Germans, the message adds, lost 2,000 in killed and wounded in an ill-fated night attack on Craonne, and the regions mentioned in yesterday's French official communication. The French casualties numbered 100.

From all sources reports favorable to the allies reached here yesterday. Evidently the attempt of the French to drive the crown prince's army out of St. Mihiel is about to reach a successful issue. On both sides of the town new ground was won as the result of Tuesday night and Wednesday's operations. Between Apremont and St. Mihiel the Germans lost several miles, and the French gained positions on high ground, which are expected to be of immense value to their artillery. In the forest of Le Pretre, in the same zone, the crown prince's command likewise ceded ground.

In the region of Craonne, on the right bank of the Aisne, the Kaiser's forces have shown renewed activity. A long artillery dual was followed by a charge of German infantry. This was met with French reinforcements and turned back after great loss to the foe.

On the heights of Chemin Des Dames, also on the centre, another attack in force was thrown back by the French.

Seven times the Germans have crossed the Ysar, and seven times they have been thrown back, fleeing across human bridges of their own dead in the last retreat. French and Belgian artillery has made it impossible for anything animate to remain on the allied side of the river, which the Germans gained after such desperate valor on Saturday last.

Villages Shattered.

LONDON, Oct. 28. — The Times' correspondent in Belgium wires the following:

"Observation from a British captive balloon has revealed how effective has been the fire of the British warships on Ostend, Middlekerk, Lombaertzyde and other coast villages. Not a single wall remains standing in the villages of Westkerke, Hyde and Nieuk. Several other villages are also in ruins. All this damage was caused by the artillery of the British ships."

Misuse of Troops Easily Seen.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail in Paris, in a despatch to his paper, gives a copy of the German order on avoiding aeroplanes. It says:

"According to the report of aeroplane observers, our troops are very easy to discover in spite of their grey uniforms, because of the density of their formation, while the French [illegible] from aerial reconnaissance."

English Red Cross Nurses at Antwerp.—A wounded British soldier, shot in the fighting near Antwerp being attended by English nurses.

CONTRACTS FOR SNOW PLOUGHING TO BE ASKED FOR

Board of Works Committee Decide to Adopt Same Method This Winter—Downey Street Creek Again Troubles the Aldermen.

The Board of Works met in regular session last night. There were present Alds. Duncan, (chairman); Mayor Buller, Alds. Saunders, Stratton, Green, McIntyre and Johnston. City Engineer Parsons was also present.

Snow Ploughing.

A letter was read from the City Engineer reminding the Board that it was time to call for tenders for snow ploughing. The letter also suggested that the passing of a by-law, making it compulsory for the owners to shovel off the sidewalk after the snow plough had gone by.

Ald. Stratton—"Either have it done by plough or by shovel. If the plough is going to do it let it do it all; or if the ratepayers are going to do it let them do it all."

Ald. Green—"By-law or no by-law I'll be blowed if I'll shovel the snow off my sidewalk; I'll pay my taxes willingly, but that should cover it."

The City Engineer explained that the present ploughs could not do it satisfactorily. If the plough men were asked to do it they would ask almost twice as much money and the appropriation for snow ploughing is not large enough.

Ald. Saunders—"I would suggest that those men out of work be given work at shovelling off the walks after the plough.

Will Call for Tenders.

Ald. Stratton — "The snow ploughing was a joke last year.

City Engineer Parsons—That's just it.

Ald. Green—The right way to do is to pay one man to keep the sidewalks clean, but I would suggest that the matter be left as at present, as there will be many men available.

The specifications and contract, of last year were read showing that while it was ordered that the sidewalks be kept as clean as possible with a plough, yet the City Engineer explained that the sidewalks could not be kept perfectly clean with a plough.

It was moved by Alds. Stratton and Duffus that tenders for snow ploughing be called for, and a clause added to the contract that the contractors keep the surface reasonably level.

City Not Liable.

A report was to hand from City Solicitor G. N. Gordon that the City was not liable for accidents that occur at the Downey Street Creek, (the other side of Downey street), where the creek flows through a culvert. The culvert is on private property.

Ald. Green—Somebody is going to be badly hurt, perhaps a child drowned, and there will be a law suit. It would be cheaper to put a top on that cribwork than depend on winning a law-suit. If we put a concrete top on and get an understanding from the property owners that we may have access to the cover over the creek, when it is necessary, everything will be satisfactory.

Officials to Investigate.

Mayor Buller concurred in Ald. Green's opinion. He explained, however, that in this case the City might be liable for damages if the surrounding land was flooded. The culvert is about 60 feet in length.

Ald. Duffus—"If the City put a top on the culvert they should own the land on each side of it and put signs up saying that persons trespassed at their own risk. This would avoid liability.

It was moved by Ald. Duffus and seconded by Ald. [illegible] that the City Solicitor and the City Engineer give a further report on the matter, embodying the arrangements that could be made with the property owners. The City Solicitor was to be informed what work was being done each year by the City's men, and asked if he still adhered to the opinion that the City was not liable. — Carried.

Will Pay for Walk.

In the matter of the sidewalk which was built to the Separate School in East City and which cost the Roman Catholic Corporation $20, it was decided, on the motion of Ald. Johnston and Ald. Green, that the City pay for the walk. The City Engineer reported that the work had been satisfactorily arranged.

Temporary Crossing.

A letter was read from Ernest Telford, saying that on Benson Street, across from the Normal School, he had built two new houses. He asked for a crossing in front of the houses. Ald. Johnston said that soon another house was going to be put up there.

On motion of Alds. Stratton and Duffus, the Board decided to put in a wooden crossing to serve until such time as a permanent one should be built.

Asked for Estimate.

Ald. Green suggested that the City Engineer bring in an estimate of the cost of putting a cement cover on the creek culvert, just west of Downey street.

To Drain Street.

It was moved by Ald. Duffus, seconded by Ald. Saunders, that Stewart street, south of Perry street, be graded and drained, and the water be taken away.—Carried.

LAWRENCE D'ORSAY IN "THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET"

The following is an extract from "The Old Countryman," Vancouver's most prominent theatrical paper:

"Since I have seen Lawrence D'Orsay I realize that there is only one Earl of Pawtucket. I used to regard one Cyril Maude as the rightful claimant, but he is a mere miniature Druce to the perfect Portland when compared to that 'doyen' of stage 'dudes,' Lawrence D'Orsay. They say 'give a dog a bad name and hang him,' but you could give a thousand actors his name without making one of them a D'Orsay.

"Since the days of Richard Askew Sothern and Lord Dundreary there never has been an actor or a theatrical personality like Lawrence D'Orsay, Esquire. (It seems incomplete with the 'Esquire'!) Mr. D'Orsay (don't you love the name?) is the ideal Dundreary. 'Genius' made a Dundreary of E. A. Sothern, but God made Lawrence D'Orsay, this 'Admirable Crichton' of stage peers.

"Mr. D'Orsay is the perfect 'dude' of the later Victorian era, but he is more than that. His personality is so pronounced, his affected accent so exaggerated that one is apt to lose sight of the art that conceals art. Yet it is this intellectual subtlety of the actor that makes him the ideal 'silly ass.' His art is so absolute that it is concealed by its apparent lack of art artifice. Mr. D'Orsay is an easy and natural in the 'la-di-da' part as Charles Hawtrey is in that of a liar. But every gesture and action is a triumph of stage technique, and his 'Earl of Pawtucket' is the best study of the 'heavy swell' Englishman since the days of Dundreary and that other consummate actor, E. H. Sothern."

Signed, YORICK, "Old Countryman." Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. Lawrence DOrsay and his all-star company will appear at the Grand on Monday next. Sale opens Friday.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your victuals from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 488, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

COMPARISON OF NAVAL LOSSES SINCE THE OPENING OF THE WAR

The Naval and Military Record of October 14 contained a review of the naval achievements of the two sides in the great struggle. The war had entered its eleventh week, and, taking into consideration only events which had been officially announced, and only ships which appear in navy lists in peace time, the comparison of losses was as follows:

Losses of the Allies.

	Tons.
Cruisers—	
Aboukir (22.9.14)	12,000
Cressy (22.9.14)	12,000
Hogue (22.9.14)	12,000
Light Cruisers—	
Amphion (6.8.14)	3,440
Pathfinder (5.9.14)	2,940
Pegasus (20.9.14)	2,135
Gunboats—	
Speedy (3.9.14)	810
Ibex (22.9.14)	680
Destroyer—	
Shirataye (4.9.14)	380
Submarine—	
A.E.1 (14.9.14)	725
Total	47,110
Balance of tonnage in favour of the Allies	3,340
	50,450

Losses of Germany and Austria.

	Tons.
Battle Cruiser—	
Goeben (8.14)	23,000
Light cruisers—	
Breslau (8.14)	4,550
Magdeburg (27.8.14)	4,550
Koln (28.8.14)	4,350
Mainz (28.8.14)	4,350
Ariadne (28.8.14)	2,660
Zenta (16.8.14)	2,300
Hela (13.9.14)	2,040
Gunboats—	
Mowe (9.8.14)	650
Hedwig Von Wissman	199
Tsingtau (17.8.14)	168
Vaterland (8.14)	168
Destroyers—	
V. 187 (28.8.14)	650
S. 126 (6.10.14)	487
Torpedo Boat—	
No. 19 (17.8.14)	79
Submarine	
U. 15 (9.8.14)	50
Total	50,450

It will thus be seen that, in spite of the severe blow dealt by Germany when she sank three cruisers on September 22nd, the balance is still against her; and if we take into account armed merchant vessels lost, it is still more so, as will be seen by the following comparison:

Armed Merchantmen Lost.

By Allies—
Oceanic (8.9.14).

By Germany—
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse (27.8.14)
Cap Trafalgar (14.9.14).
Bethania (9.14).
Spreewald (12.9.14).
Soden (9.14).
Itolo (9.14).
Rheim (9.14).
Konigin Luise (5.8.14).

Whilst three of the vessels lost by the Allies (the Japanese destroyer Shirataye, submarine 'AE1, and the Oceanic), have been lost through ordinary risks of navigation, every one of the German-Austrian casualties has been the result of their enemies' efforts—unless we except the Austrian torpedo-boat No. 19, which struck one of her own mines.

For the information of readers who may not have come across references to all the small craft mentioned in the list of German losses, it should be mentioned that the Mowe was sunk by the Pegasus and the Astraea in the harbour of Lares-Salem, German East Africa; the Hedwig Von Wissmann (a lake gunboat), was captured on Lake Nyassa by a British vessel of similar type; and the Tsingtau and Vaterland were disarmed and interned at the Chinese ports of Canton and Shanghai respectively. The Soden, Ieolo, and Rhein were small vessels which were converted into gunboats for the defence of the Cameroon colony, now in the hands of the Allies. The Soden was captured by the British, and the other two were destroyed by the French gunboat Surprise.

Since this list published in the Naval and Military Record the Allies have lost the cruiser Hawke, while four German destroyers have been destroyed by the British.

IF BACKACHY OR KIDNEYS BOTHER

Eat Less Meat, Also Take Glass of Salts Before Eating Breakfast

Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys; they become overworked; get sluggish, ache, and feel like lumps of lead. The urine becomes cloudy; the bladder is irritated, and you may be obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. When the kidneys clog you must help them flush off the body's urinous waste or you'll be a real sick person shortly. At first you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness, stomach gets sour, tongue coated and you feel rheumatic twinges when the weather is bad.

Eat less meat, drink lots of water; also get from any pharmacist four ounces of Jad Salts; take a teaspoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

DON'T FORGET

St. Luke's Hallow-e'en Tea in the Sunday School Thursday October 29th. Tea served from 5.30 to 7.30, followed by programme. Admission 25c.

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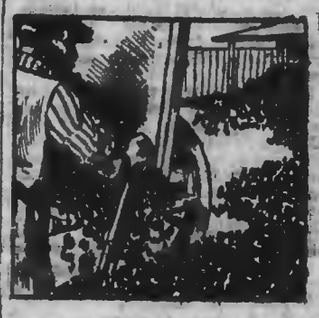

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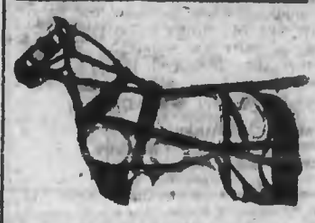

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THE WORLD OF SPORT

Gibson Will Try To Throw Hardy Twice In Handicap Match

Ex-welterweight Amateur Champion Will Wrestle the English Featherweight at Brock Street Rink on Saturday Night —Forbes and Cutler Meet in Curtain Raiser.

Andy Gibson, the well-known ex-welterweight champion of Canada, who has turned professional, will on Saturday night at Brock Street rink, endeavour to throw Alf. Hardy, the English featherweight, twice in an hour. It should be a humaner of a match. Gibson, who will be remembered as one of the Toronto Central Y.M.C.A. wrestlers who performed here with the Central mat artists in an exhibition in the local Y.M.C.A. gym, is a decidedly clever wrestler, and one of the best developed men ever seen here. He is some twenty pounds heavier than Hardy and it will take all the latter's cleverness to save defeat. Gibson is very skillful in his leg work, using scissors hold brilliantly and slippery as Hardy is, he will have a task on his hands Saturday night. The little Englishman has a host of friends here and they will be out en masse to root for him. The sporting editor of the Examiner received the following wire from Hardy this morning:

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 29, 1914.

Sporting Editor Examiner:

Seeing Edmunds has side-stepped me I will wrestle handicap match with Gibson. If Edmunds will wrestle I will take them both on.

HARDY.

As a curtain-raiser, Jack Forbes will wrestle Kid Cutler of Toronto in a finish match, best two out of three falls.

This will provide a splendid bill of wrestling and no doubt there will be a big crowd on hand.

Would Not Trade The Mackmen For The New Champions

James C. Isaminger, official scorer during the world's series and baseball expert of the Philadelphia North American, is one of those who still has faith in Connie Mack and his defeated Athletics. He maintains in the following article Philadelphia fans never would swap their beaten Mackmen for Stallings' Braves, glorious as the latter now are. Isaminger says:

It is significant that although the Braves polished off the Athletics in four straight games in the world's series, Philadelphia fans are not imploring Connie Mack to clean house.

Mack's machine didn't crack; it simply had engine trouble, and the trouble can be adjusted readily. Fans realize that none of the regulars who took part in the honour games can be improved on by rookies.

Where can better men be found than McInnis, Collins, Barry, Baker, Oldring, Strunk and Murphy, the regulars of the Mack team?

Moreover, every one of these players is in his prime and has years of *usefulness before him.* The oldest of the lot is Rube Oldring, and he is only thirty; McInnis is twenty-four, Collins twenty-eight, Baker twenty-eight, Barry twenty-seven, Strunk, twenty-five and Murphy twenty-three.

Not Like Fallen Cubs.

The situation is not similar to 1910, when the Athletics beat the Cubs in the battle for the big title. Chicago fans demanded changes because many of the players were getting old and slowing up.

The Athletics, however, are still one of the youngest teams in baseball, and fans know that the material is there to regain the honours they have lost.

For instance, the Braves' infield slightly outplayed the Mack infield in the four-game series, yet if Mack attempted to swap the Athletic innerworks for Boston's four inner guards, the tall tutor would have to flee Philadelphia for his life.

Of course, slight changes are possible. Mack is too thorough a manager to pass opportunities to strengthen his team. The gaunt general will take his usual regiment of juveniles to Jacksonville next spring and retain those rookies who look good.

One fan suggested that Mack would rid himself of Chief Bender because the latter was stormed off the hill by the Braves in the first game of the series. This fan forgets that Bender won fifteen games in a row—or the American League record for the season—this year.

Never Happened Before.

This is about the first time that Bender ever failed Mack in a critical situation, and the tactician isn't going to dismiss him for that. McGraw did not ask waivers on Mathewson because he couldn't stop the Athletics in 1911 and 1913.

Bender was beaten by the Braves, but he is still a great pitcher, and Mack will retain him for next season. The *same thing* applies to Plank. The Gettysburg veteran was by no means disgraced in the game James beat him, 1 to 0, but had to pitch a record game for a world series to do it.

Joseph Leslie Bush, the new benedict, came out of the series with his record untarnished. It took twelve innings before he hauled down his flag. Wyckoff and Pennock did some excellent relief pitching, and, Shawkey, who started Tuesday's game was hit hard only in one round.

In a pecan shell, it was the Boston pitchers and the stunning support they received that beat the Athletics.

The Mackmen didn't collapse or waver under fire. As a matter of fact, they fielded better than they did in 1913, when they beat the Giants for the big title. The infield never looked better. Here is its record:

Name	P.O.	A.	E.	TC	Pc.
McInnis, 1b	50	1	1	52	.981
Collins, 2b	9	12	0	21	1000
Barry, s. s.	5	21	0	26	1000
Baker, 3b	10	15	0	25	1000

This shows that the $100,000 infield made the only boot in the series and the error of McInnis was excusable. The only reason the official scorers tabbed it as a misplay was because Umpire Byron, on the bases, first called the batsman out, but reversed his decision when he saw the ball squirt out of Stuffy's outstretched hand. It really was a base hit, as the batsman had the ball beaten, but Byron missed the play.

Braves Simply Were Dazzling.

But if the Athletics' infield was stanch, the Boston innerworks was dazzling. To tell the blunt truth, the Braves outplayed Mack's peerless four, good as the latter were in the series.

Maranville's work at short was the best ever seen in a world's series. Evers, Deal and Schmidt also glittered, the Braves' infield time and time again repulsing stories of the Mackmn.

The Athletics could make only twenty-two swats in the series, an average of five and one-half to a game. An idea of the effectiveness of Rudolph James and Tyler can be gained by the record of the Boston infield catching only twelve fly balls in the series.

Still some of the Athletic hitters batted in hard luck. Collins landed on the ball fairly and squarely often, but was robbed of many hits. So were Baker and McInnis. Barry swung his head off in every game. He was not near form and made only one hit in the series. Oldring was another big disappointment. He knocked the ball out of the diamond only twice in four games. One was a single and the other was a fly ball that was caught by Moran. Five times in four games the Rube whiffed.

With exhibits like these, it is little wonder that the Braves were able to cop four in a row.

This is how it came to pass that the greatest team in baseball was beaten by a rank outsider, and caused the biggest upset in sport since James J. Corbett stretched out John L. Sullivan on the rosin in New Orleans.

BASEBALL

Owner Britton of the St. Louis Cardinals is making an effort to lure Polly Perritt and Ivy Wingo back into the Cardinal fold.

If Britton is successful in getting his players to change their minds the courts will have another Killifer case to decide.

Britton is willing to give Wingo and Perritt a big boost over their last season's stipend as well as the bonus money from the St. Louis series which was withheld from the players after they jumped to the Feds.

Up to date Roger Bresnahan is still loudly demanding $45,000 as the price for separating Henry O'Day from his managerial troubles.

Roger having once managed a team in St. Louis, is a glutton for punishment, but he insists upon being well paaid for it.

In making his demand for an annual salary of $15,000 to lead the Cubs, Bresnahan says he is asking $5,000 less than the Feds are willing to pay him.

Lefty Evans of the Portland Coast League Club recently pitched himself into fame with a no-hit, no-run game against the Oakland team.

Frank Chance's troubles did not end when he cut away from the Yankees. The P. L. arrived on the Coast minus his big auto in which he intended to make the trip from New York.

Chance gave up the auto journey at Lewis, Iowa, and shipped the car to Omaha, to which point he travelled by train. The railroad is still searching for the machine.

Pat Moran, the new leader of the Phillies, has been in the big league a long time, though the fans outside of Philly know little about him.

Take it from a Cleveland scribe, the Naps may be lowly tail-enders, but they never did lose a world's series in four straight.

ANDY GIBSON,
Former Amateur Welterweight Wrestling Champion of Canada, Who Will Endeavour to Throw Alf. Hardy Twice in an Hour at Brock Street Rink Saturday.

FOOTBALL COMMENT

Despite the fact that Manchester City are still undefeated, an English writer opines as follows:

"Manchester City are still undefeated, but how long this state of affairs will last is a moot question. Newcastle came near to repeating last season's victory, and at the same time having the honour of beating the City.

"Few will deny that they deserved to win. The City have Walter Smith and his backs to thank for their 'clean sheets.' The side at present is not well balanced, and is not working smoothly. Their position at the 'head of affairs,' if we are to judge the City on their recent showings, rather flatters them.

"There are many weaknesses forward. The effect has not yet been felt, but when once the defence gives way—and it cannot always be expected to stave off defeat—the City will find it a difficult matter to get points. Only Barnes and Taylor of the forwards are showing form which we usually expect from league leaders.

"And much of their effectiveness is being wasted by the incompetency of the other forwards. Howard is not leading the line with much success, and I think the City management would be well advised to introduce Tommy Browell at centre.

"Cartwright is not an improvement on Cumming, and if the latter is fit, he should be given the position. There is still another weak spot—at outside left—but I don't think the City have other than Dorset available for the position. Joe is not consistent; he shines occasionally, but his 'off' days are more numerous than his 'on' days.

"No management cares to alter, a winning team, but the poor displays of recent weeks have made it apparent to almost every tyro that changes in the front rank are necessary. The City cannot go much longer without a defeat unless there is a revival."

FOOTBALL'S EFFORT FOR FUND

The suggestion made by the Management Committee of the league of the graduated scale of reduction in players' wages has practically been accepted by the players.

At the conference between representatives of the league and the Players' Union, the latter pointed out that it was desirable the clubs should also give a percentage of their takings to the fund commensurate with the sum given by the players.

The suggestion that the home clubs should pay visiting clubs 10 per cent. of admission money taken at the gates was farcical as each club would receive back what it paid, as a player put it, "It would simply be giving twelve pennies for a shilling."

This was undoubtedly the weak point of the league's proposal, and it has been deleted, and a scheme is being outlined whereby the clubs will also contribute. This is as it should be.

It is also desirable that the Football Association should contribute. The wealth of the association has been mainly built up by contributions exacted from the professional clubs, and in a time of stress like what we are passing through it is only fitting that the governing body should join with the wealthier clubs in a scheme to improve the condition of the clubs that are unable to pay their way.

A suggestion has been made that the association should forego the levy of five per cent., they exact from the cup tie gates. It is unthinkable they should levy this tribute on the clubs during the war. This tax goes to pay the working expenses of the association, but during the continuance of the war all clubs should be relieved of this, and the expenses met out of the very substantial balance the association has standing to its credit.

CAUSE OF GREAT WAR GETS TWENTY YEARS

Four of the Conspirators Are Sentenced to Death by Hanging.

SARAJEVO, Bosnia, Oct. 28.—Judgment was passed to-day on the assassins of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir-apparent to the Austro-Hungarian Throne, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenburg.

Gavrio Prindip, the actual assassin, escaped with a sentence of imprisonment for twenty years. Four of the conspirators were sentenced to death by hanging, one to life imprisonment; two, including Medeljo Gabrinovics who threw a bomb at the Archduke, but which did not explode, to twenty years, one to sixteen years, one to thirteen years, two to ten years, one to seven years and two to three years.

The other defendants were acquitted.

A Statement From Miss Weir

In Regard to the Events at Collegiate Which Led Up to Her Resignation Being Asked For

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Many persons have requested me, since the Review appeared on Saturday, to give a statement to the public, concerning the Sukloff matter which was considered by the Board of Education, on Wednesday and Thursday nights last.

I have been interested directly or indirectly in the advancement of educational affairs of the City of Peterborough for over ten years, and for that reason I feel that I have a right to explain to the public the exact situation of affairs, and of how they at present stand.

Louis Sukloff, a lad of about fifteen years of age, and son of Norman Sukloff the dry goods merchant, on George Street, in this City, has been a student at the Collegiate Institute for about two years. This boy is considered by myself, and at least one other teacher, as a "Romanticist," which is a fair description of the boy's habit of representing facts as they appear, to me. I do not wish to use a stronger term, as this probably sufficiently describes him. He had last year, what is called a "speckled record of class attendance"—that is, he was frequently absent, so that the registers showed much irregularity of attendance.

A pupil is permitted to absent himself from class, provided he furnishes forthwith, a written excuse from his parent or guardian, and the only excuses which the law apparently permits are sickness of some sufficient or urgent reason, but I believe most of the teachers, myself included, are always willing to admit pupils presenting a note from either parent or guardian, who give a valid reason for absence, but it must be in the writing of a parent or guardian.

Louis Sukloff always assured me when I enquired as to the reason of his numerous absences, that Principal Kenner of the Collegiate Institute, had accepted his reasons and excuses, and this concluded the matter as far as I was concerned, until I found that the same thing was being repeated again this Fall. I deemit wise to call the attention of Principal Kenner to the fact, and let him act if he so desired, but if he did not so desire, then I felt he might leave the way open for me to act in the matter, for I always recognized that it was the place of the Principal to act in a matter of this kind, if he felt so inclined, and in the event of his not acting, then it was my duty to take the matter up.

At my suggestion, Louis Sukloff prepared and signed a statement, of the reasons for absence, which is in the following words: "I, Louis Sukloff, fifteen years of age, on Monday and Tuesday, the fifth and sixth days of October, which are Jewish National holidays of a most serious nature, state that I was at perfect liberty to come to school if I so desired. (Signed) Louis Sukloff."

The pupil was sent to Principal Kenner with this statement of facts, and to this, according to Principal Kenner's report to the Supervision committee, is what he takes exception. I suggested that the statement be given to the Principal, because I deemed it wise to ascertain whether this pupil honestly required to be absent or not. The question was then considered closed, until after Thanksgiving, and Louis Sukloff and I, were as we have always been, on the most friendly terms. Whether the Principal told Sukloff or not to bring a note in future absences, I do not know, but Sukloff consented to bring one and indicated his willingness most freely, and, after this incident early in October, brought it. I did not open the note at the time, but opened it sometime after the difficulty had arisen with the boy, and I then discovered, that the note was not written by either of the parents. I excluded him from the room for refusing to present a proper excuse for absence, and he remained stubbornly in the room and went to Mr. Crane. Louis Sukloff's father has told me that a person in authority at the school had advised his son to resist my authority and go to Mr. Crane. It is admitted that the note was not written by either parent of Sukloff. Louis Sukloff finally admitted that the note was written by the maid servant at his home, but with his mother's knowledge. I said I wanted to be sure if it being written with his mother's knowledge, and that I expected that he would bring me a note in the hand writing of either parent, stating the cause of his absence, and that the note which he had presented, written by the maid servant, had not met with that requirement. The pupil absolutely refused to do this.

According to the statement of the boy's father, Mr. Crane went to see Mr. Sukloff, who gave his version of it to Mr. Crane. I further understand from Mr. Sukloff, that he told Mr. Crane that he would support me even if his son's contention were right, but that he did not criticize my action of blaming the son.

A Supervision committee meeting was called for Thursday night of last week, I understand, although I knew nothing about it at that time. The Principal's report was to be dealt with at this particular meeting so I am informed, but I received no notice of it, and the result of the meeting apparently was, that on Monday morning, Principal Kenner spoke hurriedly to me in one of the school corridors, saying, "You had no business to keep Sukloff out of his class. Let him in, Crane says so, too." I acknowledged his instructions with a smile and passed into the room, and I felt that I required to act at once in the interest of discipline in my class. I asked Louis Sukloff why he was there without my consent, and he stated defiantly and impudently, "I am here by a higher authority than you, and I will not go." I said, "I fear you must." He said, "I will not.' I then said, "You must if I have to forcibly take you." As he refused to go, I ejected him from the room. He was not struck. I simply took him by the shoulder and took him from the room.

These are briefly the facts upon which the committee acted, and I desire to leave this for the consideration of the ratepayers, in order that it may be ascertained, whether or not, the opinion of the public is that the School Board have acted fairly and frankly with this case. I will give a further statement of facts later on, but these I desire to put before the public, so that no misunderstanding may arise.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Annie Weir.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Although wheat showed strength for most of the time today prices melted rapidly in the last half hour of the session. The turn in favor of the bear side was due to selling by speculators, who found the market temporarily without support. Heaviness ruled at the close, which varied from ½c to ⅝c under last night. Corn finished unchanged to ⅛c higher, oats off ⅛c to ¼c, and provisions strung out from 35c decline to a rise of 22½c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 13	to $....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley bushel	0 67	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 20	....
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 90	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 29	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 28	0 29
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, large	0 16	....
Cheese, new, twins	0 16½	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 31	0 32
Eggs, cold-storage	0 22	0 23
Honey, new, lb.	0 13	....
Honey, combs, dozen	2 50	3 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, old crop, No. 1 northern, $1.24; No. 2 northern, $1.21; new crop, No. 1 northern, $1.20½; No. 2 northern, $1.18½.

Manitoba oats—Bay ports, old crop, No. 2 C.W., 66½c; No. 3 C.W., 62½c; new crop, No. 2 C.W., 58c; No. 3 C.W., 56c.

Ontario wheat—Car lots, $1.07 to $1.08, outside, according to freights.

American corn—Fresh shelled, No. 3 yellow, 82c to 83c, Toronto; Canadian corn, 82c, Toronto.

Ontario oats—New, outside, 46c to 48c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.20 to $1.25, carlots, outside, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 83c to 85c, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 65c to 67c; Manitoba barley, 64c to 66c, lake ports.

Rolled oats—Per bag of 90 pounds, $2.85 to $3; in smaller lots, $3.15 to $3.25; per barrel, $5.70, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Buckwheat—66c to 68c.

Millfeed—Carlots, per ton, bran, $22 to $24; shorts, $25 to $26; middlings, $27 to $28; good feed flour, $23 to $24.

Manitoba flour—First patents, $6.00 in bags; second patents, $5.10 in bags.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.50 to $4.70, Montreal or Toronto freights, in bulk, nominal.

Cornmeal—Yellow, 98-pound sacks, $3.05 to $3.75.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 28.—Cash: No. 1 northern, $1.14⅝; No. 2 do., $1.11⅛; No. 3 do., $1.06⅛; No. 4 do., $1.00⅛; No. 5 do., 90⅝c; No. 6 do., 81⅝c; feed, 87½c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 54⅞c; No. 3 C.W., 51⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 51⅝c; No. 1 feed, 51⅛c; No. 2 feed, 50½c.

Barley—No. 3, 69c; No. 4, 64c; rejected, 60½c; feed, 60c.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 28.—That the British Government in its purchase of war materials intends, whenever possible, to secure goods made within the empire, was demonstrated yesterday by an incident at the local purchasing headquarters.

At the Windsor Hotel, among other callers upon Frederick Stobart, British war office representative, were representatives of two American firms. After stating their object in calling they were met pleasantly but firmly with the remark that:

"As far as possible all the business to be given out will go to Canadian firms. It would, therefore, be wasting your own time as well as ours for you to talk over these orders. Canadian houses will be looked after first; if we cannot secure anything here we will advise you."

CHEESE MARKETS.

MADOC, Ont., Oct. 28.—On today's cheese board 600 boxes of cheese were offered and all sold at 14⅝c.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Oct. 28.—On today's cheese board the offerings were 1150 boxes of colored, 14⅝c being bid, with no sales.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 1331 cattle, 1255 hogs, 1967 sheep and lambs and 30 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Choice butchers' sold at $7.35 to $7.50, good butchers, $7.00 to $7.25; medium butchers' steers and heifers at $6.50 to $6.75; common butchers' steers and heifers at $6 to $6.25; choice cows at $6.50 to $6.75; good cows at $5.75 to $6.25; canners and cutters at $3 to $4.50; bulls at $5 to $6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.

Choice feeders at $6.50 to $6.75; good feeders at $6.25 to $6.50; stockers at $4 to $5.75.

Milkers and Springers.

Prices ranged from $60 to $100, and one extra quality cow sold at $115; the bulk would sell from about $70 to $90 each.

Veal Calves.

Choice calves sold at $10 to $11; good calves, $9.50 to $9.90; medium, $7 to $8; common, $6 to $7; inferior eastern calves, $4.50 to $5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep, light ewes, $6.25 to $6.75; heavy ewes, $5.50 to $6.50; culls and rams, $3.50 to $4; lambs, good to choice quality, $7.50 to $7.70; medium quality lambs, $7 to $7.30; cull lambs, $6 to $6.50.

Hogs.

Selects, $7.50, fed and watered, and $7.15 f.o.b. cars, and $7.75 weighed off cars.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL, Oct. 28.—At the C. P. R. live stock yards there was no actual change in the condition of the market for cattle today, prices being steady. Choice steers were sold at $6 to $6.25, good at $5.50 to $5.75, fair at $4.50 to $5.25 and common at $3.25 to $4, while butchers' brought from $5.25 to $6.75, and bulls from $4.50 to $4.50 per cwt. There was a good demand for packers' stock and an active trade was done. Bulls sold at $4.75 to $5 and cows at $3.75 to $4 per cwt.

Trade in small meats was fairly active and as the supply was smaller than it has been of late, the tone of the market was steady, with sales of ewes sheep at $4.75 to $5 and bucks and culls at $4.25 to $4.50, while Ontario lambs brought $7.25 to $7.50 and Quebec $6.50 to $7 per cwt. Demand for calves was good and prices ranged from $5 to $20 each, as to size and quality.

Hogs were steady, with sales of selected lots at $7.75 to $8 per cwt., weighed off cars.

BOWLING

All men interested in bowling in the City are asked to meet at the Y.M.C.A. to-night, at 8.30, for the purpose of organizing a City Bowling League.

INDOOR BASEBALL.

Two games of indoor baseball will be played at the Armouries to-night, between "B" and "D" companies, and "A" and "D" companies respectively. Last night's games between "E" Company and the Bugle Band resulted in a win for "E" Company. The score was 12-6. The batteries for "E" Company were Meyers and McGraw, and for the Bugle Band, Gibbs and Butcher.

ROYAL THEATRE TODAY
Double Value For Your Money
OF THE BEST PHOTOPLAYS IN TOWN
Josephine, Empress and Queen
Complete in 2000 ft. Don't miss it
FORD STERLING,
IN
LOVE AND VENGEANCE
A Comedy Masterpiece in 2000 feet and others
COMING
LUCILLE LOVE
THE GIRL OF MYSTERY
EXTRA SPECIAL
CONCERT ENTERTAINERS
5c and 10c

SPECIAL DOMINION WAR PRICES
LOUIS YEOTES
Will give the Best Service
ALWAYS
Best Cider Store in Town
SPECIAL PRICES FOR POOL .. 5c
Good Music in Attendance
5c SPECIAL PRICES FOR BOSTON
Pipe Repairing a Specialty
FIRST-CLASS SHOE SHINE
Tan Shoes Dyed 25c guaranteed
HATS CLEANED
The Best Place to Meet Your Friends

EMPIRE THEATRE
EXTRA ATTRACTION
TO-NIGHT
First instalment of "The Adventures of Kathleen", the finest Serial Story portrayed. Don't miss the start entitled "The Unwelcome Throne" in three parts.
"An Indian Maids Strategy" a one part feature, a very thrilling Drama.
"Dawn and Daylight" without doubt one of the finest Dramas shown.
"The Misadventures of a Mighty Monarch" by John Bunny a guarantee of the best mirth provoking play in the City.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
J. J. TURNER & SONS
Owners and Managers Peterborough
TO-NIGHT Oct. 29th At 8.15
THE MONTROSE TABLOID STOCK CO.
"A Race for a Million"
Also a series of Art Posing Pictures with Grace and Beauty and the great three act Feature "FANGS OF FATE"
Don't miss this big treat at usual prices, only 10c, 15c, 25c
All seats reserved. Doors open at 7.30. Performance at 8.15
Matinee Saturday at 2.30 Prices 10c and 15c

GRAND OPERA HOUSE J. J. TURNER & SONS, Proprietors & Managers
One Night Only, Mon., Nov. 2nd. The Distinguished English Comedian
LAWRANCE D'ORSAY In Augustus Thomas' Great Comedy THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
Seats on Sale at Box Office, Friday at 9 o'clock.

COME AT ONCE
51 Men's Winter Overcoats, up-to-the-minute styles, made shawl collar ulster, Cambridge and young men's guard. These are overmakes and cancellations, secured at reduced prices and we pass them on to you subject to our profit-sharing policy. Sizes 34 to 40.
Lot 1 PRICE IS $9.95
Worth $12.00 to $14.00.
In this lot there are some good Balmacaans.
Lot 2 PRICE IS $12.95
Worth $15.00 to $16.50.
Some choice Balmacaans are shown at this price.
Lot 3 PRICE IS $16.95
Worth $20.00 to $22.00.
A few Balmacaans here.
NOTE—There is a 36 and 39, extra heavy, Fancy Check, backed cloth. Worth $27.00 to $30.00, for $19.95
FRIDAY - SATURDAY - MONDAY
SEE WINDOWS
OAK HALL

HEAR DR. GORDON TO-NIGHT ON "THE PRIVATE LIFE OF PUBLIC MEN"

WARNE'S SPECIALS

HAIR BRUSHES — SOLID BACK BRUSHES — Reg. 25c for — 19c

SHAVING MIRRORS — HEAVY NICKEL FRAMES — Reg. 25c for — 19c

Trial Size JERGEN'S VIOLET GLYCERINE SOAP with each Purchase

WARNE'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE
357 GEORGE STREET . . 'Phone 357

FRENCH FOUGHT WITH FURY IN VOSGES REGION

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The pushing of the Germans out of France opposite Nancy, and the establishing of French positions inside the German frontier is regarded as an important achievement at this juncture, proving that the allies are capable of carrying the war into the enemy's country while holding the invading army in check in the north.

The "Blue devils," as the Germans call the French light infantry operating in the Vosges, again justified the terror in which they are held by the enemy. They led the final rush which forced the last of the Germans out of French Lorrain. These troops hesitate at no sacrifice to gain an end. The second battalion, emulating the first battalion, which took the first German flag from the Germans, held the vantage ground gained despite great losses.

This seems to end for the time being the long effort against the unfortified town of Nancy, the defence of which has proved a great surprise to the Germans. In the absence of strong forts they built what is more effective in this war—field works. All through the foothills of the Vosges every thicket belched fire, every knoll was a little fortress, every gulch a death trap, and the Germans left there the flower of the Imperial Guard.

FOR A WORTHY CAUSE

The Mother's Club will hold a sale of home baking and confectionery on Friday afternoon and evening, Oct. 30th, at the Y.M.C.A. Parlours. Afternoon Tea will be served and a musical programme given. Proceeds in aid of Y.M.C.A. Come and bring your friends. 2d-99

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Any of our clients will gladly recommend us. You can count on us for truthful information and correct glasses.

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Exclusive Opticians
410 George St.

READ THE EXAMINER

WEDDING BELLS

TETLOCK—CLARKE.

A quiet wedding took place at the Methodist parsonage Wednesday evening, October 28th, when Miss Edith Clarke and Mr. John W. Tetlock were united in marriage by Rev. Mr. Peever. The bride was given away by Mr. Dyer, Bethune Street, and was attended by Miss Wiltshire and the groom by Mr. A. Shadgett.

BOATE—DARLING.

The marriage of Miss Lillie Alma Darling, douchter of Mr. Jas. Darling of Smith to Mr. H. Ross Boate, son of Mr. Geo. Boate of Ennismore, was solemnized by Rev. Jas. Rollins at St. Andrew's Manse, last evening, at 5 o'clock. They were unattended, and will reside in Ennismore.

OBITUARY

FRANK SMITH

A very sad death occurred this morning at 7.30 o'clock, when Mr. Frank Smith, one of the most highly respected residents of this City passed away, death being due to heart failure.

The deceased gentleman was born in Millbrook, but for the past 40 years has resided in Peterborough, where until about seven years ago he carried on a blacksmithing business. His jovial, kind-hearted disposition won for him the esteem and affection of both old and young, who will be deeply grieved to learn of his demise. In 1871 he was married to Miss Mary Robson, daughter of the late Ralph Robson, who predeceased him only eleven days ago.

The deceased was a member of the George Street Methodist Church, and also a member of Court Little John, Canadian Order of Foresters. He leaves to mourn his loss two daughters, Miss Nellie Smith and Mrs. G. R. Holt, also one brother, Mr. James Smith of Mount Pleasant.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, October 31st, at 2.30 o'clock p.m. Service at the house at 2 p.m. Rev. R. G. Peever will officiate.

A CORRECTION

R.R. No. 1, Keene, Oct. 26th, 1914.

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—I see in last week's items it says I went under an operation at Dr. Harrison's Hospital, "Bralesford." This is not so as the operation was performed by Dr. Ross at his house and was a perfect success. You will oblige me by putting this in your next issue.

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. HALL.

NO IRISH BRIGADE AS SEPARATE UNIT

Nationalists Disappointed But Kitchener is Practical First, Sentimental Last.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The refusal of the War Office to sanction the presentation of colours to regiments of the Irish National Volunteers has aroused intense feeling in Ireland and among the Irish in England. The Nationalists charge that Lord Kitchener is behind the order and say that recruiting in Ireland has been hampered by the Field Marshal's unwillingness to have the Irish brigade fight as a separate organization commanded by Irish officers.

It is known that Irish Nationalist leaders feel that the British War Secretary is antagonistic, but the military men say that Lord Kitchener's attitude is due to his unwillingness to sacrifice brave soldiers under untrained leaders, insisting that their officers be picked men versed in the science of war. The matter seems certain to be aired when Parliament meets.

BELGIAN ATHLETES GONE.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—It is stated that all the members of the football team that represented Belgium against Britain last season, and all the members of the Belgian crew that won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley, have been killed in the war.

CITY AND GENERAL

AFTERNOON TEA.

Afternoon tea will be served in the "Empress Hotel" from 3.45 to 5.15, commencing Thursday, October 29th. 3d-99.

PROBABILITIES.

Moderate variable winds, showery to-day and on Friday.

CHOIR PRACTICE.

All Saints' Choir will practice to-night in the Parish Hall.

NEW PREMISES.

The Banks' sporting goods store has removed to their handsome new premises on Charlotte Street.

"GYM" CLASS.

"Gym" Class at the Y. W. C. A. Saturday mornings for school girls. Five cents per class. 3d-99

MINSTRELS PREPARING.

The dramatic section of St. Peter's T.A.S. have begun practicing for a minstrel show.

ANOTHER LUNCH ROOM.

An English dairy lunch will open shortly at the premises formerly occupied by Banks' sporting goods store on George Street.

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 129 Aylmer Street. 2d-92

TALENT CIRCLE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Talent Circle of Queen Mary School will be held in the kindergarten on Friday, Oct. 30, at 4:15 o'clock. A good attendance is requested.

CHOIR PRACTICE.

St. John's Choir will practice in the church to-night at 8 p.m. Boys at 7:30. The music for the Dedication Festival will be rehearsed, so all choristers should be present.

AUCTION SALE.

Auction Sale on the Market Square on Saturday, at 10.30, consisting of buggies, household furniture, harness, etc. Parties wishing to bring anything along to the sale, do so. 'Phone 1371. 2d-100

POTATOES AND APPLES.

Carload of good potatoes and apples just arrived at Grand Trunk Station. Potatoes delivered to any place in the city, 60c. per bag, in lots of 5 or more.

Order at once. E. H. Mann. Phone 249. 3d-99

The day might come when you could not get "SALADA" but that will be only whenever we find it impossible to get tea of the quality that goes with the "SALADA" brand. Brown Label 35c., Blue Label 40c., Red Label 50c., and Gold Label 60c. a pound.

W.C.T.U. MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held in their room, at the Y.W.C.A. to-morrow afternoon, at 3.30. The delegates to the Provincial convention held recently, at Toronto, will read their reports. Every member is requested to be present.

SUPPLIED HARDWARE.

In connection with the reference to the beautiful bungalow built for Mr. R. V. Copping, it might have been mentioned that the builders' hardware throughout the house was of the finest quality and of newest design. It was supplied by the Morgan Hardware Co., Limited.

PIANO, ORGAN AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, 'phone or write. Studio, 507 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1020. 1m-t.t.s.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

Great reduction from $30.00 to $22.75. All the sideboards, buffetts, combination buffetts, all furniture in Imperial oak. Your choice of any in the store, marked up to $30.00, at $22.75. See our show window. R. B. CLEGG & CO., 27 George Street.

WELLS AND CISTERNS CLEANED.

Living springs found; wells dug and cleaned, tiled and cemented; drains dug and pipe furnished; pumps sold and repaired. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. No dirt can get into these wells when finished. Apply R. Elliott, corner Erskine and Woodbine Avenues. Orders left at W. G. Morson's Blacksmith Shop on Water Street, will receive prompt attention. 12d-Sat-tf.

CYRIL MAUDE WINS CHEERS FOR THE U.S.A.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Mr. Cyril Maude, who opens in Boston at the Plymouth Theatre on November 9 in "Grumpy," has played all through the war time to good business and without lowering his company's salaries.

On Saturday night before a house filled to overflowing, despite the darkened London streets, he spoke earnestly of the delight it gave him to think that in America the war was going to find so many friends enthusiastic for the cause of the Allies, and he read a letter from an English nurse at the front, in which she spoke in warm and grateful terms of the American ambulances and their noble work.

Great applause greeted every mention of the United States and the kindly American feeling.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skilful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
360 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. M. S. Madole of Napanee, is the guest of Miss Wilson, Charlotte Street Parsonage.

Miss Wilson, Charlotte Street Parsonage, will receive on Friday, Oct. 30th, afternoon and evening. Rev. Jas. P. Wilson will also receive in the evening.

HOW TO MAKE SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS

Cast on two needles 30 stitches each and on a third needle, 31 stitches, making 91 stitches in all. Knit first round plain. Second, round knit 2 plain, 2 purl; continue until depth of 3 1-2 inches is knitted. Now knit around plain with the exception of the last stitch, on the third needle, that is the 91st, which is always knitted purl for seam stitch. After knitting plain for three inches, decrease one stitch each side of the seam stitch, knit 6 rounds plain and decrease one stitch on each side of the seam stitch again, and so on until four decreasings have been made. Then knit round and round until a depth of 7 1-2 inches from rib is attained. Now divide stitches for heel placing 41 on one needle, the odd one to be the seam stitch, in the centre, and 25 on each side of the two needles, to come either side of the one with 41. Knit the 41 backward and forward purl on the wrong side and plain on the right side (leaving the two side needles alone), for a depth of 4 1-2 inches, finishing at of plain needle. Now purl back to one past seam stitch, take two together, knit one, turn and slip the last knitted, knit to one past the seam stitch, (which is now discontinued). Repeat turn and knit to the gasp formed by the turning, taking one each side of it together, knitting one and turning again until the last two either end of the row are taken together, finishing end of plain row. With the same needle the stitches are on, knit up the loops down the side, also two off the first needle with the 20 stitches on, then take the spare needle and knit remainder of 20 with the 18 of the other 20. Knit the remaining two on another needle, and with it knit up the loops on the other side of the heel stitches. Now knit one round plain, next round decrease one stitch end of needle towards front, which is the one with 36 stitches on, knit the latter plain and decrease one stitch beginning of next needle; repeat these two rounds until these are 18 stitches on each side needle, making 72 all round; take stitches off equally both sides of front needle, so there will be 24 on each needle, and knit round plain until a length of 7 1-2 inches from the picking up of the heel. Now decrease one stitch each end of the needle all round, then knit three rounds plain, decrease again, knit 2 rounds plain, repeat, and after the second 2 rounds plain, decrease one round, and knit one round plain until there are ten stitches on each side needle, then decrease each round until there are two on each needle; take the first two together, be careful not to drop the "r" stitch on the right-hand needle, put down the one needle, put the two remaining needles side by side, and with the needle holding one stitch take one from each of the two needles together and draw the odd one over, repeat with remaining two, and pull the wool through, breaking it off and darn.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON GOV'T

Mayor Butler this afternoon received a telegram from W. D. Lighthall, secretary of the United Canadian Municipalities, advising him that a deputation from the Montreal Council and Board of Trade will wait upon the Dominion Government in regard to the unemployment and alien labour situation. The Mayor was asked to either arrange for this city to be represented by delegates or wire his views. As the deputation will probably wait upon the Government to-morrow it was impossible to have a local representative there, but the Mayor wired that Peterborough was heartily in sympathy with the move and he hoped that their deputation would accomplish something.

"Boul Miche" Is Deserted

Latin Quarter of Paris on a Saturday Night is Strangely Quiet—Gaiety is Suppressed.

GAIETY IS GONE

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The once gay and festive Latin quarter is now in the dreariest section of Paris.

Last night was Saturday night, the big night along the "Boul Miche," as the students love to call the boulevard St. Michel, the main artery of "the quarter," yet as I wandered up and down its length I had the creeps; a country churchyard at midnight is a Coney Island compared to this once happy-go-lucky street.

The hour I chose for my promenade was between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, the hour when ordinarily at this time of the year students are frolicking like lambkins on the green, their arms about each other or their pretty Mimiminson sweethearts, singing, laughing, shouting remarks at each other, having the time of their young lives; when the cafes are crowded with joyous youths and girls, the one absorbing his bocks and cafe-creme, the other her hot milk or syrup mixture, fighting creditably shy of beverages stronger than coffee and cream when the lights are at their brightest, merriment its fullest; the joy of living at its keenest and insouciance is at its good side.

Everything was different last night. The tone of the quarter was sepulchral. Most of the lights were out, the other dimmed, the shops were closed; the restaurants and cafes locked and barred and shuttered. As I walked down the thoroughfare from the Pantheon towards the Seine, keeping to the right-hand sidewalk—the sidewalk of the "Boul Miche," I met perhaps two-score people in the five or six squares from the top of the hill to the bridge spanning the river at Place St. Michel. Most of the people were girls, seeking, seeking, seeking, but apparently always in vain. I felt something akin to a shudder pass under me. The dark-robed girls moving noiselessly through the shadows of this once brilliantly-lighted street made me think of ghosts hunting some gilded palace of dead and gone ages, seeking vainly for those who used to revel there.

At the bottom of the hill I crossed the way and started back up the street, on the opposite sidewalk. This was entirely deserted save for a cloaked policeman standing like a disconsolate spirit deep in the shadows of the trees. No, there was one other living soul on that side of the street—the wrong of the "Boul Miche"—a woman, alone and weeping. For me she was the symbol of "the quarter." I did not approach her, so I could not swear she was real; to-day I am half-inclined to think that she was not, that she was only a creature of my imagination, the spirit of gloom, now mistress of the "quartier Latin." War has played greater havoc nowhere than here, where youth once had his kingdom.

GERMANS FAILED TO FOLLOW UP AN ADVANTAGE

PETROGRAD, via London, Oct. 27.—Reliable information received here from Warsaw, giving a detailed history of the attempted German advance in Russian Poland, says that the Russian generals are absolutely at a loss to explain what they call a German error in delaying a night attack until the opportunity was lost.

At the same time, however, the Russian generals, who always are frank in admitting the achievements of the enemy, express admiration of General von Morgen's lightning advance of five German army corps over the difficult, swampy region approaching Warsaw from the southwest. The appearance of the Germans in this quarter was most unexpected, since the German network of railway systems and the previously constructed platforms for heavy guns indicated the probability of a German advance from the northwest or west or from anywhere except the south west.

The Germans made a grave error, it is asserted, in not pursuing the advantage derived from their unexpected advance, which would have enabled them to approach within eight miles of Warsaw without their presence being made known.

For unknown reasons the Germans suddenly decided to delay the attack until morning, which allowed the Siberian and other Russian reinforcements adequately to protect the city. Papers found in the possession of German officers indicate that the general plan was to attack Warsaw at night. One explanation for the change is that the Germans failed to obtain the assistance of the Polish element upon which they had counted.

The Russian generals also admire the Germans' abrupt extrication when they found themselves outflanked, their retreat being so complete and precipitate that the Russians were unable to overtake and engage the rear guard in action for several miles. The whole affair, including the whirlwind advance and retreat, at present is a puzzle to the Russians.

The inhabitants of Warsaw say that the dropping of German bombs—which never were very damaging—now has ceased and, reassured by the presence of Russian reinforcements and the preparations to engage the enemy, the life of the city has become almost normal.

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There is none Superior and few the Equal of the Famous

Perfection Coal-oil Heaters 2 sizes at 4.50 & 5.50

We carry as well the equally worthy

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LIKENS GERMANS TO WOUNDED ELEPHANTS

The Wall Street Journal says:

"The German army is now like a wounded bull elephant in a jungle, which in time must bleed to death, but for the present is a dangerous adversary. It makes mad rushes, the ultimate effect of which must be to hasten the end, although for the time being, heavy losses may be inflicted upon those who come in the way of its frenzied charges. The Allies are not taking the offensive, and do not need to. They are content to hold their ground and await the results of the other's efforts."

THE BARDS ON BILL.

A London editor asked his readers for quotations applicable to the Kaiser. Perhaps the best sent in were the following:

Some say he's mad; others that lesser hate him
Do call it valiant fury,
—Macbeth.

Necessity,
The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds. —Paradise Lost.

A man no mightier than thyself or me
In personal action; yet prodigious grown
And fearful. . . —Julius Caesar.

Who, placed by fortune on a monarch's throne,
Reck'd not of monarch's faith or mercy's kingly tone.
—Vision of Don Roderick.

France, I am burned up with inflaming wrath
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood. —King John.

NOTICE

Dr. Gordon's Books, "All's Love Yet All's Law" and "The Young Man and His Problems" are now on sale at TREBILCOCK BROTHERS

AT THE OKE FRUIT STORE

APPLES
For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies; Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

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Cuts Coal Bills in two and lasts a lifetime. Samuel's Dustless Ash Sifter minimizes labour, permits no waste and is positively dustless.

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These Coal Hods are made of heavy material and are strong and perfect in every way.

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The Evening Examiner.

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VOL. LVI. No. 101 16 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1914. PAGES 1 TO 8 PRICE TWO CENTS

Turkey Makes An Open Attack on Russia. The Balkan States Almost Certain To Be Involved

The Children's Group

THERE will be another group of beautiful Peterborough childen in the Christmas Examiner this year.

Only photographs made by ROY will be embodied therein.

Make enquiry at the Roy Studio.

THE ROY STUDIO

140½ Hunter Street

HUNTING PARTY PROCEEDS NORTH

LINDSAY, Oct. 29.—The first deer hunting party of the season left yesterday to prepare for the season's hunt. It is the Green Island Hunt Club, which has hunting grounds about thirty miles this side of North Bay. Among those who are in this year's party from here are Messrs. T. A. Fisher, A. E. Gregory, Dr. White, G. H. Wilson, Dr. Irvine and Chas. E. Sutcliffe.

Mr. Brownscombe, jr., of Peterborough, joined the party here, and other members will be picked up along the line. The Club will probably stay in camp until November 15th.

MANVERS FARMERS ASSISTING NOBLY

Janetville apparently is not going to be behind in giving aid to the suffering Belgians. A carload of potatoes and oats was delivered at Janetville Station on Wednesday and many of the farmers of Manvers Township are responding patriotically with cash contributions.

TURKEY AT WAR AGAINST RUSSIA

Cruiser of the Sultan's Fleet Bombards a Town on Crimean Coast—Buildings Damaged and One Soldier Wounded

OTHER COUNTRIES MAY MOVE NOW

OKIO, Oct. 30, 11:15 a.m.—The Russian Embassy here announces that Turkey has opened war on Russia.

THEODOSIA, Crimea (via Petrograd), Oct. 29.—From 9:30 o'clock to 10:30 this morning a Turkish cruiser with three funnels bombarded the station and city, damaging the cathedral, the Greek church, a pier and some sheds. One soldier was wounded. A branch of the Russian Bank of Foreign Commerce caught fire. At the conclusion of the bombardment the cruiser left in a southwesterly direction.

NOVOROSSUSK, Caucasia (via Petrograd), Oct. 29.—The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, which arrived here to-day, demanded the surrender of the city and the Government properties, threatening in case of refusal to bombard the town. The Turkish Consul and officials were arrested. The cruiser withdrew.

Another despatch says that as Novorossusk is an unfortified town the demand for its surrender was granted and the officials were arrested.

The Points of Attack.

Theodosia (formerly Kaffa) is a Russian seaport on the southeast coast of Crimea, about a hundred miles northeast of Sebastopol, by which it is connected by rail.

Novorossusk is on the northeast coast of the Black Sea, and is the capital of the territory of the Black Sea. It is almost directly opposite Theodosia, at a distance of about 120 miles. Both are railway terminals of some importance.

The despatches would indicate that the cruiser that attacked Theodosia is the Breslau, one of the two German cruisers recently interned in the Dardenelles and later purchased by Turkey. The Hamidieh is said to be the Turkish name given to the other cruiser, formerly the Goeben.

The Balkan Armies.

With Turkey in the war some it is likely that other nations will now cease to remain neutral. Greece, Roumania and Italy may join in the fray and add to the fighting strength of both sides. Turkey, since the Balkan war, has allowed German officers to reorganize and train her army, while a British flag officer and six junior naval officers reorganized the navy. In addition to the two German cruisers interned, and since manned and set to sea, Turkey in 1910 had three battle ships, two protected cruisers, three gunboats and fourteen torpedo boats. A 23,000-ton battleship building in England has been taken over by the British Admiralty.

Her army is a more efficient machine. In peace time it has a first line of 180,000 men, and second line and reserves number 140,000. The Turkish troops are good fighters. Roumania has an army of about 300,000, while Greece can put a quarter of a million men into the field. Italy, in addition to her fleet, has an army of about a million men.

Italy May Fight.

Italy, Roumania and Greece will fight on the side of the Allies if they decide to go to war. Bulgaria has been weakened by the Balkan campaigns, and shows no disposition to withdraw from her present attitude of neutrality. Her army numbers about 400,000 men.

SPAIN INCREASES ARMY.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—The Council of Ministers has fixed the strength of the Spanish army of 1915 at 140,763 men. This is a small increase over the present peace footing of the army, which is 122,000 men. The naval strength for 1915 was fixed at 45,000 men.

DR. GORDON'S BOOKS

If you want the best thought of the great speaker, now in our City, read his books—

ALL'S LOVE, YET ALL'S LAW $1.25

The Young Man and his Problems $1.00

These two popular works by Dr. Gordon have been on sale at the Churches where the meetings were held, but are now on sale only at Trebilcock's and will not be offered at the Churches. Don't miss them.

TREBILCOCK BROS.

'PHONE 284. 447 GEORGE ST.

BRITISH FLEET SILENCES ENEMY

Official Report of the Admiralty Say Three Warships Were Hit by the Land Guns With Slight Loss—Splendid Assistance Rendered Allies' Left.

NAVAL FIRE WAS GRUELLING

LONDON, Oct. 29—The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:

"The British naval flotilla continues to support the allies' left, and since the morning of October 27 the fire of 12-inch guns has been brought to bear upon the German positions and batteries. Reports received from shore testify to the effect and accuracy of the fire and to its galling character. The flank is thus thoroughly maintained.

"Yesterday and the day before, the enemy brought up heavy guns and replied vigorously to the fire of Admiral Hood's ships. The vessels received only trifling structural damage. To-day the opposition from the shore has practically ceased and the preponderance of the naval gunnery seems to be established.

"The casualities have been very slight throughout, but one shell, exploding on the destroyer Falcon, killed one officer and eight men and wounded one officer and fifteen men. One killed and seven wounded are also reported from the light cruiser "Brilliant" and eight were wounded on the Rinaldo.

"The enemy's submarines have also been reported seeking an opportunity to attack the bombarding ships which are covered by British destroyers."

The casualities announced by the Admiralty include Lieut. Hubert O. F. Wanton, of the Falcon, killed; Sub-Lieut. Theodore Robson, severely wounded; Lieut. Robert Crossman, and Paymaster Joseph Shepherd, of the Rinaldo, slightly wounded.

THE RIXAL STORE

2 SATURDAY SPECIALS

Our 50c Quality CHOCOLATES 29c per lb.

Assorted English Fruit PASTILLES 23c per lb.

Fresh Shipment of Bulk Chocolates Just Arrived

M'DERMID and JURY

Sale Satisfactory Cut Rate Druggists

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PRO-GERMAN SENTIMENTS COST ORDER

A travelling salesman in Peterborough yesterday left his hat and common sense at his hotel and while working for an order imagined that he was Prof. Eucken, Prof. Munsterberg, Bernhardi or some of the other brave defenders of the brave.

He had already secured an order and in a passing reference to the war began to laud the Prussians and berate the Allies with a particular sting for the British. The business man, one of the most prominent in the city, closed the conference right there.

The first order was cancelled, and the traveller was told to toddle on and tell his tale to the Turks or some other ears tuned to such impressions.

OFFERED METZ TO THE FRENCH

Germany Said to Have Tried to Conclude Individual Peace to Break Up Allied Pact

SCHEME WAS REJECTED

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent asserts that with a view of detaching France from the allies, Germany made an offer to conclude peace on the basis of the cession of Metz and possibly a portion of Alsace to France. The offer, according to the correspondent, was rejected.

Buried Under Pile of Dead.

A wounded British soldier tells a story of an experience which recalls the grim experience of Balzac's Col. Shabert, and which also illustrates the severity of the fighting.

This soldier said he remembered the start of the fierce fight in the trenches. Then his mind became a blank for many hours. When he recovered his senses it was morning, and he had an awful feeling of suffocation. When he tried to move he realized that he was in a trench, buried beneath a pile of German and British dead.

The enemy has retired temporarily and eventually the soldier was able to crawl to the next line of trenches, which were occupied by his comrades. Then he was sent to the rear.

Flee in Terror.

One element of the allies' army of which the Germans are frankly in fear is the Indian troops. The charge of the Ghurkas and Sikhs is well nigh irresistible, and on several occasions the Germans have not awaited the onslaught, but have fled, throwing away their guns and screaming in terror.

The Indians are hard to restrain in battle. They want to be in every bit of action, and insist on charging with bayonets and knives at every opportunity.

To-day's War Bulletins

SEA LORD RESIGNS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Prince Louis of Battenberg, First Sea Lord of British Admiralty, has resigned because of newspaper attacks upon his Austrian birth.

RUSSIA IS PLEASED.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Russia welcomes war with Turkey and will attempt to settle question of Turk's dominion in Europe. It is felt here that the Balkan States and Italy may now be drawn into the war.

BATTLESHIP SUNK.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Reported here that a first class British battleship has been sunk by a mine.

CROWN PRINCE HURT.

ROME, Oct. 29.— Rumoured here that the German Crown Prince was wounded before Verdun.

TO EXCHANGE TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A Petrograd despatch to The Times states that the British and Russian Governments have agreed to a mutually advantageous exchange of combatant and technical forces, the details of which will be announced later.

Kaiser's Dash On Dover Ports Was a Failure

Slackening of German Onslaught Indicates Success of Allies.

TEUTONS PAYING HIGH PRICE

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The slackening of the German onslaught in Belgium, of which an official Belgian message speaks, leads sanguine London journals to-day to describe the Kaiser's famous dash on Calais as a failure. This overlooks indications of fresh German reinforcements about to reach the enemy, especially the Bavarian army, whose commander is Crown Prince Rupert of Bavaria, brother of the Queen of the Belgians. In his latest orders he calls on his soldiers to wipe out the British enemy, who, he says, "has been at work for many years to surround us, and to whom we owe our present bloody war."

The war aspect becomes more incredible in the Germans' fierce effort to crush Britain "as an enemy of enemies." The present onslaught on the banks of the Yser will probably fail, but the Times anticipates further desperate efforts to do the Kaiser's bidding to make Britain's life intolerable by a direct assault from Dunkirk and Calais by siege guns, submarines, and aircraft.

Britain Confident.

Britain's confidence, however, is unbroken. Also her faith in Joffre's strategy, which is summed up in the phrase: "Leave me alone. I nibble them."

As a Paris correspondent to the Daily Mail says, the nibbling of the mouse does not represent hot work at Dixmude and Ypres, but admirably describes the process going on from Arras to Roye and Noyon from Rheims east to Verdun and south to Belfort. Everywhere Joffre's men are nibbling like untiring mice at the long German front.

Professor Julius Wolf, in a lecture in Berlin last week, shows the stupendous price Germany is paying for her false strategy in attempting a war simultaneously on two fronts. He said Germany's economic financial losses are thousands of millions of marks and the damage done by Russians in East Prussia and the French invasion in Alsace-Lorraine are not much less than £50,000,000. The losses inflicted upon Russia, Belgium, and France were, of course, incomparably greater. "Only Britain, alas, has been protected from anything more than the loss of ships and armies in the field. Together it has cost £7,500,000 a day. The German war loan suffices until the New Year. Other losses than the actual war expenditure will about equal that expenditure. They must reckon upon the total waste £50,000,000 in three months. Who will pay the enormous bill?"

SECURE YOUR GAME LICENSE

Hunters are advised to secure their licenses in proper form before leaving for the hunting grounds. This is necessary in order to avoid any misunderstanding between the hunters and the officials who are charged with the duty of carrying out the game regulations.

GERMAN ZEPPS AND FLEET ARE READY TO DASH

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The correspondent of the Times at Copenhagen writes:

"All the entrances to Cuxhaven, by land and by sea, have been closed by Imperial command. No civilians are allowed in the vicinity of the harbour, which is crowded with floating batteries, Zeppelins, and submarines."

A despatch from Sluis, Holland, to the Handelsblad, asserts that parts of several submarines have been sent from Germany by railway to Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, where they will be put together and the boats then sent against the British fleet off Ostend.

Strict secrecy, according to the Sluis correspondent, surrounds the German movements in Belgium, and all railway communication to Zeebrugge, Knocke, and Bruges is interrupted. Bicycle and motor traffic is also forbidden. A map in the office of the German commander at Bruges shows a straight line from Mariakerke, running south, beyond which no civilians are allowed to go.

Eight airships passed over Hasselt, on the German-Belgian frontier, going westward, and evidently making for Brussels and Antwerp where, it had previously been stated, Zeppelin sheds were being constructed, according to a Rotterdam despatch to the Daily Mail.

According to an Antwerp telegram to the Rhenania Transport Company of Mannheim, some of the ships sunk in the port of Antwerp by troops of the Allies have been raised and the river is again navigable. An inventory of the goods in the raised vessels is being made. The Antwerp Government has invited bids for the raising of the remainder of the sunken ships.

According to a Paris doctor yeast, diluted with lukewarm boiled water, is a remarkably effective remedy for burns.

A BOUNCING BABY BULLOCK

Mothers and fathers often boast of a "bouncing baby boy"; but Mr. T. M. Hunter of Elmdale Dairy Farm, North Monaghan, who is neither the one nor the other, can legitimately boast of a bouncing baby bullock—a thoroughbred in every way. Yesterday he received at the station an elegant thoroughbred Holstein bull calf, only four months' old, which tips the scales at about five hundred pounds. It was purchased from Mr. Elias Snyder of Burgessville, Oxford County, a celebrated breeder of Holsteins. The animal is a beauty, with a strong, straight back and all the points that go to make up thoroughly first-class herd breeding quality. The "Pride of Elmdale" took first prize in his class at the National Exhibition, Toronto, and will be an important addition to Mr. Hunter's already first-class dairy herd.

"Is dat a kickin' mule?" asked Erastus Pinkley. "Does you want to buy him?" inquired Uncle Rasbury, cautiously. "No." "Den whut's de use o' comin' aroun' here axin' useless questions an' temptin' me to spoil my reputation foh truth an' mendacity?"

'XMAS

Home portraits have the homelike air about them.

They are more natural and can be taken with far less trouble to our client.

Especially is this true with photographs of elderly people and children.

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Every style, in many patterns, at every price, in just the size you wear, is now here.

We are ready and glad to show you as many as you wish to see. Why not come in to-day or to-morrow and see these Overcoats?

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Don't wait, come and see these New Coats right away—get our prices and compare our qualities with so called reduced price coats. Don't pay too little for a "bargain"—it may cost you too much.

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Our Scientific Examination of the Eyes will remove all doubt as to whether or not glasses should be worn. In our examination we make use of the most complete equipment of modern scientific instruments. Our long experience and our optical facilities enable us to give the best and most responsible professional service to all of our patrons.

We manufacture, manufacture and fit "PERFECTO GLASSES" for which we have the exclusive right. These Perfecto Lenses are ground in our own Lens Grinding Department, which is fitted with the most modern automatic lens grinding machines different any kind of lens duplicated which you wish.

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Opt. D. Chicago Ref. D.O. Toronto
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Minimum charge, 15c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 5c to cover postage or replies if out of town.

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All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.

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ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

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From Portland, Me. From Halifax, N.S.
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Toronto--Chicago
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The International Limited
Canada's Train of superior service
Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit p.m. and Chicago 8.00 a.m.
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Leaves Toronto 9 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.40 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily.
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Leaves 11.45 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 8.00 p.m. daily, assuring important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.
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Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, cor. King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
JAS SKINNER, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland; Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	6.20 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	8.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m. 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, Lewiston, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m. 5.30 p.m.	*8.10 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m. 8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	6.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	8.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	6.05 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.20 a.m. 1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m. 5.15 p.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.40 a.m. 12.30 p.m. 5.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.20 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	*5.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*5.05 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**4.55 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph	4.20 a.m.
Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*8.35 a.m.
North Toronto	*9.07 a.m.
Local for Cavanaville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.35 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*5.21 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.35 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNichol, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**3.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

Advertise in The Examiner

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Col. Allen English

(Continued from yesterday.)

CHAPTER XVII.

THE DISTANT MENACE.

Stern never knew when he, too, drifted off to sleep; but he awoke to find Zangamon sitting beside him, with his cloak drawn over his head, while Beatrice and Bremilu still slept.

"The light, master—it is like knives to me! Like spears to my eyes, master! I cannot bear it!" whispered the Merucaan, pointing to where, around the interstices of the doorway, bright white gleams were streaming in.

Allan considered with perplexity.

"It hurst, you say?"

"Yes, Krommo! Once or twice I have tried to watch that strange fire, but I cannot. The pain is very great!"

"Humph!" thought Allan. "This may be a more serious factor than I've reckoned on. These people are albinos. White hair and pink eyes—not a particle of protecting pigmentation. For thirty or so generations they've been subjected to nothing but torchlight. The actinic rays of the sun are infinitely more penetrating than anything they've ever known. It may take months, years even, to accustom them to sunlight!"

And disquieting situations presented themselves to his mind. True, if it were necessary, the Folk could work and take the air only at night. They could fish, hunt and till the soil by star and moon light, and sleep by day; but this was by no means the veritable re-establishment of a real, human civilisation.

Then an idea struck him.

"The very thing!" cried he. "Once I can put it into effect, it will solve the question. And the second generation, at the outside, will be normal. They'll 'throw back' to remote ancestry under changed conditions. In time, even if only a long time, all will be well!"

But now immediate labours and difficult problems were pressing. The future would have to look out for itself.

Stern felt positive that to let the Merucaans out of the cave would not only blind them, but might also kill them outright as well.

Their unprotected skins would inevitably burn to a blister under the rays of the sun, and they would in all probability die. So said he:

"Listen, Zangamon! You must stay here till the dark comes again, which will not be very long. The woman and I will prepare another cave for your dwelling. When it is dark you can fish in the flowing water beneath. In the meantime we will bring you your accustomed food and your nets from the flying boat.

"You must be patient. In a short time all things shall be as you wish, and you shall see the wonderful and beautiful world up into which I have brought you!"

The man nodded, yet Sternr clearly saw his face betrayed uneasiness, distrust and pain. In all fairness, the Merucaans' first experience of the upper world had been enough to shake the faith even of a philosopher—how much more so that of simple and untaught barbarians!

Terror, violence, slaughter and insecurity—these all had greeted the colonists; and now, in addition, they found the patriarch was dead. Above all, they were virtually prisoners in this gloomy cavern of the rock.

But Stern was very wise. He by no means thought of commiserating or excusing. His only course was to make light of the trials and hardships, and, if need were, to command.

He arose, carefully stopped up the chinks around the rock at the doorway, and bade Zangamon replenish the fire with dry sticks. Then, Bremilu awakening, they prepared food.

Now Beatrice, too, awoke. Allan took her in his arms, unmindful of the newcomers, and there were words of love and joy, and self-reproaches, and a new faith plighted between them once again.

She was unharmed, except for a few bruises and scratches. Her nerves had already recovered something of their usual strength. But at sight of Allan's bandaged arm she turned pale, and not even his assurances could comfort her.

They talked of the terrible adventure.

"It was all my fault, Allan—every bit my fault!" she exclaimed remorsefully. "It all come from my not obeying orders. You see, I was expecting you last night. Instead of staying in the cave, with door barricaded, I lingered on the terrace, after having piled the signal-fire high with wood.

"I sat down and watched the sky, and listened to the river below, and thought of you. I must have dozed a little, for all of a sudden I came wide-awake, shuddering with a terror I couldn't understand. Then I heard something moving down the path—something that grunted and snuffled savagely.

"I started up, ran for the cave, and just got inside when the brute reached it. I rolled the stone in place, Allan, but before I could brace it with a pole it was hurled back, and in crawled the gorilla, roaring and snapping like a demon!"

She hid her face in both hands, shuddering at the terrible memory. But, forcing herself to be calm, she went on again:

I snatched up the pistol and fired. Then—"

"You hit him?"

"I must have, for he screeched most horribly and pawed at his breast—"

"So, then, that explains the blood-marks on the floor and the great hand-print on the wall?"

"Hand-prints? Was there one?"

"Yes; but no matter now. Go on!"

"After that—oh, it was too ghastly! He seized me and I fought—I struggled against that huge, hairy chest; he gripped me like iron. My blows were no more than so many pats to him.

"I tried to fire again, but he wrenched the pistol away, and bent it in his huge teeth and flung it down. But, though he was raging, he didn't wound me—didn't try to kill me, or anything. He seemed to want to capture me alive—"

Allan shuddered. Only too well he understood. Gorilla nature had not changed in fifteen hundred years.

"After that?" he questioned eagerly.

"Oh, after that I don't remember much. I must have fainted. Next thing I knew, everything was dark and the forest was all about. I screamed and then again I knew nothing. Once more I seemed to sense things, and once more all grew black. And after that—"

"Well?"

"Why—I was here on the bed, and you were beside me, Allan—and these men of our Folk were here! But how it all happened, God knows!"

"I'll tell you some day. You shall have the story from our side some day, but not now. Only one thing—if it hadn't been for Zangamon here and Bremilu—well—"

"You mean they helped to rescue me?"

He nodded.

"Without them I'd have been helpless as a child. They traced you in the dark, for they could see as plainly as we see by day. It was a blow from Bremilu's stone axe that killed the brute. They saved you, Beatrice! Not I!"

She kept a little silence, then said thoughtfully:

"How can I ever thank them, Allan? How can I thank them best?"

"You can't thank them. There's no way. I tried it, but they didn't understand. They only did what seemed natural to them. They're savages, remember; not civilised men. It's impossible to thank them! The only thing you can do, or I can do, is work for them now. The greatest efforts and sacrifices for these men will be small payment for their deed. And if—as I believe—the whole race is dowered with the same spirit and indomitable courage—the courage we certainly did see in the Battle of the Wall—then we need have no fear of our transplanted nation dying out!"

Much more than might have been to say, but now the meal was ready, and hunger spoke in no uncertain tones. All four of the adventurers ate in silence, thoughtful and grave, cross-legged, about the meat and the drink, which lay on palm-leaves or in clay bowls hard-burned and red.

A kind of embarrassment seemed to rest on all, for this was the first time they had eaten together—these barbarians with the two folk of the upper world.

But the meal was soon at an end, and the prospect of labours to be undertaken cheered Allan's spirit. Despite his stiff and painful arm, he felt courage and energy throbbing in his veins, and longed to be at work.

"The very first thing we must do," said he, "is fix up a place for the guests. They've got to stay here, out of the light, till nightfall. That will give us plenty of time. I want to get them settled in their own quarters, and bring them into some regular routine of life and labour, before they have a chance to get homesick and dejected."

He warned the Merucaans to cover their heads with their cloaks while Beatrice and he opened the doorway.

He closed it then, with other rocks outside, and covered it with his own outer cloak; then, wearing only his belted tunic, he rejoined Beatrice half-way up the path to the cliff-top. Both were armed; he with his own automatic, she with the one they had found in the crypt.

"Our first move," said he, "will be to transport the various things from the aeroplane. It will be something of a task, but I don't dare leave them out there on the barrens till night, when the men themselves could bring them in. The sooner we get things to rights the better."

She agreed, and together they took the path toward the landing-place, which they had christened Newport Heights. Stern felt grateful that his right arm, his gun arm, was uninjured. The other mattered little for the present.

An idea crossed his mind to seek out the dead gorilla and make a trophy of the pelt; but he dismissed it at once. The beast was so repellant that the very thought of it fair sickened him.

They reached the plane in some few minutes, found everything uninjured, and loaded themselves with the Merucaans' goods and chattels. Stern took the bags of edible seaweed and the metal crate of fowl; she draped the big net over her shoulders, and together, not without difficulty, they returned to Settlement Cliff.

Pass, now, all the minute details of the installation. By noon they had prepared a habitation for the newcomers, deep in a far recess of a winding gallery which thoroughly excluded all direct sunlight.

Only the dimmest glow penetrated even at high noon. Here they stowed the freight, built a rock fireplace, and threw down quantities of the long, fragrant grass for bedding.

(To be continued.)

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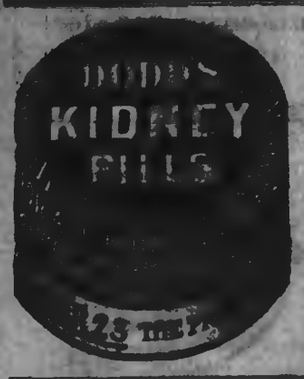

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A BATCH OF LETTERS FROM THE TRENCHES

SAVED BY HIS HORSE.

Trooper S. Stanley, of the Royal Scots Greys, writing to a friend in Edinburgh, says:

"I owe my own life and that of perhaps a whole army to my old horse. I was on outpost duty at a lonely spot, and though I could not hear or see anything, my old horse kept neighing and betraying signs of restlessness.

"I got down and came on a German crouching in the long grass. He had a sword bayonet and evidently meant to get me unawares, and then the post would have been rushed. I didn't wait to ask his intentions, but let him have a ticket for another country.

"His yells brought his mates down, but I got away, and the row alarmed the guard and spoiled their attempt at surprising us. You bet the old nag had a special feed that night."

THE END OF THE SENTENCE.

A touching story of an unfinished letter is told by a private in the Scots Guards. "In the trenches on one of our 'off' days I was sitting smoking a 'fag' and my chum was writing a letter to his mother. He had got to this: 'I have got through without a scratch so far, but you never know your luck out'— when a bullet rounded off that sentence better than you or I could do it, and his grave is in the lonely valley of the Aisne."

THE VILLAGE HEIRLOOM.

(Letter from Lieut. W. J. Martin, Army Service Corps, Mechanical Transport Section).

We were amused at one village where there was a level crossing to guard. The old French Reservists do this. They had one rifle and one cartridge, but they all had bayonets, and when relieving guard they used solemnly to hand over the cartridge, which they showed us with great pride. In fact, I think it is the village heirloom.

We have a French sergeant attached to us as interpreter, M. Jeancourt. He is a very rich man, and owns a business in Lancashire employing 3,500 men. He is an awfully decent fellow, and is jolly good at getting us billets wherever possible. He owns a house in Paris, and has a Rolls-Royce car.

THE ROLL-CALL.

The following letter is from Corporal R. W. Crow, Royal Engineers, to a friend in Co. Durham:

"After the battle we have a roll-call. The sergeant calls out the names. Perhaps the first one he calls is missing. Nobody knows where he is.

"The next one is called, and somebody says 'I saw him shot.' The sergeant puts him down as 'shot' or 'wounded.' Nobody comments or says anything. He is just forgotten.

"I paid 1s 3d for a bottle of beer a month ago. You can't get one for a pound now. You could get a motor or a cycle or anything here free, but, of course, we can't carry anything. They were selling sheep for four francs, and lambs for two francs. Geese, chickens and rabbits can be picked up. 'Twist' is a thing of the past, so we have had to give up our little luxuries."

A DUM-DUM BULLET WOUND.

(Extracts from a letter received in London from a member of a British Ambulance Corps in Ghent).

The Belgian soldiers are splendid. The Germans are absolute devils, and are now moving on Antwerp. At Alost they shot a woman in the back through a window. At the same place they cut the throats of some Belgian wounded.

We have a poor Belgian soldier here with his hand amputated, shot obviously with a dum-dum bullet. You can only see a very tiny hole where the bullet entered the front of the wrist, but the back of the hand is blown clean away. They are keeping it, sending a photograph to London.

TOMMY'S CUP OF TEA.

(Letter from Sergt. Clark, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry).

We have just left the trenches after being in them day and night for a fortnight. We have had a pretty rough time of it lately, but still it makes no difference to us. Sunshine or rain, we are always there, because we know that we are out here for a good cause.

I can boast of having had a shot through my haversack, and through the heel of my boot, and my cap can show an honourable wound as well. I got that by popping my head too far over the top of the trench.

Every day we receive jam, bacon or ham, bread, tinned meat (commonly known as bully beef), biscuits and cheese. We do not get a lot, but enough to keep us in trim and free from want. We also get plenty of dry tea and sugar. It is quite amusing at first to see the lads making their tea, a thing they are doing all day long.

On this game the boys generally get together in groups of sixes, draw their rations in bulk, and cook mess together. You ought to see their cooking utensils. They use watercans, pails; in fact, anything that holds a decent amount of water.

A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS.

An officer in the Bedfordshire Regiment.—Tells about a rather amusing incident which happened to a battalion of the 1st Division. They were entrenched within seventy yards of the Germans and one witty fellow hoisted an improvised bull's eye target above the trenches.

The German snipers had single shots at it and the hits were signalled up. There were great cheers from our fellows when they scored a bull's-eye. After a bit they put up a target which our fellows potted at, and there were cheers and songs from both sides.

"LINE OF CLEAR WASHING."

Corporal W. E. Stones (1st King's Royal Rifles).—All day and all night long for several days we have been shelled, and the troops now take much less notice of the shells than they do of a shower of rain. Familiarity breeds ——. Had one delightful little action. Arose at 2 p.m. Moved off at 3.30. Surprised a German rearguard. Had a sharp action for a couple of hours and were about to charge with fixed bayonets—and the boys were jolly over it, too—when the blighters hoisted a line of clean washing and we were done in for the charge. We sent that little lot to England for a holiday.

We try desperately hard to keep clean. A few minutes' halt near any water finds all the troops with towels and soap out, scrambling for a wash. What a scurry when the order is given suddenly to "fall in!"

A ROADSIDE COMEDY.

(Letter from Bombardier H. Cressy, R.F.A.)

It is great fun watching the efforts of the troops to make the French people understand what they want.

One of our fellows thought he would try for some eggs at a farmhouse. Naturally they couldn't understand him, so he opened his mouth, rubbed his stomach, flapped his arms and cried, "Cock-a-doodle!" The egg came promptly.

Another chap tried to get some bread at a farm. After he had made all sorts of cheer signs the woman seemed to understand and said, "Oui, oui, M'Sier," rushed back into the house and brought back a bundle of hay!

There was a terrific roar of laughter from the troops. The non-plussed look on the woman's face and "fed-up" expression on the chap's face, made a picture worthy of the pencil of poor old Tom Browne.

AEROPLANE SIGNALS.

(Letter from Pte. A. E. Basham, 1st Bedfords, to his wife at Loughton, Essex).

It was my intention to berth a long letter thirty minutes back, but a delay in the writing was caused by a beastly German aeroplane, which circled over our improvised shelters, and dropped a stream of white light.

By that light the enemy's artillery take range and, in consequence, we fellows had to file into shell-proof trenches. . . .

Where we have followed up the Germans we have seen a trail of wine and spirit bottles, chicken, duck and pigeon feathers, cow and bullock carcasses stripped of flesh, and dead horses, besides motors, waggons, guns, rifles, uniform and equipment. We often see the filled-in trenches where the enemy have hurriedly buried their numerous dead.

EXPLOIT OF TEN BRITISHERS "OUT OF BOUNDS."

(Related by a Corporal of the West Riding Regiment, now in hospital at Glasgow.)

I got my wound in a fight that you will never hear of in official despatches, because it was a little affair of our own, and most likely we'll be hauled over the coals for it.

It was what you might call a night attack. We had some fatigue in our position along the Aisne, and there was a little village canary over lines where we used to go to for a bit of a lark.

One night coming back — there were about ten of us—we were surprised to find a light in a deserted farmhouse, and were still more surprised to find sound of revelry coming out through the window.

We peeped in and there were Germans all over the shop, drinking and eating and smoking, and generally trying to look as if they were having a jolly good time.

"It was a dare-devil of an Irish man who suggested that we ought to give the Germans a little surprise, and we were all with him. Doing our best to look fierce and create an impression that he had at least a brigade behind us, we flung open the door without any ceremony. Our first rush was for the passage where most of the Germans had stacked their rifles, and from there we were able to cover the largest party in any one room.

They were so taken aback that they made very little resistance. The only chap who showed any fight at all was a little fellow, who had good reason to fear us, for he had escaped the day before after being arrested as a spy. He whipped out a revolver and some of his chums drew swords, but we fired into them, and they threw up their hands, after the little one had sent a revolver bullet through my arm.

We fastened them up securely, collected all the smokes and grub they had not touched, and marched them off to the camp. There was a nice how d'ye do when we got back, for the sound of firing so close by had alarmed the whole camp, and we were called to account for our behaviour.

I think they were inclined to let us down lightly because of the prisoners, particularly the spy chap, but we had no business to be out of bounds that night, and we'll probably have some mark of official displeasure chalked up against us.

Even if we do, I don't worry, because we had value for our money, though I don't say if I were in the same position, and had time to think it over, I should be inclined to commit the same offence against discipline.

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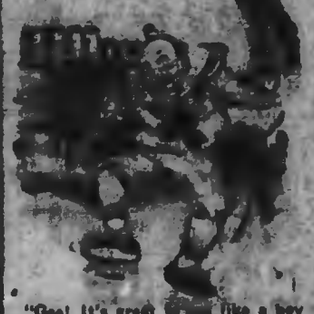

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Soon your appetite will return. You will find yourself eating the foods you would dearly love to eat, but are afraid to eat; and in a very short time your old digestive system will be returned to you, for our bodies very quickly readjust themselves to normal conditions when we stop the trouble that makes them diseased.

Go to your druggist, no matter where you live, and buy a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. To any one wishing a free trial of these tablets please address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and a small sample package will be mailed free.

A JOYOUS OCCASION

By Hilda Richmond

In a very busy country neighborhood where the hard work of the summer was always succeeded by a series of delightful social affairs—a round of good times carefully planned for in the autumn—one of the young girls surprised the group making arrangements for the first party by saying, "Why not include the whole neighborhood?" It was the first time anyone had thought of such a thing and the novelty of it took their breath away. "We can make the affair a little larger and have it in the school house, or our big new barn, or the township hall, or even out o' doors one of these mild nights and invite everybody."

Well, that was the beginning but now every good time takes in young, old, middleaged and even the little ones. After the busy fall work is over the young folks get together and carefully map out the season's pleasures. Perhaps there is a lecture to begin with, followed by the serving of refreshments, then a musical, or children's entertainment, then a Christmas tree and celebration or a Thanksgiving frolic. After the holidays come surprise parties, lectures, concerts and sleighing parties depending largely upon the weather and the state of the roads. Since they have taken in the neighborhood everything is pleasanter all around and nobody wants to go back to the old way.

The success of the plan from the very first has been due to several factors. The young people consult the elder folks and give them a share in the plans and in carrying them out, and the spending of money has always been frowned upon. Some of the people are well-to-do while others are in moderate circumstances so all are on an equal footing. The Christmas tree, which is the "big" treat of the year to the children never is loaded with anything but ten cent gifts. In the matter of food much liberty is allowed as country people like to have an abundance, but it is all home-made and not expensive. Another thing that has helped is the fact that local talent is made much of and even the little ones have a place occasionally in the entertainments. It is all so delightful and so home-like and so inspiring that it is no wonder the young people feel proud of their social affairs each year.

The entire community has improved in every way since the new venture, and even the doctor laughingly complains that people are healthier out that way and the young folks are spoiling his business. The church has received a decided uplift, the school is better in every way, the civic atmosphere is clearer and the people are happier and more ambitious than ever before.—*Indiana Farmer.*

"So God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him."—Gen. 1., 27.

Lately a strange coincidence happened. One day were found those lines of Browning's:

"World, how it walled about
Life with disgrace,
Till God's own smile came out,
That was my face."

The same day was seen a picture, illustrating some beautiful lines of George McDonald's. A mother was holding her little one on her knee who was looking up into her face. That mother's face represented God to that child.

Thus to many a one the only realization of what God is, is the face and characteristics of His Christians. What our ideal of Him is, that must we, His followers, strive with all strength and prayer to be for the sake of those who learn to know Him through us.

We cannot for a moment think of our God with an expression of worry, discontent, or uncontrolled anger on His countenance. Then we must so control our thoughts, feelings, inclinations and actions that none of the traits that we cannot think of Him as possessing will appear on our own faces. All the signs of true nobility of character must be stamped upon us.

Then there is also the solemn thought that others may be forming their estimate of God from the actions of our daily lives. They are not only studying our faces, but they are watching our conduct, listening to our words.

In "Madonna of a Day," a dissolute man was trying to lead a purer, better life than any of which he had had any conception, until he met a woman whom he regarded as saintly. One day he saw her in some action beneath the high standard he had thought was hers. The last time she saw him he was under the influence of his old life. His ideals, his hopes were shattered. He had lost faith in her and in God.

None of us can realize nor know to whom we are an ideal. So we must strive always to give the truest conception of God that lies within us.—I.H.N.

—Farm and Dairy.

Aim to make the other fellow happy and your own happiness is assured.—Modern Magazine.

THE VICTROLA AND THE FAMILY—No. 3

Father

says, "The Victrola has given more enjoyment to all of us than anything I ever bought---and at so comparatively small a cost too.

"I've made quite a collection of Victor Records already: Caruso, John McCormack, Melba, Tetrazzini and nearly all the great singers and musicians as well as Harry Lauder and a lot of other popular singers are kept pretty busy now, entertaining in my home.

"I tell you what! Brown and Jones and the other fellows have nothing on me now. They can't brag to me about their Victrolas and classy records any longer, because I've as much as they have."

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NIPPON SOLDIERS ENVIOUS OF DEATH

FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE JAPANESE

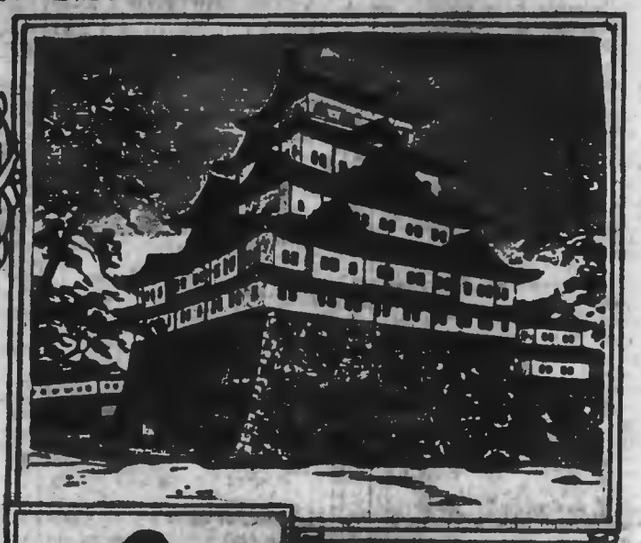
The Regalia of the Mongol Tartars, 1279 (From a Painting by a Japanese Who Had Studied Under a Dutch Master).
From "The Mikado's Empire," By William Elliot Griffis. Copyrighted by Harper & Brothers.

General Baron Kuroki. | General Count Maresuke Nogi, the Brave and Successful Besieger of Port Arthur, With His Wife He Committed Suicide on the Occasion of the Late Mikado's Funeral, in Accordance with Samurai Traditions. From the Graphic. | Field Marshal Marquis Oyama.

Commander Toyotomi Hideyoshi.
From "A History of Japan," by Hisho Saito. Published by Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.

Archer on Castle Rampart, 12th Century. From a Native Drawing.
From "The Mikado's Empire." By William Elliot Griffis. Copyrighted by Harper & Brothers.

Mongolian Ship Attacked by Japanese, 1279.
From "A History of Japan," by Hisho Saito. Published by Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.



Fighting in Korea (Tokugawa Period).
From "A History of Japan," by Hisho Saito. Published by Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.

By Richard G. Conover.

Hush! Listen! My soul, my sword!
Am I, too, wounded to death?
What matter? My foot can spurn
His body; the fox that skulked,
That killed in the dark. I earn
Remembrance for loyal love,
For vengeance unto death—
And this is a glorious way
For a man to yield his breath.
His life, for life of my lord!
—*Japanese Song of the Sword.*

No fighting man as wonderful as the Japanese soldier has ever borne the burden of battle. Apply every sort of militant test to this sweeping pronouncement and the guardian of the realm of Dai Nippon will meet it squarely, up to the extreme limit of critical comparison. He is all that is best in every other soldier of the nations; with a plus of peculiar animating impulse that is his incomparable inheritance.

The mighty battle of Mukden illustrates the vast difference between the Japanese soldier and the Russian. This final and greatest battle of the war between Russia and Japan lasted from February 20 to March 10, 1906, covering a constant conflict of nearly three weeks. Night fighting was as general as day fighting. The historian reports the undeviating practice in the brief lulls of the Japanese soldier, with his comrade, drinking to their mutual death on the morrow or within the next hour of assault. When the cup of water used in the death toast was raised to the lips the sentiment expressed was not "Success to our arms and may God watch over your life." Instead, these solemn words were spoken:—

"May you experience the ecstacy and the exquisite privilege of being killed."

The Japanese soldier, in brief, is envious of death. He feels that his slain comrade has achieved preferment and has been made his superior. He craves the distinction not of returning safely home but of falling on the field of battle. Then shall he be gratefully remembered in the worship of brave and illustrious ancestors. The Moslem soldier was promised something if he died in battle. But the "if" was not sufficient to make him walk willingly and gladly to death. The Japanese soldier is promised a sacred glory if he die in battle, and he embraces the opportunity for immolation.

Frederick the Great is reported to have cried to a brigade many times repulsed: "What, would you live forever!" And Henry V. is made by Shakespeare to say, "once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more; or close the wall up with our English dead." But, supposing something like this occurred to the Russian officer, that the Russian and the Japanese soldier had to be urged on to the mortifical point. The Japanese soldier commanses with himself and woos death without urging.

And it must not be thought that the fighting man of Japan is careless with his fighting because he would rather die than not. It is considered disgraceful by him not to have inflicted all the damage possible before being killed. He must use every art and every muscle to destroy the enemy. To perish while doing so is the acme of bliss. Turn again to the battle of Mukden to see how the Japanese battles living, despite his preference for death. His officers were willing to risk murderous losses at any time to gain an adequate object. But they were just as particular to intrench systematically and keep their ranks full as might be.

Mark this laconic utterance of the Japanese officers when instructing their men how to overcome the disadvantage of charging and fighting in the dark: "The Russians are tall; we are short. Run any tall man through that you meet." Prior to this instruction white bands had been worn on sleeves to aid in recognising friends. The attackers always stole out in silence. All of the charges did not prove forlorn hopes. Their very audacity made some of them successful. After a two days' bombardment with high explosive shells Mukden was carried by storm February 27. In another two days Kin-tu was taken after a series of desperate hand to hand conflicts in which the smaller Japanese soldier grappled undismayed with the husky Russian. On March 1 Nogi's cavalry [illegible] the frozen Liao-ho, galloped [illegible] bank, drove a brigade of Cossacks before them, dashed into the railway station and captured an enormous quantity of supplies destined for Kuropatkin's army.

This was only one of many evidences of the Japanese soldier's dash and efficiency. Day by day he closed in on his foe—always the attacker, always taking the initiative, although he numbered no more. March 7 Nogi attacked the Russian centre on a tip from Kuroki that he felt the resistance sickening there. The Japanese infantryman went forward there, took the famous fortified lines on which 100,000 men had toiled for months. Three days later Mukden was entered. The Russian official report admitted 96,500 in killed, wounded, missing or prisoners. The Japanese stated their loss in killed and wounded at 41,222 officers and men. The killed alone were estimated at 15,000.

But as it was the Samurai who was Japan's sole soldier for centuries, he may be dwelt upon pertinently for a paragraph or two of detail. His business was to "samurau," or serve, the emperor—whence the name Samurai. In his heyday he had fully developed a dress, coiffure and custom entirely his own—a distinct product of his era. He shaved his temples and sidecalp to keep his hair out of his eyes. He tied and pomatumed his queue until it lay in "gunhammer and ramrod style" on his crown, his topknot fitting into and helping to hold on his helmet. He carried two swords—one for battle and the other to disemhowel himself in defeat. Hara-kiri was a Samurai privilege. Common folk were decapitated. The Samurai code indicated an ethical display to be followed, on one hand, and shield. On the other it was ferocious and brutal. This has more particular reference to the earlier days. Later the Samurai took up letters and became the intellectual as well as the military bulwark of the nation.

The feud between the Minamoto and the Taira families of Japan—the counterparts of the Wars of the Roses of England—marks one of the martial periods of Dai Nippon. It ended in a mighty battle in 1185 near the [illegible] of Shimonoseki between rival fleets of war junks. The [illegible] of Taira was annihilated.

In a number of kind battles incidental to this great feud the Minamoto leader was the great Kwanmon. He conquered many rebellions, making a campaign to the thirty-seventh parallel and returning "victorious." In 1192 he was made Sei-i Tai Shogun, a title and office that existed until 1868. Anciently all generals were called shoguns, but with new emphasis added "the" shogun finally acquired such power that many supposed, in the following centuries, that he was the real ruler of the nation. Yoritomo is rated as one of the ablest generals of mediæval Japan.

The famous archer Minamoto Tametomo took a prominent part in the feud fight. On the strand of Oshima he aped a shaft that pierced the frame of the enemy's junk and sank it. Then, shouting defiance, he shut himself up in his house and set the dwelling on fire.

The Japanese soldier fought with desperate courage at the battle of Dainafu, in the Seventh Month of 1270. He beat back a Mongolian Tartar invasion so decisively that China never again attempted to venture toward Dai Nippon soil. There were 100,000 Chinese and Tartars and 7,000 Cathays, with an armada of 3,500 junks. They were equipped with European engines of war, [illegible] by the Venetians, hurling great stones. But the Japanese soldier daringly swam out in groups of thirty, boarded the junks and beleaguered the enemy. But he fell by scores at other points where the foe in larger junks prepared for his coming. He attacked again and again, and in the midst of the great battle a typhoon arose and wrecked the armada. Thousands of survivors took refuge on Taka Island and began building boats to escape to Corea. They were all slain or driven into the sea by the fighting men of Japan, except three, spared to take back the news of the disaster to their emperor.

Under the great war captain Toyotomi Hideyoshi the Japanese soldier marched to the invasion of Corea. This leader had put down many uprisings and was known as a valiant man. The dream of his life had been the conquest of Corea. At the last moment, owing to the infirmities of his sixty years, he had to remain behind. But the fighting man of Japan went to Corea, fought a number of battles, in one of which, before the capital Kenhitai was taken, 10,000 Coreans were killed. Hideyoshi's death called them home with Corean envoys to make peace. This campaign was made shortly after 1586.

The battle of Sekigahara, fought October 1, 1600, decided the condition of Japan for over two centuries. It was Japanese soldier against Japanese soldier, the governors of the son of Toyotomi Hideyoshi leading one faction and Tokugawa Iryasu, a general of the Corean campaign, the other. The Governor's faction had 128,000 men, Tokugawa Iryasu 75,000. Cannon were used, but the most destructive work was with the sword and spear. At noon the smoke blowers and drummers beat a final charge and the Iryasu army advanced along the entire line. A hand to hand fight resulted in carnage and butchery beyond description, according to the old accounts. Thousands committed hara-kiri. More than twenty-five thousand heads were cut off by the victors and stood in a pile, still well outlined and distinguishable. All Japan submitted to Iryasu. He was created Sei-i Tai Shogun in 1603. He founded the line of Shoguns that existed until the entire military system of the empire was revolutionized some three hundred and fifty years later.

Battle of the Minamoto and Taira, 1185.
From "A History of Japan," By Hisho Saito. Published by Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.

Samurai at the End of the Tokugawa Period.
From "A History of Japan," by Hisho Saito. Published by Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.

During the war with China in 1894-1895 the Japanese soldier, as before, restricted to the diamond type, won many brilliant victories. An army was sent into Corea to bring about adequate native reform and check murders and uprisings. China hadn't done it, so the Mikado's government set about the job. The fighting Japanese, after a hard struggle, won a sweeping victory at Ping Yang September 15, 1894, and by July 1 the Chinese had abandoned Corea altogether. He stormed and took Port Arthur November 21, and his daring and bravery won Wei-hai-wei January 31, 1895. He overran Formosa after capturing the forts in the Pescadores, and made Europe sit up a bit to note how quickly he had modernized militantly.

Then came the war with Russia that placed him permanently in a fighting niche of the very highest. After a long diplomatic duel between Tokio and St. Petersburg relations were broken off. Within sixty hours Kuroki led two divisions of the Japanese soldier toward Corea. Port Arthur was besieged and fell, but not before the fighting man of Japan had performed unparalleled feats and had eagerly sacrificed his life—thousands at a time—in the explosion of mines by the Russian defenders. Liu Yang, after a pitched battle engaging half a million men, was entered by the Jap. Then came Mukden. These history making events were crowded into the brief period between February 6, 1904, and March 10, 1905. Two great sea fights won by the Japanese sailor clinched the triumph.

Although the Japanese soldier had a fowling piece placed in his hands as early as 1543, there were only a few, and the sword and spear were held the weapons for men. A military school was established in 1868, and from that date the fighting man of Japan took a fresh start in the art of war. In three closely following bounds from 1872 he landed in the front rank of modern soldiers.

How long will he continue the most wonderful soldier? Well, he's the newest of the fighting fraternity, and consequently the least stale. He may decline presently, but are the soldiers of the rival nations likely to mount as he descends? What will be the animating impulse to battle then about? What the Japanese has done up to short a time makes it seem plausible that he can do still more. He has given a convincing earnest of high performance.

The courage and spirit of many of the nations' soldiers are traced back to remote periods. Tradition is said to be a potent impelling factor to hardy conduct in discipline. Well, the Japanese has a quiver full of tradition, and when the misty realm of mythology is entered the Nippon battler can boast a militant chronology of fable unsurpassed. In the domain of the superwarring his daring demigods are quite as mighty as the shadowy heroes of the rival nations.

But where he stands unique among soldiers is in the heart [illegible] What are you going to do with a fighting man like the battler of Japan, who considers it a piece of rare good fortune to be killed?

BRITISHERS SUFFER IN SILENCE FOR THE WAR

Amusements Halted and Thousands Put Out of Business, But There Is No Complaint

(By Herbert Corey.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.—It was Tommy Crane's own fault. He wore one of those kittenish green hats they makes in Austria down the principal street of Southampton. A beggar stopped him—an old beggar, with a keen, wicked eye. Crane gave him a penny.

"Make it tuppence, mister," begged the beggar, holding on to Tommy Crane's coat tail. Mr. Crane made it tuppence in silence.

"It's little Hi can buy with tuppence, mister," pleaded the beggar. "Can't you give me another penny?"

Mr. Crane shook his head impatiently, and would have walked on. But the beggar wouldn't let him. Suspicion gleamed in his bad eye.

"Put a word to it, mister," commanded the beggar, sternly. "Let's hear you talk Hinglish—or you don't get away."

So Mr. Crane obliged, in the very warmest Anglo-Saxon at his command. The beggar listened in pleased silence. Then he intimated that he had been convinced and went away. For a time Mr. Crane was puzzled. Then the light dawned on him. He had been taken for a German spy.

That sort of thing might happen anywhere in Britain. The little island is on the job. It still firmly believes that one Briton is worth four or five other men of any race whatever, and refuses to get frightened in spite of Zeppelin scares and submarine menaces. It isn't a bit intense. It hardly bothers to send recruits to the colours, except when bad news wakes it up. But it is placidly in earnest.

No Interest in Travelling Shows.

Each year for the past four centuries a "goose fair" has been held in Nottingham. Originally, perhaps, geese were sold there. The only geese ever found in Nottingham nowadays owe allegiance to a large western republic, and have been fooled by their British cousins. To the jaundiced eye of a goose Nottingham's geese fair bears a family resemblance to the Elks' carnival at Columbus, Ohio. There are the carousals and the care-worn young women in cotton tights who stand in front of the circus tent, and Anita, the smallest woman in the world and the wonder of science. The goose fair is the great annual event of Nottingham.

This year Nottingham closed its stores as a protest against this tinsel frivolity when Britain is engaged in war. Everywhere one turned one saw disapproving placards, calling upon the citizens to keep away from the fair. They did, too. The man who has the tent in which three hundred pink rats and forty tortoiseshell cats go through evolutions in enforced amity was violently pessimistic. He had covered the front of his tent with signs announcing that the greatest show in the world—to wit, his show—was for sale, or for exchange for anything useful.

"What would you consider useful?" we asked.

"What have you got?" he asked, darkly.

We shall always believe that it was only luck that saved us from having a cat and rat show sawed off on us right there. The showman said the war had ruined his business. There was a time when people used to pay admission just to see intoxicated persons pass through hysterics into sobriety. Nowadays the pot-tossing adventurers conduct their incursions into reform in a rat-haunted solitude.

A very well known American journalist—who wears spectacles and owns a stern, bald forehead—registered at a hotel in Liverpool the other day. The first thing he saw was a police order requiring all aliens to register at once. Germans and Austrians were forbidden to leave the hotel until the precise moment of catching their train or boat, and were notified that an attempt to use the telephone would be followed by arrest. When the journalist had signed the hotel register the woman clerk called him back.

"Put down your nationality, please," said she.

Then he saw that each hotel guest had noted at the right of his name the country to which he owes allegiance.

Usually the River Mersey is so full of shipping that a dory can hardly get through. Nowadays the great piers are empty. In the channel lie warships. The few incoming steamers are not permitted to enter the river except under convoy. By this means they escape the mines with which that slimy thoroughfare is filled. At one of the great dry docks is the Aquitania, the newest of the Cunard Line, and one of the very finest passenger steamers in the world. Her nose has been crumpled up like a paper bag.

"What happened to her?" you ask.

The Secret of the Aquitania.

The man you ask looks you over very carefully. If you pass inspection he tells you that "the public has not been informed." He conveys the impression that there is something treasonable in your curiosity. He admits that it is very evident that she has been in a head-on collision with something. He tells you she went out laden with coal for the fleet. At the Cunard offices they say she did not carry coal.

"They ripped her interior fittings out with crowbars," they say at the Cunard offices. "They didn't have time to unscrew the mahogany veneering from the walls, although it had been designed expressly to facilitate the speedy transformation of the Aquitania into a ship of war. It will cost half a million dollars to replace."

One would think there would be a note of regret in the voice of the Cunarder who tells the story. There isn't. He takes the needless damage as a part of the fortunes of war. After all, the other losses on every side of his are so many and so great that he feels fortunate in that his ship was saved.

"My family has been in the lead business for four generations," an Englishman tells you. "Now I am losing $10,000 a month. In six months I shall be hopelessly bankrupt."

No "grouch" there. Just a plain statement of an undeniable fact.

At the beginning of the season the summer hotelkeepers along the eastern coast made a desperate effort to keep things going as usual. Most of these folk, and the smaller chaps who have boarding houses and garages, have their every penny invested in their business. Not many people went to the eastern coast resorts this summer. If the Germans ever do land on British shores, the landing will be on the eastern coast. There's a little man at Harwich who saved for 30 years his earnings as a butler, until this spring he opened a little "pub." To-day he is again working as butler for his old master, and his wife is in service as a lady's maid.

"Better luck next time," says this grey-haired butler, cheerily.

Britain's city streets are desolate. People do not come downtown when they have no money to spend. Her hunt clubs have either been disbanded, or the veterans are hunting on broken-winded hacks, in a valiant effort to keep the young dogs in hand. Her race meetings offer pitiful cards. Her ports are closed or empty and her wealthy folk are in too many cases living on their capital. God only knows how the poor folk live.

And yet no one complains. My guess is that one-half—perhaps three-fourths—of Britain's commerce outside of the bread and butter lines has been destroyed. And yet the dominant tone is that of complete satisfaction with the way in which the war is going, and placid refusal to believe that it could go any way but the right way. Contempt for the German is mingled with a condescending admission that the French have been fighting quite well—for Frenchmen. Even bad news only turns on the stream of recruiting for a little time, so sure is Britain that all will be well.

INDIGESTION, GAS OR SICK, SOUR STOMACH

Time "Pape's Diapepsin" In five Minutes all Stomach Misery is Gone.

"Really does" put bad stomachs in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that—just that—makes Pape's Diapepsin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvellous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction or your druggist hands you your money back.

It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who cannot get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of a sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

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Tailored by the cream of skilled workmen—Producing equally well, Suits and Overcoats, each bearing the hall mark of refinement and good taste.

We solicit your custom being confident we can please.

A. M. LAIDLAW
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MADE IN CANADA

Thanksgiving

"All nature opens wide its doors
and shows its wealth to-day
With promise still to yield again
another store, and lay
Its burdens at our feet to prove
that Providence ne'er sleeps
But ayo provides for all our needs
and every promise keeps.
No Poverty exists with God, man
makes it for his own;
His world bcsets with sin and shame
—for these must he atone."
—Selected.

AN OLD RECIPE TO DARKEN HAIR

Sage Tea and Sulphur Turns Grey, Faded Hair Dark and Glossy

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural colour and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or grey; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is mussy and troublesome.

Nowadays we simply ask at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You will get a large bottle for about 50 cents. Everybody uses this old, famous recipe, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the grey hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy and you look years younger.

DETAILS OF THE KRUPP SIEGE GUN; HOW WORKERS KEPT KNOWLEDGE SECRET

(By Norman Draper in Collier's)

To the trust the Empire has placed in the horde of workers at Krupp's, which has been faithfully kept by them, many of the successes of the German army are undoubtedly due. Consider the new siege gun.

This ponderous weapon has been the one big surprise of the war in Europe. Its action and effect have startled every ordnance expert on the face of the earth. It has completely revolutionised the science of making war.

Nations have expended billions of dollars in construction of fortifications. The most expensive materials have been used. Cost was not considered. Men have made it their life's work to construct fortresses that were in their time considered impregnable. And as long ago as 1885, when the majority of the so-called modern fortifications before such cities as Liege and Namur were completed, they believed that that end had been attained.

The best of the fortifications scattered throughout Europe are constructed along similar lines. As an example, one of the Turkish forts on the Bosphorus was built from the identical plans used in the construction of one of the forts before Liege. Now money spent in erecting such forts is considered as good as lost. The day of the fortress has passed; the new siege gun is responsible for the passing.

MAKING THE DESTROYER IN SECRET.

It has been repeatedly asserted that no nation has any military secrets that are not in the possession of other important nations, but events have proved that this terrible weapon was most certainly an exception. Only a few high German army officials had heard of it. There are members of the Reichsrag who voted the money to construct the first gun who until this day are ignorant of its nature. The first one was built five years ago at Krupp's. It was tested on the proving grounds attached to the plant.

These grounds cover an area 4 kilometres in length and 2 kilometres in width. They are used for testing and experimenting in every kind of guns built at the Krupp plant, for tests on armour plates, deck plates, steel plates for the shields on the carriages of field guns, powder and various varieties of high-powered explosives, and for bursting trials of gun barrels and projectiles. In 1909, 35,000 rounds were fired at the Krupp proving grounds. Thousands of men were working there every day. And every day they saw the new siege gun being tested.

When, after a period of experimentation, it was determined that the gun was a success, other similar weapons were made and brought out for their tests. On some days as many as three of these gigantic weapons were being fired. Every employee of the plant knew something about the guns, and fifty thousand men at least have seen one or more of them in operation during the last five years. Each man, apparently, has held the secret in his breast as though it were his own.

A member of the Reichstag, in a Berlin newspaper of recent date, discussed the secrecy that surrounded the making of the siege gun as follows:

"The fact that the German army possessed such a gun was as much of a surprise to the Germans as to foreigners, for its construction and nature were kept secret, as the situation demanded, so that even in the Empire only a limited number knew about it. When the trials were finished and all was ready to begin the construction of the new gun, the problem presented itself of making this wonderful work of war without attracting attention.

"More than forty officers participated in the preliminary discussion over the preparation of the military budget for the consideration of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag. When the subject of arms was reached, the head of that department requested that this part of the budget be not debated at that time. At the close of the session he told me confidentially that a new siege gun was in consideration. The General Staff had, he said, urgently requested that not a word be said about the matter in the Budget Commission. Not even the officers, they declared, knew what was being done."

The Evolution of the Siege Gun.

In view of the important part this siege gun has been and is playing in this war and will play in all wars in the future, a description of it and its evolution is valuable. The first of these weapons turned out by the Krupp shops was of 11-inch bore and it was known as the 11-inch howitzer. When it was fired the recoil was so great that the gun was torn from its position and buried 100 feet away, where it buried half of itself in the earth. Ordnance experts of the German army, constantly on duty at the Krupp plant, accordingly set themselves to work to find out an effective method of reducing the recoil. Their efforts finally produced a pair of hydraulic tubes, which were placed along the barrel of the gun. A mixture of glycerine and water was prepared for the tubes, and the barrel of the gun was fitted to them in such a manner that the recoil was taken up by the glycerine and water as it was forced through a series of vents inside the tube the instant the gun was fired. Gravity forced the mixture to flow back to its first position after the recoil had been entirely taken up, where it was ready to absorb the shock of the next shot.

The recoil eliminated, vast possibilities were opened. The calibre of the gun was increased by three inches. With a 14-inch bore the gun was also a success. So the bore was increased. It then measured 16 inches—that is to say, the diameter of the inside of the barrel was 16 inches. But the rifle and its attachments were so heavy (they weigh 40 tons) that every time it was moved on its carriage, when the ground was damp, the wheels sank in several inches.

Prior to that time an officer in the Italian army had invented what the world now knows as caterpillar wheels. These were placed on the heavier pieces of field artillery belonging to the Italian army in order that the gun might be moved over swampy ground. The Germans accordingly adopted the Italian plan, and made caterpillar "feet" that could be attached to the wheels of carriages made to transport the big siege guns. In addition, many complete caterpillar wheels were made. The "feet," however, were different from those of the Italian caterpillar wheels in that they were constructed of a fibrous composition, reinforced with strips of steel. From that time on the siege guns could be dragged by horses or traction engines over any but the most marshy land in Europe.

Battle of the Aisne—Crossing the River.—Rifleman David Lloyd, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, nowlying badly wounded in the Hospital, was one of the gallant band who crossed the Aisne, single file, over a plank bridge, while the Engineers were building a pontoon bridge. "I don't want to pretend," he said, "that I liked crossing that bridge with bullets almost as thick as hail all around, and shells bursting everywhere, but we got across somehow, though a lot of chaps fell into the water.

THE CZAR INCOGNITO

A Story Illustrating the Kindly Side of His Character

The Czar tells this story of his visit to Paris in 1896. He wanted to go to the Luxemburg, if possible, incognito, so a closed landau was provided, and the Czar, accompanied by one attendant, stepped in and drove off without an escort. Arrived at the Luxemburg the attendant got out of the carriage to make sure that a certain official was there to receive the Imperial visitor.

The Czar, left alone in the carriage, looked out of the open window at a ragged boy playing on the curb. Their eyes met and the youngster stared hard. He had never seen the Czar, but he had seen his photograph, and the likeness to this foreign-looking man in the carriage was certainly striking.

"Supposing it is Nicholas," he muttered, and he resolved to make sure of once. Stepping boldly up to the carriage he shouted in at the window, "How's the Empress?"

Picture his stupefaction—for he really thought he was only having a good joke—when the unknown foreigner replied with a smile:

"Thank you, the Empress is well, and we are both delighted with our visit to your beautiful city."

"Then," says the Czar in telling the story, "my true-born Parisian friend immediately lost his tongue, and started at me in astonishment. But after a few seconds' hesitation he raised his cap with a dignified flourish and stalked gravely away, his nose very much in the air."

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TURN TO GOD TO STOP WAR

All Nations Have Cause for Self-Blame Says Correspondent

To the Editor of The Examiner:

Sir,—"Why did not God stop the war?" Reply, "God could not stop the war."

The above question and the reply, or their equivalents, are profanely uttered from those we expect better things of.

Will you, sir, kindly permit me space to quote a few well known verses from the book of books, which book ought to be the criterion of all teachers of righteousness?

In Isaiah, 9th chap., 6th verse, the prophet rings out the proclamation, "For unto us a child is born; unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder, and his name shall be called Wonderful Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. Of the increase of His government there is no end."

In Matthew, 19th chap., 26th verse, Christ, when his disciples were amazed exceedingly to hear that a rich man shall hardly enter the kingdom of God, says to them, "with men this is impossible, but with God all things are possible."

In Jeremiah, 32 chap., 27 verse, we have: "Then came the word of the Lord and Jeremiah saying, "Behold I am the Lord, the God of all flesh; is there anything too hard for me?"

The Latin word "omnipotent" can only be to God. Omni—all, and potent—powerful. The all powerful. The term 'could not' has no place with the All Powerful.

Proverbs, 21 chap., 1st verse, says, "The king's heart is in the hand of the Lord; He turneth it whatsoever He will.

In Exodus, 7 chap., 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 verses, is displayed that with that man's hearts may be actuated by God, to do as he pleases, the Lord said unto Moses, "See, I have made thee a God to Pharoah, and Aaron thy brother shall speak unto Pharoah, that he send the children of Israel out of his land. And I will harden Pharoah's heart, and multiply My signs and My wonders in the land of Egypt. But Pharoah shall not hearken unto you that I may lay my hand upon Egypt and bring forth Mine armies and My people, the children of Israel, out of the land of Egypt by great judgments. And the Egyptians shall know that I am the Lord, when I stretch forth My hand upon Egypt and bring forth the children of Israel among them."

It was no wonder then God, the omnipotent, should take this method after Pharoah's insolence to God's messengers, Moses and Aaron, who were instructed by the Lord God of Israel to go to Pharaoh and to say, "Let my people go that they may hold a feast with me in the wilderness," Pharaoh said, "Who is the Lord that I should obey His voice to let Israel go? I know not the Lord; neither will I let Israel go."

In the long run Pharaoh [illegible] let God's people go, but it was at a great cost. God will be glorified, no matter what men may say or think.

In Daniel, 4th chap., 16th verse, we find concerning King Nebuchadnezzar in his vision, these words, "Let his heart be changed from man's and let a beast's heart be given unto him." (verse 22). "All this came upon King Nebuchadnezzar, (verse 28.) At the end of twelve months he walked in the palace of the kingdom of Babylon (29th verse), the king spake and said, "Is not this great Babylon that I have built for the house of the kingdom, by the might of my power and for the honour of my majesty, (31st verse). While the word was in his mouth there fell a voice from heaven saying, "Oh, King Nebuchadnezzar, to thee it is spoken, the kingdom is departed from thee (32 verse). And they shall drive thee from men, and thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field; they shall make thee to eat grass as oxen, and seven times shall pass over thee until thou know that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whosoever He will. The same hour the thing was fulfilled; (verse 33).

"At the end of the days, I Nebuchadnezzar lifted up mine eyes into heaven, and mine understandings returned unto me, and I blessed the Most High, and I praised and honoured Him that liveth for ever and ever, whose dominion is an everlasting dominion and his kingdom is from generation to generation. And all the inhabitants of the earth are reputed as nothing, and he doeth according to His will in the armies of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, and none can stay His hand. For I say unto him, what doest thou?"

Nebuchadnezzar then tells that he was restored in his kingdom and excellent majesty was added to him. He says, "Now I praise and honour the King of Heaven, all whose works are truth, and His ways judgment, and those that walk in pride He is able to abase."

In 1st Samuel, 10th chap., 6th verse, Samuel tells Saul, "And the spirit of the Lord will come upon thee and thou shalt prophesy with them and shalt be turned to another man (9th verse). And it was so, when he turned to go from Samuel, God gave him another heart.

God is the same God still. There is no change in His character, or attributes. He can change men's hearts to-day just the same. How people can take out that He is not responsible for ruling of the nations is a puzzle. If the nations violate God's laws, there need there be any wonder that He visit us with the sword, or famine or pestilence?

Some years back, our Sabbaths have been kept holy as commanded. The Sabbath on the continent was practically kept as a holiday for pleasure seeking. God has borne long and patiently, but He has agencies for retirement. He can create the war-lord to destroy.

If the nations look no farther than the Kaiser for the cause of war, they will not see but the poor hard-used Kaiser, but if the nations of the earth examine themselves in their relation to God's laws, there will be found cause for self blame, and they will cry to God, 'Turn us and we shall be turned."

If the nations turn to God with all their heart, God can easily stop the war.

The sermons of to-day contain little or no warning to the wicked to escape hell. One, indeed, seldom hears repentance and sorrow for sin preached, and consequently do we see the fruit of repentance. There was a time when the burden of prayer in the House of God was that of pleading for an outpouring of God's Holy Spirit to quicken dead souls. Seldom is it that God's Spirit is asked at all. People can pray without it.

The Word of God is now getting a back seat. People do not carry their Bibles to God's house. Fancy bags take their place. A very little of the Bible is read. Indeed a very little goes a long way.

How souls "twice born" can live with so little spiritual diet is marvellous. No marvel that their spirituality is at a low ebb.

The sincere milk of the word for spiritual growth is rare. We get our spiritual food so adulterated that many of us are starving.

Regeneration now—if it be regeneration—is not seemingly as it used to be. It used to mean a new creation, a new heart, a thirsting after God, an entire change in the life of the individual, praying without ceasing was its fruit.

In 1st Corinthians, 6th chap., 9th and 10th verses, we find Paul speaks to sinners classified, according to their besetting sins, but in the 11th verse he says, "And such were some of you, but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus and by the Spirit of God." No mere patch work, but wholly clean—united to Christ.

We need ministers at a white heat on a fire of love for perishing souls. Ministers who will spend hours on their knees at God's throne pleading for a revival of His own work by an outpouring of His Holy Spirit. Till then, the question remains, "Can these dry bones live;" God has promised to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him.

I wonder how many in this city pray in the closet for their minister to be enabled to break to them their spiritual bread on the Sabbath.

Today we enter the sanctuary tolerating music more like a week-day entertainment than anything else, and we have to march out with a like accompaniment, thus giving room to the enemy of souls to cause them to forget the Gospel message. In St. Mark's Gospel, chap. 4th, 15th verse, Christ explaining his parable of the sower, says: "And these are they by the wayside where the word is sown, but when they have heard, Satan cometh immediately and taketh away the word that was sown in their heart."

When the word of God is read, instead of prayer after it, we have to listen to a display of the art of singing, certainly of no mean order, but does God require this of our hand. "The sacrifice of a broken and a contrite heart,' we know for sure, that He is pleased with that.

I am convinced that no change of any value will be effected on corrupt man or woman in his or her depraved state, in Adam, excepting that brought about by God's own divine word and His Holy Spirit, crowned by His own intercession at God's right hand, whose word is, "And I if I be lifted up from the earth will draw all men unto me."

Apologising for taking up so much valuable space of your paper, I am,

Yours, etc.,
"A Sinner."

"It is easy enough to look on the bright side of things when everything goes right, but it is only the true optimist who can wear the smile that won't come off when everything goes wrong.

CORPS OF ARTISTS TRAINING FOR BRITISH DEFENCE.—The first general parade of United Arts Force taking place at Earls Court, London. Major General Sir Alfred Turner is seen inspecting the force, which includes painters, sculptors, actors and journalists.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON

In everything give thanks.

Are there some so lonely that they look forward with a great dread to this holiday? An old lady was heard frequently to say, "I always dread—and have dreaded for many years—the holiday season, because I miss so much the ones that are absent." It hurt to hear her say it, to think that a great shadow should have lingered for such a long time what to most of us is a glad time.

One wondered, if she thought of all the joys in her own life, might she not have had strength to dwell on them more than on the sorrows? There never is a time so dark and so sad, but God sends some help and some comfort. But if we do not try to notice them, we will pass them by altogether, and then in the heart of our sorrow feel so grief-smitten that we have no heart for thanksgiving.

Then there is ever the thought that we must remember others. Is it right to sadden them through our grief? A mother of several little ones lost her husband. Now they are all grown, but she is still in black. Has that been quite fair to those children all these years? Would their father have wished it?

Also there are always other lonely ones. We can surely find some to whom we can take comfort and solace. Or if the day is to be a lonely one, invite them to our homes. In the preparation for their reception and in our pleasure in their pleasure, some of the joy and thankfulness of the day must enter our own sore hearts.

Then we must not forget the word "everything." That, to the crushed and bruised heart seems an impossibility. But the everything means the sorrow and the grief, as well as the joy and gladness.

In a few years we may understand "why" and can thank Him with a full heart just as we can now for some of the griefs of past years.

Also if we have not passed through the deep waters of great sorrow and suffering, we can not sympathise with and comfort others as they need.

So at this season of Thanksgiving, in spite of national or personal grief, we must thank our loving Father for His good and tender mercy, which has been for ages past and will be for the ages to come.—I.H.N.

—Farm and Dairy

IN speaking of "Woman's Work on the Farm," we are dealing with a difficult problem for reasons that are obvious—lack of help, lack of convenience, and lack of consideration of the husband.

In the ordinary routine of housework, a woman has all the work she ought to do. So we are convinced beyond the most sanguine reasoning that she should neither be expected nor asked to do outside work, as milking, separating, attending to poultry, carrying wood or water. We would also suggest that such wages be paid hired men that they can board elsewhere, leaving it possible for the family on the farm to have more "Home Life."

A woman's duty to her husband and children does not mean that her individuality be so stunted by conditions that she becomes a mere machine, losing interest in things that make life worth while. By equality of consideration along many lines, a woman's work and life on the farm would be ideal.—Anonymous by request.

MRS. GEORGE BRADBURN.

Mrs. George Bradburn, Harlowe Ont. writes: "I was troubled for many years with weak, watery blood and dropsy. I had terrible headaches, dizziness, and sinking spells and was in fact, a confirmed invalid. Doctors told me my heart and kidneys were diseased and gave me up. By using 10 boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I have been cured at many of my old complaints and gained 25 pounds in weight."

FLY'S CREAM BALM OPENS CLOGGED NOSTRILS AND HEAD—CATARRH GOES

Instantly Clears Air Passages; You Breathe Freely, Nasty Discharge Stops, Head Colds and Dull Headache Vanish.

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; [illegible] morning the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake to-night struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold with its running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith — just once — in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

PURE FOOD SPECIALTIES

RE-OPENING OF
The People's Meat Market
1-7-6 Simcoe St.

The undersigned has opened a Branch Meat Store at the above address, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

Special Prices

Sirloin Steak, per lb.	25c
Porterhouse	25c
Round Steak	18c to 20c
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Loin Lamb	20c
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Sausage	12½c
Headcheese	10c
Lard	2 lbs. for 25c

Every customer purchasing 50 cents worth and over will receive a pound of Headcheese FREE.

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two pints cream or whole milk cream two cranberries whole eggs

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Spanish Roast

Sear medium-sized sirloin steak in a tablespoonful of butter. Roll in flour and return to roaster and cover with thick slices of potatoes, three or four large onions sliced, and three green sweet peppers cut in slices. Sprinkle all with flour and dot with pieces of butter. Add a pint of water and bake one hour in a covered roaster. Thicken the gravy and serve it with the roast.

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FARMERS FOLLOW SEEDING ADVICE

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—Reports to the Department of Agriculture indicate that farmers are following the counsel of the Department and increasing their seed operations with a view to a particularly heavy crop next year.

Many letters on the subject have been received and the Canadian wheat outlput promises to be fully in keeping with the extra demand caused by the war.

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OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

A Reversal

A Love Story of Wealth and Poverty

By F. A. MITCHEL

Edward Ferguson was a very good fellow, but all good fellows have their faults, and Ned has his. His father was at the head of the firm of Ferguson & Co. and understood to be rich. At any rate, he and his family lived in fine style. Ned way to take his father's place at the head of the firm and was looked upon as an excellent catch by all the young girls of his acquaintance. He could have married any one of several with a fortune in her own right.

This he would have liked to do, for he was ambitious to take a high position in the world—that is, such a position as great wealth brings—but unfortunately he fell in love with a girl who could not aid him in this respect. Marcia Fosdick was the daughter of a man who was a born experimenter. He had tried so many experiments and failed so many times that whenever he launched a new scheme it was dubbed another of Fosdick's follies.

Ned must either relinquish the plan of adding to his prospective fortune by marriage or suffer and cause Marcia to suffer, for the affair between them was mutual. I have said that he was a good fellow. He showed it by giving up so much of his ambition as pertained to an addition to his fortune by marriage. I have said that he had his faults. The way he showed one of them was this:

He wished Marcia to appreciate the sacrifice he was making in marrying a girl who could not aid him in his desire for that power which wealth is capable of giving. But how could he transmit a statement of the fact to her? It was a very delicate matter for him to handle. He was a much better writer than talker. In a letter he could say just what he wanted to say and no more; in speech he did not express himself well and was apt to say too much. It occurred to him to make his formal declaration to Marcia in a note. Under cover of this greatest compliment a man can pay, a woman he might impart the fact that he had resigned one of several fortunes for her. This, instead of making him appear to honor her by marrying her, would show that he loved her better than worldly goods.

He wrote a number of notes, trying his best to give this impression, but do what he would an appearance of condescension on his part would crop out among his most carefully chosen words. He laid the letters aside and in a few days read them over, choosing the one that he considered smacked the least of honoring the girl he was asking to be his wife. But to another it would certainly not have been so. Also

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation necessary. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and in a short time will positively cure you. 60c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c stamp to pay postage.

Regularity—
of the bowels is an absolute necessity for good health. Unless the waste matter from the food which collects there is got rid of at least once a day, it decays and poisons the whole body, causing biliousness, indigestion and sick headaches. Salts and other harsh mineral purgatives irritate the delicate lining of the bowels. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—entirely vegetable—regulate the bowels effectively without weakening, sickening or griping. Use
Dr. Morse's "Indian Root Pills."

MARCIA FOSDICK RECEIVED A LETTER.

proposal, for every one knows that a lover must be nothing more than a beggar.

Ferguson laid the letter on his writing desk in his room, intending to post it the next morning when he went to business. But before leaving in the morning he read it over and concluded not to send it till his return in the evening. He put it in an unaddressed envelope and locked it up. During the day he had a good deal of business correspondence with parties in San Francisco about a matter that occupied his whole attention. On returning to his home in the evening he took out the letter with the intention of reading it again, but, being ashamed of his vacillation, refrained. Addressed it, sealed it and after dinner took it out and put it in the letter box.

When several days had passed and he received no reply to his proposal he began to worry. Could it be that, after all, the letter had appeared to Marcia as if he considered himself altogether too good for her? Every day after that added to his unrest, and when a week had passed and he received no answer he was completely demoralized. Then followed periods of sensitive fear, calculation, shame and pride. Why could he not have gone to see Marcia and said simply, "I love you—be my wife?"

Instead of taking a train and going a dozen miles to the suburban town where Marcia lived and having it out with her he undertook to analyze her feelings on receiving his note. He could see her lip curl on reading his so called delicate reference to what he had given up for her. Then he fancied her indignantly tearing the note into little bits and tossing them into the wastebasket.

Instead of going to Marcia and throwing himself on her mercy he listened to the dictates of pride. A man, he argued, conscious of right, of superiority, defers to a woman. She receives his deference and appreciates it as homage. But let him beg forgiveness for a wrong he has done her and he will only add to her contempt for him.

This reasoning decided him to stand on his dignity. He would await some word from Marcia if it killed him. It certainly were on him dreadfully. He had been used to calling on her at least once or twice during each month. They seldom met except when he called upon her, for she seldom came to the city, and when she did there was a very slight probability of their passing each other. However, a couple of months after Ned had written his proposal they did meet in a crowded street. Marcia passed him with a constrained bow.

One day Ned's father fell and was picked up unconscious. He never spoke again and died within two days. Ned now became the head of Ferguson & Co. and began his administration of its affairs by making a thorough investigation as to its finances. One reason for his overhauling its accounts was that he had noticed shortly before his father's death that he had appeared worried, and it was suspected that the cause had brought on the stroke that had resulted in his death. What was Edward Ferguson's surprise to find that his father had been engaged in speculations that had caused an enormous gap in the firm's finances. Had he lived he would have been obliged to face a failure within a very short time.

There was nothing to do but for Ned to wind up the affairs of the concern. Fortunately he was not a member of the firm and was not loaded with its debts. But now, instead of thinking for the power that wealth gives, his only ambition was to pay the debts left by his father.

While Ned was awakening from a dream of wealth, Marcia Fosdick was awakening from a dream of poverty. Her father had at last struck a scheme that paid him very largely. He had invented an attachment for an automobile which sooner or later all such machines must have. He was selling the right to use it to all manufacturers, and his royalties were already considerable.

Ned Ferguson saw in the newspapers an account of the invention and the change it made in Marcia's affairs. When he had written that condescending letter he was rich and she was poor. Now the conditions were reversed. He had lost his fortune and the girl he loved. He did not expect a continuance of the favors he had received from any of the wealthy girls he might have married. They were quite sympathetic, but none of them gave him any further encouragement.

One morning Marcia Fosdick received a letter postmarked San Francisco. Withdrawing it from the envelope, she found two letters. One was from a lady whom she had met several times socially, who said: "The inclosed has been going the rounds of this state for a long while and has finally come under my notice. I think it must be intended for you. At any rate, I send it to you."

The moment Marcia saw the address on the inclosure, covered with stamped finger pointers, "try this" and "try that place," she recognized Ned Ferguson's handwriting.

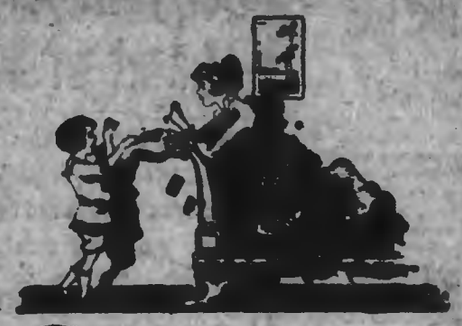
Ferguson came home one evening with a heavy heart. He had placed the affairs of Ferguson & Co. in liquidation and had offered the family home for sale. He found a letter in the hall awaiting him and, taking it up, saw at once that it was from Marcia. He opened it and read it:

Your lovely letter was only received this morning after having traveled all over the state of California. I regret that it did not come to me in time to show you how deeply I have felt for you from the moment I heard of your affliction and misfortune. I give you all the consolation I can—my own unworthy self.

Ferguson stood dazed. In an instant the fabric he had built up about his relations with Marcia Fosdick had collapsed. He had nothing to fear from her on account of his condescension in offering to marry her. But the fact that he had so considered it came down upon him with sledgehammer force. Singular it is that, while he had then considered her poverty a barrier between them, he now considered her affluence is the same light.

However, Marcia Fosdick had no desire for anything more than the comfort and comparative independence that wealth can give. She loved Ned Ferguson with her whole heart, and she would accept no withdrawal of his proposal.

Ferguson often thinks of the day that he wrote his proposal and was corresponding with parties in California at the same time. He blesses the fact that the two fell together and an interval elapsed between the writing of the note and its reply. What occurred during that interval doubtless gave him an acceptance instead of a refusal.


COWANS
SOLID CHOCOLATE
MAPLE BUDS
Mothers love, to give their children Maple Buds, for their pure and wholesome nourishment, as much as the kiddies love to eat them, for their rich, delicious, chocolate-goodness.
Maple Buds, being nothing but pure chocolate, cannot produce the ills that other sweets sometimes do.

EDISON'S INTEREST IN WAR.

Explained by Fact That He Has Son-in-law in German Army.

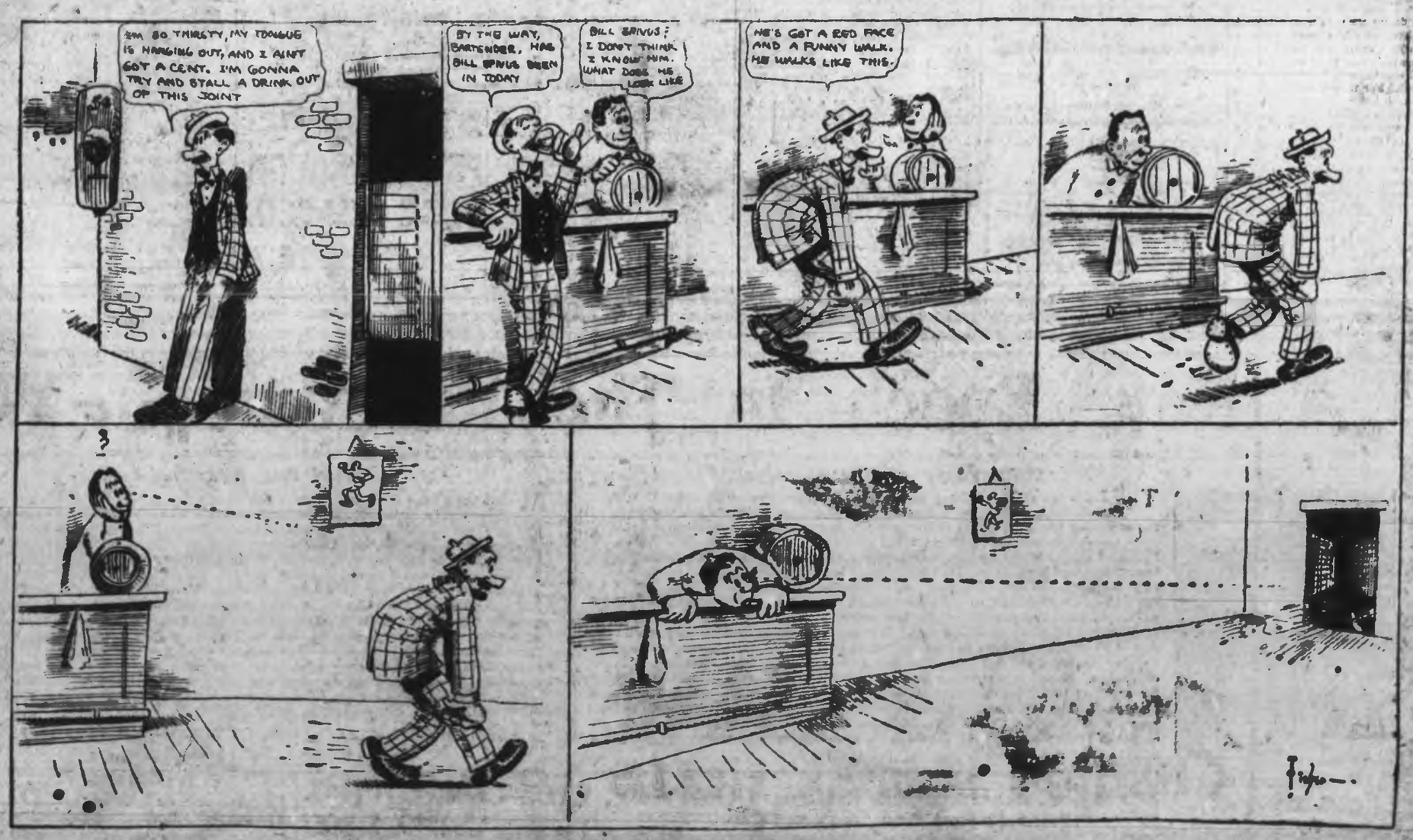
WEST ORANGE, N.J., Oct. 28.—The secret reason for Thomas A. Edison's quiet but deep interest in the present European conflict became known to-day when it was learned that the husband of his daughter, Major Carl Oeser, is at the front with the German army.

He has been in the army for a number of years and is an official in the ordnance department. He is also an expert electrician and for a time was assistant chief of the electro-mechanical department of the German army.

Good Old N.P. SOAP
Your Mother and Grandmother used it. Take soap can't touch it for Quality. And look at this. 4 cakes of ordinary soap cost 20¢. 1 bar of N.P. SOAP weighs more and costs only 15¢. you can surely save money on N.P. SOAP. Try it.
5

Leave It to Mutt to Put It Right

By "Bud" Fisher



Don't Neglect THROAT Troubles

because the swollen glands and inflamed membranes often affect other tissues and impede their healthy action.

SCOTT'S EMULSION affords great relief because its cod liver oil is speedily converted into germ-resisting tissue—the glycerine is curative and healing, while the combined emulsion strengthens the lungs to resist lung trouble.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES and INSIST ON SCOTT'S

ONTARIO M. P. P.'S GO TO WAR

Messrs. Hogarth and Tolmie for Second Contingent.

PORT ARTHUR, Oct. 29.—Don. Hogarth, M.P.P. for Port Arthur, will go with the second contingent as a lieutenant of transport.

Donald McDonald Hogarth has been a member of the Legislature since 1911. He was born at Osceola, Ont., in 1879, was educated at the Mattawa Public School, and is in the real estate business. He is a Conservative and a Presbyterian. (Hogarth will be remembered by Peterborough lacrosse fans. He played with the local team one season.)

Rev. Mr. Tolmie, the Windsor clergyman, who was elected to the Legislature in the last election, has also volunteered for the war in the capacity of chaplain.

URIC ACID IN SPRING

Uric acid is an accumulation of poison which finds lodgment in the system when the kidneys fail to remove it from the blood. In the muscles and bladder it forms stones, in the joints and muscles it causes rheumatism. In any case the pain and suffering is almost beyond human endurance. Uric acid is promptly removed from the system when the kidneys are kept healthy and active by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

For erecting posters in otherwise inaccessible places there has been invented a gun that shoots a nail carrying a rolled poster against a wooden surface, the poster unrolling and displaying itself.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

6878

Lady's Waist.

In this design we have a model for a plain shirtwaist. The open neck is trimmed with a collar of medium size and the closing is in front. The sleeves are plain and small and end at the wrist in a shirt cuff. For these waists such materials as handkerchief linen, heavy lingo, silk, satin and the like are popular.

The waist pattern, No. 6,878, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36 inch material.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

Belgium A Land of Woe

Millions Face Starvation in a Ravished Country—People Wander From Town to Town and Even Nobility Are in Want

A PITIFUL STORY

BRUSSELS, Monday, via London, 4.05 p.m.—Nearly 7,000,000 persons in Belgium face famine unless they receive help from the outside at once. The American Minister to Belgium, Mr. Brand Whitlock, says that less than two weeks' supply of food remains in the cities, while conditions in the country districts are even worse. Though Germany has seized the food in some cities for her soldiers she still disclaims responsibility for feeding the Belgians.

Mr. Whitlock has had only peasant's black bread for two weeks and the supply of that is short. One hundred soup kitchens are feeding more than one hundred thousand of the needy in Brussels. Families formerly wealthy are discharging their servants because they are bankrupt. Noblemen may be seen slipping into the soup kitchens.

The factories are closed. Many stores are being operated, but the railway train service has been suspended. The supplies of coffee, tea, flour, rye and salt are practically exhausted.

Reports received by Mr. Whitlock from Louvain, Liege and Namur declare that the conditions in those cities are even worse than they are in Brussels. Louvain has only a four days' supply of flour, while Liege has no flour at all. The peasants in many districts have been forced to exist on legumes, as the crops of beets and cabbages have been ruined. The meat and milk supplies also have been cut off, the army having taken the cattle.

Victims Wander Aimlessly.

It is declared, absolutely essential that food be obtained from England and it is hoped that the first shipment is now on the water.

Nearly half of the people who have been able to remain in Belgium are wandering helplessly from town to town seeking shelter with friends and relatives. Mechlin, which formerly had sixty thousand inhabitants, has but few unflamaged houses standing. The same situation exists at Namur and Louvain.

The road from Antwerp to Brussels is black with processions of people moving in either direction. Waggons and carts are filled with the wreckage of their household effects. Thousands on foot are carrying bundles or pushing day carts always moving, but with no definite destination.

Other crowds are gathered about the ruins of forts and rifle pits, staring blankly at mounds that are covered with withered flowers and surmounted by wooden crosses upon which the helmets of dead Germans have been placed to mark their graves.

Belgians of all classes appear disheartened. Aged women and cripples may be seen sitting near their shattered homes in Mechlin nodding vacantly at the Cathedral, with its Belgians of all classes appear disheartened beyond repair by shell fire.

Similar conditions are found in the small villages between Antwerp and shattered windows and tottering walls attempting to reestablish their homes find their roofs, which have been pierced by shells, no protection from the rain that is now falling every day. The villages that stood near contested forts were razed, yet many of the inhabitants have returned and are living in rudely constructed shacks or tents.

In Brussels the sides of buildings and billboards are plastered with German military notices, printed in French, German and Flemish. The streets are filled with German soldiers and marines. The automobiles of the officers, carrying buglers to warn pedestrians, are dashing in all directions. The city is quiet. All the shops and houses are closed at nine o'clock at night, though the buildings are brightly lighted.

By an official order there have been posted throughout the country the names of Belgians and Britishers who have been sentenced from a month to one year's imprisonment for insults offered to German soldiers. Others are warned to obey the military orders and also advised that the Germans have no intention of seizing non-combatants. The Germans are paying for everything obtained in stores, the German commandant having requested that he be furnished with the names of any soldiers who commandeered bicycles and fod.

Have You Tried O'Keefe's "Gold Label" ALE

The O'K brewmaster says it is his masterpiece—a rich, old, creamy ale of matchless purity.

J. M. BROOKS & CO., Distributors, 418 Water Street, 'Phone 61.

LUMBER

Building Materials of all kinds. Shingles, Scantlings, Joist and Bill Stuff, Mouldings, Casings, Base and all kinds of Finish. Boards and Box Shooks. Slabs and Mill Wood.

ALF. BROOKFIELD ESTATE

Foot St. Thomas Mills

A ROCHESTER MAN'S IDEA OF FATHERLAND

Carl Lomb, of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, is back home from the war zone in Europe. But his Peerless automobile is not. That is because the well-known Rochester lensmaker and banker donated his car to the Fatherland. The machine is now being used to carry wounded soldiers from the front of the firing line under the Red Cross flag.

Mr. Lomb donated his $5,000 car as soon as he found out that Germany was going to be involved in a war that would tax not only the resources of its people, but the loyalty of their sons and daughters in other lands. He had just arrived in the old town in Germany where his parents live. That was Hanau, in Prussia, and Mr. Lomb had been taking his relatives out to ride in the big touring car which he had brought across from America, when the word came that war was declared. The offer of the car was immediately accepted and there came from the commandant of the post-division in which Mr. Lomb was then, cordial thanks for the gift.

But in consideration of the fact that Mr. Lomb is an American and that this country would assuredly declare an absolute neutrality, the German government decided that Mr. Lomb's handsome car should be used only in Red Cross work.

The car is now at the front in this mission. With it are also Mr. Lomb's best wishes, for the success of the Red Cross relief—and for the success of the Kaiser in this war.

Mr. Lomb refuses to quote. He believes that the stories printed in the American papers, anti-German in character, are far more atrocious than any real atrocities the German army has committed. Also he believes that Germany is not only going to win this war, but has won a big part of it already.—Rochester Post Express.

AN AIRSHIP SIGHTED.

NORWOOD, Oct. 29. — Reports reached town during the week from several persons in this district, that an airship had been sighted in the southern sky. Attention was drawn to the flying machine, by the strong searchlight it possessed. Mr. John Kelly, of Cottesloe, and Mr. J. Preston, of Asphodel, were among those who saw it.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON QUESTIONS

The Arrest and Trial of Jesus, Matt. xxvi:47-68.

Golden Text—As a lamb that is led to the slaughter, and as a sheep that before its shearers is dumb, so he opened not his mouth. Isa. liii:7.

1. Verses 47-50—Which is the master mission of the average man, love or money or loyalty to his friends?

2. What base and cruel things are men doing to-day through the love of money?

3. Why could not the chief priests have arrested Jesus without the aid of Judas, and thus have saved their money?

4. Verse 51—Who was it that struck at the servant of the high priest, with his sword, and cut off his ear, and why did he do it?

5. Was Peter's act blameworthy or praiseworthy, and why?

6. Jesus at one period forbade them to carry anything to protect themselves, but just about this time he verses this instruction, and commands them to buy swords; (see Luke xxii:36) what did he intend them for?

7. Verse 52—Was Jesus' condemnation of Peter for using the sword, meant for general application, or to apply to this particular circumstance only? Why?

8. What gracious and merciful deed did Jesus do to the servant of the high priest, and what did it indicate?

9. Why did not this miracle soften the hearts of the priests toward Jesus?

10. Verse 53—How many are twelve legions of angels and why did Jesus not summon them to his aid?

11. Where was this great company of angels that were subject to the bidding of Jesus?

12. Is there any evidence and if so, what, that all the other sons of God have equal angelic protection?

13. Verse 54 — Does Jesus here mean to say that the Jews were forced to reject him, and that it was a necessary cross, or what is his meaning?

14. Verses 55-56 — According to the fourth gospel, about how long had Jesus "sat daily" teaching in the temple, and why did they not then arrest him?

15. Was the action of the disciples in leaving Jesus to his fate, prudence or cowardice, and why?

16. Verses 57-61—Was it right for a judge then, or has it ever been right since, to seek for witnesses to convict a prisoner?

17. What does it indicate that these judges not only sought for witnesses, but for men who would perjure themselves in order to convict Jesus?

18. What did the two witnesses referred to testify, and wherein was it false? (See John ii:19.)

19. Verses 62-64—Why would Jesus not answer these false witnesses?

20. What answer did Jesus make to the question of the high priest, and what did it mean as to his divinity?

21. Verses 65-66 — For what crime did they finally condemn Jesus to death?

22. Verses 67-68 — With the power that Jesus had, what was it that caused him to bear all their insults and cruelty?

Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 8, 1914: Sowing and Reaping. (World's Temperance Sunday.) Gal. vi:1-10.

PRICES OF HIDES

Beefhides are strong, and are coming to market in fair supply. Tanners are showing a little more interest. City Butcher hides flat, 14 1-2c. per lb. Country hides, flat, cured, 16 to 17c. per lb. Part cured, 15 to 16c. per lb.

Calfskins are steady, the demand about equal to the supply. City skins, green, flat, 16c. Country, cured, 17 to 18 1-2c. Part cured 16 1-2c., according to condition and take off. Deacons of Bob Calf 80c to $1.20 each.

Horsehides are firm with moderate supplies coming to market. City take off $4.50 to $4.75. Country take off, No. 1, $4 to $4.50. No. 2, $3.50 to $3.50.

Sheepskins are in good demand at current prices. City lambskins, pelts or shearlings, 80c. to $1.10 each. Country lambskins or shearlings, 80c to $1.

Wool holds its own with no change in the situation. Washed combing fleece (coarse) 27 to 28c. Washed clothing fleece (fine) 29 to 30c. Washed rejections (burry, chaffy, etc.) 25 to 26c. Unwashed fleece combing (coarse) 18 to 20c. Unwashed fleece clothing (fine) 20 to 21 to 22c.

Deerskins will be coming to market in a few days; the advance quotations are on about the same basis as in previous seasons. Dry 25c to 30c. per lb. Dry salted 10 to 15c per lb. Green or green salted, 8 to 15c per lb.

Mooseskins according to size, condition and take off, $1 to $3.50 each.

A HAPPY CHILD IN JUST A FEW HOURS

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, and they become tightly packed, liver gets sluggish and stomach disordered.

When cross, feverish, restless, see if tongue is coated, then give this delicious "fruit laxative." Children love it, and it can not cause injury. No difference what ails your little one—if full of cold, or a sore throat, diarrhoea, stomach-ache, bad breath, remember, a gentle "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." We make no smaller size. Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.

UNITED STATES GET BIG WAR ORDERS.

Those in Chicago and Vicinity Total Nearly $6,000,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—To date it is said that foreign orders for clothing, trucks, harness, tinned meats, and the like in the Chicago and neighbouring markets amount to between seven and eight million dollars.

Purchasing agents of the British and French Governments are in the field, and the former has $3,000,000 gold in a local bank to be used against purchases. The meat packers are said to have enough European orders on hand to keep them running full time for a year.

William G. Bruce, secretary of the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, is authority for the statement that knitting mills of that state are swamped with military orders.

Coarse fur coats, harness, shoes, and light tonnage auto trucks, are among other Wisconsin commodities being sold abroad, he said.

MILK THAT IS SAFE

Aerated, Cleaned, Pasteurized, Good for the Whole Family, from Baby to Grandmother.

Delivered Every Morning by our Milk Waggons

PETERBOROUGH PURE MILK CO.

377 Aylmer Street

'Phone 650

35 Recruits Wanted For Overseas Service

Apply At The Armouries At 8 P.M.

"WINTER MILLINERY"

For your Approval and Selection. Which will be sure to appeal to your judgment.

Mrs. J. Wilson, 372 GEORGE STREET 'PHONE 38

HESSELBERG

MASTER PIANIST with Doctor Gordon Uses Exclusively—

Heintzman

- And Company's -

Grand Pianos

The Master's Choice

The J. M. GREENE MUSIC CO., Limited

Charlotte St. - Peterboro'

District Representatives

SEE and INSPECT—THE **SUPREME RANGE**

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:

Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

F.R. J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited

341 GEORGE ST. - PHONE 386

A New Epoch In The Phonograph World

MAHOGANY OR QUARTERED OAK

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

THE J. M. GREENE CO., are pleased to announce, that after several years experience, handling the different makes of talking machines and watching the evolution that took place in the production and perfection of these marvelous musical instruments, we have arrived at the conclusion that the New Edison Diamond Disc is by far the greatest triumph yet produced in a sound reproducing instrument, and have decided to handle the Edison goods exclusively, convinced that our patrons will receive more real satisfaction and pleasure from the use of the Edison Diamond Disc or Cylinder Machines than from any other we could sell them. We thoroughly believe this move is the best not only for our own interests but for those of our patrons. We must believe in the goods we sell before we recommend them to our customers, and to the Edison Diamond Disc Cabinet Machines and Amberolas, we can give our unqualified endorsement in every case. Sound reproduction by the Diamond Disc Machines is undoubtedly far superior to all previous achievements of Mr. Edison. No more record changing. The reproduction point is a genuine diamond that never wears out and requires no changing. The Edison Diamond Disc Machines are bound to be the choice of discriminating music lovers in the end, thus we are following our principle—to offer the best only.

PUT WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL

WITH the advent of our selection of the Edison goods exclusively, we want to give every home in Peterboro' and District a special opportunity to instal one of these magnificent instruments, whether they already have an Edison instrument of older style, or a talking machine of any other make already in the home or not. In case you have an instrument, which no doubt you have enjoyed in the past because it was good at the time you bought it, we will gladly take it as part payment on a New Edison Diamond Disc Amberola or Cabinet Machine, and make a liberal allowance for it. The balance we will arrange on the easiest possible terms of payment. Where there is no instrument of the kind in the home at present we will be pleased to place the instrument you may select from our splendid stock, in your house for a two or three days' demonstration, and in case of purchase can make the terms of payment most favourable and easy for anyone to handle. This Free Demonstration will put you under no obligation to buy whatever but is following out of the wish of Mr. Edison the great inventor, to see "an Edison in every home in Canada."

FREE DEMONSTRATION IN OUR TALKING MACHINE PARLOURS AT ANY TIME. LET US SHOW YOU.

THE J. M. GREENE MUSIC COMPANY, LTD., CHARLOTTE STREET, PETERBORO'

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The Evening Examiner.

Pages 9-16

PETERBOROUGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1914.

BALKAN STATES MAY ALL BE INVOLVED

SWEEPING GAINS ARE MADE BY THE ALLIES IN BATTLE IN NORTH

Belgians Cut Dykes, Flooding the Country--British Repulse With Very Heavy Loss to the Enemy an Attack at Labassee and Allies Advance at Ypres and at Other Points on the Long Line.

Examiner Special:

PARIS, October 30.—Sweeping claims of substantial gains by the allies in the battleground in the north featured this afternoon's three o'clock communique. The Belgians, it was stated, have cut the dykes and flooded the regions of the lower Yser. Following this up with a violent cannonading from both the French and the Belgian entrenchments, the Germans have been forced to retreat well to the north.

The allies are also declared to be advancing in the vicinity of Ypres. The Germans essayed a violent counter attack against the British in the vicinity of Labassee, but were repulsed after some hand to hand fighting, in which the losses were very heavy. The British at the end of this fight were able to re-occupy ground previously ceded. The German losses in this fighting are said to have been very large. At all other points, the statement says, the French are advancing.

PARIS, October 30.—Reports from the fighting line along the French front received here to-day say that with the arrival of German reinforcements the fighting in the north is again very severe. The Germans are continuing their efforts to break through the Dixmunde-Nieport barrier, and also north of Ypres. The British are being hard pressed in the territory between Lille and Armentieres, and additional reinforcements have been sent to that point. Severe fighting is also in progress along the entire French front and at parts of the centre, and it is stated here that the Germans are being slowly driven back upon Metz.

the Servian-Russian troops operating in Bukowina, have again defeated the Austrians and have re-occupied Czernowitz, the capital of that Crown land. It is also stated that the general situation both in Galicia and Russian Poland, continues to improve from a Russian standpoint.

OTTAWA, October 30.—The Government has under consideration the accommodation in Canada of one thousand Belgian refugees, who are nearly all of the farming class, and who could be placed economically on Canadian farms, and will be welcomed. The details of the suggested scheme have not yet been worked out.

Russia Welcomes Turkey's Entrance Into the Theatre of War and Troops That Have Been Held in Reserve for This Purpose Will Be Used at Once--Roumania and Bulgaria Are Expected to Attack Turkey--Russian Merchant Vessel is Sunk by a German Cruiser

PETROGRAD, OCT. 30.—RUSSIA HAS ACCEPTED TURKEY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR IN ENTHUSIASTIC FASHION. HIGH GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS TO-DAY DECLARED THAT THE CZAR AND HIS ADVISORS WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY TO SETTLE FOR ALL TIME THE ENTIRE TURKISH QUESTION ALREADY STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO MEET THE SITUATION. ORDERS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE BLACK SEA FLEET TO SEARCH OUT AND DESTROY THE TURKISH SQUADRONS NOW OPERATING AGAINST THE CRIMEA AND CAUCASIAN PORTS. AT THE SAME TIME TROOPS, WHICH HAVE BEEN HELD IN READINESS FOR THIS EXPECTED EVENT WILL MOVE SHORTLY. NO OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF WAR HAS BEEN RECEIVED HERE AS YET, ACCORDING TO HIGH OFFICIALS. COMMUNICATION WITH CONSTANTINOPLE HAS BEEN INTERRUPTED, AND NO WORD HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY TO TELL WHETHER THE AMBASSADOR AND HIS STAFF HAVE BEEN HANDED THEIR PASSPORTS. DESPATCHES FROM THEM, HOWEVER, ARE MOMENTARILY EXPECTED.

AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY HERE IT WAS STATED THAT THERE CAN BE LITTLE DOUBT NOW THAT THE ENTIRE BALKANS WILL BE INVOLVED IN THE WAR. BULGARIA AND ROUMANIA, IT IS STATED, MUST NOW DECIDE WHETHER THEY WILL ATTEMPT TO CONTINUE AN UNPOPULAR NEUTRALITY OR WILL SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY TO AT ONCE AND FOR ALL, END TURKEY IN EUROPE AS A NATION. THE OFFICIALS HERE BELIEVE THAT BOTH ROUMANIA AND BULGARIA WILL STRIKE AGAINST TURKEY IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. TWO DESTROYERS, FLYING THE TURKISH FLAG, SHELLED THE OUTER HARBOUR AT ODESSA, SINKING A RUSSIAN MERCHANT STEAMER. IT IS DECLARED AT THE WAR OFFICE THAT GERMANY HAS CALLED ON TURKEY IN THE HOPE THAT A DEMONSTRATION BY THE TURKISH ARMY AND NAVY WILL RELIEVE THE PRESSURE ON THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES IN GALICIA AND ALONG THE EAST PRUSSIAN BORDER. IT IS STATED HERE THAT THE GERMANS HAVE NOT ONLY BEEN ROUTED IN THE FIGHTING ALONG THE VISTULA, BUT THAT A LARGE PART OF THE GERMAN ARMY, WHICH INVADED RUSSIAN POLAND, HAS ACTUALLY BEEN CUT OFF FROM ITS BASE AND IS IN DANGER OF BEING ENTIRELY ANNIHILATED. THE REALIZATION OF THIS, IT IS BELIEVED HERE, FORCED GERMANY'S HAND AND SHE WAS COMPELLED TO BRING TURKEY INTO THE WAR IMMEDIATELY, ALTHOUGH SHE HAD HOPED TO KEEP HER AS A RESERVE TO BE CALLED ON EARLY NEXT SPRING.

OPTIMISM NOW RULES SUPREME IN MILITARY CIRCLES IN FRANCE

Official Reports Are Told of Substantial Gains for Allies Although Wintry Weather Has Interfered With Operations--Losses in Past Two Weeks Have Been Very Heavy.

Examiner Special:

PARIS, October 30.—Optimism ruled supreme in military circles today. The official reports from the fighting front all told of substantial gains for the allies. At no point apparently are the Germans able to make headway, and the fighting has materially slackened. This is due to the failure of German reinforcements who have reached the front to participate in the fighting as yet, but it is believed that they are now planning a new assault not only in the north in the territory between Lille and Armentieres, but also on the right wing from Alsace-Lorraine. Wintry conditions interfered with the operations considerably today. It is reported in the snowcovering in the Vosges and in part of the Meuse district, while a mixture rain is falling elsewhere in the Meuse and the Argonnes. The losses of the past fortnight have been staggering. While the figures are withheld it is certain that the allies lost upwards of 50,000 in that period, killed, wounded and prisoners. Reports received here place the German losses at from three to four times that number. The entire front of the battle line is covered with unburied bodies. The many small villages that extend from Dixmunde to Nieuport have been completely obliterated. Only a few houses have been left in Dixmunde and the streets of the city are littered with the dead; similar conditions prevail everywhere through the territory over which the battle was fought.

LONDON, October.—As was expected, Lord Fisher was this afternoon gazetted to be the First Lord of the Admiralty to succeed Prince Louis of Battenburg. He is known as "The Kitchener of the Navy" and was the creator of the British battle fleet of today.

TOKIO, October 30.—Official advices received here today since the committee when the cruiser Emden sank the Russian cruiser Jemtchug in the harbour of Penang, at two officers and 95 Russian sailors killed, and many wounded. Japanese cruisers were sent in pursuit but have failed to locate the Emden, which is now threatening the rich eastern trade routes.

LONDON, October 30.—Colonel Conrad Britz, who has been engaged in suppressing the rebellion started by Lt.-Col. Maritz in Northwest Cape Province, reports that the invasion of the Cape has finally and permanently been broken according to a Capetown despatch to the Reuters' Telegraph Company.

PETROGRAD, October 30.—In the highest official circles here it is said that Russia views the action of Turkey as infinitely more important to England than to Russia on account of the English communications with India and her position in Egypt. It is pointed out that the allies had previously guaranteed the integrity of Turkey only if she remained neutral.

FIRST OF THE CANADIANS TO DIE IN ACTION

Montreal Chauffeur Who Went Over With the First Contingent is Killed at Lille

SHELL STRUCK CAR

Examiner Special:

MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—William Cockhill, of Montreal, was killed at Lille, in France, while in active service. Messages to that effect were received here yesterday. Cockhill had ben a chauffeur in the employ of Sir Frederick Williams Taylor (formerly of Peterborough), and went with the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force, having joined the mechanical transport section of the army service corps as driver. The majority of this part of the contingent at once proceeded to the continent and joined the allied army to serve on the transport section. At Lille, a shot struck the car Cockhill was handling, and the gas tank exploded, the driver being instantly killed. A sister received official notification of the death of Cockhill. He was married two days previous to his departure from Montreal.

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—Militia authorities here say that while the death of Chauffeur Wm. Cockhill at Lille, France, indicates that some, if not all the auto experts enlisted with the First Canadian Contingent are already at the front, it is not likely that any Canadian units are there yet, except the Mechanical Transport Corps.

WILL LEAVE FOR KINGSTON ON TUESDAY

Orders Received by 57th Quota Yesterday—Twenty-Three Recruits Needed to Complete the Squad

DRILLING EVERY DAY

The 57th quota for the second Canadian contingent will leave for the divisional headquarters at Kingston on Tuesday morning next per special C.P.R. train. Word to this effect was received yesterday by Major Walker, and was joyfully heard by the men, who are anxious to get away. Unless further orders are received the squad will wear civilian clothes, receiving a complete service outfit on their arrival at Kingston. No doubt the enthusiastic scenes that attended the departure of the first contingent will be duplicated on Tuesday morning.

For the last few days the squad has been hard at work in the armouries under the direction of Sergt. Instructor Dunkerley. They parade daily at 2 p.m. and are given three hours' strenuous drilling in which the army "setting up" drill is a feature. Already an improvement in the marching and general deportment of the men can be seen and the 57th's second contribution to the overseas forces can be depended upon to follow the example of the first contingent, who made a name for themselves at Valcartier camp.

The quota is not yet complete and intending recruits are asked to present themselves at the armouries tonight or to-morrow night for medical inspection. The roll will be closed to-morrow night, so that candidates will have to hurry up. About twenty recruits are needed.

CATTARO IS EXPECTED TO GIVE IN SOON

Combined Bombardment of Austrian Sea Port Has Been Successful in Its Effect

THE TURKISH SITUATION

Special Cable to The Examiner:

CETTINJE, Oct. 30.—It is officially announced here that the fortifications of Cattaro have ben practically annihilated by the combined bombardment from land and sea. Fort Warmata has been almost totally destroyed, its casements and cupolas being reported in fragments. Fort Lustica is also badly battered, and the surrender of the post is expected very soon.

WILL DEMAND PASSPORTS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Advices from Petrograd say that the Russian ambassador to Turkey has been instructed to demand his passports and to leave Constantinople at once. At the same time the entire consular representatives of Russia in Turkey are recalled.

The Ladies In Charge

Profits of Elliot's Store Will go to Belgian Fund

Following is a complete list of the ladies who will have charge of Elliot's store to-morrow when the profits for the day will be devoted entirely to the Belgian relief fund:

Toys—Mrs. A. P. MacLean, Mrs. J. Gemmill, Mrs. W. Sharpe.

Gloves—Mrs. V. Eastwood, Miss Burnett, Mrs. Parsons.

Fancy Goods—Mrs. H. Rush, Mrs. W. H. Hill, Mrs. E. B. Clegg.

Corsets—Mrs. Goodwill, Mrs. R. Dickson, Mrs. Roberts.

Hose and Underwear—Mrs. Young, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Hounsell.

Collars and Belts—Mrs. Walker, Miss Merrow, Miss H. Davidson and Miss Laura Davidson.

Sweater Coats—Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Howden, Miss A. Hill.

Infants' Wool Goods—Mrs. Howson Miss L. Pearce, Mrs. Devey.

Flannelette Dept.—Miss Harstone, Miss Worth, Mrs. Common.

Ribbons and Handkerchiefs — Mrs. McDermaid, Mrs. A. W. Turner, Mrs. Howden.

Baby Department—Mrs. Dodds.

Boys' Underwear — Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Harding.

Ladies' Ready-to-wear—Mrs. Mowat Mrs. R. Harston, Mrs. MacDuffy.

Children's Coats, Dresses, etc. — Mrs. Merrill.

Millinery—Miss Lundy, Miss Hurley, Mrs. J. Sharpe.

Notions—Mrs. Arthur Stevenson, Miss D. J. Hall, Miss T. Clementi, Miss G. Hooper, Misses G. and M. Stevenson.

Children's headwear — Mrs. John, Mrs. J. Mills, Miss Jean Hill.

Knitting Wools, including military wools—Mrs. Dunsford, Mrs. E. B. Clegg and Mrs. W. H. Hill.

BROWNING CLUB MET

The "Browning" club met last night at the Y.W.C.A., with 20 members present. Mr. Morris conducted the study, in part, of the poem, "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Come." The club will meet next Friday instead of Thursday and continue the study of this poem under the same able leader.

APPEALED ENTERED

Against Decision of Magistrate Dumble in the Sullivan Case

An appeal has been entered and is now before Judge Huycke, against the decision of Magistrate Dumble, who fined Raymond Sulivan $100 for conducting a gambling house. Mr. McDonald, Toronto, is acting for Sullivan and Mr. G. N. Gordon is acting for the Crown in the case. Sullivan was convicted on April 23, 1914, the case arising out of a game of pool between Ed Donoghue and Nelson Pasonson, which was played in Levasseur's pool room, of which Sullivan was manager.

An Old Offender But Good Cook

"Six months, twice a year, for the past five years." This is the history of Henry Watter's career since coming to Peterborough from the Old Country, and perhaps some of his fellow wards of the law are thankful that his record, written in the police court register, shows such regularity.

Five years ago, Henry, charged with being a vagrant, having no visible means of support, and wandering abroad, came before Police Magistrate Dumble. He pleaded "guilty" to the charge and was sentenced to six months in the county gaol. Ever since that time, at the end of intervals of six months each, Henry has found his way into the police court, being charged with vagrancy, and returned to the county gaol. He is now part of the institution, and looks after the culinary branch of caring for his fellow prisoners. He is a good cook and is useful in preparing the meals at the gaol.

This morning was one of the days when it fell to his lot to be released from the gaol. As usual he sought the familiar surroundings of Chief Thompson's headquarters, and as a matter of course and custom, the Magistrate ordered that he be confined in the county gaol for six months. This, of course, suited Mr. Watters, as it was at his request that this method of living was allowed him. Prisoners may come and prisoners may go, but Henry Watters remains an inmate of the county gaol.

"PATRICIA" ONE OF THE NEWEST DANCES

Miss Daisie Ince and Mr. Scott Paton of New York, formerly of the Little Blue Tea Room and Pavlowa Dancing Academy, Toronto, gave a most successful tea and dance Friday afternoon, October 23, to open their new studios at 206 West Seventy First Street, New York.

Their beautiful studios were artistically arranged with lighted candles and American beauties. Miss Ince and Mr. Paton assisted in their rose studio, the tea table being set in the old English room.

During the afternoon Miss Ince and Mr. Paton danced their new original dance called "The Patricia," which is gaining much popularity among the Smart Set of New York.

Their guests numbered two hundred and fifty, among them were many Torontonians.

Mr. Paton is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Paton, of Lindsay.— Lindsay Warder.

BIG ATTRACTION FOR RED MILL THEATRE

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

Manager Clayton has secured for his Red Mill Theatre, commencing Monday, November 2nd, 1,000 feet of authentic War Pictures, depicting scenes that actually have happened and are happening at the present day on the battle field. These pictures come to the Red Mill guaranteed to be the scenes, fought by the Allied Forces against the Germans and Austrians in the present European war. The admission will be 5c. afternoons and evenings. You cannot afford to miss seeing these most talked-of pictures of the present day. The price of admission is giving every person a chance to shew their patriotism by patronizing the Red Mill.

GEORGE STREET IN POLICE COURT

When it is reported that George Street was in the Police Court this morning, charged with vagrancy, do not confuse George with this City's main thoroughfare. For George resembles, in appearance, the street as it once was, torn up for paving, last fall, rather than in its present condition. George had nothing on John O'Brien (not a local man) who was also charged with vagrancy. O'Brien was given thirty days in gaol.

Street, who has been on inmate of the House of Refuge, at Lakefield, when asked by the Magistrate what he had to say for himself, replied:

"Well, if you could let me go, or give me three months in gaol," your Worship.

"That's an option," remarked Chief Thompson.

"If I let you go will you leave town?" queried Mr. Dumble.

"Yes," replied Street, "I will go right to Norwood and see if I can get work."

He was allowed to go, but not before the Chief had remarked that the prisoner seemed to have no preference between liberty and gaol, except that he seemed to take more kindly to the gaol idea than the thought of returning to the House of Refuge.

Prince Louis Has Resigned

First Sea Lord of the Admiralty Resents Newspaper Criticism

LONDON, Oct. 30.—It is officially announced that Prince Louis of Battenburg has resigned as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

Prince Louis Alexander of Battenburg, personal aide-de-camp to King George, as well as First Lord of the British Admiralty, of late has been the object of undeserved, but severe criticism from certain British sources—not on account of any fault of omission, or commission, but because of his German nativity. While not a breath about anything he has done or said that can reflect on his loyalty to the British cause has been uttered, there are, nevertheless, certain British "Fingoes" who think it is detrimental to the cause to have him continue as First Sea Lord, now that there is war with Germany. It is because of this attitude of a minority that the prince evidently has decided to stop the shafts of criticism by getting out of range.

Prince Louis of Battenberg is a vice-admiral and personal aide de camp to the King. He was born at Gratz, Austria, in 1854, the eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. He married his cousin, Princess Victoria, daughter of Louis IV., grand duke of Hesse and of Princess Alice, Queen Victoria's daughter. He was naturalized a British subject and entered the royal navy in 1868.

Prince Louis of Battenberg served in the Egyptian war, was director of naval intelligence, second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, commander of the third and fourth divisions of the home fleet, and Second Sea Lord. He was appointed First Sea Lord in 1912.

In 1905 he was the guest of the Canadian National Exhibition Association in Toronto.

WANTED BY THE POLICE

Chief of Police Thompson is in receipt of information concerning John Gulka of Fort Hope, who is accused of stealing $695 from Mrs. Martha Mazur. He is twenty years of age, 5 feet, 5 inches tall, fair hair, clean shaven, eye tooth on right side is missing. A warrant has been issued for his arrest and circulars giving his description have been sent out to the surrounding cities and towns.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES

Nathan Mackie, aged 32, of Mackie & Taylor, lumber contractors, has been drowned in Black Bay, near Port Arthur.

Archbishop Langevin, who has been indisposed for some time past, has left for Montreal, en route to Texas, to seek a cure.

About four hundred Japanese students who have been expelled from German universities have arrived in Switzerland, most of them reaching Zurich and Geneva.

The Swedish steamer Orman, from Portugal for Gothenburg, Sweden, hit a mine Monday in the North Sea and sank off Cuxhaven. Five members of her crew were drowned.

December 4th last been chosen as the date for the citizens' banquet to Hon. W. H. Hearst at Sault Ste. Marie, in celebration of the Algoma man's succession to the Premiership of the province.

Mrs. James Romain and Tony Demarco were committed for trial yesterday at North Bay by Magistrate Woogar for incendiarism two weeks ago, when the home of Mrs. Romain was destroyed by fire.

A Madrid despatch alleges that one of the German 42-centimeter cannon, on their right wing in France, exploded as the result of an excessive powder charge, and that the gunners and 250 men were blown to pieces.

At CRESSMAN'S---Men's Sample Coats $15 to $22 VALUES $11.75

Evening Examiner

'Phones—Editorial 139, Business Office 139. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

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Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed."

FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1914

THE SIFTONS AND THE WAR.

Hon. Clifford Sifton hadn't much use for the machine gun in politics, but he is an enthusiastic in the matter of the machine gun in war. He has made important contributions to Canada's contribution to the great European war. Ably seconded by his son, Captain Sifton, he has been strengthening Canada's artillery efficience almost since the opening of the war. We shall doubtless hear of the machine gun brigade organised by the two Siftons, father and son. When the story of Canada's creditable participation in the fighting is written, there will be failure of justice if the part played in its success, by the energy and patriotism of the Siftons is not acknowledged.

WELLINGTON AS WITNESS.

Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, little thought that a letter to his mother, written a hundred years ago, would be brought in evidence to show that Prussian brutality and barbarity have not changed but rather been intensified since the early days of the nineteenth century. A letter in in existance, written by Wellington to his mother in 1807. The Prussians were his allies at that time, but that did not prevent him from privately stating his opinion of the Prussian armies, from general to the rear rank private. His use of words to describe his allies was as vigorous as his fighting methods. An extract from his letter to his mother reads:

"I can, however, assure you that, from the general of the Germans down to the smallest drum boy in their legion, the earth never groaned with such a set of murdering, infamous villains. They murdered, robbed and ill-treated the peasantry wherever they went." The spirit behind the unspeakably infamous outrages committed on Belgium—and being committed every day by the German soldiers, prompted by the orders of the Prussian spirit incarnate in the Kaiser, has not changed except for the worse in a hundred years. We must lay the spirit.

A CHANCE FOR EDISON.

Thomas Edison is regarded as one of the greatest living inventors. If his having taken a vow not to invent a device to facilitate the destruction of human life would not stand in the way, he has a job open to him. This job, however, would not infringe the spirit of his vow, but would help circumvent the most cowardly, sneaking, murderous form of destroying human life. Couldn't Edison invent something like a dirigible rocket, with a self-containing propelling force sufficient to drive it skyward into the vitals of a Zeppelin and put it out of business? This question is superfluous. One is sure that Edison could do the trick if he put his sprightly mind to the task. Seriously speaking, such an invention would be a splendid weapon for the allies of the Triple Entente, who are prevented by considerations of humanity, from using the only weapon—reprisal—that will exercise a deterrent effect upon German barbarism, which drops bombs on peaceful cities. If Edison would invent some "dead shot" contrivance that would cripple women and child-murdering Zeppelins, he would serve humanity as his inventive genius has never before served society and contributed to human convenience and happiness.

BRAZEN BARBARITY.

The Prussian way of waging war in its brutality and disregard of the rules of war and all consideration of humanity, only makes us set our teeth with grimer determination and nerves our arms for stronger effort. Every day adds in kind to the atrocities committed upon outraged Belgium. There is no crime in the calender of nations, that Germanity is not committing day after day; and her "Kultur" is stimulating ingenuity to the invention of new crimes. Sowing seas with mines to entrap neutral shipping, misuse of national flags and uniforms, and every form of crookedness, lying, spying, intrigue, bribery, are all in the Prussian programme. Dropping bombs on peaceful cities and destroying women and children, has a new development in the dropping, yesterday, of a bomb among a group of market women in a French town, La-Basse, and killing fifteen of them, and the killing of an innocent child by the same means in Dunkirk. The worst feature of this cowardly work is that it cannot be repressed by considerations of reprisal. The Prussians know that Great Britain and France, are too highly civilized—too fair-fighting—to treat peaceful German non-combatants, in German cities, as they could easily do, in the same manner. We can't retort in kind in the way of barbarity, but we can as we shall do, strain every muscle, use all our resources, to crush the monstrous military system, that breeds monsters and rid the world once and for all of a mighty menace to the peace, prosperity, and progress of the world.

OUR CANADIAN ARMY.

As they count noses in European armies, Canada's contribution of nearly 33,000 men, 7,500 horses and 70 pieces of artillery may seem small, but it is the largest army that ever crossed the Atlantic either way. A statistician reminds us that it is greater in numbers than the entire British forces, engaged in the War of the American Revolution. Mulhall says that the British force when it was at its highest in 1775, numbered only 30,000, and that the total fell to 7,000 in 1781. Of the 30,000 mentioned the great bulk was composed of mercenaries, hired soldiers from Hesse, and Brunswick, and paid for at from $675 to $1,125 per man per year, a condition forced upon Britain by her having her hands rather overfull of war in Europe. The entire American army at the close of the war was almost identical in numbers with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, which is much superior to the hired legions sent over by Britain in the War of the Revolution. Canada's soldiers now across seas are soldiers from conviction not for pay, and will be a much superior fighting force. It is to be added that Canada's European army is equal to the total forces put in the field by the United States in the war of 1812-14; and as large as the first army sent by Britain to the Crimean in 1856. If we count the next contingent Canada's army in Europe will equal the numbers of the British used by Wellington to crush Napoleon at Waterloo. However, Canada must not go according to the standard of past days. She must in proportion to her capabilities bring her fighting forces in the field up to the standard of the forces now fighting the enemy of Great Britain, and the civilization, liberty, freedom and human interest, her cause represents. We must be prepared, if necessary—and the necessity seems certain—to still further contribution of men and munitions of war. We must keep our rifle factories and the spinners of kakhi, busy. We can get all the men we want, but the work of equipping and arming them is what will keep us busy.

Receipts at Union Stock Yards Large

TORONTO, Oct 29.—Union Stock Yards—Receipts were large for Thursday. 90 cars, 412 cattle, 2,284 hogs, 479 sheep and lambs, 36 calves, and 500 horses.

Cattle—No choice cattle were on sale, a very few good, but nearly all offerings to-day were inferior common and medium. Trade was dull, and the weather being wet, dull and dreary did not help matters, prices being about steady. Choice butchers' steers, none on sale; good butchers' steers, $7.00 to $7.35; medium butchers' steers, $6.50 to $6.75; common butchers' steers, $6.00 to $6.25; choice butchers' heifers, none on sale; common butchers' heifers, $6.50 to $6.75; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good cows, $6.75 to $6.25; canners, $5.50 to $6.00; bulls, $5.00 to $6.75.

Feeders and Stockers—It took a very choice load or lot of steers to even get an offer of $7, such as sold at $7.85 three weeks ago. The market was very dull for stockers and feeders, and prices were lower. Choice steers, $6.50 to $6.75; medium steers, $6.00 to $6.25; stockrs, $4.00 to $5.50.

Milkers and Springers—Market strong at $65 to $125 each, bulk sold at $75 to $5 each.

Calves—Not enough on sale to make a market, but prices remained steady as a plentiful supply of poultry is taking the place of veal. Choice veals, $10.00 to $10.50; common to good, $5.00 to $9.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts were light but prices remained steady. Sheep, $5.00 to $5.75; culls and rams, $3.50 to $4.00; lambs, $7.50 to $8.00; medium, $7.00 to $7.30; culls, $6.00 to $6.50.

Hogs—Receipts large and prices steady. Selected, fed and watered $7.50 and $7.25 f.o.b. cars, and $7.75 weighed off cars.

A process has been discovered in Japan by which silk worms may be cultured ten times a year instead of twice, as usual, and better silk produced

PRINTING ORDERS AND THE HOME TOWN CRUSADE

There never was a better time than the present for printers to foster what has come to be known as "the home town movement." Perhaps no business has suffered to a greater extent or more unjustly through orders being sent out of town and even out of the country than has the printing industry. Municipal bodies have been by no means the least offenders. Only a few weeks ago the question was asked in a Calgary city council meeting as to why the street car transfers used by the civic line were not produced in the city. The excuse given by the Street Railway Superintendend was by no means insurmountable and in future this work will be done at home, where it belongs. Now that the wedge has been entered in that city it is probable that no civic work will be sent east or south unless it is absolutely impossible to produce it at home. Campaigns were conducted some time ago in Edmonton and Winnipeg, and it is understood a fairly satisfactory state of affairs now exists in these cities and in Regina as well. There are some other western towns and cities, however, that have as yet given very little consideration to their local printers, despite their expressed anxiety to secure new industries and to keep as many men employed as possible. The pinch of hard times is driving home the lesson that municipal officials in both western and eastern Canada have been slow to learn that every dollar spent in the community is a cumulative investment while every dollar sent outside the community helps to build up some other community to the detriment of their own. Printers who have been unjustly treated in the past should make a vigorous campaign at the present to secure all municipal printing orders and when progress has been made along that line it will be comparatively easy to successfully approach any offenders among business concerns that have been a thorn in the flesh in the past. In doing this printers should emphasize the need for loyalty in connection with business affairs at home as well as in connection with the things that pertain directly to the great war. Don't let pass the present opportunity for diverting printing orders into their proper channels. You will be rendering a service to your community as well as to yourself by making the most of it.—Printer and Publisher.

Searchlights on vessels using the Suez Canal are prevented from blinding the pilots approaching craft by cutting off some of the light so as to project a dark angle in the centre.

FERNS, PALMS, Etc.

Fine Assortment

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, CARNATIONS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, Etc.

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WHY PAY MORE?

when you can get the Highest Class MEAT obtainable at

EDWARDS' MEAT MARKET

.....	25c
Sirloin Steak	22c
Porterhouse	22c
Legs Lamb	20c
Loins Lamb	18c
Breasts Lamb	12½c
Fronts Lamb	15c
Roasts Beef	14c & 16c
Choice Rib Roasts	16c
Pot Roasts	12½c

SEE OUR WINDOW

421 GEORGE ST.

COME AT ONCE

51 Men's Winter Overcoats, up-to-the-minute styles, made shawl collar ulster, Cambridge and young men's guard. These are overmakes and cancellations, secured at reduced prices and we pass them on to you subject to our profit-sharing policy. **Sizes 34 to 40.**

Lot 1 PRICE IS **$9.95**

Worth $12.00 to $14.00. In this lot there are some good Balmacaans.

Lot 2 PRICE IS **$12.95**

Worth $15.00 to $16.50. Some choice Balmacaans are shown at this price.

Lot 3 PRICE IS **$16.95**

Worth $20.00 to $22.00. A few Balmacaans here.

NOTE—There is a 36 and 39, extra heavy, Fancy Check, backed cloth. Worth $27.00 to $30.00, for **$19.95**

FRIDAY - SATURDAY - MONDAY

SEE WINDOWS

OAK HALL

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS CARDS

OPPOSED TO CHIROPRACTORY

Ontario Doctors Want Building of New College Forbidden.

TORONTO, Oct. 30. — Physicians and surgeons of the province, with their legal counsel, went before Hon. W. J. Hanna yesterday to urge that the chiropractors now operating in Ontario be restrained from erecting a college and establishing their practice by the training of students. Arguments were put forth to show that the whole medical profession was opposed to any such move. On the other hand, the chiropractors urged upon the Minister the increase in numbers of their doctors and the demand for a training school. The arguments on either side were not new to the Provincial Secretary, the case having almost become a hardy annual, and again his decision was deferred. It will be remembered that Sir James Whitney at one time spoke of establishing a medical commission, which would deal with this matter among others.

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Ball, practical tailor, over Madill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wfm

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BOARDERS WANTED

WANTED—TWO LADY BOARDERS, NEAR Normal School. Apply 730 Bethune St. 3d-101-1301

BOARDERS WANTED. STUDENTS, TEACHers or office people preferred. All conveniences. 571 Aylmer. 3d-99-1315

LOANS WANTED

LOANS WANTED — FEW THOUSAND Dollars wanted. Four-fold security. Address for interview, Box 1226, Examiner. 6d-W-1226

WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—AN UPRIGHT PIANO for about six months. Apply 469 Reid St. 4d-99-1309

WANTED — A PARLOUR HEATER WITH an oven. Apply 730 Bethune Street. 1d-101-1302

WANTED TO PURCHASE NEAR PETERborough, One to Five Acres of Standing Firewood. Address Box 1333, this office, or 356 Wellesley St., Toronto. 3d-99-2w-44-1333

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR COOKS, Generals, House and Parlour Maids, also Nurses, arriving from the Old Country, November 2. Apply immediately, The Guild, 153 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, and 71 Drummond Street, Montreal. 4d-99-1309

HELP WANTED—Female

MAID WANTED. APPLY 648 AYLMER Street. 3d-100-1309

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 226 Brock Street. 3d-101-1303

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL. Apply King George Hotel, Simcoe St. 3d-99-1288

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED — PAINTERS. GOOD BRUSH hands. Apply W. J. Koster, 399 Gilmour Street. 3d-99-1287

WANTED — EXPERIENCED MALE SPINners for night work. Auburn Woollen Co., Ltd. 6d-100-1300

WANTED—APPRENTICE TO LEARN BARber business. Apply Arthur Moffatt, 51 Hunter East. 3d-100-1295

LEARN BARBER TRADE — SUCH EMployment. Good wages. Few weeks required to complete course. Write for particulars and catalogue to-day. Moler Barber College, 221A Queen East, Toronto. 3d-99-1295

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED, AT once. Young men for successful business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay us after you secure your position. American Automobile Institute, Lee Ammont, Qui.

AGENTS WANTED

$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Salesmen make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley-Garretson, Dept Q, Brantford, Ontario.

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OPENING RECEIVE $15 TO $25 WEEKLY! Why Not You? Write immediately for full particulars, sample picture, blueprint, etc. Experience unnecessary. Reasons Mfg. Co. (cover cost). Offered G. Hinchcliff, P.O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. def-11-1295

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AUTO LIVERY — AUTOMOBILES TO Rent. Good autos, equipped with electric lights and shock absorbers. Careful chauffeurs. C. B. Rogers. 'Phones 282 and 1021.

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LOST

LOST — TIME BOOK IN POST OFFICE. Name inside. Please leave at Examiner Office. 1d-101-1304

LOST — WILL THE PERSON WHO BORrowed the Long Extension Ladders from Adam Hall, Limited, kindly return same at once? 1d-99-1295

LOST—DIAMOND AND RUBY STICK PIN on George or Charlotte Sts. Finder please leave at Examiner Office. Suitable reward. 1d-100-1307

LOST—A GOLD NECKLACE, PEARL setting, on Sunday night, between George Street Church and King, down to Aylmer. Finder please leave at Examiner Office. 1d-101-1302

LOST—A GOLD CUFF LINK, WITH K. OF P. crest bearing letters "F.C.B." on Saturday night on east side of George Street, between London and McDonnel Streets. Finder please leave at Examiner Office. 1d-100-1306

BUSINESS CHANCES

PIGEONS PAY DOLLARS WHERE chickens pay cents; small capital needed; small space required; always panned up; ready markets; send for May issue of our Journal; fully explained there; price ten cents. Reliable Squab Journal, Versailles, Mo.

WORK WANTED

WORK WANTED BY GOOD COMPETENT boy. Accustomed to farming. Apply Cor. Erskine and Woodbine Ave., East City. 1d-f-m-w-99-1299

MRS. JONES AT 473 KING WEST, TORONto, seeks Employment as maternity nurse or plain sewing, cooking, mother's help. 1d-99-2w-44-1304

FOR SALE

FOR SALE— LADY'S BEAUTIFUL Persian Lamb Coat, mink revers and cuffs, in first-class condition. Also Mink Muff. Cheap. Address at Examiner Office. 3d-101-1275

DURHAM COW FOR SALE. APPLY 177 Hunter Street. 1d-100-1303

FOR SALE—ROYAL ART COAL HEATER. Cheap. 275 Wescott. 1d-100-1302

FOR SALE—ART GARLAND HEATER. Used three months. Apply 167 Antrim Street. 1d-100-1300

OAK QUARTER CUT ROLL-TOP DESK for sale. Nearly new. Large size. Apply Examiner Office. 1d-101-1300

DO YOU WANT THEM?—SINGER SEWing Machine, a Bicycle, also an Iron Bedstead for sale, cheap, for cash. Apply at 131 Edinburgh Street. 1d-101-1271

FOR SALE — A GOOD RANGE, WITH reservoir. Coal or wood. Apply 597 Bethune, or 'Phone 1011. 1d-99-1297

FOR SALE, CHEAP, 1 GOOD SECOND-Hand Oxford Cook Stove, with water front. Also 1 good Heater. Also good Safe, combination lock. All can be seen at J. J. Turner & Sons, George St. 1d-101-1304

TO RENT

TO LET—THREE ROOMS IMMEDIATELY. Apply 133 Aylmer Street. 1d-101-1305

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. All conveniences. Apply 121 Rubidge Street. 6d-99-1256

TO RENT—FURNISHED BEDROOM, USE of bath. Central. Apply at Examiner. 1d-100-1304

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 376 STEWART ST. Modern. Possession Nov. 1st. Apply J. Craig, 380 Stewart Street. 4d-99-1294

TO RENT—THREE HEATED ROOMS, UNfurnished, in house with all conveniences. Central. Apply Box 1279, Examiner. 1d-101-1270

TO RENT—SUITE NO. 5, GRAND CENtral Building. Heated and all modern improvements. Possession 20th November. Apply 420 George St. def-99-1265

TO RENT—8-ROOMED HOUSE ALL CONveniences. Hardwood floors. Conveniently situated. Warm. Rent moderate. Apply 348 Reid St., Corner Simcoe St. 6d-99-1297

TO RENT — APARTMENT, MELDRUM Apartments. Light, heat and water, with every modern convenience. Apply W. H. Meldrum, 35 McDonnel St. 'Phone 288. 12d-99-1261

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TO RENT — MODERN HOUSE, 140 Rubidge Street, near C.C.I., rent $11.00. Also 253 Water Street. Rents low. Also property for sale or exchange. Apply 461 Water St. or 'phone 1261. def

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 329 AYLMER ST. Suitable for Boarding House. Modern conveniences. Possession immediately. Apply 407 George Street. def

TO RENT—ONE STORE IN GRAND OPERA House Block. Steam heating. Immediate possession. Also good Show-Room upstairs, 25 ft. by 60 ft. Hardwood floors. Elevator. Immediate possession. Apply J. J. Turner & Sons def-99-1295

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Braids and Switches are necessary in the new style of Hair Dressing. Bring your combings to us and can make Switch from same. We can make. Highest Class Workmanship Guaranteed. Mrs BYRNE, 481 George Street.

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FOR SALE—80-ACRE FARM, TWO MILES west of Pontypool. All clear. Frame house, bank barn, creek, etc. Price, $3,700.00. Will exchange for two to ten acres close to City of Peterborough. What have you to offer? Apply J. A. Gibbs, 174½ Charlotte Street.

SOCIETIES

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR CARE of Neglected and Ill-Treated Children. Incorporated by Act of Legislature. Information required. Informant's name kept Strictly Private. Children for adoption. Geo. Cochrane, Agent and Assistant Secretary.

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FOR RENT Nine Rooms, Corner of Chamberlain Street and Ellen Avenue. Parlour, Living-room, Dining-room and Kitchen, 4 Bedrooms and Bath, Fine Floors, Bath, Furnace and Gas. A beautiful place for a very low rent as a good tenant. Apply

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Bargain Counter

In this space we will weekly offer property which we know is extraordinary value and which now may be obtained upon payment of from one half to two thirds the cash previously required. Now is your opportunity to purchase a home on very moderate terms. Watch this space for real bargains possibly a house, lots, farms etc.

MODERN HOUSE

with furnace, on Rubidge St. cut, for a good home. **$2050**

now offered for .....

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BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

100 Acres of Land

Slightly rolling and well fenced and watered by two springs; comfortable buildings, house, stable, barn and drive shed; situated one mile from Church, blacksmith shop and general store, seven miles from Peterborough; will sell or exchange for park lot or city property.

$2100.00

9 Acres good Garden Land

Situated near Normal School, north of City, no buildings, will sell or exchange for good dwelling, with all improvements.

12 Acres Choice Land

Good brick house and frame stable; land in a good state of cultivation.

75 Acres Choice Land

Good brick house and frame stables; adjoining a village; suitable for a retired farmer.

Farms to rent; houses to rent and houses for sale on easy terms of payment.

For full particulars apply to

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136 HUNTER STREET

Office Open Evenings 'Phone 376

READ THE EVENING EXAMINER

HEAR DR. GORDON TO-NIGHT—SUBJECT "THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER" George St. Methodist Church 7:45 o'clock

THE CHURCHES ARE NOT EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

Interesting Legal Point Raised at Meeting of Legal Committee--Claim For Damages Alleged to Have Resulted to Dr. C. S. Cameron's Automobile--Special Meeting Will Be Held.

The Legal Committee of the City Council met on Thursday evening when several matters of legal significance were disposed of. Among other things it was decided to refer the case of Dr. Cameron versus the City to City Solicitor Gordon for further information. Dr. Cameron, through his solicitors, Peck, Kerr, and McElderry, has put in a claim against the city, amounting to forty dollars; said sum representing the damage alleged to have resulted to Dr. Cameron's automobile, when it came in contact with a manhole cover on Brock street on the evening of October 21st. The street, at the time of the accident, was undergoing repairs. City Engineer Parsons, who submitted a written report on the matter, stated that the manhole cover was not in its final position when the accident occurred, and that the street which was in the hands of the paving contractors, should have been closed to traffic.

Messrs. Foley and Gleeson, paving contractors, through their local representative, Mr. E. T. Davis, submitted a statement in which they disclaimed responsibility for the accident.

The injury to the car consisted of a broken crank case. Steps will be taken to determine whether the city's employees or the contractors were responsible for leaving the manhole cover on the road instead of placing it to one side.

Churches Not Exempt.

A communication was received from the legal firm of Dumble and Johnston requesting that the assessment for garbage collection in connection with George Street Methodist Church, be refunded. It was pointed out that it was illegal to levy such assessment and that no consideration had been given for the money paid.

City Solicitor Gordon, who was present at the meeting confirmed the contention of former City Solicitor E. H. D. Hall, to the effect that all institutions including churches and charitable institutions were liable. The Provincial regulations provide that Government buildings only are exempt from such assesment.

Alderman Johnston submitted that it was wrong to levy an assessment especially for which no consideration had been given.

On motion of Aldermen Saunders and Langford, it was decided to take "no action."

Will Appoint Fence Viewers.

Mr. D. O'Connell, through the medium of a communication urged that the city undertake to appoint three fence viewers in accordance with the Provincial Act, which applies to all municipalities. Alderman Stratton recalled the time when fence viewers were appointed, but for some reason or other their services were not satisfactory. It was moved that a by-law be prepared and presented at the next Council meeting for endorsation, appointing three men for the position.

City Engineer Parsons, ex-Alderman James Brown and Joseph Metheral were recommended for the position.

Fence viewers practically constitute a board of arbitration for the settlement of disputes pertaining to the erection of fences and neighbourly differences respecting same.

Look Who's Here.

The executors of the Edward Green estate and representatives of the Peterborough Cereal Company, The Otonabee Power Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and other interested parties will be invited to confer with the Legal Committee with a view of settling a time worn question. The latter concerns a road allowance that runs from the corner of Charlotte and Water street to Simcoe street, and which has never been opened for traffic. A portion of the street was deeded by act of Parliament to the Cereal Company, and another portion has been in possession of the Edward Green estate, for nearly half a century. Three hundred dollars has been offered the city for that portion of the street occupied by the Edward Green estate. This offer was rushed down at a previous meeting upon the grounds that it would not cover the expenses that would be incurred in disposing of the street. Special legislation would have to be secured empowering the city to dispose of the remaining portion of the road allowance. It was originally reserved by the Government for a street. On motion of Aldermen Johnston and Saunders it was decided to call a special meeting to deal with the matter. This motion was passed in the absence of Mayor Buller and Alderman Duncan, who meandered into the office of the Public Utilities Commission where a meeting was in progress.

CELEBRATE THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING

BEAVERTON, Oct. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Butcher celebrated their golden wedding here last evening. They were married in Peterborough, and resided there fourteen years before coming to Beaverton. Many Peterborough, Sunderland, Toronto and Northern Ontario friends, in addition to many residing here, attended the celebration.

Bombs Kills Women.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—German aeroplanes yesterday killed over Dunkirk, dropping two bombs. A woman and child were killed.

Two bombs were also dropped at Bethune, west of La Bassee. The first failed to explode, but the second fell in a group of women in the market place, killing nineteen and wounding forty others.

Bureau For Aliens.

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—Bureaus for the registration of Germans and Austrians under the new order-in-council will be established in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Regina and Vancouver.

HALLOWE'EN TEA AND ENTERTAINMENT

Under Auspices of St. Luke's Ladies Aid—Was Great Success.

In spite of the inclement weather last evening a large number attended the Hallowe'en tea and entertainment at St. Luke's under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid. Abundant supplies of appetizing eatables had been provided, and everyone enjoyed a repast, that in the language of the vernacular, would take "some going" to beat. Mrs. J. J. Turner, Jr., President of the Society, and her able assistants are to be congratulated on the success that crowned their efforts. The decorations were suggestive of Hallowe'en and were arranged in a very attractive manner.

After all had partaken of supper, Rev. Mr. Sawers took the chair, and after a few introductory remarks, asked the audience to rise and sing the National Anthem. Misses B. Carr and A. Rahill played a well rendered pianoforte duet. Mr. Cartilage, Mr. Frank Whitehouse, and Master Sam Whitehouse were heard in vocal numbers that were greatly enjoyed. Mr. Sawers gave a reading from Stephen Leacock's "Nonsense Novels" that provided a great deal of laughter.

The programme closed with an instrumental duet by Misses Green and Calder.

NOTICE

Dr. Gordon's Books. "All's Love Yet All's Law" and "The Young Man and His Problems" are now on sale at TREBILCOCK BROTHERS

HALLOWE'EN

BY F. M. DELA FOSSE

Hallowe'en is, as we all know, the eve or vigil of All Saints' Day, which was one of the greatest feast days of the ancient church, and still one of the more prominent holy days of certain Christian denominations. The vigil itself is coeval with the establishment of the festival of All Saints' Day and one cannot mention the one without making reference to the other. All Saints' Day, or, in other words, All Hallows' Day, was established as a festival as long ago as 300 or 400 B.C. In the early days the Christians were accustomed to solemnize the anniversary of a martyr's death at the place of his martyrdom, but the number at last grew so large that it was found impossible to set aside a separate day for each and the church, feeling that every martyr should be venerated, appointed a common day for all. This was the origin of All Saints' Day.

At first only St. John the Baptist and those who had died for their faith were thus honoured, but in the course of time a regular process of canonization was established and other saints were added so that to-day a mighty army of the dead is honoured in the observance of All Saints Day.

We see therefore, that originally Hallowe'en was a purely religious institution. In the course of time, however, abuses crept in until to-day it seems almost to have lost the religious side and to be characterised by acts and ceremonies which are a mixture of classic mythology, Druidic belief and Christian superstition.

This is shown in the fact that in the British isles and in other parts of Europe Hallowe'en is looked upon by many credulous people as the time upon which supernatural influences most prevail. The spirits of the dead are supposed to wander abroad, together with witches, devils and mischief-making elves and even the spirits of living persons are said to have the power to leave their bodies and join the ghostly visitants. Children born on this day are also looked upon as having the power of conversing with the spirits of the departed.

It is not hard to understand how the Roman and Druidical elements came to be incorporated in the observance of Hallowe'en. On Nov. 1st, the Romans used to hold a feast to Pomona, the goddess of fruits and seeds and it was then that the stores laid up in summer for use in the winter were opened. November the 1st was also the great Druidical festival to the sun which the Druids celebrated in thanksgiving for their harvest. The Druids believed in the transmigration of souls and that on the eve of their festival Saman, the Lord of Death, called together the souls of those who had been condemned during the past twelve months to occupy the bodies of animals. On such occasions it was believed sentences could be mitigated by means of incantations and propitiatory offerings through the priests. It was also one of the quarterly periods when the Druids lighted their bonfires in honour of Baal. This custom, it may be mentioned in passing, was kept up in parts of the British isles to a comparatively recent period. Wales was particularly tenacious of it and these fires were usually followed by feasting on nuts, apples and parsnips and by the celebration of games of all sorts.

If anything further were wanting, however, to prove the Druidical origin of some of the Hallowe'en observances it can be found in the fact that in some parts of Ireland October 31st used to be known as the vigil of Samain.

Hallowe'en is celebrated in the British isles in a very different manner from that pursued in Canada and the United States. In the United Kingdom there is much fun and merriment of a quiet and innocent character and indoor games are very much in evidence, but there is nothing approaching the rowdyism which at times prevails on this side of the water. There is no wrenching of door bells, ringing of fire alarms, and taking of gates off their hinges, and gangs of youngsters do not parade the streets making night hideous with improvised musical instruments and kazoos. Much more might be written on the subject of Hallowe'en but the reader must be referred to the Library for additional information which he will find in Chambers' Book of Days, Brand's Antiquities, Brewer's Curiosities of Popular Customs, and in the various Encyclopaedias.

Hesselberg's Farewell Here

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the usual capacity house greeted Hesselberg, at his farewell appearance at George St. Methodist Church last night. The artist was in splendid form, and his renditions of the Schubert-Liest Serenade, and original transcriptions of the Thais "Intermezzo," as well as the "Russian Nightingale," with its thrills and cadenzas, left an instilled longing for some more of this Russian's music, which has won itself a warm place into the hearts of Peterborough musicians and lovers of good music. Performances of his kind, full of poetic content are of unusual worth to the great mass of people. As to the playing itself of this artist, who is treasured here, as elsewhere, as a matter of his instrument, there is at this time nothing new to say, except only to mention the complete success, which again was attained by him.

TO-MORROW IS PATRIOTIC DAY

AND AS ADVERTISED ALL PROFITS FOR THE BELGIANS

The Ladies would like to have every Citizen buy at least something to help to raise this Big Fund. Many Ladies of Peterboro' Patriotic Societies will be here to welcome you. Be prepared to get your whole winter's outfit if possible. Every cent raised will in its way help to terminate the war.

Model Millinery Shapes 39c

Chic Little Felt Shapes all assembled for this wonderful day of bargains. This little Millinery bargain will surprise you .. 39c

$2.49 will buy you the Loveliest Little Hat

In Trimmed Hats we have 50 that will go at a rush price, nicely trimmed with Ostrich plumes and fancy mounts. These up-to-the-new-style Felt Hats with their suggestive winter air help to fill in a long needed want. To-morrow $2.49

Trimmed Velvet Cockades at a surprising price $3.98

Dainty New Shapes that jaunt, just as you will see them, along Fashion's Walk in New York, trimmed with innumerable new varieties of pretty Ostrich plumes and various fancy mounts have just been completed for our special showing. To-morrow $3.98

A Patriotic Cushion Top For Every One 15c

About 100 new designs in suitable patriotic subjects just arrived to-day. Made up on handsome linen-shaded linen. The Patriotic Ladies would like everybody to have one as a souvenir of "The Cause". They are exactly like the usual 25c and 35c cushion top. To-morrow 15c

Work-Aprons That Cover You Completely 25c

A very pretty apron that covers you and saves that dainty model-iste dress can be had on the Made-in-Peterborough table at 25c. It is a useful apron as you are not bothered with armholes or buttons and is certainly a lasting fabric 25c

Children's Wool Jackets at 50c

Such a wonderful little jacket and so comfortable and warm. Crocheted in white and trimmed in either pink or sky. Just the thing for baby. Then again we have a little coat with hoods knitted tight and warm. North Aisle Rear 50c

Corsets at $1.00

Our Corsetiere has selected a number of very enticing models at usually $1.50, and for the day you can have any of these you like at fraction of their value. Each has 6 hose supporters, is nicely fashioned, and is an up-to-date model. To-morrow $1.00

Ladies' Collar Vestees at 39c

We have truly a unique collection of these fashionable collars. So pretty are they and so varied in cut. They are splendid for putting on inside your coat presenting a clean neat appearance and adding a final finish to your costume. 39c

Hug-Me-Tights For Blustery November $2.00

In black trimmed with a pretty shade of heliotrope and ribbon to match. Threw them on over any dress; they add a glow of warmth so necessary to November weather $2.00

Another handy little jacket comes in cardinal, navy or black is just such another cold weather wrap. Price $1.25

Very Wide Suede Belts at 75c

A new lot right from Fashion's producers in a heavy black suede with inner leather finish is sure to be very popular to-morrow. Every size 75c

Boys What Do You Think of This

Boys' Shirts and Drawers, knitted, in every size and shaped properly. Good comfortable warm quality. Special each 25c

50c Special Union Knit Boys' Vests for large boys only and just a few of them. Perfect fitting unshrinkable boys' shirts 39c

Boys' Hose, strong and sensible ..... 25c and 15c

Specially Big Values for Men

Something Stronger and Warmer in Fleece 50c

Every size even to the unusually large sizes.

In men's wool fleece underwear. The kind that keeps out the coldest John Frost that ever blew 50c

Men's Natural Wool at $1.00 and $1.25

Men's natural wool and at the same time naturally warm underwear. Either with double or single breast, double or single back or double or single seat. Every one guaranteed unshrinkable and perfect fit ..... $1.00 & $1.25

1000 yds. Veiling 19c

Not by any means must we leave out this extra good bargain. These are made up in various weaves and weights, all of them right up to the minute, and running as high as $1 per yard regularly. To-morrow your choice 19c

New Blouses

As we go to press our Blouse Dept. announces that the Custom Authorities have cleared for us the New York Blouses that are shipped to us each month. These blouse people are noted for being the biggest and cleverest Blouse Makers 'in the game' and by the way, their factory is in the centre of Fashion, New York. Their only failing is they are about 2 months ahead of our Canadian styles. See the new Russian Blouse effect and something newer yet, the Perspiration Proof Waist very dainty in their appealing loveliness. Second Floor.

DAINTY HIGH-CLASS DRESSES

Specially for this auspicious day we have ransacked the most exclusive markets for the newest ideas in pretty Dresses for the coming season. We will show the newest designs that will be worn in big centres of fashion during the coming winter. The styles are as numerous and so diversified that description would be difficult. See them on the Second Floor.

Men's Wool Sox With Darning Card 25c

Scotch wool they are, it's a good stretchable rib and every size. Real quality you can appreciate for to-morrow 25c

Fine Cashmere Sox for Men 25c

We have three distinct qualities but the best one is pure solid cashmere without seams and perfectly proportioned. We have had a special shipment for this good cause. Every size 25c

Little Cashmere Hose for "The Darling" 25c

In red, black, white, tan, pink and blue and from size 4 to 7. A very soft pure wool hose made especially for ourselves in a quality you will be sure to like. Saturday 25c

Ladies' Cashmere Hose at 25c, 35c, 50c and 60c

From the factories and master knitters of the world have we picked this small but choice range of plain knit cashmere stockings. Each quality is worthy of wide comparison not only with its own price but with higher qualities and very one is without a seam. Let us show you.

Special Hose in Every Size 15c

We would like to have you examine this big values. They are good heavy quality nicely made in a 2 in 1 rib. Almost every size 15c

Heavy Natural and White in Ladies' Underwear 25c

A lovely heavy quality in either vests or drawers warm and sensible for winter wear 25c

LADIES' MANTLES

In ladies' winter coats we have a wide choice, for Saturday our great Patriotic Day. We are also going to make it one of the greatest bargain days Peterboro' has ever seen. A bargain day that will stay in our memories. With one united big effort we are going to live Kipling's great saying. ***When No One Thought Of Self, But All Were For The State.***

To accommodate those who at this time need a warm winter wrap, but do not want the ultra style. We have a number of warm coats, full length, all made up for this winter's wear, these coats were made to sell for ten dollars, but for this sale while they last they will be sold for just $4.98

and many other styles will be similarly marked.

And the high-class coats trimmed with the most expensive trimmings and made from the very finest materials procurable that usually run from $25.00, $35.00, $50.00, even these coats will be priced as if they were ordinary coats, and the only ordinary thing about them will be the prices. Regular price $20.00 to $50.00, Special ..... 12.50 to $25.00

SPECIAL SNAPS IN THE READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

Ladies' Serge Dresses, smart styles $4.95

Ladies' Silk Foulard Dresses, special price for Saturday .. $4.49

Ladies' Cordeline Dresses, trimmed with pretty buttons, new silk cuffs, vestee fronts, slender silhouette design, special price for Saturday $4.49

Taffeta Silk Blouses, special for Saturday 95c

$3.75 Irish Lace Blouses 95c

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

All the new styles in winter coats for the winter season are awaiting your inspection. We have very smart styles made up just as their big sisters' are fashioned for $3.75, $6.00, $7.50

For smaller girls and wee tots we have the Teddy Bear plush coats. These like all the others will have a special price for the Patriotic Day. They are usually sold for $2.00 to $2.50, Patriotic Day price will be just $1.49

ELLIOT'S

ITEMS OF INTEREST Priced at Low Prices for SATURDAY SALE

EACH ITEM MEANS SO MUCH MONEY SAVED IF YOU BUY HERE SATURDAY

Women's Finely Tailored Winter Coats
Regular 20.00, 22.50 & 25.00 Values
On Sale Saturday at 18.75

Fashionably made and well tailored—warm, cosy, smart looking Coats. They are carried out in good all wool materials in a wide selection of new weaves, several styles including Plain, Cape and Belted back effects, good colourings, only one of a style, no two alike. Regular 20.00, 22.50 and 25.00. On Sale Saturday at 18.75

Matrons Black Coats $25.00

Ural Lamb and Black Plush Coats in handsome conservative styles for matrons. Saturday 25.00

Reliable Goods Only

For those are the only kinds that you can ever buy at Hall's.

And when you get RELIABILITY plus LOW PRICE you are getting the VERY UTTERMOST that any store can give.

In this respect Hall's is unique in that the QUALITY STORE makes GOOD on its CLAIMS. You can test this truth tomorrow if you will. We'll be glad to have you do so.

Big Reductions in Axminster Rugs, $22.50 to $27.50 Qualities.
Saturday $17.50

Imported Seamless Axminster Rugs, greatly reduced, in five different sizes and five different qualities grouped together at one price. Splendid range of patterns and colourings to select from. Suitable for any room in the home.

11 feet 6 inches x 9 feet 3 inches
10 feet 6 inches x 9 feet
9 feet x 7 feet 6 inches
10 feet 3 inches x 7 feet 6 inches
9 feet x 9 feet

Regular 22.50 to 27.50. A big special for a big days business on the last day of the month. Saturday 17.50

Saturday Bargains in Wool Flannels

Grey Military Flannel, yd. 44c

Imported Grey Military Flannel, the heavy warm kind, in two shades, Blue Grey and Iron Grey mixtures, soft firm weave, unshrinkable, and wear guaranteed. 29 inches wide. Regular 60c. Saturday, yard 44c

Scarlet Flannel, yard 29c

English made, all wool scarlet flannel, good firm plain weave, fast dye, very suitable for warm winter blouses, etc. Regular 35c, 26 inches wide. Saturday per yard 29c

Two Thousand Yards English Striped Flannelettes, per yard 10½c

For quick selling Saturday we offer two thousand yards of an extra good English made striped flannelette in all colourings and in colours that are fast. It's a quality that will always retain it's soft nap after washing, plain weave, 32 inches wide. Take advantage of the low pricing and buy your winter's supply Saturday at per yard..See Window Display ... 10½c

Saturday Sale Specials In Dressgoods

56c Box Cloth Suitings Per Yard 32c

This quality Box Cloth Suiting is woven from the short yarns of better materials with a thread of cotton mixed in to make it a serviceable cloth for dresses or skirts for misses or children, 46 inches wide, colourings of Tan, Brown, Navy Blue, Oxford, Grey and Marine Blue. Regular 50c. Saturday per yard..... 32c

$1.25 Black and Navy Blue Cheviot Yard 73c

An all wool quality Cheviot Suiting, Superior Grade in a close, firm weave, in correct weight for Suits or Skirts. A Rich Shade of Navy Blue and a beautiful Black. 54 inches wide. Regular $1.25, Saturday yard 73c

Dress Hats, Exclusive Styles, Sat. $6.50

The very newest and most stylish hats, even the popular Tommy Atkins shape is included in this Saturday Sale offering. Black velvet dress hats, in beautiful styles, and each hat different in style from any of the others. There's a wide selection of styles and shapes, copies of the latest Parisian models, made up in our own workroom by our own staff for Sat. sale 6.50

Odd Lines in Silk and Velvet Waists That Must Be Cleared---So the Clearing Price is $2.98

It is an extraordinary Waist Bargain—almost every Waist is marked less than half-price. Odd lines and sizes in Silk Messaline, Foulard, Crepe De Chine, Shadow Lace and Velvet Waists in a good selection of seasonable styles. Colours of Black, Taupe, Brown and Navy; Long & three-quarter sleeve. Regular prices $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00 and $6.75. About three dozen in the lot. For a sharp quick clean-up. Saturday your choice..... 2.98

LARGE SIZE Eiderdown Comforters $6.59

Eiderdown Comforters—filled with pure Artic Down, covered with extra good quality Sateen in a big variety of pretty colour combinations. Suitable to match with the decorations of any bedroom. Large size 66 x 78 inches, light but very warm. Saturday.....each 6.59

Flannelette Blankets, Double Bed Size, pr. $1.67

Specially made from the best yarns and a quality that will suit every particular, nice soft velvety finish, plain weave, extra soft close nap. Ends whipped in pairs—blue border only, fast colour. Obtainable in white and silver grey. Extra large size, 72 x 84 inches. Saturday ..... pair 1.67

29c and 39c Curtain Nets 22c

Pretty New Curtain Nets in nice fine designs, for window Curtains. 42 to 48 inches wide, White, Ivory and Ecru Shades. Regular 29c and 35c. Saturday for per yard 22c

Curtain Muslin, Yard 29c

White Curtain Muslin for Bedroom Windows, in Spots, Figures and Conventional Designs. Splendid wearing and washing quality, 42 to 45 inches wide, Saturday per yard 29c

Sweater Coats, The Warm Kind, Each $2.50

In sizes for women and misses, a good all around winter utility coat, woven from heavy worsted yarns in fancy stitch in good staple style, high turn back collar, close fitting elastic wrists, solid colours of cardinal, maroon, slate, navy and Oxford. Saturday each 2.50

Fancy Linen Huck Towels, pair 75c

Irish made and all pure Linen Huck Towels, nice fine even weave and bleached snowy white, good designs, finished with scalloped ends. Usual price of $1.00 pair. Saturday.....pair 75c

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

RESISTANCE IS BROKEN

Russia Has Inflicted Severe Defeat on German Legions and Made Big Step Towards Berlin

SECOND GREAT STAGE

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.—The Russians have won another great victory which marks in all probability the penultimate stage of the struggle between the Slav and Teuton. The German-Austrian armies operating from their northernmost position in about the same latitude as Warsaw down to well south of the River Ellshanka have been broken in two. The northern part, which was defeated a week or more ago in an attempt to march into Warsaw, is still fighting desperately north of the River Pilitsa. South of the river Grand Duke Nicholas has inflicted a heavy defeat on the enemy, who is in full retreat, leaving a gap between the two main groups of armies equal to one day's march.

This victory portends the defeat of the group of armies north of the Pilitza, since these two will now have the Russians on their right flank. Indeed, Russian cavalry and horse and gunners are probably already in the rear of the northern forces.

The victory has been won by four days of the severest fighting on a front extending from Bialobzeszgi, on the River Pilitza, twelve miles west of the Vistula, southeastwards through Glevachev and Politchna to Ianowatz, on the left bank of the Vistula, opposite the village of Kazimerleff. The length of this front is 42 miles.

The two theatres of the main struggle are divided by the River Pilitza, which flows into the Vistula from the west, twenty-eight miles south of Warsaw.

North of the Pilitza the Germans were by Sunday driven from fifty to seventy miles back from the line of the Vistula. The greater part of this area is covered with thick forests, traversed in all directions by tracks, which at this time of year are clay sloughs

CITY WILL ASK FOR TENDERS

In Connection With The Collection of Garbage—Improvements Suggested.

It is the intention of the Property Committee of the City Council to again ask for tenders in connection with the collection of garbage through out the City for the year 1915. The majority of the Committee are in favour of having the collector go into the backyard for the garbage instead of having it placed on the edge of the sidewalk. It is claimed that under the present system the garbage is attacked by dogs, cats, and not infrequently by small boys. The latter sometimes take a special delight in kicking it over. Then again it has been adjudged unsightly, by the Committee, who are at present in a mood to pay a little more money and have the garbage collectors invade the back yards. The Committee met on Thursday evening to discuss ways and means of improving the system. One of the Aldermen suggested that the collectors be asked to replace the lids on garbage cans and other receptacles after they are emptied. It was pointed out by another alderman that this is not always possible. He inferred that the cans after being emptied were sometimes in need of a tinsmith.

ALL SAINTS' MEN TO HEAR ADDRESS ON JAPAN MISSIONS

A banquet will be held in All Saints' School Room on Thursday November 5th, at 7 p.m., under the auspices of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Anglican Churches. Rev. R. M. Millman, a missionary recently returned from Japan, and R. W. Allin will be the principal speakers. Both addresses will be most interesting and Rev. Mr. Millman will deal with conditions in Japan that have been experienced by him in his years of work among the natives.

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

Meat Department

Sirloin and Round Steak	per lb.	20c
Loin of Lamb	per lb.	20c
Leg of Lamb	per lb.	18c
Hind Quarter of Lamb	per lb.	17c
Front Quarter of Lamb	per lb.	15c
Lamb Chops	per lb.	20c and 25c
Home-made Sausage, small Casings	per lb.	12½c
Home-made Sausage, large Casings	per lb.	11c
Home-made Head Cheese	per lb.	10c
Schneider's All-Pork Sausage	per lb.	20c
Schneider's Werners	per lb.	20c
Schneider's Ring Bologna	per lb.	15c

Specials in our Grocery Department

Libby's Asparagus, regular 40c per tin for	25c
Prepared Horse Radish, regular 15c per jar for	10c
Holbrook's Pure Marmalade, 5 lb. pails, reg. 75c for	65c
Graham's Pure Marmalade, 1 qt. jars, reg. 40c for	35c
Graham's Pure Marmalade, reg. 20c per jar for	15c
Glassco's Peach, Cherry and Gooseberry Jam in 1 lb. jars, regular 25c for	15c
Corn Flakes	3 for 25c
Swift's Hard Water Soap	7 for 25c
Comfort Soap	6 for 25c
Snap Hand Cleanser	per can 10c
Handy Ammonia	3 for 25c
Pride Cleanser, regular 10c per tin, for	5c
Dustbane, regular 35c per can for	30c
Cranberries, 2 quarts for	25c
Parsnips	per peck 20c
Carrots	per peck 15c
Sweet Potatoes, per lb	5c
Potatoes, per bag	65c
Cabbage	each 5c
Turnips	2 pecks for 25c
Cooking Onions	per peck 30c

We have new Table Figs at 15c per lb., also new Valencia Raisins.

We are also Agents for Lipton's Tea, Coffee, Cocoa and Jellies, and the prices have not advanced. Tea 30c, 40c, 45c and 50c per lb.

GORDON-DAVIES LIMITED
340 GEORGE ST. 'Phone 275

Suits! Coats!! Dresses!!!

AT MONEY-SAVING PRICES

To Make Saturday, Oct. 31, the Record Day of the Month.

Suit Specials

$16.50 Suit $10.49
This Suit is a remarkable value at the price offered. Of course we have not many but what we have are in Navy Blue and Black, man tailored of good weight serge. The style is most correct. Coat lined with guaranteed Satin. Our reg. $16.50 Suit. Saturday 10.49

$21.50 Suits $13.49
We have just a limited quantity of these which we expect to clear in one day, and at this price we could sell twice the quantity. They are in Blue and Black men's weight Serge and man tailored into the latest fashions. Coats are long and Satin lined. Skirts with long Russian tunic effects. Our reg. $21.50 Suit. Saturday 13.49

4 Big Dress Specials

A $5.50 Serge Dress in several shades, misses' and ladies' sizes, Sat ... $3.98
Our $6.50 and $7.00 Serge and Panama Dresses, long and short sleeves. Saturday $4.49
Our $10.50 and $12.00 Bedford Cord and other fancy cloth dresses in all sizes, this week's styles.. ..... $8.79
Our $15.00 Velvet dress in all shades and two styles. Saturday only....$10.50

You will also find unequalled values in Blouses, Corsets, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves and Neckwear.

All our garments advertised in this ad. are guaranteed in quality, and fit and all this season's styles, most of them just rec'd from the manufacturers.

See Our Show Windows

Coat Specials

$15.00 Coats $10.49
It would be impossible for us to mention half the good values we have in Ladies' and Misses' Coats, but a visit to our store would soon convince you. The Coats we have advertise at $10.49 are big values. There are 6 different styles and all new, the materials are correct, in both fancy and plain. Our $13.50 and $15.00 Coats Saturday 10.49

$18.00 Coats $13.49
These are this season's styles and every one handsome Coats In the range there is something to suit most everyone. They are in heavy Tweeds and plain Astrachans, Satin lined. Our reg. $18.00 Coats. Saturday 13.49

Ask to see our Special $7.00 Coat. It's a dandy....7.00

THE REID CO. WHERE THE STYLES COME FROM

HARVEST FESTIVAL AT NEW MISSION

Formal Opening at Brownton Last Evening—Rev. Canon Davidson Spoke

The formal opening of the new Browntown Church of England Mission, at 108 Western Avenue, was marked last evening by a harvest festival service and an eloquent sermon by Rev. Canon Davidson of St. John's Church. That the new mission is needed is plain from the large congregation present last evening, and this in spite of the very inclement weather. Judging from the heartiness with which the service was entered, the majority of the people are Church members. The mission was decorated with symbols of the harvest and the hymns and prayers were appropriate to the occasion.

In a short but eloquent speech Rev. Canon Davidson stirred the hearts of the people to greater efforts on behalf of the new work. The first part of the service was conducted by Rev. J. Price and Mr. C. A. G. Spence assisted. For the future, the Mission will be in charge of Mr. Spence. Sunday School will be held at 2.30 and evensong at 7 o'clock. The first evening service of the Mission will be held Sunday, Nov. 8th. His Lordship Bishop Sweeny of Toronto will address the people of the Mission Sunday afternoon at 2.30.

Y.W.C.A. NOTES.

Hist, all ye girls, it is not too late;
Come to the "Y" when the clock goes eight;
On Friday night, when the witches roam;
See that they don't catch you staying at home.

MAY SECURE REFUSE GROUND

The Property committee of the City Council are considering the feasibility of purchasing a dumping ground for night soil. Ald. Stratton vigorously opposed the suggestion. He pointed out the necessity of putting the city's incinerator plant to the test with a view of ascertaining whether it would be possible to consume the night soil in conjunction with other garbage. A dumping ground as proposed by Ald. Duncan would cost the city from three hundred to four hundred dollars.

Ald. Duncan claimed that the city was not getting sufficient garbage and for that reason it was impossible to operate the incinerator at its maximum capacity. Only a certain percentage of night soil can be consumed with the garbage.

It was finally decided to leave the matter in the hands of the chairman of the Property committee to report back.

STONEY CREEK PARTY LEAVE

The Bridgenorth Hunting party left this morning for Stoney Creek in motor car to be ready for the opening of the hunting season, on Monday. The party was composed of Fred Jopling, Harry Jopling, W. Kelly and Mr. Earnest of Bridgenorth, and Fred Dobson and Dr. Kelly of Peterborough. Jas. Jopling will join them in a few days.

48 NEW MODEL $20 & $25 Sample Coats--$14.50

Dress Goods and Coating Extra Specials

Mill Ends at Clearing Prices Values to $3.00 for $1.25

An exceptional Mill End offer for the benefit of our Saturday customers. A two case lot of Tweeds, Suitings, Coatings and light weight Dress Fabrics, real useful lengths up to 2½ yards. A splendid variety of colorings and effects. Buying these Ends in the regular way you would pay as high as $3.00 for some of them. Come in and look them over on Saturday, you will be sure to find something that will interest you. Saturday Snaps, per End 1.25

New Winter Coatings, $1.65 and $1.75 Values $1.39

The newest and best effects imaginable, if you see them you must admire them, in other words they are irresistible. Smart fancy check and plaid designs, to say nothing of a host of plain colors. Over seventy-five pieces to select from; 54 and 56 in. goods, all $1.60 and $1.75 values. On Saturday per yd.. 1.39

52 in. Imported Serge, Special $1.00 Value 77c

Our very best $1.00 serge, 52 inches wide; made from high-grade yarn, stylish in appearance, correct in weight for suits and skirts. This identical cloth sells in many places at $1.25. Obtainable in Copenhagen, Brown, Grey, Navy and Black. Extra special on Saturday, per yard 77c

—Main Floor Rear

Watch for the Green Price Cards Saturday Snaps

A Saturday Snap List of Big Business Bringers For The Last Day of October

A Big Saturday's Sales will give us the Biggest October's Business in the history of the Store. Each and every department on the entire four floors has instructions to make it a record breaker. Only a partial list of the bargains can be given here—you'll find more interesting values in every section

Big Savings—Stationery and Soaps

Red Wrapper Laundry Soap, regular 5c. Saturday..... 17 bars for 50c

Jersey Cream Toilet Soap, regular 3c. Saturday Snaps ..... 5 for 10c

Royal Toilet Paper, large size rolls, regular 5c ..... 8 rolls for 29c

Imperial Linen Writing Paper, pound package, regular 25c for 17c

Linen Finish Envelopes, two styles, regular 5c. Saturday..... 3 for 10c

Writing Pads, linen paper, our regular 10c stock line..... 2 for 15c

Last Saturday of October Shoe Sale

Women's New Fall Boots Selected $3.50 Values $2.95

Really astounding values at the sale price; at $3.50 we have specialized on these shoes ever since starting the shoe section. There are a host of styles — Patent colts with cloth and dull kid tops; Dull calf with cloth tops; fine Dongola; both button and lace styles are well represented in this lot. A complete range of sizes and widths. Dressy and select models that are unsurpassed in workmanship and material. Unusual $3.50 values. Saturday Snaps 2.95

Women's Walking Boots, Best $2.50 Value for $1.95

There two models, both in the Blucher lace style; one has the full round top, the other not so wide; fairly low or military heels—shoes that are built for strong and durable street wear, without sacrificing smart appearance. Best $2.50 value..... 1.95

Best Canadian Rubbers 75c and 85c Values 63c

Maltese Cross and Miner Brand Rubbers, two lines we can thoroughly recommend for long service. It will be rare economy to buy them now at such a considerable reduction, for very shortly you would be buying them at the regular price. Several different styles, 75c and 85c values for..... 63c

—Second Floor

Brussels Stair Carpet 85c value for 63c

One of our leading values, a Stair Carpet that is intended to stand lots of hard wear. 27 inches wide; colourings of green and fawn. Reg. 85c value. Saturday Snaps 63c

—Third Floor

John Crossley Velvet Rugs $22.00 value for $19.25

For wear and appearance these Rugs are absolutely unbeatable, we recommend them for years of constant service. Size 9 x 10 ft., 6 in a large range of handsome patterns and colourings. Regular $22 value. On Saturday..... $19.25

—Third Floor

New Effects in Curtain Scrims

Just arrived a very fine assortment of Curtain Scrims, some very handsome effects are amongst them with dainty lace and insertion designs. The most popular curtain fabric of the present time; suitable for living, sitting or dining rooms. Colours of ivory, cream & ecru. On Saturday, per yard 50c, 35c, 25c 20c

—Third Floor

Flannelette Blankets, Large Size 64 x 80, $1.44

The pure soft and fluffy finish of these blankets will convince the average housewife that they are unusual value; obtainable with either pink or blue borders. Reg $1.75 value. Very useful size 64 x 80. Saturday Snaps 1.44

—Street Floor, Main Entrance

48 New Model $20 & $25 Sample Coats $14.50

An extraordinary trade incident affords us the opportunity of offering on Saturday the most wonderful Coat value of the season—and at a most opportune time. We secured these Sample Coats at a fraction of their usual cost, and we are sharing this advantage with you. They are present moment styles; Cape, Balmacaan, Belted and Military in such popular fabrics as Curl Cloths, Eponges, Blanket Cloths and Bouclés, Shott Plaid, Check, Diagonal, Plain effects. Most of them have the ultra-smart wide velvet collars and cuffs in Brocade and Roman Stripe designs. Not a model less than $20, many of them would be very special at $25. *See Window To-night.* Sat. Snaps, just 14.50

Stylish Silk Dresses Special $9.59

Some of the season's best style features are shown in this dress of good-wearing Paillette. The much admired long tunic effect is in evidence, the waist is prettily trimmed with buttons, Organdie collar and cuffs and crushed girdle of self material. Colors of Copen, Brown, Reseda Navy and Black. Extra Special 9.59

Blouses Worth to $6.50 for $3.19

Odd lines that we wish to clear quickly Chiffons, Ninons, Silks and Laces in a splendid variety of colors including black and white all the smartest and newest style touches are amongst them. The regular values run as high as $6.50, on Saturday just.. 3.19

Special $1.00 Corset 89c

This Corset is always a leader with us at $1.00, the value at that price is supreme. Made of extra fine French coutil, long skirt, medium bust, four extra quality hose supporters. Saturday Snaps, per pair.... 89c

Street Floor, South Entrance

Fall and Winter Underwear 21c

Fine ribbed, close knit, Women's Vests and Drawers; Hygeian make, medium weight, the popular underclothing for early season wear. Sizes 34-36. Better than usual 25c lines. Saturday Snaps..... per garment 21c

Street Floor, South Entrance

Val. and Torchon Laces 29c Doz.

Having purchased these Val. and Torchon Laces under very satisfactory conditions, we are able to offer them at an exceptional price. Fine Vals. and Insertions, Edgings and Laces up to 2½ inches wide and worth up to 12½c yard. On Saturday, per dozen yards.. 29c

Street Floor, 2nd Circle

"Just Trimmed" Millinery Values to $10.50 for $5.00

A whole table of newly trimmed Hats, just fresh from our workrooms, and each one exclusive. Sailor, Turban, Tricorne and Military effects in Black and colored Velvets; "Dreams of beauty" that sell as high as $10.50. On Saturday only..... 5.00

Store Opens 8.15 a.m. — The CRESSMAN Company Limited "The Store of Better Values" — Store Closes 9.30 p.m.

PIPER FACES SERIOUS CHARGE

Elected Summary Trial and Pleaded Not Guilty

Frederick Piper faced a serious charge in this morning's police court. He is alleged to have attempted to procure a local girl named Margaret Duncan for immoral and illegal purposes. He is supposed to have tried to make arrangements with the girl and certain other young men of this City which constitutes an indictable offence. Margaret Duncan, the girl in the case is at present in the Mercer reformatory, to which place she was sentenced by Magistrate Dumble a short time ago for questionable conduct. Piper pleaded not guilty to the charge and elected summary trial.

Case Interrupted.

When Piper was being confronted with the charge one of those incidents which always tickle the crowd behind the rail occurred. John O'Brien (not of local connection) had been previously charged with vagrancy and the fact that he had been sentenced to thirty days in gaol made him oblivious to what was going on around him. So, when the Magistrate said to Piper:

"How do you wish to be tried in this case?" O'Brien rose to his feet and addressed the Magistrate.

"You see, your Worship," he said, "it's like this."

"Who is this man?" asked the Magistrate in surprise, and Piper turned with a look of gratitude to his new-found vindicator. But it turned out that O'Brien merely wished to say a few words in his own behalf, so that with the aid of the constable on duty, he sat down suddenly, and hid his face in his hands to hide his embarrassment.

WINDOW CLEANING.

'Phone 149 or drop a card to J. Foster, 8 Benson Avenue. Storm windows cleaned and put up. 29d-6t

Successful Re-opening of The People's Meat Market 1-7-6 Simcoe St.

We ask our patrons to do us a favour by ordering early for Saturday deliveries. Owing to the rush last Saturday we were unable to fill a number of orders on time.

Special for To-morrow

Sirloin Steak, per lb.	22c
Porterhouse	21c
Round Steak	18c to 20c
Lamb Chop	18c to 20c
Leg Lamb	20c
Loin Lamb	20c
Hind Quarter Lamb	18c
Front Quarter Lamb	15c
Sausage	12½c
Headcheese	10c
Lard	2 lbs. for 25c

Every customer purchasing a dollar's worth and over will receive a pound of Headcheese FREE

Remember—176 Simcoe St.

G. E. PERRIN

Replenish Your Silver

Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass

Fern Dishes
Flower Stands
Cut Glass Vases
Cut Glass Bonquet Holders
Candelabras
Tea Sets, etc.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Next Turnbull's

ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY IS WILLING TO DISPOSE

Of That Part of the Peterboro' Light and Power Company's Distributing System Which is Outside the City

The Utilities Commission met last night, and were waited upon by a deputation consisting of Messrs. Henthorne, Lancaster, Callander and Hall, who asked that a water main be laid on Maud and Lansdowne streets. The Secretary was instructed to enquire from the Solicitor as to whether there can be more than $10,000 worth of extension work issued in any one year.

A Timely Move.

The Secretary was also instructed to find out, through the Solicitor, if, under the provisions of the Municipal Act, it would be possible to group all extension work done during the year, and show that the additions to the waterworks system bring in sufficient revenue to comply with the Act. At present, if a petition for water extension is made, the work is not done unless the revenue is sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund on the debentures issued to pay for the work. If in some cases the revenue exceeds the amount demanded by law, the Comissioners feel that that surplus could be used to make up the deficiency in revenue from other construction work, and in this way water might be provided in many cases where it cannot be at present.

Willing to Sell.

Communications were received from the Electric Power Company and the Otonabee Power Company. The former signified their willingness to sell that part of the Peterborough Light and Power Company's distributing system, outside the City, and suggested that the price be fixed by arbitration. The latter are willing to sell that part of their system that did not duplicate the system formerly owned by the Peterborough Light and Power Company. Both letters were received.

Permission Granted.

Mr. Bruce Johnston, Clerk of the Township of North Monaghan, notified the Commissioners that the North Monaghan Council had passed a resolution granting the Utilities Commission permission to erect poles, wires, etc., and carry on the electric light and power business in the Town ship; all poles, etc., to be erected in accordance with the directions of the Council.

Request fr Service.

The request of the Board of Health for a water main on Rubidge Street, north, to Murray street, was received.

Will Report.

The Waterworks Superintendent will be asked to report on the application of Mr. J. Rogers for a service on Frank street.

Feeder Lines.

Manager Howse of the Utilities Commission will be asked to report on the feasiblity of having the street railway power feeder lines strung over City poles.

Will Install Machine.

The Commisaion decided to install a Burrough adding machine, at a cost of $800. This includes motor.

SLEW THE SENTRIES

Audacity of Indian Troops Amazes the Regulars

LONDON, Oct. 30. — One of the most stirring incidents of the recent fighting concerns the British East Indian troops, all of whom would seem to be on the front. A wounded English officer who reached London yesterday says a few Indians a couple of nights ago slipped forward through the grass to a German detachment protecting a supply train and several batteries. With the stealth of jungle creatures they came upon the sentries of the foe and strangled one after another of the outposts. Then they set fire to the thicket in which the artillery and supplies were concealed. A fierce attack immediately followed, preventing any effort to extinguish the blaze. When it was burning fiercely the Indians suddenly fell back, and almost immediately there was a series of terrible detonations as the ammunition wagons blew up, scattering death in every direction. The Germans in the vicinity of the spot were almost totally destroyed. This officer says that the British commanding the Indians have great trouble in restraining their men when once their blood is up and the excitement of the chase gets hold of their fierce natures. They are for rushing the Germans in and out of season, going forward with wild shrieks, which strike consternation into the opposing ranks. Their audacity is said to have amazed even the British and French regulars, who for three months have battled night and day.

CONDITIONS DESPERATE IN BELGIUM

LONDON, Oct. 30.—"It is feared that in their desperation the hungry people will attack the authorities. This would cause serious loss of life." So stated Captain T. F. Lucey, representative of the American commissions for relief in Belgium, in a telegram sent to Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission, from Rotterdam yesterday. Captain Lucey added that he had been told by representatives of the National Relief Committee that in Brussels, Charleroi, Liege, Namur, Mons and Dinant, 3,000,000 persons were being fed by charity and that only four days' supply of flour was on hand. In the vicinity of Liege, conditions were more desperate than elsewhere, if possible. There the necessaries of life were urgently needed.

The message concluded:

"You may be convinced that any statement you have received or heard has underestimated conditions in Belgium. Great danger is threatened. To avoid it you must get flour to the people and get it at once."

German Submarines at Seebrugge.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30—(Via London.)—A despatch from Sluis, Holland, to The Handelsblad asserts that parts of several submarines have been sent from Germany by railway to Seebrugge, on the Belgian coast, where they will be put together and the boats then sent against the British fleet off Ostend. Strict secrecy, according to the Sluis correspondent, surrounds the German movements in Belgium.

REV. MR. CONNERS WAS SURPRISED

Rev. F. A. Connor of Park Street Baptist Church was pleasantly surprised last evening when a number of friends called upon him to help celebrate his birthday. A very pleasant evening was spent and Mr. Connor was the recipient of a large number of dainty and useful gifts. Refreshments were served during the evening.

SLEEPING CAPS AND WRISTLETS FOR SOLDIERS

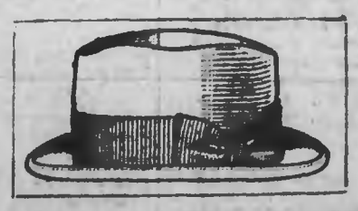
The Women's War Fund Knitting Committee, who have been knitting sleeping caps and wristlets for the soldiers, are asked to have them left at the Oriental Hotel, not later than 10 o'clock on Monday morning. The contingent leave Peterborough early on Tuesday, and it is important that the caps and wristlets should be sent in early.

RIGHT ON THE JOB

Every section throughout the Oak Hall Clothing Store is out for a new fall selling record, and many opportunities to save will be found. Better look up their new advertisement in this issue for helps to overcoat buyers. The snaps detailed are the result of overmakes and cancellations, secured at reduced prices, or they never could be passed on to you at such profit-sharing figures. Men and young men have no time to waste if they want to share in these special offerings.

SPECIAL PRICE IN LAMB FOR SATURDAY

R. Dale, Butcher, 246 Rubidge St. will sell hind quarter 15c., front quarter 14c., leg 18c., chops 18c., loin 17c., shoulder 15c., breast 12½c. a lb.; above prices are strictly cash owing to low prices.



The New Fall Hats

Are well represented here. We have just received a shipment of the newest and nobbiest of Soft Hats. These are in popular colours and with the latest trims.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter
266 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 786

SATURDAY BARGAINS IN THE BIG STORE

HOME FURNISHINGS, 4th FLOOR

36 Inch White Curtain Scrims 6½c

36 inch White Curtain Scrims in square mesh weave, with wide border, open-work designs on each edge, suitable for bedroom, dining or kitchen windows. Saturday yard 6½c

All-Brass Beds $14.95

6 only, massive All-Brass Beds, constructed with large 2-inch posts, and large knobs. Finished throughout with best English lacquer that prevents tarnishing. Only one of each design. Regular $19.75 to $25.00. Saturday... 14.95

2½ Yard Oilcloths 25c Square Yard

This special width is most useful for under tables, as it catches the wear of the entire chair. Floral or block patterns. Square yard..... 25c

Seamless Balmoral Rugs $9.89

A most comprehensive showing of splendid new patterns in Seamless weaves, made with close, heavy, worsted wool tops that ensure excellent wear. Size 3x3½ yards. Saturday 9.89

Heavy Scotch Linoleums 47½c Square Yard

Pure cord makes with best enameled tops, in a good range of floral or block patterns, every piece recommended for wear, as the entire offering is from one of Scotland's best makers. Reg. 59c. Saturday sq. yd. 47½c

Lace Curtains 98c Pair

Cream or white, in fishnet or Nottingham weaves, in floral and newest all-over designs, many with scallops along top ... Saturday pair 98c

SATURDAY SAVINGS IN THE BASEMENT

Granite Tea Pots, 29c

Medium and large size Granite Tea Pots, in heavy double enamel of grey or blue, lined with white, large sizes. Usual 40c to 75c... Saturday Bargain, each 29c

Glass Water Jugs, 15c

Large Glass Water Jugs, in Colonial style, with side in wide fluted pattern. Easy pouring spout..... Saturday 15c

Fancy Jardinieres, 25c

Medium sizes, in fancy floral decoration or plain. Eight styles to choose from... Saturday Bargain, each 25c

Tungsten Lamps, 35c

25 and 40 Watt clear Tungsten Lamps, continuous wire drawn filament, best quality. Saturday Bargain ... each 35c

Table Glasses, 29c Dozen

Heavy Table Water Glasses, bottoms of double thickness. A glass for everyday use. Saturday Bargain..... Per Dozen 29c

Limoges Dinner Sets, $15.00

Made with newest shape pieces, finest white Limoges China, with pretty pink floral decoration, which includes 12 each dinner, tea, soup, bread and butter plates, cups and saucers, one large salad dish with 12 small dishes, sugar and cream, gravy and platter, 12 large covered dishes & 2 platters. Each piece stamped and guaranteed. Saturday Bargain, 97 pieces $15.00

Ready-to-wear Garments and Millinery

Womens' Black Plush or Curl Coats $15.00

If you wear a size 36 or 38 you can secure a beautiful Black Pile Fabric Coat at about a saving of ten dollars. These were a New York maker's set of samples, on which he paid the duty and gave us also a liberal discount to clear. In the lot are Ural Lamb crushed or striped plushes, all silk or satin lined. The usual $25.00 garments. Saturday, while they last..... 15.00

New Cloth Coats $5.95 and $7.95

New Coats in reversible cloths with high collar and velvet trimmed, in brown, gray or blue mixtures, in both misses' and womens' sizes. Garments that will give excellent service..... Saturday, less than cost of materials, $5.95 and..... 7.95

$7.50 Girls' Coats only $4.98

Girls' Coats made of best quality Chinchilla in gray or scarlet or heavy curl cloth in brown, all lined with all-wool flannels; fit 4 to 10 years. Worth up to $7.50. Saturday..... 4.98

Velvet and Plush Hat Shapes $1.98

New arrivals in Black Velvet and Plush Shapes in Sailor and Turban styles, qualities that sold earlier in the season up to $3.00. Saturday.... 1.98

See George Street Window

THE new and most up-to-date styles, including the **Redingotes, Umbrella Tunics, Tie-on Blouses, Volants and Ruffled Skirts,** appear in the

STANDARD FASHION SHEET FOR NOVEMBER

Be sure and get a FREE copy at our Standard Pattern Department.

RARE SAVINGS SATURDAY ON THE MAIN FLOOR

An Immense Purchase of Coat Sweaters

Nothing seems to be able to take the place of the Coat Sweater. It is comfortable, durable and inexpensive. We were fortunate to secure a choice lot at a price concession that allows us to offer some tempting prices, as—

Girls' or Boys' Sweaters, only 98c

Coat Sweaters of fine half Cardigan, of fancy weaves, in plain Cardinal, Navy, Maroon or Slate, or Navy and Cardinal, Grey and Maroon, Slate and Royal, Havana and Khaki. Sizes to fit 6 to 12 years. See George St. Window. Saturday Special 98c

$2 Women's Coat Sweaters, $1.39

Women's Coat Sweaters in fancy weave, made of good Canadian wool, in Khaki, Slate, Navy, Maroon, Fawn, also Slate and Cardinal, Slate and Royal, Tan and Khaki, and Grey and Cardinal. Sizes 34 to 42..... Saturday Special 1.39

Women's Coat Sweaters, $1.98

In this lot you will find excellent choosing in both plain and fancy stitches, in V neck, famous Monarch one piece or combination collars, made of English Worsted Yarns in all the popular colours and combinations of colours. All sizes. Saturday Special.. 1.98

New Mode Drop Seat Combinations

An absolutely closed Suit, with drop seat that can be used like ordinary drawers, adapted to all styles of Corsets. All seams elastic or reinforced. May be had in high or V neck, short, ¾ or long sleeves, ankle or knee lengths, in cotton, half wool or all wool. Prices range ..... 1.49 to 3.98

Washable Coloured Linen Table Cloths 69c

A manufacturer's clearance of these cloths enables us to offer them at this reduction price. They are washable and made from linen yarns in combination colours of red and white, finished with neat borders and fringe ends. Size 1½ x 2-yards ... 69c

Women's Umbrellas 79c

Neat long style handles in ebony and black enamel, trimmed with inlaid nickel ornaments, frame of light strong steel and covered with heavy Taffeta top that will not cut. SEE WINDOW. Saturday Bargain..... 79c

Children's Cape Gloves 59c pair

We have marked a collection of these at lower price than usual for Saturday business, strong English makes in tan shades only, fastened with domes, pique sewn & embroidered backs, all sizes, 1 to 15 years. Saturday Bargain ..... pair 59c

Children's Wool Mitts 15c pair

They are manufacturer's overmakes secured at away below cost of production, prettily knitted in cross stitch weave, makes them very warm and serviceable, black, blue, red and white are the colours. Saturday Bargain..... pair 15c

75c Women's Vests and Drawers 49c

Women's wool vests and drawers in natural shade, vests button front high neck and long sleeves, drawers ankle length and either style. The regular 75c line. Saturday Special... 49c

50c Neck Scarfs 15c

To obtain a 50c scarf at this low price is a worth while saving. They're splendid quality, made of bright silky yarns, sloped to fit snugly around throat and fastened with fancy dome in front, all plain colours, Cream, Copen, Navy, Taupe, Black and Maroon. Saturday Bargain.. 15c

Heavy Fall Wool Hose 19c Pair

A splendid chance to lay in a winter supply, made from heavy all wool yarns in rib weaves. Sizes 6 to 10, Saturday Bargain..... pair 19c

36-inch Black Messaline Silk 79c Yard

A splendid chance to obtain material for a waist or dress at very little cost. Beautiful quality Black Messaline in high, lustrous finish; the kind that doesn't cut and wears well. Regular $1.25 yard. ... Saturday. 79c

24x24-inch Damask Napkins 89c Dozen

They offer value that should cause an early clearance of the entire lot. Splendid quality heavy Damask Napkins, size 24x24 inches, hemmed, ready for use. Regular $2.00 doz..... Saturday bargain 89c

TURNBULLS

Store Opens 8.30 during Fall & Winter months

Washable Plaids 15c per yard

They represent a clearance of our regular lines, pretty coloured plaids in medium and dark patterns, 27 inches wide. Most serviceable for separate waists or children's dresses. Saturday Bargain per yard.... 15c

Scotch Shawls and Carriage Rugs $2.69

For motoring or pleasure driving you require wraps that will keep you warm. These shawls and rugs are made from finest Scotch all wool yarns, neatly fringed on ends. A choice selection of plaid designs light, medium and dark colours are here to choose from. Sat. Bargain... 2.69

BRUSSELS FRETS UNDER THE IRON RULE OF THE GERMANS

A correspondent of the New York Herald writes:

THE HAGUE, Oct. 28.—I am able to give you an authoritative and accurate picture of the terrible situation in Brussels under German rule. There is not the slightest doubt that a revolution will break out in the Belgian capital if the Germans are not soon brought to their senses. Their perpetual bullying of the people has caused such exasperation that in the near future all weapons which the people are hiding in the houses will suddenly go off.

Since the Germans have been in Brussels the atmosphere has been unbreathable. They have thousands of spies everywhere. The citizens cannot utter a word of criticism in public without being arrested and brought to the commandant. Thousands of persons are brought in daily and sentenced by courts made up of young and uncontrolled officers. The courts inflict a month's imprisonment for laughing in front of a German officer or for refusing to alight from a tram car to make room for German soldiers.

The Germans are treating Brussels as they treat their African dominions. They have eaten all the provisions and drunk the Belgian cellars empty. Champagne flows every night in the lobbies of the leading hotels, where the Germans turned out the [illegible] to make room for themselves [illegible]. Food is scarce and bad. There is no white bread, and the bread available is unfit to eat. The flour has been confiscated by the German authorities. Even invalids are forced to eat black bread, despite the protests of the physicians.

The officers steal automobiles from private citizens and dash through the city at night, with no lights. By their mad speed they have killed and wounded many.

From the Belgian villages come sorrowing reports of cruelties and starvation. Hundreds of residents of Brussels have been imprisoned and given long terms in jail for insisting that the "junkers" treat them as white men.

OLD STEEPLECHASER OFF TO BATTLE FRONT

The famous old race horse "Bilbarry," once one of the best steeplechasers in Canada, passed through Montreal yesterday, to be shipped to Salisbury Plains, Eng., as a charger for Amilius Jarvis, Jr., of Toronto, Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Dragoons. The military field will not be new to the grand old jumper, for besides his racing career, he has for several years been used by Captain Frank Proctor, of Toronto, as his charger at Niagara Camp, and last year was used by Lieut. Amelius Jarvis, Jr., in the same capacity. He has also been employed as a leader in the class of riding instruction for the [illegible], and [illegible] horses of the Governor-General's Body Guard.

HOSPITAL SHIP LOST ON ROCKS

Nurses Were Saved But It is Feared Remainder of Passengers and Crew Will Be Drowned

Special to The Examiner.

WHITBY, Eng., Oct. 30. — The Hospital Ship Rosilla, en route to Belgium with a party of Red Cross nurses and hospital supplies, was totally wrecked off this port. The second officer managed to get a lifeboat over and brought the nurses safely to land, but sixty members of the crew and other passengers are still clinging to the bow of the wrecked vessel, fast on rocks. It is feared all must be lost as the weather is so heavy that lifeboats cannot live in the sea that is running. Seven bodies have already been washed ashore.

APPEARANCE OF CHARITY HURTS

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Sir,—The Committee in charge of the Patriotic Fund and our excellent City Charity Officer, Mr. Millar, are doing the very best they can, but the Charity Officer is [illegible] the man to administer a fund, that is [illegible] and I know people who will not apply for relief because they do not want anything to do with charity. They are in a bad way in some cases, and I know one family that has sold most of their furniture and will not apply for relief, although they are entitled to it, for the above reason. I think, Mr. Editor, that you will admit that the Relief Fund should be handed out by men who are not connected with charity and in the way it was intended. Everything is working smoothly except this and for the reason I have given.

Mr. Miller is very kind, but he is a Charity Officer, and people are inclined to point at other people and charge them with getting charity when it is only relief. At any rate they think so and they don't like it.

Yours truly,

West End.

Has Exceeded Ten Thousand

The campaign fund has reached the magnificent total of $10,079.95 in the Town of Lindsay alone. This morning a large committee of prominent Lindsay citizens waited on the County Council, with a view to securing a grant of $16,000 to the fund, which will bring the result of the whirlwind canvas up to $26,-079.95, with the county at large still to canvas.

After several weeks' effort the Patriotic Fund is in the [illegible] and they [illegible] dollars.

MR. HILL'S CAR IS RECOVERED

Item in the Examiner Responsible For Return of Ford Automobile to The Owner

The Ford car, owned by Mr. John Hill, the George Street grocer, which was taken from outside the George Street Church, Tuesday night, has been located by the Police and returned to Mr. Hill. The car was in town, standing near a residence in the north of the City. The item in last night's Examiner concerning its loss, was seen by the resident, who got in communication with the Police. The item was responsible for the car being returned to the owner. The automobile was in good condition and outside of the inconvenience of having to do without his machine for a couple of days, Mr. Hill has not suffered as a result of the car being taken.

Allies Occupy Edea.

PARIS, Oct. 30. — A despatch to the Havas Agency from Bordeaux says:

"A report received from Gen. Dobell, commanding the French forces operating against the German Kamerun, equatorial West Africa, says that two Franco-British columns occupied Edea Oct. 26, after serious fighting, in which the allied troops showed great bravery.

"Edea is an important railroad station on the Sanaga, 90 miles from the coast."

LABOUR GAZETTE REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPT.

Labour conditions during September showed little change from the preceding month. Unskilled labour was better employed, due to the city council going ahead with the paving of streets and sewer work that had been stopped on account of no funds. Money was raised by selling short-time debentures to the citizens, about $200,000 being secured. The paving contract amounted to $93,000, and the outfall sewer and sewage disposal plant well over $100,000.

There was a falling off in the building trades, and at some of the factories. The textile factories and flour mills were busy, some of them running night and day.

House rent came down. $10 houses renting for $8 and $25 houses renting for $18 and $20. There were quite a lot of empty houses in the city. Real estate was quiet in the city, but there was a good demand for farms.

The barbers made an effort to raise their prices, but on account of depressed financial conditions have gone back to the old schedule.

Farmers had a busy month. The warm weather which prevailed the latter part of the month was having a beneficial effect upon the root crops. The apple crop will be the best in some years. There was little demand for apples, the uncertainties of the war having completely dislocated the market, with the result that the regular apple buyers were not making purchases. Farmers were getting good prices for their horses from the Militia Department. Farm help was plentiful, but wages are not very high, the average is fifteen dollars per month.

The sawmills were still running, but reported business quiet.

The Grand Trunk Railway track commencing from Lindsay and running through Peterborough will be completely reconstructed this fall, and new heavy rails will replace those in present use.

Women Workers as Patrol.

LONDON, Oct. 30. — In order to help soldiers observe Lord Kitchener's injunction to be no more than courteous to women, the National Union of Women Workers has undertaken the duty of patrolling the territory outside the sentry lines. The services of the women police is gladly accepted, since the army authorities complain that the soldiers are being lured from Lord Kitchener's Meal by women camp followers.

Meantime an effort is made to increase camp diversions, such as concerts, and to provide other means of diverting the men.

Battleship Sunk?

PARIS, Oct. 30. — It is reported here this morning that a first-class British battleship has been sunk by a mine.

The name of the battleship is not reported. The news is unconfirmed.

Transferred Through Threats.

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—Owing to the numerous threats against his life Malcolm Reid, immigration agent at Bagcounar, who deported the Hindus on the Komagata Maru, has been transferred to Ottawa. His assistant, Hopkinson, and two others have been assassinated since the deportation.

"THE PRIVATE LIFE OF OUR PUBLIC MEN" WAS DR. GORDON'S SUBJECT

"The Prodigal Daughter" or "The Curse of a Double Standard" will be His Theme To-night

TEN POINTS CONSIDERED

"The Prodigal Daughter," or "The Curse of a Double Standard," will be Dr. Gordon's special address in the George Street Methodist church this evening, and two thousand copies of his address entitled "The Crystal Christ," will be distributed at the close of the service.

Many requests are coming in for Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw to repeat certain of his songs which he has sung from night to night. This evening, by special request, he will sing, "The Recessional" by Kipling, "Will There be any Stars in My Crown," and "Would You Believe."

Dr. Gordon's address last evening was on the subject of "The Private Life of Our Public Men," and had special reference to the future welfare of the City of Peterborough, concerning which, Dr. Gordon affirmed that nature had done so much, geographically for the city in which we live, that with the growing prosperity of the country and the steady increase in population, Peterborough would gradually take its place amongst the more prosperous communities of Canada.

He recited incidents of the life of great men for their native cities. Savanarola's love for Florence, Stirpers' love for London, Chalmers' love for Glasgow, Beechers' love for Brooklyn, and the love of Phillips Brooks for Boston.

No man is saved until the city is saved. There is no soul salvation short of social salvation. Stephen Phillips once said, "I would build a city with room in the streets for the soul." That would indeed be a great city.

The city depends on the men of the city. Walt. Whitman once wrote, "'Produce great men and the rest will follow," and Thomas Carlisle made a remark which was almost an equivalent. "Find your men and all the rest will follow." A man must be measured by his thought. The difference between a politician and a statesman is this. One thinks for the days, the other thinks for the deckage Byron wrote for his age. Milton for the ages. It was said of David Bennett Hill, who died several years ago, that he had the brains of a statesman and the heart of a ward politician. He knew so much. He did so little. Every true man will serve his city in spite of criticism and contempt. No public man can hope to serve his city and to escape criticism. Lord Randolph Churchill, writing to his wife in 1891, says: "I am through with political life. There has been no consideration, no indulgence, no kind memory, no gratitude, nothing but spite, malice and abuse. I am sick and tired of it all." This is the experience of most public men, but the public man who is heroic persists in spite of all such criticism.

Dr. Gordon's address followed the line of ten points, delivered in a brief, pungent and pertinent fashion.

(1st.) The future of the city lies in the quality of the home life. Thos. Carlisle said "No great man ever had a fool mother." The saddest individual in the world is the individual whose memory of the home life is uncomplimentary to the home. Thomas Payne said, "The first five years of my life made me an infidel," and Robert G. Ingersoll was brought up in a home which blighted his faith in fundamental principles of Christianity. The home is only a divine institution.

(2nd.) The future of the city lies in the power of the pulpit. Mary Queen of Scots used to say, that she feared the prayers of John Knox, more than an army of ten thousand men. Excepting the home, there is no power comparable to the power of the pulpit. The age calls for a courageous preacher. The women who do not care what women say, the preacher who does not care what preachers say. A preacher's conscience ought to dictate what he shall say in the pulpit, and not the Official Board.

(3rd.) The future of the city lies in the vitality of the churches. The average Christian who is rich, thinks more of his automobile than he does of his church, and the average Christian who is poor is better posted on the number of cards in the euchre deck, than the number of books in the Bible. A true citizen is a true friend of the church. Oliver Wendel Holmes once said, "I go whether I can accept all their creeds or not." When Roosevelt became president, he found the church of his denomination in a small building, on a back street, but he attended that church just the same. The modern Christian is apt to select his church according to his ideas of social standing, and his principles in the line of social aspirations.

(4th.) The future of the city lies in the character of its public men. John Morley made this remark in his life of Cromwell, concerning John Pym, the great parliamentary leader, "I think it part of a man's religion to see that his country is well governed." You cannot vote a straight ticket unless you vote for a straight man. God save us from the type of citizenship represented by an American politician in San Francisco, who said, "Away with the moral issue, let us have prosperity." That was a great prayer offered by Lionel Beecher a generation ago. God grant that our principle men be men of principle.

(5th.) The future of the city lies in the character of her merchant princes. It was said concerning J. Pierpont Morgan, "that he thought in millions, and that he thought in continents," but his thought was mostly and mainly for money. He believed in the doctrine of the atonement, but he left his millions to his family and made small provision for the proclamation of his religious belief. He was a fair representative of the wealthy type.

(6th.) The future of the city lies in the purity of her young men. Gladstone's indignation was magnificent when somebody told him an indecent incident, with reference to a neighbouring politician ad statesman. The grand old man exclaimed, "You call that witty; I call it devilish."

(7th.) The future of the city lies in the moral character of her young women. A Toronto girl came into my manse once upon a time, and told me how she had broken her engagement with a young man because of his weakness for strong drink. That young man did not have the courage to turn the wine glass down, and this particular young woman turned him forever out of her life and affection. I call that a splendid form of character, and our future home life must be built upon granite as stern as that.

(8th.) The future of the city lies in the honesty and purity of those who administer the law. The most ungodly thing in the realm of jurisprudence, is an unjust judge. An English judge, passing through an English prison, and asking the matron a thousand questions, suddenly became embarrassed. It was at the place where the judge stood, exactly opposite the cell of a young woman. The matron went back to the young woman for an exclamation of the judge's embarrassment, and she answered, "As God is my judge, had I never met that man, I would have been an innocent girl to-day." There is nothing in the world which shames a man's confidence in a democratic government, like a representative of the law who is unfaithful to his vow and covenant.

(9th.) The future of the city lies in the spirit of her school teachers. Garfield said of Mark Hopkins, "He taught me how to think." Professor Agassiz was asked, "What is the best thing you have ever done?" His answer was, "I have taught four or five young men how to observe and how to think." A school teacher no matter what his department may be, day school, Normal or Collegiate, has no right to impose his own particular religious views upon the minds of the young people who are under his influence, and it is exceedingly important, that those who occupy the high positions in the school realm of education, shall be all that can be desired, in the matter personal conduct, character and morals. There is no calling more sacred, not even that of the priest or preacher, than the calling of those who have been appointed to instruct the childhood and young of the community, in the matters which pertain to truth, righteousness and knowledge. An immoral or reckless teacher can have only a blighted influence upon the young people of the community, and the community ought to demand for this sacred work, men absolutely unobjectionable in their private life.

(10th.) The future of the city lies in the welfare of the children. A young woman chilled me somewhat by the remark, "I despise children. - I have no love for children." A love for children is a sign of grace in the heart. I think of Mozart in his childhood, going from stranger to stranger, as they entered the home, and asking the tender question, "Do you love me, do you love me?" I have read a thousand biographies during the past ten years, and great men and great women of the world have been lovers of children.

Dr. Gordon closed his address with an appeal to the citizens of Peterborough to exercise their gifts and talents, and work for the future welfare of the city, linking city with the Dominion and the Dominion with the Empire, and closed with the lines:

"Strike til lthe last armed foe expires,
"Strike for your altars and your fires,
"Strike till the last armed foe expires,
sires,
"God and your native land."

Dr. Gordon will answer the following questions this evening.

1. Will a heathen to whom the Gospel has not been preached be saved?
2. Why does God permit good people to die and bad people to live?
3. Why are many church members so luke warm in the support of the temperance cause?
4. Should a sensible person be guided by dreams and visions?
5. Should a converted man have any fear of death?
6. What do you think of Pastor Russel's teachings?
7. Is it right to call a man or a woman "a fool" in a public address?
8. Is it a sin to tell a lie in jest, when you know it will not cause harm?
9. Should professed Christians play golf on the Sabbath day?
10. If God is good, why are circumstances so unkind?
11. What do you think of the woman who is busy attending Women's Council, Ladies' Aid, etc., that she has no time for the proper supervision of her home?
12. What is your opinion of higher criticism?
13. What do you think of the Christian who takes a very active part in church work, and does not speak to her neighbour?

Britain Offered Aid.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30—(Via London.)—The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says it learns upon good authority that the British Government offered Holland pecuniary assistance for the relief of Belgian refugees in the Netherlands. Holland declined, saying she would bear the burden herself of a duty spontaneously undertaken.

Crown Prince Wounded?

ROME, Oct. 30.—(Via London.)—It is reported here that the German Crown Prince has been wounded while leading an attack on Verdun.

Will Enemy Try To Make An Advance On Boulogne

Attempt at Extreme North Has Been a Flat Failure and They Are Changing Their Tactics.

ALLIES ARE HOLDING

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The German attempt to cut through the allied line between Nieuport and Dixmude frustrated, the invaders are making preparations to attempt a movement against Boulogne rather than Dunkirk and Calais. This is evidenced by the massing of troops believed to number 250,000 men in the region between the River Yser and the Ypres-Hazebrouck-St. Omar road. The Duke of Wurtemburg is in supreme command, and the new assault may begin at any moment.

Whatever the next effort of the Kaisers' leaders, it is manifest that the coast campaign, which started with the capture of Ostend, has come to a poor end. The Yser was an impassable barrier, with British and French warships spreading destruction in the ranks of the foe whenever they came within range. Wednesday a big British battleship arrived off the Flanders coast, and by means of its 12-inch guns was able to rout the Germans further inland than was possible with the guns of the lighter vessel.

It is owing largely to the fire of the fleet that the next German assault will be made well beyond the farthest range of even the heaviest guns.

However, the German concentration on the new line of operations is not being made without resistance. Reports from Ypres say that the French won decisive engagements yesterday north and east of that town. In the same zone the Germans lost ground both Wednesday and Thursday. Heavy rains have rendered the discomfort of troops on both sides almost unbearable. Canals and rivers in all of northwestern France and western Flanders are overflowing their banks, and it is practically impossible to move heavy artillery for the present. For this reason the German efforts to fortify the coast line southward from Ostend has not made much progress. It is true that big guns are now planted at Zeebrugge and further east, but as yet they have in no wise troubled the allied fleet. There is a persistent rumor of Zeppelin sheds being built at Ostend.

At every point the situation favors the allies, in spite of grave losses, and all the stress of the three months' campaign. South of Arras, French columns yesterday dislodged the Germans from favorable positions, which they took a couple of weeks ago as the initial success in their move toward the coast. This victory is regarded as important.

There are many reports of German reinforcements numbering 200,000 men to be brought from the Russian front for the effort directed at Boulogne. But whatever the extent of German reinforcements, it is declared that the allies are prepared to meet them man for man. French mobilization is now complete, and Gen. Joffre is showing the capacity to produce fresh troops whenever needed.

In the vicinity of Apremont fresh gains are reported to have been made by the French. Pressure on the lines of the German Crown Prince in that region continues to bend back his front. The complete isolation of St. Mihiel is almost effected, and the French hold strong positions in the Argonne forest. On the Aisne there was bloody fighting yesterday, and a number of trenches held by the foe were taken in a series of bayonet charges.

In a despatch from Flushing, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. says: "There has been a slight advance by the allies toward Ostend. The British are occupying two villages which they carried by bayonet charges. A Bavarian battalion refused to fight and surrendered."

Telegraphing from northeastern France, a correspondent of The Central News says: "The situation around La Bassee is being carefully watched. The Germans have adopted the tactics which proved so successful at Antwerp. They are apparently endeavoring to drive a wedge" to the allies by sheer weight of gunfire.

"North of Lille all continues well, though the Germans have brought up powerful reserves.

"The Belgians once more are in the thick of the fray."

Change In Names of Corps.

MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—It was announced officially yesterday that the three battalions being raised in Montreal for the second contingent, and which have heretofore been designated as "French-Canadians," "Gunn's," and "Fisher's" battalions, will in future be known as the Twenty-Second, Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fourth battalions.

The French-Canadian battalion under Lieut.-Col. Gaudet will be the 22nd Battalion Royal Canadians. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Fisher's command will be the 23rd battalion and Lieut.-Col. Gunn's will be the 24th battalion.

Gibson-Hardy Match Should Be Hummer

The announcement that Andy Gibson, the well-known Toronto welterweight, and Alf. Hardy, the English featherweight, would meet at Brock St. Rink on Saturday night has aroused much interest among wrestling fans. Gibson is instructor of wrestling at the Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto, with a class of fifty. He has a couple of 200-pound policemen among his pupils, and after throwing them around will find Hardy pretty light. The English boy is slippery as an eel, however, and it should be a grand bout. Gibson will try to throw Hardy twice in an hour. Jack Forbes and Kid Carter, of Toronto, will wrestle as a curtain-raiser, the best two out of three falls to decide the match.

T. C. S. THIRDS WON EASILY

The Trinity College School third team and the Grove School of Lakefield met in a friendly game at Lakefield on Wednesday and the Port Hope Collegians won easily by 63 points to 1. The half-time score was 40 to 0. They were in better condition and better trained. The T.C.S. boys spent the evening in Peterborough and had tea at the Empress Hotel. They were in charge of Rev. M. G. Orchard, their head master.

LAWRENCE D'ORSAY

as the Earl in "The Earl of Pawtucket" Which Comes to the Grand Next Monday, Nov. 2. Seats Now on Sale

Soccer For Saturday

Following are th British Soccer fixtures for Saturday, Oct. 31:

First Division.

Aston Villa vs. Newcastle U.
Blackburn R. vs. West Bromwich A.
Bolton W. vs. Burnley.
Liverpool vs. Tottenham H.
Manchester U. vs. Chelsea.
Notts County vs. Sheffield W.
Oldham A. vs. Bradford C.
Sheffield U. vs. Middlesbrough.
Sunderland vs. Manchester C.

Second Division.

Woolwich A. vs. Lincoln C.
Barnsley vs. Leicester F.
Clapton O. vs. Birmingham.
Derby C. vs. Blackpool.
Fulham vs. Bury.
Glossop v. Notts Forest.
Hull C. vs. Huddersfield.
Leeds C. vs. Grimsby T.
Stockport C. vs. Bristol C.
Wolverhampton vs. Preston N. E.

Southern League.

Millwall A. vs. Gillingham.
Queen's P. R. vs. Brighton.
Southend U. vs. Cardiff C.
Swindon T. vs. Exeter C.
Portsmouth vs. Luton T.
Reading vs. Plymouth A.
Bristol R. vs. Norwich C.
Croydon C. vs. West Ham U.
Southampton vs. Watford.
Northampton vs. Crystal Palace.

Scottish League.

Partick vs. Airdrieonians.
Hibernians vs. Aberdeen.
Ayr United vs. Hearts.
Celtic vs. Rangers.
Motherwell vs. Clyde.
Dumbarton vs. Third Lanark.
Dundee vs. Kilmarnock.
Raith R. vs. Hamilton A.
St. Mirren vs. Morton.

Northern Rugby Union.

Barrow vs. Oldham.
Dewsbury vs. Rochdale H.
Huddersfield vs. Hemslet.
Hull R. R. vs. Bramley
Leeds vs. Warrington.
Swinton vs. Wakefield T.
Wigan vs. Halifax.
York vs. Batley.

AT THE OKE FRUIT STORE

APPLES

For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies, Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE OKE FRUIT STORE
N. DOUROS, Prop.
'Phone 12-19

FREE! FREE!
3 Lines of First class
CIGARS
Newest in the market—will be on sale FRIDAY EVENING and all day SATURDAY—watch our Window.
With every Half Dollar purchase of Cigars, you will receive genuine Safety Razor with 5 Blades, & a national Silk Flag FREE
LOUIS YEOTES
Cigar Store & Billiard Parlour

EMPIRE THEATRE
FRIDAY—SATURDAY
The Wedding of Prudence—in 2 parts. A wonderful Comedy Drama.
When East Meets West in Society—This is a Comedy of the highest rank.
The Corpse of Cora—A Drama that has been a big success wherever shown.
Private Romain Hogan—A Story and reproduction of a War with thrilling Episodes throughout.
Miss Petsling Bottle—A thrilling Comedy with some big laughs.
Our aim is High-class, Clean and Educational Pictures, composed of Comedies, Male-dramas, Dramas and Instructive plays by most famous stars.

ROYAL THEATRE TODAY
Double Value For Your Money
OF THE BEST PHOTOPLAYS IN TOWN
Josephine, Empress and Queen
Complete in 2000 ft. Don't miss it
FORD STERLING
IN
LOVE AND VENGEANCE
A Comedy Masterpiece in 2000 feet and others
COMING
LUCILLE LOVE
THE GIRL OF MYSTERY
EXTRA SPECIAL
CONCERT ENTERTAINERS
5c and 10c

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
J. J. TURNER & SONS
Owners and Managers Peterborough
TO-NIGHT Oct. 30th At 8.15
THE MONTROSE TABLOID STOCK CO.
FOR HOME AND HONOUR
A Sedney Ast in Two Parts. Also the Great Feature Photo Play in Four Parts
THOU SHALT NOT
Matinee Saturday at 2.30 Prices 10c and 15c
To any part of Theatre. Entire change of Programme.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE J. J. TURNER & SONS, Proprietors & Managers
One Night Only, Mon., Nov. 2nd. The Distinguished English Comedian
LAWRANCE D'ORSAY In Augustus Thomas' Great Comedy THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
Seats on Sale at Box Office, Friday at 9 o'clock.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS
In Ladies' Ready-to-Wears
THIS WEEK

In order to get a larger business from our Ready-to-Wear Dept. we have decided to cut our regular prices to HALF, and assure you of such great Bargains that have never been offered before.

Ladies' Coats, latest styles, Balmacaan, cape effects, flare bottoms, in the latest shades of cloth. Reg. $18.00 for..... $9.95
Another Lot of Ladies' Coats, in brown, blue, black, also fancies, latest make. Reg. $12.00 for..... $5.95
Ladies' Suits, 8 in the lot, good tweeds, some are left over from last season. Reg. up to $18.00 for..... $3.98
Ladies' Skirts, in the very best serges, latest make. Regular $8.00..... Sale Price only $3.98
Ladies' Heavy Cheviot Skirts, a splendid skirt for the Winter. Regular 4.50 for..... $1.98
Ladies' Raincoats, best shades, guaranteed waterproof. Reg. 7.00 .... $3.98
Girls' Coats, great variety of shades and styles. Reg. up to 8.00, for $2.98
Ladies' Chiffon & Silk Waists, reg. up to 6.00. Sale Price, only..... 2.98
Girls' Plaid Dresses, 8 to 14 years, latest make. Reg. 2.00 for..... 98c

SPECIAL FOR MEN

We offer for Friday and Saturday only, any of our **Men's Suits** or **Overcoats** in stock, regular up to $25.00. You can have your choice for..... $10.95
Boys' Overcoats, regular $10.00 for..... 4.98

Specials From Our
FURNITURE DEPT.

Solid Brass Bed, guaranteed, reg. sold at $15.00. Special..... $8.95
Couches, size 2 ft. 4 in. by 6 ft. 2 in., upholstered in a fine Spanish Imitation Leather, good finished frame. Reg. $12.00 for $5.98
Davenports, frame in a solid quartered oak, very best spring construction, a pure cotton felt mattress when used as bed; upholstered in fine French green plush. Regular $45.00 ..... Special $27.50
Sliding Couch, with mattress covered with green denim; can be used as a single and double bed at night and as a fine couch during day. Reg. $12.00 for $6.98
Dresser, good size, in golden oak, with bevel plate mirror. Reg. $10. Special $5.95
Flannelette Blankets, of large size. Reg. $1.75 Special $1.25
Feather Pillows, regular $1.25 pair. Special, per pair 79c
Pure Wool Blankets, large double bed size. Regular $5.50..... Special $2.98

Our modern charge account is very simple—you just pay a small deposit down and the balance in easy weekly payments.

FRI. & SAT. Don't miss this opportunity while you have a chance right at beginning of season on very latest merchandise. Visit our store Fri. & Sat. when you will get biggest savings of season

ZACKS BROS. 420-422 George Street Telephone 711

HEAR DR. GORDON TO-NIGHT—SUBJECT "THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER" George St. Methodist Church 7:45 o'clock

ROBT. FAIR & CO., Limited

SATURDAY BARGAINS

AN IMPELLING ARRAY of Forcible PRICE REDUCTIONS that will make the 5th Saturday in the Oct. Sale A SELLING TRIUMPH.

$4.00 Wool Blankets $2.95 pair
Pure white with pink or blue borders, unshrinkable. Good value at regular price $4. Saturday Special.....per pair **2.95**

$2.75 Grey Wool Blankets $2.19 pair
Special heavy weight in dark grey with border. Regular bed size. Our Special Blanket at $2.75. EXTRA SPECIAL for Saturday.....per pair **2.19**

$1.50 Flannelette Blankets $1.29 pair
White or grey with nice pink or blue borders, regular bed size. Sold regular at $1.50 pair. Saturday Special.....pair **1.29**

Comforters at Special Prices
Silkoline covered, nicely stitched, well filled with good quality cotton batting.
60 x 72 inches, regular $2.00 for.....$1.59
72 x 72 inches, regular $2.50 for.....$1.78

35c Wool Sheeting 69c yard
72 inches wide, White or Grey Twilled Sheeting. The kind that don't wear out. Reg. price 35c yard. Saturday....yard **69c**

Come Saturday for Flannelettes
We have made deep cuts in prices in both White and Coloured for this Saturday

Heavy Cream Flannelette
A quality worth 12½c yard, 31 inches wide. Saturday ..... 10 yards for **1.00**

Extra Heavy Cream Flannelette
No dressing. Worth regular 18c yard. Saturday ..... 8 yards for **1.00**

Pure White Flannelette
30 inches wide, worth 11c yard. Saturday..... 11 yards for **1.00**

Pink and Blue Stripe Flannelette
35 to 36 ins. wide, in dark or light colours, worth 12c yard. 12 yards for **1.00**

Dark Shirting Flannelette
30 ins. wide, used specially for Men's or Boy's Shirts, regular 15c yard. Saturday ..... 8 yards for **1.00**

$1.10 Parasols and Umbrellas 89c
Ladies' Parasols and Ladies' and Gent's Umbrellas grouped together at one price. Worth reg. $1.10. Saturday your choice **89c**

$1.25 Coloured or White Spreads 98c
White ground with coloured floral design and pure white, large sizes. Regular price $1.25. Saturday Snap **98c**

17c Black and White Duck Shirting and Medium Coloured Oxford Shirting yard 13½c
Saturday Special in Shirting should not be overlooked, especially when we offer this 17c value for yard..... **13½c**

15c Roller Towelling, 4¼ yards for 50c
This Towelling can't be beat for wear, medium dark colour with border 18 inches wide. Our best 15c quality. 4¼ yards for **50c**

10c Dark Linen Towelling 3½ yds. 25c
For rollers or hand towels. A splendid quality. Reg. 10c yd. Sat. 3½ yds. for **25c**

Baldwin's Black Fingering Yarn
4-ply, All-Wool. Every skein bears the Baldwin trade-mark. Regular 10c skein. Saturday Special.....2 Skeins for **15c**

25c Men's Heavy Sox 3 pair for 60c
Dark or light Grey, Fawns and Browns, with coloured toe and heel. Best 25c pair quality for.....21c or 3 pair for **60c**

100 pair of Home-made or Farmer Knit Men's Sox. On Sale Saturday at Special Price.

Heavy Twilled Unbleached Sheeting
2 yards wide, soft make, easily bleached. See this big value Saturday, worth 40c yard for..... 3 yards for **1.50**

$1.50 Corsets Saturday 98c pair
Extra good quality Corset, low bust, long hip, five steels in front, soft boning on sides, lace trimmed with four hose supporters. Sizes 24 to 30. Regular Price $1.50. Saturday Snap, pair..... **98c**

Boys' or Girls' Heavy Hose 25c pair
Heavy rib hose, specially suited for present wear, in sizes 6½ to 8½. Worth 30c and 35c pair. Sat. all one price, per pair.. **25c**

Clearance of wide Net Frillings
About 25 Boxes with two or more yards in each. Worth 35c and 40c yard. Your choice on Saturday at per yard..... **18c**

Ladies' All-Wool Hose, 3 pair for $1.00
Worth regular 50c pair. Saturday Snap .....35c pair or 3 pair for **1.00**

45c Heavy Kimona Cloth 35c per yd
Reversible designs in greens, pinks and fawn, 31 in. wide, reg 45c yd, Saturday **35c**

15c Scotch Tartans for 10c per yd
27 in. wide, specially for children's wear, has the hard twilled finish that insures wear, reg 15c, Saturday special per yd **10c**

$1.10 Corded Suiting Velveteens 85c yd
Invisible cord with rich lustrous finish in shades of tan, grey, Copen.. maroon and navy. Reg $1.10. Saturday special yd **85c**

35c Flannel Waistings 19c per yd.
Pretty stripes with border and broken checks and small neat designs in greens, fawn, new blue, cardinal and black and white, 27 to 30 inches wide, reg. 25c yd. Saturday special per yd **19c**

Ladies' Underwear, worth 50c for 39c
Vests or drawers, heavy weight, wool and cotton mixture, vests high sleeves, button front, drawers ankle length, both styles. Worth 50c. Saturday per garment.... **39c**

Dress Goods Snap for Saturday
A collection of Tweeds, tartans, suitings and skirtings materials grouped together, worth 75c to $1.00 for per yd..... **59c**

$2.00 to $2.50 Mantle Cloths $1.48 yd.
You will be more than surprised when you see this line in brown, fawn, and grey broken checks, worth $2.00 to $2.25 per yd. On Sale Saturday at per yard.. ..... **1.48**

Special Reductions in Flannelette Gowns
Superior quality in White, Pink and pretty stripe flannelette. High and low neck, kimona and set in sleeve styles. Lace and ruffles with button hole edge. Saturday Special Prices are—$1.50 Gowns for $1.00. $1.25 Gowns for 98c. $1.00 Gowns for 89c.

$1.25 Black Sateen Bloomers 98c
Splendid quality Sateen, lined with Flannelette. Regular price $1.25. Saturday Special..... **98c**

Children's Sample Coats
For ages 3 to 5 years. Chinchilla, Bear Cloth and Blanket Cloth, made up in smart styles. Worth $3.75. Saturday Snap.. **2.59**

Special Price for Window Shades
Mounted on best rollers, complete with fittings in white, cream and green with insertion. Reg. price 55c. Saturday **39c**

Pillows in Pairs or Singles
Covered in fancy ticking, best quality feather stuffing, size 18 x 26 in. Regular price $1.50. Saturday ... . per pair **98c**

Nottingham Lace Curtains
A large assortment of these goods in choice all-over and small net patterns. Special quality, 2½, 3 and 3½ yards long. Reg. price 65c. Saturday..... per pair **48c**

Tapestry Stair Carpet
Excellent quality in green, red or tan shades, floral and small designs.
22½ in. wide, reg. price 65c. Sat. yard **45c**
27 in. wide, reg. price 85c. Sat... yard **49c**

Tapestry Squares
One room only, in floral, medallion and conventional patterns, shades of green, brown, red and Tan.
2¼ x 3, regular 7.50 for 4.75
3 x 3, regular 9.00 for 6.85
3 x 3½, regular 11.00 for..... 8.00
3 x 4, regular 13.50 for 9.98
3½ x 4, regular 15.00..... 11.50

Brussels Stair and Body Carpet to Match
In small conventional patterns, 27 in. wide in shades of green or brown. Reg price $1.35. Saturday per yard..... **1.15**

Printed Linoleums
In 2, 3 and 4 yards wide, the best English imported qualities in floral, tile, block and hardwood effects. Saturday only
Reg price 55c for per sq. yd 42c
Reg price 60c for per sq. yd 45c
Reg price 70c for per sq. yd.....50c
Reg price 90c for per sq. yd.....70c

Oil Cloths 1 and 2 yards Wide
In a numerous quantity of patterns to suit any rooms or hall and in almost all shades. Reg. price 35c for per sq. yard..... **24c**

35 Recruits Wanted
For Overseas' Service
Apply At The Armouries At 8 P. M.

CITY AND GENERAL

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 595, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d.t.f.

PROBABILITIES.

Moderate to fresh westerly winds, fair. Saturday, fair and mild.

AFTERNOON TEA.

Afternoon tea will be served in the "Empress Hotel" from 3.45 to 5.15, commencing Thursday, October 29th. 2d-30.

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 120 Aylmer Street. 29d-92

FRENCH LESSONS

By Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strasburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 557 George Street. 29d-91

FREE! FREE! FREE!

Watch Louis Yeates' window, and come in and get a safety razor with five blades and a silk flag free with a half dollar purchase of first-class cigars. 2d-101

POTATOES AND APPLES.

Carload of good potatoes and apples just arrived at Grand Trunk Station. Potatoes delivered to any place in the city, 60c. per bag, in lots of 5 or more.

Order at once. E. H. Mann, Phone 249. 3d-90

AUCTION SALE.

Auction Sale on the Market Square on Saturday, at 10.30, consisting of buggies, household furniture, harness, etc. Parties wishing to bring anything along to the sale, do so. 'Phone 1571. W. J. Jibb, Auctioneer 2d-100.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

Great reduction from $30.00 to $22.75. All the sideboards, buffetts combination buffetts, all finished in Imperial oak. Your choice of any in the store, marked up to $30.00, at $22.75. See our show window. E. B CLEGG & CO., 27 George Street.

GREY MOUNTAIN TROUT.

Mr. Ed. Huff, 460 Gilmour street has returned from a fishing expedition to Ketchecum Lake, laden with much finny spoil. He has won The Examiner's gratitude by the gift of a proof of his piscatorial skill, in the shape of a fine grey mountain trout.

SCOUT NEWS.

The Ambulance Class will be held at the Armouries on Tuesday, Nov. 3rd, at 7:30 p.m. sharp.

Junior Troop will meet at the Armouries on Wednesday, Nov. 4th, at 7:30 p.m. sharp, in uniform and no staves to be carried.

Senior Troop will meet at the Armouries on Friday, Nov. 6th, at 7:30 p.m. sharp, in uniform.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 455, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. H. P. Kennedy of Toronto is in the City to-day.

Mr. Walter Stocker is in Toronto for a few days.

Mr. D. J. Lynch, ex-Police Magistrate of Campbellford, was in the City to-day.

Mrs. Jas. McDonald was in Toronto, where she met her sister, Miss Wardle and Mr. Wardle, coming through to Peterborough.

Mrs. E. Flaherty, Victoria Avenue, left last evening for Fernie, B.C., to visit her son, Percy. She will also visit with friends in Vancouver, B.C.

Mrs. Huxley, wife of Mr. J. Huxley, manager for Perrin's People's Meat Market, leaves on Monday for England, where she will visit friends and bring back her young daughter, Milly, to her Peterborough home.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Warde are in Peterborough on a visit previous to going to California. Mr. Warde, although tired after the long journey, stod the trip very well. His friends here will be pleased to meet him again.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skilful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
240 GEORGE STREET

She Wants Marriage Annulled.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Mrs. Harriet C. Jackson, 70 years old, testified yesterday in a suit to annul her marriage to Frank D. Wright, of Toronto, Ont., aged 45, that Wright hypnotized her and obtained $15,000 from her soon after their marriage.

She said Wright told her he was "one of the immortals" and that she would be destroyed if she did not marry him. She averred that Wright married her under the name of Jackson.

A Travesty On Evangelism Says Writer

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Dear Sir,—I should be glad if you would allow me space in your valuable paper to call the attention of your readers to the travesty of Evangelism, which has been proceeding during the past fortnight in two of our prominent Churches.

For some time we have been informed by the "Higher Critic" that the world was getting better, that war was no longer possible, and that we were going forward to a perfect state of existence on this earth; also, that original sin was a thing of the past and that the Bible was worn out as the foundation for intelligent thinking. In the midst of all this, human nature, poor, weak human nature, which yet delights to dwell on the thought of its own self-sufficiency, breaks forth from the leash of "culture" by which it had been fenced by the "Higher Critic", and goes headlong into a war which has no precedent in the history of man, for bloodthirstiness, ferocity, and the primitive instincts which we were supposed to have left behind us with the skins and staves of prehistoric days. During the years in which we were told most comfortingly that we were really becoming too cultured for the simple Bible and the faith which has really been the secret of our Empire's greatness, men have been puzzling their brains and paying large sums of money to invent and manufacture the cleverest death-dealing machines which would blow the greatest number of men into eternity in the shortest space of time. That is how much our "culture" and "Higher Criticism" has been worth, revealing to us the fact that human nature behind the veneer which we call civilization, apart from the grace of God, is not one inch removed from the savage who went forth in days gone by with club and spear to settle his quarrels.

And yet, when the hearts of men are aching and stunned by the terrible reality of this dread war and cannot but realize that no earthly power can cope with such a state of affairs, that our only hope is reliance on the Power of the Infinite to whom men and women have been so indifferent, and Who alone understands all mysteries. We are informed that the "Age" is too advanced for old time Evangelism. We need something "cultured," and so we are given a series of lectures on "Christian Citizenship," which, when analyzed means a Citizenship without Christ, with an apology for the Bible and an apology for God!

At such an hour, when men at the front of the battlefield cry upon their Maker in their last hours of agony; agony assured that the Christ and the God of the Gospels and the deity which has been enshrined to us by the faith of the people in these infallible deities, shall continue unmolested, in two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian, the pulpits have been occupied for fourteen nights, without any reference to the Blood of Christ applied to the heart of man, as being the only remedy for sin. Instead we have been given shallow platitudes, which any intelligent child in a High school essay could give as a model for right living, entirely apart from religion. We are still told that we are moving on towards that wonderful "brotherhood of man" of which we have hear a great deal and to which we shall get no nearer until man acknowledges Christ and His power to save from sin.

When the world is plunged into the greatest vortex of blood and grief, what do we want to hear about churches providing theatres? When a crisis comes and we are faced with the issues of life and death we find out how very superfluous such things are, and that life in its fullness, can be lived very well without them.

Lastly, let me say that I consider so-called evangelists who do not believe in the wonder working power of the blood of Christ, (and if they did, it would be impossible for them to face large audiences seeking for comfort and help hungry for something more than the world and its intelligence to satisfy the heart of man, without preaching Him) should be honest and declare their views, not enter the pulpits of churches, pulpits which have been consecrated to the preaching of the Gospel, as wolves in sheep's clothing, poisoning the minds of the very young and the illiterate.

Thanking you for your kind consideration. Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

E. M.

DAILY WAR BILL TOTALS $40,225,000

Does Not Include the Destruction of Property in War Zone Nor Some Other Losses.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The war bill which Europe is meeting daily is now figured up as follows:

Russia	$14,000,000
Germany	7,225,000
France	7,000,000
Great Britain	5,000,000
Austria	4,000,000
Various	3,000,000
Total	$40,225,000

Reliable Figures.

The French appropriation is from official figures as announced by M. Ribot, Minister of Finance; the British estimate by the London Statist; the German total from "an authoritative source" in a Geneva paper; and the other sums from various conservative estimates which have appeared in one place or another.

The item "various" represents the probable expense to which Servia, Belgium, and the neutral countries of Switzerland, Italy, Roumania, Turkey, Greece, Holland, and Denmark have been put.

National Debts Go Up.

The vast total does not include the destruction of property where fighting is taking place, nor the well-nigh incalculable losses to Europe of 20,000,000 men under arms being taken from production. There are no indications in France that exhaustion has set in, but it is evident that the accumulated treasure of even the richest country on the Continent is being poured out at a rate that adds $200,000,000 a month to the national debt.

Bellows to be worn on its user's feet to provide the suction feature a new vacuum cleaner.

WE WANT

ALL THOSE INTERESTED IN
Electric & Alcohol Cooking Devices
To Visit Our BRIGHTEN UP STORE
WE HAVE AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF UNIVERSAL HOME NEEDS

That offers every possible opportunity for a satisfactory selection. Our line includes such articles as Electric Coffee Percolators, Electric Coffee Urns, Electric Toasters, The new Coil Electric Sad Irons, Electric Grill, Electric Chafing Dishes, Electric Portable Water Heaters, Electric Shaving Mugs, Electric Hot Water Kettle. Also a complete line of Alcohol Percolators, Nickled and Aluminum Percolators, Vacuum Bottles, Lunch Boxes, Trays, Casserole, Roast Pots, etc.

UNIVERSAL DEVICES MAKE HOUSEWORK A PASTIME

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 — 337 GEORGE ST

What We Should Be

Not simply a face but a personality—It is this that makes the MOULE Portraits the TRUE Portraits.

THE STUDIO OF
W. F. MOULE Phone 46
374½ George Street

WARNE'S SPECIALS

Williams' Toilet Soaps
Assorted Odours, 3 cakes to to the box. Regular 25c per box for..... **17c**

Hot Water Bottles
Red Rubber, 2 qt. size. Guaranteed for 2 years. Regular Price $2.50 for **$1.19**

SEE OUR SOUTH WINDOW

WARNE DRUG CO. Ltd.
251 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 527

Cold Weather Necessities

Samuel's Dustless Ash Sifter
Cuts Coal Bills in two and lasts a lifetime. Samuel's Dustless Ash Sifter minimizes labour, permits no waste and is positively dustless.
Get our Price on this Ash Sifter before buying.

Daisy Galvanized Dustless Ash Sifters..... .....90c
Common Ash Sifters..... .....20c and 25c

Coal Hods
Japanned at .. 35c, 45c & 50c
Galvanized at .. .. 55c & 65c
These Coal Hods are made of heavy material and are strong and perfect in every way.

Frost King Weather Strip
Raises the temperature in all buildings when applied to doors and windows. It is made of Warm Felt, not Cold Rubber and has a large filled tube which blocks all drafts. No rain or dust. Price 50c Box. Enough for 2 doors.

Buy your Hardware Supplies Here and Save the Difference.

Peterboro Hardware Co., Ltd.

BOSTON CAFE, 304½ GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 102. 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914. PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

The Children's Group

THERE will be another group of beautiful Peterborough children in the Christmas Examiner this year.

Only photographs made by ROY will be embodied therein.

Make enquiry at the Roy Studio.

THE ROY STUDIO

140½ Hunter Street

The Associated Board of the
Royal Academy of Music
Royal College of Music
LONDON, ENGLAND.
for Local Examinations in Music
PATRON: His Majesty the King.

Music Examinations 1915

Opens to the Profit of all Teachers of Music.

The Annual Examinations in Practical Music and Theory will be held throughout Canada in May and June, 1915. An examination in Theory only will be held in December next.

For full particulars, application to be made by October 15th next, application to be made by October 1st next.

One exhibition varies about $300 offered annually; also a Gold and a Silver Medals.

Syllabus, Music for the examinations and all particulars may be obtained on application to

H. WARING DAVIS, 777 Hunter Street, Montreal. (Resident Secretary for Canada.)

Parents and Teachers wishing to enter their pupils for these examinations should communicate with the Secretary at once and have their names placed on mailing list. 5

THE WORLD AT WAR

If Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Portugal and Roumania are Drawn Into Conflict by Turkey

Fierce Assaults Of Germans Have Been Fruitless

Crossed the Ysar River in Their Advance But the Belgians Opened the Dykes and They Were Forced to Retire Before a Heavy Fire—Allies Show Wonderful Spirit.

GERMAN ATTACKS WERE MAINTAINED

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Official Press Bureau at 11 o'clock to-night issued the following statement of conditions in the western theatre of war:

"Severe fighting continues with little intermission along the allies' line, especially towards the north. The German resistance is stubborn and fierce counter-attacks are made by them frequently.

"Nevertheless, the British are steadily gaining ground. In a counter-attack one brigade delivered a brilliant bayonet charge, accounting for many of the enemy, whose losses throughout the fighting are heavy."

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Officials returning here from the battle-front declare that success for the allies has grown out of the series of furious conflicts on the extreme left wing, lying near the coast, as well as in the vicinity of Ypres and Arras. Everywhere, they say, the Belgians, French and British forces have been able to resist the onslaughts of the German columns and to reply with counter-attacks so full of vigour that they carried the allies always still farther forward in the movement to recapture Belgium.

The unhesitating manner in which the Germans threw their masses of men at the allied positions time after time, these officers declare, caused astonishment. In the lines of the allies the impression prevailed that it was the determination of the Germans to break through at any cost. Their heroic sacrifices were vain, however, for after they had used themselves as a human battering ram they were compelled to fall back without having accomplished their task.

Opened Dykes Beat Enemy.

The opening of the dykes by the Belgians near the mouth of the River Yser placed a formidable obstacle in the way of the Germans, who were compelled to recross the river, and during this operation suffered severely from the allies' artillery.

The attacks of the Germans to-day are reported not to have been accompanied with the violence of their previous assaults. The opposing forces were constantly in contact.

The behaviour of all the allied troops under the terrific strain has been wonderful. Battalions of French marines, formed of supernumeraries from the fleet, covered themselves with exceptional glory in the great bayonet charge along the coast line, which did much toward forcing the Germans to retire.

To-day's War Bulletins

LILLE REOCCUPIED.

LILLE, Oct. 30.—Reported here to-day that the Allies again occupy Lille.

SIXTH CANADIAN DEAD.

SALISBURY, Oct. 30.— Private Albert Smith of the Montreal Highlanders, was killed by a fall from a waggon.

ENEMY LEAVES OSTEND.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.— Both the Handelsblad and the Telegraaf report that the Germans have evacuated Ostend.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Grape Cream of Tartar
NO ALUM

THE BALKAN NATIONS TO ENTER WAR

Turkey's Participation is Likely to be The Torch Which Will Set Eastern Europe Aflame.

MORE BRITONS NEEDED

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The complications of the European war have been increased by the entrance of the Turkish empire into the conflict on the side of the Teutonic allies. Following the Breslau's exploit in bombarding Theodosia, Russia, Turkish destroyers have sunk the Russian gunboat Donets in Odessa harbour and damaged three Russian and one French merchantmen.

No official declaration of war has been made, but Turkey's action seems to make it probable that the area of conflict may be greatly widened and the issues complicated. The Balkans, whence sprung the present European conflict, present such a network of hostile interests that Greece and the other Balkan nations may easily be drawn into the vortex.

Greece it is believed will likely be the first state now neutral to throw her weight against the Ottoman army. Bulgaria holds a remarkable position. She is bound to Russia by racial ties and to Great Britain by obligations for financial support in the last war. But her interests and sentiments are violently hostile to Turkey and Greece.

Turkey's Programme.

An attempt to invade the Caucasus on one side and Egypt on the other is the programme military men think the Turkish army is likely to endeavour to carry out. Turkish forces have been gathering recently in Syria and Palestine but a march across the Sinai Peninsula will be a hard one, because the country is virtually a desert. The English papers are confident that the protection of the Suez Canal against a raid and of Egypt against invasion are well provided for. They recognize that the addition of Turkey to the belligerent forces probably will prolong the war and increase its horrors. They say that this means that Great Britain must raise more men. How long Italy can remain aloof is a question being asked by the newspapers.

The Portugese government describes the German invasion of Angolo as a small affair, but it is thought here that it may result in bringing Portugal definitely into the general war on the side of the triple entente.

SCHEME TO SEED A MILLION ACRES

Dominion Government Will Be Asked to Finance Big Proposition

CALGARY, ALTA. Oct. 30.—A pretentious scheme, which contemplates the cultivation of a million or more acres of land that is now raw, and the seeding of it to grain with the idea of bringing the trade balance of the Dominion up to normal, will be presented to the Dominion Council of Agriculture, which convenes in Winnipeg on Tuesday. The plan is sponsored by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and a delegation representing that organization will confer with the Council. The idea is for the manufacturers, the farmers, the banking and railroad interests to shape up the plan and give it support, and ask the Dominion to finance it. In addition to the revenue that it would produce, and the land it would reclaim and the money it would put into circulation, it would do much to safeguard the Empire against any shortage of foodstuffs in war time.

HUNGARY READY TO QUIT.

And Servia is About Exhausted, Result of Three Years' Fighting

LONDON, Oct. 30. — The Russian reoccupation of Czernowitz, in Bukowina, is considered important as this town is a railroad junction, and its possession frees another railroad line to Lodz, which again is in possession of Russian troops.

Rumours are again current in London to-day that Hungary, weary of a war in which she has nothing to gain, would welcome a chance to quit.

It is suggested also that Servia soon may be compelled to retire within her own boorders and assume a purely defensive role in consequence of the national exhaustion resulting from the fighting of three campaigns in as many years.

A WEAK CHESTED BOY

"My boy Frank seemed weak-chested and took a very severe cold," writes Mr B. Stevens, Wingn, Man. "The usual medicines used did not seem to benefit him, until we tried Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and found it to be exactly what was needed to cure him." No treatment is so thorough nor effective as a cure for croup and bronchitis.

British Prepare To Meet Turkish Attacks In Egypt

Cavalry Force Near Red Sea and Scout Ships in Suez Gulf --Germans Create Trouble in the Italian-African Colonies -- German Officers Command Sultan's Warships.

WENT TO WAR WITHOUT WARNING

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Turkey is not merely at war with Russia. She has flagrantly thrown the gauntlet to the Triple Entente. Her warships within 24 hours have attacked the cities of Odessa, Theodosia and Novorossysk, have sunk the small Russian gunboat Donets, have shelled the French steamer Portugal and have destroyed or damaged five Russian merchant vessels.

Simultaneously she has put her troops in motion, evidently launching troops against the British in Egypt. A despatch from Cairo states that Turkish cavalry divisions are approaching the gulf of Akabah, the most easterly portion of the Red Sea, and the British and native forces in Egypt are preparing for an attack.

It is reported that Turkish scout vessels equipped with wireless have appeared at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez, and reports from several sources to-night indicate that industrious efforts are being made to foment anti-Christian sentiment in North Africa and in Asia Minor. The governer of the Italian Province of Cyrenaica has sent a report to his Government stating that a critical situation exists in the Italian African colonies owing to the Pan-Islam movement spread by the Germans and Turks among the Arabs.

War Without Notice.

The Ottoman Empire, casting her lot with Germany, went to war without warning, scorning the usual preliminary notice of hostilities. The bombardment of Theodosia and the threat at Novorossyk was quickly followed yesterday by a destroyer raid into the harbour of Odessa and the attacks by the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau upon Russian shipping in the Black Sea There are credible reports that the Turkish warships are comanded by German officers, and that navy and army are in full control of the German Government.

Reports have been received here from Constantinople that the Russian and Turkish fleets are engaged in battle off Odessa.

Despatches from Berlin say that Russian ships tried to prevent the Turkish fleet from entering the Black Sea from the Bosphorus on Wednesday, and that in the fighting which followed two Russian destroyers were sunk. Another report in Berlin says that four Russian gunboats and one torpedo boat were sunk in this encounter.

It is officially reported by the Russian Government that two Turkish destroyers ran into the harbour of Odessa, yesterday, and opened fire on the city and shipping It is probable that the authorities at Odessa were not aware that a state of war existed, and that Turkish ships had already attacked elsewhere in the Black Sea.

CLOSE TO THE EMDEN'S SMOKE

PARIS, Oct. 30—Advices received here to-day show that it was the French torpedo-boat destroyer Mousquet which, with the Russian cruiser Zemtchug, was sent to the bottom yesterday at Penang, Straits Settlements, by the German cruiser Emden.

Another version of the affair is given in the Matin. This says that the Emden entered Penang disguised as a Russian warship, flying the Russian colours and skillfully concealing her identity until she got well into port. Then, according to the Matin's correspondent, the Emden suddenly hoisted the German flag and opened fire on the Zemtchug, which, taken by surprise and unable to defend herself, was sunk in a few minutes.

The Emden then dashed out to sea, with the Mousquet courageously following her The torpedo-boat destroyer tried to torpedo the cruiser, but the fight was too unequal and the Mousquet was sent to the bottom.

The correspondent adds that all the cruisers of the allied fleet in the vicinity of Penang, notably those of Japan, are now pursuing the Emden

The Battle of The Press Agents

Serbs Capture Austrian Band and Austrians Take Servian Poet

ROME, Oct. 11 (by mail)—Press agents for warring nations introduce an incredible element of humour into the great European war tragedy.

Following the Sabatz encounter in which the despised Servians were triumphant, the Servian press agent, adding insult to injury, sent forth the story that the famous Austrian regimental band had been captured in the battle and had been forced to play Servian national airs in the cafes of Nish.

No sooner had the humiliating account gained publicity than the Austrian press agent sat down at his desk in Vienna and launched a denial of the story. He declared it was only an invention of the Serbs, who had in reality dressed up one of their own bands in Austrian uiforms and marched them from cafe to cafe, in a desire to bring ridicule and humiliation upon their superior enemy.'

The Austrian press agent was not content, however, with the denial, and shortly after the publication of the captured regimental band story, the press department of Francis Joseph's dual kingdom setn out a report worthy of an ingenious theatrical publicity promoter

The great Servian poet, Wukitichivitch, said the Austrian press agent, had been captured and was being held in prison at Vienna. So impressed with the heroic exploits of the Austrians, and with their national nobility of character, had Wukitichivitch become that he could not restrain himself from bursting into son praising Austria's valour

The story of the imprisoned Servian poet inditing poems to the enemy had no sooner been released from the mimeograph, than a wild cry arose from the Servian press head quarters at Nish.

"The is no Servian poet named Wukitichivitch," said the Serbs, "the Austrians have merely invented him."

Thus while the whole of Europe is involved with tragic consequence in the bickerings of Austria and Servia, the busy press agents of the two nations are carrying on their party warfare of words

OUTLOOK FOR ENEMY IS NOT PROMISING

PARIS, Oct. 30.—General Berthaut, a French military critic, in summing up the situation to-day in a published article, declares that the outlook for the Germans is bad all along the line. He predicts another effort against the allies' left which will be a serious one. The idea is advanced by some observers that the Germans will abandon their effort to get through to Calais, and try instead to reach Boulogne, but it is not believed that this slight change of route will increase the chances of success.

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Our 50c Quality
CHOCOLATES
29c per lb.
Assorted English Fruit
PASTILLES
regular 40c quality
23c per lb.
Fresh Shipment of Huyler's Chocolates just received
M'DERMID and JURY
Safe Satisfactory Cut Rate Druggists
Cor. George and Charlotte

WAITING POLICY TOWARD TURKEY

Allies Will Make No Decision On Attitude to be Taken for a Few Days.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 31, via Paris, 1.15 a.m.—Turkey's entrance into the war was the sole topic of conversation here to-day. It occupied the attention of the ministers at a council of the cabinet. Speculation was rife as to the consequences which Turkey's action would have on the European situation.

In official circles it was said that the attitude of the French Government for the present will be a waiting one. Complete solidarity exists among England, France and Russia, it was said, in the face of the situation created by the action of the Turkish warship in the Black Sea, but no decision as to what move will be made is expected for a few days.

According to advices received by the French Government there are now 1,300 German military officers and engineers in Turkey.

WHEN BABY IS ILL

When the baby is ill or out of sorts give him Baby's Own Tablets. They are the ideal medicine for little ones and never fail to relieve constipation and indigestion; cure colds, allay simple fevers and promote healthful sleep. Concerning them Mrs. F. Wnrker, Ingersoll, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for eight years and can highly recommend them to all mothers for babyhood and childhood ailments." The tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"How did you come to vote the prohibition ticket?"

"They appealed to me at the psychological moment," replied Col. Stillwell. "They made up a convivial party the night before election and the next moring's headache was such that I was willing to do anything in my power to show my hatred for the demon rum."

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PUMP REPAIRS done in a workmanlike manner

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SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:

Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

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We recommend, manufacture and fit "PERFECTO GLASSES" for which we have the exclusive right. These Perfecto Lenses are ground in our own Lens Grinding Department, which is fitted with the most modern automatic lens grinding machines. Almost any kind of lens duplicated while you wait.

A. A. FOWLER Phm. B. EYESIGHT SPECIALIST Opt. D. Chicago Grad. R.O. Toronto
Optical Parlors and Lens Grinding Plant upstairs
NUGENT DRUG COMPANY, 326 GEORGE STREET

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Spasmodic Display ..... 20c per Inch
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Minimum Contract Rate for Display, Ninth Contract, 15c per Inch.
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Minimum charge, 25c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 25c to cover postage or replies if sent to town.

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Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.

Address:
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ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

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Leaves Toronto 9 a.m., 5.30 p.m. and 11 p.m. daily. Earth reservations, &c., at G.T.R. Ticket Office. H. A. ROSS, City Passenger and Ticket Agent. Phone 250 & 136. Mayfield, Station Ticket Agent.

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Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.

Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

J. H. SHINNER, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.24 a.m.	9.30 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.05 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m. 6.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m. 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m. 5.20 p.m.	*0.10 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m. 8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.24 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.05 p.m.	8.30 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	6.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	8.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m. 5.15 p.m. 7.30 p.m.	7.00 a.m. 12.30 p.m. 5.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.30 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**3.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	**12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	*3.05 a.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**4.15 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph, Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	6.22 a.m. *8.55 a.m.
North Toronto	*8.07 a.m.
Local for Carnarvilla, Barkston, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.55 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*2.27 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*6.55 p.m.
Local train for Lindsay, Orillia, West MacNichol, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

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We tell you truthfully and conscientiously that one of our little tablets called ZUTOO, harmless as soda, will cure your headache sick, nervous or neuralgic in twenty minutes and always leave you feeling good.

We tell you further that these tablets will break up a cold, will relieve indigestion and the monthly pains of women.

Every user of ZUTOO will tell you the same thing. So will every druggist and dealer who sells them.

Generally you accept what every body says as being so, but we don't ask you to take anybody's word about ZUTOO tablets. Try them. Know for yourself what these remarkable little tablets will do. 25c at dealers or by mail postpaid. B.N. Robinson & Co., Reg'd Coaticook, Q.

A FEW

Plums

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Yet get them before they are done for the stock is low

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Pretorian ..Fri., Nov. 20

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OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

They returned to their own cave, bade the colonists once more cover their heads, and entered, carefully closing the doorway after them. All four dined together, in trure Merucaan style, on the familiar food of the Abyss. The colonists seemed a little more reassured, but talk languished none the less.

The afternoon was spent in preparing a second cave; for, in spite of all the girl's entreaties, Allan was determined to make another visit to the village of the Lost Folk as soon as his arm should permit.

"Nothing can happen this time, dear girl," he assured her as she sat resting by the mouth of the newly prepared dwelling. "You'll have two absolutely faithful and efficient guards always within call by night. By day you can barricade ourself with them, if there's any sign of danger."

"I know, Allan, but—"

"There's no other way! Our work is just begun!"

She nodded silently, then said in a low tone:

"Yours the labour; mine the waiting, the watching, and the fear!"

"The fear? Since when have you grown timid?"

"Only for you, Allan! Only for you! Suppose, some time, you should not come back!"

He laughed.

"We thrashed that all out the first time. It's old straw, Beta. My end of the task is getting these people here. Yours is waiting, watching—and being strong!"

Her hand tightened on his, and for a little while they sat quite still and without speech, watching he day draw to its close.

Far below, New Hope River chattered its incessant gossip to the vexing boulders. Above, in the sky, lazy June clouds, wool-white, drifted to westward, as though seeking the glory that there promised to transmute them into gold and crimson.

A pleasant wind swayed the forest, wherein the scarlet birds flitted like flashes of flame. The beauty of the outlook thrilled their hearts, leaving no room for words.

But suddenly Allan's eyes narrowed, and with a singular hardening of expression, a tightening of the jaw, he peered away at the dim, haze-shrouded line of far horizon to northeastward.

He cast a sidelong glance at Beatrice. She had noticed nothing.

One moment he made as though to speak, then repressed the words, and once more gazed at the horizon.

There, so ague as almost to leave a doubt in the mind, yet, after all, only too terribly real, his keen sight had detected something which caused his heart to throb the quicker and his eye to gleam with hate.

For, at the very rim of the world, dim, pale, ominous, three tiny threads of smoke were hanging in the evening air.

SERIAL—2—Monday

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE ANNUNCIATION.

A week later all was ready for Allan's second trip into the Abyss.

His arm had recovered its usual strength and suppleness, for his flesh, healthy as any savage's, now had the power of healing with a rapidity unknown to civilised men in the old days.

And his abounding vigour dictated action—always action, progress, and accomplishment. Only one thing depressed him—idleness.

It was on the second day of July, according to the rude calendar they were keeping, that he once more made farewell to Beatrice and, borne by the Pauillac, headed for the village of the Lost Folk.

He left behind him all matters in a state of much improvement. Zangamon and Bremilu were now well installed in the new environment and seemingly content. By night they fished in New Hope Pool, making hauls such as their steaming sea had never yielded.

They wandered—not too far, however—in the forest, gradually making the acquaintance of the wondrous upper world, and with their strangely acute instincts finding fruits, bulbs and plants that well agreed with them for food.

Allan had carefully instructed them in the use of the wonderful "fire-bow"—the revolver—warning them, however, not to waste ammunition. They learned quickly, and now Beatrice found her larder supplied each night with game, which they dressed and brought her in the evening gloom, eager to serve their mistress in all possible ways.

They fished for her as well, and all the choicest fruits were her portion. She, in turn, cooked for them in their own cave. And for an hour or two each night she instructed them in English.

Short are the annals of peace—and peace reigned at Settlement Cliffs those few days at least. Progress!

She could feel it, every hour. And her thoughts of Allan, now abandoning their melancholy hue, began to thrill with a new and even greater pride.

"Only he, only he could have brought these things to pass!" she murmured sometimes. "Only he could have planned all this, dreamed this dream, and brought it to reality; only he could labour for the future so strongly and so well!"

And in her heart the love that had been that of a girl became that of a woman. It broadened, deepened and grew calmer.

Its fever cooled into a finer, purer glow. It strengthened day by day, transmuting to a perfect trust and confidence and peace.

Allan returned safely inside the week with two more of the Folk—warriors and fishers both. Beatrice would have welcomed the arrival of even one woman to bear her some kind of company, but she realized the wisdom of this plan.

"The main thing at first," he explained, as they sat again on the terrace the evening of his return, "the very most essential thing is to build up even a small force of fighting men to hold the colon yand protect it—a stalwart advance guard, as this were a military expedition. After that the women and children can come. But for the present there's no place for them."

Now that there were four Merucaans, all seemed more contented. The little group settled down into some real semblance of a community.

Work became systematised. Life was beginning to take firm root in the world again, and already the outlines of the future colony were commencing to be sketched in.

So far as Stern could discover, no disaffection as yet existed. The Folk, in any event, were singularly stolid, here as in their own home. If the colonists sometimes muttered together against conditions or concerning the lie Allan had told about the patriarch, he could never discover the fact.

He derived a singular sense of power and exaltation from watching his settlers at their work.

Strange figures they made in the upper world, descending the cliff at night, their torches flaring on their pure-white hair bound with gold ornaments, their nets slung over their brown-clad shoulders.

Strange, too, were the sensations of Beta and Allan as they beheld the flambeaux gleaming silently along the pool or over the surface when the Folk put forth on the rude rafts Allan had helped them build.

And as, with the same weird song they had used in the under world, the heavy-laden Merucaans clambered again up the terraces to their dwelling in the rock, something drew very powerfully at Allan's heart.

He anaylsed it not, being a man of deeds rather than of introspection; yet it was "the strong man yearning toward his kind," the very love of his own race within him—the thrill, the inspiration of the master builder laying the foundations for better things to be.

Allan and the girl had long talks about the character of the future civilisation they meant to raise.

"We must begin right this time at all hazards," he told her. "The world we used to know just happened; it just grew up, hit-or-miss, without scientific planning or thought or care. It was partly the result of chance, partly of ignorance and greed. The kind of human nature it developed was in essence a beast nature, with 'Grab!' for its creed.

"We must do better than that! From the very start, now, we must nip off the evil bud that might later blossom into private property and wealth, exploitation and misery. There shall be no rich men in our world now and no slaves. No idlers and no oppressed. 'Service' must be our watchword, and our motto 'Each for all and all for each!'

"While there are fish within the river and fruit upon the palm, none shall starve and none shall hoard. Superstition and dogma, fear and cruelty, shall have no place with us. We understand—you and I; and what we know we shall teach. And nothing shall survive of the world that was, save such things as were good. For the old order has passed away—and the new day shall be a better one."

Thus for hours at a time, by starlight and moonlight on the rock-terrace or by the fire-glow in their cave—now home-like with rough-hewn furniture and mats of plaited grass—they talked and dreamed and planned.

And executed, too; for they drew up a few basic, simple laws, and these they taught their little colony even now, for from the very beginning they meant the germs of the new society should root in the hearts of the rescued race.

The third trip was delayed by a tremendous rain and poured with tropic suddenness and fury over the face of the world, driven on the breath of a wild-shouting tempest.

For the space of two days heaven and earth were blotted out by the grey, hurling sheets of wind-driven water, while down the canyon New Hope River roared and foamed in thunder cadences.

Beta and Allan, warmly and snugly sheltered in their cave, cared nothing for the storm. It only served to remind them of that other torrential downpour, soo after they had reached the village of the Folk; but now how altered the situation! Captives then, they were masters now; and the dread chasms of the Abyss were now exchanged for the beauties and the freedom of the upper world.

No wind could shake, no deluge inmade, their house among the everlasting rock-ribs. Bright crackled their fire, and on the broad divan of cedar he had hewn and covered thick with furs, they two could lie and talk and dream, and let the storm rage careless of its impotent fury.

"There's only one sorrow, in my heart," whispered Beta, drawing his head down on her breast and smoothing his hair with that familiar, well-loved caress. "Just one, dear—can you guess it?"

"No millinery shops to visit, you mean?" he rallied her.

"Oh, Allan, when I'm so much in earnest, how can you?"

"Well, what's the trouble sweetheart?"

"When the storm ends you're going to leave me again! I wish—I almost wish it would rain for ever!"

He made no answer, and she, as one who sees strange and sad visions, gazed into the leaping flames, and in her deep grey eyes lay tears unshed.

"Sing to me!" he murmured presently.

Stroking his head and brow, she sang—as aforetime at the bungalow upon the Hudson:

Stark wie der Fels,
Tief wie das Meer,
Muss deine Liebe,
Muss deine Liebe sein! . . .

(To be continued.)

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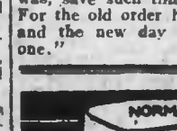

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In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing hundreds of thousands of letters from women seeking health, in which many openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, many of whom state that it has saved them from surgical operations.

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Mrs. Thos. Smith, Jamestown, Ont., writes:—'Dr. Chase is no stranger in our home, for we have two of his Receipt Books in the house. My father and my husband's father each had one, and I ahve been familiar with it ever since I can remember. It was only natural that we should use the Kidney-Liver Pills, and we found them so satisfactory in regulating the digestive system and curing the common ills of life that we always keep them on hand. Many a time these pills have saved me much suffering and prevented serious disease. We also keep the Ointment in the house

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READ THE EXAMINER

BRITON'S WAR TAX BURDEN IS ENORMOUS

Many Face Bankruptcy Because of It, But Few Complain—Government Exercising its Ingenuity to Find Subjects for New Levies —Income Tax Must Advance

(By Herbert Corey.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Britain is now talking about two things—and about two things only. The first is the war. The second is the cost of the war.

"What will be the next income tax" I asked a man connected with the Government. He threw up his hands:

"I don't know," said he. "No one knows. Maybe five bob in the pound."

Five bob in the pound would be just one-quarter of the taxpayer's income. It seems outrageous. No doubt it is outrageous. But nations cannot have such luxuries as war without paying for them. The remarkable item of the situation is the resignation with which every one is facing the inevitable. One doesn't hear any anticipatory protests. The man who can just make ends meet on his salary to-day views the certainty of comparative poverty in silence.

"What are you going to do about it" asked the man in the Government. "We didn't want this war—but we got it, and we'll have to pay for it."

Britain's total debt is now greater than she has ever before carried. In 1854 the gross debt of the state stood at 802 million pounds. In 1913 the gross debt was 716 million pounds. Almost every form of taxation was found by Lloyd-George and the Liberal party to meet the new forms of expenditure, discovered, such as old-age pensions and the like. The revenue of the state was just a trifle better than the outgo. Then the war came on.

What Churchill Threatened.

"I must have fifty million pounds for the Navy," announced Winston Churchill before hostilities began.

"Impossible," said various Conservative members of the Cabinet. "We can't' afford it."

"Then you must take my resignation," said Churchill. "I have already spent seven million pounds."

Churchill didn't resign. The total expenditure directly and indirectly authorized in those first furious days, amounted to 150,000,000 pounds. That sent the public debt nearer the top of the thermometer than it had ever been. And the war had just begun. No one knows how long it will last or how much it will cost.

"Suppose that Britain has 1,000,000 men in the field," said one authority upon war costs. "They will cost her not less than three dollars a day per man. That does not take into consideration the destruction of material, the building of ships and guns, and the original outfitting of each man."

It costs $50 to put a soldier in the field, for clothes, equipment, ammunition, and the initial transportation. Britain now has 200,000 men in the field. She has 600,000 recruits in her training camps. There is $2,400,000 a dozen cruisers. They were old and a dozen cruistrs. They were old and of slight value, it is true. It has cost her $5,000,000 to bring back her wounded and organize her hospital services. The war has barely started.

If the sources of taxation had remained normal, the expenditures to date would ensure that the next tax rate would be at least one-sixth higher than the last one. But the expenditures have only begun. The sources are anything but normal. Dozens of ports have been actually closed. Hundreds of manufactories have been shut down. At least one-fifth of Britain's employees are out of work. Business has been shot to pieces.

"I have just returned from my annual trip to see my customers," said a tailor in a large way of business. "I sold just one-quarter of what I usually do."

Digging Up Subjects of Taxation.

Britain now taxes almost everything that is taxable. When you pay your bill at the hotel a penny stamp is stuck on it. If you keep a manservant you pay 15 shillings a year for the privilege. If your wife delights her soul by the contemplation of your armourial bearings upon the door of your motor car you pay two guineas each year. If your crest is merely displayed on her notepaper, the cost is reduced by half. For the car itself a tax of a pound or more must be paid. If the youngster has an air-gun, papa must cough up 10 shillings annually. If there is a death or a birth or a marriage or a burial in your family and the fact gets on the record, a tax must be paid. When you lease a house or inherit money or go into an inebriates' home, someone must settle with the state. Maybe the state's necessity may mother some more sources o frevenue. Just now it seems that everything has been taxed, from the dog to the grandmother. The only way out is to raise the tax.

"Everyone agrees that the tax on earned incomes will be not less than half a crown in the pound," said a banker the other day.

That amounts to one-eighth of the annual earned income. I have a friend here, a working newspaper man, who is in receipt of 1,000 pounds a year salary. The rent of his modest "maisonette" is 125 pounds each year. If the half-crown in the pound becomes a reality he will pay to the state each month for the privilege of vicariously fighting the Germans just the same sum that he pays to the landlord for keeping a roof over his wife's head.

"The kid," said my friend, "comes out of school next year. I can see that. His mother will teach him what she knows, and I'll teach him what I know, and he'll have to hustle for the rest."

Taxes in One Case.

This newspaper man, I may add, is an American. He's a perfectly good citizen of Uncle Sam. But that makes no difference. He'll have to pony up his 125 pounds each year just the same. His city editor presumably gets a larger salary. He also inherited 10,000 pounds not long ago from a distant relative, for which he paid 11¼ per cent. to the state. By his own savings he made up the amount to the original 10,000 pounds, and invested it in 3 per cent. bonds. They yield him 300 pounds' income each year.

To-day he pays ninepence in the pound on the salary he earns, and a shilling and tuppence on the income on the money inherited and saved. If his unearned income had been more than 3,000 pounds, he would have been paying a sixpence in the pounds for the difference. Now he expects to pay half a crown in the pound on the income he earns and five shillings in the pound for the income he doesn't earn. What is he going to do about it? The best that may happen is that the war will come to an end sooner than any one can reasonably expect and that the income tax will not go as high as everyone reasonably fears.

"The net result of this war," said a man in high place the other day, "is that everyone in Europe and Britain will soon be stone broke. One thing is certain: The more money one has, the greater proportion one must pay. We are all ruined to that in Britain."

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That's what Mr. W. J. Hastwood, of Carleton Place, Ont., says about Gin Pills.

"I have taken Gin Pills and find them good for pain in the Joints, Swollen Hands and Ankles, and all symptoms of Kidney and Bladder Trouble. We always keep them in the house."

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

If you are feeling badly, perhaps it is your Kidneys or Bladder that is causing the trouble. If there is pain over the Bladder—if the urine is hot and scalding—too free or scanty—if the urine shows brick dust deposits or mucus—if there is constant pain in the back—restless sleep and loss of appetite—then you certainly need Gin Pills. Get them to-day and feel better to-morrow.

Gin Pills are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. Free trial treatment if you write

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Many people do not realize that the Skin is one of the three great eliminators of waste matter from the body. As a matter of fact, the Skin rids the system of more Urea (or waste matter) than the Kidneys. When there is Kidney Trouble, Pain In The Back and Acrid Urine, it may not be the fault of the kidneys at all, but be due to feeble Skin Action, or Constipation of the bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" cures weak, sore, aching Kidneys, not only because it strengthens these organs but also because "Fruit-a-tives" opens the pores, sweetens the stomach and stimulates the action of the skin.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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LAWRANCE D'ORSAY WOULD LIKE TO BE A SOLDIER

Always Loves a Military Part He Tells a Vancouver Interviewer.

"Lady Van," in the Vancouver Saturday "Sunset" says:

"I am never so happy as when in uniform. I love to play a part in which I can be a soldier," enthused Mr. Lawrance D'Orsay as he stood resplendent in uniform between acts at the Empress Theatre the other night. 'I have always wanted to be a soldier; when a young man it was my ardent desire. But you know it costs an awful lot of money to be an officer in the British army, and as my dear old governor couldn't afford that for me, I rather gave up the idea for a while and dug into law. All my family for heaven knows how far back have been lawyers. Uncles, cousins and the whole jolly lot took to law, so I was expected to follow suit. But, don't you see, I love the out-of-doors, long tramps and, that sort of thing you know, and the musty old law books didn't agree with me at all. So as I finally decided I would not make much more than an ornamental lawyer at best, I cut it and became an actor and—here I am you see."

The chuckle that followed this characteristic speech was so much the Earl of Pawtucket that I looked twice to see if Mr. D'Orsay and I were not occupying the centre of the stage with all the accompaniments of footlights and hundreds of almost unseen people just beyond them.

Mrs. D'Orsay, dimpling and charming, perched on a trunk, and Mr. D'Orsay fondly fingering the feathers of his plumed helmet, brought me back to the star's dressing-room with a sense of relief however, and then we talked about the present conflict in Europe.

"It's an awful thing," fumed Mr. D'Orsay, looking ready to step into the front rows of the fight at a moment's notice. "If I could be accepted, I would wish to be there, but as it is I guess I'm better off here."

"I would love to be there!" exclaimed Mrs. D'Orsay excitedly keeping her balance on the trunk top. "I would like to be right in the middle of it and help do things."

"Oh, but we have been happy here in Vancouver," went on Mr. D'Orsay after the crisis talk had drifted. "You can't imagine how we have appreciated it. There we were in New York absolutely gasping in that awful heat when the wire came from Mr. Lawrence. I said 'yes' to his proposition without thinking twice, and we got our duffle together in less than no time and got a train for here. Then when we got off the train and into this beautiful climate—. Well, you would have to experience it as we did to appreciate it. Isn't this climate lovely? It seems absolutely perfect to me. Oh, I tell you we have been happy here.

Speaking of his new play, "The Rented Earl," Mr. D'Orsay was very enthusiastic. "You know," he mused, "if I had not been living, the 'Earl of Pawtucket' would never have been written. Mr. Thomas, the author, came to me one day, and said he: 'D'Orsay, I've been to the Empire once to see the play and five times to see you, and you've given me an idea and now I'm writing a play for you, so that's how it happened, you see. Now Mr. Field, who wrote the book, 'The Rented Earl,' saw me and connected me up with the book immediately and got to work on the play. It was to have been produced in New York later, but Mr. Lawrence is so clever he has arranged to have its very first production here in Vancouver next week. Mr. Field has advised me that he and a number of his friends have left New York, coming directly here to see us put on the play. We are very hard at work at it, and my wife has a part in it," he ended up triumphantly, evidently very pleased that she should be included in his successes.

Just then the inevitable call for the next act came and I hurried away, knowing full well that Mrs. D'Orsay wanted to give that fine uniform a touch here and there and so be quite sure her big handsome husband would look every inch the soldier when he stepped before the footlights a few minutes later.

—Lady Van.

LOCAL PEOPLE SHOULD PURCHASE PROPERTY IN STONEY LAKE

The most casual observer who visits Stoney Lake, invariably remarks about the scarcity of Peterborough citizens holding property in that popular resort. As he passes through the many channels and enquires the names of the cottagers, his surprise becomes increasingly great as he hears the names of people from Toronto, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Rochester and other American cities, and so few from Peterborough.

"What is the matter with your people, anyway?" they ask.

The only reply that can be given is that the resort is too near — too handy—therefore, they do not appreciate the treasures at their back door.

Outsiders are busy and have been for the last four or five years—picking up the cream of the inlands and points, at fairly reasonable prices.

Some day the citizens of Peterborough will waken up—the day of the advent of suburban cars direct to Young's Point and Burleigh Falls—and find all the good sites gone. Then they will make frantic efforts to possess a plot and will likely end up with a tiny lot in some out-of-the-way obscure bay, full of stumps, into which a steamer would never venture.

I fancy I hear someone laugh at the suburban car idea.

They are coming—put your ear to the ground—Sir Adam Beck has begun his triumphant march in the interest of radials. The Hydro Commission needs power. Where can they get it, but at Burleigh Falls, and plenty of it? The power line would serve as an auxiliary to a radial line and there you are.

Then up will go values in all parts of Stoney Lake. Property bought now would prove a good investment. Compare the prices paid for islands this last few years with the paltry sums paid fifteen or twenty years ago—an advance of 500 or 1,000 per cent., and you will get a fair idea of the appreciation in the next period of five years.

Go Up and Possess the Land.

Stoney Lake will then be at Peterborough's front door. Assuredly far-away hills are green," or has-e-citizens would value more the wonderful heritage that is theirs.

There can be no question as to the value of a summer home for any family. We have only to look around us and see the results in the way of health, and proficiency in aquatic sports, which children acquire during their residence at the lakes.

Now is the time to buy. Real estate is going down on account of the war and other economic reasns. Property holders, especially the larger ones—may be desirous of unloading, they may need the money, and need it badly; so, keep your eye open, good times are coming, they always do, when values will again go skyward. Then sell the property if you must; better still, keep it till the last member of the family is gone from under the parental roof, then you may look at it from a different view-point, and decide to spend your few remaining summers in peace and quietness on the shores of Stoney Lake.

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will be music—beautiful and ennobling—if you put a New Scale Williams Player Piano in your home. Remember, nothing will give your girl (or boy) a love for musical knowledge like the correct playing of music itself. The tone of the

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is inherently true and beautiful. Even greater than this is the "Meister-Touch" Control—a wonderful feature. It endows you with the touch of a Master—it brings to light musical individuality and interpretative ability which otherwise you would never have dreamed of attaining.

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DON'T COUNT, BUT BEAT HIM.

Bulgarian General Tells Russians How to Win Battles.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A Petrograd to Reuter's Telegram Company, says:

"In the recent fighting near Przemysl two generals reported to their commander, the Bulgarian General Radko Dimitrieff, who is leading the Russian army investing Przemysl, that they were unable to hold out owing to the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

"General Dimitrieff replied with an aphorism which will doubtless become historic. He said: "Don't count the enemy. Beat him.'"

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Nasal Blower. Heals the sores, clears the air passages, stops disagreeable hawking in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Copeland's Cure For Consumption
WINS CONFIDENCE BY ITS WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWERS.

MR. W. R. COPELAND,
Dear Sir—Now that I am well and strong again, I write to state that the fact I am alive to-day witnesses to the merit of your medicine.

My doctor, a specialist, said that I had the worst kind of consumption and that it was impossible for me to live. He gave me only eight to ten days before the disease would terminate fatally. He also said that it was of no use in treating me, as I was too far gone.

I was left to die, but a friend of mine told me about your medicine and procured me a bottle. Without much hope, I tried it. It did wonders. First the weakening perspiration stopped and the food I took stayed in my stomach. After a second bottle, I commenced to regain my appetite and was up in a few days of the time that the doctor said I should die. Five weeks later I was at work and have been working ever since.

I only wish I could impress the worth of your medicine, especially those afflicted with consumption as I was, for I undoubtedly owe my life to its use. I will at all times cheerfully answer any correspondence, and you are at liberty to publish this letter if you think it will help to recommend your medicine to others.

I remain, Gratefully yours,
DAVID WARNOCK, Street Car Conductor,
302 Withrow Ave., Toronto.

The remarkable power of this medicine marks it as one of the greatest discoveries of this century. Its work is only just started, but it is safe to say that its reputation will grow world-wide.

It is a blessing, as all who have used it testify. To the real "down-and-out" consumptive, the chronic sufferers from bronchial and lung troubles—it is something more than a blessing. To them it means the difference between happiness and misery, and sometimes life instead of a grave.

It is a medicine that is honest. No false claims are made for it. It is good, most beneficially good for the ailments specified above. There, even consumption, it will tackle, fight and OVERCOME. If you have a bad cough or cold—take this medicine. If you are a consumptive—take this medicine, for a greater medicine for consumption has NEVER BEEN KNOWN. If you are troubled with bronchitis and can't sleep at night for coughing—take this medicine. Your trouble will become a memory. If your throat or lungs are in any way weak or sensitive—take this medicine—and they will become strong and normal.

Cavities heal under its healing influence. Congestion is freed by its action to remove phlegm and the lungs are clear and work naturally without pain or distress. Hemorrhages, night sweats, poor appetite, inability to retain food in the stomach—all these effects of disease are mastered and the system built up under its curative and nourishing powers.

Ask your druggist, or send direct to us. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Testimonials of many others can be had on request. 544

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A PAGE OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO EVERY WOMAN

Can You Stand the Test?

These are times that bring to the front the best manhood of Canada. Whether you stay at home or go to the Front it is the hour of trial that calls for mental stamina and physical endurance. You cannot get them from books or sermons. The body must be daily nourished by foods that build good muscle, bone and brain.

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contains the maximum amount of body-building material in the smallest bulk and at the lowest price. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-serve—a food for youngsters and grown-ups, for athletes and invalids, for any meal, in any season.

For breakfast heat the Biscuit in oven to restore crispness and then pour hot milk over it, adding a little cream. Salt or sweeten to suit the taste. Better than shortly porridges that are boiled down without chewing. A light, nourishing breakfast for a chilly day. Delicately nourishing for any meal with sliced bananas, baked apples or canned or preserved fruits of any kind.

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THE HOME CIRCLE COLUMN

Pleasant Evening Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as They Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide

CRUDE THOUGHTS FROM THE EDITORIAL PEN

Own Your Home.

No man who has the opportunity should fail to acquire title to the property in which he is to reside. Until one owns his own home, his life is not as complete as it should be.

Even if a man must go in debt to secure his home, it is the thing for him to do. Paying for a home is as good a game as one can engage in, and the difficulties attending it but lend zest to the struggle. Those who enter the lists almost invariably come out better for the effort.

Really, the chances taken are not formidable. In almost any city, purchase of real estate at a fair valuation is a good business investment. Land values are going up all the while and they will continue to go up for years. In cities like ours with desirable influence and every advantage as a residence city, there is not even the prospect of a reversal.

If there did not exist the commercial argument in favour of owning one's home, there would be plenty of other reasons for recommending it. Some one has remarked that it is like reaching the state of parenthood. When one acquires a home he has somthing worth living for—fighting for. It makes him a better citizen and a better member of society. It gives him a substantial interest in the great organization known as government.

And while it increases a man's sense of obligation to society and his country, it gives him a new sort of freedom. In his own home a man feels at liberty to do things he does not feel like doing in the homes of others. He expands and develops his energy. Perhaps he establishes a talent for mechanics. Perhaps he makes a garden and satisfies an inherent longing to dig and plant. He may never become an inventor or a successful grower of plant life, but he can have the fun and satisfaction of trying without feeling that he is imposing on someone else. If he wants to have a work-bench in the cellar or tear up the lawn for his experiments in gardening, it is his own business.

It costs money to keep up a home, but what of that? It costs money to enjoy any of the pleasures of this life, and there is nothing that gives so big a return for the expenditure as does an abode wherein one can exercise his own will. No other possession he may acquire ever means quite so much to a man as does this first home.

* * *

There is no manhood mill which takes in boys and turns out men. What you call "no chance" may be your only chance. Don't wait for your place to be made for you, make it yourself. Don't wait for somebody to give you a life, Lift yourself Henry Ward Beecher did not wait for a call to a large church with a big salary. He accepted the first pastorate offered him, in a little town near Cincinnati. He became literally the light of the church, for he trimmed the lamps, kindled the fires, swept the rooms, and rang the bell. His salary was only about $200 a year—but he knew that a fine church and a great salary cannot make a great man. It was work and opportunity that he wanted. He felt that if there was anything in him, work should bring it out.

The average boy of to-day who wishes to obtain a liberal education has a better chance by a hundred fold than had Daniel Webster or James A. Garfield. There is scarcely one in good health who reads these lines but can be assured that if he will he may. Here, as elsewhere, the will can usually fin dthe way, and never before were there so many avenues of resource open to the strong will, the inflexible purpose, as there are to-day.

The three most difficult things to do are—to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and make good use of leisure.

SPARE MOMENTS.

What do you do with your spare moments? Do you use them to better yourself, or do you use them for a good time?

You have ambitions, every intelligent person has. Why don't you show the world what you can do? Are you waiting for something to turn up that will give you promotion? That is mighty uncertain. You may be waiting thirty years from now for something to turn up and your best days are past. Then what will you do when you realize your life has been a failure? When you go down the street, look around and you can see examples of people who have been waiting for something to turn up. Ask them and they will tell you where they made their mistakes.

Make use of your spare moments by training yourself for a better position. Make your own opportunities. Show the business world you are a live one, then they will receive you with open arms.

Make something out of yourself. Make up your mind at once.

Take one moment now, and sum up the number of hours you are actually wasting each day. Many of our most prominent men of this country have won their distinction by making use of their spare moments.

Home Health Club

(By Dr. David B. Reeder)

Precaution: Any good housekeeper knows that if a tear or hole in a garment is not promptly mended it is liable to soon be past the mending stage. There is one big difference between the worn garment and the human being with a sore place. The garment may be laid aside until a more convenient time for mending, but the sore finger or decaying tooth must be used constantly.

There is only one safe method of caring for ourselves and that is "do it now." I once had a letter from a woman who said that her family physician had told her that she was suffering with a tumour and should have an operation performed at once. She wanted my advice in the matter, and also wanted to know if I would see that she was treated properly if she would come to me to have the operation performed, the cost and probable length of time she would be laid up. I answered all of her questions in detail and she replied that she would come as soon as she could. I heard nothing further from her for fifteen years, when she walked into my office and handed me the letter I had written her.

As I had not been operating a hospital for several years I took her to the best I knew of and when the operation was performed the amount of tumor removed was 42 pounds. She made a complete recovery; but just think of the mental and physical suffering she endured all these years, putting off the dreaded thing when she knew there was no other way, to say nothing of the danger she was incurring from delay.

Another case was not so fortunate. A gentleman wrote of his affliction, and I told him what he ought to do and do it at once. He waited two years and then come to me in great distress, but it was too late. No human agency could do more than make him fairly comfortable for the few months that remained for him.

One of the most frequently neglected conditions and at the same time, one of the most important, is defective teeth, cavities, looseness and Pyorrhea. Conditions of this kind are readily corrected if properly treated in time, but if neglected too long serious constitutional troubles may follow and many, if not all of the teeth may be lost. In nearly all cases of loose teeth there is more or less Pyorrhea, in which case there is more or less pus passing down the side of the tooth and into the food. It is now generally admitted that in these secretions the cause of Rheumatic Arthritis and Endocarditis. The first being that form of rheumatism that enlarges the joints and twists them out of shape, while the latter is a disease of the heart that is serious indeed.

An antiseptic mouth wash should always be used before each meal by everyone who has decayed or loose teeth, and this use should continue until the cavities are filled and the gums made hard and firm by proper treatment.

Club Notes.

I will gladly answer all inquiries for information on health subjects from readers of this publication if same are addressed to Home Health Club, 5630 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Send full name and address with 4 cents postage.

Dear Doctor—I want to write you again in behalf of my mother. I am so thankful for the relief she has derived from what you advised for her bowels. She has now a regular movement each morning and no more trouble all day. For the last 2 or 3 weeks she has been troubled with an eruption of the skin which itches terribly over her whole body. The blotches are small and dry, no festers or blisters just a little red spot slightly raised up. Sometimes it feels like little pimples. It itches so terribly that she often says, "I believe it will take my life." I have tried rubbing it with salt and water, with soda and borax, with acetic acid and olive oil, with carbolated vaseline, with camphor oil and with sour milk with the cream stirred in. I got an ointment at the druggists, that did no good. The doctor recommended an alcohol bath after a thorough soda bath. It does no good. I suppose the trouble must be eczema, though I do not know. The doctor wants to examine the urine to see if the kidneys are the cause. If it should be so I supose he could do little good. The urine a short time ago was rather excessive, now it is somewhat scanty. If you can tell me any thing that will stop the itching I shall be grateful.

I want to write you shortly with regard to my own condition.

E. R.

Am glad to learn that your mother is now free from the constipation. Much can indeed be gained by keeping the bowels in order and many years added to her life by so doing.

It is difficult for me to state positively just what causes that severe itching. There may be any one of a half dozen different causes and the doctor who advised you to have her urine chemically tested was right; it should be done without delay. Many are the cases of severe itching of the skin due to certain disorders of the kidneys. In case of Diabetes for instance, there is a considerable itching frequently found on the limbs and also in cases of Bright's disease. In various liver troubles the itching is also frequently a permanent symptom. Intestinal and stomach disorders are apt to cause itching of the skin, but as a rule such an itching will not last for any great length of time. Then we come to the diseases of the skin such as Eczema, Salt Rheum, Hives, Erythema and various eruptive diseases. The so-called seven year itch, due to a parasite burrowing itself into the skin may also be the cause. The itching is often almost intolerable. This trouble is also known as Scabies. You have certainly tried a number of different things. Let her try the following: Mix one dram of sulphur with an ounce of vaseline and apply thoroughly to the skin. Repeat the application every 48 hours. Too free use of sulphur will cause rash.

Before each application she should thoroughly wash her body with tar soap. If the trouble is so-called itch, a few days will thus completely cure it, but she should be very careful so that it does not spread.

It will be a good plan for her to wear drawers, stockings and gloves night and day during the treatment, also to wash the clothing with boiling water afterwards. If it is a variety of Eczema, something that could easily be, a special preparation of tissue foods is needed for internal use besides some local preparation. If it is caused by any irregularities of the kidneys, then it is necessary to take up a treatment which will favourably effect such a condition.

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For Hallowe'en Party

A reader asks for suggestions for games and entertainment for a Hallowe'en party, and there are, no doubt, other prospective young hostesses who would like a few suggestions.

The most successful kind of Hallowe'en party is usually one in which characteristic costumes are worn. The decorations, of orange paper with black cats and witches, pumpkin lanterns, etc., add to the chances for success.

At a Hallowe'en party as described a good deal of amusement was provided by the use of slips of paper on which were written messages in "witches' ink." Squeeze out and strain the juice of a lemon, and write with it as you would with ink, using a perfectly clean pen. Let the writing dry, and it will be invisible until held over a candle or otherwise exposed to heat. At the party referred to, curious "fortunes" were written on slips of paper and put into a "cauldron," from which they were given to the guests in turn by a girl in witches' costume, and read aloud. Another suggestion is to write "yes" on a number of slips and "no" on about an equal number, and mix them up in a bag. Each guest makes a wish, draws a slip at random and holds it over the heat to see whether the answer is "yes" or "no". It is a good idea to try the lemon-juice writing and see that it works out all right before "springing it on the party."

Among the many games that evoke laughter at Hallowe'en is "blowing out the candle." A prize is offered to anyone who can blow out a lighted candle at the first attempt when blind-folded. The person is blindfolded, turned and twisted and finally led within arm's length of the lighted candle and told to blow. It is quite likely that no one on the whole party will be able to blow it out.

On the same lines is "pinning the tail on the donkey." In this a large paper donkey, minus tail, is hung on a door. The player is blindfolded, given the missing paper tail, and told to pin it on the donkey. These endeavours are often ludicrous in the extreme.

Another game which is very confusing is "Hands". In this all the girls stand behind a paper or old cotton sheet and thrust their hands through slits in it. Those in front guess to whom each pair of hands belong. The one making the greatest number of correct guesses should be given a prize. It is hard to recognise hands when they are detached from the rest of the body in this way. You will pass by your best friend's hands without knowing them. Extra confusion may be added by having the tall girls stoop down and the short ones stand on a stool so that their hands wil come out in places quite different from where they are expected. Having shadows or silhouettes thrown on a white sheet, and guessing who the silhouetted persons are, is another game that arouses interest.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative used as directed is guaranteed to restore grey hair to natural colour or money refunded. Positively not a dye, and non-injurious. On sale at McDermid & Jury's Drug Store, Peterborough. Price $1 (postpaid). Write Tremain Supply Co., Dept. EX, Toronto. dtf

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ECONOMICAL COOKERY

The meat chopper is one of several weapons with which the housekeeper is arming herself for the fight against the high cost of plain living. Chopping meat is one of the principal methods of making tough and inexpensive meats tender, that is, dividing it finely and thus cutting the connective tissue into small bits. Such meats have another advantage in that they may be cooked quickly and economically.

In broiling chopped meat there is no reason why it should not be cooked like the best and most expensive tenderloin. The only reason that ever existed for difference in treatment was the toughness of the connective tissue, and this feature has been overcome by the chopping.

The idea to be reached in broiling steak is to sear the surface very quickly, so that the juices which contain the greater part of the flavouring of the meat shall be kept in, and then to allow the heat to penetrate to the inside until the whole mass is cooked. To pass the point where the meat ceases to be puffy and juicy and becomes flat and hard is very desirable, as the palatability is then lost. Exactly the same ideal should be kept in mind in broiling chopped meat. If this were always done, hard, compact, tasteless balls or cakes of meat would be served less often. To begin with, the broiler should be even more carefully greased than for a whole steak. This makes it possible to form the balls or cakes of chopped meat with very little pressure without running the risk of having them pulled to pieces by adhering to the wires of the broiler. They should be heated on both sides evgn more quickly than the steak, because the chopping has provide more ways of escape from the juice, and these openings should be sealed as soon as possible.

Chopped raw meat of almost any kind can be very quickly made into a savoury dish by cooking it with water or with water and milk, for a short time, then thickening with butter and flour, and adding different seasonings as relished, either pepper and salt alone, or onion juice, celery, or tomato. Such a dish may be made to "go further" by serving it on toast or with a border of rice or in some similar combination.

Savory Gravies.

The preparation of savory gravies and sauces is more important in connection with the serving of the cheaper meats than in connection with the cooking of the more expensive.

There are a few general principles underlying the making of all sauces or gravies, whether the liquid used is water, milk, stock, tomato juice, or some combination of these. For ordinary gravy two level tablespoonfuls of flour or one and a half tablespoonfuls of cornstarch or arrowroot is sufficient to thicken a cupful of liquid. This is true excepting when the flour is browned. In this case about one-half tablespoonful more should be allowed, for browned flour does not thicken so well as unbrowned. The fat used may be butter or the drippings from the meat, thes allowance being two tablespoonfuls to a cup of liquid.

The easiest way to mix the ingredients is to heat the fat, add the flour, and cook until the mixture ceases to bubble, and then add the flour, and cook until the mixture ceases to bubble, and then add the liquid. This is a quick method and by using it there is little danger of getting a lumpy gravy. Many persons, however, prefer the old-fashioned one of thickening the gravy by means of flour mixed with a little cold water. The latter method is of course not practicable for brown gravies.

The good flavour of browned flour is often overlooked. If flur is cooked in fat until it is a dark brown colour, a distinctive and very agreebale flavour is obtained. This flavour combines very well with that of current jelly, and a little jelly added to a brown gravy is a great improvement. The flavour of this should not be combined with that of onions or other highly flavoured vegetables.

Savoury Dripping.

As a substitute for butter in seasoning vegetables there is nothing better than sweet savoury drippings. Not all meats supply fats that are savoury in the sense in which the word is employed here. The following fats may be employed alone or in combination for seasoning vegetables: The fat from fried sausages, ham, bacon, and pork, and from roast pork, veal, and chicken. Fats trimmed from poultry, veal, pork and ham may be fried out carefully, and saved for use in cooking vegetables. Such fats have a flavour which comes from seasoning, as in sausage, from smoke as in ham and bacon, or from brown material, as in roast meat. The fat skimmed from the water in which poultry has been boiled and the fats skimmed from the gravies of most roast meats may be clarified and also employed in the preparation of vegetables for the table.

Great care must be taken that all these fats are clean and sweet, and that the temperature at which they are fried out shall not be so high as to impair the flavour.

What is said to have been the first successful electric automobile, built in 1893, has been placed in a New York museum.

That the French language is more suitable for use while telephoning than the English has been discovered since London and Paris were linked by telephone.

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Some knitters who have hitherto confined their efforts to wristlets and straight mufflers would like to knit socks for the soldiers in the field, but do not quite know how to shape the stock. Following the the directions, as obtained from a member of the Red Cross:

Needles, No. 13. Yarn same as for caps, "Ladyship's Wheeling." Cast on 96 stitches on each of three needles. Rib three inches, knit six inches plain with one purl stitch in centre back. Narrow one stitch on each side of centre purl stitch on back needle; knit six rows, narrow one stitch on each side of centre purl stitch; knit three rows. For heel, put half the whole number of stitches now on three needles on the purl seam needle, knit three inches plain, then when on seam side, purl until three stitches past the seam stitch; knit 4th and 5th together. Purl one, turn, slip 1 knit back plain until the third past the seam stitch, narrow, 1 plain, turn and continue, having each narrowing one stitch further from the seam stitch until there are no more left to take in. Take up the stitches on each side of heel and knit the foot narrowing one stitch on each side needle just before you go on to front needle, till you have 72 stitches on your three needles. Make the foot nine inches long before you narrow for toe: Toe—Narrow every sixth stitch, knit four rows, narrow every fifth stitch. Knit four rows, narrow every third stitch; knit three rows, narrow every second stitch; knit two rows, narrow every stitch, bind off and sew up.

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OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

An Important Analysis

By EUNICE BLAKE

We hear a great deal about happy brides going to the altar. I have long been a happy wife and the mother of children, but in my case, so far as my feelings were concerned the word should be halter instead of altar. Sensitive women are liable to collapse on the eve of their marriage. And why not? Every one knows that marriage is a lottery. But to say that one will either draw a prize or a blank is absurd. One doesn't draw a blank in the lottery of marriage; it is either a prize or Tartarus.

I confess that as a girl I was emotional, and I have now eradicated emotion from my nature. I had several offers of marriage and chose John as the most desirable of the lot. I felt every confidence in him. My only trouble was that I didn't seem to feel any different the day after I became engaged to him than the day before. There was a lot of emotion during the middle day of the three, but somehow on the third it seemed to have vanished.

I was frightened. What had I done? Engaged myself to a man whom I did not love? How could I have felt all that lovingness—I use the word for want of a better—I experienced the day John proposed to me and I accepted him? From the heavens I had sunk to a bottomless pit. I would have given the world to undo what I had done. Why not undo it? Because there was a sort of subconsciousness in me that I was making a ninny of myself. How could I, who had responded to my lover's words and caresses one day, tell him the next that I had made a prodigious mistake? Besides what assurance had I, should I make this confession, that I would not be as much cast down a day later because I had broken the engagement?

I had the good sense to keep away from John for a couple of days, at the end of which time I recovered from my reaction and wondered at it. Indeed, when I met my fiance again I was back in that emotional condition commonly called love. Love! In four letters are described that which is the foundation of the world. And yet when we speak of it between young persons who are about to mate I think it would better be called emotional insanity. This is not real love, though I admit it may be the beginning of real love.

I soon recovered my equanimity and sailed on smoothly for the four months of my engagement. I was occupied preparing my trousseau, and that kept me from asking myself every few minutes whether or no I was really in love. I think if John had paid a bit of attention to another girl I should have known quite definitely whether I loved him or not. But he was not that kind of a fellow at all. He was perfectly satisfied with me, and I concealed from him the fact that I was constantly fighting doubts whether I loved him well enough to marry him.

I remained in this condition of mental hesitancy till a few days before the day appointed for the wedding; then I had a terrible breakdown. I analyzed my feelings thoroughly, and the analysis was very unsatisfactory. There is nothing so incapable of analysis as love unless it be a poem. But I made what I considered a number of analyses, and every one proved more conclusively than the preceding that I was about to marry a man for whom I had only friendship.

I resisted the temptation to tell him so till I could withstand it no longer, then sent for him. He saw the moment he looked at me that there was something the matter.

"What is it, sweetheart?" he asked anxiously.

There was something in the word sweetheart that threw me back on myself as an engine reversed. But I felt that what was troubling me must come out.

"I am very miserable."

"That's singular. I'm very happy."

"I am afraid I don't love you well enough to marry you."

He took my avowal in a very unloverlike manner. He should have ground his teeth and torn his hair. He did nothing of the kind.

"A sort of stage fright?"

"No; I have long been in doubt. And today I have analyzed my feelings and"—

"In what laboratory did you do it?"

"In the laboratory of introspection."

"Did you put your love into a test tube?"

"I suppose that would express it figuratively."

"Well, if it didn't turn out to be love what did it turn out to be?"

"I don't know."

"It doesn't matter to us since it isn't love. I'll countermand the orders given in preparation for the wedding. The cards are out. We can't recall them."

"That's the most terrible thing about it."

"Terrible! There's nothing terrible in that. We were not going to be married to please these persons. If at the last moment we find we're going to make a mistake we must withdraw of course."

"Of course."

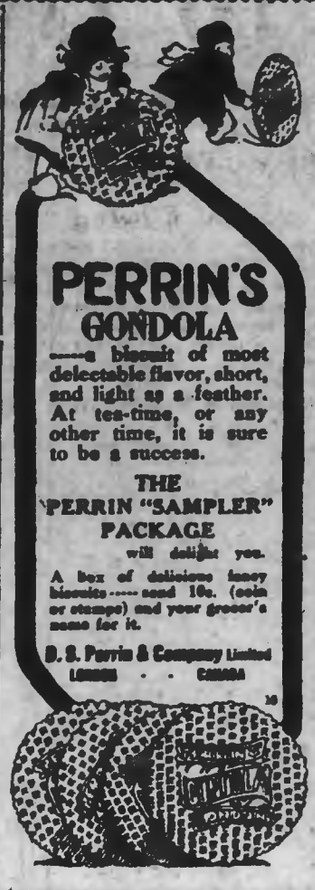
"I'll go at once to countermand the orders."

He turned to go. I called to him. "Haven't you forgotten something?"

He turned and saw me looking at him wistfully.

"Oh, a kiss!"

He came back, took me in his arms and kissed me. I didn't release him.



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Free GUARANTEED American Silk HOSIERY
We Want You to Know These Hose
They stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They have no seams to rip. They never become loose and baggy as the shape is knit in, not pressed in. They are GUARANTEED for fineness, for style, for superiority of material and workmanship, absolutely stainless, and to wear six months without holes or replaced by new pairs free.
OUR FREE OFFER
To every one sending us 50c to cover shipping charges, we will send subject to duty, absolutely free;
Three pairs of our famous men's AMERICAN SILK HOSE with written guarantee, any colour, or
Three pairs of our Ladies' Hose in Black, Tan or White colours with written guarantee.
DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when dealer in your locality is selected. Give colour and size desired.
The International Hosiery Co.
21 Bittner Street
Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

Germans Report Denied.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Official denial was given in London yesterday to the report sent out from Berlin, Oct. 27, saying there had been sanguinary encounters between the British garrison and Indian troops at Alexandria, Egypt, and that a court-martial held in Alexandria had sentenced 30 men to death.

This German report was from official sources. It was declared yesterday to be an entire fabrication, the best proof of which was found in the fact that no Indian troops are stationed at Alexandria.

First Beef Extract Factory.

Something over a hundred years ago the Ascendados (ranchmen) of Uruguay complained to the government that over 450,000 head of cattle were being killed annually for their hides alone. The carcasses were thrown to the dogs or left on the rolling pampas for the vultures to devour. Beef in Uruguay was so plentiful that it was something of a nuisance evidently. Of course that day has passed, but they still have cattle enough down there to convert some 700,000 head into 112,000,000 pounds of jerked beef in one year, most of which is sold to Brazil, Cuba, Porto Rico and other tropical countries. Perhaps but few people know that the first great factory for the production of beef extract was established at Fray Bentos, a little city on the Uruguay river about a hundred miles above Buenos Aires, the cosmopolitan capital of Argentina, and that it is still operating. Fray Bentos has been called the greatest kitchen in the world. On some days 2,500 head of cattle are slaughtered.—Argonaut.

Beyers Has Fled.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A Reuter despatch from Cape Town, Union of South Africa, says that Gen. Botha, commander of the defense force, reports that the rebel Gen. Beyers' commandoes have been scattered and are not likely to reunite. Gen. Beyers has fled in an unknown direction.

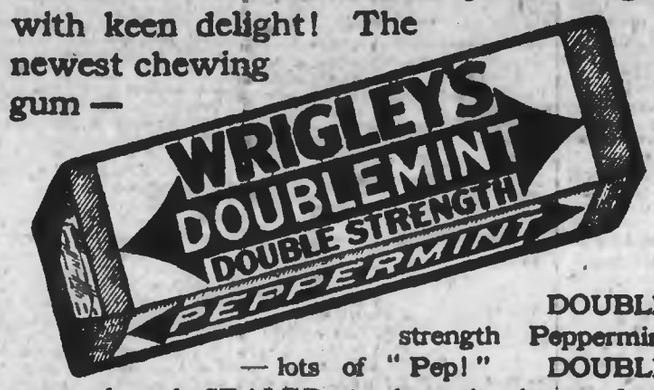
Eighty-Six Sank With Russian Ship.

TOKIO, Oct. 30.—The officers and 84 seamen on board the Russian cruiser Jemtchug were killed when the German cruiser Emden torpedoed and sank her in Penang harbor.

Radway's Ready Relief
Jacob Able of R. F. D. No. 1, Millstown, N. J., writes: "For the last three years I have had kidney disease and backache, and I have had it so bad that for eight days and nights I could not get my clothes off. I thought I would try Radway's Ready Relief. I gave my back and hips and sides a good rubbing, and in a short time the pain was all gone. No one in this world knows but God and myself the misery I was in till I USED Radway's Ready Relief."
CURES LUMBAGO
Radway's Ready Relief should be well rubbed over a large surface, until a glow is produced, with a burning sensation. Four ounces requires the Radway Pills. Same do, when a dose on nothing would be taken.
RADWAY & CO., Montreal, Can.

You Love Peppermint, Don't You?

Here is a l-o-n-g l-a-s-t-i-n-g, luscious confection to roll under your tongue with keen delight! The newest chewing gum —



DOUBLE strength Peppermint — lots of "Pep!" DOUBLE wrapped and SEALED to keep it always fresh and full-flavored.

It's a twin of the famous and popular WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT Made by the same Company at 7 Scott St., Toronto

If you like the spicy flavor of fresh mint leaves, take SPEARMINT.
If you like double strength Peppermint, try DOUBLEMINT.
Use either, or both, for l-o-n-g l-a-s-t-i-n-g delight.

A Package a Day Keeps the Blues Away! C1

WAYS OF SAVING

Cold rice should always be saved. It can be added to a soup, mashed into croquetts, mixed with eggs and fried like hominy, or used in a scallop dish.

Leftover vegetables, when the amount is too small to be served again may be mixed in a soup, sliced together, and boiled with gravy for a ragout, or used separately or together for a salad. Cauliflower, potatoes, and cabbage ade good broken in small pieces covered with grated cheese and baked in a baking dish, "a la gratin."

Small portions of left over cereals may be aded to the pancake batter, and will greatly improve the cakes. Or they may be rolled into balls and friend, or added to the soup stock.

The tough ends of steak may be chopped very fine, seasoned well with peper, salt, butter and a little onion juice, and formed into balls or cakes for sautes or broiled for luncheon. Scraps of white meat may be chopped, mixed with a white sauce warmed up and garnished with parsley and hard-boiled eggs. The carcasses of fowl and the bones of roasts should be used to make a nourishing soup. Beef fat and drippings and the fat from poultry should be clarified and kept for frying. Wings and legs of fowls that are left over are good grilled for luncheon.

Sour milk may be used for corn bread, griddle cakes, ginger bread and biscuits. It may be made into a refreshing drink by icing it and whipping it for about five minutes with an egg beater.

Among the new holders for feed bags intended to give horses free movement of their heads is one suspending a bag by rods projecting forward from the tops of the harness hames.

A pump in which the explosion of a mixture of gas and air operates directly against the water without the use of a piston is working successfully in a drainage plant in Egypt.

By pulling out the pin a new spring hinge for screen doors may be detached without losing the spring and with the parts left where they be long for easy erection of the door again.

ECZEMA AND SORE EYES
"My daughter suffered from inflamed eyelids and eczema on her head," writes Mr. E. W. Lear, Port Plumford, Nfld. "The child was in a bad state and suffered greatly. The doctor failed to help her, and on recommendation of a friend, I used Dr. Chase's Ointment, which made a complete cure. With a grateful heart I write you this letter."

Jeff Couldn't Keep the RainOff With Omar

By "Bud" Fisher

THE GAME OF OLD GAUL!

Soldiers Say It is a Handicap to Them in Battle.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Wounded soldiers belonging to the Highland regiments who wear the kilts in action now state that their experience at the front has convinced them that the kilt in modern warfare is a serious handicap.

They have been in the trenches through long vigils and protracted periods of fighting often under heavy rain. The cloth of the kilt becomes laden with the wet. When they require to advance from the trench they find the extra weight of the soaked kilt a hindrance. In rushing the enemy in a charge the kilt flaps against the soldiers' limbs, so much so that the friction has often left sores behind and made marching painful.

Another disadvantage of the kilt is that it offers a clear mark about the knees for the rifle fire of the enemy. In proof of this many of the wounded soldiers from the Highland regiments who have arrived in London hospitals are suffering from slight wounds about the knees by which they were put out of action.

We think that one of the glories and attractions of the Highland regiments would pass with the banishment of the kilts.

HOW THIN PEOPLE CAN PUT ON FLESH

A New Discovery

This man and woman—that big, hearty filling dinner you ate last night. What became of all the fat-producing nourishment it contained? You haven't gained in weight one ounce. That food passed from your body like unburned coal through an open grate. The material was there, but your food doesn't work and stick, and the plain truth is you hardly get enough nourishment from your meals to pay for the cost of cooking. This is true of thin folks the world over. Your nutritive organs, your functions of assimilation, are sadly out of gear and need reconstruction.

Cut out the foolish foods and fussy sawdust diets. Omit the flesh cream rub-ons. Cut out everything but the meals you are eating now and eat with every one of these 5 grain Sargol tablets. In two weeks note the difference. Five to eight good solid pounds of healthy, "stay there" fat should be the net result. Sargol charges your weak, stagnant blood with millions of fresh new red blood corpuscles—gives the blood the carrying power to deliver every ounce of fat-making material in your food to every part of your body. Sargol, too, mixes with your food and prepares it for the blood in easily assimilated form. Thin people gain all the way from 10 to 25 pounds a month while taking Sargol, and the new flesh stays put. Sargol tablets are a scientific combination of six of the best flesh-producing elements known to chemistry. They come 40 tablets to a package—are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive, and all druggists sell them subject to the absolute guarantee of weight increase or money back.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

Lady's Shirt.

This is one of the more unusual yoke blouses, with a two-gore lower portion and a shaped train, slightly circular in cut. It is usual to employ two materials for these skirts, but one may be used if preferred. Taffeta in contrast with the voile shown is a favorite, and also striped and plaid cheviot.

The shirt pattern, No. 6857, is cut in white 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 1¾ yards of 44-inch material, with 2¾ yards of 36 inch striped goods.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required and age if a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

German Professor Claims Superiority And Other Things

This Doctor of Philosophy Just Rates Himself—But It is Nothing to His Hatred of the British—And the Russians Must Not Be Tolerated.

LISTEN TO HIS WARBLE

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A letter written to a friend in Holland by Dr. Rudolph Lassen, a German Privy Councillor and Professor of Philosophy in Berlin University, is thus translated into English by the Daily Chronicle:

"For months I have not written to a single foreigner. Foreigner means enemy, dum probatur contrarium (though the contrary may be proved). No one can remain neutral to the German State and people. Either you consider it as the most perfect creation that history has produced up to now or you acquiesce in its destruction—nay, in its extermination. A man who is not a German knows nothing of Germany.

"We are morally and intellectually superior beyond all comparison, as are our organizations and our institutions.

"Wilhelm II., Delicise Generis Humani (the Delight of the Human Race) had in his possession a power with which he was in position to smash everything, yet he has always protected peace, justice and honour. The greater his successes the more devout and humble he has become.

'Our army is the epitome of German excellence. We must sacrifice our dearest, our best, our most noble ones to fight with Russian beasts, English mercenaries and Belgian fanatics. The French are the only ones at all comparable with us.

"We Want Peace"

"There shall be no peace until the three mischief plotters, who would not let Europe rest, are completely subjugated. We want peace and safety for ourselves in order to be able to guarantee it for others. We wish to carry on untiringly our work of culture in peace.

"We have nothing to apologize for. We are no bully State. We threaten no one so long as we are not attacked. We do good deeds to all people.

"Louvain was not destroyed—only the houses of murderers.

"The Cathedral of Rheims is not destroyed. The French caused the damage.

"England acts in politics as if we lived in the eighteenth century. Germany has taught the world how to carry on war and politics in a conscientious and proper manner.

"England will come to naught. France can still be saved, let us hope—but Russia must no longer be on our frontier.

"This time we will have a clean slate.

The real enemy is England. Woe unto thee, England! God is with us and our just cause."

Threat to Holland.

Regarding Holland Professor Lasson writes in another letter:

"The Kingdom of Holland lives an easy life at our expense. It lives on its old reputation and old money bags in complete historical nullity. Holland is a mere appendage to Germany, living a comfortable existence in dressing gown and slippers, taking little trouble and little thought. Holland is perfectly free as to its sentiments, but any action that might be hostile to the German Empire would have the direct consequence.

"We Germans have little esteem, less respect and sympathy, for Holland of the present day. In its isolation Holland sinks more and more into dull narrow-mindedness. That is the mark of small sects. Without its hold on Germany it would have long ago disappeared.

"God be praised that the Dutch are not our friends. We live in the free breath of history and have nothing in common with this miserable bourgeois sentiment of theirs. We Germans have no friends anywhere because we are efficient and morally superior. All those who cannot attain our moral strength are afraid of us, and think us dangerous. We are the freest people of the earth, for we obey and our law is reason."

NEW YORK CLOSES STREETS SO CHILDREN CAN PLAY IN SAFETY AS RESULT OF YOUNG WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—"Close some of your streets for a few hours every day and let the kiddies play all they want on them and any kind of games they want to, and you will have less child crime."

That is the statement hurled at the city officials by Miss Ruth Robinson, chief "play organizer" with the People's Institute. The city officials hearkened to Miss Robinson's advice. Several public streets are being closed in New York from three to six o'clock every afternoon. A sign board reading:

"Street Closed for Play,"

is posted at each end of the section which is closed, and an officer posted there to see that no motorist, truck driver or anyone else gets past.

And you should see the kiddies troop out to this temporary playground. They come singly, in twos, threes, and in whole crowds.

It is a mighty interesting sight to watch these kiddies when they are turned loose on the street playground for the first time. They are shy of it, mighty shy, for they have always been taught—by officers of the law—that no playing was allowed on the street.

One of the People's Institute play organizers has to come along and start the kiddies playing before they really cut loose and do anything. It is mighty hard to teach them at first that they can play hop-scotch, "beanbag," "London Bridge Falling Down," or any other of the games dear to childhood without fear of being run down by auto or arrested by a policeman. But once they do get into their minds that they can play, then with what a zest they do go about having their fun.

They have been restricted from playing so long, have been squelched by parents, brothers, and by the policemen so often for even attempting anything like a game on the sidewalk that when they are turned loose they act much like starving persons would if they were pushed into a room full of food. They try to play games they never heard of. They run actually wild with joy for a while—so joyous are they in being allowed to play as they please.

"It brings an ache to the heart," said Miss Robinson, "to see how reluctant some of these babies are to cut loose and play in the open street. Play seems inextricably associated with their little minds with guilt.

"Indeed child crimes in New York is built on play, which street conditions necessarily prevent until it becomes moral crime.

"The first arrest of any small boy is unusually punishment for some attempt at play, pitching a ball, perhaps, or swatting a cat or kicking a can or blocking the pavement with a game of marbles.

"Naturally, resentment grows in the mind of such a child. The idea of retaliation creeps in. The mite wants to 'get even.' So he breaks a window or steals from the corner grocer or upsets Mrs. McGinnis' garbage barrel, and puts himself eventually on the road to the reformatory.

"If street play could be carried out in exactly the same way as in the open country, it would have no suggestion of crime in it. It would not lead, as it does now, to a natural antagonism between the child (for being a nuisance) and the adult citizen (for being a tyrant).

"Childhood tends by nature to develop play leadership. With a little adult guidance and encouragement this can be made more useful than any play supervision.

"No one, after watching for an hour or two, the healthy spirit that grows among the children in these allotted play streets, can doubt their benefit to the little people of New York."

Miss Robinson's statement that the arrest of children first starts over playing on the street is verified by the figures of the police department. There were 12,000 children arrested last year on charges of obstructing the sidewalk. These children were all playing, either marbles or some other such innocent game.

Playing on the street may not be such fun as diving in the old swimming hole, climbing apple trees, or such sports that are dear to the country kiddies, but it is certain that it is better than nothing. And if the city officials gave them the streets for a few hours each day to themselves, keeping all traffic off, it is a cinch that the children will have more arms and legs than they probably would otherwise have.

MEAT INJURIOUS TO THE KIDNEYS

Take a Tablespoonful of Salts if Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers

We are a nation of meat eaters and our blood is filled with uric acid, says a well-known authority, who warns us to be constantly on guard against kidney trouble.

The kidneys do their utmost to free the blood of this irritating acid, but become weak from the overwork; they get sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog, and thus the waste is retained in the blood to poison the entire system.

When your kidneys ache and feel like lumps of lead, and you have stinging pains in the back or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment, or the bladder is irritable, obliging you to seek relief during the night; when you have severe headaches, nervous and dizzy spells, sleeplessness, acid stomach, or rheumatism in bad weather, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys, to neutralize the acids in urine so it is no longer a source of irritation, thus ending urinary and bladder disorders.

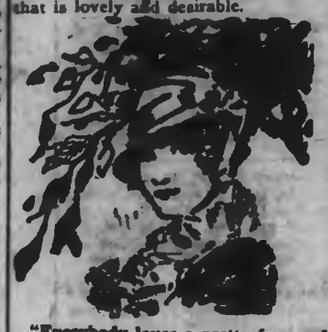
Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink, and nobody can make a mistake by taking a little occasionally to keep the kidneys clean and active.

A Pretty Skin Makes a Pretty Face

Stuart's Calcium Wafers Cleanse the Skin Very Quickly and Make It Clear and White.

Do you envy the girl with the delicate tints and the rosy glow of good health on her face? Do you long for the perfect freshness and beauty of her complexion? The means of gaining them are within your reach this very minute.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will work this wonderful miracle of good looks for you within a very few days. No matter how covered with pimples, rash, eczema or any sort of skin eruption your face may be—no matter how dull and yellow yours kin appears —your complexion will be transformed almost instantly into all that is lovely and desirable.



"Everybody loves a pretty face and a delicate skin."

Face lotions and creams merely alleviate the irritation of the skin—they are of no permanent value. Stuart's Calcium Wafers go right after the cause of pimples—they poisons and impurities in the blood. They chase them into the pores, change them into gases that are easily eliminated and then stimulate the pores into throwing them out. There is now aste of time—no fooling around. These little Wafers assimilated into the blood, work night and day until every impurity is gotten rid of and you not only have a clear complexion but pure, vigorous blood that endows you with new life and energy.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain nothing harmful—nothing but what thousands of physicians have used and recommended. Its chief constituent, calcium sulphide, is universally recognized as the most powerful of blood purifiers.

Surprise your friends by meeting them with a face radiant with loveliness instead of the disagreeable, pimply one they are used to. Give yourself the supreme happiness that the consciousness of good looks and the power of attraction will bring you.

Buy a box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers to-day and see how quickly the pimples will disappear. They can be obtained at any drug store at 50 cents a box. They come in a form convenient to carry and are pleasant to the taste. A small sample package will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Count von Bernstorff—Whose remark that Germany might contemplate the invasion of Canada, was commented on by several American newspapers, one of which said: "As long as the British navy is afloat Germany has no more chance of invading Canada than she has of invading the moon."

LAXATIVE FOR OLD PEOPLE—"CASCARETS"

Salts, Calomel, Pills Act on Bowels Like Pepper Acts in Nostrils

Get a 10-cent box now.

Most old people must give to the bowels some regular help, else they suffer from constipation. The condition is perfectly natural. It is just as natural as it is for old people to walk slowly. For age is never so active as youth. The muscles are less elastic. And the bowels are muscles.

So all old people need Cascarets. One might as well refuse to aid weak eyes with glasses as to neglect this gentle aid to weak bowels. The bowels must be kept active. This is important at all ages, but never so much as at fifty.

Age is not a time for harsh physics. Youth may occasionally whip the bowels into activity. But a lash can't be used every day. What the bowels of the old need is a gentle and natural tonic. One that can be constantly used without harm. The only such tonic is Cascarets, and they cost only 10 cents per box at any drug store. They work while you sleep.

GERMANS ARE CONFIDENT OF FINAL VICTORY

Canadian Lady Tells of Intense Hatred Against Britain—Kaiser's Subjects Are United.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Miss T. M. Watson, Ottawa, recently returned to London with her sister from Mecklenburg and Berlin and Silesia, entirely discredits the notion that the war is unpopular in Germany. She says all are perfectly confident that God is on their side, and they are fighting for truth, honour, and right, and are certain to be victorious. Patriotic songs are sung day and night. The wounded only ask to be cured quickly to return to the front and fight for the Fatherland.

Treatment of Prisoners.

It is represented in Germany, Miss Watson says, that British, French, and Russian prisoners are well treated and have work to do, but not much, and are fed according to the nationality. German women are busy knitting socks, scarves, and woollen vests for soldiers.

The hatred of Britain is terrible. A few months ago everying British was admired; now when anyone does anything fearfully unpopular the saying is they behaved in the British way. Every advertisement of British goods, such as tea and soap, is torn down by the people, who refuse to buy anything British. The alleged atrocities in Belgium are all attributed to British incentive.

Eager to Raid Britain.

Belgium and France are pitied. Russia is despised as wild and uneducated, but Britain is bitterly hated. Germans are simply burning to see Britain raided by troops with bombs.

Miss Watson adds: "O, how lovely to be in free Britain again and see how silly are all the tales we heard about a revolutin."

A New Principle in Complexion Treatment

Most creams are injurious when used habitually. They clog the pores and eventually form a permanent, coarse, stillum film which interferes with eliminative action and makes the skin sickly and muddy. There is an application—mercolized wax—which acts upon an entirely different principle. While perfectly harmless, it has the peculiar property of removing by absorption the dead and half-dead particles of scarf-skin as well as unhealthy matter in the pores. Thus it takes away from instead of adding to the complexion, differing in this respect from cosmetics. The result is a perfectly natural and healthy young complexion. Mercolized wax, procurable at any drug store, (one ounce is sufficient), is applied at night like cold cream and washed off in the morning.

The correct principle in the treatment of wrinkles is to tighten the skin, which naturally irons out the lines. A face bath, remarkably effective in this direction, may be made by dissolving 1 oz. powdered saxolite in ½ pt. witch hazel.

Butter Makers Should Know The Demands of Act

During the past few weeks produce firms in Toronto, doubtless with the best intentions, but without authority from this Department, have been sending the following notice to their correspondents in the country:

Important Butter Notice.

All butter in packages of wrapped in parchment paper must in future be labelled "Dairy" or "Creamery".

This means no butter can be bought or sold in plain wrappers, or in unbranded packages. No butter can be sold or bought under brand of "Separator". The word "Dairy" or Creamery" must appear on wrapper or package.

Failing to comply with the above Government Act you are liable to a fine of $10.00 to $20.00 for each offence.

For further information write the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and ask for copy of the Dairy Industry Act, 1914, Bulletin No. 42.

The information in the above notice is not quite correct. The regulations made under the authority of the Dairy Industry Act, 1914, came into force on September 1st, and provide that when dairy butter is put up in blocks, squares or prints and wrapped in parchment paper, the paper shall be printed or branded with the words "Dairy Butter," in letters at least one quarter inch square, in addition to any other wording that the buttermaker may desire to use. There is nothing in the law or regulations to prevent the use of the word "Separator" in addition to the words "Dairy Butter," but no such grades of butter as "Separator" is recognised by the law. The Butter Act of 1903 defined only two grades, namely, "Dairy" and "Creamery." The Dairy Industry Act of 1914 defines a third grade as "Whey" butter. Buttermakers may use any form of printing or branding including the words "Dairy Butter" which is not inconsistent with the definition of dairy butter. Butter in rolls, crocks or tubs is not required to be branded. Dairy butter in 56 pound boxes must also be branded "Dairy Butter."

The underlying principle of this legislation is protection to the consumer, the honest buttermaker and the honest trader. The whole object of the law is to prevent misrepresentation. No reasonable practice is interfered with.

I would suggest the following forms as suitable for the printing of dairy butter wrappers:

Choice Dairy Butter
Made by
Mrs. John Doe,
Rose Bank Farm, Doeville,
Ontario.

—or—

Choice Dairy Butter
Made from Separator Cream,
By
Mrs. John Doe,
Rose Bank Farm, Doeville,
Ontario.

The full texts of "The Dairy Industry Act, 1914" and the regulations made thereunder are published as Bulletin No. 42, Dairy and Cold Storage Series, which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or to the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

J. A. RUDDICK,
Dairy Commissioner.

What's the Use of Missing So Much Pleasure that you Could Have?

YES, you can live without music and brightness and happiness and friends. But—why should you, when these things cost so little and mean so much?

Lots of people, who said they "could do without an Edison Phonograph" before they owned one, now say they "would not do without it"—it has brought so much pleasure into their lives!

The Edison appeal is universal. To those who love good music—to those who enjoy most the old airs—to those who prefer instrumental music—to the younger set and even to the children—the Edison is a daily source of pleasure and recreation.

Great singers—famous actors and entertainers—bands, orchestras and instrumentalists—are ready to entertain you when you will.

And the prices for Edison Phonographs and Edison Records are so moderate—the variety is so great—that there can be no question as to our ability to suit you. What's the use of missing so much pleasure? Get

The new EDISON PHONOGRAPH
(THE INSTRUMENT WITH THE DIAMOND POINT)

EDISON DEALERS IN PETERBORO

J. M. Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street. Peterboro Music Co., 404 George Street.

Rose Bank Farm, Doeville, Ontario.

—or—

Choice Dairy Butter
Made from Separator Cream,
By
Mrs. John Doe,
Rose Bank Farm, Doeville,
Ontario.

The full texts of "The Dairy Industry Act, 1914" and the regulations made thereunder are published as Bulletin No. 42, Dairy and Cold Storage Series, which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or to the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

J. A. RUDDICK,
Dairy Commissioner.

ONTARIO INDIANS FOR WAR.

Six Nations Tribe Will Contribute a Complete Company.

BRANTFORD, Oct. 30.—The Six Nations Indians will furnish a company of 120 officers and men, all redskins, for the second contingent. The company is being formed at the instigation of Major-General Lessard, Toronto, who asked that the Indians, on account of their relation to the Crown, should send a separate and distinct unit.

COBOURG, Oct. 30.—When the volunteers of the 40th Northumberland Regiment leave they will have a number of Alderville Indians, who came in from the Rice Lake Reserve to enlist.

PILES FOR FIFTEEN YEARS

Cured by Zam-Buk

To those who suffer from this painful malady the following letters will be of deep interest. Mr. J. McEwan, of Dundas, Ont., writes: "For fifteen years I suffered with piles and could get no permanent cure until I tried Zam-Buk. After having given Zam-Buk a fair trial I found that I was getting better, and in the end it completely cured me.'

Mr. James Ruddy, of Killaloe, Ont., says: "I suffered greatly from piles. The pain from these, as anyone who suffers from them will know, was at times almost unbearable. I tried first one remedy and then another, but all without effect. The piles still continued as bad as ever. I heard about Zam-Buk and commenced with the treatment. To my great joy, after perseverance, I obtained relief from the agonising pain of the piles. Having been cured by Zam-Buk I heartily recommend the balm to all sufferers from piles.

Why not end your suffering? Take the advice of the hundreds who have done so, and give Zam-Buk a fair trial. This marvellous remedy quickly relieves the suffering, it soothes and heals the inflamed, irritated hemorrhoid veins, and perseverance with Zam-Buk effects permanent cures.

Every home needs Zam-Buk—accidents will happen, and Zam-Buk is the best "first-aid." It quickly takes the sting out of a cut, the fire out of a burn or scald, the soreness from a bruise. Blood-poison or other complications cannot creep in where Zam-Buk has been applied. It is a sure cure for piles, eczema, ulcers, children's scalp sores, varicose veins, cold cracks, chaped hands, etc. Fifty cents at all druggists and stores, or post paid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse substitutes and harmful imitations.

The longest out-of-sight-of-land flight record is claimed by a Norwegian aviator, who recently travelled across the North Sea from Scotland to Norway, a distance of 225 miles.

MOSTLY A NAVAL WARFARE.

London Expects That Greece Will Be Glad of a Chance to Get Into Grips With Turkey.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Unless Bulgaria joins the enemies of Turkey, an invasion by land of European Turkey is impracticable, according to British observers, and the warfare will be naval. The Turkish navy, assisted by the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, is considered in London to be far more formidable than her army, which is said to be inefficiently equipped and poorly fed. Greece will jump at the chance of again measuring swords with her ancient enemy, it is felt in London, and with the two battleships recently purchased from the United States she will be in a position to meet the Turkish ships on equal terms.

In the Black Sea the Russian fleet has no single units as powerful as either the Goeben or the Breslau, but the number of her vessels it is argued in London will give her command of this inland sea.

DRINK AND UNEMPLOYMENT HAND IN HAND

When the test comes and the factory and office forces have to be cut down, drinkers are the first to be let go. This falls hardest on their wives and families, for the man who has the whisky or alcohol craving spends so much on it that there is nothing laid aside.

Alcura stops the craving for drink and helps the man help himself in his desire to get away from the drink demon and keep his work. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money is refunded. Alcura No. 1 can be given secretly by wife or mother, and will render drink distasteful, even obnoxious. Alcura No. 2 is the voluntary treatment.

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The Evening Examiner.

Pages 1-14

PETERBOROUGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914.

Turkey Has Not Yet Declared War

THE ALLIES HAVE IMPROVED THEIR POSITION

THE ALLIES OCCUPY TRENCHES HELD A WEEK AGO BY THE GERMAN TROOPS

Enemy Will Be Swept Out of France in a Few Weeks is Statement From Gen. Galliens' Office---British Indian Troops Cover Themselves With Glory in Desperate Bayonet Charge.

BAVARIAN TROOPS LOST HEAVILY

Special Cable to The Examiner:

PARIS, October 31.—Positive assurances were received to-day from the front that at no point have the Germans been able to resume the offensive, and that to-day at nearly every point on the line of battle in the north the allies are occupying trenches which a week ago were in possession of the Germans. Their enormous losses and their failure to force any advance, has disheartened the Germans. This is very evident from the increasing number of prisoners reported captured. Although the Germans can be expected to attempt to reinforce their line, there is not a single high military official here who believes that they will be able to do so.

The sending into action of the crack Bavarian army was the Kaiser's trump card, and it failed to take the much wanted trick. The Bavarians have lost an enormous number in killed, wounded and captured. They fought with great dash and stubborness, and gained some early advantages, but the action of the Belgians in cutting the dykes of the canals and flooding their trenches disheartened them, and this was followed up by a series of desperate bayonet charges on the part of the British Indian troops, who have covered themselves with glory during the fighting of the last fortnight. The German lines of communication are already threatened.

Reports from several sources say that the Germans have been forced to evacuate Lille, and retreat to the eastward; while there is as yet no official confirmation of this report it is so circumstantial that it is very generally believed. If true it must inevitably be followed by the retirement of the Germans who are holding the line from Lille to Arras. The Germans generally have retired from the sea coast in Belgium, and from Ostend south. It is the intention of the French Government —unless something unforseen develops—to return to Paris about November 20th.

It is now considered that the German channel attack is a complete failure. At the offices of General Gallieni to-day it was stated that in a few weeks the Germans will have been forced entirely from French soil.

It is likely that the stock exchanges of London, Paris and probably New York will all again be in operation by New Year's Day.

WELL, BUT TOO WISE

Love-Letter to Toronto Girl Removed by the Censor.

"Your friend is quite well, but he knows toto much."

This short message, in a strange, official-looking handwriting, was received this week by a young Toronto lady, whose gentleman friend—a naval reservist from Toronto—is serving on one of the British warships in the North Sea. The envelope was addressed in the sweetheart's handwriting all right, but it had been cut open, the original contents removed, and the plain sheet bearing the above message inserted.

Across the envelope was the explanatory word, "censored."

The young lady states that her friend is quite a descriptive writer, and the conclusion is drawn that his love-letter innocently contained more news of the British fleet's movements that the censor considered good for the welfare of the Empire.

This treatment may be given to lots of letters from Canadian boys at the front, now or later, and may explain the meagreness of news from the Canadian contingent.

A LARGE CONTRACT

Has Been Awarded to the Canadian General Electric Company—Order Includes Three Electric Locomotives.

WILL BE OF LATEST TYPE

Contracts, approximating $135,000, for three electric locomotives and electrical equipment for five cars have been given to the Canadian General Electric Company, Peterborough, by the London and Port Stanley Railway Commission.

Sir Adam Beck, chairman of commission, who made the announcement, declared that the locomotives would be of 1,000 horse-power capacity, and the cars of 600 horse-power. He further stated that all equipment would be of the latest type and would be provided with the latest automatic safety devices.

The cars and trailers of the line will be of one pattern, and will be of steel construction. Engineers are now passing on the design, and tenders for the supply of this part of the equipment will be opened on November 20.

Mr. Kennedy Is President

Former Peterboro' Man at the Head of the Edmonton Stock Yards Limited

The many friends in Peterborough of Mr. H. P. Kennedy, formerly of this city, will be interested in learning that he has been elected president and managing director of the Edmonton Stock Yards Limited, a copy of whose prospectus has been received by the Examiner. The object of the company is to erect and establish stock yards in the City of Edmonton for the purpose of handling live stock and the manufactured products thereof and farm products generally. The head office of the company is at Toronto and there is an English office in London.

BISHOP SWEENY WILL SPEAK

As announced in another column, the Lord Bishop of Toronto will preach at St. George's to-morrow morning at eleven, and will also give an address at the new mission, 103 Western Ave., in Brownton, in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Evening services at the new Mission on Sunday, November 8th.

KAISER HAS NOT GIVEN UP HOPE OF CALAIS

Report From Berlin Says That Army Corps May Be Transferred From Eastern Frontier to West

GERMAN REPORTS

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Oct. 31.—That Germany has not given up its determination to take Calais, is indicated by the significant report from Berlin, by way of Copenhagen, that the German general staff has decided that the army in Poland shall fall back to the frontier of Silesia and remain there on defensive until the battle in Flanders ends with the capture of Calais. Such a movement would release three or four army corps to be transferred from Silesia to Belgium, but it also admits a complete German defeat on the Russian frontier.

"LUCILLE LOVE" IN STORY AND ON THE SCREEN

Story Will be Given in Examiner and the Picture Shown at the Royal.

Commencing in the issue of Friday next, Nov. 6th, The Examiner will publish in serial form the story of "Lucille Love, the Girl of Mystery." On the following Monday the Royal Theatre will show the corresponding film play of the same story. For fifteen weeks this arrangement will continue, so that readers of The Examiner may read the story and then go to see the thrilling representation of what they have read. "Lucille Love" in print and on the screen is a rapidly moving story. Its heroine is taken into a succession of strange situations, braving the perils of land and sea for the sake of her love. The fortunes of Lucille and her foe, Loubeque, the International Spy, present a wonderful story of adventure amid scenes of shipwreck and the wildness of nature, among the islands of the cannibals and elsewhere.

Don't forget to read "Lucille Love" in The Examiner and see the pictures at the Royal. For the first nine weeks the story will appear on Friday and Saturday, a chapter being given each day. On the first three days of each following week the pictures will be on view at the Royal. Then for six weeks a chapter will be given on Saturday only, so that the story will be finished at the same time as the series of pictures.

ENVOY WESTLAKE'S SPECIAL SERVICES

During Next Few Days at the Salvation Army Temple.

Envoy Westlake, of Cobourg, will be in the city during the next few days, and will address several services in the Salvation Army Temple. The special services which he will conduct this week-end will begin tonight, when he will give a talk on the sidelights of his old and new experiences. Envoy Westlake has a message that will appeal to all, and it is thought that a great deal of interest will be taken in this and the following meetings.

DEDICATION SERVICES AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

To-morrow will be the dedication festival of St. John's church, the church having been reopened after a complete renovation on November the first, 1913. The services will be of an appropriate character and special music will be presented. In the afternoon a men's fellowship tea will be held at five o'clock to which all men of the congregation are invited. The Bishop of Toronto will be the guest of honour, and in the evening he will present and deliver the special sermon at the dedication service at seven o'clock.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY CAPTURES TWO CRUISERS

A Despatch From New South Wales Says That the German Warships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau Were Caught

CARRIED CREW OF 700

Special Cable to The Examiner:

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A despatch from New South Wales says that the Australian navy has captured the German armoured cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, as a result of the failure of their coal supply. These cruisers are very swift and have been interfering with trade considerably lately. They were launched in 1906. They carry a crew of seven hundred men each, and these presumably have been taken with the ships.

The Attraction Of The Season

Company of Half a Dozen Stars Will Present Their Acts at the Princess Next Week

Next week at the Princess Theatre will be the vaudeville attraction of the season. A company of half a dozen performers, all stars in their particular lines and acts will be playing all week and will present a number of different high class vaudeville acts. There has never been a like bargain offered to moving picture patrons since the theatres opened in this city, and in various cities the company has played to enthusiastic houses. Their acts are sparkling with wit and replete with clever individual work and company "stunts." Manager Clayton is to be congratulated on the fact that he has been able to secure this splendid attraction, when high class amusements are at a premium here. The company will be here all next week giving a different set each day, and is certain to make a good impression on the Peterborough public.

Bishop O'Brien In Lindsay

Conducting a Forty-hour Devotion in St. Mary's Church

LINDSAY, Oct. 31.—The forty-hour devotion which is now going on in St. Mary's Church is being largely attended by the parishioners each day. The customary indulgencies to be gained at this particular time is being sought for by the congregation, which will be continued till Sunday evening.

His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, of Peterborough, celebrated high mass at 10.30 yesterday morning, which service was largely attended. The masses started at 5.30 a.m., and were continued during the forenoon.

HE PRACTISED DEEP BREATHING

Volunteer Increased Chest Measurement An Inch and a Half.

What a man can do when he really sets his heart to it has been demonstrated to Recruiting Officer Captain Little at the Armouries. A few days ago a man offered himself as a volunteer, was was turned down because he lacked the proper chest measurement. Medical Officer Lieut. Hale told him to try deep breathing for a time and it would develop his chest. Morning, noon and night, the volunteer walked the streets practicing deep breathing. To-day he appeared at the Armouries, was examined again, and it was found that he had added one inch and a half to his chest measurement. He will be accepted.

An almost similar experience has befallen nearly half the men on guard duty around the Armouries. Through exercises, swimming, deep breathing, and outdoor work they have increased their chest measurements until new uniforms had to be issued to them.

Only two volunteers appeared at the Armouries to-day. Captain Little will have to enlist at least 20 more before next Wednesday in order to meet the demand upon the Seventh.—London Advertiser.

War Has Not Yet Been Formally Declared By Turkey

Still Hopes That the Sublime Porte Will Remain Neutral, Throwing the Blame for the Bombardment of Russian Ports on the German Officers of the Vessels Involved

Special to The Examiner.

LONDON, October 31.—(Special Cable.) — The fact that up till noon Saturday neither Turkey nor Russia had declared war against one another, makes a peculiar situation and gives some ground for the hope that the Sublime Porte will yet disavow responsibility for the actions of its German-officered fleet in the Black Sea, and keep peace with the allies. The Turkish ambassador is still in Petrograd, and is known to be trying earnestly to induce his government to offer an indemnity for damage caused by the fleet, recall these vessels to Constantinople, and discipline its commanders. The ambassadors for France, Britain and Italy are still at Constantinople endeavouring to impress on the Sultan's government the fact that war against Russia means war against France and Britain as well.

In the meantime Britain is taking no chances. A large fleet is already guarding each of the entrances to the Suez Canal, and there is a steel fence of British bayonets on both sides of this important highway from one end to the other. When Kitchener was the military governor of Egypt he laid plans to cover just such an eventuality as that existing at present; those plans are now working out to the very best advantage of the allies.

PARIS, October 31.—To-day's official communique told of a sucession of gains and losses by the allied forces. It emphasized however the heavy German losses, which all agree are out of all proportion to the number engaged. All along the line from Nieuport to Labasse, the Germans yesterday attacked with vigour, the communique said, with the result that the fighting was featured with alternate advances and retreats. The French lost some ground south of Ypres and gained to the east of that city. The German assaults in force between Labasse and Arras were repulsed with very heavy losses. The French are making substantial progress in the regions of Chaulnes, Aisne, Soissons, Souain and the Woevre, but have been forced to cede ground in the region of Vailley.

By-Law Will Be Prepared

Nominating Miss Jessie Swinton to the Position of Deputy Treasurer

At a meeting of the Finance committee of the City Council which was held on Friday afternoon, it was decided to support the nomination of Miss Jessie Swinton to the position of deputy city treasurer. The appointment to remain effective for a period of six months or until such time as City Treasurer Adams is in a position to return to his duties. He is contemplating undergoing an operation for eye trouble. The by-law confirming the appointment of Miss Swinton will be presented for confirmation, at a meeting of the City Council which is called for on Monday evening. Mr. Adams has agreed to furnish a personal bond to the amount of five thousand dollars.

An interesting situation arises out of the appointment in that Miss Swinton ceases to be an employee of Mr. Adams and therefore cannot be discharged by him. The position of deputy treasurer places Miss Swinton in the position of a city official.

GERMANS REPORT SLIGHT PROGRESS

Special Cable to The Examiner:

BERLIN, via the Hague, Oct. 31.—Beyond the statement that the "campaigns are progressing satisfactorily and we are making slow but substantial gains in both eastern and western theatres of war," the War Office had no comment to make on the general war situation to-day. It was announced that at no point on either front is the conflict approaching a decisive stage. Wireless despatches from Vienna say that the Austrians have gained a sweeping victory over the Russians who crossed the San River south of Uienkow.

WILL PREACH IN ALL SAINTS' CHURCH

Rev Dr O'Meara, Principal of Wycliffe College, Toronto, will preach in All Saints' Church to-morrow evening

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN TO EAST

Hundreds of Carloads Will Pass Through City en route From Midland to Montreal

Two hundred cars have been ordered to Midland by the G. T. R. Last night and this morning trains of empties were passing through this City northward bound. This means that the movement of grain to Montreal, thence to Europe, has been commenced, and the elevators at Midland will give up their contents. Some of the grain will go directly to England, where it will be used to provide food for the allied armies. The eastward movement of cars laden with grain will soon commence They will all pass through this City.

SPECIAL MUSIC AT ST. ANDREW'S

The music at St. Andrews' Church on Sunday evening will be of a special nature. Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw will sing "O Eyes that are Weary" (Brackett). The choir will render "Sun of my Soul" (Turner), and a quintette consisting of Miss Mae Laing, Miss A. Telford, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lockand Mr. C. Thorpe, will sing "O Come Let Us Worship" (Himmel). Mr. Treanor's offertory will be "Traumerei" (Schumann).

Lakefield Party Gone Hunting

News From the Northern Village

LAKEFIELD, Oct. 29.— The many friends of Rev. Johnson are pleased to see that he is able to be around after his recent illness.

Rev. Lewis of Peterborough, spent Thursday in the village on business.

Mr. Wm. Chiles of Peterborough, is spending a few days in town on business.

Mr. J. J. Barton representing J. M. Lowes & Co., Toronto, was a visitor to town Thursday.

Mr. C. Kellerman of the Bell Telephone Co., Peterborough, is staying in the village for a few days.

Mr. F. Walden attended the ploughing match held in Otonabee on Wednesday.

Mr. H. S. Baines of the Royal Bank staff here, returned Thursday after spending a two weeks' vacation in Toronto.

Lakefield now has a moving picture show. It will be operation in the Town Hall every Saturday night, beginning October 31st, and all the latest pictures will be shown.

The following have already left for the hunt: P. Symes, W. Haggal, Dr. Gibson and E. Hamblin. A number of parties will leave Friday and Saturday.

The proceeds of the social and concert held in the Methodist church on Monday evening amounted to about ten dollars.

Evening Examiner

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SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1914

TURKEY IN THE RING.

The entrance of Turkey into the war ring gains its largest importance from the fact that it will probably draw in other countries — Italy, Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria. This will mean almost universal European war. It will mean thirteen of the nations of Europe, engaged in war. On the side of the Triple Entente will be Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Italy, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece and probably Portugal, and in the East Japan; and on the side of the new Triple Alliance, Austria and Germany and Turkey. What this will mean, if it happens, can be judged from the horrors of war arising from the nations at present actually engaged. It will strengthen the cause of the allies, for Turkey, the third member of the Alliance, will not equal the strength of the opposition her entrance into the fight will array against her. There is fear expressed that Turkey will draw in the Moslem peoples and provoke a Holy War. We have heard this so often that it has become a good deal like the proverbial cry of "wolf!" There does not seem to be much danger of the great Moslem population of India being drawn in. The spiritual head of the Mohammedans in India, a great potentate, is, we are told, an Oxford graduate, and he, doubtless, fairly expressed the feeling of his Hindu coreligionists, when he addressed King George, Emperor of India in these strong metaphorical words: "What history does our lord, the King-Emperor, want written? Let us know, and we will write it with our blood." A Holy War provoked by Turkey would not be in her interests, because it would be against all Christendom, including Germany, which has brought Turkey into the war, unless as he has reason to do, the Sultan, thinks Germany should not count as a Christian nation—that she has, as is really the case, forfeited the title. Whatever else she may do Turkey has signed her own death warrant as a nation. She will go utterly to pieces in the shaking up her allies, Germany and Austria, will get before the nations of the Triple Entente sheathe the sword.

GOOD TIMES AND LIVE SMOKESTACKS.

Good times and bad times are not uncontrollable conditions. They depend largely upon individual activity operating in a national unison. We have a ripple of hard times owing to the war, but with national effort, rightly directed, good times are bound to come back to the world and to this country. But good times don't come by any meandering of fat kind after lean ones They are not controlled by blind cycles now forecasted by people like Madame Thebes. They are not phantoms that wait for the rise and fall of the real estate booster —they have nothing radically to do with the price of land. They have still less to do with the policy of any government. All the world needs to keep good times all the time, is good crops over most of the world, plenty of people getting what they earn for their labours, and the placing of the red god Mars on the retired list.

Crops come naturally—with a little human help. The crops of 1914 are on the whole more profitable in this country than in 1913, or any of the fat years of the last decade. We have in this country a larger army of efficient, industrious people than ever we had. We have more factories than ever. We have more railways and steamships We have all the machinery for keeping the times good without resorting to poetry or legislation or witchcraft All we need in Canada to keep this machinery operating for our benefit is for the people to stand behind the machinery. The factories of Canada were built primarily to satisfy the home market They represent capital enough to build Britain's navy three times over That investment is practically owned by the people of Canada because prices it is operating at full strength it maintains good conditions in the country. Slacken up on the smokestacks and you lessen not so much the supply as the demand. The good times that depend on warm smokestacks are entirely in the hands of those who now and hereafter buy gods made in Canada, and help keep business going as usual.

PROMPT PAYMENT.

The war throws upon us many new obligations, and intensifies existing ones. Business at the best under the new conditions is difficult, and it should be the part of every citizen to facilitate business operations, in the general interest, as well as in the interest of our fellow-citizens engaged therein. It is not too much, perhaps, to say that many, if not most of the business men of Peterborough, in common with other cities, are not doing business, with an eye or the result of profit, but merely to keep going, till better trade conditions come. With high taxation, high rents, and uncertain trade, it is a pretty stiff problem to finance business now-a-days—to meet obligations and meet the weekly payroll. It stands to reason that to do these things, business must have its dues. At the beginning of every year for years, the Examiner has urged prompt payment of accounts in the interests of comfortable business. It can, therefore, now consistently urge the same course. Any citizen who can pay a bill due to a business man will be doing an honest as well as patriotic and neighbourly thing by paying promptly and helping a fellow citizen to do likewise. Men, and women, too, in easy circumstances, who financially reside on Easy street, who do not have to skirmish, plan, contrive and scheme, to make ends meet, cannot realise how hard it is for a business man or other creditor, sailing close to the wind to steer his business clear of the rocks. It only needs a little thoughtfulness, a little of the golden rule realised, and applied, to show people of comparatively easy means, who can pay bills without embarrassment, how much it will help to pay bills promptly. We are told of a man of considerable means who owned a fairly large bill to a small business concern, and when urged for payment, he not only neglected payment of the bill but withdrew his patronage to pay cash for the same kind of goods at another place. It is to be hoped that this is not the case. It shouldn't be so. We may sing loyal songs and extol our patriotism, but patriotism and loyalty begin at home. We should begin by practicing British fair play upon our neighbours before addressing ourselves to more remote obligations.

GROWING WHEAT.

The Grain Growers' Guide doesn't know which way to point. It says "A year ago everybody shouted to the farmers—'you must get into mixed farming.' To-day these same advisers say—'you must grow more wheat.'" The conditions have changed. The farmers of the West were growing more wheat than the world market required to assure profitable prices; and besides the farmers were drawing too much upon the vitality of the soil by continuous wheat cropping; and mixed farming was needed to restore the soil, in something the same way as dairying was adopted in Ontario with the result of overcoming the bad effects of overcropping. But circumstances have changed. With the change of the wheat situation; with those European countries given to large wheat growing rendered barren in this regard by the war, the guide board points to the advisability of Canada growing more wheat; and Britain with the European paying crop. The demand and consequently the price will grow. While the wheat-growing countries of Europe have quit growing for the present, they will still have to have wheat; and Britain with hte European supply cut off, will need our wheat in increasing quantities. The progressive farmer will not only study his soil and seasons, but he will study the market and the demands of other countries. By growing more wheat at the present time the farmers will add to their own profits and put more money in circulation to help maintain the business of the country in healthy condition. In Canada the wheat field is largely the pivot on which the national prosperity turns. When the war is over and things settle down to the usual running order, then the farmer can think of more mixed farming. The emergency created by the war, has made all business beside farming considerably mixed. The war creates extraordinary demands upon everybody as well as farmers. Now increased wheat growing is their cue, as "business as usual" is the appeal to our people at large.

ANOTHER SOMETHING THE SPIES MISSED

"The allotment of two battalions to Manitoba and Saskatchewan in the second Canadian contingent, is bound to be the cause of considerable disappointment. These two provinces could supply at least ten thousand men, partially trained, for early service." — Manitoba Free Press.

This is the kind of thing that never entered into the Kaiser's calculations. We will wager that not one of the reports of German spies sent to Berlin ever mentioned that Canadians would regard it as a grievance not to be allowed to get into the scrap quick enough.—Montreal Herald-Telegraph.

WATER-PROOFING CONCRETE.

The following mixture has long been used by the United States Army engineers in water-proofing cement: One part cement, two-parts sand, three-quarters of one pound of dry powder alum to each cubic foot of sand. Mix dry and add water in which three-quarters of one pound of soap has been dissolved to each gallon. This is nearly as strong as ordinary cement, and is quite impervious to water, besides preventing efflorescence. For a wash, a mixture of one pound of lye and two pounds of alum in two gallons of water is often used.—Canadian Engineer.

THE RIGHT COURSE.

We feel sure that the country at large will welcome the announcement which was made by the Government at Ottawa on Sunday night that the work of organizing and mobilizing the Second Expeditionary Force will proceed immediately, and that, as we have urged, a system of continuous recruiting is to be maintained, so that Canada will be in a position to send forward a constant stream of reinforcements for the British Army. We are glad to notice, also, that the Government has pursued the wise course of consulting with and acting on the advice of the expert military advisers in the Department at Ottawa, and that the work of mobilizing and organizing future forces will be under the personal direction of competent military officers throughout the Dominion.—Halifax Chronicle.

BAD DIPLOMACY.

Germany has given its mind to militarism, and we may freely admit that Germany understands the art of destruction. When the corpses are counted, and the wounded tell their tales, and the ruined cities are displayed, nobody can say that the work of the junkers and the war-crazed professors has not been well done.

But in diplomacy and world politics the same efficiency does not appear. All the world has been turned against Germany by its treatment of Belgium and France. Now Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador in Washington, is trying to make trouble in Canada. Does he realise that he is making trouble for German citizens of Canada?

There are in Canada about 400,000 persons of German birth and descent. They are mainly industrious people, good citizens, generally respected. What would be their position in case Canada were invaded by German soldiers, as Count Bernstorff suggests? Does not the Count realise that as an Ambassador of Germany his first duty is toward Germans on this continent, to make them secure and comfortable in Canada as well as in the United States? Does he think he is serving their interests when he involves them in quarrels with their neighbours?

A far better ambassador in the real broad sense is Professor Riethdorff, of Woodstock College, Ontario, who tells his German brethren in Canada that they are better off under British than under Prussian rule.—Toronto Star.

COURIER'S COMMENTS ON THE FARM AND THE FARMER

City men with country residences are working great changes, if nothing else, in the social status of the farmer. At one time, to be called a farmer was a term of reproach. The professional man, the clerk, and the mechanic, with their more fashionably-cut clothes, were apt to look down upon the farmer as a sort of country bumpkin. Those days are past, and it is the farmer's turn to look down upon the city-dweller as a man to whom Fate has been unkind. I remember, a year ago, while standing outside the horse-ring of the Guelph Fat Stock Show, having seen H. C. Cox and some of his Oakville friends pass along the aisle. A small urchin, seated with a pal on a railing of the ring, whispered audibly, "Gee, there is some class to us farmers these days." He no doubt referred to the fashionably-cut overcoats of the Oakville farming enthusiasts.

Business on the Farm.

Notwithstanding the number of city men who in recent years moved to the country, out-door life is not as popular as it deserves to be, and little wonder when it is considered that all of our treasures of art, our libraries, our drama, and architecture are confined to the cities. The Y.M.C.A. has been formed mainly to look after the youth of the country when they come into the city. There is no such movement to look after them before they leave the farm. Monuments to the memory of great men are erected in the centres of population, but are seldom seen on the country side. The only memorial really worth while near Toronto is the Eaton Road, constructed by John Eaton in memory of his father. The present head of the Eaton business inherited a love of country life, and, in addition to having been a pioneer in the good-roads movement, was one of the first to systematize and bring business methods to bear upon the conduct of a farm.

"Life" Is the Point.

Farming, to be attractive, should not be merely a matter of production. The life must be made attractive. Country improvement societies should be organized everywhere. The care of public property of the township or neighbourhood is at present a responsibility which no one cares to recognize. The spirit of the community should be stimulated, with an organization of a corps of public-spirited men, to look after waste places, lake shores, river banks, cemeteries, church grounds, and bits of scenery. History has been made in the country, as well as in the city. Great men have lived there. The lives of men and the passing of men can well be commemorated by the erection of drinking fountains or other useful structures, which, while inexpensive, would add to the pleasure and attractiveness of rural life.

Empty Saddles.

Captain Sifton was one of the judges of the Namur Horse Show in Belgium a year ago, if my memory serves me right. Rumour has it that upon his return to Canada he made a report to the Canadian Government that the Belgian cavalry was the most effective in the world. The only pity is that they were limited in number to fifteen thousand, and many of them doubtless ere this have fallen in gallant defence of their homes. The public will miss many a customary figure in the saddle at the horse shows this spring, particularly in New York, where cavalry officers—British, Canadian and Continental—were wont to compete.

"R. J." and Farming.

R. J. Fleming, of City Hall and Street Railway fame, is an omnivorous reader of farm journals. He has joined the grow-more-wheat movement as naturally as a duck takes to water, and on his Pickering estate, which is one of the largest in Canada, has sown one hundred and twenty acres of fall wheat. While I am sure Mr. Fleming does not wish a prolongation of the war, or any further destruction of farm lands within the war zone, I am inclined to think he would not be disappointed if, next autumn, wheat went to $2.50 a bushel, which would mean a handsome profit. Mr. Fleming acquired the Pickering property from Sir Henry Pellatt, and is building up a herd of Jerseys which will soon be among the best in America. This is a broad prediction, as there are many herds of Jerseys in the United States where single cows command thousands of dollars apiece. Farming is not entirely a matter of pleasure with the railway magnate, and with an eye for the commercial he has contracted to supply Dunnings with cream. — "Pepys" in the Daily Courier.

THE WHOLE CAUSE OR NONE.

No denials or explanations can alter the fact that Mr. Blondin was one of the chief speakers in the Drummond bye-election held in 1910, and was one of those who urged the electors to vote against the Laurier Government because it was pledged to a policy of naval defence in co-operation with Great Britain. The policy was agreed upon by both parties in 1909; but when the Conservatives saw that political capital could be made by breaking the agreement they broke it, and they assisted and rejoiced in the defeat of a Government candidate and of a policy to which both parties were pledged. They obtained some partisan advantage by bad faith and by advocating one naval policy in Ontario and another in Quebec.

Mr. Blondin's appointment recalls this very unpleasant and discreditable incident. It is part of the history of the development or non-development of naval policy in Canada. If it is not to be discussed, the same silence must be observed as to the whole history. One party will not be allowed to give garbled versions of part of the history for the purpose of insuring its opponets and then claim immunity for its own acts.—Toronto Star.

CANADA YEAR BOOK.

The Canada Year Book for 1915, just to hand, is better than ever. If it does not give so many kinds of information as the Canadian Almanac, or attempt such a connected history as the Canadian Annual Review, it presents with great fullness all the statistics of much popular interest in the various departments of the Dominion government, and especially those of the department of trade and commerce, which is responsible for the publication. But there are more than statistics. The work is now attractive and readable. It includes a very fine map of the Dominion; the usual statistical summary of Canada for 1913 and preceding years; a short history of Canada by Dr. A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., the Dominion archivist, with photographs, and portrait of Lord Durham and Lord Elgin; an article on geology by Prof. R. W. Brock, late deputy minister of mines; another on flora and fauna by Mr. James Macoun, C.M.G.; etc. In the department of parliamentary information, in addition to the retrospect since Confederation, there is given a showing of the new distribution of seats in the house of commons. The volume has been prepared under the care of Sir George Foster, and Mr. E. H. Godfrey is its immediate editor.—Hamilton Spectator.

He (disagreebly): What the mischief is the matter with this dinner?
She (mildly): I cooked it, dear.
He: Well, I was wondering what made it so much better than usual!

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of The Peterboro' Horticultural Society will be held Friday, November 6th, in the Council Chambers at 7.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving reports of the past season's work, the election of officers and any other business that may come before the meeting.

H. L. BEAL, President — C. H. WILLIAMSON, Secy-Treas

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS CARDS

Voters' List, 1915

Municipality of City of Peterborough, County of Peterborough

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists' Act, the copies required by said section to be transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Peterborough on the 31st day of October, 1914, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated, Peterborough, October 31st. 1914.

S. R. ARMSTRONG,
Clerk of City of Peterborough.

An English inventor has patented a net for recovering golf balls that may be driven upon water.

REAL ESTATE

Brick Cottage, large lot, and frame stable to rent, south central.

2 small houses (new) south west of City, low rent.

10 acres near the city for sale, no buildings, prices right.

11 acres, new buildings, for sale cheap.

R. J. KIDD
Over 395 George Street

PERSONAL

CUT THIS OUT FOR LUCK. SEND BIRTHdate and 10c for wonderful horoscope of your entire life. Prof. Raphael, 499 Lexington Ave., N. Y. 6d-102-1287

SITUATION VACANT

MAN OR WOMAN WITH FAIR EDUCATION can make $3 to $5 per day in their district. Rapid advancement. Experience unnecessary. Spare time accepted. Write Nichols, Limited, Publishers, Toronto. 27-10-R-1-5-7

BOARDERS WANTED

WANTED—TWO LADY BOARDERS, NEAR Normal School. Apply 730 Bethune St. 3d-101-1301

BOARDERS—WANTED TWO YOUNG MEN who would room together. Conveniences. 294 Wolfe Street. 3d-101-1308

LOANS WANTED

LOANS WANTED — FEW THOUSAND Dollars wanted. Four-fold security. Address for interview, Box 1306, Examiner. 6d-97-1306

WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—AN UPRIGHT PIANO for about six months. Apply 559 Reid St. 4d-99-1309

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR COOKS, Generals, House and Parlour Maids, also Nurses, arriving from the Old Country, November 2. Apply immediately. The Guild, 183 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, and 71 Drummond Street, Montreal. 6d-99-1309

HELP WANTED—Female

MAID WANTED. APPLY 548 AYLMER Street. 3d-100-1299

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 226 Brock Street. 3d-101-1303

WANTED—LADIES TO DO PLAIN AND Light Sewing at home, whole or spare time; work sent any distance; charges paid; send stamp for particulars.—National Manufacturing Company, Montreal, P.Q. 124-6-61-12w-M-d4

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED — EXPERIENCED MALE SPINners for night work. Auburn Woollen Co., Ltd. 6d-100-1300

WANTED—APPRENTICE TO LEARN BARber business. Apply Arthur Moffatt, 51 Hunter East. 3d-100-1304

SALESMEN—WANTED THREE OR FOUR good men of neat appearance to handle a good proposition. Apply 214 Hunter St. West, between 8 and 10 a.m., Monday. 3d-100-1302

LEARN BARBER TRADE — SURE EMployment. Good wages. Few weeks required to complete course. Write for particulars and catalogue to-day. Moler Barber College, 221A Queen East, Toronto. 26d-79-920

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED. AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay us after we secure your position. American Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED

$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley-Garretson, Dept Q, Brantford, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. WE have specialty selling at right to automobile owners. Big profits. Investigate immediately. Clyde Specialty Co., 68 River St., Verdun, Que.

OTHERS RECEIVE $15 TO $60 WEEKLY! Why Not You? Write immediately for full particulars, sample pictures, literature, etc. Experience unnecessary. Reliable, to cover cost. Clifford C. Marshall, P.O. Box 5, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. 4d-51-1301

AUTO LIVERY

AUTO LIVERY — AUTOMOBILES TO Rent. Good autos, equipped with electric lights and shock absorbers. Careful chauffeurs. C. B. Banks. 'Phones 332 and 332A.

BOARDING HOUSES

MONTREAL HOUSE — TEMPERANCE House; Boarding House, Lunch Room, and Soft Drinks. Reasonable board by the week. 232 Aylmer St., 204 King St. James Read, Proprietor.

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GUN REPAIRING—GUNS OF ALL MAKES repaired promptly. C. B. Banks, 324 George Street. 324-107-3400

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PETERBOROUGH CONSERVATORY OF Music—Rupert Glidden, Musical Director, 20th Year. A staff of 22 Resident and Visiting Teachers. Subjects taught, Piano, Vocal, Violin and other Stringed Instruments, Wind Instruments, Musical Theory, Social and Fancy Dancing. Corner of Hunter and Rubidge Streets. 'Phone 356.

LOST

LOST—DIAMOND AND RUBY STICK PIN on George or Charlotte Sts. Finder please leave at Examiner Office. Suitable reward. 1d-100-1307

LOST—A GOLD NECKLACE, PEARL setting, on Sunday night, between George Street Church and King, down to Aylmer. Finder please leave at Examiner Office. 2d-101-1302

LOST—A GOLD CUFF LINK, WITH K. OF P. crest bearing letters "P.C.B." on Saturday night on east side of George Street, between London and McDonnel Streets. Finder please leave at Examiner Office. 3d-100-1306

BUSINESS CHANCES

DO YOU NEED ADDITIONAL CAPITAL to commence or enlarge a business? If so, we will organize a limited company and procure such capital as required. Write or call. A. G. Robertson and Co., 126 King Street East, Toronto 1 yr.-w-s.

PIGEONS PAY DOLLARS WHERE chickens pay cents; small capital needed; small space required; always penned up; ready markets; send for free issue of our Journal; fully explained there; price two cents. Reliable Squab Journal, Versailles, Mo.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE— LADY'S BEAUTIFUL Persian Lamb Coat, mink reveres and cuffs, in first-class condition. Also Mink Muff. Cheap. Address at Examiner Office. 3d-101-1375

DURHAM COW FOR SALE. APPLY 177 Douro Street. 3d-100-1303

FOR SALE—ROYAL ART COAL HEATER. Cheap. 276 Wescott. 3d-100-1302

FOR SALE—ART GARLAND HEATER. Used three months. Apply 167 Antrim Street. 3d-100-1305

AIREDALE DOG, 8 MONTHS, GOOD RETriever and splendid with children. $12.00. Address Box 105, Lindsay Ont. 1d-102-1294

FOR SALE — A SEVEN-OCTAVE UEBER Square Piano. Good tone. Very cheap. Apply Box 1307, Examiner. 1d-102-1307

OAK QUARTER CUT ROLL-TOP DESK for sale. Nearly new. Large size. Apply Examiner Office. 3d-101-1368

DO YOU WANT THESE?—SINGER SEWing Machine, a Bicycle, and an Iron Bedstead for sale, cheap, for cash. Apply at 121 Edinburgh Street. 3d-101-1371

FOR SALE, CHEAP, 1 GOOD SECOND-Hand Oxford Cook Stove with water front. Also 1 good Heater. Also good Safe, combination lock. All can be seen at J. J. Turner & Sons, George St. 3d-101-1363

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TO LET—THREE ROOMS IMMEDIATELY. Apply 133 Aylmer Street. 3d-101-1362

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE TO RENT IN THE South End. Low rent. Apply 494 Weller Street. 3d-100-1296

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 276 STEWART ST. Modern. Possession Nov. 1st. Apply J. Craig, 280 Stewart Street. 3d-102-1291

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. All conveniences. Apply 131 Rubidge Street. 6d-99-1304

TO RENT—FURNISHED BEDROOM. USE of bath. Central. Apply at Examiner. 3d-100-1344

TO RENT—THREE HEATED ROOMS, UNfurnished, in house with all conveniences. Central. Apply Box 1298, Examiner. 3d-101-1370

TO RENT — A VERY COMFORTABLE Little 5-Roomed Cottage. Electric light and City water. Central. Near George Street. Rent reasonable. Apply 183 Antrim Street. dtf-102-1306

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished Rooms to rent, suitable for light housekeeping, in new house, with every convenience. Box 1299, Examiner. 3d-96-99-2-1299

TO RENT—SUITE NO. 8, GRAND CENtral Building. Heated and all modern improvements. Possession 15th November. Apply 437 George St. dtf-96-1293

TO RENT—9-ROOMED HOUSE ALL CONveniences. Hardwood floors. Conveniently situated. Warm. Rent moderate. Apply 340 Reid St., Corner Simcoe St. 3d-75-887

A FLAT TO LET, LUNDY BLOCK. All modern improvements, with best hot and cold water. Apply J. J. Lundy 96 Hunter St. dtf-123-5536

TO RENT—GOOD CORNER STORE for Farm and City trade. Apply to 188 Antrim St. City.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 283 STEWART ST. Desirably situated. Also House, No. 249 Wolfe St. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply 437 George St.

TO RENT — MODERN HOUSE, 148 Rubidge Street, near C.P.R., rent $11.00. Also 263 Water Street. Rents low. Also property for sale or exchange. Apply 451 Water St. or 'phone 1281. 2d

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 230 AYLMER ST. Suitable for Boarding House. Modern conveniences. Possession immediately. Apply 437 George Street. 6d

TO RENT—ONE STORE IN GRAND OPERA House Block. Steam heating. Immediate possession. Also good Show-Room on ground, 25 ft. by 80 ft. Hardwood floors. Immediate possession. Apply J. J. Turner & Sons. dtf-99-1305

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HAIR GOODS

Braids and Switches are necessary in the new style of Hairdressing. Bring your combings to us and see what artistic fashionable hair we can make. Highest Class Workmanship Guaranteed. Mrs BYRNE, 234 George Street.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—60-ACRE FARM, TWO MILES west of Pontypool. All clear. Frame house, bank barn, creek, etc. Price, $3,700.00. Will exchange for two to ten acres close to City of Peterborough. What have you to offer? Apply J. A. Gibbs, 194½ Charlotte Street.

SOCIETIES

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR CARE of Neglected and Ill-Treated Children. Incorporated by Act of Legislature. Information required. Informant's Name kept Strictly Private. Children for adoption. Geo. Cochrane, Agent and Assistant Secretary.

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FOR RENT New Houses, Corner of Charlotte Street and Elliot Avenue. Parlour, Livingroom, Dining-room and Kitchen, 4 Bedrooms and Attic, Fine Place, Bath, Furnace and Gas. A beautiful place for a very low rent to a good tenant. Apply

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In this space we will weekly offer property which we know is extraordinary value and which now may be obtained upon payment of from one half to two thirds the cash previously required. Now is your opportunity to purchase a home on very moderate terms. Watch this space for real bargains possibly a house, lots, farms etc.

MODERN HOUSE
with furnace, on Rubidge Street, for a good home now offered for $2050

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100 Acres of Land
Slightly rolling and well fenced and watered by two springs; comfortable buildings, house, stable, barn and drive shed; situated one mile from Church, blacksmith shop and general store, seven miles from Peterborough; will sell or exchange for park lot or city property.
$2100.00

9 Acres good Garden Land
Situated near Normal School, north of City, no buildings, will sell or exchange for good dwelling, with all improvements.

12 Acres Choice Land
Good brick house and frame stable; land in a good state of cultivation.

75 Acres Choice Land
Good brick house and frame stables; adjoining a village; suitable for a retired farmer.

Farms to rent; houses to rent and houses for sale on easy terms of payment.

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READ THE EVENING EXAMINER

BIG AND LITTLE NEUTRALS. Belgium (to Uncle Sam) "Look Here, What About Neutrals? Have We No Rights?

As It Was Written In February

Militarism, Said the Critics, Has Crushed Out the Militant Spirit---"The Armies Are Not Such Fools to Go to War"--Governments Had Not Wish for It---Recent Events Develop the Contrast

VIENNA, Feb. 14.— Europe's million-strong armies don't want to fight. That is why there are no great wars. That is the new discovery of political philosophers. They aim a nasty gibe at the foreign offices. The foreign offices just now are shaking hands with themselves over the supernal wisdom with which they keep the peace; they are saying: "What great men we are; how astute, moderate, resourceful, practical, how magnificently, despite fiery soldiers and fiercer newspaper men, we compel peace. Did we not stop the Balkan conflagration spreading?

Foreign Minister Sazonoff has been saying this about himself; Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey, says the same thing (about himself), and Foreign Minister Count Berentod is about to say the same thing to the delegations. And now along comes the political philosophers, and vow that this is all humbug. The European war was avoided because the armies don't want to fight."

Too Well Fed to Fight.

The armies will never fight willingly again because they are far too big, complicated, bureaucratically organized, comfortable, brightly uniformed, nicely pensioned. War, henceforth, will be fought by small powers; by barbarous powers, and by powers with no armies worth mentioning. Where there are genuine, big, splendidly organized, first class armies there will be no war. The armies are not such *fools*.

The first clew to the discovery that armies don't want to fight was given by Sukhomlinoff, Russia's minister of war, who made the novel declaration that militancy (that is, the fighting spirit) is the very opposite of militarism (that is, the army spirit). Sukhomlinoff, of course, does not say that Russia's army won't fight—that would cost him his job. He said that great dangers for the fighting spirit lie in organization, red tape and bureaucratic methods, all indispensable in the management of an army machine like Russian's which controls 1½ million men.

The old Russian military sprit was the *fighting spirit* that led to the conquests of the Eighteenth Century. This stage is now passing. The army which fought in Manchuria was admirably organized, but its fighting spirit was weak. It was all organization. "The danger of a modern army is that it may fall a victim to its own perfection."

Sukhomlinoff's theory that militarism is killing militancy has been much of late in the Austrian and German army press. Militarism, it is admitted, is spreading. The typical continental great state is becoming, in all its relations, merely a branch of the army. But such states and such armies have no desire to fight.

War Spirit Dying in Germany.

In Germany the army, or military spirit is undoubtedly higher than ever. The military caste is absolutely on top. But there is no signs of militancy. Commanding generals are appointed because they are good administrators, who see that their men are properly fed and who save for the state as much as possible out of the annual uniform allowance.

In the Austrian delegations two years ago the complaint was made that "among all the higher commands there is only one fighting man." That was the present chief of staff, Conrad von Hoetzendorff. Hoetzendorff is notoriously the bete noir of the bureaucrat-soldiers who run the army and who imagine that as long as regiments look smart and accounts are honestly kept, the army position is satisfactory. The delegations remember said that *Austria is returning to the Eighteenth Century*. The army then existed for peace. The bad results of this system was shown in the Seven Years' War, and half a century later when Austria's well organised army came into collision with the ill-organised militant enthusiasts of the French Revolution.

The causes of the decline of the army fighting spirit are believed to be not individual, but "mass psychological." Prussian, Austrian and Russian officers are pronounced to be as brave as ever. But the collective spirit of great armies is not militant.

War Would Spell it All.

War offices are under the dominationof political and social fear. They dread that a great war would produce political and social conditions which would do away with armies altogether. Armies exist to-day only because of the popular belief that, burdensome as they are, they are indispensable for defence. This belief is the foundation of vast vested interests. It keeps hundreds of generals and inspectors in highly paid positions; it maintains a vast commissioned *hierarchy* and thousands of pensioners; and it feeds miscellaneous outside interests; arms manufacturers, supply firms, inventors and others. All these interests, from generals down to army boot makers, see that militarism is already threatened by the Socialist propaganda. But the threat from Socialism is nothing compared with the threat which would come from a great war. A great war might overwhelm all the interests.

IT IS THE TASTE, THE FLAVOR OF

BAKER'S COCOA

That Makes It Deservedly Popular

An absolutely pure, delicious and wholesome food beverage, produced by a scientific blending of high-grade cocoa beans, subjected to a perfect mechanical process of manufacture.

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MONTREAL, CANADA DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

THE PLEASURES OF READING

By F. M. DELA POSSE

Amongst those studies to which from distant ages thinkers and philosophers have devoted themselves with the greatest assiduity, religion takes the premier place. It is easy to see why it should be so. Man, a thinking, observing creature, finds himself surrounded by a universe of wonders and mysteries. For these his nature forces him to seek a Maker. Within himself also he feels a world of *longings*, fears, thoughts, hopes and visions quite as wonderful and mysterious, and he seeks for the source of these also. He thinks of them in youth, when health and happiness are uppermost, and when probably the very enchantment of living has a tendency to dim the truths that, like stars, are beginning to shine in the firmament of the imagination. He thinks of them in the very zenith of his career when the thousand and one activities that belong to life are usually uppermost in the mind. But he thinks of them most when the evening shadows approach, and suffering, and grief, and death show him the necessity of a closer communion with a spirit greater than himself.

It is not surprising that this, the most powerful, the most essential of forces, should have produced an immense amount of diversified literature, and that many doctrines, touching upon the worship of a Supreme Being, should have been enunciated are the light of Christianity shone upin the world.

I have before me as I write a little volume entitled "Religious Denominations." In it the tenets of no fewer than 151 forms of faith are set forth, some of them Pagan, most of them professedly Christian. It is an interesting book to read, and it makes one realise what gigantic efforts mankind is making and has ever made in the search for religious truth. Whichever way we turn, whether to Plato, to Aristotle, or even to the lowest forms of idolatry practised by the African savages, we still find the idea uppermost of the necessity of worshipping or propitiating a Great Spirit. At the time of Christ's appearance all the heathen nations worshipped a multiplicity of gods and demons whose favour they courted by obscene and ridiculous ceremonies, and whose anger they endeavoured to appease by the most abominable cruelties. Their conceptions were entirely based on the belief that the universe was governed by evil and not by good and the consequences were seen in the absolute lack of morals they displayed.

At this period the religion of the Romans, as well as their arms, had extended itself throughout a great part of the known world. Yet, in spite of the seemingly insurmountable obstacles in the way of Christianity it soon found its way to the remotest bounds of that great empire. This was due in large measure to the fact that a profound peace had descended on the earth and because it was an age universally distinguished for science and erudition. Discerning minds were beginning to see the absurdity of worshipping spirits in stocks and stones and readily lent an ear to teachings that appealed to heart and understanding alike.

The perusal of a book like the one I have mentioned does more than provide a glimpse of the religious efforts of the centuries. Whilst it shows the influence of external circumstances on internal belief and the effect of perfect freedom of religious inquiry in multiplying branches, it also inculcates a lesson of charity and forbearance towards those who may entertain theological opinions different from our own.

There are in the Public Library over 800 volumes dealing with religious subjects, and the enquirer into matters spiritual need go no further than our shelves for the matter of which he may be in quest.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION

A Russian Pole employed on the work of the Trent Canal, at Macdonald's Rapids, was blown to atoms by a dynamite explosion. The man was engaged in firing blasts during the dinner hour, and is believed to have been thawing out some dynamite. He was blown into fragments. He was in the employ of a sub-contractor, a fellow countrymen named Steffan

CANTEEN QUESTION GROWS.

Many Favour Canteen Sergeant—Officers Want Regimental Messes.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The canteen question at Salisbury is likely to take on a new phase. At any rate, among a section of the dwellers in the camp there is a strong feeling growing that the canteens should be in charge of a canteen sergeant, who will see that proper regulations are enforced, instead of such institutions being under the control of contractors from outside, who may only show an anxiety to establish as big a trade as possible.

Amongst the officers there is a strong desire to establish regimental messes, instead of the present brigade messes, which prove expensive.

FREE HANDSOME MUFF

GIRLS.—This beautiful fashion muff will keep you [illegible] and warm this winter and it is handsome and every [illegible] you will be the envy of all your friends. It is the very newest [illegible] and is very large in size, measuring [illegible] inches wide by 10 inches deep. It is lined throughout with fine quality black satin with the new ruffle edge and finished with a silk wrist cord. This lovely muff is very soft and downy, will give you years of wear and [illegible] to handy just when you need most. We are prepared to give away, absolutely free, [illegible] these handsome muffs. Simply [illegible] some Royal Japanese Perfume. Many [illegible] use them and get many and we will send you the muff by return. Send to-day. Write Name, etc., Plainly as [illegible] Send no money. When sold return the [illegible] and we promptly forward the muff post paid. Don't delay, all chances [illegible] to your door. We guarantee satisfaction. Write to-day to

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Whether You Do the Washing

for a big family or for just two of you, it is a hard piece of work. Banish wash day from the home this Winter; mail, for all it costs, your laundry work to

The PETERBOROUGH STEAM LAUNDRY

129 Charlotte Street 'Phone 65

PETERBOROUGH PROP.

Eczema Only Skin Deep

A few skin troubles originate in the blood. But very few. Dr. Evans, ex-Commissioner of Health, and a famous writer on medical subjects, says:

"We shall begin to make headway with skin diseases when we learn two things: first, that skin disease does not come from impure blood; second, that so-called blood purifiers have no such action."

The skin can be cleared up, and the almost intolerable itching and burning stopped, by local treatment, applied directly to the parts affected, and give yourself a smooth, velvet complexion.

You can do it with the aid of the wonderful D. D. D. Prescription, a cooling, refreshing lotion—not a salve or grease. It soothes your tender skin, opens the pores, drives out the old impurities and gives you a skin like a baby—smooth and clear.

We sell D. D. D. on a positive no-pay guarantee.

You don't risk a cent. Don't suffer another day. Call at our store today. Ask also about D. D. D. Soap—best for tender skin.

No increase in price. Notwithstanding heavy increase in cost of important ingredients price remains the same.

HOSPITAL EFFICIENCY.

A highly developed efficiency system in saving time and trouble for the staff is used in a London Hospital. Indicators bearing the names of the officials, house doctors and some of the staff doctors are located in many rooms and hallways, and these indicators show at all times whether or not any one of the officials is in the hospital and available for consultation. When each doctor comes into the building a button is pressed that makes it known on all the indicators that he has arrived; and when he goes out the indicators are made to record that fact. The indicators also show the word "engeged," which means that the official or doctor is not to be disturbed—a push on a button in the official's room accomplishes this. Thus in any part of the hospital, at any time, each doctor knows and each nurse knows when the various officials and doctors may be asked to give attention to any matter.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

Great reduction from $30.00 to $23.75. All the sideboards, buffetts, combination buffetts, all finished in Imperial oak. Your choice of any in the store, marked up to $30.00, at $23.75. See our show window. E. B. CLEGG & CO., 27 George Street.

YOUNG NURSE THROWN INTO TUB BY HAZERS

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 27.—A young novitiate nurse in the Hartford Hospital was denuded of her dress and ducked in a tub of water as a part of a hazing process, according to an official statement issued for the hospital by Miss Lauder Sutherland, principal of the nurses' residence; but this statement does not satisfy the young woman's relatives and friends nor does it explain why she was compelled to retire from duty a nervous wreck.

The city has been buzzing for several days with the story that the young woman, who had ben prominent in amateur theatricals, and whose family is prominent and popular, entered the hospital to become a nurse and was subjected to such a severe hazing by half a dozen or a dozen of the older nurses that her health was undermined.

Her relatives informed friends that she was lured into a room one night, soon after she was accepted as a novitiate nurse, and was there seized by the young women who had been graduated as nurses. Her dress, which happened to be an expensive street costume, was stripped from her and she was doused into a large tub filled with ice water.

This caused such a severe nervous shock that she became ill, was transferred to her home and since then, it was said, had been an invalid and subject to extreme nervous weakness.

These stories become so persistent about the city that Miss Sutherland on behalf of the hospital, issued a statement that when the young nurse returned to the hospital after an evening out "she was informed that she was to be bathed. She herself took off her best clothes, which she was wearing, and was then gently dipped in the tub of water, which was not cold. Later she was sent to her home as she was fragile, was of a nervous disposition, and had an attack of nausea."

Miss Sutherland said she had rebuked the hazers, and that such a thing would never occur again in the hospital.

Would They March Through New England?

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Commenting on the suggestion made by Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, that Germany has the right to invade Canada, the World to-day says editorially:

"It is true that technically there is nothing in the Monroe Doctrine that would necessarily interfere with the landing of German troops in Canada, provided Germany did not try to hold territory. But as long as the British navy is afloat, Germany has no more chance of invading Canada than she has of invading the moon.

"The German attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine has always left a great deal to be desired from an American point of view. German political writers have habitually treated the Monroe Doctrine as a piece of contemptible Yankee impudence and this is rather a dubious occasion for a German diplomatist to raise hypothetical questions as to the extent and application of the doctrine in a hypothetical campaign against Canada.

"Should German troops ever invade Canada, the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the specific case will be defined in Washington, not in Berlin.

The American sarcastically says:

"If the German Ambassador really holds this theory, it would have been the part of diplomacy for him to keep it discreetly to himself. It will not add to his popularity in this country.

"We trust the Count will not supplement his interesting remarks on Canada and the Monroe Doctrine with the proposition that should Germany wish to invade Canada the Belgian precedent would afford ample justification for marching her troops through New England."

The Herald says:

"Can Von Bernstorff imagine that Americans are so enamoured of Germany 'kultur' as exemplified in Belgium that they would welcome its appearance on this continent.

"If there is one thing more calculated than any other to make Americans give ear to the foolish talk of persons who would have the United States break its neutrality and give its aid and comfort to the allies, it is the picture Count Von Bernstorff paints of German armies 'hacking their way' in Canada."

THIS NIOBE NOT ALL TEARS.

In spite of the many "black eyes" the cruiser Niobe received before she was dismantled as useless her crew are not ashamed of her, and they desire nothing so much as a fight with the Karlsruhe. She is "slow," but she can make eighteen knots an hour, which would be considered not bad for a merchant vessel.—Globe.

WHEN HE WENT TO SCHOOL.

I bought him such a dainty suit,
A pretty silken plaid cravat,
New sturdy shoes and such a cute
Becoming sailor hat.

A bag to hold his one book wee
(He was, of course, just a beginner),
A pencil box with lock and key,
A basket for his dinner.

The day at last arrived for school,
With clinging kiss and fond rehearse
Of how he should observe each rule,
I sent him off with nurse.

Then laid aside his half made kite,
His horse and waggon put away;
I thought when he'd come home he might
Be anxious quite to play.

I told the good old cook to make,
And have it surely done by three,
His favourite jelly-layer cake—
He would so hungry be.

A thousand times I thought of him,
(He was my only one, you know)
My little laughing, romping Jim,
I missed him, missed him so.

I tried to sew, to read, but, slow
So slow the hours dragged by.
Now mothers you won't laugh, I know,
I had a good, long cry.

—Kathleen Kavanaugh.

"TIPPERARY'S" AUTHOR.

The author of "Tipperary" is Mr. Jack Judge, a music-hall artist. Almost every London publisher turned his song down. Now 10,000 copies are being printed daily, and this doesn't begin to supply the demand.

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Only one hundred of these underskirts in black and colours. Fashionable style. Standard price $1.25. Special 89c

Italian Satin Underskirts $1.43

Made of excellent quality, bright and lustrous. Twelve inch pleated flounce. Extra special value at $1.75. Sale Price 1.43

O. S. Underskirts $2.89

Out size Underskirts, fine silk moirette, black only, narrow flounce. Regular $3.25. Sale Price.... 2.89

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Silk Jersey Top Underskirts $4.79

A beautiful underskirt and a marvelous value in colors of black, paddy, cerise, tango, saxe and brown, silk jersey top, with flat pleated flounce of fine satin, reg. $5.00. Sale price 4.79

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New style, extra fine qualities, some with slashed sides, some with flat pleated flounce, others with side pleating. The kind you pay $2.50 to $3.00 for. Sale price 2.33

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Fleets of Russia and Turkey Are Now Reported In Conflict

Bedouins Have Been Massed On Frontier of British Protectorate.

EGYPT THREATENED

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Rome says:

"It is reported from Constantinople that a battle between Turkish and Russian fleets is in progress off Odessa.

A despatch, however, received in Vienna from Cairo and forwarded to London by the correspondent at Amsterdam, of the Central News Agency, says that the entire Turkish fleet is reported to have left the Black Sea in which Odessa is an important grain port. It is also said that strong Turkish cavalry divisions have arrived in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Akabah on the Red Sea about 200 miles from the Suez Canal.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: "It is reported that scout vessels of the Turkish fleet have been observed at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez. The vessels are equipped with wireless apparatus.

Reports to Lloyd's agency in London yesterday were that the Russian gunboat Donits was sunk by a Turkish torpedo boat in a raid on the forts of Odessa on Thursday and part of the crew drowned. The Russian steamers Lazaroff, Willas and Whampia, and the French steamer Portugal were damaged by shell fire and a number of sailors killed or wounded.

The suburbs of Odessa were shelled and some civilians killed. Some American property was damaged.

It was also stated that the Russian Ambassador at Constantinopel has been withdrawn and Russian consuls ordered to leave Turkey.

The Berlin newspaper, Zeitung Am Mittag, published yesterday what purports to be an official communication from Constantinople. It states: "Russian torpedo boats attempted to prevent the Turkish fleet leaving the Bosphorus and steaming into the Black Sea. The Turkish ships opened fire and sunk two of the Russian vessels. More than thirty Russian sailors, saved by the Turks, were made prisoners. The Turkish fleet sustained no losses."

In anticipation of the possible invasion of Egyptian territory British Ambassador Maller, acting under instructions from his Government, has plainly informed the Grand Vizier that if the Turks cross the frontier it would mean war with the entente powers.

A clamorous mob surrounded the Turkish Embassy at Petrograd, manifesting against Turkey. The people were restrained from violence by mounted gendarmes.

Earlier the same mob paraded the streets with bared heads, singing and cheering. They called the orchestras out of the hotels and demanded that they assist by playing the national anthem. The excitement in Petrograd is the greatest since the declaration of war against Germany.

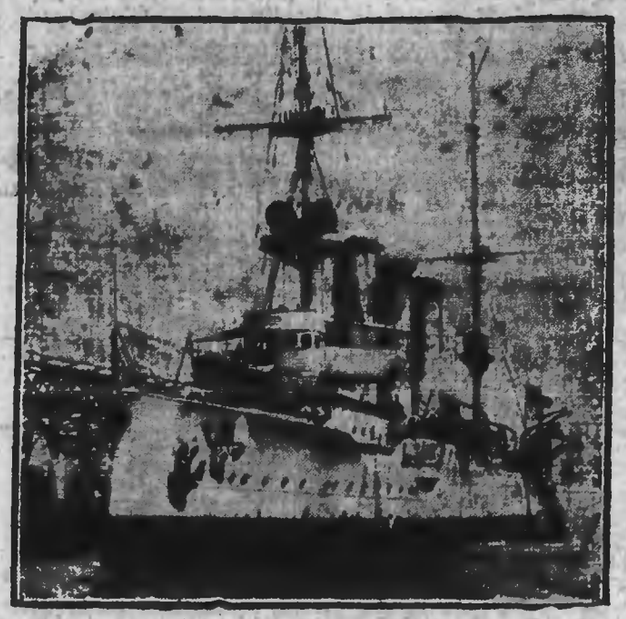
Now that Turkey has cast the die the most important news from the near east is the unrest among the Bedouins, who are reported to be massing on the Egyptian frontier. At Damascus, in Asiatic Turkey, great demonstrations have been held in favor of a holy war against Christians, with Britain as the particular enemy.

In Russian circles the Turkish outbreak is described as of more vital concern to Britain than Russia owing to the religious sympathies which the Turk may excite among his co-religionists of India and Egypt. Egypt has been described as "the meeting place of East and West, a jumping-off place in which Imperial forces can be concentrated for action in Europe, in India, in eastern Asia, or in South Africa. Recently German shipping in the Suez Canal excited suspicion, and the Khedival Government, acting under British advice, ordered the vessels to clear.

The canal could easily be blocked by the sinking of one or several mercantile steamers, or by the blowing up of some of the locks. All these contingencies have engaged British attention, and precautions have been taken to prevent German secret agents doing any damage to this important strategical waterway.

Petrograd accepts the situation quietly, and disclaims any idea of aggressive warfare against the Turks. Russia asserts her intention merely to protect Russian interests around the Black Sea from attack.

English newspapers take an equally philosophic view of Turkey's action, and express the belief that, while the military situation will not be greatly changed, Turkey in Europe is doomed to extinction. Unless Bulgaria joins the enemies of Turkey an invasion by land of European Turkey is impracticable, according to British observers, and the warfare will be naval. The Turkish navy, assisted by the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, is considered here to be far more formidable than her army, which is said to be inefficiently equipped and poorly led.



THAT WILY GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN—Which has done greater damage to the allies' commerce than the rest of the German fleet together. The Emden operates in the Pacific and is heard from at extremely different points from day to day. She is credited with sinking several British merchantmen near India and lately she slipped into Penang harbour in the Straits Settlements, a British possession, and sunk a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer. She flew a Japanese flag and was fitted with a dummy funnel.

Ethel: Oh, Jack, darling, be careful to-night. Papa's brought home a bulldog. Jack: That's all right. The dog used to belong to me, and I got the dealer to sell him to your father.

A KICK ABOUT STREET LIGHTING

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—Judging by your unusual silence, it would seem as if you were not aware of the very bad lighting of our streets during this month. This has been so apparent to many that some wonder has been expressed why the newspapers have not drawn attention to it.

Without any exaggeration, it is safe to say that never before since electric lighting has been introduced in Peterborough, have the suburban streets been so badly lighted as this month. Darkness—almost Egyptian darkness—has prevailed in many sections; so dark that residents have confessed that it was with some difficulty that they reached their homes at night.

What is the Chairman of the Light and Power Co. doing about it? He and his committee must be aware of the state of affairs?

A city's lighting contract should be reviewable. The ideal contract for any public service is adjustable at any moment, as changing methods and new economics may develop.

The taxpayers of a city and the dwellers who depend on its lights have an unquestionable right to insist that its system shall be made as completely and continuously subject to revision as it is possible for a rigid contract to be written—and not to be coerced and dictated to as if the people had no business to know the true inwardness of new-fangled methods.

It has seemed as if some public bodies took a long time to glimpse the fact that they are in existence by public favour. And, that, therefore, the public welfare should in all their transactions, be a main consideration.

"Let there be light."

A. CITIZEN.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OBJECTED

Ottawa Says He Stepped in on Hon. Bob Rogers' Plan to Snap Four More Years

SOFT PEDAL ON INCIDENT

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—Canada is not going to go through the throes of a general election this all. That much has been decided. The day for gethering the harvest has been postponed, and thereby hangs a tale that is being told with considerable relish here—a tale that is fast spreading across Canada.

No official denial has been or will be made, and the story is vouched for by one who knows what is transpiring in the inner circles where the political pot is always kept, if not at boiling point, at least ready for an emergency.

The story concerns His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and the Conservative party, more particularly the Hon. Robert Rogers, and deals with how it came to pass that Canada hasn't a general election to help to divert its mind from the European catastrophe.

A Capable Electioneer.

Hon. Bob Rogers is the Cabinet Minister whose open statement is that "while I may not know everything in the world, at least I do know how to win elections." He has proved that to be the case. The West will recall the fact if the East has forgotten it.

Under the circumstances it was to be expected that the Hon. Bob would not be the one to overlook the chance of securing a snap verdict from the people of Canada. The Empire was at war. Canada was endeavouring to do her part. Men and money were being sent to Britain. What more natural then than to feel reasonably sure that the people of Canada would feel in duty bound to allow the Government in power to remain, to carry out the work it had begun? The Liberal party had declared a truce. Issues of such supreme moment to the Empire could not be discussed at such a time. It was betting on a sure thing. How foolish it would be to overlook the opportunity?

This was the plan and feelers were sent out. The first one appeared in a New York paper and was duly wired back to Canada—as it was intended it should. Liberal papers could hardly believe any such scheme was afoot, and even a few Conservative ones, notably the Montreal Star, stood aghast at the effrontery of the thing.

However, Mr. Rogers, who "knows how to win elections," wasn't going to give in so soon. Four more years in power without having to struggle? It was too much to give up.

Began to Prepare.

And so orders were sent out to prepare the lists. Galleys of names covered with dust were unearthed in the job office of a printing plant whose boast it is that it has secured more Government business since its Ottawa representative became the personal aide-de-camp—press agent, if you will—of Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes than it did in any quartef of a century in its long existence as one of the chief Conservative organs. An extra staff was put at work.

Then trouble began. It came to the ears of those so busy that it mightn't be possible to put it through. Premier Sir Robert Borden was known to be, if not actually opposed, at least not altogether too pleased. Still the Hon. Bob insisted.

Before an election can be held, however, it is necessary to secure the consent of the Governor-General. He has to sign the warrant. Emissaries were sent to Rideau Hall.

And then the bubble burst!

There is no authentic record of what His Royal Highness said, but it did the trick. With the future of the Empire in such dire peril, was it to be expected that the uncle of the King would allow such an obvious piece of political trickery to be played in the Dominion in which he exercises the Royal prerogatives?

WAS KILLED AT THE FRONT

Auto Driver from Canadian Force Loses Life at Lille.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31. — William Cockhill, of Montreal, was killed at Lille, in France, while on active service. Messages to that effect have been received here.

Cockhill had been a chauffeur in the employ of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, and went with the Canadian overseas expeditionary force, having joined the mechanical transport section of the Army Service Corps as a driver.

The majority of this part of the contingent at once proceeded to the continent and joined the allied army to serve on the transport section. At Lille a shell struck the car Cockhill was handling and a gas tank exploded, the driver being instantly killed.

A sister received official notification of the death of Mr. Cockhill. Mr. Cockhill was married two days previous to his departure from Montreal.

"Elliott's Horse" Independent Corps Has Reached Montreal

MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—After being held up and prevented from going through United States territory, there arrived in Montreal yesterday a troop of hardy-looking veterans, known as "Elliott's Horse." They have travelled across the continent from Victoria, B.C., and are on their way to Britain, where they hope to be given an opportunity to go to the front at once.

It was planned that they should go from Victoria to Seattle, and thence across the United States to New York, to take steamer there for Britain. One of the main reasons for this plan was that a saving of several thousand dollars in transportation would be effected. After boarding the steamer at Victoria, however, it was learned that they would not be allowed to pass through the United States, as it would be a violation of neutrality, so arrangements were made to take the Canadian route, and sail from Montreal.

An Independent Corps.

Elliott's Horse is an independent organization. It has no connection with the Canadian Militia, nor yet with the Imperial forces. The corps was raised and equipped by R. T. Elliott, K.C., of Victoria, and named after him. Mr. Elliott also financed the men through six weeks' training in barracks at Victoria, and is paying their transportation to Britain. The commanding officer is Capt. G. Smith, who is already on his way to Britain to make arrangements for the men on their arrival there. The acting commander with the troop is Capt. W. A. C. Underwood. Other officers are Lieutenants Holgate, Roberts, and Sloan.

Some of the men are veterans of several campaigns, as only men who had seen active service were accepted. The men assuredly have the appearance of being able to give a good account of themselves. They are big strapping fellows, and are very impressive in their khaki uniforms and wide sombreros.

When they arrived at Montreal yesterday, and it was learned they could not sail for some time, the problem of sleeping accommodation had to be solved. With the assistance of Col. Stewart and Major Long, they secured quarters in the old High School Building. The troopers are amusing themselves in "taking in the sights" pending their departure.

WAR BREAKS UP A ROYAL LOVE MATCH

Princess Patricia Reported to Have Chosen a German Prince After Many Suitors Had Been Refused

NOW WITH KAISER'S ARMY

The Princess Patricia of Connaught, the Princess "Pat" of popular affections, is the victim of a most cruel war romance.

After rejecting more kings and princes than any girl in Europe, the handsome Princess became engaged shortly before the war to the hereditary Grand Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The engagement was not formally announced, but was universally accepted as a fact.

Now the Duke is a German officer and his country is at war with the Princess's country. The engagement, of course, must be at an end, and whether it can ever be resumed is very doubtful, as the feeling between the two countries is such that a marriage between these two would be execrated in both places.

In spite of the Duke's high rank, there is no doubt that the engagement was a love affair. The Princess had declined so many suitors, including several of much higher position than the Duke, that it is certain she is determined to marry only for love, or at least for reasons of personal inclination.

The Duke is a handsome young man, who has made himself very popular in society. He is heir to the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who is one of the sovereign Princes of the German Empire. Although this family is not of great political importance among rulers, it is very ancient and possesses immense wealth.

The young Grand Duke Adolf Friedrich has mingled much more in cosmopolitan society than is usual with German Princes. He has met many Americans in London and Paris. He took part in several of the costume balls that have lately been so popular in those cities, and was considered the best-looking figure in historical costume at them.

It was after an extended experience of society and suitors that the Princess chose the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He was the ideal of a woman who had seen many men of different types and understood their ways. Society is therefore convinced that he must be a very brilliant and attractive man, even though a born Prince.

Not only is the Grand Duke now logically an enemy of all that is British, but it is conceivable that the chances and strange coincidences of war may bring him to sword points with a member of the family of the woman he expected to wed. Princess "Pat's" brother, Prince Arthur of Connaught, is at the front with the British expeditionary forces in France. As a Major in the Scots Greys, his capture and detention as a prisoner of war would be well worth the while of any German officer.

The ancient Greek dramatists, with a Princess "Pat" for their tragic heroine, would not have denied themselves a climax even more harrowing. To meet that dramatic ideal all future possibility of Princess "Pat" being reunited with her royal lover would be obliterated by a personal combat in which Prince Arthur of Connaught would be slain by the Grand Duke.

Considering the heavy casualties that have more than decimated the British officers sent to France, it would not be strange if the Princess should read the name of her brother in the list of dead or wounded almost any day now. And this is another of the worries and griefs she is compelled to bear.

Floating on two pontoons, a tower 80 feet high has been built as an English port to lift coal from barges and load it into vessels at the rate of 150 tons an hour.

Stoplogs Are In Position

Have Not Been Removed in Interests of Peterboro' Lumbermen

LINDSAY, Oct. 31.—The John Carew Lumber Co. has received word from Engineer Kellally, Acting Superintendent, Trent Valley Canal, concerning the low water in the Scugog. The engineer states that an effort will be made to supply water from Balsam Lake. He also stated that the stoplogs have not been taken out at Bobcaygeon.

A few days ago it was stated that the stoplogs at Bobcaygeon had been removed in the interests of Peterborough lumbermen.

NOTICE

Dr. Gordon's Books, "All's Love Yet All's Law" and "The Young Man and His Problems" are now on sale at TREBILCOCK BROTHERS

FERNS, PALMS, Etc.
Fine Assortment
CHOICE CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, CARNATIONS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, Etc.
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The display of Beautiful STERLING and SILVER-PLATED NOVELTIES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, and PEARL JEWELRY all priced so low that suitably elegant lasting gifts may be secured now for lay-aways. We make a specialty of DIAMONDS.
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BIRDS, FANCY FISH, DOGS, RABBITS, SEEDS, BIRD CAGES, FISH GLOBES & AQUARIUMS
A FEW OF OUR SPECIAL OFFERINGS
FOR THE WEEK OF NOV. 1st TO 7th

Hartz Mountain Canaries, all young and hardy, pure yellow, spotted or dark, guaranteed singers, regular value $3 to $5. Your choice this week.. $1.98
Rollers, No. 2 choice, very fine trained songsters in full song. A $5.00 to $7.00 value. This week only $3.98
Rollers, No. 1 choice, extra fine selected for their low notes, sometimes sold as high as $15.00 in full song. This week..... $9.48
The above birds are bred from imported stock, in our immense breederies.
We have just received a fresh importation of English Birds and are offering them at very Low Prices.
Norwich Canaries, young and hardy. Magnificent plumage from 5 to 7 inches long. Regular $6.00 values. Guaranteed Singers. This week only.. $2.98
Yorkshire Canaries, 6 to 9 inches long, pure yellow, spotted or dark. Regular price $7.00 to $9.00. Guaranteed Singers. Your choice..... $4.98
English Goldfinches, beautiful plumage and very hardy. This year a $5.00 value for..... $2.65
Bullfinches..... $3.45
Mexican Double Yellow Head Parrots, all guaranteed talkers, fine, hardy birds, beautiful plumage. Regular value $15.00 to $25.00. Special.. $9.48
Through our connections with some of the finest Kennels and Breeders of fancy Dogs throughout North America, we are in a position to furnish anything within the boundaries of Dogdom. Every Dog we handle is pedigreed and of the finest choice. Following are a few Specials for the week:—

French Toy Poodle Puppies
Males, Snow White $12.50
Females $10.00
Boston Bull Terriers
4 to 6 months old. Males.... $9.50
Females $7.50
Airedales
2 to 4 months old. Males.. $14.50
Females $10.00
Fox Terriers. All ages..... $4.50
Pomeranians..... $12.50
Full grown Rabbits..... 79c
Gold Fish. Small size 8c
Gold Fish. Medium size 15c
Gold Fish. Large size 25c

Full line of Bird Cages, Aquariums, Globes and Supplies and Remedies of all descriptions.
Bird Cage Special for the week is a Brass Veneer Bird Cage, value $1.50, for..... 98c

Dominion Bird Importers
Dept. "H"
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Handsome Parlor Suites Moderately Priced

OUR showing of Parlor Furniture is most creditable indeed; variety, originality, beauty and quality are dominant features which will impress you on seeing this display. If one thing strikes you more favourably than another, it will be the fact that the less expensive kinds possess the same style, finish and workmanship of the more expensive pieces—a point well worth remembering when looking for this kind of furniture. Take for instance the suite as illustrated it is built of Birch Mahogany in green silk tapestry, a very rich looking fabric with striking design. It is constructed for lasting service and is marvellously low priced at... 27.75

Other Suites at $23.75, $32.00, $38.00, $43.75, $45.00.

Hallowe'en Social Was Great Success

Enjoyable Affair Under Auspices of Girls' Delta Alpha Bible Class

A successful Hallowe'en social and concert was held in the basement of the Park St. Baptist Church, on Friday, Oct. 30th. There was a very large attendance, Mr. C. Barrie was in the chair. A splendid programme was provided, several numbers being heartily encored. The following was the programme:

Hymn.
Prayer.
Violin Solo—Miss Braund.
Solo—H. Murdoff.
Duet—Misses G. Batley and E. Saunders.
Reading—Miss Shurie.
Solo—Miss G. Batley.
Pianoforte Duet—Miss N. Moore and Mr. H. Hill.
Solo—Miss E. Saunders.
Pianoforte Solo—Miss A. Braund.
Solo—Mr. H. Hill.

Refreshments were provided by the social committee and a very pleasant evening was spent by all present. The basement was very nicely decorated by the class girls, with Hallowe'en and patriotic emblems, and the class colours were draped around the basement.

Great credit is due to the different committees for the splendid concert and social evening that they provided. There was a silver collection, the proceeds to go to the church organ fund.

The very enjoyable evening closed with the singing of "God Save the King."

Some Need of Charity At Home

To the Editor of The Examiner

Sir,—Does charity begin at home, first? If so, then, if some of the patriotism that is being shown to the Belgians was shown to some of our own citizens, who, in times of prosperity, were good loyal citizens, and who are now struggling along, trying to keep body and soul together, then, I think, they would be showing charity.

My sympathy is with the poor Belgians who have done bravely indeed, and deserve the help and praise of the whole world, but, however, so do some of our citizens deserve more help than they are getting at the present time

I know, personally, of one poor woman, with three small children to support, who is working for a local firm, works eleven (11) hours, at night, Saturday and Sunday nights included, for the magnificent sum of $5.70 a week. Out of that sum she has rent to pay, food and fuel to buy; also warm clothing for herself and children, and not in the best of health herself; in fact, on the verge of a breakdown; yet no notice is taken of this sort of bravery and sacrifice.

If some of the money that is given so freely to the patriotic fund were given to such as these and "I can name more than this one" it would be patriotism indeed.

By the way, the firm that employs these people just donated over $100 to the fund. Wouldn't it have been more to their credit to have given it to their employees, or else give them a decent wage.

Hoping, Mr Editor, that this will find space in your valuable paper, I remain,

Yours truly,
"One For Justice"

THE BARRIE BUILDING IS TO BE COMPLETED BY FIRST OF MARCH

Conditions of Contract Involve the Employment of Local Labour and Local Materials.

The foundation of the Barrie Building George street, has been completed by the contractor, Mr. W. H. Lytle, and the building is to be completed by March 1st, 1915. The lowest and, consequently, successful, tenderer, for the construction of the new Barries' Limited building, was the National Construction Company, Toronto, and the contract was not closed till the company had incorporated in the agreement the condition that local labour and local materials were given the preference in every case.

The building will consist of a basement and four stories of brick, steel and concrete, with the finish of the front of stone and tile.

The basement will be fitted for stores and offices at the front, and contain fire-and-damp-proof vaults for fur storage, and steam-heating plant, etc.

The ground floor will contain two retail stores, one to be occupied by Barries Limited for the retail branch of their business, and the other will be for rental. A central entrance between these two stores will give access to a spacious vestibule, where the passenger elevator will be installed and operated, and give access to all parts of the building.

The second and third floors will be devoted to suites of modern offices, steam-heated and with modern sanitary arrangements, and electric elevator accommodation. These offices will also be for rental.

The whole of the fourth floor and a part of the third will be devoted to the fur manufacturing and shipping of Barrie's Limited.

At the rear there will be a goods elevator; so that the city's desire that the pavement will not be used for piling packages and boxes will be met.

Altogether the new building will be in architectural features and solidity of construction, an ornament to the chief business street of the city, and a substantial addition to our business structures.

Supplies Plentiful On The Market

This morning's produce market was largely attended. Supplies of all kinds were plentiful with little in the way of price advances to indicate that the Empire was in the throes of war. Potatoes were selling freely at from fifty-five to sixty cents a bushel. There seems to be an unusually large crop this year, so it is probable that this particular commodity will be obtainable throughout the winter months, at prices consistent with conditions. Apples that would easily grade number one were selling at from to two dollars and a half per barrel. The apple crop was the best that Ontario has had in years. Besides it is claimed that the European conflict has restricted the foreign market in consequence of which the home consumer may expect to benefit.

Onions were offered in fairly large quantities at one fifty a bag. Cabbages five cents a head and beets at ten cents a bunch.

The Inside Market.

The inside market was crowded almost to the limit. Like the outside market prices showed very little change from those of last week. Butter was selling at thirty cents a pound and eggs at thirty-five. The latter were to be had only in limited quantities. In fact they were about as slim in point of quantity as of quality. Fowl was very plentiful. Chickens found a ready sale at sixty cents a pair and upwards, geese one dollar and a half and turkeys twenty cents a pound.

Will Make Shrapnel For War Office

The Electric Steel and Metals Company, Limited, whose plant was recently completed in Welland, Ontario, have received orders from the British War Office through the Canadian Department of Militia and Defence, for the manufacture of shrapnel shell.

A number of the directors of the Electric Steel and Metals Company have been engaged in the making of shells in English arsenals and this experience enables them to turn out the complete shell in the Welland plant.

The present contract will keep the plant going day and night until April 1915.

The stock in the Electric Steel and Metals Company Limited, was recently issued by Rooke, Bickle and Company, Toronto.

KETCHECUM LAKE HUNT CLUB LEFT FOR HIGHLANDS

The Ketchecum Lake Hunt Club left this afternoon for the wilds of the north country around the lake after which the club has been named. The party will motor to their restination, and will spend the next two weeks on the trail of the deer.

For Mr. H. C. Winch, who will be a member of the party, this will be the fiftieth year that he has travelled north for the purpose of winging the roving doe and buck. The trip this year will be made by auto, and the easy journey to the hunting grounds will form a strange contrast to the trip that was made the first year the club was organized, with Mr. Winch as one of its promotors. Among those who are going are: Messrs. H. C. Winch, R. J. Munso, Dr. McPherson, W. G. Morrow, M. Comstock, J. D. Collins, Dr. Frederick, Alex. Collins, Bruce Gillespie, and F. L. Roy.

Messrs. R. Gibbs, C. E. Pennyfather, and others will follow in a few days.

City Sets A Fine Record

A new record has been set during the past month, in this city. In October there were only six fires within the city limits, which is the least number that have occurred in the space of a month since the new fire department was organized. Not since the 14th of the month has the brigade been called out to answer a fire alarm for any reason. The only fire of any consequence during the month was at the residence of Alderman Stratton, when his auto and garage were burned. The damage by fire was several thousand dollars. In October, 1913, there were eight fires amounting in all to $5,635.

FARMER WAS STABBED BY A FARM HELPER

His Assailant, George Wilson, is now Under Arrest at Galt

GALT, Oct. 30.—While working in his barn this evening Alex. Goodall, a well-known farmer of Cedar Creek Road, was attacked and stabbed by a farm-hand, George Wilson. Mr. Goodall's arm was frightfully gashed and one finger was nearly severed. e had nearly bled to death when Dr. MacKendrick arrived, and is in a rather serious condition Chief Gorman went to the country and arrested Wilson, who is now lodged in the local jail. No cause for the young man's dastardly act could be given this evening.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP WRECKED OFF YORKSHIRE

Steamer Having Doctors, Nurses, and Hospital Equipment Was Caught in a Gale.

100 DROWNED

WHITBY, Eng., Oct. 31.—The loss of life on the British hospital ship Rohilla, which crashed on the rocks of the Yorkshire coast near here before dawn yesterday, is a matter of doubt to-day. It is believed at least 100 perished. The vessel, however, is a total wreck, having broken in two, while lifesavers on shore were shooting lines and trying vainly to make one fast to the ill-fated ship.

Bearing physicians, nurses and hospital supplies, the Rohilla was on her way to a Belgian or a French port to succor the wounded, when she was driven ashore. It is understood that all the women on board were saved, including one who was a survivor of the Titanic disaster. The fate of the physicians is uncertain, as is that of the captain and the crew. The total number of people on board is not definitely known, but some estimates place it at 200.

When the stricken vessel broke in two, eight men could be seen from the shore clinging to a piece of wreckage from the afterpart of the ship, and it is assumed that they were swept to their death in the boiling sea.

Rain was falling in torrents, a gale was blowing and the seas were mountainous when the vessel hit the rocks. Distress rockets immediately flared above the Rohilla, attracting the coast guards, but as the sea continued violent it was possible to launch only two boats from the shore. These boats brought back all the people they could carry.

Most of the ship's boats were crushed in the attempt to launch them, and only one got away bearing a handful of survivors. Even these had to be dragged upon the beach, as the boat capsized in the breakers.

For four hours members of the crew and others could be seen clinging to the rigging, their plight becoming more desperate as the tide rose. In an effort to reach them the lifesavers shot many rockets. Then at 8.30 o'clock the inevitable came—the ship's back broke.

It is believed that most of those on board perished. Eleven physicians were among them, it is said.

GREECE WILL BE THE NEXT

Likely to be the First Neutral State to Throw Her Weight Against Ottoman Army.

AN ANCIENT ENEMY

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The complications of the European war have been increased by the entrance of the Turkish empire into the conflict on the side of the Teutonic allies. Following the Breslau's exploit in bombarding Theodosia, Russia, Turkish destroyers have sunk the Russian gunboat Donets in Odessa harbor and damaged three Russian and one French merchantmen.

No official declaration of war has been made, but Turkey's action seems to make it probable that the area of conflict may be greatly widened and the issues complicated. The Balkans, whence sprung the present European conflict, present such a network of hostile interests that Greece and the other Balkan nations may easily be drawn into the vortex.

Greece it is believed will likely be the first state now neutral to throw her weight against the Ottoman army. Bulgaria holds a remarkable position. She is bound to Russia by racial ties and to Great Britain by obligations for financial support in the last war. But her interests and sentiments are violently hostile to Turkey and Greece.

An attempt to invade the Caucasus on one side and Egypt on the other is the program military men think the Turkish army is likely to endeavor to carry out. Turkish forces have been gathering recently in Syria and Palestine, but a march across the Sinai peninsula will be a hard one, because the country is virtually a desert. The English papers are confident that the protection of the Suez Canal against a raid and of Egypt against invasion are well provided for. They recognize that the addition of Turkey to the belligerent forces probably will prolong the war and increase its horrors. They say that this means that Great Britain must raise more men. How long Italy can remain aloof is a question being asked by the newspapers.

A COMPLAINT FROM A MOTHER

To the Editor:

Dear Sir,—I am a mother of thirteen children. I lost three of them in one month with diphtheria five years ago. Then, is it not most dangerous? I should say it is! I have seven children living now, nearly all small and I do not want them running into the danger of catching this disease. But there is one case of diphtheria three or four doors down Dublin Street, at the corner the card is down already and it is not up three weeks. Another case down Aylmer Street, another case on Denison Avenue, where there is diphtheria and the members of the family are running all over the street. Don't you think it is about time to let our Chief of Police know about it. I won't let my children go to school until it is looked after. We were closed in six weeks.

Yours truly,
An Anxious Mother.

SUSTAINED A BROKEN ARM

While Trying to Crank an Automobile—Mayor Buller's "Tin-horn Sports"

"Tin-horn sports," was the way His Worship Mayor Buller characterized a party of Toronto sportsmen, who after journeying to the Rice Lake district, abandoned their chauffeur when the latter was unfortunate enough upon reaching Port Hope to fracture his wrist while trying to crank the car. The chauffeur in question eventually found his way to Peterborough, and applied for admission to the hospital as an indigent patient. This was refused. The Relief Department was appealed to with the result that the man was supplied with transportation to Toronto.

Admission Refused.

It appears that the man was engaged in Toronto, to accompany a party of sportsmen on a hunting trip to the Rice Lake district. The chauffeur, who at the time was out of employment, agreed to go providing that he would be released in event of securing a more remunerative position. In due time the party arrived in Port Hope, where they remained long enough to secure supplies. It was when they were about to depart, that the chauffeur sustained a fractured wrist while in the act of cranking the car. The injured man was given medical attention in the Lakeshore town and eventually, the party proceeded on its way; the chauffeur taking his usual place at the wheel. It was not long before the pain became so intense that when their destination was reached, the chauffeur was invited to walk to Bailieboro and consult a doctor. This he did, and through the kindness of the doctor in question was provided with transportation to Peterborough. Upon arriving here, the injured man interviewed Mayor Buller with the object of gaining admission to one of the local hospitals. This was refused and the city to relieve itself of any possible addition to its charity list, purchased the man a ticket for Toronto. There are the facts of the case as given to Mayor Buller by the unfortunate chauffeur.

This is not an isolated case. It is one of many that come to the notice of the Relief Department. In many cases it is possible to solve the difficulty in the way that the above was solved. Only a few days ago a man was provided with transportation to the Old Country. This was an exceptional case attended by unusual circumstances and one that the department will not repeat.

Grant of $16,000.

County Council Makes Generous Response to Patriotic Fund

LINDSAY, Oct. 31.—The County Council made a most generous response through its Finance Committee to the appeal for aid to the Patriotic Fund. Reeve Mulligan, chairman of the committee, presided, and after some discussion a by-law was carried amidst enthusiasm empowering the council to lay a rate of one mill on the county assessment, said levy to cover a period of four years. This will provide a fund of $16,000 for patriotic purposes.

THE VITAL STATISTICS

Deaths.

The death rate during October has been more than double that of the corresponding month of last year. There was a total of twenty-five deaths during the month, which closes today. Last year there were twelve deaths for the same period.

Marriages.

The casualties in the ranks of bachelors shows a decrease of eleven for the month. Last year there were thirty-one marriages; this year only twenty couples plunged into the matrimonial sea.

Births.

The stork had a busy month, as shown by the statistics. Fifty-seven births were recorded during the month, which is an increase of fourteen over last year.

Building Permits.

Building permits suffered a slump during the month. Seventeen permits were issued, representing a total valuation of $6,5050. In October of last year, thirty-nine permits were issued, representing a total valuation of $29,-385.

The Sacred Heart T.A.S. will hold their Annual At Home on Wednesday Evening Next, November 4th. A pleasant evening is assured.

The Marathon Candy Kitchen and Ice Cream Parlour

For Homemade Candies try Marathon, we keep the best and freshest quality in the city.

Ice Cream Sodas and Fruit Sundaes all the year round.

Hot Drinks.

See Windows for Saturday's Specials

331 George St.

CALEDONIAN HALLOWE'EN FESTIVAL

Annual Social Was Well Attended by Club Members and Friends

The Peterborough Caledonian Club held its usual annual Hallowe'en party in W. O. W. Hall on Friday evening. Mr. Robert Burns, the president, occupying the chair, when the programme was opened by the following artists, after the chairman's customary remarks:

"There a Wee Bit Laird" was sung to perfection by Miss Rowan, who had to respond to an encore.

"The Dear Home Land" by Miss Duffy was a song that appealed to the audience.

The 'cello solo by Mr. T. Smith came in for special praise, as he mastered the various items selected.

Mr. Wilson gave an excellent solo and Mr. John Smith gave an appropriate song in his usual masterly style.

The singing of Mr. William King called for special attention as a singer with the powerful voice necessary for 'Macgregor's Gathering.'

The songs rendered by Mrs. French were of a Scotch character which bright recollections of the native land back to many.

Mr. Light heart delighted the audience with an excellent song.

Mr. Robert Henry came to the front again, appearing in the character of a tramp, singing "A Long Way to Tipperary" and gave al la hearty laugh. He had to respond to an encore.

Miss G. Jay, a little girl, gave the audience excellent recitations that entertained the company. This brought the musical programme to a finish.

The hall was then cleared to enable members and friends to participate in the pleasure of "Old Time Scotch Dances," under the able directorship of Mr. Robert Sinclair of the Big Four orchestra, which responded to the necessity of musical items of catchy character

Great credit is due to the committee who were responsible for the night's enjoyment. The proceedings were brought to a close in the usual Scotch fashion by the company singing "Auld Lang Syne."

The purveying was well carried out by Mr. Hooper of George Street.

HONOURED BY CHOIR

Member of 57th Contingent Receives a Wrist Watch

The George Street Methodist church choir said farewell to one of their members last night in the person of Mr. Leonard Fraser, who has enlisted with the 57th second contingent and leaves with the squad for Kingston on Tuesday morning. Mr. Fraser has been a member of the choir for the past year and one half and has been most popular with his fellow singers. Last evening he was presented with a handsome wrist watch. The presentation was made by Miss Allie Bennett, while Mrs. McCarroll read the following address:

Peterborough, Oct. 30th, 14.

Dear Mr. Fraser,—We the members of George Street choir, having learned of your intended departure with the second Canadian contingent, wish to express in some slight form our deep appreciation of your valuable services in the organization of which we form a part.

We ask your acceptance of this small token of our esteem for you, with the hope that it may bring to your memory the happy times we have spent together.

Signed on behalf of the choir.

John H. Renwick,
Organist and Choirmaster.
M. Higgins,
Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Peever spoke feelingly of Mr. Fraser's departure and Mr. Renwick expressed the regret of the choir in losing such a valuable member as Mr. Fraser.

The latter thanked the choir for their gift and said that his connection with the choir had been a great pleasure to him.

The gathering broke up with the singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

Short Term Debentures

The City Treasurer reports that the receipts from the sales of short term debentures to date are as follows:

For sewer contract number thirty-three	$41,600.00
For paving contract number three	$61,734.00
Total	$103,334.00

Members of the Finance committee are highly pleased at the result of their latest financial venture. The response to the appeal of the authorities, for people to invest in the city's short term debentures, has been very gratifying has shown by the above report.

Orrine for Drink Habit

TRY IT AT OUR EXPENSE.

[illegible] of those who drink to accept an opportunity to try the ORRINE treatment. It is a very simple treatment, can be given in the home without publicity or loss of time from business, and at a small price.

ORRINE is prepared in two forms: No. 1, secret treatment, a powder; ORRINE No. 2, in pill form, for those who desire to take voluntary treatment. Costs only $1.00 a box. Come in and talk over the matter with us. Ask for booklet.

Wm. Medill, corner of Hunter and George Streets.

Replenish Your Silver

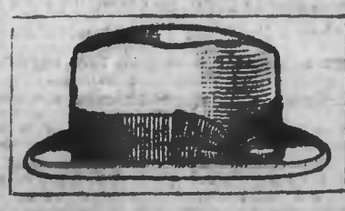
Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass

Fern Dishes
Flower Stands
Cut Glass Vases
Cut Glass Bouquet Holders
Candlesticks
Tea Sets, etc.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Next Turnbull's

LACKAWANA COAL
THE BEST
TERMS NET CASH
Tracking Orders Promptly Attended to
PETERBORO FUEL & TRANSFER CO.
'PHONES—270, 361, 362

COAL
Best Quality Lehigh Coal, Properly Screened
AUG. CASH PRICES
Stove, ton $7.45
Chestnut $7.80
Pea Coal $6.80
Remember all orders of One Ton and over—Weighed over Market Scales.
R. W. Davidson
171 Antrim Street.
Phone 1200



The New Fall Hats

Are well represented here. We have just received a shipment of the newest and nobbiest of Soft Hats. These are in popular colours and with the latest trims.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter
366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 734

A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO HEALTH

The Reason Why They Should Suffer From Backaches and Headaches

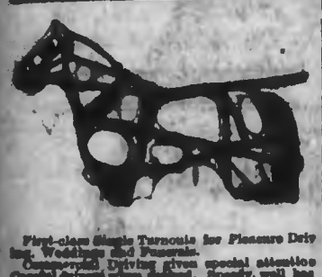
To every woman belongs the right to enjoy a healthy, active, happy life, yet nine out of ten suffer, often in silence, from splitting headaches, torturing backaches, violent heart palpitation or some other of the many ills that follows anaemia, or bloodlessness.

That is why one sees so many women with pale, thin cheeks, dull eyes and drooping figures—sure signs that the blood is out of order. All suffering women should win the right to be well by refreshing their weary bodies with the new, rich blood of health that promptly transforms them into healthy, attractive women. There is no other medicine can supply this new, rich blood so speedily and so surely as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Through this medicine thousands of tired, suffering women have found new health and strength. Mrs. James Drost, Chipman, N.B., says: "For years I did not know what it was to be entirely free from headache or backache. My hands were cold and clammy all the time. It was difficult for me to get my work done, and to walk even a short distance would leave me completely worn out. My life was one of constant worry and I thought I would never be better. I was doctoring all the time but without a bit of benefit, and finally the doctor stopped giving me medicine as he said he could not help me. Do you wonder that I was in despair. My mother urged me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I said, "what's the use, medicine can't help me." However, my husband got six boxes of the pills, and to please him I began to take them. By the time I had finished them I undoubtedly had improved and there was the signs of returning health in my cheeks and hands. My husband thought the improvement so great that he got another half dozen boxes, and before these were completed I was enjoying such good health as I had not had in years, in fact, I was a well woman, and have since enjoyed the best of health. I sincerely feel that I owe my life to Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and shall always recommend them to all sick people."

You can get these pills at any medicine dealers, or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SPECIAL POLICE FOR TO-NIGHT

The usual Hallowe'en precautions are being taken by Chief Thompson to safeguard the property of local citizens from acts of vandalism tonight. The police are well aware of the fact that all the youth of Peterborough have not gone to the war, and will swear in special constables for to-night, to put a damper on the germs of Germanism which might be fanned into flame by the annual advent of Hallowe'en.



First-class Simple Turnouts for Pleasure Driving, Weddings and Funerals.

Commercial Driving given special attention Careful drivers when required. Speedy, well housed horses and comfortable rigs.

A. T. FONTAINE

193 Hunter Street (formerly Dr. Pilkington's Livery)

PHONE 753

A Double Standard Dangerous For a Nation or An Individual

Dr. Gordon Spoke on "The Double Standard" Last Evening

MEETINGS TO-MORROW

Dr Gordon will conduct two special services in Peterborough on Sunday. He will deliver his second confidential talk to men, in the Grand Opera House, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and also conduct, in the same building, a question drawer, at half-past eight o'clock Sunday evening. Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw will sing at both these meetings. It is Dr. Gordon's special desire that a particular effort should be made to secure the presence at the evening meeting of those who are not in the habit of attending any Church service

The meeting last evening, in the George Street Methodist Church, thronged the edifice to the doors fully forty-five minutes before the opening exercises began. There were seated on the platform, the Reverend Richard G. Peever, Pastor of the George Street Methodist Church, the Reverend Robert Pogue of St Paul's Presbyterian Church, Adjutant McElhiney of the Salvation Army, the Reverend John R. Webb of the Murray Street Baptist Church, the Reverend Fred A Connors of the Park Street Baptist Church, and also the Reverend Mr Rollins, who read in a beautiful fashion a selection from the New Testament, giving a spiritual picture of "The Prodigal Daughter".

Mr Greenlaw sang two selections, "The Holy City," by special request, and also the selection entitled "Will There be any Stars in My Crown?" The congregation joined heartily in the chorus of the latter

The following is a brief outline of Dr Gordon's address on "The Curse of the Double Standard".

I desire to speak this evening concerning "The Curse of the Double Standard," and have selected for my text a passage to be found in the first part of the Old Testament, Leviticus XXIV., 22: "Ye shall have one manner of law, as well for the stranger as for one of your country, for I am the Lord your God".

A double standard is a dangerous thing for a nation or an individual. When the Roman Empire was fast falling to its doom, it was said that every man had two religions, namely, the one which he professed, and the other one which he believed. There is not room in the universe for more than one God, nor room in the heart of man for more than one God, nor room in the heart of man for more than one religion A man should be honest in his religious thinking and sincere in his attitude toward God This is the corner stone in the granite wall of character.

There was a time when men of genius like Byron, Burns and Goethe were supposed to be above the laws, rules and regulations which have been ordained to govern ordinary people, but God never recognized the distinction. When our beloved Scottish poet, Robert Burns, swept by the social dissipations which were sadly characteristic of the day in which he lived—when "Bobbie" Burns, in a drunken stupor, lay down one chill night on the cold flagstones to sleep off the results of an over allowance of Scottish hospitality—nature, seemingly, failed to recognize the fact that he was "A child of genius". The chilling winds of the north swept over him just as ruthlessly as though he had never written a poem or breathed a brilliant syllable, and in less than a year the great man was in his grave. Nature recognizes no such thing as a "double standard."

The double standard! I know how that phrase is applied in a special and particular way in the social realm We have witnessed such plays as "A Man's World" and "As a Man Thinketh." Splendid dramatic productions—aimed to strike a blow at such shallow standards of social ethics as permit the opening of the doors of modern society for the admission of moral lepers, who possess gold and fame, and power, while the victims of their foul leprosy are crowned with contempt and thrown out into the cold night of social exclusion and pious disdain—but I am trying to deal with the subject in a broader way. We have a double standard in society because we have a double-faced sophistry interwoven into the very fibre of our modern thought. We are crooked in our cogitations and lame in our thinking. For the social leper I have a supreme contempt. But what must be the sensualists' contempt for himself when memory speaks, when conscience speaks, when the shadows of time begin to gather, when his own children cluster about his knee, when parental concern for his own loved ones brings into view a standard of morality which he saw fit to ignore or violate in the days of his youth

But I prefer, this evening, to deal with my subject in a more general way For I am convinced that the need of the world is sincerity. Honest thinking is the foundation of every true achievement and the secret of all genuine progress Let us clear our minds of cant. In dealing with "the curse of the double standard" I wish to remark in the place.

First: There is a double standard at work in the Church, socially, where one man is more welcome than another, where a pure democracy ought to be enthroned it is in the Church.

The social circle of Christian men and women which is not large enough to lovingly and sympathetically contemplate and include all humanity in its desires and designs is not large enough to be spoken of as "New Testament Christianity."

It is a sad day for the Church when it begins to bid for the "influence" of fashionable society. Then the question of admission into the Church is not "How much of God has he in his heart?" but "How much gold does he bring in his hands?" It is not "What does he believe?" but "How much can he bequeath?" The question then, is not, "What are his convictions?" but "What are his connections?"

Second: There i s a double standard at work in the pulpit when the pulpit orator preaches one thing while he believes another. A true preacher must think his own thoughts and speak his own mind. Hypocrisy is a thousand times more dangerous than heresy The one sin which blights and blasts the influence of a preacher is insincerity.

What a compliment was that which was paid to Savonarola, and what a reflection on the priesthood of the middle ages, too, were the words of Lorenzo the Magnificant: "This man is a true Monk and the only one I have ever seen." Lorenzo did not like Savonarola, but he was compelled to respect him. Respect is better than admiration I would rather be powerful than popular:

"He is a slave who dare not be
In the right with two or three."

Third. There are two standards in operation in the Legal Realm when the rich man receives more consideration at the bar of justice than the poor man. If Harry Thaw, the murderer of Stanford White, had ben as poor as most of us he would have been sent to the gallows or the electrical chair within six months of the date of his crime, but because he was the son of a millionaire, he enjoys every comfort which can be provided in an asylum for the insane; while every possible influence has ben brought to bear on judge, jury, district attorney and state legislature to secure his release. So we judge men on this continent not by the Golden Rule but by the rule of gold.

Fourth. There is a double standard in operation in the commercial realm when a young woman receives only six dollars a week for doing the same work for which a young man would receive ten or twelve dollars a week.

"Girls" are employed because they are "cheap." Cheap girlhood opens the door for cheap womanhood. Cheap womanhood means cheap morality, cheap character, cheap virtue, cheap religion, cheap Christianity, and cheap civilization. There is something wrong with our social system and commercial realm when young women and girls, by the thousands, are compelled to leave the homes where they are needed and where they belong and seek for a subsistance in competition with their male companions who should naturally be their guardians and protectors. But once in they should be treated on an equal footing with all others, and compensated according to service and ability

Fifth. There is a double standard in operation in a man's soul when he forgets the principles of his youth in order to gain wealth, favour, or social position "Where, oh where, are the visions of the morning?" Gone, alas, like our youth, too soon!" Visions of purity! Visions of virtue! Virtue of home! Visions of character! Visions of destiny! Gone, gone, gone—dissipated by the force of an earthly gravitation. The voice of God in the soul drowned by the rattle of moving wheels and jostling chariots. The clear air of the morning has become the dusty, smoky atmosphere of the noon hour

Sixth: There is a double standard in operation in the social circle where the successful man is admitted without any regard to the moral quality of his success. We live in an age when men and women, especially women, worship success. Blessed is the man who succeeds All past sins—sins of omission and sins of commission are judged in the light of a present success What difference does it make if a man only succeeds. If he only "gets there." He may neglect his Church, scorn his Bible, reject his Christ, break the Sabbath, forsake his friends, turn his back on everything which is pure, healthy, holy, and honourable and fling his conscience overboard, but what difference does it make if he only gets there—say some.

The meetings of the campaign will be continued in the George Street Methodist Church next Monday evening, and will probably close on Thursday evening.

Dr. Gordon states that this is one of the most successful campaigns for interest and depth of feeling which he has had the privilege of conducting in Ontario.

MASQUERADE WAS MUCH ENJOYED

The Hallowe'en masquerade party at the Y.W.C.A. last evening was a great success. One hundred girls joined in the fun and merriment. The costumes were wonderful creations showing inventive minds and skillful fingers. The gymnasium was gaily decorated. Pumpkin lanterns threw their mystic shadows everywhere. The home of the witch with her broomstick and cats was a popular resort, as what lassie does not wish to know her fortune. "Who was who" was the game of the evening and much fun was the result. Everyone was glad she came and sorry there were only sixty minutes in an hour, as the time went all too soon.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

A son of Premier Roblin, of Manitoba, C. D. Roblin, was accepted as a member of the second contingent. He is a member of C Company of the 90th Rifles.

Heavy storms prevail over Southern Italy. The weather at sea has been tempestuous, and it was found necessary yesterday to postpone the naval manoeuvres.

An Amsterdam despatch says that the Germans have transferred the guns of the Antwerp forts to the Belgian coast to defend their positions against the British warships.

Principal Gordon of Queen's makes an attack on the students in yesterday's issue of Queen's Journal for their slowness in offering themselves for military drill and instructions.

N. D. Peacock, Anglican rector at South Sandwich, and Grand Chaplain of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario, west, is going to the front as a lieutenant in the second contingent.

A barn on the Carton farm, near Cornwall, owned by the Longue Sault Development Co., of which Charles Cornell is tenant, caught fire from some unknown cause and was completely destroyed.

The City of Montreal is "dead broke," and cannot undertake any new work until next year, and then only a small amount. This was admitted by the financial officers of the municipality yesterday.

A special steamer carrying a cargo of foodstuffs for the Belgian sufferers will be sent from New York to Rotterdam at the earliest possible date, it was announced last night by the Belgian Relief Committee in New York.

Explosion an Accident.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31. — The supposed bomb outrage in the tenement block on Frontenac street, which resulted in the instant killing of a Russian inmate, Peter Dishtura, and the deaths the following morning of Mrs. Morris Surinsky, one of the tenants whose limbs had to be amputated as a result of the explosion in the tenement, was declared by the coroner's jury yesterday to have been an accident, and not a crime.

The jury, however, could not decide as to the cause of the explosion, whether it was due to dynamite or gas.

Another Zeppelin Over Paris.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31. — According to The Frankfurter Zeitung, a Swedish paper published at Gothenburg, declares that on Wednesday of this week a Zeppelin dirigible balloon flew over Paris and dropped six bombs on the city. Three of the missiles, according to this account, did considerable damage, killing eight persons and wounding several others. French airmen, the newspaper adds, attacked the Zeppelin, but without success.

German Teachers at Front.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Amsterdam says that according to the Berlin newspapers the usual course of instruction in the schools of Germany cannot be continued as 40,000 teachers are now at the front.

ATTACK ON TSING TAU.

Allies Opened General Assault Early Friday Morning.

TOKIO, Oct. 31. — It is officially announced that a general attack was opened at dawn yesterday on the German position at Tsing-Tau. The shelling of the fortress continues at this hour. The spirits of the allied troops are said to be high.

The Emperor's birthday are being celebrated to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 31. — The Official Press Bureau announces that an Indian contingent has joined the British and Japanese forces operating against the Germans before Tsing Tau, China.

Mad Nervous Dyspepsia

With Frequent Sick Headaches and Much Pain After Eating — Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Cured.

This letter is from a lady who gained 14 pounds by using the great food cure. It did wonders for her in improving her general health. She is enthusiastic in its praise, and refers to her neighbours as witnesses of the splendid results obtained.

Mrs. Susan oDbson, Spring Hill Mines, N. S., writes:—"It is with pleasure that I write to you in praise of Dr. Chase's Nerve ood. I was troubled with dyspepsia, and could not eat without suffering much pain; also had sick headaches frequently, and my nerves were in bad condition. About ten years ago I took a thorough treatment of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, using altogether 21 boxes, and since then can eat anything, have been freed from headaches, and my health has been greatly improved in every way. I gained 14 pounds in weight, and feel sure I owe everything to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. You may use this letter, and my neighbours can tell you of my condition before using this treatment."

HEARD & NORTHEY

Have removed their Agricultural Implement and Carriage Warehouse across the street from their former stand to 383 Water Street, where they will be pleased to have a visit from all their old patrons and others.

A WIRED HOUSE

A Wired House is strictly up-to-date and is not costly. Electric Light is the safe, clean, convenient, beautiful light. It is economical to use for various household purposes—cooking, toasting, heating, lighting. Let us wire your house now.

430 George Street

GRANT & THORPE

Horses Killed

Springville Farmer Suffers a Heavy Loss.

Three valuable horses belonging to Mr. James Heron, of Springville, were killed early this morning presumedly by a passenger train coming from the west. The horses which were found shortly after the accident, were badly mutilated. Two of them were draught horses, and the third was a valuable driving mare.

"NO, I DON'T NEED TO ADVERTISE"

That's what a merchant said to the writer other day. He is one of those men who hold a nickel so close to their eyes that they cannot see a dollar a foot away. He has a good business, but it isn't growing as fast as it should. Many other business men all over the country, say the same thing and are in the same boat They look on advertising in the newspapers as an expense instead of an investment, which it really is. Constant, steady, intelligent advertising in your town newspapers is the only thing that will keep the mail order houses from getting your business—and it is cash business at that.

On Monday of this week, a total of 19 mail sacks came to a certain postoffice, each one containing 20 catalogues from a big mail order house. These catalogues were consigned to their customers at the postoffice. The postage on each catalogue was 25 cents. This made a total of 380 catalogues in one day, the total cost for postage alone being $95. These catalogues cost this company approximately $1 each to publish. This makes the cost of the catalogues sent to one post office on one day a total of $380, and adding postage, makes $475, or $1.25 for each customer.

Now, Mr. Business Man, do you spend $1.25 per year on each one of your customers in advertising? This is only a portion of the money spent by the big mail order houses. When the cost of the magazine advertising (most of the country newspapers won't accept their advertising) and the circular advertising is added onto the $1.25, it runs up to two or three times that amount and you can plainly see why it is that the business of these monster concerns is steadily increasing.

Berlin Threatening Reprisals.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—(By wireless to Sayville, L.I.)—Germany has notified Great Britain, through American Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, that if German civilians in England, excepting those against whom there are grounds of suspicion, are not liberated by Nov. 5, all British subjects in Germany will be similarly arrested The feeling on this subject in Berlin is high.

The Churches

ANGLICAN

St. John's Church

REV. J. C. DAVIDSON, RECTOR.

21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.

DEDICATION FESTIVAL.

8 a.m. and 11 a.m.—Parochial Communion.

Processional 555 (397). "Lo! round the Throne a glorious band."
Organ prelude. "Ave Maria" (Mozart).
Kyrie, Mendelssohn, 122.
Gloria and Thanks. 134.
Hymn before sermon 220. "The Saints of God."
Anthem. "God shall wipe away all tears" (Barnby).
Sursum Corda. Woodward.
Sanctus. Plummer in E.
Benedictus and Agnus Dei. Woodward.
Hymn 233. "And now, O Father."
Gloria in Excelsis. Woodward.
Nunc Dimittis. Barnby.

3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

5 p.m.—Men's Fellowship Tea in Guild Room.

7 p.m.—Festal evensong and sermon.
Organ prelude. "Minuet D'Alceste" (Tours).
Processional 555. "We love the place. O God."
Responses, Tallis.
Psalms 142, 143. Chant 175.
Magnificat 185.
Nunc Dimittis 189.
Office Hymn 225. "How bright those glorious spirits shine."
Before sermon 1, "Holy, Holy, Holy."
Anthem. "No shadows yonder." from Gaul's "Holy City."
Recessional 219. "For all the Saints."
Organ postlude, Grand March. "Naaman" (Sir Michael Costa).
Mr. Richard J. Dewey, Organist and Choirmaster.

All Saints' Church

REV. R. B. GROSS, M.A., RECTOR.

21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.

11 a.m.—Holy Communion. Preacher, The Rector.
Hymn 233. "Give me the wings of faith to rise."
Kyrie, Mendelssohn. Gloria Tibi. 133
Hymn 253. "My faith looks up to Thee."
Offertory anthem. "The dew of God went forth to war."
Hymn 257. "I hunger and I thirst."
Sanctus 129. Gloria in Excelsis 131.

3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.

7 p.m.—Evening prayer. Preacher, The Reverend Principal Organs, LL.D., of Wycliffe College, Toronto.
Hymn 218. "Who are these like stars appearing?"
Psalms 146. Magnificat 181. Nunc Dimittis 76.
Hymn 219. "For all the Saints who from their labours rest."
Hymn 154. "Lord as to Thy dear Grace us Bless."
Offertory anthem. "What are these?" (Gaul).
Alms presentation. 229.
Hymn 237. "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun."
Amen 137. Vesper 40.
Choirmaster—Mr. Geo. E. Chandler.
Organist—Miss M. Flowers.

St. George's Church South Peterborough

(Lock and Brealwood)

REV. J. PRICE, RECTOR.

11 a.m.—Matins and sermon. Preacher, The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

3 p.m.—Sunday School.

7 p.m.—Choral evensong and sermon.

Thursday, 7.30 p.m.—Guilds' Guild.

Thursday, 8 p.m.—Choir Practice.

Friday, 7.30 p.m.—Boys' Brigade.

Organist and Choirmaster, E. H. Turner

BROWNTON CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION

(288 Western Avenue)

2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.

3 p.m.—Shortened evensong. The Lord Bishop of Toronto will give an address.

Evening services will be commenced on Sunday, November 8th.

St. Luke's Church

REV. F. J. SAWERS, M.A., RECTOR.

21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.

11 a.m.—Holy Communion and sermon.

3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes. The Rector's Bible Class in the Church.

4.10 p.m.—Holy Baptism.

7 p.m.—Evening prayer and sermon. Subject: "The Blessed Dead." A sermon for All Saints' Day.

Rev. Dr. O'Meara, Principal of Wycliffe College, Toronto, will preach in the morning and the Rector in the evening.

All Seats Free.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Peter's Cathedral

There will be three masses celebrated: At 8 a.m., Low Mass; at 9.45 a.m., Children's Mass; at 10.30 a.m., High Mass; at 7 p.m., Vespers, with sermon.

METHODIST

George Street Methodist

REV. R. G. PEEVER, B.D., PASTOR.

9.45 a.m.—Quarterly Love Feast, followed by Fellowship Service.

11 a.m.—Divine service. Subject: "Bearing the Cross." Sacrament of the Lord's supper.

7 p.m.—Evening service. Subject: "The Closed Ear and the Fruitless Message or the Parable of the Sower."

Mr. Greenlaw will sing at the evening service.

Charlotte Street Methodist

REV. J. P. WILSON, B.A., PASTOR.

Rev. John G. Lewis, B.A., will preach at both services.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of both.

The Pastor will be assisted in the Sacrament by Rev. Mr. Lewis

MUSIC.

Morning anthem. "The King of Love" (Shelley), Mr. Downey.
Offertory solo. "Prayer" (Guilmant).
Evening anthem. "There is a Holy City" (Shelley). Miss Ada Richardson and Miss M. Stevens.

Mr. J. Edward Fisher, Organist and Choirmaster.

The Love Feast will be held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Mark Street Methodist

REV. L. PHELPS, PASTOR.

11 a.m.—Subject: "A Nation's Ideals."

2.45 p.m.—Sunday School.

7 p.m.—Subject: "The Evangel."

Organist and Choirmaster, A. Nicholls.

St. James' Methodist

REV. J. N. CLARRY, B.A., PASTOR.

(Corner of Sherbrooke and Aylmer Streets)

10 a.m.—Love Feast.

11 a.m.—Reception service and Holy Communion.

2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7 p.m.—Evening service. Subject: "The Beginning of the Good News."

Monday—8 p.m.—Epworth League.

Tuesday—Board meeting.

Wednesday—Prayer meeting

PRESBYTERIAN

Knox Church

REV. H. J. KEITH, B.D., M.A., PASTOR

11 a.m.—Morning service. Five minute address to Boys and Girls.

Anthem. "Lift up your heads" (Hopkins)
Voluntary. "Cujus Animam" (Stabat Mater).
Sermon. "Abraham, a Model for Today."
Solo. Mr. A. Greenlaw

3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7 p.m.—Evening service.

Anthem. "Soldiers of Christ" (Miller)
Sermon. "Not far from the Kingdom."
Solo, "My Task." Miss Davies.
Voluntary. "Nocturne" (Guilmant).

Strangers Welcomed.

Geo. Kearns, Organist and Choir Leader.

St. Andrew's Church

REV. JAS. ROLLINS, B.A., MINISTER.

11 a.m.—Divine service. The Minister will preach.

3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7 p.m.—Divine service. The Minister will preach.

EVENING MUSIC.

Prelude, "Fifth Nocturne" (Lambeth).
Solo: "O rest in the Lord" (Mendelssohn). Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw.
Offertory, "Traumerei" (Schumann).
Anthem, "Sun of my soul" (Turner).
Quintette, "O come let us worship" (Himmel). Misses Mae Laing, A. Telford, Mrs. James Look, Messrs. James Look and C. Thorpe.
Postlude, "National Air of Japan."

Mr. Herbert C. Treneer, Organist and Choirmaster.

Strangers Welcomed. Seats Free.

WAR NEWS!

BEWARE OF FALSE PROPHETS!

The daily sensational rumours from "authoritative" sources should not guide the intelligent and thoughtful man. It is not sufficient merely to have the "news"—

WHY NOT HAVE THE FACTS?

The Peterboro' Evening Examiner through its unexcelled sources of information, coupled with its Information Bureau, furnishes a service of unsurpassed value.

Canadians have never been in greater need of accurate knowledge than at the present time.

LET THE DAILY EXAMINER SERVE YOU

St. Paul's Church

REV. ROBERT POGUE, PASTOR.

11 a.m.—Morning service
Organ prelude, "Prayer" (Moses in Egypt) (Rossini).
Solo (soprano), "Consider and hear me" (Wooler). Miss Dorothy Allan.
Offertory anthem, "Turn Thy Face from My Sins" (Sullivan).
Organ postlude, "Concerto in F". (Handel).

3 p.m.—Sabbath School. Young Men's Class—Teacher, Mr. W. B. Cowan. Young Women's Class—Teacher, Dr. Moir. Mixed Adult Bible Class—Teacher, Mr. Robt Harrison.

7 p.m.—Evening worship.
Organ prelude, "Andantino" (Readano).
Offertory anthem, "Sun of my Soul" (Turner). Solo parts by Miss Allan and Miss Bryce.
Organ postlude, "Festival March" (Dye).

Organist and choirmaster, Mr. John Allan.

BAPTIST

Murray Street Baptist Church

REV. J. R. WEBB, PASTOR.

Residence, 204 Leaden St.

11 a.m.—The Pastor will preach. The Ordinance of the Lord's Supper and reception of new members.

3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7 p.m.—The Pastor will preach.

Strangers Cordially Welcomed.

All Seats Free.

Park Street Baptist Church

REV. F. A. CONNOR, PASTOR.

Residence, 267 Hunt St.

11 a.m.—Subject: "Workers with God"

2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.

7 p.m.—Subject: "Points to Ponder."

Baptism at close of evening service

MISCELLANEOUS

Salvation Army Temple

ADJUTANT AND MRS. McELHINEY IN CHARGE.

7 a.m.—Knee Drill.
10 a.m.—Bible Study.
10.15 a.m.—United Open Air, Cor. Lewis and Charlotte Sts.
11 a.m.—Old Time Holiness Meeting, Salvation Army Temple.
2 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
3.15 p.m.—Open Air, Cor. Huntley and George Sts.
5 p.m.—Old Fashioned Experience Meeting.
7 p.m.—Sunday School.
7.15 p.m.—Songster Brigade, Market Square.
7.15 p.m.—Senior Band, Hunter St., near George.
Monday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service.
Monday, 8 p.m.—Soul Saving Service. Junior Band in attendance.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Soldiers', Converts' and Recruits' Meeting.
Thursday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Soul Saving Service.
7.15 p.m.—Open Air. Corps Cadets and Songster Brigade in attendance.
Friday, 8 p.m.—Old Fashioned Holiness Meeting.
Saturday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service
Saturday, 8 p.m.—Salvation Meeting. Junior Band in attendance.

Bethany Tabernacle

REV. E. E. JOHNSON, PASTOR.

Residence, 633 Aylmer St.

10.30 a.m.—Prayer circle.
11 a.m.—Preaching.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Evangelistic service.
Thursday, 8 p.m. — Prayer and praise service.

A Cordial Welcome to All.

Free Methodist

Aylmer Street, between Charlotte and King Streets.

REV. E. SNYDER, PASTOR.

9.45—Sunday school.
11 a.m.—Morning service
7 p.m.—Evening service.
Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Prayer meeting.

Seats Free. Strangers Welcomed.

Gospel Hall

11 o'clock—Breaking of Bread
3 o'clock—Sunday School meets.
7 o'clock—Gospel meeting in the Hall.
8 o'clock—Gospel meeting in Central Park.

Salvation Hall

(Undenominational and non-sectarian)

282 1/2 Water Street.

Meetings,

Sunday—11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in the Hall.
3.30, Street meeting, cor. George and Hunter.
Thursday—8 p.m. in the Hall

THE WORLD OF SPORT

GIBSON AND HARDY ARE BOTH CONFIDENT

There will be a splendid wrestling bill at Brock Street, rink to-night when Andy Gibson of Toronto will endeavour to throw Alf Hardy twice in an hour. In addition Jack Forbes will meet Kid Carter of Toronto, and two local boys, Harold McLean and Jim Cartledge will settle their differences in a preliminary bout. Hardy and Gibson arrived last night and both are confident of winning. The conditions are that Gibson must throw Hardy twice in an hour to win the match. The posters do not state this fact and there is some confusion among fans because of this fact. Gibson is a wonderfully developed athlete, weighing about 160 pounds, and he will have nearly twenty-five pounds on Hardy. The latter, however, feels that he can defeat the big fellow under the handicap conditions. Bob Long will referee the preliminary bouts and Joe Dwyer the main bout. There is great interest among the fans and a big crowd should see them perform.

Old Country Football Comment

The Arsenal is Drawing the Best Gates in London---The Evolution of McCracken

It may have taken some time to convince the most of us that "Ayr United "arrived" on the scene as a real fighting force, not only as spoilers, but as aspirants for the championship. However unlikely their chance of seeing the flag wave over Somerset Park may be, they must be regarded seriously. Perhaps it was unfair to look upon their defeat of the Celtic as a surprise, for they lost by a goal less to the Hearts at Tynecastle than Celts did, and overwhelmed the Hibs at Easter road, where the Parkhead team could only draw. And, although that manner of reckoning up form is not very reliable, these are facts which cannot be altered.

Happy "Gunners."

Although like all other clubs, feeling the pinch of the time we live in, the Arsenal are drawing the best gates in London. Against Clapton Orient last Saturday they took over £800, which was easily the best gate in the Metropolis.

The enterprise of Messrs. Norris and Co. in removing from Woolwich to Highbury is being splendidly rewarded, and it is as well that it should be so, for it required a deal of courage to open up a practically new district and put up such a substantial stake as the laying out of an up-to-date football field involves. Readers should note that Woolwich has now been dropped from the club's name.

A rumour, perhaps made in Germany, the George Law had asked Leeds City to place him upon the transfer list was settled by inquiries at the club's headquarters.

The only comment was a smile and the news "You can say that it is not true." Further comment was apparently regarded as unnecessary, and the facts that Law was playing with the first eleven at Derby is evidence that player and club are not dissatisfied with each other.

Bobby Again.

Bobby Walker is training regularly with the Hearts players, and keeping quite fit.

Don't be surprised if you hear some day soon that he has been signed on again, and, perhaps, taking his place in the Tynecastle team. There is good reason to believe that such might be the case.

Another Cracker.

There is a likelihood that another McCracken, cousin to the Newcastle back, will spring into English League football very soon. He played a very attractive game against the English League the other week. At the finish he was approached by several club magnates and many offers were made to him. Look out for the coming of McCracken on the Second.

THE BROWNING CLUB

On Thursday evening, Oct. 29, in the Y.W.C.A., the Browning Club held their first meeting There were sixteen members present, and the leader, Mr. F. J. A. Morris, read the poems "Love Among the Ruins" and "Two in the Campagne." Both poems were then discussed and the proceedings closed with an interpretation of the latter poem. On the following Thursday the subject before the Club was "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came." Some questions of general bearing on the poem were first suggested, and the members were asked to have these in mind in their study of "Childe Roland." The poem was then read and a discussion that promises to be of some interest arose on detailed passages throughout the course of the poem. Next week and the week after, the Club will meet on Friday; the interpretation of "Childe Roland" will be continued, and then two short lyrics, "Home Thoughts from Abroad" and "Prospice" will be taken up. In the interests of English poetry and its lovers the Organising Committee of the Club decided to admit visitors and guests to the meetings.

A reading of "Two in the Campagna".

A pair of lovers wander through the Campagna, viewing the crumbled relics of Ancient Rome, now almost buried beneath a living mantle of grasses and flowers. The sight of these pathetic ruins makes the two pensive and silent. At last they sit down, hand in hand, and lose themselves and each other in lonely reverie. The speaker's mind (in the state where thought and emotion are indistinguishable) broods over the mystery of life.

Of all things living, man is the only creature to whom death causes a terrible wrench Look at that tomb, there, built with tears and sighs, centuries ago, over some loved one lost, by men and women who have themselves passed away; the very tomb has crumbled, and out of its ruins has sprung a plant of fennel—cradled in a grave These same plants were growing here in the days of the Romans; they have sprung up, blossomed, seeded and withered away, generation after generation, and never any sense of sorrow or loss in the death of individuals. In all nature, below the scale of man, there seems absolute peace and contentment, happiness everywhere; whatever need or desire is felt among flowers and insects is immediately satisfied; there is no such thing as "their reach exceeding their grasp"; no problems of personality, no yearnings after the infinite, no stiflings of nature. See that orange-red flower; in a few days it will be withered away, but there's no death struggle, no sorrow among survivors; indeed, its life-purpose is already fulfilled, for there's a cluster of tiny beetles feeding in its pollen-meal, and, all unconscious, helping to pass on the torch of life to the next generation They, too, in their tiny span of a few weeks, fill out the whole round of their desires far more completely than any of us in our three-score years and ten. And it's the same all over the Campagna. What an expanse of grasses! And the wind, blowing where it listeth, as it plays through their feathery tops, wafts the pollen-dust all over the and; and everywhere in the grass, flowering pants, and feeding in them, or hovering over them, what a wealth of insect life, beetles, bees, butterflies, all apparently happy, and, in their play, performing miracles — God's blind instruments in handing in the torch of life. Everywhere nature runs not; no concealment, no thwarting; perfect fruition in the full blaze of God's sunlight.

In all this harmony of nature the only jarring note is—man. What a strange thing is Human Nature. With the birth of self-consciousness there awoke in each of us a sense of shame and a desire to conceal our inner thoughts and yearnings from the light of day We hardly know our own nature, each of us, and far more of it remains hidden from our fellowmen; even friends and lovers, the nearest and dearest, are often utterly alone in thought I wish it were a law of nature that, when twin souls meet their union made the two wills one, so that neither had any longer a wish or an ideal that the other had not. If only when once we love, our whole life became love and nothing else. But no! As often as I try to live in love alone this barrier of personality and self-consciousness thrusts in between, and I find myself in solitary pursuit of ideals, and with yearnings after an infinite that I cannot communicate or express in words. And so it is doomed to be always; man, the only one of God's creatures, conscious of creation, in the midst of universal happiness and contentment, remains alone, sad and unsatisfied.

FULTZ SUES SPORT PAPER.

Ball Players' Fraternity Head Says Story Damaged Him $50,000.

Suit for $50,000 against the Sporting Life Publishing Company of Philadelphia was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday by David L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity. Mr. Fultz charges that the Company caused the publication, about Aug. 29, last, of an article accusing him of having "hobnobbed" with James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League; that in the presence of two dozen newspaper men he was asked to explain certain matters; that he presented a sorry spectacle, and that everybody pitied him. Some criticism was also directed against him concerning the management of the fraternity.

Fultz explains in his complaint that the fraternity has a membership of about 1,600, and that all professional ball players may join it save those playing with the Federal League, which he calls an "outlaw organization." He says that this publication has brought him into ridicule and has injured his standing.

Fultz is a lawyer and his own firm —Murphy & Fultz—are his attorneys.

STALLINGS IN VAUDEVILLE LIKE NAPOLEON AS ORATOR

Napoleon was a poor figure on horseback, George Washington never achieved success as an after-dinner talker, Wellington could not tango, and George Stallings cannot act. In fact, the manager of the Boston Braves all but cracked under the strain when he made his first vaudeville appearance at the Palace Theatre, says Heywood Broun in the New York Tribune.

The Miracle Man did not have even a parlour trick at his command when he found himself face to face with a big matinee crowd. For a moment or two the architect of the best baseball team in the world could not build a sensation, and when he did begin to talk there were cries from the back of the house of "Louder, George; we can't hear you."

When Joe Connolly dropped a fly back in the days of the big series, when Johnny Evers held the ball and let a runner score, when Herbie Moran allowed a single to roll through his legs, George Stallings spoke, and not one of these men felt constrained to say "Speak up." They heard him.

Although Stallings cracked, he did not crumble. He recovered from his nervousness after a little and talked interestingly of his team and the world's series. Yet it was apparent throughout that not even the famous tenth inning of the third game against the Athletics could have tried him so sorely as did his brief stage appearance.

HOCKEY

The Toronto Rowing Club will have a stronger team than last season in the senior O.H.A. this winter. All of last year's players are available excepting "Ack" Hunter, and his position on the defence is likely to be filled by Harry Reynolds, who was last year with North Bay. Reynolds was a member of th 'Varsity juniors two years ago. He is a big boy, weighing now over 180 pounds. Caldwell, an ex-'Varsity player, who was also on the Bay team last winter, is in the city, and he will probably turn out with the Oarsmen. Parks, the good junior last winter with Brampton, is also slated for the T. R.C. team. With Farr, Laird, Sidley, Skinner, Burrell, and Doop, an aggregation that should take a lot of beating can be rounded out. Condition was a big factor with the T.R.C. lads last winter, and "Billy" Breen, who handled them then, has again been engaged as trainer. The two battles between the champion T.R. and A.A. team and the Scullers last season, when they played two games, lasting 2½ hours, and at the end of which only one goal separated them, is still fresh in the minds of hockey fans.—Toronto Star.

"Ack" Hunter, captain of last winter's T.R.C. seniors, is now located in Peterborough, where he will most likely play this winter. He will be a valuable addition to the defence of the Petes.—Toronto Star.

With the Arena opening for skating about November 20, there is no reason why all of the local hockey teams should not be in shape when the bell rings for the opening of the 1914-15 season.

T.R. and A.A., O.H.A. champions, will take a trip to New York, Boston, and Cleveland, before the regular season opens. There is a possibility that they may also go to Winnipeg during Christmas week.

'Varsity juniors, last year junior O.H.A. runners-up, will have Stratton, Saunders, Smythe, and Mathers, of last year's team.

"Jock" Harty will coach Queen's University hockey team again this winter. H. Box wil be captain.

Seaforth will have junior and intermediate teams in the O.H.A. this season.

Hugh Aird, 'Varsity star for four years, will not be available for the students this winter. Aird is a good enough forward for any of the city teams and is slated to join the T.R. and A.A.

Jimmie Freeman, the Cobourg intermediate forward, is in Preston Springs line-up. Freeman has a good turn of speed.

The Toronto Rowing Club senior O.H.A. players will commence training on Monday night next, when they will have a workout in the "Gym."

FOOTBALL COMMENT

In an interesting game of football played on the Central school grounds yesterday afternoon, the Central school eleven defeated the Queen Mary school team by 2 points to 1. Centrals scored the winning goal in the last minute of play. Mr. Downie refereed the game.

MIGHT BLAME McGRAW FOR THE EUROPEAN WAR?

It appears that every good ball-player who ever was passed up by anybody as tried and found wanting was passed by John McGraw. The latest is Benny Kauff. Not long ago it was Davis, the young pitcher of the Braves. Kauff and Davis were once the property of McGraw about as much as Alaska once was the property of Timbuctoo.

Naval Casualties Light.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—An Admiralty statement issued last night gives the casualties of the British flotilla operating off the Belgian coast. The statement is dated Oct. 30, and reports one man as having been killed on board the sloop Rinaldo, one man dangerously wounded and eleven men wounded. None of these are officers. Five men previously reported as missing from the monitors Severn and Humber have rejoined their ships, according to the statement.

SPIES POSED AS BOY SCOUTS

Were Discovered Tampering With Sentries.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—German spies disguised as scout-masters, and in some cases, even as boy scouts, a correspondent learns, have been giving considerable trouble to the military authorities recently, although it is understood that this latest espionage scheme so far has gleaned little information of value to the Kaiser's General Staff. The Home Office and Sir Robert Baden-Powell have been co-operating to stamp out the spies' activities along this line, and already many arrests have resulted.

A notice posted at the Boy Scouts headquarters in Victoria street, however, shows that at least one German secret agent is still roaming about in the uniform of a British scout-master. The scouts are directed to watch out for this man, a full description of whom is given, and who is characterized as "a dangerous international spy." His method appears to be to visit strategical military points, ostensibly performing the scout-master's duties, but really supplying sentries with Honor which he apparently hopes will lead them to divulge secrets, or at least permit him to enter forbidden places. He is considered the most daring of all who have adopted this form of disguise. At present the Boy Scouts have access to many areas, such as military camps and closed parts barred to the ordinary public. There is grave peril in alien enemies donning Baden-Powell's world-famous uniform to satisfy their illegitimate curiosity with regard to British armaments.

SENTENCED TO HANG.

Vancouver Hindu To Pay Penalty of Crime on Jan. 11.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 31. — Mewa Singh, the self-confessed slayer of Immigration Inspector Hopkinson, was yesterday morning tried and found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged on January 11. He made no denial of the offence.

A lengthy written statement was made by the accused, in which he protested that the shooting of Bhag Singh and others in the temple had burned into his soul. He alleged that last Inspector Hopkinson had tried to get him to swear falsely to secure the freedom of Bela Singh, charged with the temple shooting, and protested that he gave up his life for what he believed to be a righteous cause in the hope and belief that the sacrifice would benefit his fellow-Hindus in Vancouver.

Seizing German Property.

PARIS, Oct. 31. — A court order was issued yesterday confiscating the chateau of the Princess Hohenlohe, near Brest. The property of 20,000 firms and 100,000 individuals is expected to be seized as a result of the Government's new policy of sequestrating all property belonging to alien enemies.

Peace Proposals Denied.

LONDON, Oct. 31. — "The report that Germany has made peace proposals to France, offering special concessions, was repudiated yesterday by the German Consul-General at Amsterdam as completely unfounded," says a despatch from the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Co.

Italy's Premier Better.

ROME, Italy, Oct. 31.—The health of Signor Salandra, the Italian Prime Minister, was much better yesterday, his temperature being normal. He hoped to be able to go to the Foreign Office to-day and preside over the meeting of the Council of Ministers.

BASEBALL

STAR PITCHER BIBLE WORKER.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26—Pitcher Doak of the St. Louis Cardinals is proving one of the foremost workers of local Bible classes, and the Sunday school class of which he has taken charge has grown to exceptionally large dimensions.

"One must lead a white life," Doak tells his charges, "to succeed in any walk of life. It is right living that helps a man win games, whether on the diamond or in the stress of business."

Moran came to the Quakers in 1910 from Chicago and played with the Boston Nationals from 1901 to 1908.

It is said the Quaker manager is a second Wilbur Robinson in developing young pitchers. Alexander's success is attributed to the coaching of the new chief.

Although Buffalo fans were dissatisfied with the work of Hal Chance, the former Yankee first baseman finished the season with a batting average of .304 in 75 games.

This is a far better mark than Chase made while wearing a Kilties' uniform

Dutch Zwilling, the White Sox cast-off, was the champion home run counter in the Federal League. He poled sixteen circuit clouts over the fence for the Chiefs.

Bill Kenworthy, who once wore a Washington uniform, also made a fine record with the bat. The St. Louis Fed outfielder had fifteen homers to his credit for the season.

If O.B really wants to befriend the Feds, why try to wish the Yankees on them?

George David Weaver, despite recent sertions that he would not do it, has hustled into the matrimonial league.

The fact that Weaver has taken a better half cancel a Chicago fan to remark that Buck, however, will continue to be the "better half" of the White Sox.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Considerable excitement in the wheat market resulted today from the addition of Turkey to the nations at war. Prices were steady at the close, but 2⅝c to 2½c higher than last night. Corn made a net advance of ⅝c to ¾c, and oats of ⅝c to ½c. In provisions, the outcome was unchanged to 15c up.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 13	to $....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 47	0 48
Peas, bushel	1 20	....
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 80	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 30	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 26	0 30
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, large	0 16	....
Cheese, new, twins	0 16½	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 31	0 33
Eggs, cold-storage	0 26	0 28
Honey, new, lb.	0 13	....
Honey, combs, dozen	2 00	3 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Oct. 30.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, old crop, No. 1 northern, $1.24; No. 2 northern, $1.21; new crop, No. 1 northern, $1.20½; No. 2 northern, $1.16½.

Manitoba oats—Bay ports, old crop, No. 2 C.W., 63½c; No. 3 C.W., 62½c; new crop, No. 2 C.W., 59c; No. 3 C.W., 56c.

Ontario wheat—Car lots, $1.07 to $1.09, outside, according to freights.

American corn—Fresh shelled, No. 2 yellow, 82c to 83c, Toronto; Canadian corn, 81c, Toronto.

Ontario oats—New, outside, 46c to 48c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.30 to $1.35, carlots, outside, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 82c to 83c, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 66c to 67c; Manitoba barley, 64c to 66c, lake ports.

Rolled oats—Per bag of 90 pounds, $2.85 to $3; in smaller lots, $3.15 to $3.25; per barrel, $6.70, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Buckwheat—66c to 68c.

Millfeed—Carlots, per ton, bran, $22 to $24; shorts, $25 to $26; middlings, $27 to $30; good feed flour, $23 to $25.

Manitoba flour—First patents, $6.60 in bags; second patents, $6.10 in bags.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.50 to $4.70, Montreal or Toronto freights, in bulk, nominal.

Cornmeal—Yellow, 98-pound sacks, $2.65 to $2.75.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 30.—The wheat market opened excited and strong on the fact that Turkey had now entered the European war. Cash demand was good and offerings fairly heavy. Other grades of wheat, oats and barley in poor demand, with offerings heavy.

Inspections yesterday numbered 414 cars, as against 1111 cars last year, and in sight this morning were 400 cars.

Cash: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.16⅝; No. 2 do., $1.13⅝; No. 3 do., $1.03⅛; No. 4 do., $1.03⅛; No. 5 do., 95⅝c; feed, 90c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 56⅛c; No. 3 do., 53¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 53⅛c; No. 1 feed, 51⅝c; No. 2 feed, 51c.

Barley—No. 3, 63¾c; No. 4, 63⅝c; rejected, 60c; feed, 59½c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

NAPANEE, Ont., Oct. 30.—On the cheese board today 400 boxes of cheese were offered and all sold at 14⅝c.

PICTON, Ont., Oct. 30.—On the cheese board today 920 boxes of cheese were boarded, all colored; 410 were sold at 14⅝c and the balance at 14 9-16c.

CORNWALL, Ont., Oct. 30.—The offerings on the Cornwall Cheese Board today were 1151 boxes of colored. All were sold, the prices being 14⅝c, 14 11-16c and 14⅝c. At this date last year 878 colored cheese sold at 13c. Further contributions to the patriotic fund were received from three factories, which swelled the fund raised on the Cornwall Board to date to $1594.05. Two factories have still to be heard from.

CATTLE MARKETS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Cattle—Receipts 2000. Market firm. Beeves, $6.50 to $11; Texas steers, $6.75 to $9.40; stockers and feeders, $5.10 to $8.10; cows and heifers, $3.00 to $9.30; calves, $7 to $10.50.

Hogs—Receipts 21,000. Market steady. Light, $7.10 to $7.60; mixed, $7.10 to $7.65; heavy, $7.10 to $7.65; rough, $7.10 to $7.30; pigs, $4.75 to $7.25; bulk of sales, $7.30 to $7.55.

Sheep—Receipts 15,000. Market higher. Native, $5.25 to $6.25; yearlings $6 to $7; lambs, native, $6.50 to $8.20.

Of British invention is a mirror marked with feet and inches to enable persons to measure their own height by facing it.

GENTLEMEN'S POOL ROOM
NOW OPEN ABOVE THE ROYAL THEATRE
LARGEST AND BEST EVER IN THE CITY
12 POOL TABLES and 1 ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, and all are absolutely new.
NO CROWDING.
PRICES REASONABLE
Poppas & Smolgrove, Props.

JOE LONGO
Pears Grapes Peaches Oranges Plums Bananas
LONGO
Apples Potatoes Tomatoes Celery Cucumbers Olive Oil
TWO STORES (540 GEORGE ST. PHONE 981; 220 CHARLOTTE ST PHONE 1013)

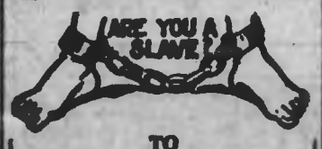
EMPIRE THEATRE
FRIDAY—SATURDAY
The Wedding of Prudence—in 3 parts. A wonderful Comedy Drama.
When Bent Meets West in Boston—This is a Comedy of the highest rank.
The Crime of Cain—A Drama that has been a big success wherever shown.
Private Dennis Regan—A Story and reproduction of a War with thrilling Episodes throughout.
Her Golden Bride—A thrilling Comedy with some big laughs.
Our aim is High-class, Clean and Educational Pictures, composed of Comedies, Male-dramas, Dramas and Instructive plays by most famous stars.

PRINCESS THEATRE
3—DAYS ONLY—3
Mon., Tues., Wed.
Company of 8 People
7 Extraordinary Acts 7
The biggest show ever offered for the admission of
10c -:- 10c
COME EARLY

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
J. J. TURNER & SONS, Owners and Managers, Peterborough
TO-NIGHT Oct. 31st At 8.15
The Laughable Comedy
Romance of a Seaside Hotel
And the Farce Comedy
Nevada or My Little Partner
Extra Special—The Essex Feature Film in 3 parts entitled "WIVES" by Specialties Between Acts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE J. J. TURNER & SONS, Proprietors & Managers
One Night Only, Mon., Nov. 2nd. The Distinguished English Comedian
LAWRANCE D'ORSAY In Augustus Thomas' Great Comedy THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
Seats on Sale at Box Office, Friday at 9 o'clock.

FREE!
3 LINES OF FIRST-CLASS CIGARS
Newest in the market—will be on sale all day SATURDAY.
With every Half Dollar purchase of Cigars, you will receive genuine Safety Razor with 5 Blades, & a National Silk Flag FREE
Watch our Window.
LOUIS YEOTES
Cigar Store & Billiard Parlour



TO
The Drink Habit
THE NEAL THREE DAYS' TREATMENT
For the liquor habit will break these shackles. A simple, safe and effective treatment. Write or 'phone for particulars.
NEAL INSTITUTE,
78 St. Alban's Street,
TORONTO.

COME AT ONCE
51 Men's Winter Overcoats, up-to-the-minute styles, made shawl collar ulster, Cambridge and young men's guard. These are overmakes and cancellations, secured at reduced prices and we pass them on to you subject to our profit-sharing policy. Sizes 34 to 40.
Lot 1 PRICE IS $9.95
Worth $12.00 to $14.00. In this lot there are some good Balmacaans.
Lot 2 PRICE IS $12.95
Worth $15.00 to $16.50. Some choice Balmacaans are shown at this price.
Lot 3 PRICE IS $16.95
Worth $20.00 to $22.00. A few Balmacaans here.
NOTE—There is a 36 and 39, extra heavy, Fancy Check, backed cloth. Worth $27.00 to $30.00, for $19.95
FRIDAY - SATURDAY - MONDAY
SEE WINDOWS
OAK HALL

MEN! HEAR DR. GORDON'S "CONFIDENTIAL TALK TO MEN" Grand Opera House SUNDAY, 4 P. M.

HESSELBERG
MASTER PIANIST
INSTRUCTION AND CONCERTIZING
Students of all grades prepared for examinations in technique and interpretation. Interviews by appointment.
32 Bloor West, Toronto. North 5350

Comfortable Quarters For Local Men

Arrangements Made at Kingston For Housing Second Contingent Battalion

Peterborough's soldiers will evidently have comfortable quarters at the concentration camp, judging by the following from a Kingston despatch:

As soon as the men arrive in Kingston they will be quartered in the Armouries, the barracks and the cereal mill building.

On Tuesday morning a number of carpenters, employed by Campbell & Wright, contractors, commenced the work of putting up the bunks. Although the work was only commenced on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock 20 bunks were ready for use by the men of the 14th regiment on Tuesday night.

It has been arranged that 400 bunks will be built at Artillery Park barracks. The bunks are three deep. A mattress is supplied to each man. The barracks building, which is divided into four separate parts, will be well heated.

It is expected that about three or four hundred men will be quartered in the cereal mill, while the remainder will be put up at the armouries. The work of putting up the bunks will not require very long.

As soon as the volunteers arrive in Kingston they will be be put under hard training under the direction of officers who have been selected to accompany the battalion. The work will be a great deal more thorough than what the first contingent received. The use of the bayonet will be taught to far greater extent.

Although the call for men was only sounded a few days ago the officers in command of the corps report that the response has been very good. Out of 1,000 men required the officers have been able to sign up about 650 men until Tuesday noon, which is certainly a good showing.

Prospecting for petroleum in Venezuela is being carried on with encouraging success by one American and two British companies.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

DETROIT, Oct. 31.—A blazing line of bonfires will mark a path of flames across the continent to-night (October 31st), when the cities and towns all along the 3,405-mile route of the Lincoln Highway will celebrate the successful completion of a year of progress. Celebrations are planned in over 2,000 towns and cities for Hallowe'en and these include in almost every case the burning of immense piles of tar barrels and great piles of brush and leaves, as well as the lighting of red fire.

So general will be the observance of the first anniversary of the dedication of the great route that an aviator, should his machine be swift enough, could almost follow the line of the route from New York to San Francisco by the trail of illumination which will express the sentiment of the thousands living along the way.

On the stroke of ten the match will be applied and amid the blowing of whistles and the tooting of horns the flames of 10,000 fires will leap up along the route where last year's dedications were held.

From the quiet streets of little Pennsylvania towns to the desert ranches and mountain settlements of the West, word has come that the celebrations of this year will outdo even the extravagant ovations of a year ago.

Many of the bonfires of last year were pretentious affairs, some of them being built up as high as 50 feet and soaked with oil and pitch. Some of these fires could be seen for a distance of 20 miles.

Hunters Leave For The North

The Eagle Lake Hunt Club left yesterday for hunting grounds around Little Gold Lake. The party was composed of Messrs. C. Gunsolus, captain; Gus Sawers, Jack Gibbs, W. White, Charlie Westlake and H. Routley.

The Shawanigan Hunt Club party, consisting of Messrs. G. Gladman, S. Ray, Chas. Curtis, A. Laing, M. McFadden, H. Evans, L. Steele, W. Evans, A. Curtis, Brooks, Lillie, Nahon and Carpenter, left yesterday. This party hunts in Parry Sound district.

A NEW DISCOVERY

The Standard Coal Saver--
A 25c Package will treat one ton of Coal and effect a Saving of 25%.

CAN be used in any Stove, Range or Furnace, no trouble to apply, perfectly harmless, odourless, non-explosive, non-poisonous.

STANDARD COAL SAVER COMPANY
214 Hunter Street, West, Peterborough

Our representative will call on every user of Coal, starting MONDAY, 2nd November, 1914.

If you are missed drop us a Card.

WARNE'S SPECIALS

Williams' Toilet Soaps
Assorted Odours, 3 cakes to to the box. Regular 20c per box for..... 17c

Hot Water Bottles
Red Rubber, 2 qt. size. Guaranteed for 2 years. Regular Price $2.00 for $1.19

SEE OUR SOUTH WINDOW

WARNE DRUG CO. Ltd.
351 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 527

CITY AND GENERAL

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 495. The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d.t.f.

PROBABILITIES.

Moderate southwest winds, fine and warm. Sunday, southwest winds, fair and warm.

FOR SALE.

J. J. Turner & Sons have a quantity of first-class second hand bags for sale cheap; suitable for potatoes.

WINDOW CLEANING.

'Phone 149 or drop a card to J. Foster, 6 Benson Avenue. Storm windows cleaned and put up. 29d-6t

AUCTION SALE

Of household furniture, etc., etc., at the home of Mrs. R. J. English, 287 Hack Street, on Friday, Nov. 6th at 1.30 p.m. W. J. Hancock, Auctioneer. 4d-31-2-4-5

The Tea market is still advancing and fine teas are hard to get at any price. "SALADA" is still sold at 35c. for Brown Label, 45c. for Blue Label, 50c. for Red Label, and 60c. for Gold Label, and of the same high quality as always.

FRENCH LESSONS

By Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 567 George Street. 29d-6t

ROMAN MEAL.

A delicious food for breakfast, making gems, pannakes, etc. "The early Roman Food." Price, 25c. a package. For sale by Porter S. White, Grocer, George Street.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

Watch Louis Yeates' window, and come in and get a safety razor with five blades and a silk flag free with a half dollar purchase of first-class cigars. 2d-101

PURE MAPLE SYRUP.

Put up in glass jars, much relished in cool mornings and evenings with cereal foods, etc. Price, 40c a jar. For sale by Porter S. White, Grocer, George Street.

PIANO, ORGAN AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, phone or write. Studio, 567 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1098. 1m-4.t.s.

AUCTION SALE

Of household furniture and effects, the property of Mr. Jas. A. Arthur, 511 Albert Street, on Tuesday, November 3rd at 2 o'clock. Furniture all practically new, and includes a fine davenport and writing desk. J. F. Thornton, Auctioneer. 'Phone 956. 2d-103.

KITCHENER LEAGUE.

Mrs. Knox, Gilmour Street, president of the Canadian Kitchener League requests all the ladies who are knitting to kindly turn in all completed work before Saturday evening as the league wishes to prepare a box to send with the soldiers Tuesday.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 455, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

ST. PAUL'S FRASER MISSION.

The thank-offering meeting of the Fraser Mission Band of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church will be held on Tuesday evening, November 3rd, at 8 o'clock, in the Guild Room of the Church. Mrs Keith will deliver an address assisted by Miss Dorothy Allen. Refreshments will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

HIGHER TEA PRICES PREDICTED.

In London, Calcutta and Colombo teas are fetching average higher prices to-day than they have for twenty-two years, with prospects of the market going still higher. The crop has been large, but quality poor, and the sinking of the steamships "Diplomat" and "City of Winchester," with nine million pounds on board has more than acted as a set-off to the large crop.

WILL RECOVER.

INDIAN RIVER, Oct. 31.— The young son of Mr. W. J. Bissard of Indian River, who was shot through the face last Friday with a bullet from a 22 calibre rifle, while playing with his young brother, is now out of danger and will recover. The bullet entered his face and came out the back of his neck.

WELLS AND CISTERNS CLEANED.

Living springs found; wells dug and cleaned, tiled and cemented; drains dug and pipe furnished; pumps sold and repaired. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. No dirt can get into these wells when finished. Apply R. Elliott, corner Erskine and Woodbine Avenue. Orders left at W. G. Morton's Blacksmith Shop on Water Street, will receive prompt attention. 12d-26-4.t.s.

WOODMEN HALL SERVICES.

Elder F. W. Johnston will preach on Sunday night at 7 o'clock in Woodmen Hall over Nugent's drug store, opposite Crossman's. The topic will be "The End of the World From the Standpoint of Reason." On Tuesday night at 8 o'clock a missionary service will be held at which all are cordially invited. Sabbath school is held every Saturday at 2 p.m. and preaching at 7 p.m. All are welcome.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part renewed.

Our Repair Department is in charge of a skilled watchmaker who will go over it carefully and put it in perfect order.

WARNE BROS.
240 GEORGE STREET
Next to Murray-Kay Co.

LAWN TENNIS.

Charlotte Street Tennis Club was having a game on the Courts to-day with every evidence of enjoying the pastime as much as in the summer months.

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 120 Aylmer Street. 28d-6t

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

The members of this congregation will kindly note that the time for the early celebration of the Holy Communion has been changed for tomorrow, from 8.30 a.m. to 8 o'clock a.m.

TAKING A CLEAVER.

The public may expect a rare intellectual and oratorial treat, in the lecture to be delivered by Rev. Dr. Cleaver, in the George Street Methodist Church, on Tuesday night, Nov. 10th. The subject of his address will be "The Story of Jean Valjean," a brilliant treatment of Victor Hugo's masterpiece in character-drawing. The occasion is in the interests of the Mark Street Methodist Church, East City—to promote the erection of a new church to meet the demands of the growing congregation.

OBITUARY

ROBERTA MAY ROSS.

The death occurred early this morning of Roberta May Ross, the nine-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ross, 426 Park street. In the loss of their young daughter Mr. and Mrs. Ross will have the sympathy of the community. The funeral was held this afternoon from the family residence to the Little Lake cemetery.

MRS. JAMES IRVINE.

The death occurred this morning at the residence of her daughter, Gordon avenue, city, of Mrs. James Irvine, who for years had been a resident of Peterborough. Mrs. Irvine had been in failing health for some time, but only for a short time before her death had she been seriously ill. A large number of friends in the community will mourn her demise.

She is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Thos. Scott, Smith; Mrs. Walter Libby, Parnell street; Mrs. George Curtain, Monaghan, and Mrs. D. Oliver, Gordon avenue. Her husband predeceased her some years ago.

The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon at half-past-two o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. David Oliver, Gordon avenue, to the Little Lake cemetery. The service at the house will be at two o'clock.

CITY HALL PARAGRAPHS

A meeting of the Finance committee of the City Council was held on Friday afternoon. The payment of a large sheaf of accounts was authorized by Ald. Johnston, chairman.

A Unique Circumstance.

Mr. James Garside is replacing the cement arches over the windows at the City Hall. The old arches which had become somewhat dilapidated, were constructed by Mr. Garside twenty-eight years ago.

Two Coats.

Two coats of paint will be given to the exterior of the City Hall. Glass panels will replace the wooden panels in the outside door leading to the City Clerk's office.

City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council will be held on Monday evening.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. George Hartley, 276 Hunter street, have gone South for the winter.

Miss Phyllis Dawson will sing "The Rinety and Nine,' during the offertory at St. Luke's church to-morrow evening.

Miss Margaret Turner, 491 Water Street, entertained a number of her young friends to a Hallowe'en party last evening.

Mr. E. T. Huston of Toronto, is in the city. He will leave on Monday for a hunt with one of the hunting parties going north.

The life of automobile drive chains can be lengthened by cleaning them with gasoline and boiling in paraffin wax which, on becoming hard, keeps the bearings well lubricated.

"LUSITANIA" MET A GALE

Examiner Special:

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The liner Lusitania arrived here to-day, thirty hours late. She had met heavy storms and her bridge works were slightly damaged.

EMPLOYEE INJURED

Charles Lloyd, an employee of the Matthews-Laing Company, was injured in an accident at the Company's plant, this morning. In some manner Lloyd fell on his shoulder, dislocating it and necessitating his removal to St. Joseph's Hospital. Dr. Morgan attended the injured man.

MONTREAL DEAD BROKE.

Cannot Undertake New Work Till Next Year.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—This city is "dead broke," and cannot undertake any new work until next year, and then only a small amount. This was admitted by the financial officers of the municipality this morning.

The city began the year with a borrowing power of $13,250,000. Of this sum $10,000,000 has already been spent, together with $[illegible],000 which was on hand, and the remainder has been appropriated for work soon to be completed. Next year the city's borrowing power will be limited to about $6,000,000. The only way money can be obtained for any purpose is to take it from the present appropriation.

Italy To Act For Russia.

ROME, Oct. 31.— Turkey's attack on Russia without a declaration of war is causing a serious impression, as it is generally taken to mean a further extension of the war and also its indefinite prolongation.

On the request of the Russian Government the Italian Government has instructed the Ambassador at Italy at Constantinople to protect Russian subjects and interests.

Fighting In East Africa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. — In a brief message yesterday from Consul Hays, the American Government learned of the complete interruption of communication between the British Island of Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam, a port on the east coast of German East Africa. Mr. Hays, at Zanzibar, cabled north by way of British East Africa. This was believed to indicate a renewal of activities between the German and British colonial forces.

TOMMY'S WAY

Don't you hear the distant rolling of the drum,
Don't you hear the bugle calling us to come.
'Tis our country needs us men, and we must go
To the battle far away to fight the foe.
Leave your sweethearts, boys and come on right away,
Leave your loved ones far behind and join the fray.
And the echoes still are ringing
Of the songs that they are singing,
As they bade good bye and left the Portsmouth quay.

Chorus.
That's the way the British soldier marches off to meet the foe,
While he keeps right on a-smiling for we know he loves to go,
With his musket on his shoulder he's a soldier through and through,
When he's fighting for his country neath old red and white and blue.

2nd Verse—
When the Frenchmen heard the tramping of their feet,
And they saw them in their uniforms so neat,
Sure their welcome brought a smile on Tommy's face;
And each man was good and ready for his place.
They were eager for to reach the battlefield,
While each Briton swore the dear old flag to shield,
What though battle lines were thinning
Still the Tommies keep a'grinning,
For they went to fight and die but not to yield.

E. S. HOPKINS.

(Sung to tune, 'God Bless You Tommy Atkins.')

See Us And Save Better

DON'T BE BLIND TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

EXERCISE sound judgement by having your eyes examined by the Tait Optical Co. The experts on refraction and correction of Eye Defects.

Our methods are the most modern and thorough. Gives you the best optometrical profession in the City.

We are the only EXCLUSIVE OPTICIANS in the City.

We are the only people who actually manufacture our own Lenses.

Our wide and varied experience in the profession makes us most reliable to care for your eyes.

Any of our clients will gladly recommend us. You can count on us for truthful information and correct glasses.

TAIT OPTICAL Co.
Exclusive Opticians
410 George St.

WE WANT
ALL THOSE INTERESTED IN
Electric & Alcohol Cooking Devices
To Visit Our BRIGHTEN UP STORE
WE HAVE AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF UNIVERSAL HOME NEEDS
That offers every possible opportunity for a satisfactory selection. Our line includes such articles as Electric Coffee Percolators, Electric Coffee Urns, Electric Toasters, Thermo-Coil Electric Sad Irons, Electric Grills, Electric Chafing Dishes, Electric Portable Water Heaters, Electric Stewing Mugs, Electric Hot Water Kettle. Also a complete line of Alcohol Percolators, Broilers and Alcohol Stoves, Vacuum Bottles, Lunch Boxes, Trays, Casserole, Enamel Pots, etc.
UNIVERSAL DEVICES MAKE HOUSEWORK A PASTIME
The House of Quality & Service
MORGAN HARDWARE CO
HARDWARE SPORTING GOODS
119 337 GEORGE ST

HE WILL CHANGE POLICY.

Lord Fisher Likely To Curtail Activities of Neutral Vessels.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Fred. T. Jane, naval author and journalist, whose intimate acquaintance with naval matters makes his statements authoritative, writing in The Evening Standard, says that under the Fisher naval administration "we may expect a rapid curtailment of the rights of neutrals to come and go as they please in our waters."

"Ruthless, remorseless, and relentless," the writer says, "was one of Lord Fisher's war maxims in the old days. We may look for short shrift from him for any German captured who has achieved results by using any flag except his own. It will probably be a case of hang first and inquire afterwards, and if public opinion or the Cabinet object let them object."

Mr. Jane suggests that the humanitarian element in the British Cabinet has hitherto interfered in a question like that of mine-laying, and he says that Lord Fisher will not permit such interference.

Hungary Exhausted; Weary of War.

LONDON, Oct. 31. — Rumors are again current in London to-day that Hungary, weary of a war in which she has nothing to gain, would welcome a chance to quit.

It is suggested also that Servia soon may be compelled to retire within her own borders and assume a purely defensive role in consequence of the national exhaustion resulting from the fighting of three campaigns in as many years.

Too Cold For Suicide.

KINGSTON, Oct. 31.—George Reddon, a youth, tried for the fourth time to take his life Thursday night when he went to the Cereal Company's wharf and jumped into the river. The cold water made him change his mind, and, clinging to the wharf, he called for help. A watchman pulled him out and handed him over to the police. He was fined $2 and costs in the police court yesterday for being drunk and disorderly. Two weeks ago he took an overdose of laudanum and was saved by a doctor, and before that he drank carbolic acid. On another occasion he jumped in front of an automobile which was traveling at a fast rate of speed, but received only minor injuries.

The back of a new hair brush can be removed, permitting it to be cleansed by pouring water through it.

The Right Pose
When we pose a sitter for a portrait you can confidently accept our judgment. Our training and experience enables us to correctly judge what pose is exactly suited in each case.
THE STUDIO OF
W. F. MOULE 'Phone 44
374½ George Street

AT THE OKE FRUIT STORE
APPLES
For November Use
Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.
We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies, Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.
The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.
THE OKE FRUIT STORE
N. DOUROS, Prop.
'Phone 18-19

Cold Weather Necessities

Samuel's Dustless Ash Sifter
Cuts Coal Bills in two and lasts a lifetime. Samuel's Dustless Ash Sifter minimizes labour, permits no waste and is positively dustless.
Get our Price on this Ash Sifter before buying.
Daisy Galvanized Dustless Ash Sifters..... .....90c
Common Ash Sifters..... .....20c and 25c

Coal Hods
Japanned at .. 35c, 45c & 50c
Galvanized at .. .. 55c & 65c
These Coal Hods are made of heavy material and are strong and perfect in every way.

Frost King Weather Strip
Raises the temperature in all buildings when applied to doors and windows. It is made of Warm Felt, not Cold Rubber and has a large filled tube which blocks all drafts. No rain or dust. Price 50c Box. Enough for 2 doors.
Buy your Hardware Supplies Here and Save the Difference.
Peterboro Hardware Co., Ltd.

NOVEMBER

1914

DOMINION CAFE, 304 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

DOMINION CAFE, 304 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 103 12 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1914. PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

Says Turkey Will Incite Holy War
The Turkish Ambassador Leaves London

The Children's Group

THERE will be another group of beautiful Peterborough children in the Christmas Examiner this year.

Only photographs made by ROY will be embodied therein.

Make enquiry at the Roy Studio.

THE ROY STUDIO

140½ Hunter Street

Summary of Local News

Small fire at the residence of Chas. Brewer on Sunday morning burned a patch on the room near the chimney. Trifling damage resulted.

There were no arrests made on Saturday night of Hallowe'en marauders. The police report that little damage was done, and that Saturday night was passed quietly for a Hallowe'en occasion.

Florence Elizabeth Beeroft, the month-old daughter of Mr. Thomas Beeroft, 121 Lansdowne Street, passed away yesterday. The funeral was held this afternoon to the Little Lake Cemetery.

Mrs. Richard Foster, Wolfe street, died at 5 o'clock this morning. The funeral will be held to the Little Lake Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock.

Lena Bates, 13 years of age, passed away at the Nicholls Hospital, yesterday. The funeral will be held from the Margaret Cox Home to-morrow afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock. Service at the Home at 2 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Peever.

'XMAS

Home portraits have the home-like air about them.

They are more natural and can be taken with far less trouble at our studio.

Especially is this true with photographs of elderly people and children.

We will gladly send an experienced operator if you are unable to visit the studio.

Make an early appointment, as we are booking dates rapidly.

THE—
COWAN
GROUND FLOOR
STUDIO
Charlotte Street Phone 626

50 Days' Attempt At New Advance Fails

Germans Are Really In a Less Favourable Position Than on Sept. 13—Allies Have Parried Every Thrust and Gained Decided Advantages.

DEFEND NEW GROUND

PARIS, Nov. 1—The official reports by the French Government indicate that in Belgium to-day the allies successfully defended grounw won yesterday while steadfastly holding positions north of the Aisne and making some progress in the centre and in the east.

It would appear that the fighting was less violent to-day in Flanders, and in the north of France, probably because each side found it necessary to slacken effort. Allies and Germans have suffered teribly in these hard-fought, prolonged and indecisive struggles. Each side, it is assumed, is bringing up reinforcements to fill the ranks depleted by exhaustion and injuries.

Powerless to make progress in the extreme north the Germans strengthened their attack to-day near the hinge of the old battle line north-east of Soissons and along the heights of the Aisne. They were beaten back at Lihons-en-Santerre, Le Quesnoyen-Santerre and Vailly-sur-Aisne. In the region northeast of Rheims, where the French have developed a powerful offensive, they continued to bend back the German line north of Souain. This seems to show that the German centre is breaking.

Severe at the East.

At the east of the battle line the fighting was severe. The German army in the Argonne forest renewed its attempt to approach Verdun from the north-west and was checked in the forest of Grurie. Simultaneously the French made progress to the east of Verdun and captured the heights around Sainte Marie.

There is unofficial news that Germany is determined to break the allied line if possible, even at the cost of her offensive in East Prussia and Silisia, and in sending army corps westward as rapidly as possible. This report causes no apprehension here, because complete confidence is felt in the ability of General Joffre to detect and defeat every effort against the allies left. This confidence is supported by a review of the operations in Belgium and France.

Every Effort Fruitless.

For fifty days the Germans have struggled with ever increasing energy to put in motion a new advance and are actually in less favourable positions on November 1st than they were on September 13. The allies have matched reinforcements with reinforcements, manoeuvre with manoeuvre while slowly gaining strength in numbers and in confidence. For seventeen days the Germans have sought to profit by their occupation of Antwerp and Ostend, but are as far at least from Dunkirk and Calais as they were the day after they reached the Belgian Coast. The opinion of the military writers, therefore, is that the Kaiser has lost every advantage counted on from sudden attack, and that every day is a gain for the allies, even though the battle issue is indecisive.

GERMAN PLOT DISCOVERED

U. S. Secret Service Men Give Valuable Information to Dominion Authorities

TORONTO, Nov. 2.—Secret service men employed by the United States Government have discovered a German plot to blow up the Welland Canal and the T. H. and B. railway tunnel in Hamilton. The information was given to the Dominion Government on Saturday. Last night every secret service man in the employ of the Dominion Government and all detectives and secret service men of the C.P.R. were summoned to Toronto. Many of them reached the city last night and more will arrive this morning. They will leave to-day for Hamilton and Welland, to patrol the Hamilton tunnel and the canal from St. Catharines to Lake Erie. The Welland Canal already is guarded by Dominion troops. These will be doubled to-day, and a guard will be put on the tunnel in Hamilton.

PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG AND NAVAL DEFENCE

In view of the announcement of the resignation of Prince Louis of Battenberg, the following from the London Daily Mail of Oct. is interesting:

"A curious effect of the war is that many very highly placed officials who in normal times are prominent figures in the social life of London have almost completely disappeared from the public eye. Their identities seem to have been swallowed up by their official positions.

"An example may be taken in the case of Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. His duties so monopolize his time and energy that London has seen practically nothing of him since the navy has been mobilized. But he is at the Admiralty for the greater part of the 24 hours of every day, remaining there often until the small hours of the morning.

"It is only when he takes his daily walks in St. James' Park or on occasions when he leaves the Admiralty for government consultations that the general public catches sight of him.

"Yesterday morning, for example, he was to be seen taking exercise in the Mall, but as the members of the Admiralty Board do not wear naval uniform except on ceremonial occasions, few people recognized or noticed him.

"On Wednesday, however, when he attended a meeting of the Council of Imperial Defence, he was seen walking across Whitehall in all the resplendence of full admiral's uniform.

"On Tuesday he lunched with Sir Edward Grey, and on the same day visited Mr. Asquith, and on several occasions has in his official capacity been in attendance at cabinet meetings. But the brief appearances break, so far as public knowledge is concerned, the silence and invisibility of his official work.

"Princess Louise of Battenberg is taking an active part in the administration of the clothing fund for the winter comforts of the men of the trawler fleets who are engaged in the perilous work of mine-sweeping in the North Sea."

"Made in Canada" Sticker.—To impress upon the public the advantage to be gained by buying Canadian goods, these stickers have been printed with the idea of placing them where they will be best seen.

SULTAN OF TURKEY.— Sultan Mahomed V of Turkey, now at war with Russia.

PRIZE BASS WAS CAUGHT IN BELMONT

Toronto Man Gets Star's Annual Trophy—for the Fourth Time Belmont Lake Gives Biggest Bass

WEIGHED 6 LBS. 8 OZ.

PETERBOROUGH'S WATERS PRODUCE SIX OF THE PRIZE BASS

1901—John King, Havelock.
1902—A. S. Laing, St. Catharines.
1903—John Irwin, Smith Township.
1904—J. E. Smith, Verona.
1905—J. C. Barker, Toronto.
1906—William Robson, Harwood.
1907—J. C. Bloomer, Toronto.
1908—A. D. Slocum, Homestead.
1909—John Anderson, Malta.
1910 — G. W. Hulburt, Maple Lake.
1911—Horace King, Havelock.
1912—Ezra King, Havelock.
1913—R. J. Escrett, Brantford.
1914—James Gairdner, Toronto.

(From the Toronto Daily Star.)

Belmont Lake, Belmont Township, the county of Peterborough, Ontario, is evidently the original homestead of the grandfather black bass. Belmont Lake has earned the title Queen of Ontario waters. Four times since 1900 has Belmont Lake produced the largest small-mouthed black bass for the year. Once more the black bass trophy donated by the Toronto Star to whosoever shall catch the largest genuine small-mouthed black bass of the season, goes for a fish caught in Belmont Lake. It is our old friend, Mr. James Gairdner, night foreman of the Mail and Empire, that the prize rod must go this time, together with the reel and line and a copy of Professor Louden's book on the Black Bass.

Mr. Gairdner, fishing with rod and line and a minnow bait on July 26, caught a bass weighing 6 pounds, 8 ounces, measuring 22 inches in length and 17 inches in girth. The Star after careful investigation finds that it was well and truly caught, carefully weighed, and honestly witnessed, entered in due time and form and substantiated by all evidence. The Fishing Editor interviewed all the parties concerned, visited the spot on Belmont Lake where it was captured, inspected the scales on which it was weighed, and talked with the gentleman whose family was called together to eat the fish. He feels confident that the award is a just one. Mr. Gairdner's fish was much the largest entered this summer, and there is no question about its having first claim. Mr. Gairdner wins the prize rod of The Toronto Daily Star in open competition with the world, for under the rules of the contest, visitors to the province are eligible to enter their catches on equal terms with residents. Several citizens of the United States competed, but Mr. Gairdner's fish was a pound to the good over the best of them all.

Belmont Lake was the scene of the struggle: Belmont Lake, where 18 years ago John King—eldest son of the old woodsman, Noah King, who cleared the farm on the south-east end of the Lake—caught the prize fish in 1901, where the third brother, Horace, (Continued on Page 6.)

Turkey Formally Annexes Egypt

Ignores British Ultimatum and Menaces Egypt—Ambassador's Withdraw From Constantinople and the War Spirit Spreads.

PROBLEM FOR BRITAIN

Special to Examiner, 10 a.m.:

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The Turkish ambassador here in a statement issued to-day, declared that Turkey will declare holy war at once. He says that the Sultan already has sent a circular to the Powers in which he takes the position that the British army in Egypt has prevented his exercising his sovereignty. Therefore the annexation of Egypt was a step of absolute necessity.

Advices received here indicate that the Arabs in Tripoli are attacking the Italian troops there.

AMBASSADOR LEAVES LONDON.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 2. — The Turkish ambassador this morning visited the foreign office to say good-bye to Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey. His passports will be delivered to him this afternoon and he will depart for home to-morrow.

It is officially announced in London that the Turkish Government summarily shut off communications with the British Embassy at Constantinople on Friday last, and that the British Government must take whatever action is required to protect interests and territory and Egypt from attacks made or threatened.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Turkey has definitely thrown in her lot with Austria and Germany, and if Portugal is counted, there now are eleven powers at war, with prospects of three more—Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania—being drawn in.

The note which Great Britain presented to Turkey on Friday last demanding an explanation of the actions of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, and the dismantling of the former German cruisers, Goeben and Breslau, was really an ultimatum to which Turkey was required to make a reply by Saturday morning.

So far as is known here, telegraphic communication with Turkey being interupted, no answer was made, and the Ambassadors at the Ottoman capital of the Triple Entente, it is understood, demanded and received their passports.

Turkey Annexes Egypt.

Turkey has formally annexed Egypt, according to a German official statement, which has been received from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.

The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that, according to a message from Berlin, the Sultan of Turkey has notified all the powers that British attitude toward Egypt prevented the execution of his sovereign rights and through the Khedive, will demand of Great Britain an explanation of her actions.

Turkish troops, which have been on the Egyptian border for some time already are reported to have crossed the frontier, while the Turkish fleet continues to menace Russian towns and shipping in the Black Sea.

Neither Russia nor Great Britain was unprepared for this move on the part of Turkey, which, Government officials say, was known to have been made under the influence of Germany and the allied powers have troops on hand, ready to oppose a Turkish invasion.

When the regular forces were withdrawn from Egypt to take part in the war in Europe, they were immediately replaced by troops from home, much greater in numbers at least, and only last week they paraded through the streets of Cairo, making a splendid impression.

Moslems Will Fight Turkey.

The problem both for Britain and Russia, however, is the attitude of their Moslem subjects, who, under ordinary circumstances, would prefer not to fight against Turkey. In this war, however, they have rallied, to their flag, as have all other races under British or Russian rule, and care is being taken to explain to them that in this case Turkey, under the direction of Germany, has been the aggressor.

A HALLOWE'EN PRANK FATAL

Boys Annoyed Bachelor Farmer Who Fired Old Rifle Killing One of Them

MEAFORD, Ont., Nov. 1.—Hallowe'en pranks at Grierseville, five miles south of here, resulted last night in the death of Joseph Ferry, of the 3rd line, who was shot by an enraged farmer. Quite a party of boys had assembled from the 3rd and 4th lines, and, according to reports, considerably annoyed E. H. Knoll, who is a bachelor farmer living in the district. Knoll declares he grew quite alarmed when he heard a revolver shot from the party, and getting out an old rifle he shot a couple of times in the air and then on the ground, until Joseph Ferry dropped with a bullet between the eyes. Another man was wounded though not seriously. Medical aid was summoned but Ferry died at 6.30 this morning. He was 18 years of age. Chief Clarke of Meaford went out to-day and arrested Knoll, who is now in Meaford lock-up. Knoll is 40 years of age. An inquest will be opened this morning at Grierseville.

TOBACCO FREE TO THE TROOPS

The following information was supplied by the Toronto General Post Office yesterday:

"The General Post Office, London, England, advises the Toronto P.O. that parcels for members of the British expeditionary forces serving on the Continent, if addressed Expeditionary Force, c/o of G.P.O., London, and sent in mail for London, will be forwarded to their destination.

"These parcels should be prepaid at the rates which were applicable to ordinary parcels for France forwarded via England (see Postal Guide, page 110).

"The British office adds that tobacco and cigarettes for the troops are admitted to France duty free, which allows of these articles being included in parcels forwarded as above. Inasmuch as since the beginning of the war, parcel post service with France has been temporarily discontinued, no parcels for France other than those addressed to members of the expeditionary force are to be accepted for transmission."

The new regulation applies to the Canadian forces as well, according to the postal authorities.

PERCY PARRINGTON GOES TO FRANCE AS SCOUT WITH DRAGOONS

A member of the Examiner staff has received a letter from Percy Parrington, attached to Lord Strathcona's horse in camp on Salisbury plains. He expects to remain under canvas for three months. The people of Plymouth gave the Canadians a grand reception. Mr. Parrington stated that with the Dragoons he expected to do scout work in France His address is Pond Farm Camp, Salisbury Plains, Eng., care of L. S. H. R. C., C Squadron.

The South African Revolt.—The rebellion begun by De Wet and Beyers promises to be serious for the former has a strong following in the Orange Free State Province, while the latter is equally strong in the Transvaal. The first act of hostility was at Heilbron, where a train carrying citizen soldiers was captured by a Boer commando. Heilbron is near where Col. Maritz the rebel, who first took the field, was defeated.

Rexall Goods Are Made in Canada and are not Costing YOU a Cent More than Before the War.

And what is more, a portion of every Rexall purchase goes to swell the Canadian Patriotic Fund [illegible] by the Rexall Stores of Canada, one of which [illegible]

McDermid & Jury
Prescription Specialists
Cor. George & Charlotte

To-day's War Bulletins

ANOTHER CRUISER GONE.

German submarines sank the British cruiser Hermes on Sunday in the Straits of Dover. Most of the crew was saved.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING.

Russians have begun a new battle in Poland and are steadily advancing along the extended front.

WILL GIVE MILLIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Rockefeller Foundation will employ its millions for the relief of needy noncombatants of the war.

BURGOMASTER MAX BEATS KAISER DOWN TO NINE MILLIONS

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2, (Special to a.m. Cable).—A telegram received here from Berlin announces that after protracted negotiations the war indemnity of Germany for the City of Brussels has been fixed at nine million dollars.

The original demand of the Germans was forty million dollars, but Burgomaster Max declined to pay it.

FOR THE FARMERS.

Specially attractive prizes for farmers only are offering at the Toronto Fat Stock Show, this year, as follows:

10 bacon hogs, 10 long wool lambs, 10 short wool lambs.

These prizes are offered to encourage the "man behind" in his breeding and feeding work.

Full information may be had upon addressing the Secretary of the Show, Mr. C. F. Topping, care of Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

WHAT HE WANTED.

Captain—Can't you do anything for that seasick passenger, doctor?

Doctor—No, he wants too much.

Captain—Why, what does he want?

Doctor—He wants the earth.

SEE and INSPECT—THE
SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:
Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

F.R.J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
341 GEORGE ST. PHONE 396

ALL DOUBT REMOVED

Our Scientific Examination of the Eyes will remove all doubt as to whether or not glasses should be worn. In our examination we make use of the most complete equipment of modern scientific instruments. Our long experience and our special facilities enable us to give the best and most responsible professional service to all of our patrons.

We recommend, manufacture and fit "PERLO GLASSES" for which we have the exclusive right. These Perlo Lenses are ground in our own Lens Grinding Department, which is fitted with the most modern automatic lens grinding machines. Allow us the favor of [illegible] you well.

A. A. FOWLER Phm. B. OPTOMETRIST SPECIALIST Opt. D. Chicago Grad. M.A. Toronto
Optical Parlors and Lens Grinding Plant 2nd floor
NUGENT DRUG COMPANY, 366 GEORGE STREET

ADVERTISING RATES

Measurement, Agate, 14 Lines One Inch.
Transient Display ..... 15c per Inch
Transient Reading ..... 10c per Inch
Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 4 Inch Contract, 12c per Inch.
Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 25c per Inch.
Legal and other notices, 8c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS
Minimum charge, 15c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 10c to cover postage or replies if sent out of town.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.
Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

PERSONAL
ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may accomplish this by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

WHITE STAR
"The Largest Steamers from Canada"
MONTREAL - QUEBEC - LIVERPOOL
S.S. Megantic Nov. 7
S.S. Canada Nov. 14 S.S. Laurentic Nov. 21
PORTLAND - HALIFAX - LIVERPOOL
From Portland, Me. From Halifax, N.S.
S.S. Arabic Nov. 2 S.S. Arabic Nov. 3
S.S. Canada Nov. 12 S.S. Canada Nov. 13
Apply Local Agents for full particulars or Company's Office, 118 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY
Toronto--Chicago
Toronto-Montreal
The International Limited
Canada's Train of superior service
Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit 9.30 p.m. and Chicago 8.00 a.m.
MORNING SERVICE
Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily.
Last Train out of Toronto at Night
Leaves 11.45 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily, assuring important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.
FOR MONTREAL
Leaves Toronto 9 a.m., 8.00 p.m and 11 p.m. daily Berth reservations, etc., at G.T.R. Ticket Office
B. A. BOSS, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
Hatfields, Station Ticket Agent. 'Phones 209 & 126

CANADIAN PACIFIC
WINTER TOURS
TO THE LAND OF
Sunshine and Summer Days
CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA
LOUISIANA, ETC.
Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.
Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
J.H.S. BENNETT, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.05 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m. 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m.	*8.10 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m. 5.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.15 p.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge Markham	9.00 p.m. 10.15 p.m.	6.20 a.m. 5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.35 a.m.	5.35 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m. 1.35 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m. 5.15 p.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.40 a.m. 12.20 p.m. 5.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.35 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**5.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*12.15 a.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*4.00 a.m.
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 p.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**4.55 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph, Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	4.55 a.m.
North Toronto	*1.24 a.m. *5.57 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burleton, Hyde, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.24 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*2.21 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.00 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port Hoffland, Gravenhurst, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

Advertise in The Examiner

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Gen. Allen English

(Continued from Saturday.)

The third trip was made in safety, and others after it, and steadily the colony took shape and growth.

More and more the caves came to be occupied. Stern set the Merucaans to work excavating the limestone, piercing tunnels and chimneys, making passageways and preparing for the ever-increasing number of settlers.

Their native arts and crafts began to flourish. In the gloomy recesses fires glowed hot. Ores began to be smelted, with primitive bellows and technique as in the Underworld, and through the night-stillness sounded the ring and clangour of anvils mightily smitten.

Palm-fibres yielded cordage for more nets or finer thread for the looms that now began to clack—for at last some few women had arrived, and even a couple of the strong, pale children, who had travelled stowed in crates like the water-fowl.

By night the pool and river gleamed more and more brightly. Boats navigated even the rapids, for these were hardy water-people, whose whole life had been semi-aquatic.

The strange fowl nested in the cliff below the settlement, hiding by day, flying abroad by night, swimming and diving in the river, even rearing their broods of squawking, naked little monsters in rough nests of twigs and mud.

Some of the hardier of the first-arrived colonists sad already—far sooner than Allan had hoped—begun to tolerate a little daylight.

Following his original idea, he prepared some sets of brown mica eye-shields, and by the aid of these a number of the Merucaans were able to endure an hour or two of early dawn and late evening in the open air.

The children, he found, were far less sensitive to light than the adults—a natural sequence of the atavistic principle well know to all biologists.

He hoped that in a year or so many of the Folk might even bear the noonday sun. Once he could get them to working with him by daylight his progress would leap forward mightily in many lines of activity that he had planned.

An occasional short raid with the Pauillac had stocked the colony with firearms, chemicals, and necessary drugs, cutlery, ammunition, and some glassware, from the dismantled cities of Nashville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and other places unidentified.

Allan foresaw almost infinite possibilities in these raids. Civilisation he felt, would surge onward with amazing rapidity fostered by this detritus of the distant past.

He also unearthed and brought back to Settlement Cliffs the phonographs and records, sealed in their oiled canvas and hidden in the rock-cleft near the patriarch's grave.

Thereafter of an evening the voices of other days sang in the cave. Around the entrance, now protected by stout and ample timber doors, gathered an eager, wondering, fascinated group, understanding the universal appeal of harmony, softened and humanised by the music of the world that was. And thus, too, was the education of the Folk making giant strides.

Progress, tremendous progress, toward the goal!

Autumn came down the world, and the sun paled a little as it sank to southward in the heavens. Warmth and luxuriant fertility, fecundity without parallel, still pervaded the earth, but a certain change had even so become well marked. Slowly the year was dying, that another might be born.

It was a glorious purple evening late in October that Allan made the great discovery.

He had come in from working with two or three of the hardier Folk on the temporary hangar he was building for the Pauillac on Newport Heights, to which a broad and well-graded roadway now extended through the jungle.

Entering the home-cave suddenly—and it was home now, indeed, with its broad stone fireplace, its comfortable furnishings, its furs, its mats of clean sweet-smelling rushes — he stopped, toil-worn and weary, to view the well-loved place.

"Well, little wife! Busy, as usual? Always busy, sweetheart?"

At his greeting Beatrice looked up as though startled. She was sitting in a low easy-chair he had made for her of split bamboos cleverly lashed and softly cushioned.

At her left hand, on the palm-wood table, stood a heaay bronze lamp from some forgotten millionaire's palace in Atlanta. Its soft radiance illumined her face in profile, making a wondrous aureole of her clustered hair, as in old paintings of the Madonna at the Annunciation.

A presage gripped the man's heart, drawing powerfully at its strings with pain, yet with delicious hope and joy as she turned toward him.

For something in her face, some new, beatified, maternal loveliness, not to be analysed or understood, betrayd her wondrous secret.

With a little gasp, she dropped into her lap the bit of needlework and sought to hide it with her hands—a gesture wholly girlish yet—to hide and guard it with those hands, so useful and beautiful, so precious and so dearly loved.

But Allan, breathing hard and deep, strode to her, his face aflame with hope and adoration. He caught them up together in the gentle strength of his rough hands and pressed them to his heart.

Beside her he knelt silently; he encircled her with his right arm. Then he took up the tiny garment, smiling.

For a long minute their eyes met. His brimmed with sudden tears. Hers fell, and her head drooped down upon his breast, and—as once before, at the cathedral—an eloquent tide of crimson mounted from breast to throat, from cheek to tendrilled hair.

About his neck her arms slid, trembled, tightened.

No word was uttered there under the golden lamp-glow; but the strong kiss he pressed, reverently, proudly, upon her brow, renewed with ten-time depth their eternal sacrament of love.

CHAPTER XIX.
THE MASTER OF HIS RACE.

Days, busy days, lengthened into weeks, and these to months happy and full of labour; and in the ever-growing colony progress and change came steadily forward.

All along the cliff-face and the terraces the cave-dwellings now extended, and smoke from a score of chimneys fashioned among the clefts rose on the temperate air of that subtropic winter.

At the doors, nets hung drying. On the pool, boats were anchored at several well-built stone wharves. The terraces had been walled with palisades on their outer edge and smooth roadways fashioned, leading to all the dwellings as well as to the river below.

On top of the cliff and about three hundred yards back from the edge another palisade had been built of stout timbers set firmly in the earth, interlaced with cordage and propped with strong braces.

The enclosed space, bounded to east and west by the barrier which swung toward and touched the canyon, had all been cleared, save for a few palms and fern-trees left for shade.

Besides drying frames for fish and game and a well-smoothed plaza for public assemblies and the giving of the Law, it now contained Stern's permanent hangar. The Pauillac had ben brought along the road from Newport Heights and housed there.

This road passed through strong gates of hewn planks hinged with well-wrought ironwork forged by some of the Folk under the direction of H'yemba, the smith. For H'yemba, be it known, had been brought up by Stern early in December.

The man was essential to progress, for none knew so well as he the arts of smelting and of metal-work. Stern still felt suspicious of him, but by no word or act did the smith now betray any rebellious spirit, any animosity, or aught but faithful service.

Allan, however, could not trust him yet. No telling what fires might still be smouldering under the peaceful and industrious exterior. And the master's eye often rested keenly on the powerful figure of the blacksmith.

Across the canyon, from a point about fifty yards to eastward of Cliff Villa—as Beta and Allan had christened their home—a light bridge had been flung, connecting the northern with the southern bank and saving laborious toil in crossing via the river-bed.

This bridge, of simple construction, was merely temporary. Allan counted on eventually putting up a first-class cantilever; but for now he was content with two stout fibre cables anchored to palm-trunks, floored with rough boards lashed in place with cordage, and railed with strong rope.

This bridge opened up a whole new tract of country to northward and vastly widened the fruit and game supply. Plenty reigned at Settlement Cliffs; and a prosperity such as the Folk had never known in the Abyss, a well-being, a luxurious variety of foodstuffs—fruits, meats, wild vegetables—as well as a profusion of furs for clothing, banished discontent.

Barring a little temporary depression and lassitude due to the great alteration of environment, the Folk experienced but slight ill effects from the change.

And, once they grew acclimated, their health and vigor rapidly improved. Strangest of all, a phenomenon most marked in the children, Allan noticed that after a few weeks under the altered conditions of food and exposure to the actinic rays of the sun as reflected by the moonlight, pigmentation began to develop. A certain clouding of the iris began to show, premonitory of colour-deposit. The skin lost something of its chalky hue, while at the roots of the hair, as it grew, a distinct infiltration of pigment-cells was visible. And at this sight Allan rejoiced exceedingly.

Beatrice did not now go much abroad with him, on account of her condition. She hardly ventured farther than the top of the cliff, and many days she sat in her low chair on the terrace, resting, watching the river and the forest, thinking, dreaming, sewing for the little new colonist soon to arrive. Some of their most happy hours were spent thus, as Allan sat beside her in the sun, talking of their future. The bond between them had grown closer and more intimate. They two, linked by another still unseen, were one.

"Will you be very angry with me, dear, if it's a girl?" she asked one day, smiling a little wistfully.

(To be continued.)

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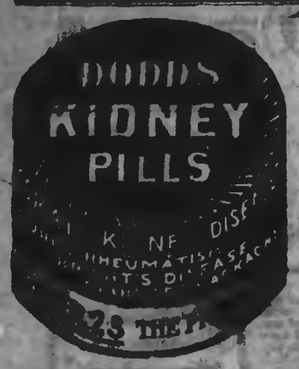

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[The matter under this heading is supplied by the Pastor Russell Lecture Bureau, who conduct the Brooklyn Tabernacle (unsectarian) Bible Studies, and who have engaged for its insertion.]

New York City, Nov. 1.—Pastor Russell of New York City Temple, took for his subject "The Regeneration of the Church and the Regeneration of the World. What are They? Why Different?" His text was, "Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again." (John 3:7.) He said in part:

In the past many of us have studied the Bible in a very careless manner, neglecting to give to its inspired words the consideration and respect they deserve. In many cases, the original thought has been utterly lost because of some fanciful interpretation. Consequently very few Christian people have any concrete idea of the meaning of our text, and of other Bible statements respecting the future regeneration of the world.

Regeneration, or a second birth, is absolutely necessary if we would attain everlasting life. The fault lies not with our Creator, that He made us incompetent for, as the Bible declares, "all His work is perfect." The fault is chargeable to sin. "By one man's disobedience sin entered into the world, and death as the result of sin; so death passed upon all men, because all are sinners."

This sentence of death upon Father Adam hindered him from giving to his children the perfection of life in which he was created. His entire race has been born into the world for six thousand years under a death sentence or curse. God cannot alter that sentence. The forfeited life cannot be prolonged; the sentence of death cannot be set aside; the Supreme Judge of the Universe cannot for any reason declare that He erred in His condemnation of our race. He cannot set aside His own decision. But God could provide for the regenerating of Adam and his race. To generate, as all know, signifies to bring into life. Adam failed to generate a race to life; he merely generated a great race of thousands of millions possessed of only a spark of life—a dying race.

The Divine Provision is that our Lord Jesus left the glory of the Heavenly condition and became a man for the purpose of ransoming, or redeeming, Adam and his race, which shared his condemnation. The record is that this sacrificed life laid down by Jesus is sufficient as a cancelation of all Adamic sin. On the basis of that sacrifice, and in the carrying out of the Heavenly Father's Program, Jesus was raised from the dead "a quickening Spirit," a life-giving Personage, with a glory far higher than that which He had when He came into the world. "Him hath God highly exalted, and given Him a name which is above every name."—Philippians 2:9.

The glorified Jesus is Scripturally termed the Second Adam, the Life-Giver or Regenerator, and also the Everlasting Father—that is, the Father who gives everlasting life. The world is now "far off" from Him, and can not receive life from Him directly, but only through the Church, which is His Body, and which will be associated with Him in the Kingdom, to bless the world with the knowledge of the glory of God, and to assist mankind back up the highway of holiness to the Father.

The Church is now being selected from the world by this great Second Adam, whom God hath appointed, is to be the thousand years of His Messianic Reign. Throughout the Millennium, it will be the work of Christ Jesus, as the glorified Second Adam, to regenerate the first Adam and all his race. The regenerating influences will begin with their awakening from the sleep of death, in harmony with the Master's declaration, "The hour is coming in which all that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man, and come forth."—John 5:28, 29.

The coming forth from the tomb will be the beginning of the regeneration work, but not by any means its completion. It will be simply a preparatory work. The awakened sleepers will be in the same condition of mind that they were in when they fell asleep—in a very similar condition to those who will be living on the earth at that time. Before any of them can be regenerated, they must be brought to a knowledge of the Truth. Their eyes and their ears of understanding must be opened. The Scriptures assure us that this will be accomplished. "Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped." (Isaiah 35:5.) "The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."—Habakkuk 2:14; Isaiah 11:9.

The news of God's Love and of the possibilities of return to His favor through the atoning work of Jesus being clearly demonstrated to all, each will have the opportunity of deciding for himself whether or not he desires to return to human perfection and the blessed possibilities of everlasting life. To do so, he must be begotten again by the Life-Giver; and the Life-Giver will beget again only those who desire the new life. Willful rejectors of the privilege, we are assured, will die the Second Death; while those who accept the Saviour's proposals will come under helpful and disciplinary experiences which will gradually lift them up, mentally, morally and physically, to perfection—to all that was lost for them in Father Adam's disobedience and its penalty, and all that was regained for them by the obedience of Jesus and the Divine arrangement of His Messianic Kingdom for the regeneration of the world.

The words beget, born and regenerated or born again, associate themselves in our minds with our natural birth; but we are not to expect, as Nicodemus queried, that any would again be born as an infant from a mother. The begetting to a new birth will be in the mind—a covenant relationship with the Life-Giver.

Nevertheless, there is a beautiful analogy, complete in every feature; for while Father Adam was designed to be the life-giver, or father, or generator of the race, Mother Eve was designed to be its nourisher, care-taker and instructor, to bring the race up to complete development. So while Jesus is the Life-Giver in the sense that He gave His own life as a Ransom-price for Adam, it is also a part of the Divine Program that there should be not only a Second Adam, but also a Second Eve.

The world will need not only the start of the new life during the Millennium, but also the care and nourishment necessary for their development and uplift—for restitution to perfection. God's provision is that the Church, called especially for the purpose and especially qualified for it during this Gospel Age, shall be the Antitypical Eve—the Mother of the world—the care-takers, nourishers, supervisors, in respect to all regenerated or rebegotten, by the Life-Giver Jesus. What a beautiful prospect of collaboration with the Saviour in His great work of rescuing Adam and his race from the effects of Adamic sin and the death sentence!

The Divine picture is very complete. While Adam was alone he did not become a father. God caused him to fall into a deep sleep, and from his side took Mother Eve to be his bride, his co-laborer, his joint-heir in his inheritance, and his assistant in the work of generating the human family. So our Lord Jesus has not yet become a father. But He has gone into the deep sleep of death, His side has been wounded, and the first result is the gradual development during the past eighteen centuries, of a Bride-class. As Jesus passed from the human condition to the spiritual before He could be ready to be the Second Adam, so the Church class, as the New Creation, must pass from the human condition to the spirit condition, and must share in the First Resurrection, before she can fulfil her part in God's great Plan as the Second Eve.

In view of this work that God has outlined for His Son and for the Church, is it any wonder that He would consider it necessary to give us lessons and tests in faith, loyalty and obedience? Is it any wonder, in view of the work which He has for us to do for mankind, that He declares that as the Redeemer Himself was given deep experiences in suffering, in order to be a merciful and faithful High Priest in the things of God in relation to humanity, so the Church, His Bride, members of His Body, must share these experiences? When we come to understand the High Calling of God to the Church and the great work that is yet to be accomplished for and in the world of mankind, we are amazed.

It was not Jehovah's program for His Son that He should change to human nature permanently. On the contrary, we are distinctly told that the Logos took the form of a servant for the suffering of death, and not for any other purpose. This purpose having been accomplished, the Father raised Him up by His own Power to spirit nature and glory—"where He was before," but to a still higher station on the spirit plane—"far above angels, principalities and powers, and every name that is named." This meant a resurrection, or second birth, for Jesus; for "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom."—1 Corinthians 15:50.

Our Saviour redeemed His spirit condition, or nature, for the human, but He could not exchange the human nature for the spiritual; else there would have been an object served in His humiliation. His human life was to be given up sacrificially as the Redemption-price for Adam's life and, therefore, as the Redemption-price of the whole world, since all lost life through Adam's disobedience. The application of the Master's sacrificed life would have left Him without any life-rights as a man, but God provided for His regeneration; that is to say, for His re-birth.

The sacrifice of Himself as a human being was made when Jesus was thirty years of age, and was symbolized by His immersion; and immediately the Father begat Him again, not to be a human being, but a spirit being. He was begotten of the Holy Spirit, which descended upon Him in a form like a dove. For three and a half years Jesus, as a New Creature, spirit-begotten, used His flesh body, consecrated to death, having no other. Is it, "He was tempted in all points like as we are, yet without sin"; and having demonstrated His loyalty to God, even unto death at Calvary, the Father raised Him from the dead on the third day—not a man, but a New Creature.

In other words, Jesus experienced the same transformation that the Apostle mentioned, saying, "It is sown in weakness; it is raised in power; it is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory; it is sown an animal body; it is raised a spiritual body." After His resurrection, Jesus illustrated the lesson given to Nicodemus, of which our text is a part. He could, and did, come and go like the wind. Some seven times during the forty days, He appeared for brief intervals for the instruction of His disciples, just as angels have done. Later, He ascended up on High. "Now the Lord is that Spirit"—"the Second Adam."—2 Corinthians 3:17; 1 Corinthians 15:45, 47.

The Bible tells us that God from the very beginning had foreknown that Jesus would accomplish this work and become the Father of Adam and his race by regeneration; and the Apostle assures us that God foreknew also the Church as the Bride of Christ and His Joint-heir in His Kingdom. And Jesus said to some of the earliest members of the Church class, "In the regeneration (in the Millennium) * * * ye shall sit upon thrones." (Matthew 19:28.) Elsewhere He declared, "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My Throne."—Revelation 3:21.

The Father purposed that the Bride class should be selected from amongst the members of the fallen race, and should be prepared for their work of future glory before the world's would commence. He purposed also that this Bride class should have a change of nature similar to that which Jesus experienced—it would begin with them as with Him, at the time of consecration and spirit-begetting, and culminate with them as with Him, in the resurrection change. Thus the Church has the promise that she shall be like her Lord, see Him as He is, and share His glory. (1 John 3:2; Romans 8:17.) St. Peter, speaking of the call of the Church, declared that God gave unto this class "exceeding great and precious promises"—that by these promises working in their consecrated hearts to will and to do God's good pleasure, this class might become "partakers of the Divine Nature."—2 Peter 1:4.

It is manifest that this begetting of the Church to a change of nature is very different from the begetting provided for the world—regeneration, or rebegetting, to the human nature which Adam lost, but which Christ redeemed for the world. So also we have noted that the Church has a different Father. Jesus is not the Father, or Life-Giver, of this Divine life. He did not redeem it or secure it for anybody. He redeemed human nature and secured the right to regenerate the world to human nature.

The Church's begetting, or regeneration, is by the Heavenly Father Himself; as the Scriptures distinctly say, "The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ hath begotten us." (1 Peter 1:3.) He alone can give this Divine Nature. This does not signify that the Church is not indebted to her Redeemer; for the Scriptures distinctly state that without Him we could do nothing; that "by His stripes we are healed"; and that before the Heavenly Father would deal with us at all—before He would accept our consecration, or sacrifice—it was necessary that Jesus should appear on our behalf as our Advocate, our Mediator, and thus open up to us a New Way of Life.

Thus, as St. Paul declares, "Christ brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel"—life everlasting for the world and immortality, or the Divine Nature, for the Church.

Prior to our Lord's First Advent, the way of life was not manifested; no provision has been made for it except in the Divine Purpose. God had promised His friend Abraham that somehow, sometime, all the world would be blessed; and that meant that all the world would be released from the curse of death and experience the Divine blessing, which signifies life everlasting—not that the world will be given this blessing unconditionally, but the opportunity for this blessing will be extended to every member of Adam's race, and to himself, for acceptance or rejection at their will. Then came the second part of the statement to Abraham; namely, that this blessing should come through his Seed, his posterity. This implies that some special member of Adam's race, of a faithful line, would be greatly exalted to honorable positions, whom they would be capable of blessing the remainder of the world, their brethren.

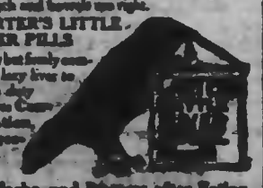
St. Paul points us to the fact that God offered this great privilege to the Natural Seed of Abraham, knowing all the while that they were sinners and would be unable to comply with the conditions, but making of them a typical people, and thereby incidentally blessing them, though with a lesser blessing. The true Seed of Abraham, through whom this promised blessing shall come, St. Paul most positively declares, is first of all the Lord Jesus Christ—the great Life-Giver, the Father who gives everlasting life—the Second Adam.

Then, with equal clearness, the Apostle points out that the Church, the Bride of Christ, selected during this Gospel Age from all nations and all denominations, is to be also a participant in the blessing work, and to be counted in as a part of Abraham's Seed. His words are, "Which Seed is Christ. And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed, and heirs according to the Promise."—Galatians 3:16, 29.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.



Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, and Dizziness after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

COULD NOT GO TEN STEPS

FOR THE PAIN IN HIS KIDNEYS.

When you get a pain in the back you may rest assured that it comes from derangement of the kidneys, for were there not something wrong with the kidneys the back should be strong and well.

Doan's Kidney Pills regulate the kidneys, and there is no further excuse for any kidney trouble to exist. What more needs to be said? While Doan's Kidney Pills are not a "balm for every ill that flesh is heir to," they are a positive, never-failing remedy for every disease that has its inception in the improper action in those delicate little filters of the blood, the kidneys.

Mr. Adolard Cleroux, Sturgeville, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with my kidneys for four years. They were so bad at times, I could not go from stage for the pain they caused me. My doctor could not do me any good. A friend advised me to use Doan's Kidney Pills. I bought five boxes, and now I have been cured for over three years. I will recommend them to whoever may be suffering from kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c per box; 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

NEURALGIA SETTLED IN HER LUNGS

No Relief From The Pain Until She Took "Fruit-a-tives."

CAMPBELLVILLE, ONT., MAY 5th, 1913.

"I cannot speak too highly of "Fruit-a-tives". For over thirty years, I have suffered from chronic Neuralgia and Constipation, experiencing untold agony. The Neuralgia settled in my lungs and I took bottles of medicine without relief. The doctor told me I would not get better but "Fruit-a-tives" proved that the doctor was wrong by giving me quick relief and finally and completely curing me.

"I would not have my present health if it were not for "Fruit-a-tives" and I am glad of this opportunity of giving you this letter about such a splendid remedy as "Fruit-a-tives".

MRS. NATHAN DUNN.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Good Sleep Good Health

Exhausted Nerves Were Fully Restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

When the nerve force expended in the day's work and in the act of living is not replenished by restful sleep at night you have cause to be alarmed, as physical bankruptcy stares you in the face. This letter directs you to the most satisfactory cure for sleeplessness.

Mr. Dennis Mackin, Maxton, Sask., writes:—"I have just finished using the sixth box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I must say that when I commenced using it my nerves were so bad that I could scarcely get any sleep. I would lie in bed nearly all night without sleep, and anyone who has this trouble knows the misery of sleepless nights. The Nerve Food helped me from the start, and has built up my nervous system wonderfully. I now enjoy good, sound sleep, and instead of feeling tired in the morning I am strong and healthy, and well fitted for my daily work."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

THE SIKH.

Did you ever see a Sikh in uniform? No? Whatever of fierceness your childhood fancy painted upon the face of a soldier, the Sikh has it. Other soldiers may be as brave, or may fight more tenaciously, or die more willingly, but for simple fierceness of personal appearance all medals go to the Sikh.

He is so fierce to look at that I wonder his British officer can calmly face him without fear. You have read how trainloads of these East Indian troops are hurrying across to Europe to show their fierce faces to the Germans.

Does not Caesar relate that the Roman soldiers were frightened by the terrible looks of the early German tribes? Now the boot goes upon the other foot.

A Sikh—and I have seen many regiments of them on their native heath—is a tall man with black hair and a long black beard. The beard is what makes him look so fierce, because he plaits it into two thick braids and draws these back of his ears, where they are tied.

If you think that doesn't make a soldier look fierce, you make a sad error, which one glance at him would correct.

The Sikhs are Hindus, and so strict are their religious beliefs that all the food they eat must be especially prepared according to their own rites.

HOW "TOMMY ATKINS" OF ENGLISH ARMY GOT HIS NAME

Original "Tommy" Was a Big, Brave Fellow, Who Died on Field of Bois-Le-Duc.—His Name Applied as Typical One by Wellington, Becomes Generic Term.

No matter how many Britishers are killed in this killing European war, one colossal figure there is that will never be killed. Those of him who have been and may be killed will be numbered by the legion when the war is ended, and as a mass they will not die unlamented or unwept, though they may die unsung.

All the world knows "Tommy Atkins," which is supposed by most of the world to be a mere nickname for the British private soldier. During the days of peace one of the "sights" in the Strand and other popular streets of London was the members of the Royal Guard, handsome and stalwart, in brilliant coats and dinkey little caps, the personification of "Tommy Atkins" in his best estate. They gravitated between the barracks at Whitehall and Windsor, and were creatures attractive and a joy forever.

But why "Tommy Atkins?" Many stories have been told of the origin of the appellation. The briefs in some of the dictionaries of proper names say that it is "supposed" to be a name used to fill in military blanks as John Doe and Richard Roe are employed in certain processes of law. Yet all explanation has left the origin as mysterious as the beginning and life of the primeval man.

Now, when "Tommy Atkins" is once more on the fighting and dying line comes a word from far Australia, appearing in nearly a column of the Sydney Herald, from Lieutenant Colonel Newham-Davis, which tells a new tale of the undying name.

According to him, one lovely day when the Duke of Wellington, aged commander-in-chief for life of the British army, was strolling on the ramparts of Walmer Castle a young staff officer of the adjutant general's office came to him with papers to sign. One was a model sheet of soldiers' accounts and a typical name for the British private was wanted to show where the men should sign.

While the young man waited the Iron Duke fell into a reverie, such as must occur to an old general when he no longer answers to war's alarms. He saw in fancy a myriad of scenes in his campaigns, and alone and feeble he fought his battles over again, reviewing deeds of valour. Finally he recalled an incident of the battle of Bois-le-Duc, in the Netherlands, where, May 12, 1793, Serjeant Colonel Arthur Wellesley, commanded the Thirty-third regiment of British veterans fighting with allies who are not allies in this day, played a brilliant part in snatching victory from defeat when the French seemed certainly victorious.

The battle won, Colonel Wellsley rode back among the mounds of the dead and wounded. The men of the stretchers were engaged in their ghastly work. To his grief he saw lying, wounded to death, Thomas Atkins, six foot three in his stockings, the best man-at-arms in the regiment always distinguished for bravery who had served the king for twenty years, but could neither read nor write.

He had been slashed on the head with a sabre and a bayonet had been thrust through his lungs. He begged the bearers to let him die where he lay and when he recognised his young commander bending over him, the tears in his eyes, he whisperingly gasped:

"It's all right, sir; it's all in the days' work."

All this came back to the aged veteran, who had been made marquis and duke, as he looked over the sea from his castle. Then he remembered the presence of the young staff officer and remembered that a model blank was wanting to be filled with the name typical, he curtly said:

"Tommy Atkins!"

The officer saluted and withdrew. The Iron Duke, aged commander-in-chief, turned and again looked out to the sea. The sad coat of the British ranks was ever after "Tommy Atkins," and always will be.

FRENCH BLUFF LURED GERMANS TO DEATH TRAP

PARIS, Oct. 28.—This is how a portion of the German lines north-east of Ypres was taken on Monday, according to officers who have arrived in Paris from the battle line:

A series of light four-gun 3-inch field batteries, each invisible from the front, were disposed behind natural cover of undulations in the field, bits of wood, ruined farmhouses, or dry ravines. The guns, working to their full capacity of four shells to the minute, sprayed bursting projectiles over the German trenches in a wide belt before, over, and just behind the carefully dug and roofed field works, that is the usual thing with the adversaries. The German infantry, as long as they kept inside the covered trenches, were secure except from the chance of shells falling directly through the narrow space left for rifle and machine gun fire.

Trished the Enemy.

The French infantry, from the rear of their own line of trenches, got up as if for the usual run for the German lines. The French guns, at a moment agreed upon, ceased their fire, and the Germans, supposing the usual charging rush was coming, ordered up their reserve infantry, who were held outside the shell zone, to support the slender lines in their trenches.

The French infantry, although firing heavily, did not charge. The French artillery changed their range, and at a signal by telephone from the French trenches, caught the German reserves coming on the run one thousand yards behind their works with a shattering shell fire, which broke formations and seemed to bring down a third of the men in the line.

Took the Trench.

They simply could not advance through the section of bursting shells. The French infantry then charged and won their way through the fire from the German trenches, which they took with the bayonet.

FEW FOLKS HAVE GREY HAIR NOW

Druggist Says Ladies Are Using Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur

Hair that loses its colour and lustre, or when it fades, turns grey, dull and lifeless, is caused by a lack of sulphur in the hair. Our grandmother made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to keep her locks dark and beautiful, and thousands of women and men who value that even colour, that beautiful dark shade of hair which is so attractive, use only this old-time recipe.

Nowadays we get this famous mixture by asking at any drug-store for a 50 cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which darkens the hair so naturally, so evenly, that nobody can possibly tell it has been applied. Besides, it takes off dandruff, stops scalp itching and falling hair. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the grey hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also brings back the glossy and lustre and gives it an appearance of abundance.

WAR NEWS!

BEWARE OF FALSE PROPHETS!

The daily sensational rumours from "authoritative" sources should not guide the intelligent and thoughtful man. It is not sufficient merely to have the "news"—

WHY NOT HAVE THE FACTS?

The Peterboro' Evening Examiner through its unexcelled sources of information, coupled with its Information Bureau, furnishes a service of unsurpassed value.

Canadians have never been in greater need of accurate knowledge than at the present time.

LET

THE DAILY EXAMINER

SERVE YOU

APPRECIATION FOR OUR CANINE FRIEND

WHY NOT A LEGION OF HONOR FOR DOGS

By M. Rayon.

HONOR to whom honor is due.

Why should not man's best friend, the dog, wear a button, a medal or a cross to witness before the world that he has risked his life to save others?

Why should there not be a Canine Legion of Honor? Thousands of persons could suggest the names of dogs worthy to be enrolled. The institution of such an order would be a fitting recognition of man's debt to his faithful and loving companion.

This suggestion has been made by Elfa, who has attracted much attention by her psychic qualities. A great mastiff named Juno attached herself to Elfa when she was a young girl and became her constant companion and protector. When her mistress would enter the state of psychic coma Juno would become uneasy and the deeper the sleep the more suspicious and alert did she become. When Elfa was investigated by persons curious to learn about her powers Juno would place herself between her and any person whom she disliked, and no one could control the dog except Elfa herself.

Elfa tried her powers of mind reading on the dog, and after a little practice she had but to form a mental picture of some object desired and Juno would find it and bring it to her. She extended her tests to other dogs, and while she found none quite so "sensitive" as Juno she found many with qualities capable of being cultivated.

In view of her discoveries she asks:—"In an act of heroism performed by a dog less worthy of distinction and reward than one performed by a man?"

Man frequently poses and becomes a hero for the sake of reward: the dog never does. A man who is a strong swimmer, for example, may take advantage of an advantitious opportunity, involving no serious risk, to make a spectacular rescue, to gain notoriety or a material reward. A dog can never be suspected of such unworthy motives. His act springs from his instinctive love and sense of protection. Even a mongrel playmate of little children soon assumes the position of protector and guardian and will face any danger rather than see his charges suffer.

The more intimately a dog is associated with human beings the more does he understand their needs and the readier is he with his sympathy, understanding and help. Men and women who have been fortunate enough to have dogs as their companions know this, and many who love dogs but are prevented by circumstances from enjoying their companionship feel how true it is. Both classes would be interested in an order that would express their affection and appreciation.

To a degree this has already been attempted. In isolated cases medals have been bestowed upon dogs for heroic acts, and stories and poems have been written in praise of them. The nearest approach to a systematic effort to bestow orders of merit is that undertaken by Mrs. James Speyer, president of the New York Women's League for Animals, who has given bronze medals to several heroic dogs that saved lives under difficult circumstances. The last dog to be thus decorated was "Jim," Dr. H. T. Galpin's Great Dane, who, when fire broke out in his master's apartment, ran to him barking an alarm. When he failed to arouse him, the intelligent creature jumped up and began to pull at him, finally getting him to a place of safety. Jim later appeared at a meeting of the league in Mrs. Speyer's home and received his medal. At a meeting of the Canadian Club in the Astor Hotel a few evenings afterward he was the guest of honor and received a second decoration. He is probably the only dog that has been thus doubly honored.

Another dog wearing the bronze medal of the league is "Teddy," the property of the Swedish janitor of a New York apartment house, who is very fond of playing with the children of his neighborhood. One day he saw some of his young friends were playing by the river when two of the children fell in the water. "Teddy" gave one sharp bark, but no one was at hand to do anything, so into the water he jumped and rescued both children. After carrying them to a place of safety he rushed for the necessary last aid to the injured. As soon as the news of his achievement reached the league it was decided that he should receive the medal due a hero.

"BUM," POLICE DOG, WON MEDAL FOR SAVING TWO FROM FIRE

"Bum," who was famous as a valued member of the New York Police Department attached to the Twelfth Precinct Station, was the first one to wear the decoration of the league, he having won it by saving two children from burning to death. The men of his precinct believed him worthy of any honor that could be bestowed, this having been only one of many acts of intelligence and daring on his part.

Among recent demonstrations of extraordinary sagacity, fidelity and valor, or heroism one is reported from Ottawa, Montana.

A farmer named W. C. Parks lay stunned by a fall in a field containing a hundred ravenous, ferocious hogs. His faithful collie dog fought off the brutes, killing one and disabling several others. The dog's frantic barking finally brought help, just in time to save the man from being killed and devoured, the dog being completely exhausted by the heroic defence of his master.

The instances of heroism both in saving life and property are so many that every one can tell of one or more that he can personally vouch for. Now that war has laid its tax upon the abilities and endurance of mankind, his faithful friend the dog shares his vigils, his privations and his endeavors in behalf of the living and his ministrations to the injured. The French army has a famous canine ambulance division which went to the front early in the war and is doing splendid work on the field. Each dog wears a red cross on his white blanket to give notice of the kind of service in which he is engaged. These dogs can make long marches without fatigue and have been trained to search for the fallen and to obtain help. Sometimes they carry a flask and simple remedies for those who are able to help themselves. Another military service in which dogs are distinguishing themselves is hauling the mitrailleuses. Their speed and efficiency in hauling the guns are remarkable. Dogs also were of inestimable value in helping the Belgian refugees. In the little processions from Louvain and other cities were carts loaded with household goods and drawn by the faithful dogs.

The army dogs receive similar training to that of the famous police dogs that have proved themselves such wonderful aids in chasing and arresting criminals. Many Americans who have bought these dogs abroad have found them invaluable as guardians and protectors. This year when an American lady tried to buy one in Europe she was informed that none could be spared. Most of the dogs had gone to the front. Others were being trained for that service, and the remainder were needed at home to take the place of the men who had gone to war and left them as protectors of their homes and families. The bravery [illegible] equal to their sagacity, through their efforts while this terrible conflict goes on. Surely these dogs who succor instead of harming deserve official recognition as much as the men who perform feats of gallantry in the field.

When persons left Paris by the thousand a few weeks ago many a loved mongrel had to be left behind, for so crowded were the military trains that there was no place for dogs larger than toys. Those who could afford it sometimes travelled by automobile at a high cost simply that they might take their dogs with them.

Hard would fare the dogs, especially the delicate ones, if they were left in the city and it was long besieged. One man who feared that fate walked to Los Andelys in order to put his dog in a place of safety and then returned on foot to shut himself up in Paris.

Most dogs are terrified by the noise of guns and cannon. A King Charles spaniel was so affected that he fell ill at every royal visit to Paris, and when the Danish royal couple were there he died from the effects of the noisy salutes.

DOGS PLAY A PATIENT PART IN TRAGEDY OF CITY'S SIEGE

During the early days of mobilization stray dogs were seen lying on the street worn out with hunger, fatigue and sadness. They had wandered long days and nights in search of their departed masters. Many of these deserted dogs have now been adopted. Others are fed at the gates of the barracks and some have been adopted by the "territaux" and, with them, guard the bridges and patrol the railway lines in the suburbs.

A woman who had vowed to follow her husband, a bootmaker, wherever he went during the war, refused to go when he was sent to make footgear for the soldiers because he would not let her dog go with her—a fine illustration of "Love me, love my dog."

Effective as the police dogs are in tracking down criminals—and they act in this capacity with a clearness and efficiency which should insure recognition and reward—they are far from being ferocious. They seem to understand that their business of criminal prosecution is quite apart from their vocation as peaceful citizens. They are the staunchest of good companions, and even when they capture a [illegible] they do not hurt [illegible] man officials.

The dog asks for nothing more than a word of commendation from his master. With him more than his human brother virtue is its own reward. Man who preaches from that text is ever ready to wear the ribbon of valor or other ostensible token of his well doing. Why should he withhold from his modest four footed friend the emblem of his bravery?

In this connection we are likely to think of the dog as a luxury, or, at the best, a plaything or companion that can be easily dispensed with, but in many lands he is a valuable beast of burden, a highly prized asset of the poor man. Travellers in Europe have both admired and pitied the sturdy, patient dogs that draw the carts and put in their days in a routine of drudgery. The poor creatures have none of the playfulness that characterise our pets. They are the poor man's substitute for the horse, and they do their duty faithfully, not only their first cost being comparatively small, but their maintenance being far less than that required for a horse or a mule.

In the Far North dogs have proved themselves of inestimable value. Far and swiftly they carry man over the frozen earth in quest of fortune. When the superior animal, man, is lost, the inferior, dog, by his superacute senses and instinct, frequently becomes his savior. The man returns, the possessor of fame and fortune; the dog, that enabled him to win both, is forgotten.

Shackleton is depending largely upon the dogs he will take with him for success in his Antarctic expedition.

In the Alpine and other mountains the strong and sagacious dogs have saved many lives. On dreary moors and in isolated country districts herders and drovers have found their intelligent dogs more useful than human beings in caring for their flocks and herds and saving them when in danger.

This class of work and duty belongs to the traditional performances of the dog, but he is such an adaptable creature that there is hardly any condition in life in which he may not be useful. From the sportsman, hunting with his pack, to the blind beggar led by his faithful mongrel, the dog fits in with the pleasures and exigencies of life. A cripple has a chair which is pushed by a dog from behind while he guides it from the front. Another rides in a little wagon drawn by a dog which needs no other guidance than an occasional word from his master.

DEVOTION OF DOG TO MASTER IS SHOWN IN SCORES OF WAYS

As actors dogs have shown that they possess not only aptness but real histrionic ability. As clowns in the circus they are always popular, and in melodrama they have often rivalled the "stars" of the company.

But, after all, it will always be as man's companion that the dog will occupy the largest place. It is the quality of sympathy and understanding, of indestructible fidelity when all else fails, that brings man and dog together in intimate relationship and makes one agree with those somewhat bitter words, "The more I see of men the more I think of dogs."

For all of his devotion, what has the dog received from man? What mark is set upon him to show that he is constant in friendship, a stanch comforter in adversity and often a hero in times of disaster?

If there were a worldwide, definitely recognized canine Legion of Honor, man's debt to the dog would not be paid, but he might do something to diminish his burden of ingratitude.

Medals of bronze and silver might not mean much to the dog, but they would signify a great deal in the relations of human society to the dogs. For exceptional deeds of merit and acts of heroism "honor collars" might be conferred. A man is proud to-day to say that he owns a blue ribbon dog. His satisfaction would be greater if he had a dog that wore the medal, or the collar, of the Legion of Honor.

THE purpose of a Canine Legion of Honor is to distinguish individuals who have done worthy deeds by conferring on them decorations.

The clever could strive for the coveted medals of bronze and silver.

Every youngster running a dog would make an effort to obtain such a medal.

For deeds of greater merit "Honor Collars" have been suggested.

These decorations would be more highly appreciated by owners of dogs than blue ribbons and prizes won at the bench shows.

What do you owners think of the project?

What's in a Name?

APROPOS of names, the all-British musicians who are now to make their fortunes might now and then be more euphoniously or splendidly entitled. To the cognomen Butt we have become happily accustomed, and Clara Butt is a household word. In the same way perhaps we shall some day be equally familiar with Carrie Tubb—which seems to suggest the sincerest flattery—but that [illegible]ght have begun with [illegible] Nor is Marie Yelland—another Queen's Hall soloist—too fortunate a name.—The Sphere.

Mitrailleuse Drawn by Swift, Sure-Footed Dogs.
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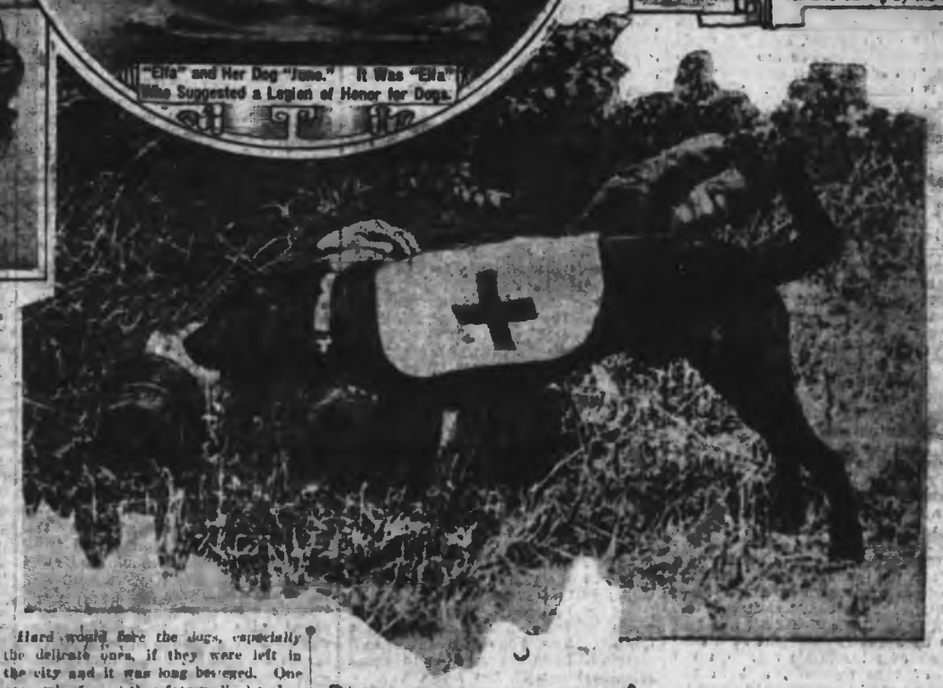
French Canine Ambulance Division Off to the Front.
Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

The Cripple's Friend.
Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

"Elfa" and Her Dog "Juno." It Was "Elfa" Who Suggested a Legion of Honor for Dogs.

"Teddy" and "Bum" Wearing Medals Awarded for Life Saving by the N. Y. Animal League.



Red Cross Dog Finding the Wounded.
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Disciple of Sir Isaac

THE day before the Russo-Japanese War began, General Nogi, the Japanese commander-in-chief, went fishing for trout. He had, he said, thought of everything; his work of preparation for the war was done, and he wanted to start the next chapter with a clear head and a new set of ideas. History has since convinced us that that day's fishing was a good job for Japan. At such a time as this the public needs its theatres and its music halls just as a sick child needs an amusing toy to bring it back more quickly to health and strength. We have all got our little bit to do just for the public weal, and not the least of our duties is that of keeping up the public spirits. There is no sense in sitting down and sighing or fretting over the march of events that we cannot stay, and there is less sense still in smothering leisure hours with the dismal contemplation of disaster that may never come. It is related of a fine old English gentleman that he had carved over his dining room mantelpiece this record of his experience of life:—"I have had many troubles, but the worst of them never happened." The moral of which is:—Don't worry, but get your work done and go to the theatre its simple. The worst never comes; but even if it should come let us at least go down with bands playing and colors flying in the proper British way.—By-standers.

Tolstoi on Obsolete Patriotism

WHOEVER you may be—Frenchman, Russian, Pole, Englishman, Irishman or Bohemian—understand that all your real interests, whatever they may be—agricultural, industrial, commercial, artistic, scientific—as well as your pleasures and joys, in no way run counter to the interests of other peoples or states, and that you are united by mutual co-operation, by interchange of services, by the joy of wide brotherly intercourse and by the interchange, not merely of goods, but also of thoughts and feelings, with the folk of other lands.

Understand that the question of who manages to seize Wei-Hai-Wei, Port Arthur or Cuba—your government or another—does not affect you. Understand that your life can in no way be bettered by Alsace becoming German or French and Ireland or Poland from being free or enslaved—whoever holds them, you are free to live where you will, if even you be an Alsatian, an Irishman or a Pole.

Understand, too, that by stirring up prejudices you will only make the ones worse, for the subjection in which some people are kept has resulted simply from the struggle between patriotisms, and every manifestation of patriotism in one nation provokes a corresponding reaction in another.

Understand that salvation from your woes is only possible when you free yourself from the obsolete idea of patriotism and from obedience to government that is based upon it, and when you boldly enter into the region of that higher idea, the brotherly union of the peoples, which has long since come to life and from all sides is calling you to itself.

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OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

Militant Mother

(By Arville Belle Davis)

THE kitchen clock struck four, and with a regretful sigh Mother laid down the April number of "The Housewife's Friend," wherein she had been reading a graphic and interesting article concerning the grievances of "John Bull's Militant Daughters."

"I don't believe in women's rights," she soliloquized, as she enveloped her angular, middle-aged figure in the voluminous folds of a huge gingham apron, in anticipation of her task of preparing the evening meal, "but if them Englishmen are bound they won't give their womenfolk whatever it is they want, I don't know as I blame the women so very much for trying to make 'em peny up, though it does seem as if they might find some way of getting what they want without smashing windows and burning down houses and starving themselves to death in jail."

"Now, if I wanted anything," she continued, gazing into the depths of a huge wooden box, "and I wanted it as bad as them English women want to vote, I bet a cent I could find a better way than that of overcoming any objections that might seem to stand in the way of me getting it. But I wouldn't fight. No sir! I believe a woman can get whatever she needs or wants without a row. If she can't, seems to me she ain't any too smart."

Having settled the "suffrage question" at least to her own satisfaction, Mother explored the cavernous depths of the wood box only to find it as empty as was "Mother Hubbard's" famous cupboard.

Out in the yard the puff-puff of a gasoline engine and the zing-whizz of a saw mingled with the cheerful voices of Father and "the boys," as they were busy sawing wood with the new engine, Mother considerately refrained from mentioning the condition of the wood box. Instead, basket in hand, she went out to gather chips among the debris of the wood pile.

Fourteen-year-old Bob hailed her appearance with a joyous shout. "Come and see the new engine, Mother; she's a peach! Just see her chew up that wood pile! Father says she's the best helper he ever had in his life. She'll turn the grindstone, too. Father hitched her on to it this afternoon and ground the scythes and sharpened the corn knives, and after supper he's going to hitch her on to the barn pump and fill the tank chock full. Hurrah! no more sawing wood and pumping water by hand on this farm!" And Bob stood on his head and waved his long legs in the air as a fitting expression of his unqualified approval.

Somehow, for once, the joyous chorus found no echo in Mother's heart. It may have been the gorgeous paint and aggressive puff-puff of the little red engine that annoyed her, it may have been mere feminine jealousy at hearing another "she" so enthusiastically praised and admired. Whatever the contributory causes may have been, certain it is that in that day and hour the seeds of militancy took root in Mother's patient heart.

Nobody had ever called Mother "a peach" for doing her duty faithfully and well. Nobody had ever told her she was "the best helper in the world," even though for more than twenty years she had, daily and almost hourly, performed tasks that did not rightfully devolve upon her to do—many of them things that should have been done by the stronger hands of Father and the boys.

"I never did believe in women's rights," she soliloquized again, as she poured some kerosene over the chips and reached for a match, "but—I don't know but there may be something in it after all. Here I've been toting all these years for a pump in the kitchen and—" gazing reflectively at the bottom of an empty water pail—"so far I've got about as much attention paid to me as the Home Secretary paid to them English women. I wonder—"

But what Mother wondered about was lost when she disappeared with a water pail in each hand. Returning she set the pails of water in their accustomed place, filled the tea kettle, made the biscuits, fetched jam and cheese from the cellar, and hung a clean towel on the "roller" with mechanical precision.

Father and the boys came in to supper and still the new engine was the all-engrossing topic.

"She'll save her cost in less than six months," boasted Jim.

"And I won't have to turn the grindstone," exulted Bob.

"I hope she won't forget what she's told to do," said Frank, with a significant look at his younger brother, who in his excitement had forgotten to grease the waggon in preparation for to-morrow's trip to market.

"She hasn't a fault that I can see," added Father, and so the talk went on.

An observant spectator might have noticed the unusual spark that glowed and scintillated behind Mother's spectacles; but Father and the boys were accustomed to leaving her entirely out of the reckoning, and they did not see. The "praise service" was still in full swing when they took their hats and went out to connect the new engine with the barn pump.

After Mother had washed the dishes and strained the milk, and fed the cat, and shut up the hens, and set the bread to rise, she stood on the steps gazing long and reflectively at the weather-beaten pump in the back yard, and listening to the aggressive puff-puff that resounded from the barn. Gradually the angry glow behind her spectacles melted into an amused smile, and the corners of her patient mouth widened into a comprehensive and somewhat diabolical grin. But Father and the boys saw nothing unusual in the quiet little woman who lighted the sitting-room lamp when they came, and sat in her special chair mending stockings all the evening.

A neighbor dropped in for a chat and they talked of the weather, the crops, the prospects of the war, and of many other things, but most of all they talked about the new engine—of the help it would be to them, the time and labor and money it would save for them, etc., etc.

And all the while that peculiar, comprehensive, diabolical little smile played hide-and-go-seek with the wrinkles on Mother's face—and they did not see!

Next morning Father and the boys were early astir. It was market day, and there was much to do. The waggon must be loaded and its canvas cover adjusted to protect the load during the long, dusty ride to the city. The horses must be carefully groomed and many other tasks must be accomplished.

Breakfast was always an hour early on market day, and they trooped in with ravenous appetites. Mother's guileless face smiled on them from the head of the table, but instead of the usual dish of carefully cooked, tempting oatmeal, she set before them a sticky, underdone mess, fit only for the hens. They grouped it under various comment, considering it an accident.

"Didn't you fry any bacon, Mother?" inquired Father, looking around for his favorite breakfast dish.

"Why, no, I didn't, Thomas," purred Mother. "You see, when your new engine sharpened the corn knives yesterday, it clean forgot to sharpen my butcher knife and the pesky thing won't cut bacon or anything else, it's so dull. But I fried the eggs," she added hopefully, handing around a platter containing a generous supply of eggs, barely warmed through.

"These eggs don't seem to be cooked enough, Mother," grumbled Jim. "Don't you suppose you could cook 'em a little more?"

"Well, now, Jim," chirped Mother, "I'm awfully sorry, but you see, when the engine sawed up the wood yesterday, it clean forgot to split any and fill the wood box up, and the fire went out before I got things cooked."

Jim looked at Frank, Frank looked at Bob, and Bob glanced apprehensively at his father, who was intently regarding Mother, while an appreciative grin struggled with a parental frown on his face. But Mother's placid countenance evinced no evidence of anything out of the ordinary, and after an awkward pause he chuckled: "Well, Mother, if you'll give us some coffee and biscuits, I guess we can make out, and possibly the engine will cultivate a better memory to-day."

"Now, I'm awfully sorry, Thomas," purred Mother again, "really, it's too bad—but when that engine pumped the water up at the barn last night, it clean forgot to pump any into the water pail, so there ain't any coffee. But here's some milk; won't that do"

Breakfast ended in a cyclone of laughter. Father gathered up an assortment of kitchen knives and disappeared with them. Jim followed with a water pail in each hand. Frank hunted up an axe and split wood industriously, while Bob trudged patiently back and forth between the wood pile and the kitchen. Soon a row of sharp knives glistened from their niche above the kitchen table, a huge water barrel filled full to overflowing reposed in stately grandeur just outside the door, and a cheerful fire roared and crackled in the cook stove.

With a comfortable sense of duty well performed, Father gathered up his reins and started for the city, the boys departed on their way to the corn lot, and the "Dove of Peace" folded her beautiful white wings and nestled close to Mother's exultant heart. But, alas for Father! When he pulled the canvas cover from his load in preparation for a busy forenoon, the first thing that came into sight was a stubby corn broom, worn nearly to the handle, reposing plainly on the very tip-top of his load, and pointing reproachfully into his very face.

"I wonder what she means by that?" he muttered in puzzled wonder. As if in answer, a row of vacuum cleaners smiled at him from a nearby window. He resisted their charm a long, long while, but before he started homeward he walked briskly across the street and disappeared beneath a sign that read 'Household Furnishings.'

But even a vacuum cleaner proved insufficient to appease Militant Mother, for the very next market day she calmly informed him that "that pesky engine forgot to churn for her, and in consequence there wasn't any butter for his customers"—and this in spite of the fact that only the day before she had told him with every appearance of sincere regret that his trousers were not mended because "that pesky engine forgot to clean out the henhouse and she had to do it herself, and didn't have time to do any mending in consequence."

The day before that she had placidly informed him that "he and the boys would have to eat a cold bite out of the cupboard for their dinner, because that miserable engine would not pump any water through a hose for her to wash the outside of the windows, and it took her a long time to wash them by hand."

Mother had never seen a washing machine outside of the pictures in the advertisements, and for 20 years she had washed once (sometimes twice) a week with no other assistance than a plentiful supply of "elbow grease" and a zinc washboard. But she never batted an eye when she told Father and the boys there wasn't a clean shirt in the house for them to wear to the city, because "that pesky engine forgot to turn the washing machine for her," adding, merely as a clincher, that "'twas kind of uncertain just when she would wash."

One evening, barely two weeks after the little red engine arrived at the farm, Father smoked a sociable pipe with a neighbor who had dropped in for a chat. In the course of the conversation he declared, "A gasoline engine, Cyrus, is liable to cost you more money than you figure on when you buy it. But, if you get one, you will probably find out, same as I did, that it can do a good deal more of the hard work than you figured on, too."

It was then that Mother deliberately laid down the April number of "The Housewife's Friend," wherein she had been re-reading a graphic and interesting article concerning the grievances of "John Bull's Militant Daughters." Over the rim of her spectacles she peered straight into the faces of Father and the boys, and winked derisively.

"TIZ" FOR ACHING, SORE, TIRED FEET

"TIZ" for tender, puffed-up, sweaty, calloused feet and corns.

"Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelling feet, tired feet.

Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "TIZ" and wear smaller shoes. Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel.

Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never smell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.

TIRED-OUT KIDNEYS

Kidney troubles are so frightful to common because the kidneys are so easily upset by overwork or excesses of eating and drinking. Cure is effected not by whipping them on to renewed effort, but by nourishing the nerves of liver and kidneys by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This puts the kidneys and makes them well. Backache and urinary disorders then disappear.

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That is the value of Canada's manufactures for one year—in money. But what of their value measured in the comfort, the happiness and the well-being of the whole country?

To produce them gives employment to over six hundred thousand workpeople, whose total wages amount to $288,000,000 each year.

These workers, with their families and those who benefit by their purchasing power, number nearly one-third the population of Canada—supported by Canadian manufactures.

How readily it is apparent that the prosperity and happiness of every Canadian—of yourself—depend on the continuous employment of these people—on the consumption of goods "Made in Canada."

Canadian factories support one-third of our population. Are you helping to support Canadian factories?

Employ Our Own Dollars to Employ Our Own Workmen.

HOUSEBOAT A MARINE VILLA

Whitney's Craft will have 400 Horse-Power in Motors.

Plans were given out recently for a houseboat which Harry Payne Whitney has ordered from the New Jersey Dock Company of Elizabeth, N. J. It will be fitted with all modern conveniences, and although its draught will be only four feet, fully loaded, the builders have contracted to make it safe for ocean navigation.

The construction will be of steel, with an over-all length of 189 feet 6 inches and 21-foot beam. The boat will have a deck house 68 feet long, 13 feet 6 inches mean width, with mahogany panels. The design calls for a main saloon or social hall forward clear 19 feet 6 inches long, from which a stairway leads to staterooms below. Next will come the lobby and chart room, 10 feet 6 inches by 13 feet, with stairways below and to an upper deck. This will contain closets and cabinet racks for guns, fishing tackle, ammunition and sporting supplies.

Next aft is the dining room, 19 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 6 inches, with a pantry of 120 square feet floor space, fitted with dressers, sink, dish racks, china closets, refrigerator, dumb waiter and stairway to the galley below.

Quarters for owner and guests are forward. 50 feet 6 inches long, the width of the boat. Each stateroom will have a brass bed, bureau and wardrobe, and porcelain tubs, nickel mountings, tiled floors and walls and open plumbing will be in each bathroom. Officers and crew will have a floor space of 400 square feet aft.

The motive power will be two 200 horse power six cylinder Winton gasoline motors for a speed of 14 statute miles an hour. The tanks will have a capacity of 6,000 gallons of gasoline and water for a cruise of 3,000 miles. The boat will have electric light, a search light, electric pumps and compressors and steam heat.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Are You Bilious?

WHEN subject to biliousness, the liver is employed in getting rid of excessive quantities of certain ingredients, and when unable to do so, sick headache is produced by the retention of bile in the blood. Eno's "Fruit Salt" exercises a simple but definite action on the liver, by which the excretion of bile is regulated. It rids the body of the excess bile and carries off all the impurities, cleansing and purifying the system. Eno's may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

Order a bottle TO-DAY from your dealer.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England
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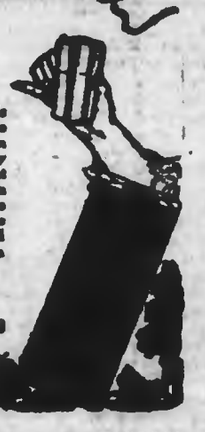
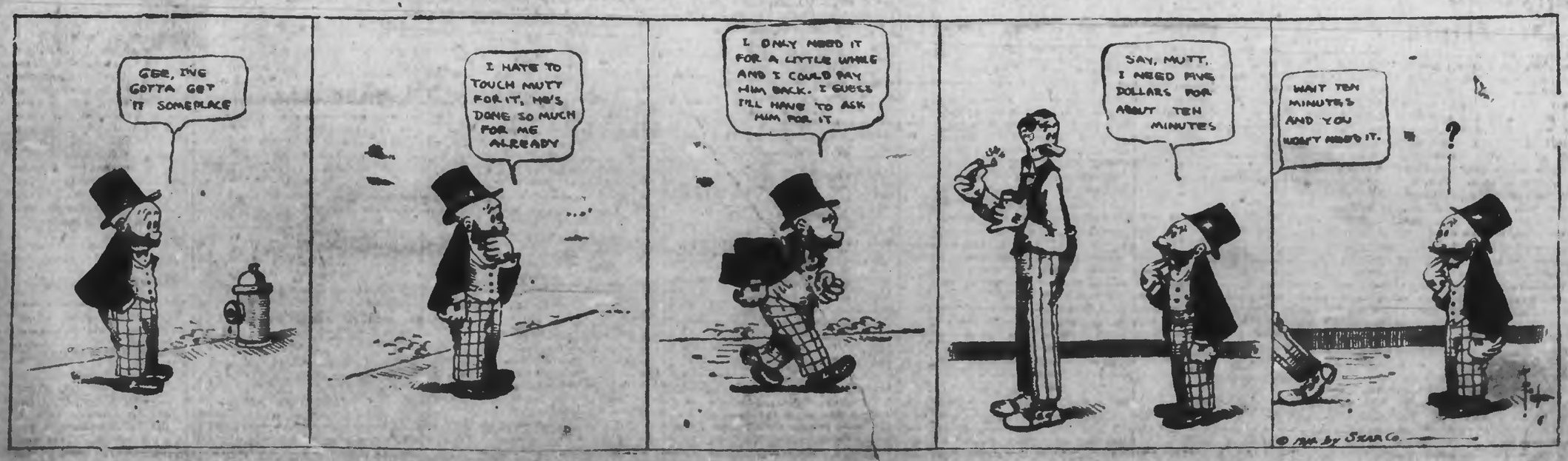


Mutt Has the Right Idea On High Finance

By "Bud" Fisher



NEUTRAL?

To the Humanity of America.
When men are told in years ahead
How Fury forced the Belgian Door,
And ravished maids, struck children dead,
And fired the houses of the poor,
Will none, if still that nation lives
Our sires with blood and sweat beat,
Ask with the pride your greatness gives—
"What said America to that?"

Your children—taught how Belgium stood
In flames that once were called Louvain,
And dashing from her eyes the blood
Struck at her foe and struck again—
Shall feel their hearts within them burn
To know the righteous word you said;
God! when the silent truth they learn,
Surely your sons will hang the head.

We ask not that of all your hosts
One man, one sword, be sacrificed;
Your cousins guard these ancient coasts.
Your kinsmen charge this Anti-christ;
But we expect your mighty voice
With judgment through the world to run,
O Land of Freedom, make your choice,
Are you for Belgium or the Hun?

We ask not that your shells should shriek
Above the flaming hill we climb,
But speak, O Sons of Lincoln, speak!
Silence in such an hour is crime.
Your children judge you if you stand
In hearing of the Belgian cry,
Not only with the folded hand,
But with the cold averted eye!

The soul has got its piercing steel,
The heart its fierce consuming fire
Oh, make your voice like thunder peal,
All nations of the earth inspire!
We know your heart for Belgium bleeds,
But speak your soul, declare your mind.
Speak till the sin-red Tyrant recedes
The Voice of God and all Mankind.
—HAROLD BEGBIE.

HELL IN A PAINT

Mrs. Edwin Martin, Averly Cliff, Que writes: "Before using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was in a terrible condition Every night would come over me and I would fall to the floor. I could not sleep without fainting. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has so built up my system that I can work and do my housework. Your medicine cured me when doctors had failed."

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

(F DAILY FASHION HINT.)

Lady's Night Gown.

This very plain gown is made with raglan sleeves, the upper ends extending to the neck edge. The front and back are plain, with an opening in the front. At the neck is a small flat turn-over collar and cuffs to correspond finish the sleeves when short. These may be long with a band cuff. Cambric, muslin, nainsook, cotton crepe, &c., are suitable materials.

The nightgown pattern, No. 6,901, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inch bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 42 inch material.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required and age of a child.

Address—The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterboro ugh.

FIRST PICTURES OF CANADIANS AT PLYMOUTH.—The picture on the left is seen one of many reunions when relatives joined the nurses who are to attend the wounded at St. Thomas Hospital, London. On the right shows Canadian Red Cross Overseas soldiers.

SUPPORTING ARTILLERY IS MOST PERILOUS

French Soldier Writes of the Long Waits in Trenches While Big Guns Fight Duel

BECOME FATALISTS

Vivid is the description of life on the battlefield as given in a letter from a French soldier printed in the Figaro. Shrapnel searching in deadly gusts over infantry which can do nothing but wait, card games in the trenches, heroic cook details who every day march from their shelters back to the kitchens, under fire all the time—these are incidents related by the "piou-piou." He writes:

"Spades are trumps—the king of hearts—I cut.

"Do not think that I am writing this on the marble topped table of a cafe while a quiet game of cards is going on. No; the Germans are two kilometres away from us, and my comrades, their loaded pieces beside them, are playing a few hands of manille (a popular French card game) in the trenches while waiting.

"They have been waiting for six days.

Courage Is Not Enough.

"It is not sufficient for soldiers to be courageous. They must also have patience—lots of patience. For war to-day is far different from what little boys who manoeuvre their lead soldiers on the floor imagine it.

"Since the commencement of the campaign our regiment has taken part in nine engagements, of which three were big battles, and has been mentioned in the orders of the day. And, with all that, there are whole companies the men of which have not fired a shot—not a single shot. And these companies did not have the easiest work, either. To them fell the most thankless, most perilous, most gruelling mission of all—that of supporting artillery. This is how we carried it out:

"The soldiers are there, behind a crest. Beside them, fifty yards away, are the bellowing guns. The enemy is far away, but his cavalry is mobile. At present the German guns are reattempt to carry off the guns. It is necessary to have infantry supports. At present the German guns are replying. They do not know where our battery is, but they are searching for it. Their shells come nearer and nearer. Our soldiers do not see the enemy. They lay there, with their useless rifles beside them. They look at—what? The shells, which are bursting very near now. A terrific crash—a wave of each covers a whole section. The men get up; count themselves. No. This time, nothing. But the next? Who knows!

No Foe Near, But Must Stay.

"Are we going away? Who will protect the battery? No, we must stay.

"The aviators have signalled that there are no parties of the enemy in the vicinity, but nevertheless, one never knows. It is necessary to stay.

"And now the German shells are bursting over us as we crouch, offering as small a surface as possible.

"A shell bursts on the right. The sergeant's canteen is smashed by a flying bit. He has escaped. Shell to the left—two wounded! Right in the centre, this time—no one hurt, by a miracle. Five are wounded now, and we patch them up with first aid bandages. The rest of us look at each other. Whose turn next? Another man down! Will they move us now? No, the battery is still there. At last it limbers up to move to a safer spot and we fall in and march off to shelter, without haste, the last ones lingering to help the wounded.

"In the trenches we are less exposed. You cannot imagine how many trenches we have dug since we have been on the firing line. Trenches of all sorts, from little mole-hills to deep ditches that cover us entirely. Talk about the German trenches—our's are as good, I think. And we have furnished them with every convenience possible.

Soldiers Become Fatalists.

"Over our heads a furious artillery duel is raging. Often, too often, we foot the bill. Yesterday two captains were wounded, to-day the colonel and a general.

"Oh, well we don't think about it any more. When we hear the whistle of an approaching shell it does not affect us. We have become fatalists. We have seen without own eyes so many useless precautions and so many miraculous escapes. There—a shell has exploded ten yards away from us. My comrades do not even look up from their card game.

"Some of the men are asleep. A corporal is reading a volume of Maupassant, which he found in a school. We have all enrolled ourselves to read it in turn. Other men are sewing up rents in uniforms—putting on buttons. In a corner a fat peasant is snoring.

"Our trenches are deep. We have placed straw in the back and rigged up benches to sit on. Our bayonets, struck in the bank, serve as racks for clothing and equipment.

Heroes Are Sent for Food.

"But cooking in the trenches is prohibited. We must go to the village, four kilometres back. Morning and evening two men per squad go back there as cook details. They are heroes in their way, for the Germans are on the watch for them. They know the hours and open fire on them as they hurry to the village. The guns follow them up, extending their range fifty yards at each salvo, tearing up the road. Not a day passes that one or more of the cooking detail is not wounded, either during the journey or in the village, on which the Germans are firing all the time.

"But the next day those who have escaped march our jauntily again their cooking pans in their hands, to try their luck once more.

"The great event of the day is the mail. The strongest are moved to tears on reading the letters of their dear ones. But they take so long to get to us! And, what is worse, many of our letters are lost. Fourteen of mine have disappeared. All the colonel's letters have been lost. The Mayor of ———, at the request of the colonel's wife, wrote to the chief of corps inquiring. And the colonel himself opened the letter! You can get a good idea of his anger when I tell you he comes from the Midi!"

PRIZE BASS WAS CAUGHT IN BELMONT

(Continued from Page 1.)

caught the winning fish in 1911, and where Estes King, the second eldest, won the prize in 1912. The King family might well be called the King-fishers of Ontario so far as black bass are concerned.

Captor's Own Story.

"We tried out locations pointed out to us for three days industriously, with results that were somewhat amusing, but far from satisfactory," says Mr. Gairdner in his official story of the capture. "In desperation we tried to have the King boys accompany us as guides on the third day, but owing to duties around the farm they could not go. Nothing was left for us to do but to try our luck once more alone. We started out bright and early on Tuesday, July 28. The weather was rather sultry and heavy threatening clouds were overhead. As we progressed down the lake we stopped here and there to try our luck, and succeeded in landing several fish which would certainly not have a 'look-in' on the Star prize. This did not satisfy us, so we decided to proceed. After covering about five miles in all, just opposite the picnic grounds, we noticed a weed patch and again decided to cast our lines. We baited with live shiners of fairly good size.

"After waiting patiently for five minutes there was a tremendous pull on one of our lines, and the reel spun as if it had to. After playing the line out and in for a time the fish was seen coming to the surface, and it certainly appeared to be a monster! Again it darted away, darting about in a frenzy.

Fought For 20 Minutes.

"After a fight of about 20 minutes, during which this play was repeated, he was successfully brought alongside the boat and safely landed. He was a great fish, and we gazed at him with considerable admiration."

To cure ringing noises in the ears, due to the displacement of tiny bones, a Frenchman has invented electrical apparatus which uses sound waves to replace the bones.

An oil for use in exposed places in winter can be made by mixing graphite with cylinder oil until it becomes pasty, then adding enough kerosene to make it flow freely.

On a line of steamships between Portugal and Brazil there has been established a wireless lettergram service, messages received at sea being mailed when vessels reach port.

Diary Of A Dead German

Letter Found in a Trench, Dead From Starvation—His Journal Tells of the Defeat at the Marne

"IT'S A DOG'S LIFE"

PARIS, Oct. 16 (by mail.)—Here is the story of a German private who was found dead in a trench—not dead from wounds, but from starvation—and this story, in the form of a daily journal, kept apparently up to the last day, was found on him.

It begins with the advance of the Crown Prince's army upon the Marne after the battle of Charleroi and the fall of Longwy. It covers the battle of the Marne and the greater part of the campaign on the Aisne.

"Yesterday was a day of rejoicing. Our first army has pushed back the French and is before the gates of Paris. In Russia our troops have taken 150,000 prisoners. The joy would have been greater if we had had something to eat. Our division leaves for Marson St. Amand and Bossud, where we are to bivouac before crossing the Marne tomorrow. We hope to get rations there.

Turning of the Tide.

"We finally stopped long enough to take a bite. It did not take long because what they gave us was just enough to put a sharper edge on our appetite. Then we went toward the Marne, pushing back detachments of the French. They let us come to the very edge of the stream; our advance guard was even partly across the bridge, when their artillery opened fire; it seemed to us that it opened the gates of hell at the same time.

"We could not advance and we had no orders to retire. We could only stand and watch the carnage around the bridge, where our losses were terrible. We succeeded in saving the flag and our commander and then were ordered to retire. It was not exactly a defeat, the officers say—only a retirement. The battle resumed a little later and lasted nearly all night. We went forward again, but were obliged to dig ourselves in to escape the terrible artillery fire. Our own guns seemed to be weak.

"This morning (Sept. 9) the French flying machines are circling above us incessantly, obliging us to keep to our trenches. Our artillery seems unable to dislodge the French guns, and we fear an infantry attack from the left. It is artillery day and our troops occupying the canal bridge have suffered terribly. Out of 60 men, 25 only remained when the combat was suspended without decisive results. We got out of the trenches toward 9 o'clock and were lucky enough to dig up some raw potatoes, which comforted us a little.

"A great battle was announced for to-day (Sept. 9.) We have been in the trenches four days now, and the rest after long marches would be agreeable if there were no dead bodies of men and horses, and if the flies did not pester us terribly.

"The great battle did not come off, but to-day (Sept. 10) we could see half a mile off, the French artillery, strongly entrenched. They say strong forces of the enemy are in front of us but that we need fear nothing. A heavy battle is going on on our right win. It seems that the French army is in a bad position; to get out it must retire on Paris or break through our lines.

Defeat Instead of Victory.

"At 2 o'clock to-day (Sept. 11) we were ordered to leave the trenches. We thought it would be to attack the enemy, but it seems we are to go back. Two French army corps have pierced our lines. Away we went without taking time to eat, through destroyed villages where there is nothing to pick up. We had nothing to eat until 10 o'clock, just a morsel and then went on until three in the morning.

Polite Name For Retreat.

"To-day (September 12) we had a little bread with coffee. We are suffering terribly from privation and exhaustion. They tell us we are executing a turning movement, not a retreat. To us it looks like flight. Finally we arrived at Sousin, where we hoped to eat, but instead of rations they gave us shovels with which to dig trenches in the pouring rain. While we were at it the French shrapnel drove us back with trenches uncompleted.

"To-day (September 1) we have dug ourselves in again and remain, stuck man against man all day in our trenches. We have eaten nothing all day; we suffer atrociously from hunger and thirst; the rain comes down in torrents, but we can't leave the trenches because of the shower of shrapnel from the enemy's guns. Finally this afternoon we had our first repast for several days, consisting of rice with a little meat and bread and a morsel of bacon. It was like a drop of water on a hot iron.

"The French have occupied the trenches we left at Sousin three miles back. Behind us is Sommepy, in ruins, reoccupied by our troops. To-day the French artillery gave us a little respite, but towards half-past six it re-opened the hellish fire, which continued very late in the night at the rate of a shot every 10 minutes, just sufficient to leave us no repose.

It is a dog's life we are leading and we shall soon be sick— every man.

"To-day (September 31) we were ordered into the first line of trenches, having before us a battalion of the 161st, which has suffered great losses.

"Toward 11, the artillery opened a violent fire and the shells simply rained upon our lines. We were obliged to keep closely to our trenches, unable to leave them for anything. We are all nearly famished.

"To-day (September 30) the devilish French guns have swept off half of our company; their fire is so constant that we haven't time to fire ourselves.

"We are still confined to the trenches and it is two days since we were served meagre rations of rice and coffee made with rain water. The cold north winds have followed the rain and added to our suffering.

"Many of the men are so cramped with rheumatism that we are obliged to lift them out of the trenches.

"To-day (October 4) we have eaten again and the rations were more generous, but it seems impossible for us to satisfy our hunger.

"This morning (October 5) happily it does not rain, but the tempest blows from the north and makes us feel our hunger all the more. They say there are plenty of provisions in the rear, the question is to get them to us in face of the French artillery which sweeps the ground constantly, and makes life impossible except under cover of the trenches. Hunger is terrible. I suffer horribly from the cold also. I am no longer able to keep up. I don't think I can last much longer."

DEDICATION FESTIVAL

At St. John's Church Was Largely Attended—"The Parochial Birthday"

"I charge you as your Bishop to be more determined in your efforts to extend the word of God. I only hope that you will multiply tenfold, at least, your prayers and supplications, your contributions and desire to bring about the common salvation." These were the closing words of His Lordship Bishop Sweeney of Toronto who addressed a large congregation at the dedication festival of St John's Church, on Sunday evening. Nearly one-half of Peterborough's contribution to the second Canadian contingent were present. Many of them wore the familiar and conspicuous uniform of the 57th Regiment, Peterborough Rangers. Rev. Canon Davidson, Chaplain of the Regiment, referred to the men as "comrades in arms." He welcomed them on behalf of the congregation of St. John's Church and, in conclusion, assured them that the prayers of their fellow citizens would follow them throughout the hazardous expedition which they were about to undertake.

"Parochial Birthday"

"The common salvation." These words formed the basis of His Lordship's remarks. "A festival of this character said Bishop Sweeney, presents an opportunity to improve for those of us who feel that the setback to the Kingdom of the Prince of Peace, which war has brought about necessities, greater zeal and energy if the Kingdom is to be won for God. It is the business of the Church, Ministry and laity to spread abroad in heathen lands afar, knowledge of the one true God, or, in other words, to extend the common salvation. Three things must be done before the Church of God can be extended as it should be. There must be more adequate and commensurate circulation of the Gospel, more missionaries in the mission fields of the world and adequate financial aid. Since the British and Foreign Bible Society was founded in 1804, it has issued five hundred million pieces of Scripture in four hundred and fifty languages and dialects of human speech. Five hundred million more copies would be required before we could say that all of us had heard the Word of God. We must have a larger [illegible] tion of missionaries in the [illegible] to-day we have only thirteen thousand or less than the number that would be mowed down in a single battle of this awful war. If the Laymen's Missionary movement have accomplished nothing else they have gone into the matter of systematic organization. They have told us that we ought to have two or three times as many missionaries as we now have, and that our present yearly contribution of eleven million dollars ought to be quadrupled if the Word of God is to be extended to all parts of the world. This is your "parochial birthday". Will you not resolve afresh, said His Lordship, to maintain a deeper spiritual life God is working His purpose out and the time is drawing near when the glory of God will cover the earth.

A Fussy Woman.

A fussy Atchison woman returned a bag of salt to her grocer with the complaint that its "flavour" wasn't good.

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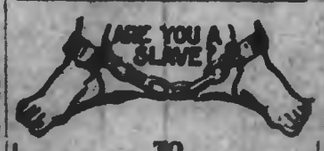

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Please, for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which don't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at daytime or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest, surest relief known.

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The Evening Examiner.

Pages 1-12

PETERBOROUGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1914.

THE ALLIES DRIVE THE ENEMY BEFORE THEM

ENVELOPING MOVEMENT CONTINUES

GERMANS FAIL TO CHECK ALLIED COLUMNS

Counter Attacks of Most Violent Character Have Been Unsuccessful--German Movement on Arras Have Failed and Allies Are Making Progress at Several Points in That Vicinity.

Examiner Special:

PARIS, November 2.—Despite all the efforts on the part of the Germans, who are making most determined resistance, especially between Dixmunde and Lys, the allies are continuing their enveloping movement and are driving the Germans before them. The official communique this afternoon emphasized this fact. It stated that the Germans in the north were continuing attacks of a most violent character, but that they had failed to check the allied columns.

The German attack on Arras is reported to have also failed, and the French are making progress at several points in that vicinity.

The German artillery bombardment continues in the region of Rheims, Argonne, and the heights of the Meuse, but it is characterized as being generally ineffective.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The German cruiser, Kronprinz has added still another British prize to her list, having captured the British steamer Van Dycke, of Hamport and Holt line; the Van Dycke's commander, Captain Cadogan, reports that his ship had been captured, but that his passengers and the members of the crew were unharmed.

LONDON, November 2.—Because of the belief that Andrew Carnegie, the American iron master, is friendly to Germany, he is being bitterly criticized in Scotland. A despatch from Dunfermline, Scotland, says that a crowd has pelted his statue with mud.

LONDON, November 2.—A despatch to the Times from Petrograd, dated Sunday, says: "A British vessel, the Frederick, was ignited and scuttled during the bombardment of Novorossyk. The Turks also wantonly bombarded Anapa, a seaport of the Black Sea, at the western extremity of the Caucasus range."

The correspondent of the Amsterdam Handelsblad telegraphs that the Turkish cruiser Sultan Selim which bombarded Sebastopol is the cruiser known as the Goeben, when the vessel was under the German flag. She has now bombarded five Russian ports.

MONTREAL, November 2.—That Canadians should not take lightly the stories of German Societies in the United States secretely arming and preparing to invade Canada, is advised in a letter received here to-day from a prominent railway man in the United States, who declares that he overheard a conversation between leading Germans in the United States tending to shew that a half million of that nationality and sympathisers were pledged to attempt anything to beat the British and involve the United States and Canada in the conflict.

T. C. Elliott Handed Ladies $100 Cheque From Saturday

The Women's War Fund Committee received a cheque for $100 this morning from T. C. Elliot, as the result of Saturday's sale. Mrs. Travers received the following letter with the cheque:

Mrs. Travers, Peterborough.

Dear Madam,—Please find enclosed cheque for one hundred dollars which we have very much pleasure in handing to you to aid the victims of the war:

Would you please kindly convey to the ladies our appreciation of their kindly, genial courtesy and their whole-hearted help for the cause we all have so much at heart.

If we can in any way be of assistance to you in your noble work in the future we will esteem it as a favour to be called upon. We are

Yours very respectfully,
T. C. Elliot.

Mrs. Travers stated that the money will likely be devoted to aiding the Belgians.

During the sale on Saturday Asa Huyche's Orchestra played during the afternon and evening, the music being greatly enjoyed. The Reception Committee for the occasion was composed of Mrs. Travers, Mrs. (Dr.) Scott, Mrs. John Allan and others.

TAKE STEPS TO GUARD WELLAND CANAL AND HAMILTON TUNNEL

TORONTO, Nov. 2.—The Dominion police and local authorities admit there is much more than mere rumour in the story that German sympathisers have plotted to blow up the Welland Canal and destroy the Hamilton Tunnel of the C. P. R. The Welland Canal, of course, is the great grain route which must be kept open. The C. P. R. Hamilton Tunnel is on the direct line of communication between Toronto, where troops are mobilizing, and the Niagara Frontier, which would likely be the scene of raids of German sympathisers from the United States.

The chiefs of the C. P. R. detective service marshalled their men here to-day and proceeded to Hamilton and on to Welland, with the Dominion police. Military guards on all vulnerable points in the district have been doubled, several hundred more men being called out for the purpose. Incidentally there is a story in Toronto to-day that there is an organized plan for the armed Germans in the United States to invade Canada at various points before Christmas.

CONTINGENT LEAVES CITY TO-MORROW NOON

Arrangements Have Been Made to Give Recruits an Enthusiastic Send Off At Armouries.

WILL HAVE LUNCHEON

Peterborough's second contingent for overseas service will leave for the concentration camp at Kingston to-morrow morning. Arrangements have been made to give the boys an enthusiastic and adequate send-off.

At 10:15 o'clock the contingent will parade at the armouries, and a demonstration will be held. The 57th Regimental Band will be in attendance and short addresses will be given by Mayor Buller, J. H. Burnham, M.P.; Geo. A. Gillespie, M.P.P.; His Honour Judge Hayden and Rev. Jas. Hoffins, president of the Ministerial Association.

At 11 o'clock the members of the contingent will be guests at a luncheon in the lecture room provided by the Women's War Fund Committee. Following this the chaplain of the Regiment, Major (Rev. Canon) Davidson, will conduct a short religious service, and at 11:45 o'clock the contingent, headed by the band will leave the Armouries to march to the C.P.R. station where they will entrain at 12:15 o'clock for Kingston.

The public is invited to take part in the demonstration at the Armouries, and there is no doubt that the second contingent will get a send-off that they will remember.

The men will wear civilian clothes, receiving service outfits on their arrival at Kingston.

The quota is not yet completed, 80 men out of the required 78 have passed the doctors, but there is a possibility that some of these may be struck off the list through the parents refusing to give the necessary consent. The medical officer will be at the Armouries to-night for the purpose of examining recruits, and there is still a chance for a dozen young men to go with the first draft to Kingston to-morrow.

OFFICERS MUST RETAIN RANK

None Will Be Allowed to Go With First Contingent as Private.

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.— Canadian officers who enlist for service in the second contingent will not, it is learned, to be allowed to waive their rank and serve in the ranks of privates. A large number of officers did this in the case of the first contingent. so eager were they to see service at the front. Besides this, many more officers were taken over with the first contingent than commands could be found for. There is, of course, a possibility that their services may be available for the second division, but at all events qualified officers are now none too plentiful in the Dominion. On this account it is understood that officers will not be allowed to go as privates with the second contingent, but that, if places cannot be immediately found for them, they will probably be retained here for further drafts.

DRY CANTEEN IN KINGSTON

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 2—Orders have been sent by officer commanding division, in which he states that all saloons and bars in Kingston and its environs are placed "out of bounds" for all ranks in division battallion which assembles in Kingston, until 6 o'clock daily. Officers and non-commissioned will be held responsible that this order is adhered to.

SEBASTAPOL BOMBARDMENT IS AT END

Russians Shore Batteries by Accurate Fire Compel Withdrawal of Goeben

DAMAGED WARSHIP

Examiner Special:

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.—A Despatch from Sebastopal says that the former German cruiser Goeben's bombardment of that Black Sea port was put on end to by the Constantinowaks batteries, which forced the warship to withdraw. The station subsequently intercepted a wireless message from the Goeben which said: "Damaged. Will return to Constantinople for repairs."

Committee Orders An Investigation

The Finance committee of the City Council have been presented with an account from the local hospitals which calls for the payment of three illegitimate maternity cases. It is claimed that the parties concerned are unable to pay and therefore come under the classification of "indigent patients." The committee not only refused to pay the account, but ordered a rigid investigation into the matter with a view of rounding up the responsible parties. The authorities who have the matter in hand, promise an early solution to the case. It is their intention to make the offenders pay the account and any other reparation that may be necessary.

Refused to Pay.

Only the limitations of the English language prevented the members of the committee from giving adequate expression to their feelings, when confronted with the accounts. Ald. Green made a few incendiary remarks about the Council being imposed upon. Even Ald. Johnston, chairman of the committee, failed to supply the necessary adjectives. To make matters worse, Relief Officer Miller made a verbal report of a case where a man refused to pay the hospital expenses of his child. The man in question was making thirteen dollars a week. He not only refused point blank to pay, but sought to have another of his children admitted as an indigent patient. The account has been placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection.

PENSION SCHEME BEING EVOLVED

For Dependents of Canadian Soldiers Who May Be Killed in Present War

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—The scheme of pensions to be paid to the widows, families and dependents of Canadian soldiers who may be killed in the war now being waged will be drawn up shortly by the Militia Department and will be submitted to the Cabinet. It will be made effective, in all probability, by a Pension Bill next session. As yet there is no statement as to what amount will constitute the pension to be paid in the case of the ordinary private, but it is understood that it will considerably in excess of that received by the British soldier, a shilling a day, and will be about on the same scale as the United States pension, about sixtenths of the regular day's pay. This would amount to 60 cents per diem in the case of a Canadian sodier, who receives a dollar per day while on active service.

Of course it may be decided to grant an even larger pension than that, but at all events there is little prospect for the sum given being any lower. As it is, the Canadian soldier is much better treated in the matter of service pay than his English comrade, who receives less than half that he does.

WILL HOLD A MEETING TO HELP THE RECRUITING

Public Gathering to Arouse Patriotic Spirit of Local Young Men in the Armouries To-morrow Night.

WILL GIVE ADDRESSES

The following open letter has been addressed to His Worship Mayor Buller. The latter has given instructions to call a meeting for Tuesday evening. It will be held in the Armouries, which have been loaned by the Government for the occasion. A few short addresses will be delivered and a large and enthusiastic attendance will do much to help the cause.

The Letter.

The communication, which is from Mr. J. H. Burnham, M.P., reads as follows:

Peterborough, Nov. 2nd, 1914.

To His Worship, The Mayor:

Your Worship,—In view of the more serious turn of events due to the declaration of a war of pan-Islam against the Allies, it is our duty in Canada to do immediately all that we can to answer the Empire's call for troops. I would suggest with your permission that a public meeting be called at the Armouries to be addressed by those you may select, for the encouragement of enlistment by our young men. We have, I understand, not filled out the second quota allotted to us, and this clearly should not be the case. We can all do something for the cause and we should do that something whatever it be as if our hearts were in it. We have all the material needed for doing our share in the Empire's defence to the full, but possibly it would not be unwise to rouse it to a more stirring sense of what this world-wide conflict is calling upon us to do. Can Canada, can Peterborough lag behind?

Yours truly,
J. H. BURNHAM.

ANNIVERSARY OF SPRINGVILLE PRESBYTERIANS

The Presbyterian Church of Springville celebrated its anniversary yesterday in a very satisfactory manner. Rev. T. D. McCullough of Port Hope, preached excellently appropriate sermons to large congregations, both morning and evenin. In regard to the thanksofferings, the congregation with a splendid obstinancy disregarded the request that a sum of $150 be donated during the day, the contributions, totalling $160, exceeding the amount requested by $10. The congregation is to be congratulated both upon their liberality and upon the general success of their anniversary services.

EGYPT IS QUITE READY TO REPEL THE TURKS

It Is Stated That Australian and New Zealand Units Are There.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Britain is in readiness to prevent any invasion of Egypt by the Turks if she is drawn into still another field of hostilities. There has been much mystery over the whereabouts of the Australian and New Zealand units, who have been at various times reported in the firing line. It is now understood that they are in Egypt, and have been guarding the entire length of the Suez Canal for several weeks. In addition, certain first-line troops have been quietly sent to Egypt to reinforce the garrisons already there, and so far as England is concerned, it is stated that every precaution has been taken to meet any emergency that might result from any action of Turkey.

OUTLOOK IN THE WEST IS CONSTANTLY IMPROVING

The Allies Are Making Progress at Almost Every Point, Except at Messines Which Village Has Been Taken by the Germans--Enemy Left Thousands Dead in Neighbourhood of Arras.

Special to The Examiner.

PARIS, November 2.—At only one point along the entire northern front has the German right wing been able to check the slow but steady advance of the allies. This is at the village ofMessines, which has been taken by the Germans in a series of desperate bayonet charges heavily supported by the artillery. The Germans, heavily reinforced, made a supreme effort against the suburbs of Arras, and against Lihons and Lequesnoi-en-Santerre. The fighting was bloody and long drawn long drawn out, but the Germans were finally driven back, leaving thousands of dead behind them.

The allies are making headway in the region of the Aisne, having moved forward towards Tracy, Laval, and to the north of the forest of L'Aigle. Between this forest and Soissons, before Vailly, an attack was directed against the troops holding the south bank of the river, but the war office declares that it was repulsed. In this connection direct issue is taken with the Germans who claim material advances at this point. The Germans have indulged in a series of night attacks here but at no point have they been able to pierce the allied lines.

In general, according to the latest official information from Bordeaux, the outlook is constantly improving from the standpoint of the allies.

It is declared that although the enemy is bringing up his heaviest artillery to the right centre and right wing, he has been unable to extend his battle front, while the French right wing is moving forward and gaining ground in the Vosges.

"THERE IS ONLY ONE MOTTO --ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE"

PARIS, Nov. 2.— M. Armand Fallieres, once President of France, in an interview published by the newspaper France de Bordeaux, says he believes the war is only now beginning.

"Months and months," Mr. Fallieres says, "will be required to overcome the military power of the enemy, but this does not produce discouragement in France. Our country has acquired the new virtue of constancy in effort.

"We shall certainly be victorious, for without reckoning our ardent patriotism and our inexhaustible moral and material resources we have on our side Russia and Great Britain, with her strength, her tenacity, and Belgium, as well as Servia, and, finally, we possess the moral support of entire humanity, which loves the ideal of liberty.

"We are fighting for our land,, our homes, our wives and our children, but the admirable Belgians are struggling for their honour and for the respect of their plighted word in front of a savage Germany and an Emperor intoxicated with pride?

"The right will not fail, and France will not perish. Should we sacrifice our last man, and should we be compelled to call out our last reserves, I am ready to go. There is only one motto—absolute confidence."

MASSES FOR THOSE WHO DIED IN WAR

The second of November is set apart in the Catholic church calendar as All Soul's Day. The ehtire month is dedicated to the departed and many prayers and works are offered for the repose of their souls. By a decree of Bishop O'Brien's, read yesterday, a high mass was celebrated this morning in the Catholic churches and chapels for the soldiers and non-combatants who have died during the present war. Large congregations attended both churches this morning.

CORP. FIELD IS INJURED

The many friends of Corporal A. F. Field of the Bank of Montreal staff, who went to England with the 57th Regiment in the first Canadian contingent, will regret to learn that he is in the hospital at England, suffering from a broken instep, which will confine him to the hospital for at least six weeks. Corp. Field was in charge of a party which was unloading transport waggons from a liner at Plymouth. In some manner a waggon ran over his foot, breaking the instep.

WILL BE KNOWN AS ST. ALBAN'S MISSION

Bishop Sweeny Speaks at Brownton Yesterday Afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon the Bishop of the Diocese, Rt. Rev. J. F. Sweeny, M.A., D.D., paid his first visit to Brownton Church of England Mission Addressing a large number of the people of this district, he expressed himself as highly delighted with the successful establishment of another Church Mission in Peterborough. All the people present, with the exception of four, reside in the immediate district and are Church of England members. As there are only forty-eight chairs in the Mission, many had to stand. Donations of chairs will be gratefully received.

At the suggestion of the Bishop the new mission will be known as St. Alban's Mission, Brownton.

AGENTS FOR THE BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE

The Creamoo Company Limited have been appointed agents for the Berliner-Gram-o-phone Company in the city. In the future "His Master's" Voice instruments will be found on exhibition and sale at this store.

Evening Examiner

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MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1914

BRITAIN'S NAVY.

The power and influence of the British navy is illustrated by the trend of trans-oceanic trade of the United States. While the navy kept the seaports open to ordinary commerce, it pretty thorough cornered commerce with Germany. The September exports of the United States to Germany fell from 35 million dollars in 1913, to $2,000 in 1914, a falling off of some 16,000 per cent. During the same period United States' exports to Great Britain declined only 27 per cent.

A GOOD DAY'S BUSINESS.

Mr. T. C. Elliot, merchant, did a big stroke of business on Saturday, in more ways than one, and showed a spirit of patriotism and interest in the Patriotic Fund, whose results do not stop with the day's receipts, of which ten per cent. or $100 was added to the Ladies' War Fund. His generous offer of turning over to this fund a percentage of one day's business receipts, will be an incentive, it is hoped to Peterborough to pull itself together, to bring the Patriotic Fund, whose need is gaining force every day, up to something more like a level with other and much smaller places. The occasion will have brought the ladies, who had charge of the several departments of Elliot's in closer intimacy in the good work of helping repair the ravages made by the war. It will also have another effect perhaps; and will permit these ladies to gain a new view of the relations between sales-ladies and the "shopping" public—to see for themselves how some of the little pin pricks that sales girls receive from finicky customers, are administered. Mr. Elliott, may not pose as a ladies' man, but he will be one henceforth, in spite of himself; and he will not suffer in the esteem of the people as a public-spirited and patriotic, citizen and business man.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

While naturally the European war disturbs the usual course of manufacturing activity, there are compensations. Orders for goods for the allied nations will bulk, and are already bulking, largely. For example Mr. Frederick Stobart, the purchasing agent of the Imperial Government, who has established himself in Montreal for at least six months, is giving an order for 400,000 shirts at $18 per dozen. That amounts to close upon a million dollars—$900,000. It is expected that an order for 400,000 additional shirts will shortly be given, to cost about $600,000. The total of orders in this class thus mount to a million and a half. This will give a brisk stimulus to Canadian manufactures of this kind. The saddlery business of Canada has recently received orders of an estimated value of two million dollars for cavalry and artillery supplies. The French Government has decided to send to Canada a special agent to arrange for the purchase and supply of several articles, whose present production in Europe has ceased. France in this regard has need of steel rails, steel beams and barbed wire, repairing parts of locomotives, railway ties, and many forms of wood for construction purposes. Thus we have in prospect active days and even nights for many of our manufacturers, if they will only rise to the occasion. To do this they will need financial assistance, and it is to be hoped the tthe banks will not be too conservative in their policy of extending credits. On the whole, money advanced to promote manufactures will return in larger volume, through the employment of labour, the purchase of raw materials, and the general bracing of the commercial situation. Though the orders cited and others in prospect, may directly affect only some of our industries, the general effect will be of national benefit, for industry and commerce are so closely inter-related that the activity and benefit of one is sure to extend to the other.

We need not be discouraged. Even with the war in full swing for a prolonged period, better times in all branches of business are sure to come. We have only to meet the temporary interruption with courage, and as our activities may need to take new directions and be exercised under new conditions, adapt our skill and enterprise to adequately meet the national call to duty—to keep doing business "as usual" as they are doing in Great Britain.

RED-TAPE AND RECRUITING.

Enlisting for overseas service shews no lack of the fighting spirit among our citizens. In some quarters there is a disposition to appeal to Canadians to enlist. This seems to be superfluous. Offers of service are not wanting. But the trouble, if there be any, and the apparently slow rate in getting the second contingent together, does not consist in scant offerings of recruits, but in the martinet character of the medical examinations. It is not to be said that strictness of standard is not necessary. Our soldiers are not going to anything as arcadian and idyllic as a Sunday school picnic. They will need to be not only physically sound but as hard as nails to get through what they will have to face. They need to be sound in wind and limb, but they will need above all to have the main thing—ability to shoot, and in addition a good knowledge of drill and, if possible, an experience in waging war. There seem to be occasions, when the medical examiners, might wink at a trifling shortcoming in regard to the physical standard required. For instance, rejecting a stalwart seasoned man of a dozen years' experience in the regular army—a soldier ready-made, a man who answered the physical test in every other way—because he had an overlapping toe seems to be disregarding infinitely more important essentials, for the sake of using to the fine point the red-tape line. The British Government didn't reject Kitchener because he is a quarter of a century over the age limit. Lord Fisher, who has been given the post of main lookout of the British navy is considered good enough for the most responsible post on earth to-day, though he is 73 years of age, but young in the vigor of his experience knowledge of the service and administrative ability. He could not, neither could Kitchener, meet the age condition of enlistment in the army and navy; but both these great men, as Sir John French and Sir Jorn Jollicoe, had compensating qualities that commended their employment.

Though medical examiners of recruits think they have to adhere to a regid physical standard, there seems to be times when this standard could be more liberally interpreted.. Rejecting a man fit and qualified in every way for a minor physical defect, that might not count, seems to be depriving the contingent and the army of which it is to form a part, of a first-rate fighter. Rejecting a hardened, seasoned soldier, worth any two raw recruits, and accepting a military "greenhorn," simply because he can meet the test of perfect physical condition, like a healthy calf, may meet conditions of theoretical martinet exaction, but it does not seem to be good practice. The military authorities doubtless know what they are about in prescribing strict physical standards, but there might well be exceptions. Too stringent, unreasonably stringent, medical examinations deter many men from enlisting. They do not wish to be branded as physical weaklings when they are strong in the spirit of courage and willingness to get into the fighting line, and many who would otherwise offer do not offer.

HOW TO MEET HARD TIMES.

We can bear our share in this war without taking the King's shilling and donning kakhi, and that is by bravely meeting the test of resource—adversity. It takes adversity to test the mettle of a brave people. The British nation never gets fully roused till it knows there is some national calamity just across the way. In this business of keeping industrial and commercial calamity out of Canada, every Canadian is getting his war blood to boiling point. If we can't shoulder rifles at the front, we can make every dollar we spend for goods made in Canada a national bullet for keeping out the calamity of hard times. This kind of fighting needs no drill. It entails no sacrifice. It means just—enthusiastic common sense in the greatest home cause ever faced by the Canadian people.

HOW WELL WORK IS DONE.

Those who think that reports about the war are concocted in newspaper offices would be cured of their delusion by visting a newspaper office. Watch a newspaper staff working at high pressure handling the stream of matter that comes in over the wires, consulting maps, trying to bring order out of what looks like chaos. You will not discover any member of the staff chewing his pencil and making up war news 'out of his head." Suppose that some helpless novice really was doing that, not having quite rid himself of the outsider's delusion that war news is concocted in the newspaper offices. Imagine, if you can, the roar of derision and exasperation with which his efforts would be received by the hard-working staff, who are obliged to throw away better stuff than the novice could concoct, truth stranger than fiction.

There was once a notion that when you could not get central or some number it was because the telephone girls were lolling about in easy chairs chewing candy, reading novels, discussing shows at the theatre and the faults and merits of young men. That delusion was easily cured by a visit to central, or even a picture of it. Then you began to wonder how any girl could stand the frightful nervous strain of keeping track of all those numbers, and why more mistakes were not made. That is the real miracle; how well work is done, in the big store and in the trenches in France and Belgium.—Toronto Star.

"DOWN TO BRASS TACKS."

Never before since we claimed a right to be considered a free, self-governing country, had Canadians such a sense of partnership in Canadian prosperity as we have to-day. Not long ago we had wide-open flood-gates of immigration, packed steamships, railways vibrating with colonist cars, tourist cars and box cars clanking to the tune of people coming in and goods going out. We all rejoiced at a great uplifting dynamo of prosperity that none of us stopped to trace up. How long it would last none of us knew. We hoped—forever. But we knew better. The turn came. Tight money caused by wars that upset credit, upheavals of one kind or another in various countries, real estate boomers by the hundred thousand whose only aim in life was to inflate foot-frontage values—suddenly unable to pay their tent, thank God! Then the great war that got all the financial centres centres and manufacturing nations more or less by the throat, got this country in its grip as never we knew it before. Suddenly as a people we were "down to brass tacks," not only in sending men to the front, but in keeping the people at home as prosperous as possible. Did we shirk either of these great tasks? Not much! We have tackled both in the spirit of a free, independent people. Our men have landed in England. Our farmers are sending out the wheat at high prices. Our manufacturers are keeping the factories open. Our workmen are kept on the payrolls that sustain prosperity. The movement has been started. Now in this time of national conservation and reconstruction it is absolutely up to us as citizens of Canada to keep every dollar circulating for goods made by our own people.—Brantford Expositor.

CRIME OF THE AGES.

"To Americans the Kaiser's ruthless onslaught upon the little nation whose neutrality he was pledged to respect is the crime of the ages. If anything were needed to emphasize the enormity of this crime it is furnished by the threat of absorption based on conquest. If American sentiment could determine the result there would be no peace until the Belgians are once more in possession of their own country, with every safeguard thrown around it to insure to them the full enjoyment of the liberty for which they have so gallantly fought.

"Americans have contributed, are contributing and will contribute liberally for the relief of suffering Belgians. They are giving to the people of King Albert—not to the subjects of any 'Wilhelm Von Belgium.'"—New York Herald.

SPIES THAT FAILED.

From Germany comes a story to the effect that the Kaiser has imprisoned, or executed, a number of famous German spies whose false reports largely led him into the present conflict. And it must be confessed he has some reason to be "peeved." It is quite evident that much of the Kaiser's over-confidence in plunging into war was due to the lying of his high-priced spies. That he was deceived as to conditions in other lands is not to be doubted, particularly as to Great Britain. He did not believe that England would declare war. Spies in the English Government service, in the labour organizations, in every walk of life, social, commercial and industrial, assured him that a declaration of war on the part of England would bring on internal strife. He was told that John Bull might bluff and bluster, but that he dare not go to war. He was told that great strikes and political dissensions would paralyze the British Government, so that if it was mad enough to take upt he Teuton challenge it would be quickly so weakened from within as to prove an easy victim. The spy simply laid before the Kaiser the stuff the Kaiser most relished. It was "easy money," and it appears to have been worked to the limit.

For a decade, France, Russia and Great Britain have been overrun by German spies at enormous expense, and when informed by these experts that the moment is ripe to start something, he deliberately brings on war only to find that he has been deceived—well, it is not a situation calculated to improve the Hohenzollern temper. He must feel a good deal like the burglar who, told by a confederate from the inside the right moment to crack a safe, finds himself looking down the barrel of a six-shooter.—London Advertiser.

How Apologists For Germany Throw Logic To The Winds

The New York Post is a high-class newspaper which has from the first taken a clear-headed view of the issues at stake in the European war. It is particularly impatient with those leaders of German thought who are seeking to square the militarism of Germany with American ideas of fair-play. Says The Post:

It really seems as if some of the professors who have rushed into print to defend Germany's cause are doing it quite as much harm as the enemy. Take, for instance, the appeal, "To the Civilized World," published by 93 German savants, which has just reached us. Some of the most distinguished names in Germany are signed to it—every one notable in his field. Yet the appeal itself is discreditable to their intelligence, and certain to react against their cause. We waive the fact that the English in which it is couched is grotesque, with merely one citation: "The iron mouth of events proved the untruth of the fictitious German defeats, consequently misrepresentation and calumny are all the more eagerly at work." But their statement is marked by total absence of logic. Thus they state that "it is not true that we trespassed in neutral Belgium. It has been proved that France and England had resolved on such a trespass, and it has likewise been proved that Belgium had agreed to their doing so. It would have been suicide on our part not to have been beforehanded."

Thus in the first sentence they deny what they admit in the last. As for their assertions in regard to France and England, no proof whatever is offered, or has been offered, from any source. The worst that we have discovered is the fact that England and France had planned how they would act if Germany did precisely what she has done. To say that it was a violation of neutrality for England and France to plan in advance how, if necessary, they would perform the duties put upon them by the treaty establishing Belgian neutrality is to insult the intelligence. But granting, for the sake of argument, that the contention is true, what does it boil down to? That Germany violated a law because someone else was going to. If anybody was going to murder Belgian neutrality, she was going to be the first at the job. What a shocking position for moralists, for teachers of ethics and religion to assume They had much better fall back openly upon the highwayman's argument used by the German chancellor that he preferred the law of necessity to that laid down in a "mere scrop of poper."

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Gen. Otter will be in charge of the internment of the prisoners of war throughout Canada. He will have full power as regards the location of the internment camps.

Official warning of a German mine field off the north coast of Ireland was issued Saturday by the British Admiralty, which warned all ships not to pass within sixty miles of Terj Island.

A son has been born to Capt. Hamar Greenwood, M.P. for Sunderland, well known in Canada, who is now engaged in connection with home recruiting and ammunition supply in Britain.

Maj.-Gen. Sam Hughes sailed from England on Saturday by the St. Paul of the American Line. He is expected to arrive at New York next Saturday and to be in Ottawa the day following.

The French army casualty list issued yesterday contains the name of Col. H. Detrie, the son of a popular hero and the youngest superior officer in the French army, killed on the fighting line.

Kingston's war veterans have been provided with four machine guns for home defence by citizens. This action has been taken owing to the possibility of an attack this winter by Germans from the United States.

P. J. Stone, aged 58, died yesterday at the Collingwood General Hospital as the result of an accident from a fall at Oshawa at the races in September. He was widely known throughout the province for his interest in horses.

MENNONITES IN TURKEY.

Berlin, Ont., Friends of Religious Workers Fear For Their Safety.

BERLIN, Ont., Nov. 2.—Fear for the safety of a number of Mennonite missionaries in Turkey is entertained here. The headquarters of these missionaries are at Everett and Hadgin, and although they have $3,000 in the banks in those places they cannot withdraw their accounts owing to seizure by the Turkish authorities.

The British consuls, in these places are endeavoring to see them safe to the border. Their houses have been taken for military purposes by the Turkish Government.

Those from Ontario in that section of Turkey are Mrs. Barker and two children, the family of Rev. Mr. Barker who is now home on deputation work; Mr. and Mrs. D. Eby, Mr. and Mrs. Storms, while Misses Bredemus, Lambert, Tomey and Misses Bowman are from Indiana.

TO PREVENT TROUBLE.

Prominent Indian Muslims Start Pro-British Campaign.

SIMLA, British India, Nov. 2.—(Via London.) — The announcement of the unfriendly attitude of Turkey toward the allies was made throughout India yesterday in an official communication, wherein the Viceroy of India deplores "the endeavor of a Chauvinistic element to drive Turkey into a war with Great Britain for the benefit of Germany and Austria."

The reception which the announcement received in the outlying districts will not be known for some days, but responsible leaders of the Mohammedan community already are holding meetings in support of Great Britain, while the mosques are offering prayers for the success of the British arms. The Mullahs are preaching homilies urging Turkey to maintain a neutrality or side with the allies.

REBELS CAPTURED.

Insurrection In Transvaal Gets Another Hard Blow.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Co. from Cape Town says:

"Col. Alberts has defeated the rebels in the Lichtenburg district of the Transvaal, killing thirteen, wounding 30, and capturing 250. Among the captured is Commandant Claassens.

"Commandant De Villiers was out reconnaitering when he met a strong rebel commando with white flags attached to their rifles. De Villiers approached the band, whereupon the rebels attacked him and captured 110 of his men. The rebels then advanced against Col. Alberts force from two directions, but Alberts defeated them and chased them twenty miles across the border. In their flight the rebels discarded their carts and bicycles."

King Albert Meets Poincare.

HAVRE, Nov. 2.—Having left the firing line in Belgium to receive President Poincare, who paid them a visit of ceremony, King Albert and the Queen are here "on furlough." The royal couple soon will return to the war zone. King Albert, whose democracy is patent in his sayings to the soldiers, "My skin is worth no more than yours," visits all parts of the trenches encouraging his troops, and Queen Elizabeth takes an active part in the field hospital work and does notably efficient work because of her medical training.

Used Lances on Foot.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—A semi-official announcement was made in Paris Saturday afternoon, as follows:

"In one of our attacks delivered the day before yesterday a village, strongly held by the enemy's infantry, supported by artillery, was taken by a detachment of French unmounted cavalry belonging to two dragoon regiments. The men charged with their lances in their hands. The enemy left in the village more than 200 dead, and abandoned 200 of their wounded."

Lansdowne's Son Was Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 2. — Lord Nairne, the second son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Conservative leader in the House of Lords, has been killed in action. He was a major in the 1st Dragoons and served in the South African war.

Lord Nairne was born in 1874. In 1894 he married Lady Violet Mary Elliott, daughter of the fourth Earl of Minto, who was a former Governor-General of Canada. Since 1910 Lord Nairne had been an equerry-in-waiting to King George.

Hon. P. S. G. MacKenzie Dead.

QUEBEC, Nov. 2. — The sudden death of Hon. Peter S. G. MacKenzie at his home in Melbourne, Que., at an early hour yesterday came as a severe shock to his many friends in this city. Mr. MacKenzie's death is attributed to apoplexy or heart failure.

Hon. Mr. MacKenzie was born in Cumberland House, Hudson Bay Territory, on Dec. 19, 1852. He was married two years ago to Miss Penfold of the Eastern Townships.

Will Arrest Reservists.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The British official information bureau issued the following yesterday:

"In view of the action taken by the German forces in Belgium and France of removing as prisoners of war all persons who are liable for military service, his Majesty's Government has given instructions that all enemy reservists on board neutral vessels should be made prisoners of war."

Swiss Soldiers In Avalanche.

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 2.—(Via Paris.)—A huge avalanche yesterday overwhelmed a detachment of Swiss soldiers in the mountains near St. Maurice. Four of the men were instantly killed and two gravely injured. Eleven others were dug out alive.

Confesses To Murder of Five.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2. — Scott Stone Saturday made a written confession that he murdered his wife and four children at Toledo, Ill., Sept. 28, by dynamiting his home while they were asleep. Stone afterwards enlisted in the United States army here under an assumed name.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS CARDS

FOUND

FOUND — A FEW NIGHTS AGO A bunch of keys with tag No. 4151. Owner may have same at this office.

HELP WANTED—Female

WANTED — GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK Apply 507 Bolivar 2d-103-1408

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT house work. Apply 266 Dalhousie St. 3d-103-1410

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED — EXPERIENCED MALE SPINners for night work. Auburn Woollen Co., Ltd. 6d-103-1360

SALESMEN—WANTED THREE OR FOUR good men of neat appearance to handle a good proposition. Apply 214 Hunter St. West, between 9 and 10 a.m., Monday. 2d-103-1382

ABLE-BODIED MEN, GOOD EYESIGHT, for firemen and brakemen. Good wages. Experience unnecessary. State age. Railway, care of Examiner. 5 m 4 e-103-1404

LEARN BARBER TRADE — SURE SITuation. Good wages. Few weeks required to complete course. Write for particulars and catalogue to-day. Moler Barber College, 221A Queen East, Toronto. 2d-4-79-1408

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED, AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in two weeks by mail. Pay us after we secure your position. American Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

AUTO LIVERY

AUTO LIVERY — AUTOMOBILES TO Rent. Good autos, equipped with electric lights and shock absorbers. Careful chauffeurs. C. R. Banks. 'Phones 202 and 1051.

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MONTREAL HOUSE — TEMPERANCE House; Boarding House, Lunch Room, and Soft Drinks. Reasonable board by the week. 322 Aylmer St., 324 King St. James Read, Proprietor.

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GUN REPAIRING—GUNS OF ALL MAKES repaired promptly. C. R. Banks, 324 George Street. 2d-4-97-1409

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PETERBOROUGH CONSERVATORY OF Music—Rupert Glidden, Musical Director, 16th Year. A staff of 20 Resident and Visiting Teachers. Subjects taught, Piano, Vocal, Violin and other Stringed Instruments, Wind Instruments, Musical Theory, Social and Fancy Dancing. Corner of Hunter and Rubidge Streets. 'Phone 288.

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YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE WORK AT home or by day. Suits and coats a specialty. Terms reasonable. Apply 326 Charlotte. 3d-103-1405

WORK WANTED BY GOOD COMPETENT boy. Accustomed to farming. Apply Cor. Erskine and Woodbine Ave., East City. 12d-f-m-w-29-1129

LOST

LOST ON SUNDAY, NOV. 1ST, BETWEEN George Street Church and Corner of London and Aylmer, a Gold Pin, with initial "J" worked in pearls. Reward for return to 567 Aylmer Street. 2d-103-1403

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, A BLACK folding purse, containing 3 five dollar bill and some other money. Reward by by leaving same at Examiner office. 2d-103-1412

FOR SALE

FOR SALE— LADY'S BEAUTIFUL Persian Lamb Coat, mink reveres and cuffs, in first-class condition. Also Mink Muff. Cheap. Address at Examiner Office. 3d-101-1375

DO YOU WANT THESE?—SINGER SEWing Machine, a Bicycle, and an Iron Bedstead for sale, cheap, for cash. Apply at 121 Edinburgh Street. 3d-103-1371

FOR SALE—COAL HEATER, PRACtically new. Also other pieces of furniture. Apply to 576 Stewart St. 1d-103-1414

FOR SALE, CHEAP, 1 GOOD SECOND-Hand Oxford Cook Stove, with water front. Also 1 good Heater. Also good Safe, combination lock. All can be seen at J. J. Turner & Sons, George St. 3d-101-1383

AGENTS WANTED

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED. SEND FOR catalogue. Solar and bromide prints, portraits, flat and convex frames and sheet pictures. Merchants Portrait Company, Toronto. 30d-91-1179

$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley Garretson, Desk Q, Brantford, Ontario.

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TO LET—THREE ROOMS IMMEDIATELY. Apply 133 Aylmer Street. 3d-101-1362

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TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 376 STEWART ST. Modern. Possession Nov. 1st. Apply J. Craig, 380 Stewart Street. 3d-102-1391

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TO RENT—9-ROOMED HOUSE ALL CONveniences. Hardwood floors. Conveniently situated. Warm. Rent moderate. Apply 340 Reid St., Corner Simcoe St. 6d-73-967

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TO RENT—GOOD CORNER STORE for Farm and City trade. Apply to 183 Antrim St. City.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 380 STEWART ST. Desirably situated, Also House, No. 387 Wolfe St. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply 437 George St.

TO RENT — MODERN HOUSE, 143 Rubidge Street, near C.G.R., rent $11.00. Also 453 Water Street. Rents low. Also property for sale or exchange. Apply 451 Water St. or 'phone 1281. 6tf

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 220 AYLMER ST. Suitable for Boarding House. Modern conveniences. Possession immediately. Apply 437 George Street. 6tf

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FOR SALE—GRAGE FARM, TWO MILES west of Pontypool. All clear. Frame house, bank barn, creek, etc. Price, $3,200.00. Will exchange for two to ten acres close to City of Peterborough. What have you to offer? Apply J. A. Gibbs, 174½ Charlotte Street.

SOCIETIES

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR CARE of Neglected and Ill-Treated Children. Incorporated by Act of Legislature. Information required. Informant's name kept Strictly Private. Children for adoption. Geo. Lushman, Agent and Assistant Secretary.

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WANTED—TWO LADY BOARDERS, NEAR Normal School. Apply 730 Bethune st. 3d-101-1361

BOARDERS—WANTED TWO YOUNG MEN who would room together. Conveniences 294 Wolfe Street. 3d-102-1390

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SITUATIONS WANTED FOR COOKS, Generals, House and Parlour Maids, also Nurses, arriving from the Old Country, November 2. Apply immediately. The Guild, 165 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, and 71 Drummond Street, Montreal. 6d-98-1309

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IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Gibson Was Not Equal To The Task of Throwing Alf. Hardy

Toronto Y. M. C. A. Instructor Beaten in Handicap Match by Yorkshire Lad at Brock St. Rink Saturday Night.

WAS BEST BOUT YET

Alf. Hardy, the English wrestler, whose two matches with Jack Forbes aroused so much interest, still remains unconquered. On Saturday night Andy Gibson, the former amateur welterweight of Canada and at present the wrestling instructor at the Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto, tried the big task of throwing Hardy twice in an hour. After sixty minutes' spectacular wrestling in which Gibson tried every bit of science and used every atom of strength at his disposal, Hardy left the mat without a fall being registered against him. The Toronto Scotchman was on the aggressive nearly all the way through, but the Yorkshire lad was too slippery for him.

The fans were unanimous in the opinion that the bout was the best exhibition of wrestling ever seen here. Gibson, wonderfully developed, especially around the shoulders and back, is very strong and skilful, as well; while Hardy, although still a comparative youngster, is a veteran of the mat game, fast as lightning, cool as a cold storage plant, and knows the game from every angle. The meeting of the two was a contest that kept the crowd on its feet all the way. Gibson, with two falls to get in sixty minutes, went to work from the handshake and used his whole repertoire of holds on the slippery Yorkshire lad. Time after time he had Hardy in difficulties, and on two or three occasions there seemed no chance for the English boy to escape, but he always squirmed or twisted or head-spun out of the tight corner, slipping out of danger with the cool smile on his face that has won the hearts of the wrestling fans. Once Gibson had him with an arm scissors, and a half Nelson that appeared unbreakable, but Hardy managed to free his arm and break the hold. Several times the Scotchman nearly had him with a hammerlock, but somehow he got out of the predicament. It was wonderful wrestling, and had the crowd cheering wildly. Once in a while Hardy carried the battle to his opponent, and when he clapped a toe-hold on the Toronto man, the latter had nearly all he could stand, before he managed to get loose. At the end of the hour Gibson made the proposition to wrestle to a finish, but Hardy declined the offer. The Toronto man had made the proposition to throw Hardy twice in an hour, he had not succeeded in doing so, and that was all there was to it was far as the Yorkshire grappler was concerned.

The difference in weight between the two men was the subject of heated discussion among the fans. Gibson informed The Examiner on Saturday that he weighed 150 pounds. Hardy has not stated his exact weight, but claims that he is below the lightweight limit, 133 pounds. Some spectators held that there was not five pounds difference between them. And there you are.

It was clean fast wrestling—neither man employed any dirty tactics, although the going was strenuous from start to finish.

In the preliminary bout Jack Forbes met "Gid" Carter, of Toronto. Forbes winning in two straight falls in seven and nine minutes. Carter, a strong, well-developed boy, tried hard, but lacked Forbes' condition and skill, and the latter had not much trouble in winning. Carter yielding the first fall when Forbes clapped a body scissors on him.

Two Examiner employees, Harold McLean and Jim Cartlidge, met in the first preliminary, and retired with honours even, McLean taking the first fall in four minutes and Cartlidge the second in fourteen. McLean was on top most of the time, and had a decision been given would have won on his aggressiveness.

Bob Long refereed the preliminary bouts, and Joe Dwyer was the third man in the main contest.

CONNIE MACK ASKS WAIVERS ON THREE OF HIS FAMOUS PITCHERS

Bender, Plank and Coombs Slated to Go--One of Them Had Been Bickering With the Feds--Each Has Starred in World's Series Games.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—A sensation was sprung in baseball circles today when Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, announced that he had asked for waivers on Pitchers Bender, Plank and Coombs. These three men were the mainstays of the Philadelphia machine when it was at the height of its power.

Mack's announcement was in confirmation of a statement made by Hughey Jennings, manager of the Detroit team, at Atlantic City. The Philadelphia manager said he had no intention of retaining any one of the three pitchers for the season of 1915. Asked if he did not feel that Bender and Plank were good enough to pitch for the Athletics next year, Mack said he wanted it understood that he did not think their usefulness as pitchers was over.

One of the three pitchers, Mack said, had approached him with the statement that he was doing business with the Federal League and that he received an offer so large that he did not think the Philadelphia management would meet it. Mack said he suggested to this pitcher whose name he would not give, that possibly there was an American League club that would meet the Federal's figures.

"I am for the American League in victory or defeat," Mack said, "and I am going to keep those players for our league if possible. I would not have asked for waivers at this time but for the fact that one of them told me he had been dickering with the Federal League."

The three pitchers, who will no longer wear the uniform of the Athletics, did wonderful work in their careers as pitchers. Each has figured as a hero in worlds series games.

Bender was knocked out of the box in the first game of the recent world's series with Boston. He was a big factor in winning three world's championships for the Athletics and when he was forced to leave the box when facing the Braves it was the first time in his career he had been so humiliated in a world's series game.

Eddie Plank will go down in baseball history as one of the greatest. He is past forty years old, and for years back reports that Plank was "through" have only been followed by the veteran making a remarkable showing. Even this year he was Mack's most effective pitcher in the world's series. He lost his game to Bill James, however, the latter holding the Athletics to two hits. Plank has been with the Athletics since 1901. He has aided his team in winning three world's championships. Plank was kept out of the series with the Cubs in 1910 by illness.

Jack Coombs first attracted attention as a pitcher for Colby College, and joined the Athletics in 1906. Two years ago Combs was stricken with typhoid fever. His back was affected and he lay for weeks with heavy iron weights swung from his neck and feet. He was able to travel and practice with the team this year, but did little pitching. Coombs is 32 years old.

Bender is probably the best known of the trio of pitchers. He is only 31 years old, but has pitched for the Athletics for twelve years. He has taken part in four world's series and has won six and lost three of these games. His greatest year was in 1910 when he won 23 games and lost but five. He has at all times been among the best pitchers of the league and only during two seasons out of the dozen he served in the major did he lose more games than he won.

Connie Mack's Reason.

Connie Mack scored Hughey Jennings manager of the Detroit American League club, for having given out the news at Atlantic City. Mack said he regarded the matter an American League secret until he himself desired to inform the public.

"I have no intention of retaining any of the three players named for 1915," said the Athletics manager. "I would not have asked waivers on them at this time, but for the fact that one of the three told me he had been talking business with the Federal League."

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS

Special Cable to The Examiner:

English League—Division I.

Aston Villa 2, Newcastle 1.
Blackburn 2, West Brom. 1.
Bolton 0, Everton 0.
Bradford 2, Burnley 2.
Liverpool 7, Tottenham 2.
Manchester United 2, Chelsea 2.
Notts County 1, Sheffield Wednesday 2.
Oldham 1, Bradford City 0.
Sheffield Union 0 Middlesborough 1
Sunderland 0, Manchester C. 2.

Division II.

Woolwich Arsenal 1, Lincoln City 1.
Barnsley 1, Leicester 0.
Clapton 1, Birmingham 1.
Derby 5, Blackpool 0.
Fulham 6, Bury 3.
Glossop 1, Notts Forest 0.
Huddersefild 1, Hull 0.
Leeds 5, Grimsby 0.
Stockport 3, Bristol 2.
Wolverhampton 2, Preston 0.

Southern League.

South. Millwall 3, Gillingham 0.
Queen's Park 0, Brighton 1.
Southend 2, Cardiff 1.
Swindon 4, Exeter 0.
Portsmouth 3, Luton 1.
Reading 2, Plymouth 0.
Bristol 4, Norwich 2.
Croydon 1, Westham 2.
Southampton 3, Watford 1.
Northampton 2, Crystal Palace 1.

Scottish League—Division I.

Partick Thistles 4, Airdrienonians 0
Hibernians 1, Aberdeen 2.
Ayr United 0, Hearts 2.
Celtic 2, Rangers 1.
Motherwell 0, Clyde 2.
Dumbarton 2, Third Lanark 1.
Dundee 0, Kilmarnock 1.
Raith Rovers 1, Falkirk 3.
Queen's Park 0, Hamilton A., 2.
St. Mirren 2, Morton 4.

Scottish League Standing.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Hearts	13	11	1	1	23
Celtic	13	9	2	3	19
Morton	12	5	1	6	16
Ayr United	13	7	5	1	15
Rangers	12	6	5	1	13
Airdrienonians	12	6	5	1	13
Third Lanark	12	5	4	3	13
Clyde	10	6	3	1	13
St. Mirren	13	4	5	4	12
Hamilton Academy	13	5	5	2	12
Aberdeen	13	4	5	4	12
Dundee	13	4	6	3	11
Falkirk	12	4	5	3	11
Dumbarton	13	4	6	3	11
Raith Rovers	12	3	6	4	10
Partick Thistle	10	4	4	2	10
Kilmarnock	12	4	7	1	9
Queen's Park	12	2	6	4	8
Motherwell	12	3	7	2	8
Hibernians	13	1	8	4	6

Fell into Mine Shaft.

KINGSTON, Nov. 2.—Jas. Abrams, aged 55, was killed; Thomas Stevens had his leg broken, and another man whose name is not known, had a narrow escape. The men were doing some work around a dismantled shaft of a mica mine at Sydenham Village, when some of the timbers gave way and the men fell into the shaft, a distance of 40 feet.

Abrams met almost instant death. He was married. Dr. D. E. Mundell, coroner, of this city, has been notified and will hold an inquest to-day. Stevens, the injured man, was brought to the Kingston General Hospital.

Martin Harvey Lectures on Way

Famous Actor is Stumping Recruiting in England

It may interest Examiner readers to learn that Mrs Martin Harvey has placed her cottage at Bonchurch, I. W., at the disposal of the Red Cross Society as a Convalescent Home for soldiers or sailors. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Harvey have also jointly contributed 100 pounds as a subscription to the same society.

Mr. Martin Harvey is, with the cordial approval of the Prime Minister, delivering a series of lectures through out the country on every Sunday evening at the various theatres at which he is playing, on "The War" and the needs of the country, more particularly with regard to the recruiting problem. The first lecture was given under the auspices of the Mayor and Aldermen at Middlesbrough, Yorks, last Sunday and drew a gigantic audience, packing the Theatre from the floor to the ceiling.

Martin Harvey and his talented wife delighted Peterborough playgoers last season in "The Only Way" and "The Breed of the Treshams." They are returning to this Continent in a short time.

The Quietest Hallowe'en

Saturday night was the quietest Hialowe'en Peterborough has known for years. The Police arrested, it is true, several alleged offenders, but they were let out of the cells before the night had passed. There were a few scattered Hallowe'en pranks which were reported to the Police, but nothing very serious was done. The usual crowd of young fellows and girls in costume thronged the streets during the early part of the evening, but the spirit of depredation was lacking and there were not many residents who suffered financially through damage to their property. A few gates were removed, ladders taken, and tin pots uprooted, but the Police Station was not beset as usual with a chorus of complaints regarding the conduct of the young men.

ITALY IS ON VERGE

Resignation of Cabinet Creates Excitement Throughout Country.

ROME, Nov. 2.—The members of the Cabinet presented their resignations to the King Saturday night. The King reserved decision and invited the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and leading statesmen to confer with him on the situation. It is generally believed that Premier Salandra will be asked to form a new Cabinet within a few days.

Following the resignation of the Cabinet all Italy is aflame with the war fever. Public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the allies, the people demanding to be led against the Bulgars and Turks. Demonstrations took place in many cities yesterday, and in some instances troops had to be called to prevent rioting.

The army is mobilized and one million men are ready to go on the fighting line. If Albania should be seized by either Turkey or Austria, Italy's control of the Adriatic would be seriously imperilled.

It is reported that Gen. Zuppelli and Vice-Admiral Viale will retain respectively the portfolios of marine and war.

All the Cabinet Ministers who resigned Saturday met yesterday in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel, with whom they discussed the situation for about two hours.

Owing to the European crisis, Signor Rubini continued, the revenues instead of increasing had diminished by about $20,000,000, the new taxation bringing in $6,000,000 instead of $16,000,000. He added that he recognized that necessary for urgent military expenses, but wished to counterbalance them with new taxation.

A majority of the Ministers preferred to postpone the taxation until after the war.

Losses Are Very Great

150,000 Germans Killed, Wounded or Captured in Flanders

LONDON, Nov. 2. — A correspondent of The Observer, writing from France, says: "The German losses have been enormous. A German officer captured yesterday estimated that there have been 150,000 killed or wounded since the occupation of Ostend, in Northwest Flanders alone. Whole batteries and battalions have been annihilated by the shell fire from the warships. Thousands have been drowned as the result of the opening of the dykes. In hand-to-hand fighting the German losses have far exceeded those of the allies. Thousands of bodies of Germans floating on the inland sea bear bayonet wounds.

"Only the main roads and railroad tracks remain exposed above the flooded area. The shattered German regiments are being given no time to re-form and amalgamate. They are abandoning their wounded, guns and transports. Unless their fleet comes out to create a diversion they will be driven from the Belgian coast within a week."

ADVANCE IS IRRESISTIBLE

Russians Victorious Everywhere on Eastern Front

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.—The Russian General Staff makes the following communication:

"On the East Prussian front our troops are progressing in the direction of Wladislow, government of Suwalki and the forest of Romentin.

"The German attacks in the direction of Bakalarsevo, on Oct. 31, have ceased, following terrible losses suffered by the enemy.

"Beyond the Vistula we have advanced victoriously along the whole front. We have occupied Petrikau, Opotezno and Ojorow. Battles took place on the roads leading to Opatow, where we routed the rear guard of the enemy. We took 40 prisoners and captured six rapid fire guns, convoys and provisions.

"Upon the San river, near Leopchove, a Russian regiment which had entrenched itself step by step, reached the enemy's position and, profiting by the panic among the Austrians, took by assault a temporary fort. Five officers and 500 soldiers were taken prisoners and five rapid-fire guns were captured.

"A column of the enemy which descended from the Carpathians and fortified itself near Nadvarna, was attacked and put to flight.

Crown Prince Was Leading.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Daily Mail publishes a despatch on the Russian campaign, saying that the German Crown Prince especially requested that he be allowed to command the assault on the Vistula river lines.

"For this plan," says the despatch, "very large forces were assembled. The best Prussian troops were allotted to the Crown Prince in the centre with heavy siege guns and Austrian cavalry.

"The unexpected vigor of the Russian counter-attack carried all before it. The Crown Prince's army gave way, abandoning much material and 36 heavy guns which were bogged in the mud. The attempt to rally at Radom proved an utter failure and the pursuit continues."

Mechanical Catarrh.

Jones (telephoning)—I wish you'd send a man up here to fix that phonograph you sold me. It's singing through its nose.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Big receipts at primary points made the wheat market fall back today after an early advance. The close was nervous at ½c under last night. Corn finished unchanged to ¼c down, oats off ¼c to ½c and provisions varying from 10c decline to a rise of 5c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 12	to $....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 20	....
Barley, bushel	0 67	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 30	....
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 90	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 29	0 30
Butter, creamery, solids	0 28	0 29
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, large	0 16	....
Cheese, new, twins	0 16½	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 31	0 32
Eggs, cold-storage	0 26	0 29
Honey, new, lb.	0 13	....
Honey, combs, dozen	2 50	3 00

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 31.—Liverpool cables were 1¼d to 2d higher, and Paris 1¼d higher, causing an extremely strong opening on the local market today to the extent of ¾c to 1¼c. The advance, however, did not last long. A set in buying to heavy profit taking, and the gain of the morning was lost, prices becoming steadier around yesterday's close.

A fairly heavy export trade is being effected on daily. One firm early in the day had worked 60,000 to 70,000 bushels of wheat, and fair sales are also being made of oats and barley. During the week the amount of sales for export has been heavy, and there appears to be enough wheat offered to fill requirements.

Winnipeg wheat option closed ¼c lower following a strong opening. Oats closed ¼c to ⅝c lower. Flax closed 1½c to 2c lower.

Winnipeg cash: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.16⅝; No. 2 northern, $1.13½; No. 3 northern, $1.08½; No. 4, $1.03½; No. 5, 93½c; No. 6, 83½c; feed, 80c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 58c; No. 3 C.W., 56c; extra No. 1 feed, 56c; No. 1 feed, 51½c; No. 2 feed, 46c.

Barley—No. 3, 69c; No. 4, 64c; rejected, 60c; feed, 53½c.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 Nor., $1.15¼; No. 1 northern, $1.13 to $1.14; No. 2 do., $1.09 to $1.11; December, $1.13.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 59c to 60c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 46½c to 46¾.

Flour and bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Oct. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.15; No. 1 northern, $1.15; No. 2 do., $1.13; December, $1.13½.

CHEESE MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Seven factories offered 1365 boxes; no sales; bidding from 14c to 14½c.

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., Oct. 31.—At the dairy board here today 190 packages butter sold at 28½c; 300 boxes cheese at 13½c.

CATTLE MARKETS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; market steady; beeves, $6.80 to $11; Texas steers, $6.75 to $8.60; stockers and feeders, $5.10 to $8.10; cows and heifers, $2.60 to $7.80; calves, $7 to $10.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market steady; light, $7.10 to $7.60; mixed, $7.10 to $7.65; heavy, $7.10 to $7.65; rough, $7.10 to $7.20; pigs, $4.25 to $6.25; bulk of sales, $7.00 to $7.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 5000; market strong; native, $5.20 to $6.85; yearlings, $6 to $7; lambs, native, $6.50 to $8.20.

This Way To the Tyrant.

Johnny was beginning to read. He ran to his father with a story book in his hand.

"Daddy," he asked, not knowing of a recent connubial argument, "what is an 'unreasonable tyrant?'"

"Boy," said his father severely, "you'll go to bed for the day if you say another word against your mother."

CONNIE MACK SIGNS SNOWBALL PITCHER FOR HIS DAUGHTER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 2. — Connie Mack has signed a snow ball pitchter for his son-in-law. The new snow twirler hails from Chicago, whither he is going to return to live after the wedding to-day with Miss Margaret V. McGillicuddy—yes, that's Connie Mack's real name—and be happy ever after. Robert F. McCambridge is the young man's name, and he is a cashier for a bond broker in Lasalle street. He has the flat all fixed up at 1498 Winona avenue, Chicago.

McCambridge made his hit with Miss McGillicuddy when he pitched a wild snow ball five years ago and struck her in the neck. He rushed right up, apologized, was forgiven and asked to call. This was while he was living in Philadelphia.

In his contract to be signed to-day, McCambridge will agree not to throw any more snow balls.

SPECIAL BIG WAR PRICES
LOUIS YEOTES
Will give the Best Service ALWAYS
Best Cigar Store in Town
SPECIAL PRICES FOR POOL .. 5c
Good Music in Attendance
5c SPECIAL PRICES FOR BOSTON
Pipe Repairing a Specialty
FIRST-CLASS SHOE SHINE
Ten Shoes Equal 2 Scrapmeetsout
EAT'S GRAND
The Best Place to Meet Your Friends

Red Mill To-night
5c TO All 5c
Saturday and Holiday
5c TO All 5c

GENTLEMEN'S POOL ROOM
NOW OPEN ABOVE THE ROYAL THEATRE
LARGEST AND BEST EVER IN THE CITY
12 POOL TABLES and 1 ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, and all are absolutely new.
NO CROWDING.
PRICES REASONABLE
Pappas & Souliotes, Props.

EMPIRE THEATRE
MONDAY—TUESDAY
The Spiderweb Case Captives—A wonderful feature. This picture has had a very successful run, don't miss it.
A Fugitive From Justice—Taken from the play of the same name. This picture shows in words cannot tell us.
Broncho Billy and the Sheriff—One of Anderson's best Western Dramas
Her Horrid Honeymoon—This is a good Comedy.
He Was a Scotch—Another Comedy.
Alice's Sister—A Western Comedy
Our Aim is High-class, Clean and Educational Pictures, composed of Comedies, Male-dramas, Dramas and Instructive plays by most famous stars.

PRINCESS THEATRE
3—DAYS ONLY—3
Mon., Tues., Wed.
Company of 8 People
7 Extraordinary Acts 7
The biggest show ever offered for the admission of
10c -:- 10c
COME EARLY

GRAND OPERA HOUSE J. J. TURNER & SONS, Proprietors & Managers
One Night Only, Mon., Nov. 2nd. The Distinguished English Comedian
LAWRANCE D'ORSAY In Augustus Thomas' Great Comedy THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
Seats on Sale at Box Office, Friday at 9 o'clock.

YOU ARE GOING TO BUY AN OVERCOAT SOON

Then why not come to THIS STORE now, while the selections are best, and pick out the Overcoat you want.

Every style, in many patterns, at every price, in just the size you wear, is now here.

We are ready and glad to show you as many as you wish to see. Why not come in to-day or to-morrow and see these Overcoats?

Remember—we guarantee you
COMPLETE SATISFACTION

Don't wait, come and see these New Coats right away—get our prices and compare our qualities with so called reduced price coats. Don't pay too little for a "bargain"—it may cost you too much.

We always put the importance of Quality before Price. But our prices are low when you consider the quality.

H. LeBRUN & CO.
The Home of the Overcoat for Men and Boys

Rare Effects in New Winter

MILLINERY

Popularly Priced at $5.00 & $6.00

DOZENS OF HATS—not one ordinary, not one unwearable. All the late ideas and charming touches for which Richard Hall & Son Millinery has become popular, find a place in the new. They are all here—the smart military shapes—the Tommy Atkins, cut brims, and close, snug-fitting models in tailored and dress styles, all in a wonderfully varied display at popular low prices.

Each $5.00 & $6.00

Millinery Dept., Second Floor

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

THE GERMAN ADVANCE HAS BEEN CHECKED

Latest Attempt of Kaiser to Advance Between Nieuport and Arras Has Failed Utterly--No Nearer Objective Than a Week Ago.

LONDON, Nov. 2. — While in the centre of the battle line in France, the Kaiser's forces have made gains of great importance, for instance, in the locality near Vailly, where the French troops were beaten back to the south bank of the River Aisne, the Germans were checked yesterday in their latest attempt to advance on the line of battle between Nieuport, Belgium and Arras, France.

The Germans, as though beginning to obey with a will the Kaiser's reputed order: "Take Calais or die," with renewed fury and desperate vigor hurled themselves against the [illegible] in the Ypres district. It is the Kaiser's great desire, apparently, to gain possession of the canal routes to the sea coast, and probably assemble on the coast in time to check the rush of Italian troops into the northwestern theatre of war. The British this time checked the Germans in the vicinity of La Bassee.

In the meantime French troops are marching from important defensive positions west of Roulers.

The German army headquarters issued the following yesterday morning: "The operations in Belgium have been rendered difficult owing to inundations of the Yser and the Ypres canals by the destruction of the sluices at Nieuport. Our troops have advanced near Ypres. At least 600 prisoners were captured, also some British guns.

"Forces fighting to the westward of Lille also have progressed. A number of prisoners were taken near Vailly—about 1,500.

"In the region of Verdun there has been only insignificant fighting.

"In the northeast the battle against the Russians is still indecisive."

The fighting in Flanders and in France has been but a repetition of that which has been going on for days past. The Germans have continued to push their attack, which was aimed at placing them in possession of the French coast ports, but, as before, it has been a ding-dong affair, first one side making progress only to lose the ground gained on the next day or night.

From the point of view of the allies, their position is satisfactory, as the Germans are no nearer to their goal than they were a week ago. There have been tremendous losses, which for once cannot be exaggerated, while the capture of a few prisoners and guns from one side or the other is a matter of daily occurrence. fighting has become more severe along the River Aisne, in the Argonne forest, and along the River Meuse, between Verdun and Toul, but so far without making any appreciable change in the fronts of the two armies.

A despatch from Rotterdam to The Evening News, dated Saturday, says: "Termonde, a Belgian town on the Dutch border, directly north of Antwerp, has been occupied by German soldiers and marines, who are preparing winter quarters there.

"The Germans are strengthening and mining the roads around Brussels, Grammont, Antwerp, Lokeren and Ghent.

"Six submarines which arrived at Antwerp by rail are now being fitted and tried in dock."

"The way to Bruges is now open to the allies owing to their recapture of Roulers, and the Germans are digging new trenches behind Ghent with feverish energy. To do this is to announce their retreat." This statement is made in The Observer in a despatch dated "near the Franco-Belgian frontier."

The Paris War Office announces that in spite of the statements from German sources that Verdun was destroyed, the town never was struck by German shells. One fort, called Bouamont, was bombarded at long range by the enemy, but no damage was done, notwithstanding the cannonading of 24 hours' duration.

The French troops continue to bar the road to Verdun.

Reports of German victories in the Argonne region are asserted to be without foundation.

It is officially reported, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Paris, that when the French captured Quesney-Sur-Deule, six miles northwest of Lille, Saturday they took 200 prisoners, two guns and a large number of quick-firers.

WARSHIP IS SUNK

British Light Cruiser Hermes is a Victim of a Submarine in the Straits of Dover

LOSS OF LIFE SMALL

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Secretary to the Admiralty Saturday night made the following announcement:

"The old cruiser Hermes, Capt. Lambert, was sunk to-day (Saturday) by a German submarine in the Straits of Dover, as she was returning from Dunkirk. Nearly all the officers and crew were saved, but the exact loss cannot be ascertained until the men are mustered. The loss of the vessel is of small military significance."

The Hermes was a comparatively old vessel, and from a naval standpoint was of no value, but the fact that she was attacked so near home indicates that the German submarines must have a base somewhere on that part of the Belgian coast, which is occupied by German troops, from which they can menace ships of the allies passing between England and France. Only a few days ago one of them sank the French steamer Admiral Ganteaume, which was carrying refugees from Calais.

The cruiser Hermes is the seventh British cruiser to meet such a fate at the hands of the German submarine or to be destroyed by mines. Others in the list are the light cruiser Amphion, the scout cruiser Pathfinder, the armored cruisers Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir and the cruiser Hawke, sunk by a submarine Oct. 15.

It has been announced that the Hermes remained afloat for 40 minutes. Of her crew, which numbered 200, two hundred were landed at Dover by torpedo boats.

The loss of life in the sinking of the Hermes was much smaller than in the destruction of other warships by German submarines. Only two men were known to have been killed, although 40 are missing, and only 9 were injured.

Dr. Moffatt, surgeon of the British cruiser Hermes, which was sunk by a German submarine, speaking last night to a recruiting meeting on the marine parade ground at Dover, gave a brief story concerning the sinking of his vessel.

"We were all sitting at breakfast," said Dr. Moffatt, "and the first intimation we received that anything was wrong was when the plates on the table flew about the ward-room and our breakfasts fell into our laps. There was no panic. Every man flew to his station in good order. I went to the "sick bay" and saw to the removal of the invalids and then went on deck again and reported that all the sick men had been put into boats."

Dr. Moffatt urged an immediate response to the call for men to support the King and the country.

To Help Belgians

John D. Rockefeller to Use Some of His Millions for That Purpose

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Rockefeller foundation has determined to employ its immense resources for the relief of non-combatants in the countries affected by the war, and stands ready to give "millions of dollars" if necessary for the purpose. This was announced Saturday night by John D. Rockefeller, jr., president of the foundation.

In pursuance of this philanthropy, the foundation will send a commission to Europe in a few days to report first hand as to how, when and where aid can be rendered most effectively. At a cost of $275,000 it already has charted a ship and loaded it with 4,000 tons of provisions for the relief of the starving Belgians.

Mr. Rockefeller has been in communication with Ambassador Page at London, and makes public a cablegram in which the Ambassador says that "it will require a million dollars a month for seven or eight months to prevent starvation."

Must Fight Against Turks

Strong Hint by Russian Paper to Balkan States

ROME, Nov. 2. — A great impression has been produced in Rome by an article appearing in the Russian newspaper Novoe Vremya, which is considered in Italian political circles to be an ultimatum for the Balkan States and also a warning for the neutral countries.

"The Balkans," the newspaper says, "cannot forget their past slavery, and that they became free chiefly through Russian intervention. Now, the moment has come, not for words, but for deeds. Whoever is not with us is against us.

"Bulgaria, freed by Russia, cannot remain a spectator in the war. Her least attempt at accord with an enemy of Russia will be considered treason. Bulgaria must choose between Turkey and Russia.

"At the end of the war only the participators in the gigantic conflict," the newspaper concludes, "will be invited to the banquet. Whoever thinks he will snatch a mouthful without having made the necessary sacrifices, will be much mistaken."

FRENCH LESSONS

By Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 557 George Street. 2nd-tf

C.P.R. INSPECTOR VISITS SCENE OF ACCIDENT

Six hundred dollars was the official valuation that was placed on the three horses that were killed on the C.P.R., near Springville. The horses were owned by Mr. J. J. Herron. Inspector Thornton of the C. P. R. visited the scene a few hours after the accident. It is assumed by all parties who investigated the circumstances surrounding the accident, that it was the Ottawa express which ploughed into Mr. Herron's horses, killing three of them. Two of the animals were prize Clydesdales, having been exhibited at the agricultural fairs. The third was a Hackney driving mare.

There were six horses in the pasture field. On Saturday morning, when Mr. Herron went out to bring them in, three of them were found dead on the C. P. R. right-of-way. They were badly mutilated. It was evident that after leaving the pasture field the animals had wandered down the road and crossed the cattle guards which Mr. Herron claims were not in proper condition. It is not known who left the pasture field gate open.

Dead Cow.

Mr. George Gaudern had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow last week. She lay down near a deep furrow, and getting on her back was unable to get up.

One Hundred Men Hear Splendid Address By Bishop Sweeny

Many Members of Second Contingent Present at Fellowship Tea at St. John's Church Yesterday Evening.

SOME TIMELY REMARKS

The anniversary of the dedication of St. John's Church was celebrated yesterday by special services. The Bishop of the Diocese, Rt. Rev. J. F. Sweeney, M.A., D.D., was present, addressing a large gathering at the Men's Fellowship Tea in the afternoon, and preaching to a large congregation at Evensong. Seventy-nine years ago St. John's Church was opened. Thirty-two years ago the Church was re-built and opened on All Saints' Day. The Bishop celebrated Holy Communion at 8 o'clock, at which there was a large number of communicants, as there was at the close of the 11 o'clock service.

The Rector, Rev. Canon Davidson, delivered an eloquent sermon, appropriate to All Saints' Day, at the morning service. He spoke on the sanity of the saintly life and of the power and beauty of a life demanded by God and which power was given by Him to lead.

Men's Fellowship Tea.

At 5 o'clock one hundred men sat down to a fellowship tea. These fellowship teas have been a feature in St. John's Church for some years, and have been a strong factor in promoting cordiality and good feeling among the men of the congregation. The school-room was tastefully decorated in patriotic colours, the work being done by Messrs. J. J. Turner & Sons. The tables were tastefully arranged and a very sumptuous repast was served by Coleman Bros. Before the blessing was pronounced the gathering sang the National Anthem.

About thirty of Peterborough's second contingent for overseas service were in attendance, and their presence was the signal for spontaneous cheers. His Lordship the Bishop was present, his appearance being greeted with hearty applause. After tea, a conversational discussion took place in which references were made to the presence of the Bishop and the second contingent. Appeals were made for greater enthusiasm in the carrying on the work of the Parish and certain needs and opportunities were pointed out. A general determination was evinced to carry forward the cause of the Church with increased zeal.

Bishop Sweeney, in addressing the men referred to the momentous time in which everyone was now living. In these awesome and strenuous days the best in mankind was called forth and the burden and responsibility should not be borne by any few, but should be borne by all. The Bishop's remarks were punctuated by loud applause. To the members of the contingent His Lordship gave a farewell charge. He gave expression to the appreciation of the Church and country of their self-sacrifice. He urged them to conduct themselves as became British subjects. Christians, and gentlemen. He impressed upon them the need of a personal religion which would be their strength and stay in perilous experiences. The prayers and sympathy of those at home accompanied them. Similar sentiments were re-echoed by members of the congregation who paid fitting tribute to the volunteers.

The hymn "Jesus Calls Us" was then sung, after which they dispersed. The men attended Evensong in a body.

The Committee who had charge of the tea consisted of Messrs. W. E. Conway, F. J. Linton, A. W. Turner, A. Kingdon and John Edgar.

BATTALIONS WIPED OUT

Germans Lost Heavily in Their Coast Dash

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The following official communication was issued in Paris last night:

"In Belgium there is nothing new to report.

"During the day we have repulsed violent attacks of the enemy in the vicinity of Lihons, Lequesnoy-en-Santerre, Vailly on the Aisne, and in the Bois de la Grurie, in the Argonne forest.

"To the north of Souain we have continued to make slight progress.

"In the Vosges, through our offensive movements, we have taken possession of the heights of Verrines de Sainte Marie."

The French official statement issued at three o'clock yesterday afternoon says: "There is nothing new to report on the Nieuport and Dixmude front.

"The Germans have continued their fierce attacks throughout the region to the northeast and south of Ypres. All these attacks have been repulsed, and we have made slight progress to the north of Ypres and progressed perceptibly to the eastward of this locality.

"At daybreak hostile forces debouching from the Lys succeeded in seizing Hallebecke and Messines, but these two villages were retaken towards evening by vigorous counter attacks on the part of the allied forces.

"Upon the rest of the battlefront yesterday (Saturday) was marked by violent cannonading and several counter-attacks of the enemy, which were intended to recover the ground conquered by us during the last few days.

"The struggle is still very violent in the Argonne region, where the Germans, however, have made no progress.

"According to statistics furnished by our service in the rear, 7,693 German prisoners were interned during the week of Oct. 14-20 alone. These figured do not include the convalescent wounded in our field hospitals, nor the detachments which are ready to be sent from the front in the rear."

TWO COUSINS KILLED AT MONS

L. W. Cottrell is Going to the Front with the Second Contingent

One of the most noticeable features with regard to the enlistment for the Canadian Overseas Contingents has been the number who have entered the ranks from the different Canadian banks. In the first contingent no less than four hundred and twenty went from the different branches of the Bank of Montreal alone, two of these going from the Peterborough branch. Among those going from Peterborough in the second contingent is another from the Bank of Montreal, Mr. L. Y. "Wallace" Cottrell, the savings teller. Mr. Cottrell was born in Auckland, New Zealand, twenty-three years ago, went to London when a boy and was educated there at Christ College. Before coming to Canada three years ago he was a bookkeeper for a short time with the Anglo-Foreign Banking Co. Since coming here with the Bank of Montreal his promotion has been rapid, and he entered the Peterborough branch last November as savings teller. In religion Mr. Cottrell is an Anglican, but he has attended Murray St. Baptist Church regularly since coming to Peterborough. Being a reservist of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, he volunteered to the Department of Naval Service at Ottawa at the outbreak of hostilities, but was unable to secure an opportunity to go to the front in that capacity. Since the war began two cousins were killed at the battle of Mons, and this settled his determination to enlist in any way possible. Mr. Cottrell carries with him the best wishes of a host of friends in Peterborough.

DISCUSSED THE END OF THE WORLD

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, last evening, a goodly crowd assembled in the Woodmen Hall to hear Elder Johnston on the subject entitled 'The end of the world from the standpoint of reason." Taking for his text Luke 17 26-30, where it speaks of the awful calamity that befell Sodom; how that because that wicked city was given over to the worse forms of vice and corruption notwithstanding the many warnings of faithful Lot, the Lord, in His wisdom saw fit to destroy that wicked city of the plains.

Reasoning from the past we infer so the Elder declared, that when a similar condition would exist in modern times, the Lord, in order to be just to the city of Sodom, would have to destroy some of the cities of the present time. And is it really true. Mr. Johnston inquired, that God, even to-day, is visiting his judgments? We answer in the affirmative and, as proof of this fact, we need but refer to the calamities of Martinique, San Francisco, Messina, and other places. Thus, previous to the volcanic eruption of Mount Pelee the place was given over to the most appalling wickedness and [illegible] degredation, and upon the Good Friday immediately preceding the disaster, in order to show contempt and ridicule toward the sacrifice of Christ they even went so far as to crucify a masqueraded pig, and the special correspondent of the London Times, in writing on the subject, says:

"There seems to have been good ground for describing Martinique as the wickedest spot in the West Indies." Again we are informed concerning San Francisco, "that Californian Sodom"—just previous to the earthquake which laid the City in ruins, that the entire City was given over to the most unbridled lust. Messina, just previous to the earthquake, which destroyed it and the surrounding districts, in an abominable parody written in the Christmas Number of one of the leading journals actually dared the Almighty to make Himself known by an earthquake, and in three days the earthquake came. Several other experiences were referred to by the Elder, in which he proved clearly how the judgment of God are to-day being visited because of people's iniquity.

Now, the Elder reasons thus, that if the Almighty has visited His judgments upon specific localities in the past, when iniquity of all kinds had become so imbedded in the constitution of human nature so that it was past all redemption, we want to ask the question what must the result be, when the entire world arrives at a similar condition. There is only one answer, so Mr. Johnston said, in order to be just to Sodom, to Martinique and Messina, the Lord would have to destroy the world. He then proceeded to show how that the entire world was never worse than at present, that licensed prostitution, white slavery, and all kinds of corruption were becoming very common, and that in the very nature of things reasoning from the past the world was inevitably approaching its destruction.

There will, however, be some who will remain pure and loyal and, as in the time of Lot, the angels were sent to his rescue before the City was destroyed; so in this generation, the Lord will send His angels to gather His elect and then the whole world will be refined by fire. The Elder closed with an exhortation to be ready for that time.

THE CATTLE MARKET

Special Cable to The Examiner:

TORONTO, Nov. 2.—Live stock receipts heavy, trade brisk. Extra prime prime steers, $7.85 to $7.90. Good butcher steers, $7.35 to $7.50. Choice butcher cows, $6.40 to $6.90. Heavy stockers, $6.50 to $6.75. Spring lambs, $7.50 to $7.90. Hogs, off cars, $7.50; f.o.w. $7.25; f.o.b. $6.90.

THE CANUCKS WERE LIONIZED

Private A. E. Mills of the 57th Says English People Wanted Souvenirs From the Soldiers

BILL GIBSON'S CHARGER

Private A. E. Mills of Peterborough who is with the Canadian Contingent at Salisbury Plains, writing to a local friend, gives some interesting particulars in regard to the landing of the forces. He says:

"We left the boat at 9.30, last Sunday night, and marched through Devonport and Plymouth to the London and Southwestern Railway Station, where we entrained for Amesbury, arriving there early Monday morning. After detraining, we marched seven miles to Bustard Camp on Salisbury Plain. The roads are fine and you can march a long way on them without being fatigued. Nos. 1 and 2 sections of A Company were detailed for "horse duty"; that is, we had to lead the horses belonging to the Strathcona Horse; my horse was called "Spare Ribs" and he was some charger. "Bill" Gibson sure does look fine, mounted. His horse stopped on him and he fell over its head, but the horse never bothered looking up. It just went on eating the grass.

On our march to the station, Sunday night, we were given a great time. The girls would come right up take you by the arm and march beside you. The "kids" would bother you to death, asking for Canadian coins, buttons, or anything at all as long as it was Canadian."

"Your country needs you," Private Mills advises his friend; "join the second contingent and meet me in Berlin."

ASSAULT ON TSINGTAU.

Shells Have Caused Widespread Conflagration in Town.

TOKIO, Nov. 2. — Official advices show that a desperate fight is being made at Tsingtau. For miles from shore the sea reflects the flames from the burning ship yards, gas reservoirs and houses that had been set afire by shells from the Japanese and British warships and land artillery which cover the rushes of the infantry.

The Germans are strongly entrenched, having at least thirty-five fortified positions, with 100 guns, while elaborate systems of barbed wire entanglements and subterranean mines have impeded the advance of the allies. Since Oct. 23 there have been casualties daily. The losses Saturday were slight.

A SUGGESTION FROM OTONABEE

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Dear Sir,—I notice that the Township of Otonabee is considering the question of some relief to the much afflicted Belgians. There is a bountiful supply of poultry in this Township and I would suggest that the residents meet together and decide on sending a carload of poultry which I think would be one of the most acceptable gifts that could be made.

Yours truly,

Otonabee Resident.

TIPPERARY SON CAPTURES HOT SPRINGS

Several Hundred Society People Sang it For Hours at Hallowe'en Dance.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 1.—It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary," sang several hundred society people in the Homestead Hotel last night, not once but many times, until the song all warring Europe is singing was given the greatest ovation ever accorded a piece of popular music here. The crowd, as it whirled through the maddest dance of the season in the grill celebrating Hallowe'en, howled it twenty seven minutes straight by the watch, and literally sang it for four hours, with slight intermissions. It seemed to stir the people tremendously. During the longest rally the dancers shouted it when stood in their chairs along what might be termed the sidelines, waving their hands, to the rhythm, while others taking seat with the negro jubilee singers, raised the roof with sound.

Among the most delighted of those present were the Canadian Premier, Sir Robert, and Lady Borden.

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Fine Assortment

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, CARNATIONS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, Etc.

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DR. GORDON'S BOOKS

If you want the best thought of the great speaker, now in our City, read his books—

ALL'S LOVE, YET ALL'S LAW $1.25

The Young Man and his Problems $1.00

These two popular works by Dr. Gordon have been on sale at the Churches where the meetings were held, but are now on sale only at Trebilcock's and will not be offered at the Churches. Don't miss them.

TREBILCOCK BROS.

'PHONE 285. 417 GEORGE ST.

3 Hogs - $100.00 Prizes

A BRIGHT BOY

Can win this Combination Prize at

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Union Stock Yards, Toronto

December 11 and 12, 1914

Lots of Other Good Prizes

Entries Close November 25, 1914

Further information upon application to

C. F. Topping, Secretary

Union Stock Yards, Toronto

FILL YOUR EVERY FOOTWEAR NEED DURING THE ADVANCE SALE OF WINTER SHOES

We cannot emphasize too strongly the money-saving opportunities that are prevailing during this sale. New Winter Footwear is obtainable at very unusual prices. It is impossible for us to enumerate every special line, below you will find six specials that should convince you that prices are unusually low. Visit the Shoe section and see other "great value" lines, they are bound to meet with your approval.

New Winter Models Very Special at $3.39

Five different models to select from, including Patent Colt Buttons with cloth or brocade quarters and tops; dull calf street boots, button or lace; also patent colt, plain vamps and glove calf button uppers. At $4.00 any of these models would seem wonderfully low priced. All sizes and widths at..... **3.39**

Winter Street Boots, $4.50, $5 Values at $3.95

Women's specially made winter boots—models that are especially built for those who do not wear rubbers. Heavy calf in tan and black; double extension soles, military heels. The tan sells regularly at $4.50, whilst the black is a regular $5.00 shoe. During the advance Sale of Winter Shoes **3.95**

Women's $2.50 Walking Boots $1.95

There are two models, both in the Blucher Lace styles; full round toe, fairly low or military heels. Shoes that are built for strong and durable street wear. The very best $2.50 value obtainable. During the Sale..... **1.95**

$3 and $3.50 Odd Lines at $2.35

All broken lines, but nearly all sizes in the lot. Button and Lace styles in Patents and Dull Calfs. American and Canadian makes that usually sell at $3.00 and $3.50. Priced especially low to clear quickly—just..... **2.35**

75c and 85c Rubbers at 63c

The two best Canadian makes, Maltese Cross and Miner brands. Made of superior quality Para Rubber and will stand the test of real hard service. Our regular 75c. and 85c stock lines. Several different styles. During the Sale **63c**

$3.50 New Winter Models $2.95

There are three different styles, each select and dressy. They are all in the button style and made on the newest lasts. Patent Colt with Cloth or Dull Kid tops; Dull Calf with Cloth tops. All sizes and widths. $3.50 values for..... **2.95**

Store Opens 8.15. Store Closes 6.00.

The GRESSMAN Shoe Store

Private Greeting Cards "Something Different" At Crummer's

"The Lies Good People Tell" Dr. Gordon's Subject To-night

He Will Have Something to Say Concerning the White Lies of Modern Society.

MEETINGS YESTERDAY

Dr. Gordon speaks this evening in the George Street Methodist church, on the subject of "The Lies Good People Tell." He will have something to say concerning "The White Lies of Modern Society."

Mr. Albert E. Greentew will sing selections which have been called for again and again by special requests, namely, "The Recessional," "Steal Away to Jesus," and "I Want to be a Christian." The meeting will begin at seven forty five o'clock and Dr. Gordon will answer a number of questions.

Two special meetings were held in connection with the Citizenship Campaign yesterday. Both of these meetings were held in the Grand Opera House and filled the building to its utmost capacity. In fact, before the time announced for the meetings to begin, namely, four o'clock in the afternoon and half past eight in the evening, the doors had to be closed against those who desired to secure admission.

Two thousand men listened to Dr. Gordon's second confidential address yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. O. Weber, of Berlin, presided and made a very careful, business-like statement, with reference to the financial affairs of the campaign, and then introduced Dr. Gordon.

The following is a brief outline of Dr. Gordon's address, "Success in its Relationship to Personal Character and the Purity of the Home Life."

I believe it was Dr. J. M. Buckley, the editor of the New York Christian Advocate, who once said that the very best lecture which he had heard on the subject of "Success," was delivered by a certain individual who was an absolute failure in everything which he had ever undertaken—except the lesson of "Success." He failed in the ministry. He failed to keep out of debt. He failed to bring up his children in the right way. There was not anything which this famous lecturer had tried to do, which was worth doing, which he did not fail in his attempt to do, except his lecture on "Success." Once it was delivered in city, church or town hall the community always yearned for the hour when the famous orator would return, and, in eloquent periods, expatiate on the all-important subject of "How to Succeed in Life."

If success is the main thing in life, it might be well for us to stop long enough to find out what this wonderful thing is. How many kinds of success are there? What is the highest interpretation of success? Which is the lowest? Does not the possession of money constitute success? Is the man who flings his conscience overboard a success? What is it to achieve a genuine success? In this discussion I present for your consideration four interpretations of success:

First.—There is the dictionary definition of success. Every young man should own a dictionary. There is a wealth of knowledge in the meaning of words. No man can speak clearly who does not think clearly; and no man can thing clearly who does not know the weight of a word. A word before it is spoken stands for a mental image. So we go to the dictionary to ascertain the meaning of the word "success," and we find that success is succession, one thing following another like "successive ages." The word also has another meaning—it is success for that which is underneath to take a position on top. And, if it is success for that which is underneath to take a positionon top, then it is success for the under crust to become the upper crust, then there is more real, genuine success to be achieved in the dawning of the twentieth century, on the continent of North America, than at any time or place since Adam first entered the Garden of Eden.

Second.—There is that which I am prone to call the individual interpretation of success. Every man has his own aim and ambition. It can be compressed and expressed in one word. That word shall be weighed and freighted with the *motive and meaning* of a whole life. One type of man congests the master thought of his soul in one word—Cash. A nobler type of mind writes down in syllables of eternal value—Character! One man exclaims: "Possessions, boundless and ever increasing, for me!" Whilst another, in a more practical and matter of fact way, mutters with a grim determination: "Political preferment, if I can only secure it." My neighbour, to the south, would walk amid the mountain ranges of all knowledge, science and literature. My neighbour to the north would rise above and beyond all the beacon lights of human history—up—up—Up—into the clear, serene, unclouded atmosphere of communion with God. And so his favourite song is "Nearer My God to Three."

Third.—There is that which may be spoken of as the popular interpretation of "success," and we find it in common parlance, success in the language of the street, success in its most vulgar definition. Success in lowest interpretation is simply and only and always, the ability to "get there." It doesn't make any difference how you "get there" same some, if you only get there. A man may take his Christ, his Bible, his church, his religion, his conscience, and fling the whole blessed circle of divine things overboard, but what difference does it make—if he only "gets there." To some people this is success and to such people nothing succeeds like success. Some success is scum success. Success is the survival of the fittest and not the survival of the slickest. I inquire of my neighbour, "Who is that masculine mortal who walk down the main aisle of the sanctuary every Sunday while all the folks on both sides of the aisle crane their necks and twist their bronchial tubes to gaze upon his imperial proportions?" And my neighbour replies, with a peculiar twinkle in his eye, "Don't you know him? Why that fellow is worth a million dollars." Then I venture to inquire, "Where did the fellow get his million dollars?" And my neighbour adding a wink to his twinkle, remarks, with a drawl: "It doesnt make much difference where he got it, the main fact is that, to-day possession is ninety-nine points of the social code." To get there. This is success. And nothing succeeds like such success.

But I demur. Nothing succeeds like character. Is a man a success when if every other man were the same sort of success, there would be no such thing as success? If you desire to ascertain whether or not a man is a success take him and multiply him by seven million and ask yourself the question, what kind of a Dominion would we have if every man in the Dominion of Canada were a duplicate of your original?—that man must be a dubious character whom it is not safe to duplicate.

If you are willing to accept a successful man's achievement without any regard for the moral quality, which must enter into every man's work, then every epoch produces its successful man who has no regard for conscience or for God. Leave out the moral quality and Julius Caesar was a success. Ignore the moral element and, up to a certain point, Napoleon was a supreme success. If you are disposed to the moral quality which ought to enter into every achievement, then there are, in every community, successful men whose acquaintance would be no compliment and whose companionship would be a disgrace to any man who has any regard for conscience or for character. Let us be explicit. Te man who throws his conscience overboard is a failure. No amount of money will make a bad man a success. The more colossal the collateral the more complete the collapse. The poorest man in the world is the man who has wealth and nothing else.

Fourth.—The highest interpretation of success is this, that a man should, with a due regard for the most of himself and his circumstances. This is success according to Sripture, Science and common sense. What can a man do more than to make the most of himself and his circumstances? If I can look within and bring forth all that God hath implanted of mind, will, purpose and genius. If I can reach out and around and gather up all that belongs to my condition, environment and surroundings? If I can wed these at the altar of destiny, then I shall have made the most of myself and of my circumstances. This is success. An angel could do no more. The highest compliment ever conferred on any individual in the world's history, was bestowed on a woman. "She hath done what she could."

Dr. Gordon conducted a question drawer in the Grand Opera House last evening, and in spite of the rainy weather, the building was crowded to the doors. He spoke for forty-five minutes, and during that time answered the following questions:

(1.) Ho do you account for the spread of Socialism?

(2.) Can you suggest a remedy to bridge the chasm between labour and capital?

(3.) Do you believe in evolution?

(4.) Is it necessary for a young man to be a "good fellow," in order to achieve a marked degree of success?

(5.) What do you think of the tipping system?

(6.) What is the remedy for the solution of the domestic service problem?

(7.) Are commercial travellers as a class, a credit to our Canadian citizenship?

(8.) Is it possible for the generous deeds of the wicked man of wealth, to counterbalance the evil effects of his life?

(9.) Who is the most dangerous man in the community?

(10.) How do you account for the increase of the divorce evil in Canada?

(11.) What is your most important advice to the young theological student about to enter the ministry?

(12.) Wherein lies the deepest secret of the public speaker's power?

Dr. Gordon closes his campaign on Thursday evening, and states that up to the present time, this series of meetings for depth of feeling, for the interest which has been manifested in the question drawer, for the large attendance of young men, business men and for the presence of the preachers of the local churches at the various meetings, has been the most enthusiastic and most encouraging campaign which has ever been his privilege to conduct. He has had the assistance of a splendid committee of successful business men, and everything has been done by all those interested in the project to make the campaign an actual success. The meetings of this week will doubtless grow in strength and in power.

Mrs. Gordon arrived from Winnipeg on Saturday morning, and is stopping with Dr. Gordon at the Oriental Hotel, and will accompany her husband from Peterborough to Ottawa, where the next Citizenship Campaign is to be conducted, under the auspices of the Presbyterian churches of the Capital, and in the edifice known as the Chalmers Presbyterian church.

Change the Sign.

No woman ever sees the sign on the street car—"Have Exact Fare Ready." It should be changed to something like this: "Twenty-five Cakes of Soap for Fifteen Cents."

NOTED ACTOR WAS BORN IN CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

Mr. Lawrence D'Orsay's Birthplace Was in Sister City on the Other Side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Lawrence D'Orsay, the noted English actor, who plays here to-night in "The Earl of Pawtnckett," has a peculior attachment to this City, in that he was born in Peterborough, England. He drew the attention of an Examiner reporter this afternoon to the fact that his birthpace and this City, in which he has appeared on previous occasions, form a curious paralel, as both are situated in the heart of splendid agricultural and dairying districts.

"Peterborough, (Eng.)," said Mr. D'Orsay, "is one of those beautiful old English towns, with the distinction of having within its boundaries the fine old cathedral and attendant clergy."

Mr. D'Orsay come from an old family of lawyers, his correct name being Lawrence. His grandfather built Tetton Towers, near Peterborough, and familiar to all residents of that town. His stage name he adapted from a nickname which he received at school. His fellow scholars nicknamed him little Count D'Orsay and when he came to follow the theatrical profession he took the name Lawrence D'Orsay.

"I have played in Peterborough before," remarked Mr. D'Orsay, "and I have always been well received."

According to his observations the war has thinned Canadian audiences considerably on account of hard times scare. In his peculiar manner, which is as distinguished off the stage as it is interesting upon it, he gave reasons why the war should not threaten Canada's prosperity, but rather enhance it. Then he spoke of the volunteers which he had learned were leaving Peterborough on Tuesday.

"All I can say for them is 'God bless them.'" He said: "I have just come from Ottawa and Kingston and military activity is noticeable everywhere. I know that Canada's soldiers will acquit themselves honourbaly in the war, but I hope that all of them may come back to their homes and friends again after the fighting is over."

ENJOYABLE RECITAL AT CONSERVATORY

The piano pupils of Miss Gwendolyn Smith of the Conservatory staff, gave a most enjoyable recital in the Conservatory of Music Hall on Saturday afternoon. They were assisted by Kenneth Laing, a violin pupil of Miss Palmer's.

Following was the programme:

Piano solo, "Au Clair de Lune," "Over the Mountains" —Hilda Pemberton.

Piano solo, "Christmas Dance" (C. Krutmann)— Margery Lawrence.

Violin solo, "Columbine"— Gerald Patterson.

Violin solo, "The Little Drummer"—Kenneth Laing. (pupil of Miss Edwina Palmer.)

Piano solo, "Pittypat and Tippytoe" (H. S. Cramm)—Doris Pemberton.

Piano solo, "La Grace" (Bohn) —Harold Snelgrove.

Piano solo, "Apple Blossoms" (Leona Lacoste)—Donald Carmichael.

Pupils of Miss Gwendolyn Smith.

The recital next Saturday will be given by the pupils of Miss Palmer and Miss Logan.

MR. M. WOOD WRITES HOME

Local Boy Who Enlisted With Brantford Contingent and Who is Now in England Tells of Canadian Force

Mrs. Wood, 777 Water Street, has received an interesting letter from her son, Mr. Maitland Wood, formerly of the Royal Bank here, who went to England with the first Canadian contingent. Mr. Wood is well known here, although he enlisted and went with the Brantford contingent. His many local friends, as well as all interested in the Canadian soldiers, will find the perusal of his letter interesting.

It reads in part as follows:

Salisbury Plains, England.

Dear Mother,— Received your letters. I haven't kept a diary as yet, but I intend to get one as soon as possible.

I didn't have to walk from Valcartier to Quebec. We went by train. We sailed on S. S. Tyrolia, and we were one of the first to leave Quebec, and one of the last to disembark in England. We waited in Dalhouse Bay for all the transports to get together, and were escorted by a number of battleships and cruisers. Some of them were so far away we could not see them, but we knew they were there.

We anchored the night after we left Quebec right near the spot where the Empress of Ireland sank.

I wasn't sea sick. We had drills when it wasn't rough. It was quite clam till we were in sight of England, calm till we were in sight of England. Sound for over a week. We were five weeks on board ship. We landed last night at Devenport and marched about three miles to Plymouth.

The harbour at Devonport is full of men of war being repaired after naval battles. They work day and night.

There are very few men in civilian clothes. Every man who is able and out of work is a sailor or soldier. The women clerk in the stores and do all kinds of work like that.

The people of Plymouth, mostly girls and older women, crowded right up to our lines and gave us their blessing, and some gave chocolates, tobacco and cigarettes and asked for our buttons or badges and Canadian coins for souvenirs. They were very nice to us. Everyone seems cheerful and they are sure of victory. We took the train from Plymouth to a little station; I forget its name. At every station that we stopped, the people gave us apples and chocolates, etc., and cheered us. We arrived at our station about 2 a. m. and marched to our camp, and we got here just as the soldiers encamped were getting up, 6 a.m.

That was a pretty stiff march for fellows who had been crammed aboard a ship for five weeks.

It is awfully damp here, so we have straw mattresses and wooden floors in our tents. They are building wooden barracks for us and we expect to move in them in a couple of weeks.

Maitland M. Wood.

CECIL ARNOTT IS CAPTAIN WITH THE STRATHCONAS

Captain Cecil Arnott, a Peterborough boy, graduate of the Collegiate and R. M. C., Kingston, now one of the officers of the Strathcona Horse, has written to his father, Mr. Robert Arnott, Rubidge Street, as follows:

On Board Steamer Bermudian,
16th Oct., 1914.

Dear Parents,—We are at Plymouth, England, lying at present in the harbour, and arrived here amidst the scenes of wildest enthusiasm after 16 days on the water. Why it nearly took that long to cross away back in 1801. We left Quebec on the 30th September, but spent a day and a half in the Bay of Gaspe. From there we crossed the Atlantic in three rows of 11 ships each, with a British cruiser heading each row. It was a magnificent sight, one which I think will be impossible to see again. At night we travelled with all lights blanketed.

During the voyage we worked hard during the day and had smoking concerts at night, a programme of one I enclose herewith. We had no casualities and very little sickness. The ocean was quite nice, the only rough weather being in the English channel, but it only lasted for a couple of days.

At present we are now allowed ashore and I am trusting for the appearance of one of the jolly tars to take this letter for me. Our horses went in a separate boat, the Monmouth, and my major was in command, so had the old A squadron to handle on board ship. Without a lot of boasting I can honestly say that Strathconas have one of the finest bodies of men that I have ever seen. We are all keen to get a crack at the detestable Germans, for our men are even now absolutely incensed against them, for one of the members of the regiment received a letter from his people stating that his sister, who is a nurse on the firing line, had been caught by the Germans and had both her hands cut off.

I am in the best of health and enjoyed my trip immensely. There is a tug alongside now, so I will write as soon as I can, giving more and clearer news.

ENGLISH NAVVY PLACES THE BLAME.

Navvy—It ain't the Crahn Prince and it ain't the German Emperor wot's to blame. It's this 'ere bloomin' Kaiser.—The Bystander.

NOTICE

Dr. Gordon's Books, "All's Love Yet All's Love" and "The Young Man and His Problems" are now on sale at TREBILCOCK BROTHERS

Dr. Turnbull's Address In The Public Library

Speaking to the local Women's Council on Friday night, one the subject "Associated Charities," Dr. Turnbull, of Toronto, deplored the manner in which some charity is carried on, and said that the most vital circumstance in administering charity was to regard all who were helped as individual, peculiar souls, and not to make them the dependents of a heartless machine or organization.

There were a large number of people who needed help, but there were also a large number of people willing to assist, and through associated charities the former could be looked after and the latter could be assured that they were not being victimized, but that their funds were being used for the relief of worthy persons. Owing to the fact that these two ends were satisfied by charitable organizations he spoke very strongly against individual and indiscriminate giving. This tended not only to neutralize the effectiveness of the charitable societies, but in many cases lead to pauperization and laziness.

At the meeting Mrs. (Rev.) Davidson presided, and at the conclusion of the address a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker on the motion of Messrs. H. Rush and Gardiner. Messrs. F. W. Miller and Langley were present at the meeting, and before the address spoke of how the ends of charity were being served in Peterborough.

ALWAYS HAVE PLENTY OF TIME

In Jerusalem, town-time and train-time are different, forty minutes different and both are variable. Train officials say the train leaves for Jaffa at 6.40 in the morning; but 6.40 by train-time is 7.20 by town time. One morning when we were starting for Egypt, states a writer in The Atlantic Monthly, we ordered our carriage for seven o'clock. Arriving at the station at 7.15 we found the train gone and the station empty. At last we roused out an official).

"Where's the train?" we demanded.

"Gone, Messieurs!"

"Gone! Youve changed the hour of the train, then?"

"Non, non, Messieurs! The train leaves at the same hour always, but the time has changed. Yesterday 6.40 train-time was 7.20 town-time. To-day 6.40 train-time is 7 town-time. No, no," and he smiled patronisingly, "the trains always leave at the same hour, our trains never change—it is the time that alters itself, not the train, Messieurs!"

We sought the telegraph office.

"To the Hapag agent in Jaffa," we dictated. "Missed train. Cancel passage on boat for Egypt. Wire date of next sailing to Port Said." This was turned into flowery Turkish and sent. A reply came soon.

"Plenty of time. Your boat will wait till to-morrow afternoon for the water is so rough she cannot land her passengers and cargo to-day. Plenty of time, if you take the train to-morrow."

MEETING OF THE W.C.T.U.

The W.C.T.U. met last Friday afternoon in the Y.W.C.A. with a good attendance of members. The president, Mrs. Whalley, was in the chair. We were pleased to welcome three new members. After some discussion it was decided to send a contribution to the Dominion Alliance from our Union.

Twenty-five Canadian Hymnals were purchased for the use of the society. Also 50 calendars for the W.C.T.U. year.

Interesting reports of the Provincial Convention held recently in Toronto were given by Mrs. Thornton and Miss Dodds. They spoke of the account given by Mr. Copeland of the Y.M.C.A. of the excellent work done by that organization at the Valcartier Camp. The W.C.T.U. has assumed the cost of one of the six men the Y.M.C.A. have sent with the first contingent.

OFFICERS SEND PAPERS FROM OLD COUNTRY

The Examiner is indebted to Major Jos. Mills, of the 57th Regiment, who is Quartermaster of the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Infantry Brigade of the Canadian Overseas Forces, and to Lieut. Gordon Campbell, of Peterborough, who is with the 48th Highlanders at Salisbury, for copies of the Plymouth papers containing glowing accounts of the landing of the Canadian troops. Our soldier boys are most favourably commented upon.

California is the only state that produces borax, magnesia, and chromite, and is the leading state in the production of asphalt, fluorspar, and quicksilver.

After ten years' experimenting, an inventor has brought out a photographic film about twice the ordinary thickness and with all the advantages of a glass plate.

Replenish Your Silver

Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass

Fern Dishes
Flower Stands
Cut Glass Vases
Cut Glass Bouquet Holders
Candelabras
Tea Sets, etc.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
343 George Next Turnbull's

PATRIOTIC MEETING

In response to requests made, A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the

ARMOURIES on TUESDAY EVENING NOV. 3rd, at 8 o'clock.

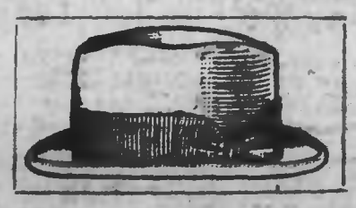
At which Addresses will be delivered on the present position and needs of the War.

A large attendance is requested, and Citizens, especially the young men, are strongly urged to attend. W. BULLER, Mayor.

"WINTER MILLINERY"

For your Approval and Selection. Which will be sure to appeal to your judgment.

Mrs. J. Wilson, 372 GEORGE STREET PHONE 39



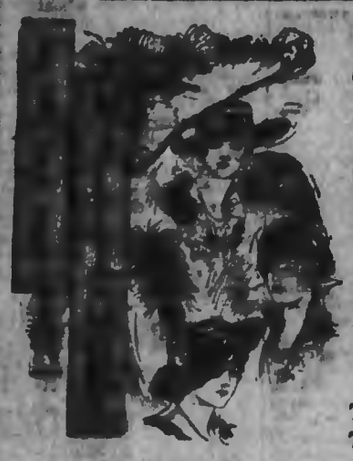
The New Fall Hats

Are well represented here. We have just received a shipment of the newest and nobbiest of Soft Hats. These are in popular colours and with the latest trims.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter
366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 736

Don't Fail to Hear Lawrence D'Orsay IN The Earl of Pawtucket At The GRAND OPERA HOUSE To-night
50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, Gallery 25c

ROBT. FAIR & CO.
LIMITED



BLACK VELVET TRIMMED HATS
$5.98
Values from $8.50 to $10.00
This price reduction for THREE DAYS ONLY

Every Hat is different, presenting a variety that permits the gratifying of any individual taste.

All this season's correct styles in artistic and exclusive adaptations that reflect great credit on the skill of our Milliners.

BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF CHILDREN'S HATS

Plush, Felt, and Velvet, prettily trimmed with Roman stripe Ribbons, Cord and Tassels.

Regular values, $2.50 to $4.00, for
$1.00 and $2.00

OBITUARY

FLORENCE ELIZABETH BECROFT.

Florence Elizabeth Becroft, the month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Becroft, 121 Lansdowne Street, passed away yesterday at the home of her parents. In the loss of their little daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Becroft will have the sincere sympathy of their many friends. The funeral was held this afternoon to the Little Lake Cemetery.

LENA BATES.

Lena Bates, thirteen years old, a ward of the Margaret Cox Home, passed away in the Nicholls Hospital last night. The young girl had been ill about three weeks before her death. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at half past two o'clock from the Margaret Cox Home to the Little Lake Cemetery. Service will be conducted at the Home at two o'clock by the Rev. R. G. Peever.

MRS. RICHARD FOSTER.

The death occurred early this morning of Mrs. Agnes Foster, widow of the late Richard Foster, at her home, 218 Wolfe street, city. The late Mrs. Foster, whose maiden name was Agnes Telford, was born in Scotland, but for years has resided in Peterborough, where a very large number of friends will regret to learn of her death.

She is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Lowes, Mount Pleasant; Mrs. Wm. Ford, Toronto, and Mrs. J. Record, East City, and one brother, Thomas Telford, of Gates, N.Y. One son, Mr. John Foster, and her mother, who is 94 years of age, also survive her.

The funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock to the Little Lake cemetery. Service at the house will be conducted by the Rev. R. G. Grobb at two o'clock.

MRS. JOHN RINGER

The funeral of the late Mrs. John Ringer, who died on Friday night, took place on Monday morning from her home on Eighth street, to the Catholic church, the service being conducted by the Rev. J. C. Mackenzie. The pallbearers were C. Holten, J. G. Barber, H. McSorley, H. McKinnon, A. Hobson and A. Grant. Many attended the funeral and beautiful flowers covered the coffin, among the wreaths being those from the officers of the headquarters staff of the 109 regiment at Kamloops, the officers of the Revelstoke company, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Woodmen of the World.

Mrs. Ringer who leaves a husband and five children, had been a resident of Revelstoke for 18 years. She was married in 1896, and her eldest daughter who is 17 years of age, was born in Revelstoke. Her husband, Sergeant Major Ringer, is in command of the supply department on the lines of communication.—Revelstoke Mail-Herald.

FRANK BROWN.

The death occurred yesterday of Mr. Frank Brown, a well-known resident of Brownton, and after whom that village was given its name. The late Mr. Brown has been for years caretaker of the St. Peter's cemetery, and is known not only to practically every Roman Catholic resident of this community, but to many others.

Deceased was 60 years of age, and was born in this city where he spent his whole life. His father was a pioneer of this section and was as well known to the past generation as the late Frank Brown was to this. The latter owned all the land upon which the houses and stores of Byersville have been erected, and a few years ago the Government enactd that the village should be known as Brownton. As the city grew Mr. Brown's holdings became more valuable, and at the time of his death he was credited with having accumlated a moderate fortune.

Deceased is survived by two brothers, John at home, and Peter in Massachusetts, as well as one sister, Mrs. James Bryson, of this city. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at nine o'clock to the Sacred Heart Church and St. Peter's cemetery.

PERMISSION GRANTED

To Use Armouries for Public Meeting

Mr. J. H. Burnham, M.P., is in receipt of a telegram from General Macdonald, of Ottawa, which contains the following message: "You have permission to use the Armouries for public meetings to encourage enlistment."

Artificial rubber is made by a German process which attracts a thick oil from soya beans, treats it with nitric acid and heats it until it becomes viscid.

WARNE'S SPECIALS

Williams' Toilet Soaps
Assorted Odours, 3 cakes to the box. Regular 25c per box for..... 17c

Hot Water Bottles
Red Rubber, 2 qt. size. Guaranteed for 2 years. Regular Price $2.00 for $1.19

SEE OUR SOUTH WINDOW

WARNE DRUG CO. Ltd.
361 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 357

CITY AND GENERAL

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 585, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-t-f.

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh north-west winds; colder to-night. Tuesday, easterly winds and showery.

WINDOW CLEANING.

'Phone 149 or drop a card to J. Foster, 9 Benson Avenue. Storm windows cleaned and put up. 28d-27

AUCTION SALE

Of household furniture, etc., etc., at the home of Mrs. R. J. English, 297 Park Street, on Friday, Nov. 6th at 1.30 p.m. W. J. Hancock, Auctioneer. 4d-31-2-4-5

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education will take place at the Secretary's Office, 422 George street, on Tuesday night at 7:45 o'clock.

57TH REGIMENTAL BAND NOTICE.

To members of the band are asked to parade to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in uniform. R. Gliddon, Bandmaster.

CONFIRMATION CLASS.

A Confirmation Class is being organized at St. John's Church and prospective candidates will meet to-morrow evening at 7.30 in the Guild Room.

ADDRESS AT CONSERVATORY.

W. H. Barrowclough, Toronto, will give an address on "Modern Music Methods" on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Assembly Hall of the Conservatory of Music.

AUCTION SALE

Of household furniture and effects, the property of Mr. Jas. A. Arthur, 511 Albert Street, on Tuesday, November 3rd at 2 o'clock. Furniture all practically new, and includes a fine davenport and writing desk. J. F. Thornton, Auctioneer. 'Phone 356. 24-102.

Y.M.C.A. NOTES.

The members of the Mothers' Club of the Y.M.C.A. wish to convey their thanks to all who assisted them in any way by sending food or candy, or helping with the programme, at the very successful sale held at the Y.M.C.A. on Friday last.

MATTRESSES

Worth $10.00 for $6.65. We have another shipment of good, well-made mattresses, strong ticking, good white cotton felt filling, worth $10.00 marked for quick selling at $6.65. See the show window, 427 George Street.—E. B. Clegg & Co.

ST. PAUL'S FRASER MISSION.

The Thankoffering meeting of the Fraser Mission Band of St. Paul's Church, will be held on Tuesday evening, November 3rd, at 8 o'clock, in the guild room of the church. Mrs. Keith will deliver an address, assisted by Miss Dorothy Allan. Refreshments will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sherift's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 465, James R. Bell, 127 Hunter St. West.

KITCHENER LEAGUE.

The members of the Canadian Kitchener League are requested to be present at the regular meeting this evening at the Y.M.C.A. at eight o'clock, as important business is to be carried on. On Thursday evening, Nov. 5th, the League is giving a concert in the Collegiate Hall and a splendid programme is promised.

NOVEMBER CATERPILLARS, ETC.

Yesterday a citizen taking an afternoon stroll on Cambridge street, noticed a fast caterpillar making its way across the sunny sidewalk. Extending his stroll he saw, on Bonacord street, in front of a residence facing the south, crimson Rambler roses blooming abundantly on each side of the house entrance, and a thriftily blooming border of candy tuft extending the length of the width of the house front. Not so slow for Our Lady of the Snows on November 1st.

KNOX CHURCH NOTICES.

Monday evening, 8 p.m. — Young People's Guild, addressed by Mr. A. Mewes. Subject. "The Home Life of the German people."

Tuesday, 8 p.m.—The Session will hold its final meeting with Rev. Mr. Keith. All members of Session are expected to attend.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Mid-week service.

Thursday, 3 p.m. — Women's Mission Society.

8 p.m.—Choir practice.

Sunday—Farewell services of Rev. Mr. Keith.

COLLEGIATE MIDGETS WON FROM GROVE TEAM

Collegiate thirds played Grove school, Lakefield, on Saturday, winning by 39-14. The boys enjoyed the hospitality of the school, being guests for dinner and throughout the afternoon had a very pleasant time. Mr. Pettit of the Collegiate staff accompanied them. The team aws as follows: Flying win, Fisher; middle wings; Stevens and Sloan; outside wings, Rutherford and Parks; inside wings, Clark and Fanning; scrimmage, Gallop, Spellman and Mowbray; halves, Common, Green and Theobald; quarter, Smith.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skilful hands and no job is too large or too delicate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
360 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

TO WRESTLE TO A FINISH

Not satisfied with the result on Saturday night when he failed to throw Alf. Hardy in an hour, Andy Gibson, the Toronto Central Y.M.C.A. wrestling instructor, has challenged Hardy to a match to a finish, best two out of three falls. Hardy has accepted, provided Gibson will make 160 pounds, and the two will get together on Saturday night.

EMBARGO HAS CHARGED THE SUGAR MARKET

Canadian Grocer, dealing with the market situation in this week's issue, says:

Office of Publication, Toronto, October 29.—The sugar embargo put on by the British Government is the important event of the week in the eyes of the trade. Coming as it did at a time when the United Kingdom was expected to be a big factor in the market for Cubans puts an entirely new complexion on the situation, for German sugar may be expected to put the price down in the States. The figure for refined has now eased to $6.60 and $6.70 at New York. Canadian refiners continue at the same figure and are now about 1½c above American level—but ½c of this is made up by the war tax. Future is uncertain but refiners claim to be working on deliveries of high-priced raws and that prices will hold until this stock is exhausted about the end of the year; it would require a spread of almost 3c to make it profitable to bring in American sugar and pay duties.

The announced reason for the embargo, that it would drive down the price of the German product, is only accepted generally as a baff explanation. It is known that the British Government bought heavily at about 4c on the high market and also bought heavily of futures at prices which would encourage under-selling at present. The embargo protects the market and prevents what would undoubtedly have been considered losses.

Indian and Ceylon teas are still dearer and may go even higher until new arrivals come about two weeks hence. Shipments were cut off for some five weeks by the activities of German cruisers and at the same time Europe has been calling for big orders. Canadian dealers prefer to buy spots at comparatively high figures than to take afloats with the prospect of a war tax being imposed between time of purchase and landing.

Market for imported fruits is in a chaotic state to some extent, owing to arrival of new goods at prices somewhat higher than a year ago, but lower than old stocks have been held at. Houses with tag ends are making prices to suit their own position. Demand generally for fruits is heavy and lower prices are looked for on futures as well as on nuts of which there will be new arrivals from Europe in the course of a week. Dried apples, peaches, apricots and peels are all lower.

There is a strong export demand for beans in Ontario, twenty-one cars having already been bought. The price is up 20c to 25c. Farmers are getting $2.00, and in some cases better. Peas are also dearer by about 15c.

During the week 20,000 cases of eggs have gone from Ontario for the English market. This has taken the price up and cleared the egg situation when it looked very heavy. Butter and cheese are easy. Hogs are down another 50c, making about 2c since the opening of the war. Provisions have not changed this week.

Millers will evidently have to either cut off grindings in the near future or get in line for export business with lower prices. At present the situation favours Minneapolis, but the change in price in any event is not likely to affect domestic trade so long as wheat keeps as high as at present. That the big people are prepared to go slower is indicated by the fact that they have held mill feeds at the top figure when there were sales going at $2.00 to $2.00 under.

Cereals are generally dearer and there is an advance of 20c on rolled oats to the wholesaler. Deliveries have been slow, owing to the fact that some mills have been working on American oats, although things have improved in this respect during the present week.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Charles Adam received a letter frm her son, who is at Salisbury Camp, England. He says that when the boys landed in England men, women and children climbed them, shouting buns, etc., after them.

Miss Gertrude Sanderson, for the past three months, has been visiting at the home of her uncle, Mr. W. A. Graham, East City, left to-day for her home in McLeod, Alberta. Miss Graham will accompany her as far as Toronto.

Miss Grace Gumpricht entertained a few of her musical friends on Hallowe'en. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. Mulligan and daughter. The costumes and decorations were appropriate to the occasion and everyone had an enjoyable evening.

Batch of Letters From the Trenches

GUNFIRE "INFERNAL MUSIC."

LIVERPOOL—Like "infernal music mixed with fire and smoke" is the way John Siatcinski, who just reached here from Russia, describes the sound of gunfire that he was forced to listen to for eighteen hours while lying in a hollow place in a field on which Russians and Germans were meeting.

Siatcinski, who lived in America, went to Russia at the outbreak of the war in an effort to find his father and get him out of the country. He could not find him and he was returning toward the German lines when he ran foul of a battle. He was in the midst of bursting shells before he knew it. He found a sort of dug-out, which the Russians had made to support a field piece and he lay down in it. He said he lay there for eighteen hours while the battle raged about him.

"The noise was terrific," he said, "but all the shells passed over me and I was uninjured."

Siatcinski, when the noise of the guns ceased crawled out of the hole and made his way to the German lines. He was arrested several times but finally managed to make his way through.

WHAT ABOUT THIS LIE?

PARIS.—A French priest who to save four British soldiers who got lost from their troop is hailed as a hero in a little village in Eastern France. The four Tommies reached the village late in the afternoon. The priest, realizing what it would mean if the Germans found him harbouring them, took the soldiers in and fed them and provided them with a place to sleep. Not long after a band of Uhlans rode into the town. Assembling the townspeople the officer in charge demanded that they tell where the British soldiers were, as they had seen them enter the town. The townspeople all knew where the four soldiers were but they looked towards their priest.

In a loud voice, so that all the townspeople would be certain to hear him, the priest declaimed any knowledge of the British soldiers.

"They must have gone towards Paris," he said, and the Uhlans rode away.

WAR NOT GOING AS GERMANS EXPECTED.

AMSTERDAM.—A letter received her by a resident from a friend near the border tells some interesting facts of the way the Germans regard the progress of the war. The letter follows:

"I have seen a letter from a very high German official who has been at the front since the beginning of the invasion of Belgium and is now invalided home, in which he says "the war is not going as we expected. The resistance of the allied forces is extraordinary and we are beginning to feel very nervous as to the result. Our (German) losses are terrible, so terrible that the Kaiserin has forbidden their disclosure. Our generals have been wantonly wasteful with our men, who have been mown down in thousands. Whilst it is impossible to say exactly what our losses are, I should estimate them between 350,000 and 400,000 altogether. If it continues at this rate much longer we shall be quite unable to meet Russia with any hope of success."

COULD NOT HELP GOING TO WAR

PETROGRAD.—A captured German soldier gives a very interesting account of the feeling of some of his countrymen with regard to the war. In reply to a question of why he had gone to war, he said:

"Well, we could not help it. We were told to go and had to obey. Our Emperor did not want war. All this trouble was brought about by our officers and the Austrians. But both are now hiding behind our backs. They care very little what happens to us."

HELIGOLAND DIFFERENT.

LONDON.—The Heligoland of today is a vastly different sort of a place to what it was prior to beginning of the war, according to a traveller who has reached here. From the lively, popular seaside resort a few months ago it has been turned into a grim looking fortification, fairly bristling with guns. No signs of gaiety are seen. All the visitors have had to withdraw and also all the inhabitants of the island who are not detained on military duty have been ordered to depart.

The reason for this is that it is planning to prevent the killing of any non-combatants in case of a battle.

Two hospital nurses are the only women on the island.

DO YOU USE ELECTRICITY?

Then you can greatly SIMPLIFY YOUR COOKING, SAVE TIME AND WORK, and prepare BETTER FOOD.

COOKING BY ELECTRICITY has passed the experimental stage and is now recognized as the most Efficient, Economical and Convenient method.

The operating cost of Electricity Household Appliances is very little.

Universal Electric Home Needs have been designed to give the greatest efficiency at the Lowest Possible Operating Cost.

THE UNIVERSAL METHOD OF HEAT DISTRIBUTION is an exclusive feature which prevents waste of current by conducting and concentrating the heat directly under the water compartment.

THE UNIVERSAL FUSIBLE PLUG SAFETY DEVICE eliminates all possibility of burned out elements and prevents damage to Device or Table.

Heating elements are guaranteed for 5 years. We carry a most complete assortment of Universal Devices.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 GEORGE ST

THE BAUER OF AUSTRIA

The most interesting of Austrian types and the backbone of the dual monarchy is the bauer. In social life he occupies somewhat the same position as the old English yeoman, farming his own land, and in many cases enjoying a far more substantial fortune than the nobility. The bauer has a strict social code of his own, mixing neither with the labourers on one hand nor the aristocracy on the other, is apparently quite content with his lot and takes a pride in his ability to provide almost all the necessaries of life from the productions of his own land, even in many cases, growing the flax from which his women folk weave all of the household clothing.

BIERBAUER GOES TO WEST LEAGUE.

Lonie Bierbauer, first baseman for the London team in the Canadian League ast year, has been obtained by Lincoln, in the Western League, and will report to that club for spring training. Louie was drafted by the Lincoln Club, London securing $500 for his release. London pagnates are much peeved over the price received for Louie, claiming that they should have secured $900. The Canadian League paid fees for a class B rating but the magnates were informed by Secretary Farrell that the best rating possible was Class C.

Teddy Baldwin, the awkward youth who cavorted around third base for Hamilton during the past summer, has been drafted by Memphis of the Southern Association.

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Ball, practical tailor, over Madill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. win

A steamship wreck in Scotland was traced to the battery in a sailor's pocket electric lamp, which was said to have affected the compass.

The Right Pose

When we pose a sitter for a portrait you can confidently accept our judgment. Our training and experience enables us to correctly judge what pose is exactly suited in each case.

THE STUDIO OF
W. F. MOULE 'Phone 46
374½ George Street

AT THE OKE FRUIT STORE

APPLES
For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies, Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE OKE FRUIT STORE
N. DOUROS, Prop.
'Phone 18-19

THE OLD MADE TO LOOK LIKE NEW

About that Old Furniture

We will cheerfully give you information and suggestions for the BEST method of refinishing old pieces of FURNITURE, CHAIRS, TABLES, BEDS, Etc., by using

Chi-Namel

The Chinese Oil Varnish. A single application gives colour & luster.

If you know what we know about CHI-NAMEL, you wouldn't hesitate a minute to undertake to refinish your old floors. They can be made to look like hardwood—dries quick—waterproof—heel proof—tough and durable. No experience required. Come in see our store and let us show you how easy and cheap the process is.

Brighten Up Your Home for the Winter Months by using Chi-Namel.

Peterboro Hardware Co., Ltd.

BOSTWICK'S, 504 GEORGE ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTWICK'S, 504 GEORGE ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 104 12 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1914. PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

The Children's Group

THERE will be another group of beautiful Peterborough children in the Christmas Examiner this year.

Only photographs made by ROY will be embodied therein.

Make enquiry at the Roy Studio.

THE ROY STUDIO

140½ Hunter Street

FARMERS HOLDING WHEAT

North Dakotans Think that Continuance of War will Enable them to get Better Prices.

Grand Forks, N.D., Nov. 2.—A condition without parallel in railroading in this section for many years now prevails, the railways having already commenced reducing their grain crews because of failure of the farmers to market their grain.

The farmers have elected to hold their grain for higher prices which they are confident will come as a result of the European war situation. Being in a position to keep their grain they look upon the delay as a good investment.

Shipments of grain through Grand Forks from the north half of North Dakota, are far below normal for this period of the year.

Not only has the prospect of better prices influenced the farmers to hold their prices, but the fact that excellent weather has prevailed has made it possible for them to continue autumn ploughing longer than usual. The indications are that autumn ploughed acreage will be even greater than last year.

But the railroads should have a very heavy all winter business. The grain doubtless will begin pouring in when the frost comes, and then the roads will get the business that they are missing now.

'XMAS

Home portraits have the homelike air about them.

They are more natural and can be taken with far less trouble to our client.

Especially is this true with photographs of elderly people and children.

We will gladly send an experienced operator if you are unable to visit the studio.

Make an early appointment, as we are booking dates rapidly.

THE—
COWAN
GROUND FLOOR
STUDIO
Charlotte Street Phone 626

The Allies Have Gained New Ground
Turkey's Apology Does Not Satisfy

Allies Gaining Ground Steadily

Have Had Better of Past Few Days' Fighting—Enemy Foiled in Fierce Line Between Dixmude and Ypres.

PROGRESS IN EAST

PARIS, Nov. 2.—From the North Sea to Alsace the armies of Belgium, France and Britain had distinctly the better of the hard fighting of to-day and yesterday. The official reports show that the allies made progress all along the line, and that the German effort weakened in the past 24 hours.

On Sunday the German armies attacked desperately in Flanders, in Northern France, along the hills of Champagne and along the Meuse, but failed to break the allied line at any point, and lost ground in determined counter-attacks by General Joffre's troops. As formerly, the increased violence of their offensive was useless. To-day the Germans were less active between the North Sea and the Oise, and the allies moved forward slightly in Belgium, near Dixmude.

The hardest fighting has been between Dixmude and Ypres and southward in the regions of Lille and Arras. The Germans appear to have abandoned their plan of attacking west of Dixmude, and to have concentrated strength west and south of Ypres, but the net result of two days' operations is a strong position by the allies defending the line in Belgium.

Taken Four Times.

The stubbornness of the fighting along this line may be gathered from the fact that the town of Messines, which the Germans now occupy, has been taken and retaken no less than four times since last Saturday, each time with enormous losses in killed or wounded.

The fighting in Northern France had a similar result, the allies withstanding terrific attacks near Arras and to the southeast.

The fighting near the hinge of the battle line is again becoming of great importance. Along the Aisne in the region between Soissons and Laon the Germans appear to have reinforced their troops in an attempt to gain success denied them in Belgium. The official reports state that the attack has been fruitless and that the allies have moved forward toward Laon, a key to the German fortified position held for more than seven weeks. Similar operations a little to the east on the heights of the Aisne ended in a repulse of the Germans.

Progress in East.

Further progress is reported by the French at the east of the line. The Germans have been driven from the heights at Ban de Sapt, from which they shelled the town of St. Dic. The Government's communiques indicate that the Germans are as unable to gain ground in this quarter as they are in the west, and that the Verdun-Toul line is still well protected by the French. The Germans have bombarded the French lines with heavy guns, but the bombardment had little effect. Their heavy guns were used near Rheims and in the Argonne but without serious damage to the allies.

There are unofficial reports that the allies have cut communications with Ghent and Ostend; that Lille has been taken from the Germans, and that the left bank of the Yser has been evacuated by the invaders.

DELUGED THE ENEMY

Belgians Tricked Germans and Then Opened the Sluices of the Yser, Wiping Out the Wurtemburg Brigade

DREADFUL CARNAGE

PARIS, Nov. 2.—First-hand information of the stupendous carnage which followed the opening of the sluices on the Yser has just reached me. After eight days of the most sanguinary fighting in military history, the river became choked with bodies, trees, sunken barges and dead horses. The entire Wurtemberg brigade was able to cross the river using the corpses of men and horses as their sole bridge.

Only Suspended Hats.

When the infantry were on the western bank of the river the German artillery shelled the first line of trenches, and when no reply came therefrom, the Wurtembergers, shouting their war cry, charged the trenches. It was only when they arrived at the breastworks that they discovered the Belgians had left, leaving behind their hats propped on sticks.

Before the Germans were able to regain the river banks, the Belgians opened the sluices, and hundreds of tons of water rushed upon the entrapped enemy, carrying with it roots of houses, uprooted trees and thousands of dead bodies.

French Guns Add Terror.

Shrieking with terror, the Wurtembergers attempted to flee, but when they were wading breast-high in the water, French 3-inch guns, posted on a nearby slope, opened fire, and with the exception of a mere handful who struggled to the Belgian lines, the entire brigade was wiped out by fire and water.

The valley is now a tranquil sheet of water. The only visible objects thereon are a few telegraph poles and a number of corpses floating on the surface.

RUSSIAN AND TURKISH TROOPS ENGAGED TO-DAY

Special Cable:

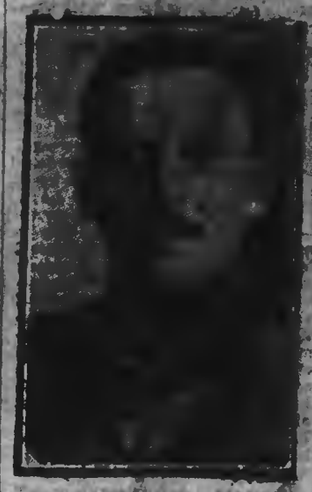
ROME, NOV. 3.—IT IS REPORTED HERE THAT THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH TROOPS ARE ALREADY ENGAGED ON THE FRONTIER NEAR TREBIZOND. THIS CLASH IS DECLARED TO HAVE FOLLOWED INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THE CZAR TO HIS CAUCAUSIAN ARMY, IMMEDIATELY TO ATTACK THE TURKS.

INFORMATION REACHING HERE SAYS THAT RUSSIA, IN EXPECTATION THAT TURKEY WOULD REFUSE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL, HAD ALREADY MASSED A LARGE ARMY ON THE BORDER PREPARED FOR ANY EVENTUALITY.

CAN'T CARRY GUNS IN SMITH

By-law to That Effect in Neighbouring Township is to Be Enforced by the Authorities

There is a by-law in force in the Township of Smith forbidding the carrying of guns. Notwithstanding that residents of this City and others are making a practice of wandering out into that Township with firearms very much in evidence. To date no exception has been taken by the authorities to this, but henceforth the law will be enforced to the limit and all who carry guns in Smith Township are warned that they will be prosecuted indiscriminately. The Township authorities have determined to stop the carrying of guns in the Township. They are prepared to adopt the most drastic measures within their power to enforce the law, and this is to be regarded as an ultimatum to all concerned.



MAURICE OF BATTENBURG
First member of the Royal Family to be killed in action. He was a cousin of King George and a brother of the Queen of Spain.

MANY SERIOUS DEFEATS FOR BOER REBELS

Since the Newest Uprising Broke Out—Commandant De Villiers Has Done Good Work

LONDON, Nov. 2.— Since October 27, when the Government of South Africa was confronted with an uprising on the part of Generals De Wet and Beyers, following the uprising of Boer leaders of lesser note, the rebels have met with three serious repulses. On that day, October 27, General Botha met and crushed Beyers' commando in the west part of the ranavaal. On October 30 Col. Bris announced that the artiz uprising in Cape Colony had been broken and many rebels had surrendered.

Now comes the third defeat administered in the Transvaal.

Colonel Alberts has defeated the drebels in the Lichtenberg district of the Transvaal, killing 18, wounding 30 and capturing 240. Among the captured is Commandant Claussens.

Commandant De Villiers was out reconnoitering when he met a strong rebel commando with white flags attached to their rifles. De Villiers approached the band, whereupon the rebels attacked him and captured 110 of his men. The rebels then advanced against Col. Alberts' force from two directions, but Alberts' defeated them and chased them twenty miles across the border. In their flight the rebels discarded their carts and bicycles.

SUSPEND ENTIRE SENIOR CLASS

PETOSKEY, Mich., Nov. 2.—Suspension of nearly every member of the senior class of Petoskey high school including 18 girls and some members of other classes, was ordered last Friday by the high school faculty. The action followed the appearance in the assembly room of the boys wearing "middy" blouses and the girls in shirts, vests, collars and ties.

PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBURG, who resigned from the position of First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty because of ill feeling which might be aroused on account of his nationality and close relationship with England's enemies. He is succeeded by Lord Fisher, known as the "Kitchener of the Navy."

Turkey's Apology Does Not Satisfy

ITALY WILL BE INVOLVED

If Turks Declare War Italians Will Stand With Britain in Defence of African Colonies

WAR FEVER SPREADS

ROME, Nov. 2.—I am informed authoritatively that Italy and Great Britain have agreed to stand together for the common defence of their colonies in Africa if Turkey goes to war. The understanding may become operativ at any moment.

Developments in the Turkish situation are anxiously awaited. It is now openly admitted that Turkey's intervention is bound to alter Italy's attitude. Italian interests in North Africa, along the Red Sea and in the Aegean are as gravely menaced as are England's.

In Government circles there is no longer an attempt to deny that in Lybia, Italy is as much threatened by Turkey as England is in Egypt, while Somaliland and Erithrea are surrounded by British possessions. Hence it is obviously indispensable for Italy and England, close friends and neighbours, to unite for mutual defence.

Premier Salandra has not yet been instructed by the King to form a new Cabinet, but the King and the Premier are conferring with the leading statesmen and influential men of all parties. Even the Socialist, Bissolati, a rabid anti-neutral, has been summoned, as well as Giolitti, who arrives from Turin to-morrow.

A great coalition Cabinet formed of strong men from all parties will probably result from the conferences now going on. It is not unlikely that in the new Salandra Cabinet Sonnino will receive the Treasury portfolio, and Imperialy be named as Foreign Minister.

The war fever has increased enormously since Turkey attacked Russia in the Black Sea, and since it became known that Turkish troops are moving toward Egypt. The whole aspect of Italian policy has changed. The Government now has a positive, definite reason for bowing to the will of the people and entering the war on the side of the Triple Entente.

Presentation To Buglers To-day

Before the Local Contingent Left on the Noon Train for Kingston

The Bugle Band of the 57th Regiment presented military brushes and the following address to Buglers Spenceley and Stewart this morning at the Armouries before their departure for the concentration camp at Kingston. The presentation took place in the Bugle Band quarters. Afterwards the two members of the band joined the local contingent for the participation in the departure. They left on the 12.13 noon C.P.R. express, a big crowd giving Peterborough's volunteers a grand send-off. The address was as follows:

Buglers Spenceley and Stewart:

Dear Comrades,—A few weeks ago you were with us when we said goodbye to one of our members who was leaving with the First Canadian Contingent. Now you are following him with the Second Canadian Over-Seas Force, and it is to you that our farewell must be said. It is with mingled pride and regret that we bid you goodbye; pride in having our organization represented at the front, and regret that we are losing in you useful and popular members of the Band. We know that in you we have representatives that the others will have to look up to.

We trust that you will be spared to come back to us after you have entertained the Berlin populace with a few bugle calls on the allies' march down Unter Den Linden, and as a souvenir of our regard for you, we ask you to accept these military brushes. —Wishing you a safe return, your comrades of

THE 57TH REGIMENT BUGLE BAND.

FLOODS IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. — Official despatches received from the American Legation at Pekin today reported that the flood in the Huai River district in China was spreading, and that a million people were affected by it.

Powers Demand That German Officers Be Dismissed and Army Be Demobilized—Ambassadors Leave Constantinople But Negotiations Continue.

TURKISH CABINET SPLIT

The Ambassadors of Britain, France and Russia left Constantinople last night in conformity with instructions from their Governments and the Servian Minister is also leaving. The Turkish Ambassador to Britain was handed his passports.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Grand Vizier of Turkey has apologized on behalf of his Government for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet under German commanders in the Black Sea, but it was stated authoritatively this evening that the Porte will have to go very much farther than this before the powers of the Triple Entente will agree to resume friendly relations with the Ottoman Government. The Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, Tewfik Pasha, was handed his passports to-day.

It was disclosed in a statement issued by the French Government this evening that Turkey, in reply to a note presented by Great Britain, Russia and France, on Friday last agreed to recall her fleet from the Black Sea, but refused to dismiss the German officers from her ships, and that, as it was believed she could not maintain a passive attitude without doing this, the Ambassadors of the Entente powers demanded their passports and left Turkey. The Servian Minister will leave to-night or to-morrow, which seems to indicate that the prospects of an amicable settlement are not very hopeful.

Demands of the Powers.

There is every reason to believe that, despite the apology of the Grand Vizier, which it is understood comes from the peace party in the Turkish Cabinet, and may not be adhered to by Enver Pasha, the Minister of War and his Young Turk followers, France, Great Britain and Russia not only will demand reparation for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, but will insist that Turkey's entire fleet, or, at any rate, the cruisers Goeben, Breslau and Hamilieh, be put out of commission until after the war, Turkey's security being guaranteed in the meantime. It is suggested also that demobilization of the Turkish army would be demanded, which would mean that those troops which have crossed the Egyptian frontier must be withdrawn.

However, as the terms of Turkey's apology, which apparently was made in London, have not been published and must be considered by the Entente powers, there seems to be a long way to go before diplomatic relations between the Ottoman Government and the allies can be resumed.

An added difficulty to the situation is that the Ambassadors of the powers have left Constantinople, which will make it troublesome to ascertain whether the whole Turkish Cabinet concurs in any agreement reached.

Three Ministers for Peace.

The efforts of the three Ministers in the Turkish Cabinet to prevent a war are in line with previous indications that the Ottoman Government was seriously split on the issue of war or neutrality. The Ministers of Finance, Interior and Agriculture have been opposed to war, but the Ministers of War and Navy are said to have been strongly in favour of striking for Germany.

Hope Not Abandoned.

It had been intimated during the day that Great Britain was delaying hostilities waiting for an eleventh-hour amend from the Porte. That this would be forthcoming was seriously doubted. Nevertheless, in the absence of a formal declaration of war, all hope had not been abandoned, even though the British press treated the situation as beyond repair.

Rexall Goods Are Made in Canada and are not Costing YOU a Cent More than Before the War.

And what is more, a portion of every Rexall purchase goes to [illegible] being used by the Rexall Stores of Canada, the Best Drug Stores in Canada.

Full list of Rexall Toilet Goods, Rexall Remedies, and other Rexall specialties kept at our store. Get one and you'll realize how true this is. Ask for [illegible] and at the same time [illegible] Industry as well, by purchasing Rexall Goods at our store or any other Rexall Store in Canada.

McDermid & Jury
Peterborough Ontario
Cor. George & Charlotte

To-day's War Bulletins

BULGARIA PREPARING.

LONDON, Nov. 2. — A despatch from Sofia says Bulgaria has ordered the mobilization of her second line troops. The first line has already been mobilized.

TWO CANADIANS DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Two Canadians died in Salisbury hospital to-day.

NORTH SEA CLOSED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The North Sea has been mined by the British as an answer to the Germans scattering mines off the Irish coast.

JOINS BRITISH.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Gen. French has now joined British troops under his command.

THE KARLSRUHE WORKS OVERTIME

LONDON, Nov. 2, 5:48 p.m.—A despatch to Lloyd's shipping agency from Para, Brazil, says that the German steamer Asuncion has landed there the passengers and crews of the British steamers Vandyck, Hurstdale and Glanto, which were captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe in latitude 1 south, longitude 40 west.

EFFORT TO GET RID OF GERMAN OFFICIAL.

Motion in London Council is Laid Over After Spirited Discussion.

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 2—A motion was submitted at to-night's meeting of the City Council calling upon that body to call upon the Public Utilities Commission to discharge J. W. Glaubitz, General Manager of the system "in view of the present relations between Germany and Great Britain." Mr. Glaubitz, who is at the head of the city's waterworks and Hydro-electric systems, is a native of Germany, and has been in this country but a few years. He was brought here at the instance of Sir Adam Beck, and his salary is $6,000 a year.

The motion was laid over after a spirited discussion, Mayor O. M. R. Graham speaking strongly against it.

No Trouble to Keep Skin Free from Hairs

(The Modern Beauty)

There is no need for any woman to countenance superfluous hairs. Anyone with a home made lotion can remove unwanted delusions with ease. It is easy to get rid of them. The paste is applied for 2 or 3 minutes, then rubbed off, and the skin washed. This treatment will rid the skin of hair without leaving a blemish, but care should be taken to see that you get real delatone.

BUT THEY LIKE IT.

NEWARK, N.J., Oct. 31.—Some of the horrible things that happen to the dance fiend—maybe—were related to the New Jersey osteopathic society by Dr. Louise Burns, of Chicago. Here is the list: Tango sciatica; tango rheumatism; tango feet; tango ankle; hip disease; neuritis; neuralgia; paralysis.

SEE and INSPECT—THE
SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:
Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

F.R. J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
341 GEORGE ST. - PHONE 386

ALL DOUBT REMOVED

Our Scientific Examination of the Eyes will remove all doubt as to whether or not glasses should be worn. In our examinations we make use of the most complete equipment of modern scientific instruments. Our long experience and our special facilities enable us to give the best and most dependable professional service to all of our patrons.

We recommend, manufacture and fit "PERFECT" lenses, the kind we have the confidence right. These Public Lenses are ground in our own [illegible] and are the most modern scientific lens grinding machines. Absolute any kind of lens duplicated while you wait.

A. A. FOWLER Ph. D. [illegible]
Optical Doctor and Manufacturing Optician
BUCKEYE BICYCLE COMPANY [illegible] GEORGE STREET

ADVERTISING RATES

Measurement, Agate, 14 Lines One Inch.
Prominent Display ..... 25c per Inch
Prominent Reading ..... 20c per Inch
Minimum Contract Rate for Display, $30 Inch Contract, 15c per Inch.
Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 10c per Inch.
Legal and other notices, 8c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

Minimum charge, 15c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 15c to cover postage or replies if out of town.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.
Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

PERSONAL
ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY
Toronto--Chicago
Toronto-Montreal
The International Limited
Canada's Train of superior service
Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit p.m. and Chicago 8.40 a.m.
MORNING SERVICE
Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.40 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily.
Last Train out of Toronto at Night
Leaves 11.45 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily, assuring important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.
FOR MONTREAL
Leaves Toronto 9 a.m., 8.30 p.m and 11 p.m. daily
North reservations, etc., at G.T.R. Ticket Office R. A. BOND, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
Marshall, Station Ticket Agent. 'Phone 200 & 126

CANADIAN PACIFIC
WINTER TOURS
TO THE LAND OF
Sunshine and Summer Days
CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA
LOUISIANA, ETC.
Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.
Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
JAS. HEINRICH, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.54 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.5. p.m.	5.25 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	6.10 a.m.	6.15 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m.	*8.35 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	5.30 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	5.30 p.m.	6.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.54 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	5.25 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	6.25 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	6.25 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	5.10 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	1.35 p.m.
Lakefield	5.05 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
	5.15 p.m.	12.20 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.32 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Toronto	**3.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.25 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	*3.35 a.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*3.35 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	1.07 a.m.
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**6.25 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	6.32 a.m.
North Toronto	*3.34 a.m.
Local for Cavanaville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	*5.57 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*7.34 a.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*2.31 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	*4.35 p.m.
	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

Quality Pays Quality Pays
W. SCOTT, Limited
WANTS YOUR
LIVE POULTRY
and will pay the highest cash price for same.
Did You Crate Eaton Your Poultry?
If not, if interested write or 'phone us 'dead' we will forward you by mail CIRCULAR giving information re crating, feeding, etc.

Advertise in The Examiner

SANTAL MIDY
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
Relieved in 24 Hours
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY
Beware of counterfeits

LUMBER
Builders' Materials of all kinds' Shingles, Sasmtlings, Joist and Mill Stuff, Mouldings, Casings, Base and all kinds of Finish, Boxes and Box Shooks, Slabs and Mill Wood
ALF. McDONALD ESTATE
Point St. Charles Mill

TELEPHONE 790
When you want your Piano or Organ Tuned Right,
W. H. CUNNINGHAM
363 Weller Street

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!
S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER
247 Princess St., Peterboro'
High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.
Guns of all makes promptly repaired
New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c

A FEW
Plums
Peaches
Grapes
Pears
Tell them before they are done for the stock is fine
AT SPECIAL PRICES
To-day and To-morrow
D. M. Minicola
410 George St. 'Phone 935

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

"Angry? Have I ever been angry with you, darling? Could I ever be?"

She shook her head.

"No; but you might if I disappointed you now."

"Impossible! Of course, the world's work demands a chief, a head, a leader, to come after me and take up the reins when they fall from my hands, but—"

"Even if it's a girl—only a girl—you'll love me just the same?"

His answer was a pressure of her hand, which he brought to his lips and held there a long minute. She smiled again, and in the following silence their souls spoke together though their lips were mute.

But Beta had her work to do those days as well as Allan.

While he planned the public works of the colony and directed their construction at night, or made his routine weekly trip into the Abyss for more and ever more of the Folk — a greatly shortened trip, now that he knew the way so well and seeded stop below ground only long enough to rest a bit and take on oil and fuel — she was busy with her teaching of the people.

They had carefully discussed this matter, and had decided to impose English bodily and arbitrarily upon the colonists. Every evening Beatrice gathered a class of the younger men and women, always including the children, and for an hour or two drilled them in simple words and sentences.

She used their familiar occupations, and taught them to speak of fishing, metal-working, weaving, dyeing, and the preparation of food.

And always after they had learned a certain thing, in speaking to them she used English for that thing. The Folk, keen-witted and retentive of memory as barbarians often are, made astonishing strides in this new language.

They realized fully now that it was the speech of their remote and superior ancestors, and that it far surpassed their own crude and limited tongue.

Thus they learned with enthusiasm; and before long, among them in their own daily lives and labours, you could hear words, phrases and bits of song in English. And at sound of this both Allan and the girl thrilled with pride and joy.

Allan felt confident of ultimate success along this line.

"We must teach the children, above all," he said to her one day. "English must come to be a secondary tongue to them, familiar as Meru-caan. The next generation will speak English from birth and gradually the other language will decay and perish—save as we record it for the sake of history.

"It can't otherwise, Beatrice. The superior tongue is always bound to replace the inferior. All the science and technical work I teach these people must be explained in English.

"They have no words for all these things. Bridges, flying-machines, engines, water-pipes for the new aqueduct we're putting in to supply the colony from the big spring up back there, tools, processes, everything of importance, will enforce English. The very trend of their whole evolution will drive them to it, even if they were unwilling, which they aren't."

"Yes, of course," she answered. "Yet, after all, we're only two—"

"We'll be three soon."

She blushed.

"Three, then, if you say so. So few among so many—it will be a hard fight, after all."

"I know, but we shall win. Old man Adams and one or two others, at the time of the mutiny of the 'Bounty' taught English to all their one or two score wives and numerous children on Pitcairn.

"The Tahitan was soon forgotten, and the brown half-breeds all spoke good English right up to the time of the catastrophe, when, of course, they were all wiped out. So you see, history proves the thing can be done—and will be."

Came an evening toward the beginning of spring again—an evening of surpassing loveliness, soft, warm, perfumed with the first crimson blossoms of the season — when Bremilu ran swiftly up the path to the cliff-top and sought Allan in the palisaded enclosure, working with his men on the new aqueduct.

"Come, master, for they seek you now!" he panted.

"Who?"

"The mistress and old Gesafam, the aged woman, skilled in all maladies! Come swiftly, O Kromno!"

Allan started, dropped his lantern, and turned very white.

"You mean—"

"Yea, master! Come!"

He found Beatrice in bed, the bronze lamp shining on her face, pale as his own.

"Come, boy!" she whispered. "Let me kiss you just once before — before—"

He knelt, and on her brow his lips seemed to burn. She kissed him, then with a smile of happiness in all her pain said:

"Go, dearest! You must go now!"

And, as he lingered, old Gesafam, chattering shrilly, seized him by the arm and pushed him toward the doorway.

Dazed and in silence he submitted. But when the door had closed behind him, and he stood alone there in the moonlight above the rushing river, a sudden exaltation thrilled him.

He knelt again by the rough sill and kissed the doorway of the house of pain, the house of life; and his soul flamed into prayer to whatsoever Principle or Power wrought the mysteries of the ever-changing universe.

And for hours, keeping all far away, he held his vigil; and the stars watched above him, too, mysterious and far.

But with the coming of the dawn, hark! a cry within! The cry — the thrilling, never-to-be-forgotten, heart-wringing cry of the first-born!

"Oh, God!" breathed Allan, while down his cheeks hot tears gushed unrestrained.

The door opened. Gesafam beckoned.

Trembling, weak as a child, the man faltered in. Still burned the lamp upon the table. He saw the heavy masses of Beta's hair upon the pillow of deerskin, and something in his heart yearned toward her as never until now.

"Allan!"

Choking, unable to formulate a word, shaking, he sank beside the bed, buried his face upon it, and with his hand sought hers.

"Allan, behold your son!"

Into his quivering arms she laid a tiny bundle wrapped in the finest cloth the Folk could weave of soft palm-fibres.

His son!

Against his face he held the child, sobbing. One hand sheltered it; the other pressed the weak and trembling hand of Beatrice.

And as the knowledge and the joy and pain of realisation, of full achievement, of fatherhood, surged through him, the strong man's tears baptised the future master of the race!

CHAPTER XX
DISASTER!

That, evening, the evening of the same day, Allan presented the man-child to his assembled Folk.

Eager, silent, awed, the white barbarians gathered on the terrace, all up and down the slope of it, before the door of their Kromn's house, waiting to behold the son of him they all obeyed, of him who was their law.

Allan took the child and bore it to the doorway; and in the presence of all he held it up, and in the yellow moonlight dedicated it to their service and the service of the world.

"Listen, O folk of the Meru-caans!" he cried. "I show you and I give you, now, into your keeping and protection forever, this first-born child of ours!

"This is the first American, the first of the ancient race that once was, the same race whence you, too, have descended, to be born in the upper world! His name shall be my name — Allan. To him shall be taught all good and useful things of body and of mind. He shall be your master, but more than master: he shall be your friend, your teacher, your strength, your guide in the days yet to come! To you his life is given. Not for himself shall he live, not for power or oppression, but for service in the good of all!

"To you and your children is he given, to those who shall come after, to the new and better time. When we, his parents, and what you, too, shall all be gone from here, this man-child shall carry on the work with your descendants. His race shall be your race, his love and care all for your welfare, his every thought and labour for the common good!

"Thus do I consecrate and give him to you, O my Folk! And from this hour of his naming I give you, too, a name. No longer shall you be Meru-caans, but now Americans again. The ancient name shall live once more. He, an American, salutes you. Americans! You are his elder brothers, and between you the bond shall never loosen till the end.

"I have spoken unto you. This is the Law!"

In silence they received it, in silence made obeisance: and, as Allan once more carried the child back to its mother, silently they all departed to their homes and labours.

From that moment Allan believed his rule established now by stronger bonds of love than any force could be. And through all the intoxication of success and consummated power he felt a love for Beatrice, who had rendered all this possible, such as no human words could ever say.

Allan, Junior, grew lustily, waxed strong, and filled the colony with joy. A new spirit pervaded Settlement Cliffs. The vital fact of new life born there, an augury of strength and increase and world-dominance once more, cemented all the social bonds.

An esprit de corps, an admirable and powerful cooperative sense developed, and the work of reconstruction, of learning, of progress went on more rapidly than ever.

Beatrice, seated at the door of Cliff Villa with the child upon her knee, made a veritable heart and centre for all thought and labour. She and Allan, Junior, became objects almost of worship for the simple Folk.

It was heart-touching to see the eager interest, the love and veneration of the people, the hesitant yet fascinated way in which they contemplated this strange boy, blue-eyed and with yellow hair beginning to grow already; this, the first child they had ever seen to show them what the children of their one-time ancestors had been.

The hunters, now growing very expert in the use of firearms, fairly overloaded the larder of the villa with rare game-birds and venison. The fishers outdid themselves to catch choice fish for their master's family. And every morning fruits and flowers were piled at the doorway for their rulers' pleasure.

Even then, when so much still remained to do, it seemed as though the Golden Age of Allan's dreams already was beginning to take form. These were by far the happiest days Beta and he had ever lived. Love, work, hopes and plans filled their waking hours.

Put far away were all discouragements and fears. All dangers seemed forever to have vanished. Even the portent of the signal-fires, from time to time seen on the northern or eastern horizons, were ignored. And for a while all was peace and joy.

How little they foresaw the future; how little realised the terrible, the inevitable events now already closing down about them!

Allan made no further trips into the Abyss for about two months and a half. Before bringing any more of the people to the surface, he preferred to put all things in readiness for their reception.

He now had a working force of fifty-four men and twelve women. Including his own son, there were some seven children at Settlement Cliffs. The labour of civilisation waxed apace.

With large plans in view, he dammed the rapids and set up a small mill and power-plant, the precursor of a far larger one in the future. Various short flights to the ruins of neighbouring towns put him in possession, bit by bit, of achinery which he could adapt into needful forms.

In a year or two he knew he would have to clear land and make preparations for agriculture. A gist-mill would soon be essential. He could not always depend upon the woods and streams for food for the colony.

There must be cultivation of fruits and grains; the taming of wild fowl, cattle, horses, sheep and goats — but no swine: and a regular evolution up through the stages again by which the society of the past had reached its climax.

And to his ears the whirring of his turbine as the waters of New Hope River swirled through the penstocks, the spinning of the wheels, the slapping of the deerskin belting made music only second to the voices of Beatrice and his son.

Allan brought piecemeal and fitted up a small dynamo from some extensive ruins to south-eastward. He brought wiring and several still intact incandescent lights. Before long Cliff Villa shone resplendent, to the awe and marvel of the Folk.

But Allan made no mystery of it. He explained it all to Zangamon, Bremilu and H'yemba, the smith; and when they seemed to understand, bade them tell the rest.

Thus every day some new improvement was installed, or some fresh knowledge spread among the colonists.

June had drawn on again, and the hot weather had become oppressive, before Allan thought once more of still further trips into the Abyss. Beatrice tried to dissuade him. Her heart shrank from further separation, risk and fear.

"Listen, dearest," she entreated as they sat by young Allan's bedside, one sultry, breathless night. "I think you've risked enough; really I do. You've got a boy now to keep you here, even if I can't! Please don't go! Follow out the plan you spoke to me about yesterday, but don't go yourself!"

"The plan?"

(To be continued.)

A new milk separator for household use parts the skim milk, which is drawn off at the bottom, by gravity.

BAD OPERATION AVOIDED
By Timely Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Sowers' Own Statement.

Hodgdon, Maine.—"I feel it a duty I owe to all suffering women to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. One year ago I found myself a terrible sufferer. I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached, I had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep, then I would be so tired mornings that I could scarcely get around. It seemed almost impossible to move or do a bit of work and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman. I had no pains, slept well, had good appetite and could do almost all my own work for a family of four. I shall always feel that I owe my good health to your medicine."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Hodgdon, Maine.

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

A NEGLECTED COLD
WILL VERY OFTEN TURN TO
CONSUMPTION.

Never neglect what at first seems to be only a slight cold. Perhaps you start to cough, a little irritation in the throat ensues, then it gets lower down, settles on the lungs and bronchitis sets in, and you start to raise phlegm of a greenish, yellowish color, and you cough persistently.

If you let the simple cold run it will surely develop into something very serious, and perhaps consumption.

On the first sign of a cold or cough go to your dealer and procure a bottle of

DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

A few doses will convince you that it is just the remedy you require.

Mrs. J. W. Pearsons, Amherst, N.S., writes: "Some time ago my daughter had a very bad cough which settled on her chest. She had no rest day or night. I gave her everything I could think of, but without doing her the least bit of good. At last I thought of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, so I got a bottle for her. She had not taken half of it before she got relief, and with the remainder she was completely cured. Now when any of the family have a cough we always know what to get for it."

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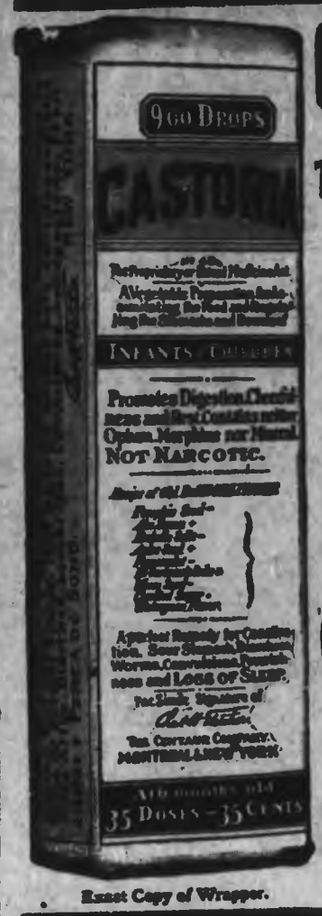

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
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In Use For Over Thirty Years
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is always dry and free-running because it is blended with a small proportion of Magnesium Carbonate—which adds to the healthfulness of the Salt. 123

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That cake soap means less soap for more money. N.P. BAR SOAP means more soap and better soap for less money. One bar of N.P. SOAP at 15 cents weighs more than four 5¢ cakes of ordinary soap, and more than five cakes of some kinds and you will find it better soap 7

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SIR DOUGLAS HAIG FILLED MANY POSTS

Had a Brilliant Career at Military College and Made Cavalry Tactics a Special Study

Cameron Brig in the Kingdom of Fife has been well acquainted with the Haigs for many generations, and it was there that Sir Douglas, Commander of the First Army Corps in the British Expeditionary Force, was born in 1861. In due time he went to Clifton and from there to Brasenose College, Oxford, but the army was his love. He entered the Royal Military College, and very early in his career gave promise of what was to come, for he passed first out of Sandhurst, gaining the highly-prized Anson Memorial Sword.

In 1885 Haig was gazetted to the 7th Hussars, and four years later was lucky enough to get on the Soudan Expedition, where he was present at Atbara and Khartoum. In that campaign he was mentioned in despatches, as well as getting the Egyptian Medal.

Sir Douglas is believed to be a very scientific soldier, and has written a book called, "Cavalry Tactics." His authorship gained for him the name of "Wan Haig." He duly passed the qualifying examination for entrance to the Staff College and then had to go before a medical board for fitness. The board announced he was color blind and although he got specialists both in England and France to prove that he was not color blind, the board was obdurate. It seemed certain that he would never be able to write "P.S.C." after his name, when the late Duke of Cambridge, hearing of the matter, gave him the Commander-in-Chief's nomination, which exempted the recipient from all examinations. The situation was saved. Haig went to the College and passed out brilliantly.

On the outbreak of the South African War, Captain Haig was appointed staff officer to Sir John French, and was at Elandslaagte, Colesburg, the relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, and after the cavalry division was broken up, had command of all the different columns in Cape Colony. The work was tremendous; but apparently it agreed with him, for the harder he worked and the less he slept the fitter he seemed to keep.

After the war he went to India as inspector-general of cavalry. There was much grumbling over the appointment. The India cavalry thought he was much too young, and that he knew too little about India. They shortly acknowledged they were wrong. Though he succeeded that brilliant cavalry soldier, Sir Edward Locke-Elliott, Haig was a great success, and only returned home in order to become the director of military training at the army headquarters.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

Five years ago he became chief of the staff in India, and on General Smith-Dorrien going to the southern command General Haig succeeded him at Aldershot. Smith-Dorrien had done much for Aldershot. Haig did more, and it is certain that the troops there were never so efficient as under this young and brilliant soldier. But he made sad the hearts of many by publishing a very strong order on the subject of cigarette smoking.

BRITAIN OWES MUCH TO BELGIAN PEOPLE

It would hardly be too much to say that Britain owes some of her most important manufactures to the people of Belgium.

In early days Britain was not exactly a manufacturing nation, but owed its prosperity to its flocks and herds. It was famous for its sheep, the wool of which was exported to Flanders for the manufacture of cloth.

Large colonies of Flemings entered England at one time or another, either brought over for a set purpose or coming as refugees. Henry I. colonized parts of South Wales, from which he had expelled the Welsh, with Flemings, who were of no little use in keeping that one-time turbulent country in order.

Flemish mercenaries were employed by Stephen in his civil war, and it was during the time of Henry I. that a number of Flemings, rendered homeless by the irruption of the sea, crossed over to Norfolk and founded the worsted industry.

The Bell Horse

A necessary part of every army mule train is the bell horse. He carries no burden save a great responsibility, and a clear-sounding bell, and all mules destined to serve his Majesty are trained to follow him. A white animal is nearly always selected, as for some reason or other mules follow this color most faithfully.

Pack mules become much attached to the bell horse of their train, and refuse to move either forwards or backwards if he is not leading. For this reason the death of the bell horse is a great calamity.

HOW BATTLESHIPS FOLLOW EACH OTHER IN LINE—In order to keep the straight battle line formation during a fog when the ships are invisible. A line is thrown from the stern of one battleship to the bow of the one following, supported on the surface of the water in the centre by a barrel.

Cured of Piles and Eczema

By Using Three Boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. Abram Buhr, Herbert, Sask., writes.—"I want to say that I was troubled with eczema and piles and suffered greatly from the itching, burning sensations caused by these annoying ailments. I sent for a free sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this did me so much good that I bought three boxes more, and after using same was cured of both eczema and piles."

This is the kind of letters we receive daily from people who have been cured of these distressing skin diseases by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. No matter how skeptical you might be, you could not read these letters for many days without concluding that Dr. Chase's Ointment is undoubtedly the most prompt relief and certain cure for these ailments.

If you have doubts send for a free sample box and be convinced. It was by use of a free sample that Mr. Buhr was convinced of the merits of this treatment. For sale at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

WOMEN WANT TO HELP

Hundreds Volunteer For Work at Home or Abroad

Remarkable testimony to the eagerness with which women want to fill the places of men who have been called away from Britain to fight for their country is given by the Women's Emergency correspondent, who under the leadership of the Duchess of Marlborough, has compiled a register of upwards of 15,000 names of women who desire to be of service. "However diverse the jobs they seek," says Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, in writing of the work of the Women's Emergency Corps, "may be guessed by the entries of over 100 interpreters—none of whom speak less than four languages—and some of them eleven—of more than 200 expert horsewomen ready at a few hours notice to serve and who are quite capable of managing or working in remount camps."

"Many of these, having shot and camped all over the world, are eminently suited for rough work. Then there are 150 expert motorcyclists eager for patrol or despatch work, and endless stalwart young women for such jobs as omnibus conducting, milk deliveries, gardening and the farm work that is generally done by lads of 19 and 20.

Constipation Vanishes Forever
Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

Genuine must bear Signature
Beau Wood

FLYING BY NIGHT

Military Airman's Calling Certainly a Most Perilous One

The aeroplane that flies by night is no longer secure from detection, because of the use of vertical searchlights. Still, the chance of its being hit is not sufficiently great to deter brave men from undertaking night scouting and reconnoitring.

Generally speaking, the military aeroplane stands an even chance of escaping destruction in an ordinary war; though in a war where a reckelessness of death is shown, like the present one, the pilot in charge of a fighting aeroplane may have orders that, if he misses hitting an enemy's airship or aeroplane with his light quick-firing gun, he must be prepared to ram it or charge headlong into it in which case death is almost certain.

Hatred For His Traitor Son

There is recorded an instance of stern patriotism from Alsace. An old French peasant welcomed the French army, gave the soldiers refreshment, and then urged them "to go out now to battle and kill my son, who serves with the German army."

LOOK!

If you were told of a new discovery for the treatment of coughs, colds and bronchitis, as certain in its action on all chest troubles as anti-toxin is on diphtheria, or vaccination on small-pox, wouldn't you feel like giving it a trial? Especially if you could try it for fifty cents!

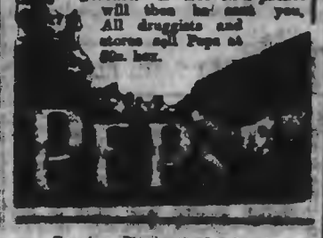
Pepo is the discovery!

Pepo are little tablets, neatly wrapped in air and germ-proof silver foil. They contain certain medicinal ingredients, which, when placed with the tongue, immediately turn into vapour, and are at once breathed down the air passages to the lungs. On their journey, they search out the hidden and irritated membranes of the bronchial tubes, the delicate walls of the air passages, and finally enter and carry relief and healing to the capillaries and tiny air cells in the lungs.

In a word, while the liquid or tablet you get in the usual way passes through your stomach, Pepo vapour goes there direct, and in some mysterious way works a healing.

Pepo are entirely distinct from the old fashioned liquid cough cures, which you merely swallowed into the stomach, and never reach the lungs. Pepo treatment of coughs and colds is direct treatment.

If you have not yet tried Pepo, cut out this article, write across it the name and date of this paper, and mail it with 5c. stamps to any return postage) to Pepo Co., Toronto. A free trial packet will then be sent you. All druggists and stores sell Pepo at 50c. box.



Foreign Suspects Arrested

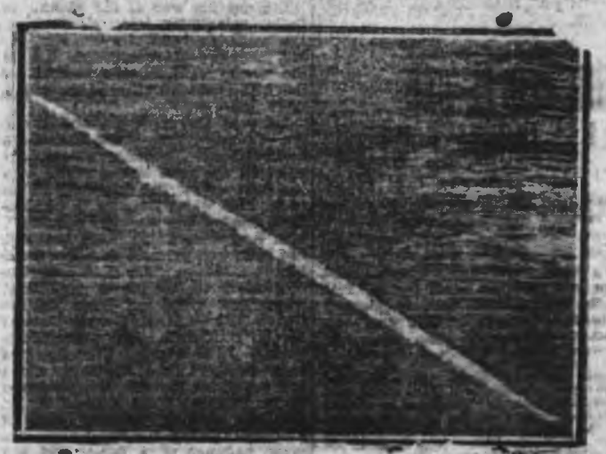
Over 3,000 Germans and Austrians resident in England were arrested by the police or military authorities, and are confined in concentration camps. These include Germans and Austrians liable to military service, alien enemies who have failed to register, and others who are regarded as dangerous.

Berlin a City of Sorrow

It is said that practically every body in Berlin is related to someone killed in the war, and that the vast amount of mourning exhibited has a depressing effect on the people.

A WEAK HEART

When the heart is weak or irregular in action, when the blood is thin and watery, remember the blood forming qualities of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and by its use flood the system with rich, red vitalizing blood. This is Nature's way of curing weakness and disease. It is the only way to ensure lasting benefit.



Track Left by Deadly Torpedo—The sinking of the British cruisers which have been sunk by torpedoes during the war once again brings into prominence Admiral Sir Percy Scott's famous and much-criticised dictum in which he said that the underwater craft and the aircraft would play a greater part in the next war than the heavily armed battleship.

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"HEART SONGS" The Song Book with a soul. 400 of the very treasures of the world in one volume of 500 pages. Chosen by 30,000 music lovers. Four years to complete this Book. Every Song a gem of melody.

Old Country News

ENGLAND.

It is stated that the King intends to establish a new band composed entirely of British musicians, to replace the foreign bands that usually play at the Court functions.

An Aldershot officer says that not a soldier in Lord Kitchener's Army is allowed to smoke cigarettes.

Few men have served their country with a more single heart or with greater distinction than Lord Roberts.

Britain's credit is still A1, and the artful wealth of the Empire is practically inexhaustible.—H. G. Jennings.

Lord Haldane's estimate is Germany and Austria together six millions of men, the Allies over ten millions among them.

Mr. Joseph Cowen, of Newcastle, has offered a gift up to £10,000 to-

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are just the right medicine for the children. When they are troubled with—when their tongue is coated, or when feverish and cross—give them a few of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills and they will quickly and surely relieve them. Their gentle, thorough action on the stomach, liver and bowels, will drive away worms, break up colds, relieve constipation, sour stomach, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic, headache and fevers. Cannot injure, even if taken frequently. Be sure you get Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They are

Always the Children's Well

FOR SALE

Lots on the Late Senator Cox Homestead, beautifully situated. Easy Terms of Payment.

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WAR NEWS!

BEWARE OF FALSE PROPHETS!

The daily sensational rumours from "authoritative" sources should not guide the intelligent and thoughtful man. It is unintelligent merely to have the "news"—

WHY NOT HAVE THE FACTS?

The Peterboro' Evening Examiner through its unexcelled sources of information, coupled with its Information Bureau, furnishes a service of unsurpassed value.

Canadians have never been in greater need of accurate knowledge than at the present time.

LET
THE DAILY EXAMINER
SERVE YOU

HOW KITCHENER LOVES WAR CORRESPONDENTS

(By Herbert Corey.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.—There is no doubt that Lord Kitchener has been maligned. People have said that he has no sense of humour. They charge that he is as cold as an iron wedge on a frosty morning. The truth is, of course, that he fairly bubbles over with humour. He will have his little joke. If you don't believe it, ask any war correspondent.

"It's all right now," said all the war correspondents several weeks ago. "The War Office has consented to let us go to the front. Of course, at the beginning there was some difficulty—"

"There had been a great deal of difficulty. Kitchener didn't want any war correspondents with his army, and he said so. In the days of the Boer War General Kitchener had some slight difficulty with one Winston Churchill, who wrote pieces for the paper. What Mr. Churchill wrote about General Kitchener ultimately landed Mr. Churchill in jail. More ultimately still, it landed him in the Cabinet office he now fills. Neither General Kitchener nor any other British general has ever forgiven Mr. Churchill or any other war correspondent.

War Office Inflexible.

"But," the war correspondents urged, "this is the greatest war of centuries. You surely cannot hope to stifle the press? You would not attempt to deprive the British reading world of the true and authentic story of this war—fresh and fresh?"

They didn't urge that to "K.", of course. No one gets near enough Kitchener to urge anything. But they put their point of view eloquently before everyone else in authority. The London papers carried many editorials about it. The War Office was inflexible.

"Then we'll go with the French army," said the war correspondents.

Everyone in France welcomed them. But just as the war correspondents had proved their ability to read and write French and ride a horse, and repeat "Peter Piper picked a peck" without slipping, word came from Kitchener that this thing must not be. He had once called Bennet Burleigh, the greatest correspondent of them all, a "camp follower" in an official report—and that in reporting an incident in which Burleigh had saved the life of a valuable officer. He hasn't changed his opinion of the breed.

"Oh, very well," said the correspondents. "We'll go with the Belgian army."

Driven from Belgium.

So they swarmed all over Belgium. As soon as Kitchener began to read stories in the papers he sent word to Belgium that the war correspondents must be eliminated at once. The correspondents say that he threatened to withdraw all British aid if this were not done. This is probably an ill-natured fling. They say that of him every time he comes to cross purposes with any general of the allied armies.

Anyhow, they all came back to London and began to hammer at Kitchener harder than ever. At first the War Office said that the French leaders objected to the presence of correspondents with the armies. This was denied by persons in authority. At last Kitchener yielded.

"Ten may go," said he. "Ten only. They must all be British born and represent British papers only."

So the Americans set up a howl. For a time Kitchener was inflexible. Finally he made a concession. One American only, and one Canadian only, might go. They must represent impartially all American and Canadian press associations.

More time passed. The Americans could not agree on the man. The War Office said the man must be selected by the State Department at Washington. The State Department said that it would not make any selection. So the American press associations got together and selected a man. The State Department forwarded the name of that man as of its selection.

"Very soon, now," said the War Office, "the ten correspondents may go."

Waiting in London.

The Ten had all been selected. They sat around London waiting for permission to go. Meanwhile free-lance correspondents skipped around through France and Belgium getting what they could and printing the same. Every now and then some of them would be arrested. Whenever one was arrested then usefulness in this war ceased. He either had to promise not to print any more about the war or else learn tatting. A fine way to pass away time in a prison cell is to tat. The Selected Ten began to get impatient.

"We are having your passes prepared," said the War Office.

After a very long time the passes were prepared. They bore the photograph of the correspondents, and in all their vital statistics, and were countersigned by various chiefs of staff. The Ten put in several nights collecting these signatures. The chiefs of staff were hard to come at. They they were rounded up and made to sign a pledge.

Signed a Pledge.

"You must promise not to reveal the whereabouts of troops, or to forecast their future movements, or use the names of commanding officers, or make any comments whatever on the strategy, personnel, or material of the British army," were a few of the prohibitions on this pledge. The Ten sat around rather dejected. That pledge didn't leave them anything at all to write about the war. But they signed it. They wanted very much indeed to go to the front.

"In a few days, now," said the War Office.

The Selected Ten dusted off their saddlebags and bought new typewriters. Then the War Office asked:

"Have you horses?"

Of course they hadn't any horses. No one had even said horse to them. The War Office said they must hurry out and buy horses. They might start any day now. So the Ten bought horses. As horses are dear nowadays, they paid an average of $600 each for them. The War Office said they must have a pass for each horse.

Passes for the Horses.

By-and-by they got their horse passes. Each horse was named and numbered and described. It was understood that no horse could pass a sentry if it had forgotten its pass. There was more wait. Then the War Office said laughingly:

"Absurd, what? But you won't need horses. We've decided to take you in automobiles."

More time passed on. The officer in charge of the press arrangements secured automobiles. An extra car was to be taken for the squad lest one break down. Each man was to be allowed one servant, and one only. The Selected Ten held meetings and arranged for the mess. One man was elected chairman. They spent one entire afternoon debating what cigars should be taken. Another afternoon was given over to the important topic of wines.

"Maybe General French will object," was the disquieting rumour at the War Office one day.

So an emissary was sent to France. But it appeared that General French would not object. He would rather welcome the correspondents, in fact. In time he hoped to permit some of them to get near enough the front to actually see a little of the smoke.

Still They Waited.

"Very soon now," said the War Office.

So the Selected Ten sat about and waited—and waited. By-and-by they got impatient. They had played fair with the War Office, they said, and the free lances had been getting all the stuff from the front. It was true that the free lances were also getting arrested—orders are to pick up every reporter at sight, and every soldier is gladly obeying the order—but the Ten thought they'd rather be arrested than rust out in inaction. So this point of view was put up to the War Office.

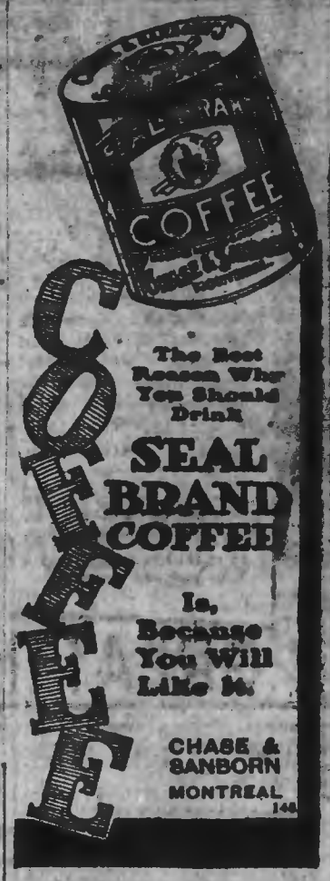
Sir Reginald Brade, head of the College of Censors, personally bearded Lord Kitchener in his den, and placed the case of the correspondents before the First War Lord.

"They say that many weeks have passed since they were first told they could go," said he, "and they are getting impatient. Will you permit me to tell them definitely just when they may go?"

"Yes," said Lord Kitchener, Sir Reginald Brade paused a moment. Then he asked:

"When?"

"NEVER!" said Lord Kitchener.



NOT BY FAITH ALONE

It is right to exercise economy, but mistaken economy is out of place. The nation is made up of individuals. National business is made up of individual business and the national welfare of individual welfare. If five thousand people lack faith in the economic strength of Canada, that individual who makes the problem of living more difficult for another, makes the problem still more difficult for a group. They in turn make it harder for the whole community. Sentiment plays a goodly part in business. If sentiment is poor, business will suffer. Waving a flag with one hand and closing the factory gate with the other does not help. Cutting the wages of the workman is just as disastrous to him as the withdrawal of a business man's bank credit at a critical moment.

Every employer should do his best to keep the labor situation as nearly nbrmal as possible. An army of unemployed is a dangerous wound in the economic body. Unemployment creates extensive dissatisfaction and suffering. Further, it eats into the savings now placed in the post office, government and chartered banks in hundreds of millions of dollars. That money, where it is, helps to carry on business. If the individual does his part and makes even the so-called sacrifice, the entire community is doing its part automatically.—Monetary Times.

THIN PEOPLE CAN INCREASE WEIGHT

Thin men and women who would like to increase their weight with 10 or 15 pounds of healthy "stay there" fat should try eating a little Sargol with their meals for a while and note results. Here is a good test worth trying. First weigh yourself and measure yourself. Then take Sargol—one tablet with every meal—for two weeks. Then weigh and measure again. It is a question of how you look or feel or what your friends say and think. The scales and the tape measure will tell their own story, and most any thin man or woman can easily add from five to eight pounds in the first fourteen days by following this simple direction. And best of all, the new flesh stays put.

Sargol does not of itself make fat, but mixing with your food, it turns the fats, sugars and starches of what you have eaten, into rich, ripe fat producing nourishment for the tissues and blood—prepares it in an easily assimilated form which the blood can readily accept. All this nourishment now passes from your body as waste. But Sargol stops the waste and does it quickly and makes the fat-producing contents of the very same meals you are eating now develop pounds and pounds of healthy flesh between your skin and bones. Sargol is safe, pleasant, efficient and inexpensive.

Druggists sell it in large boxes—forty tablets to a package—on a guarantee of weight increase or money back.

THRILLING DEEDS WHICH HAVE WON V.C.

Most Coveted Honor Which British Soldier or Sailor Can Gain—Indian Mutiny Heroes

About sixty years ago the Russian fortress of Bomarsund in the Baltic Sea was being bombarded by an Anglo-French force. Suddenly a shell fired from the fortress fell on the deck of H.M.S. Hecla. In an instant a brave young mate seized it, and, with the fuse fizzing between his hands, he flung it with a jerk overboard. That young mate—he ultimately became Rear-Admiral Charles Davis Lucas, who died a few days ago—was immediately promoted lieutenant and awarded the V.C., being the first to win that much-coveted decoration. Although, during the three other officers being of senior rank, he was the fourth actually to receive it from Queen Victoria.

Many a gallant deed on land and sea has, since that day, been rewarded by the bestowal of the little Maltese cross of bronze which bears the simple inscription, "For Valor."

The Victoria Cross had its origin in the Crimean War, and was primarily intended to be conferred upon junior commissioned officers and the rank and file. Neither rank, length of service, nor wounds, or any circumstance whatsoever can qualify for this noble badge, save a personal act of signal bravery performed in the presence of the enemy. The decoration was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1854, the Prince Consort being, it is said, its originator and the designer of the insignia of it.

Where Crosses Were Won

It would require a volume to describe the many acts of personal bravery which have won the V.C.; but perhaps the most heroic deeds were those performed during the Indian Mutiny, which provided the most V.C.'s. Altogether during that campaign 182 heroes won the decoration. The Crimean War accounted for 111, the war in South Africa for seventy-eight, the Zulu War for twenty-three, the Afghan War (1878-80) for sixteen, the New Zealand campaign for twelve, and the operations on the North-west Frontier of India (1897-8) for ten. These wars accounted for 452 crosses, the remainder, between ninety and one hundred, being distributed among the many other campaigns in Africa, India, and elsewhere that have been fought during the past half-century.

Each V.C. is made from bronze which once formed part of some Russian guns captured during the Crimean War, and, although the medal itself is intrinsically worth only about 9 cents, a number of them have been sold at sales for $500 and over. The winning of the V.C. carries an annuity of $50, which may be increased to $250, to all except officers, but including those who have risen from the ranks.

Boys' Gallant Deeds

Several boys have secured the medal for valor. There was Bugler Hawthorne, of the 52nd Light Infantry, who gallantly tried to save Lieutenant Seikeld at the blowing in of the Cashmere Gate at Delhi on the morning of September 14th, 1857, and it was at Delhi that young Bugler William Sutton, of the first battalion 60th Rifles, on the eve of the assault of Delhi, voluntarily went close up to the walls to ascertain the state of the breach. He succeeded, and by the whole regiment was elected for the V.C. Like Hawthorne, he was a mere lad.

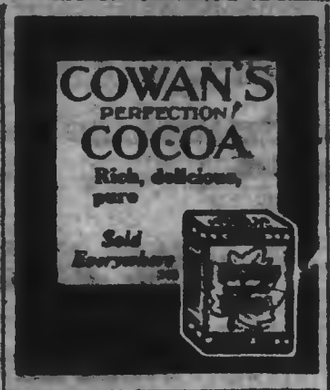
Later at Cawnpore we find Drummer Thomas Flinn, of the 64th South Staffordshire Regiment, actually charging the guns of the rebels with the short sword, the only arms of his rank, with which he slew in hand-to-hand combat two stalwart gunners.

In a few rare instances the V.C. has been won by more than one member of a family. The most conspicuous case is that of the Gough family, which can boast of three V.C.'s—General Sir C. J. S. Gough, General Sir H. H. Gough, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Gough. The first two were brothers, and the last named is a son of the second. Major-General E. H. Sartorius and Colonel R. W. Sartorius provide another case of brothers winning the decoration. Another instance of a father and son winning the cross is seen in Lord Roberts and his gallant son, Lieutenant the Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, who lost his life in gaining the V.C. at the battle of Colenso. Lieutenant Roberts, as all will remember, won the cross in an heroic attempt to save the guns at Colenso in the Boer War, his cross by order of the late Queen, being awarded to Lieutenant Roberts' parents after his death.

Sailor in a Tree

The navy has always been proud of the manner in which Sir Nowell Salmon won the cross at Lucknow by climbing a tree, and from this dangerous and exposed position silencing the firing of a rifleman who was inflicting serious injury on the British troops. No man distinguished himself more, however, during the Mutiny than Sir Dighton Probyn. At the battle of Agra, when his squadron charged the rebel infantry, he was separated from his men and surrounded by five or six sepoys. He defended himself from various cuts made at him, and before his own men had joined him he had cut down two of his assailants.

At another time, in single combat with a sepoy, he was wounded in the wrist by a bayonet, and his horse was also wounded, but though the Sepoy fought desperately he cut him down. The same day he singled out a standard bearer, and in the presence of a number of the enemy killed him and captured the standard. These are only a few of the gallant deeds of this officer.



Home-made Battle Trophies

At the time of the Crimean War an enormous quantity of Russian trophies poured into the British markets—via France. Russian bayonets were selling at ten shillings each in London, though half of them were made in Lyons. It is computed that prior to the fall of Sebastopol 10,000 Russian muskets had been placed on the British market.

Now, as it happened, all muskets found on the battlefield, other than those saved as trophies by officers and men, were destroyed, and had it been otherwise the cost of freight from the scene of hostilities to the sea coast, and thence to England in the middle of a campaign, would have prohibited the muskets being sold at the price for which they were offered to the gullible collector.

Large numbers of Russian uniforms were made in Yorkshire for the same purpose, and water bottles stamped with the private mark of the Russian Government were made in Great Britain faster than they could be sold

THE FLAG INDUSTRY

British Navy Requires Cloth of Very Superior Quality.

The flag industry is one of the industries which, during war time, do not fall into decay. But, even in normal times, flags do a flourishing trade, and it has been estimated that eight million yards of bunting, or enough of the material to make between ten million and twelve million flags of one kind and another, are sold every year throughout the United Kingdom.

Bunting in use for flag making is of two kinds, the woollen bunting, which is the finest variety, and the cotton stuff, which is cheaper, less durable, and less ornamental. The fabric comes in rolls, usually of forty yards, and is worth from $1.00 to $3.00 per yard, according to quality.

The most expensive bunting, such as is used for naval flags, is absolutely free from imperfections, and weighs just 5½ pounds per piece of forty yards of ten inches width. The yard is evenly spun, and the warp and filling contain not fewer than thirty-four threads to the inch. The colors must be as "fast" as possible, and not liable to be seriously affected by being soaked continuously for twenty-four hours in fresh water, and then thoroughly washed in water with which is combined a good grade of laundry soap.

A One-man Garrison

A story worthy of "The Three Musketeers" is told by Paul Brion, correspondent of the Paris "Journal."

In a skirmish a French dragoon had his horse killed and was left behind. Some hours later a French patrol coming over the ground to reconnoitre found him on foot at the entrance to a village.

"What are you doing here?" he was asked. "Oh, I am occupying the village," was the answer. "I was waiting for you to come. The Germans are in the wood, but they dare not enter the village while I am here, because they won't believe I am alone."

Cost of Germany's War

A Berlin paper published a very interesting estimate of the weekly cost to Germany of keeping her armies in the field.

The food consumed by the armies in a week was given as 27,200 tons of bread, 7,280 tons of meat, 54,600 tons of potatoes, 912 tons of coffee, and 630 tons of sugar. The total cost of these is worked out at $20,000,000, and the cost of transport of food at $5,000,000. Provision for wounded and prisoners of war would run into at least another $3,000,000. Cost of war material and the upkeep and replacement of horses is put down at $40,000,000.

Thus a week's fighting, including smaller items not already mentioned, must cost Germany $70,000,000.

For use in many kinds of portable electric devices there has been patented a switch which may be concealed in their handles and operated by buttons.

A remarkable series of subterranean caves in German East Africa has been discovered and partly explored by a missionary and a government official.

To extinguish a candle at a desired time there has been invented a hinge cap so arranged that as the candle burns below it it will fall over the wick.

10 CENT "CASCARETS" IS YOUR LAXATIVE

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver and Bowels.

Get a 10-cent box.

Put aside—just once—the Salts, Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters which merely force a passageway through the bowels, but do not thoroughly cleanse, freshen and purify these drainage organs, and have no effect whatever upon the liver and stomach.

Keep your "insides" pure and fresh with Cascarets, which thoroughly cleanse the stomach, remove the undigested, sour food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken, and cost only 10 cents a box from your druggist. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Severe Colds, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, or Constipated Bowels. Cascarets belong in every household. Children just love to take them.

SALTS FINE FOR ?? ACHING KIDNEYS

We Eat Too Much Meat Which Clogs Kidneys, Then the Back Hurts

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who say they owe overcoming kidney trouble wonderfully to it is only trouble.

A GREAT FIFTEEN-INCH NAVAL GUN—No heavy metal has yet spoken in vital combat in the North Sea. At the present moment the British naval gun of 13.5-in. bore outclasses the German 12-in. Soon — possibly in a few days—two new Dreadnoughts will be carrying the great new 15-in. gun.

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Successful Re-opening of

The People's Meat Market 1-7-6 Simcoe St.

We ask our patrons to do us a favour by ordering early for Saturday deliveries. Owing to the rush last Saturday we were unable to fill a number of orders on time.

Special for To-morrow

Sirloin Steak, per lb.	22c
Porterhouse	22c
Round Steak	18c to 20c
Lamb Chop	18c to 20c
Leg Lamb	20c
Loin Lamb	20c
Hind Quarter Lamb	18c
Front Quarter Lamb	15c
Sausage	12½c
Headcheese	10c
Lard	3 lbs. for 25c

Every customer purchasing a dollar's worth and over will receive a pound of Headcheese FREE.

Remember—176 Simcoe St.

G. E. PERRIN

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Squash Pie.

One even cup squash, 1 heaping teaspoon flour, 1 egg. Stir these together, then add 2-3 cup sugar, 1 pint milk, ½ teaspoon extract of lemon, ¼ teaspoon of cinnamon. Bake in a deep plate. Salt to taste. Bake slowly.

Apple Whip.

Put the whites of two eggs into a basin, add one cupful of sugar and two grated tart apples. Beat for 20 minutes, then serve in dainty glasses with a preserved cherry on the top.

Eggless Cake.

Beat 2 rounding teaspoons of butter and 1 cup of sugar to a cream; add 1 teaspoon flavouring. Sift 2 level teaspoons of baking powder and 2 cups flour together, then add it alternately with 1 cup milk. Beat 5 minutes. Bake in a shallow pan in a moderate quick oven 30 minutes. Orange or chocolate icing are best with this cake

Chicken Croquettes.

Put 1 cup of milk or cream into a double boiler. When hot add a piece of butter the size of an egg, blended with 1 tablespoon of flour. When thick let cool, then add 1 teaspoon of salt, 1-2 teaspoon of pepper, some minced onion or parsley, 1 cup of bread crumbs, 1 pint of finely chopped chicken, then add 2 eggs, make into cones, dip into egg, roll in cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat.

You will find no better beverage than Knox's Stone Ginger Beer. It satisfies the taste and quenches the thirst.

Sold by all first class Grocers, Cafes and Liquor Stores.

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MANUFACTURERS
GINGER ALE
LEMON SOUR
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For the Sake of our Health

It is made of the purest and most nourishing ingredients.

It is sold from our stores and our waggons all over the City.

If your grocer does not handle it, send us his name.

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Flower Pots

Good assortments in all wanted sizes from 4 inches up to 4 gallons. Also

ROUND BOWLS, WITH FEET
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Blooming Plants

Fine growing stock in choice blooms. Come and see them. If you don't see what you want we will get it quick.

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IS STILL SELLING AT MAY PRICES

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FIRST QUALITY **Dry Hardwood**
$6.50 Per Cord

Mixed Wood $5.00 Per Cord
Cutting and Splitting Extra

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4 feet Long
$4.50 Per Cord From The Scow

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Heads, Animals, Birds, Fish, Artificial Eyes, Taxidermists Supplies, Bird & Animal Guide Books for sale
602 HARVEY STREET PETERBOROUGH ONTARIO

Advertise in The Examiner

HIS DUTIES

John Bancroft awoke with a start, and also with a heavy sense that his wife was calling him and that a bell somewhere was keeping up a continual jangling.

"John, John," cried his wife in exasperation, "Don't you hear the door-bell?"

"Wha-at, dear," mumbled Mr. Bancroft. Then jumping on to the floor with alacrity, "Let 'em ring." "Where the deuce are my slippers?"

Before his wife could offer the needed information, John was in the lower hall tearing open the envelope of a night message. Dismissing the messenger he came bounding up the stairs two at a time.

"It is that beastly business in Canada again, Sylvia, dear. The message says to leave on the 12:30 train to-night for Toronto."

Now Mrs. Bancroft was only a bride of the preceding month, and after the sudden announcement of the call to Toronto, there ensued many tears, and not a few protestations against the "horrid old business."

"And, Sylvia, dearest," declared her husband, after the tears had been dried, "I'll bring you some furs from Canada, when I come home."

"Oh! John, you dear old duck," cried his wife. "Furs! now don't you dare disappoint me, dear, or I will never forgive you."

With the prospect of the beautiful present she would soon have, Mrs. Bancroft's spirits rose exceedingly. By the time her husband was ready to start there were smiles instead of tears, and a "Godspeed" for his tiresome journey.

We will omit the details of Mr. Bancroft's tedious journey, and the hours that claimed his attention for business. We will follow him on a cretain bright morning into a little fur shop. He looked at the many beautiful skins for some time, inquiring the price of this one or wondering if Sylvia would prefer that one.

At length he saw but one set which he knew was exactly what he wanted; —but the price tag, although very small, was more than John could pay. The figures were $200. And yet he could not go home to Sylvia without the promised gift.

There was but one way out of the difficulty. The furs he could pay for, but not the heavy duty on them.

"It is my duty to buy them now for Sylvia," said John to himself, "and the duty on the furs, well, I will take care of that also."

One half hour later Mr. Bancroft walked into the station minus $200, but the proud possessor of the beautiful set of furs. His train was due in fifteen minutes.

Without hesitation John walked directly to a well dressed woman of about thirty, and without any preliminary said, in a low tone of voice:

"Madam, I am going to ask a little favour of you, if you happen to be going on the 3.30 train. Are you bound in that direction?" The woman said that she was.

"I have with me some furs which I bought in Canada,' began John, "and I do not feel able to pay the duty on them. I want to know if you would be willing to wear these furs until we reach the States. Of course you will have nothing to pay because you will be wearing hem."

"Why, yes, I should be very glad to do it for you, Mr. ——?"

"Mr. Bancroft," supplied John, and he thanked her.

The relief on Mr. Bancroft's face showed plainly as he took his seat in the car just behind his unknown benefactress. The unsuspecting custom officer finished his work in their car and went on to the next one.

John drew a long breath of satisfaction and settled back in his chair, thinking how pleased Sylvia would be and—well, he need not tell her about the trivial instance about the duty.

At length the train drew slowly into Mr. Bancroft's home city. It was quite late in the evening. He hurried out of the train that he might keep the possessor of his furs in his sight. After pushing his way among the crowd he was finally at her side, and touching her lightly on the arm, he said to her as she turned about:

"Madam, I can never thank you enough for the favour you have done me to-day, and now please,' holding out his hands, "I will relieve you of the furs."

The woman looked at him haughtily, took a firmer grasp on the muff, and said:

"Sir! I do not know what you are talking about! These are my furs. I do not know you."

She was just turning to go, when she adedd with meaning:

"If you attempt to follow me, it will be you on whom all the blame will fall. Possession is nine points of the law."

With this parting shot she was gone.

John was stunned. Was the woman mad? Were not the furs his?

His first wild impulse was to run after her. But, no, that would not do. Everything dawned on John then. She knew his name. It would mean a heavy fine to claim then then. It would mean dishonour.

And then—then to cap the climax. What would Sylvia say? How could he explain?

He plunged wildly into the crowd, and walked unconscious of time or place, for two hours.

When at last he raised his head he found that habit had led his footsteps out to his own pretty suburban home. As he stood outside of the cheerily lighted house he resolved then to go in and make a clean breast of it to Sylvia.

When the young wife heard his latchkey she came running to meet him. Without the usual greeting John drew her gently to a seat beside him on the divan. With bewilderment and fear in her face she waited for him to speak.

Then John told the whole story, ending, "And now, Sylvia, I do not blame you if you can never respect me again after what I have done, and I am ready to take whatever the consequences may be."

There was one long minute of terrible silence.

John was about to look at her once, and steal away, when she felt soft arms around his neck, and a faint whisper in his ear, "O, John, dear, to think that you did it all for me. I am so sorry, so sorry. Let us forget, dear, that there were ever such horrid things as furs and duties."

Was Troubled With Eczema.

Would Nearly Yell With Pain.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURED HIM.

Mr. R. J. Swales, Harriston, Ont., writes: "I have been a great sufferer with eczema. I tried all kinds of salves, but they did me no good. Sometimes I would nearly yell with the pain, and would pass little white worms. I was told to get at the blood, so I used four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and it has made a complete cure."

All skin diseases such as eczema or salt rheum, itching or burning rashes, boils, pimples, eruptions, ulcers, etc., are all caused by the blood becoming impoverished, and while not usually attended with any fatal results, may sooner or later develop into more serious blood trouble, and the entire system become affected.

Burdock Blood Bitters will cleanse the blood of all its impurities and by this means cure all skin and blood troubles.

This valuable preparation has been on the market for the last forty years, so you do not make any experiment when you give it a trial.

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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HICKS'
SCREENED
D. L. & W.
Scranton Coal

1st. Because D.L. & W. Coal Co. registers with the State of Pennsylvania a higher standard, with less impurities than any other Company shipping Coal into Canada.

2nd. Our methods give you 2000 lbs. Coal and No Screenings.

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YARDS
Corner Charlotte and Brock Streets
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FREE Send this advertisement, name of this paper, and 1c. stamp for free trial box.

FOR ALL INJURIES AND SKIN DISEASES
ZAM-BUK

This illustrates but one of the many uses to which Zam-Buk, the great herbal balm, is daily put. Accidents will happen,—especially where there are children. Mothers should never be without Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk is the best "First Aid." Its strong antiseptic properties kill all germs, preventing blood-poisoning and inflammation. Its rich, herbal essences quickly ease pain and build up new, healthy tissue. Zam-Buk is a sure cure for all skin injuries and diseases, eczema, piles, etc. It is purely herbal and contains no poisonous coloring matter. Take no substitute. See the name on every box before paying.

Healed Severe Cut

Mrs. J. E. Biermirth, of Carnduff, Sask., writes: "My little son cut the end off his finger at the first joint. As it was such a severe cut I was going to take him to a doctor, but in the meantime, to ease the pain, I applied some Zam-Buk on a piece of lint. This stopped the bleeding and gave him such relief that he ceased crying and seemed quite at ease. I therefore decided to see if Zam-Buk would heal the wound. Next day I replaced the dressing, and continued to do so each day, using nothing but Zam-Buk.

"From the very first the cut began to heal and did so without any further trouble. There was no inflammation, no festering; and each day, when dressed, the wound seemed perfectly healthy. Healing was very rapid, and the little fellow seemed to have no pain whatever. Zam-Buk is a marvellous healing balm, and I cannot too strongly recommend mothers to always keep it at hand."

Mrs. Dennis Goodine, of Springhill, York Co., N.B., writes: "Zam-Buk has cured a bad case of eczema on my ankle, which a doctor's treatment failed to cure."

Zam-Buk is obtainable from all Druggists and stores, or post-paid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for 50c. box, 3 boxes $1.25.

THE GREAT HERBAL HEALER.

SCHOOL REPORTS

Following is the report of Warsaw Public School for October. The percentage of the total marks taken by each pupil are given:

Senior Room.

Examinations were given in arithmetic, geography and spelling.

Class Sr. IV.—Ruby Crowe 79, Ralph Wason 79, Esther Thompson 64, Alex. Calder 57, Ada Wilson 53.

Class Jr. IV.—Lillian Jennings 86, Earl Hinton 78, May Hinton 72, Edith Bullock 70, Alice Wason 70, Theodore Helps 69, Miss Thompson 66, Bessie Aitken 63, Arthur Morgan 58.

Class Sr. III.—Milton Helps 84, Helen Morgan 78, Lula Bell 76, Birdie Greystock 68, Hilliard Hamblin 45, Blanche Bullock 38.

Class Jr. III.—Elsie Cooper 86, Fred Gunn 79, Helen Bowen 77, Clifford Selkirk 64, Hilliard Edwards 51, Frank Davis 50, John Douglas 49.

Report of Warsaw Junior Room for the month of October. Percentage of the total number of marks taken by each pupil is given:

Second Class—Bessie Hinton 79, Elsie Tucker 77, John Morgan 74, Hector Monro 70, Archie Lonsberry 61, Tom Bellis 56, Elias Thompson 53, Frankie Payne 49.

Sr. First Class—Gordon Bowen 86, Welville Gunn 82, Hiram Anderson 63.

Jr. First Class—Russel Payne 76, Lillion Hinton 74, Cresswyl Tighe 66.

Sr. Primer Class—Bert Thompson 70, Laura Wilson 70, Maye McDonald 65, Viola McQuaig 55.

Jr. Primer Class—(No examinations given)—Evelyn Hawthorne and Lily Lonsberry.

Following is the report of S. S. No. 1, Douro, by per centage:

Sr. IV.—May Guerin 97, Annie Cavanagh 95, Marie Devlin 89, Jno. Whibbs, 81, Vincent Sullivan 75 and, Chas. Whibbs, 59.

Jr. IV.—Josie Cavanagh 90; Oswald O'Toole 87, Mary Theresa Cavanagh 85, John O'Toole 79

Sr III. — Ada Lonergan 86, Rose Tucker 81, Irene Guerin 64, Jno. Collins 50. Missed one examination, Mary Kerr, 75. Leo Sullivan 54.

Jr. III.—Katie Cavanagh 77, Mary Killeen 75, Alice Devlin 58, Maurice Meade 54.

Sr. II.—Gladys Turner 92, Ray Killeen 88.

Jr. II.—Jno. Meade 98, Anna Collins 97, Jas. Devlin 86.

Sr. I.—Lena O'Toole 100, Kathleen Sullivan 94, Gussie Whibbs 70, Geraldine Cavanagh 60.

Sr. Pr.—Michael Meade, Stanley Killeen, Willie Devlin.

Intermediate Pr.— Joseph Quinlan, Maggie O'Toole.

Jr. Pr.—Katie Guerin, Freddie Forsythe, Bernard Quinlan, Stanley Cavanagh, Joe Lonergan, Jimmie Collins, Theresa Meade, Adeline Carveth, Vincent Ross

Those who attended every day: Mary Theresa Cavanagh, Josie Cavanagh, Ada Lonergan, John Collins, Katie Cavanagh, Mary Killen, Anna Collins, Lena O'Toole, Joseph Quinlan, Jimmie Collins, Joe Lonergan, Bernard Quinlan.

A. HOLLAND, Teacher.

The following is the report of pupils of S.S. No. 3, South Monaghan, for September and October, with percentage:

Sr. IV—.May Murney 74.

Jr. IV.—Dawson Rutherford 87, Harold Dawson, 86.

Jr. III.—Roy Rutherford 87, Olive Atchison 86, Teressa Thompson 86, Marion Dawson 85, Jimmy Gainer 82, Percy Gainer 75, Ernest Dawson 46.

Sr. II.—Reggie Atchison 96, Florence Deyell 96, Willie Lawrence 76, Olive Dawson 73, McIntosh Bradshaw 70

Primer—Cora Atchison, Edna Dawson, Leola Huggins, Pearl Hibbard, Frank Wood, Leu Hibbard.

Perfect Attendance—Olive Atchison, Marion Dawson, Willie Lawrence.

E. M. McGILL, Teacher.

S. S. No. 11, Otonabee.

The following is the report of Hiawatha Public school for October, 1914. Names in order of merit:

Jr. IV.— Packar Anderson, John Simpson, Will Muskratte.

Jr. III.—Lizzie Sexsmith, Pearl Coward, Tommy Mather.

Sr. II.—Pauline Cowie, May Simpson, Lucy Simpson, Mary Lukes.

Jr. II.— Madden Howard, Lloyd Latham, Edwin Coward, Ethel Muskratte, Oswald Crowe, Edwood Sutton, Johnny Mather.

First—Irene Cowie, Freddy Simpson, Violet Crowe, Willie Sexsmith.

Primer—Laura Cowie, Arnold Sexsmith, Hilda Cowie, George Coward, Gertrude Cowie.

Perfect Attendance — Lizzie Sexsmith, Pauline Cowie, May Simpson, Arnold Sexsmith, Freddie Simpson, Willie Sexsmith, Madden Howard, Edwood Sutton, Lloyd Latham, Johnny Simpson.

Number on roll—25, Average attendance—24.

MINA E. THROOP, Teacher.

Profess the Alps.

The Philippines don't seem to do us a particle of good except in the matter of providing a topic for graduation essays and the Alps would do just as well for that and perhaps better, having had so much more experience.

Household Economy

How to Have the Best Cough Remedy and Save $2 by Making It at Home

Cough medicines as a rule, contain a large quantity of plain syrup. Two cups of granulated sugar with one cup of warm water, stirred for 2 minutes gives you as good syrup as money can buy.

Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces Pinex (50 cents worth), pour into a 16-ounce bottle and fill the bottle with sugar syrup. You thus get a cost of only [illegible] better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for $2.50—a clear saving of nearly $2. Full directions with Pinex. It keeps perfectly and tastes good.

It takes hold of the usual cough or chest cold at once and conquers it in 24 hours. Splendid for whooping cough, bronchitis and winter coughs.

It's truly astonishing how quickly it loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals and soothes the inflamed membranes in the case of a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, combined with guaiacol, and has been used for generations to heal inflamed membranes of the throat and chest.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

GIRLS! STOP WASHING THE HAIR WITH SOAP

Soap dries your scalp, causing dandruff, then hair falls out.

After washing your hair with soap always apply a little Danderine to the scalp to invigorate the hair and prevent dryness. Better still, use soap as sparingly as possible, and instead have a "Danderine Hair Cleanse." Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one strand at a time. This will remove dust, dirt and excessive oil. In a few moments you will be amazed, your hair will not only be clean, but it will be wavy, fluffy and abundant, and possess an incomparable softness and lustre.

Besides cleansing and beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; stimulates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair. Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

Men! Ladies! You can surely have lots of charming hair. Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it.

Fog Signals.

All the up to date light stations possess fog signals for warning the mariner of the presence of rocks and other dangers in foggy weather. The larger ones are so powerful that their blasts can be heard twenty-five to thirty miles out at sea. Most of them are worked by compressed air, a gas engine of perhaps twenty or twenty-five horsepower being brought into requisition for this purpose. The siren is blown periodically every seventy-eighty or ninety seconds or so, the actual blast lasting perhaps about two or three seconds. It means that while the siren is running, in the case of the larger apparatus, something like 500 horsepower is being expended in the production of sound.—Scientific American.

Have You Tried
O'Keefe's
"Gold Label" **ALE**

The O'K brewmaster says it is his masterpiece—a rich, old, creamy ale of matchless purity.

J. M. BROOKS & CO., Distributors, 418 Water Street, 'Phone 81.

Eighty Million Dollars
$80,000,000.00

Of Insurance in Force is surely a testimony to the value of service rendered by a Life Insurance Co. This large volume of business indicates the esteem and confidence in which The Manufacturers Life is held by its Fifty Thousand Policyholders.

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Write for Copy of Annual Report It will interest you.

A postcard will do.

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.
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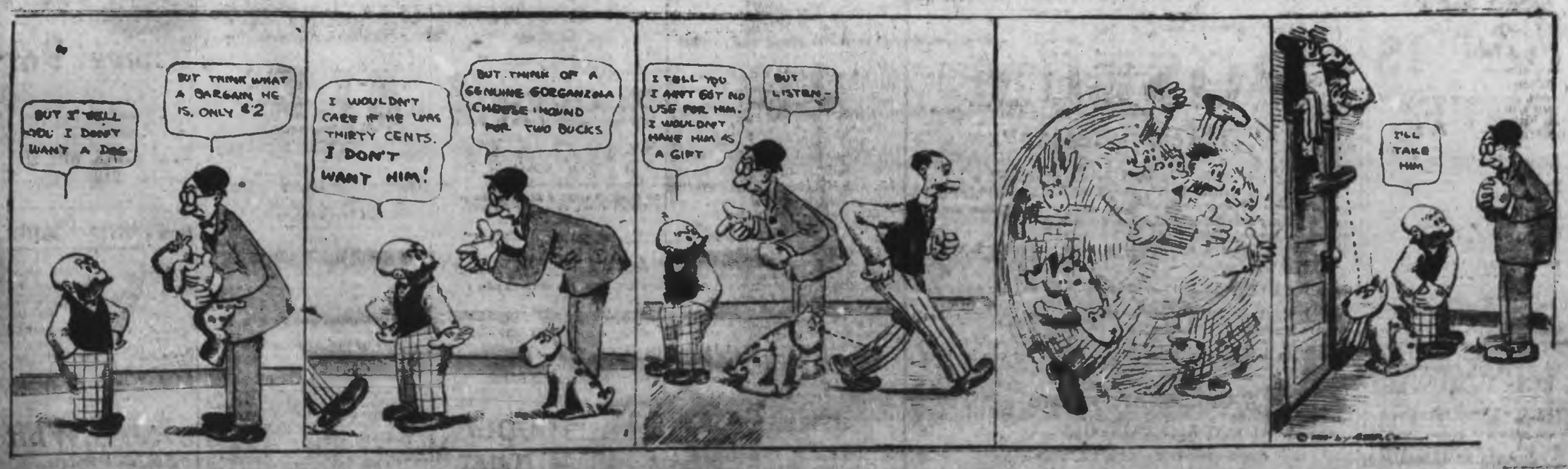
THOMAS MARK
GENERAL AGENT

'Jeff Decides That This Dog May Prove Really Useful -:- -:- -:- By "Bud" Fisher



GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT

NOTED CELT DEAD

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that the many friends of the late Mr. James Grant, for many years a member of the Celtic board of directors heard of his death at Toome Bridge, County Antrim. The late Mr. Grant never obtruded himself in the various organizations with which he was connected. Unassuming at all times, but with a keen business instinct, his advice was frequently sought and willingly given. To his business acumen the Grant stand at Celtic Park stands to-day as a testimony. By those who were favoured with his friendship the late Mr. Grant was dearly loved. He made no show, but there was sincerity in his every

To permit a person in any seat in an automobile to regulate its speed without the knowledge of the chauffeur is the purpose of a German invention.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT

Miss' Dress.

In the new simplicity style is this pretty frock. It has a very long basque, ending in the hip line and set fitted to the figure at the waist. The surplice closing is used and an open back with flare collar. Wide cuffs finish sleeves and regular armhole. The underskirt has two gores and over it in the gathered tunic. A sash conceals the seam joining basque and tunic.

The dress pattern, No. 8,522, is cut to sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 44-inch plain goods, 1½ yards of 36-inch plaid and 1¼ yards of 36-inch lining.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

MILK THAT IS SAFE

Aerated, Cleaned, Pasteurized, Good for the Whole Family, from Baby to Grandmother.

Delivered Every Morning by our Milk Waggons

PETERBOROUGH PURE MILK CO.

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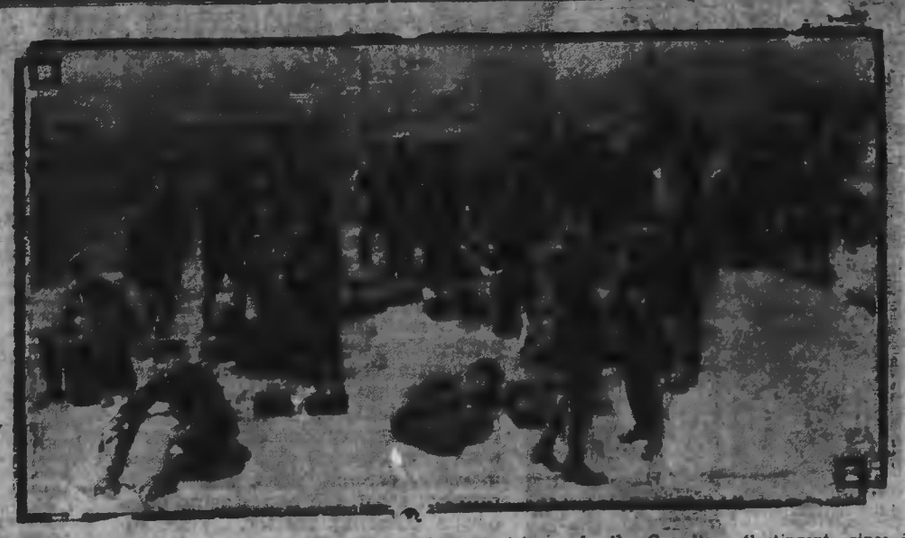

Canadian Continent Arrives at Plymouth—One of the first pictures of the Canadian Contingent since its arrival in England. A Regiment halts on the way from the deck to the Station.

GUARDS MIXED FOE INTO A SEE SAW PUZZLE

Using Bayonets Freely They Repelled a Fierce Attack, Piling the German Infantry and Cavalry into a Confused Heap—Guns Were Captured.

LONDON, Oct. 31—A wounded guardsman, now in the London hospital, gave this graphic account of the fighting at Compeigne:

"In that part of the field where we were posted, the Germans dropped on us all of a sudden, as though from the sky.

"We first learned of their presence when a battery of guns on the right sang out, dropping shells into a mob of us who were waiting for our turn at the wash tub, i.e., the river. There was no panic so far as I saw, only some of our fellows who hadn't had a wash for days cursed and swore a lot at the Germans for spoiling their chance.

"We all ran to our posts in response to the call of the bugles which rang out all along the line, and by the time we stood to arms the German cavalry came into view in great strength all along the left front. As soon as they came within range we poured a deadly volley into them, emptying saddles right and left, and they scattered in all directions.

"Meanwhile their artillery kept working up closer on the front and the right, and a cloud of infantry showed up against the sky line on our front, advancing in a formation rather loose for the Germans. We opened on them, and they made a fine target for our rifle fire, which was very well supported by our artillery. The fire from our guns was effective, the range being found with ease, and we could see the shells dropping right into the enemy's ranks. Here and there their lines began to waver and give way, and finally they disappeared. Half an hour later more infantry appeared on our right front, but we could not say whether it was the same or another body. This time they were well supported by artillery, machine guns and strong forces of cavalry on both flanks.

"All came on at a smart pace with the apparent plan of seizing a hill on our right. At the same moment our cavalry came into view, and then the whole guards brigade advanced. It was really a race between the two parties who should reach the hill first, but the Germans won easily owing to their being nearer by half a mile. As soon as their guns and infantry had taken up a position the cavalry came along in a huge mass with the intention of riding down the Irish Guards, who were nearest to them.

"When the shock came it seemed terrific to us in the distance, for the Irishmen didn't recoil in the least, but flung themselves right across the path of the German horsemen. We could hear the crack of rifles and see the German horses impaled on the bayonets of the front ranks of the guardsmen, and then the whole force of infantry and cavalry were mixed up in one confused heap, like so many pieces from a jigsaw puzzle.

"Shells from the British and German batteries kept dropping close to the tangled mass of fighting men and then we saw the German horsemen get clear and get to flight as fast as their horses would carry them. Some had no horses and they were bayoneted where they stood. While this was going on there was a confused movement among the German infantry as though they were going to the assistance of the cavalry, but evidently they didn't like the looks of things, for they stayed where they were.

"After this little interruption the whole of the guards continued their advance. The Coldstreamers leading this time, with the Scots in reserve, and the Irish in support. Taking advantage of the fight between the cavalry and infantry, the German artillery had advanced to a new position, from which they kept up a deadly fire from twelve guns. Our infantry and cavalry advanced simultaneously against this new position, which they carried together in the face of a galling fire.

"In the excitement the enemy managed to get away two of their guns, but the remainder fell into our hands. The infantry and cavalry supporting the guns didn't wait for the onslaught of our men, but ran like mad, pursued by our cavalry and galled by a heavy fire from our infantry and artillery, which quickly found the range.

"We heard later the Germans were in great force, and had attacked in the hope of driving us back and so uncovering the French left, but they got more than they bargained for. Their losses were terrible in what little of the fight we saw, and when our men captured the guns there was hardly a German left alive or unwounded. Altogether the fight lasted about seven hours and when it was over our cavalry scouts reported the enemy was in retreat."

The following is an extract from another soldier's letter:

"You needn't worry about us. We are more concerned about you at home and only hope you are being well looked after in our absence. If we find that our loved ones are not being cared for we will never forgive those responsible. That's my little grouse' done with now, and I can tell of the happy times we're having here. We're a jolly sight better fed than the Germans. If nothing else, we always have as much bully beef as we can eat, and potatoes and vegetables and jam nearly always.

"In the firing line the Germans seem to have more ammunition served to them than is good for them and they kept throwing away at least ten rounds to every one of ours without doing half the damage.

Scientific Opinion the World Over

is unanimous that caffeine and tannin, the poisonous drugs in tea and coffee, should not be used unless as medicines under the directions of a doctor.

These drugs in tea and coffee are known to be one of the common causes of chronic headache, nervousness, dyspepsia, "coffee heart," and other aches and ills.

If you are troubled with any such ailments, suppose you do as thousands of others have done, get relief by quitting both tea and coffee and using

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

Postum is made only from prime wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses. It is a pure food-drink, nourishing and appetizing, and entirely free from the tea and coffee drugs, or any other harmful substance.

Young and old drink Postum with pleasure. It comes in two forms.

Regular Postum—must be boiled. 15c and 20c packages.

Instant Postum—soluble—made in the cup with hot water, instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are delicious and the cost per cup is about the same.

Grocers Everywhere sell POSTUM

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

NEIGHBOURS EXPRESS REGRET AT DEPARTURE

Mr. and Mrs. Seabrook, of Smith, Who Are Moving to City, Are Honoured by Presentation

A very pleasant evening was spent at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Seabrooke on the second line of Smith, on Wednesday evening, October 28th, when a number of their old friends and neighbours of Smith township waited on them with an address and presentation. Mr. and Mrs. Seabrooke are moving into Peterborough and will reside on Wolsley Street. Mr. Bert Middleton read the following address:

October 28th, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. Seabrook and Family:

Dear Friends,—We, a few of your friends and neighbours, feel we cannot part with you from our midst, without showing you, in some way, our appreciation of your good and noble citizenship. We have always found Mrs. Seabrook and you, willing to help, in any way you could for the benefit of any social function. As neighbours we have known you to be kind and generous, willing to do your part; and now, that you are about to remove from us, we desire to show you in some tangible way, our kind regards for you, and yours. We would ask you to accept this silverware, trusting that you and your family may long be spared to enjoy them, and that you may have a happy and useful life. As you look back over the years you spent in our midst, and the kind acts and deeds rendered your neighbours, and the good fellowship existing between us, may these memories be

GERMAN SPIES AT WORK

(By Jasper Kemmis.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Very grave considerations attach to the question of German espionage in this country. All countries spy. It is only a matter of whether it is done well or ill. The German spy is the widest spread form of the evil existing in Europe. All have been aware of the disease in our midst, but none seem to have found the remedy.

Since the outbreak of the war the severest restrictions have been taken to obviate the leakage of news. Censors closely investigate every dispatch from whatever source, telephone conversations in foreign languages are instantly cut off and every possible precaution is taken. Yet German spies in England—whose name is legion—laugh at British primitive methods, and manage to get all that transpires at the front through to Berlin and elsewhere, as well as a good deal more that is cleverly "collected" of a far more intimate character.

How is this done? Much criticism is levelled at military and civil authorities for the leniency displayed in the civil courts, and elsewhere, towards spies who are caught more or less "in the act." The German methods of instantly shooting spies or hanging them are quoted, and Britain is voted the easiest going and least suspicious country in the world.

Urgent demands are made that all Germans—naturalized or otherwise—be "chased" from British shores, or enclosed in a compound from which any attempt to escape would at once be followed by a sentry's bullet.

This is no easy matter and cannot be accomplished in a moment, be the authorities ever so eager in the prosecution. That it should be done there is little room to doubt. The fault really lies in the system which has permitted such shoals of Germans and other "undesirables" to land upon our shores without, until recently, any organized system of registration or means of tracing new arrivals, after they have been some little time in the country.

When the Aliens Act was passed in 1905, a certain restriction was imposed upon the scum of Europe being "dumped" upon England's shores, aimed chiefly at persons from Southern Europe landing here in a state of penury or diverse without relatives or definite means of subsistence later on. This Act had taken for its model the American Act passed a few years previously but was not nearly so drastic or comprehensive in its scope. It made no provision whatever for that more dangerous and higher class of intruder, from which the higher class of German spy has been taken.

Now, we have this terrible scourge in our midst, planted firmly in our social system. England has proved to the German spy the happiest of hunting grounds. He has been almost free from suspicion, the punishment if caught has been almost a negligible quantity. Thus the fungus has taken root, its tentacles have been spread in all directions, and to eradicate the evil with one sweep of the social scythe is almost a physical impossibility. As ye sow, so shall ye reap, and England will have to pay the price of her negligence, as others have done before her.

Take the case of that master spy, Armgaard Karl Graves, whose machinations it will be remembered, the New York American made some considerable efforts to unmask some months ago without avail, owing to the absolute refusal of the British Government to give any information about him. Graves is as well known in America as he is here. His skill and ingenuity at his trade is well set forth in a book he has just published, entitled, "The Secrets of the German War Office." Whether it be exaggerated, sensational or a distorted records of facts, it proves beyond doubt the thoroughness of German spying system, the utter unscrupulousness of those even in high places and the splendid efficiency with which the work allotted to them is carried out by the German professional spy. Here we get the real answer to our question as to how it is done. No German spy is sent out on his difficult mission without a complete training in the art of discovering the secrets of the country whose "intelligence" department he has to probe. A stern code of "do's" and "don'ts" is thoroughly instilled into him. He must learn—just like a trained burglar—how to assume disguises and act parts at a moment's notice.

Absolute silence in all company as to his missions must be adhered to. Too much association with petticoats, who may be decoy ducks, is discountenanced. He becomes a member not a unit, from the day he enters the service, seriously. He must avoid the telephone, the telegraph and the cable as much as possible. A pre-arranged cypher may only be used in urgent cases. He must be an expert in mathematics, trigonometry, surveying, draughtsmanship, and all the arts necessary to take quick and accurate estimates of vessels, forts, harbours in the land to which he is assigned.

Thus Earl Graves was trained under the direct tutelage of the Imperial service and learned all about torpedoes, guns, etc., from scientific and highly qualified military and naval officers. He has proved a past-master in the art of many disguises. At one time we find him a millionaire from South Africa, studying and getting in tow with special "mugs" through the medium of the green cloth; at another he is attached to the German Hospital in Turkey specializing on Asiatic diseases as a result of his medical training, but really spying; in the Straits settlements he proceeded to get plans, data and photographs of the British new naval base while there posing as a tourist interested in tropical botany. He had some interesting experiences among the managers of Lipton's tea plantations in Ceylon. When arrested at Rosyth on the Firth of Forth particulars of every vessel in the British navy, every naval base, fortification and strategic point in Great Britain was found upon him.

And for this the highest salary he earned in his prime was $2,500 per annum with an unlimited margin for expenses, the latter being never questioned, while bonuses are given for big coups.

FRENCH AIRMEN DROP BOMBS ON GERMAN HEADQUARTERS

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Appended to the official communique to-night was the following note: "We learned through information of the presence of important German headquarters, probably that of the Duke of Wurtemburg's army, at a chateau at Thiet. Yesterday a group of French aeroplanes, carrying special and powerful destructive agents, sought and found the chateau and bombarded it. They put into a panic a large group of Germans who were seated in automobiles which were parked around the chateau. They also created a panic among numerous escort bodies going to and from the chateau.

"A German aeroplane passed over Verbiere to-day en route to Paris. The Paris protective aeroplane squadron pursued the machine behind the German lines."

PRESS ON DESPERATE PLIGHT OF BELGIANS

Distress Wrought by German Atrocities on Innocent Nation the Subject of Comment

"Appalling Tragedy."

Philadelphia Press—"The appalling tragedy of this war is Belgium—ravaged, stricken Belgium. Less than three months ago it was an industrious, thriving nation, at peace with the world."

"Public Opinion."

Detroit Free Press—"Belgium has no need to enter a brief in the international court of public opinion. It has already been tried and acquitted of everything except most remarkable heroism."

"Badly Treated."

Troy Record — "Whatever one's sympathies are in the war now devastating Europe, there is unanimity of opinion that Belgium has been badly treated."

"Millions Doomed."

Philadelphia Record—"Unless help comes quickly millions are doomed to death from hunger and cold. Give! Give much or little according to ability. The most that comes will not be enough."

"Sacrificed."

Philadelphia Public Ledger—"Nothing in the whole war has so appealed to us Americans as this spectacle of a brave people remorselessly and sweet and ennobling, prompting you to still go forward, carrying with you that good and noble character.

We wish you find your wife and family all the comforts and enjoyments this world can give, and in the world to come, life eternal.

Signed on behalf of your neighbours,

Thos. McMullen.
Fred Conn.
Bert Middleton.

brutally sacrificed to the lust of conquest."

"Starvation."

Albany Argus—"Can any American contemplate the picture of 7,000,000 on the verge of starvation and refrain from putting his hand in his pocket and giving at least his mite? We hope not."

"One Million Five."

Savannah News — "Remembering that at the outbreak of th war the total population of Belgium was not more than 9,000,000, it is readily understood what a tremendous thing it is for 1,000,000 of its people to flee to foreign lands."

Dripped with Rheumatism

And Skeptical After Trying Many Medicines — Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Cured Him.

When the kidneys fail to purify the blood the poisons left in the system cause pain and suffering, such as backache, lumbago and rheumatism. Read how this skeptic was cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. F. W. Brown, Kingsbury, Que., writes:—"I have been completely cured of backache and lame back by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I also recommended the pills to a man who was a cripple from rheumatism. He was skeptical, as he said that he had tried nearly everything on earth. Finally he consented to try them, and to his surprise was greatly benefited in the first week, and the pains left his legs until he was so supple he could walk without pain or difficulty. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have worked wonders in this place, and we think there is no medicine like them."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, 5 for $1.00, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

To enable visitors to get a closer view of the whirlpool of Niagara Falls a passenger carrying cableway will be built across the river.

Free Treatment for Piles

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Whether You Do the Washing

for a big family or for just two of you, it is a hard piece of work. Banish wash day from the house this Winter; and, for all it costs, send your laundry work to

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RETURNED TO-DAY.

IMPORTANT SEIZURE

Amongst important captures recently made on the seaboard of the North Sea several are of first importance in so far as they affect the operations of the enemy's submarines, says a correspondent to the Edinburgh "Scotsman."

There seems no doubt that during the past few weeks the submarines of the German navy have been active at such a distance from any possible harbour base that, in view of the ascertained limit of the range of action of those vessels, as well known to the Admiralty, the problem came to be: Where and of what character are the German submarine supply ships? There is reason to believe that the problem was solved in striking fashion a short time ago, and that the clever work which marked the solution of it—when it can be described—will be well worthy of record.

A Further Capture

Further explanation of the extensive range of action of the submarines of the enemy has been afforded within the past few days. At a port on the East of Scotland there arrived a vessel of a neutral Power, as innocent trader with an innocent cargo in her hold, her papers in order, and her general character apparently irreproachable. There are periods when "the trustful Briton," however, takes nothing for granted, and, especially in view of the capture made some days previously, the Customs searchers subjected the vessel to the most careful scrutiny. They found her to be a well-found vessel. As a matter of fact, so far as gear was concerned, her equipment appeared not only generous but lavish. This was specially remarkable in her stock of spare hawsers. In all sorts of corners, on deck and elsewhere, they lay in their bulky coils, snugly housed in light canvas wrappings and still redolent of the ropework. At another season than the present the extraordinary supply of fresh coils might well have passed notice.

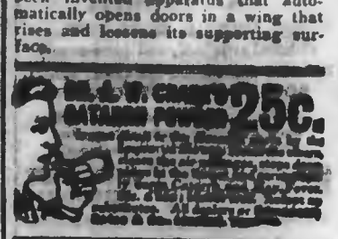
Oil Fuel for Submarines.

The Customs men, however, knew that the port whence the vessel had come did not by any means specialise in gear of that description, and certainly had no reputation for sending ships on a three weeks round trip with new hawsers sufficient to last a destructive coaster, running "'twixt tide and tide," for something like three years.

Accordingly, the huge hawser coils were attacked, the wrappings were stripped, and an important discovery made. The great coils were little more than basket rope, and in each basket, nicely protected and well stowed, reposed a steel drum of oil fuel for submarines.

(The above was submitted to the Press Bureau, and passed, with the remark that they had no information of the seizure.)

For stabilizing aeroplanes there has been invented apparatus that automatically opens doors in a wing that rises and loosens its supporting surface.



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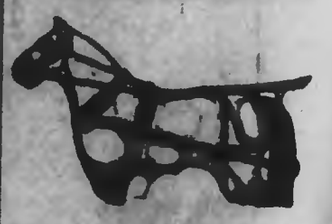

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PETERBOROUGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1914.

GERMANS DRIVEN ACROSS THE YSER

Great Send Off To Peterborough's Second Contingent

GERMANS ABANDON THE POSITION ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE YSER

Official Communique From Paris Says That Enemy Have Been Driven Out and Their Trenches in Neighbourhood of Dixmunde Are Now Held by the Allied Troops.

ASSAULTS ON ARRAS ARE REPULSED

Examiner Special:

PARIS, November 3.—That the Germans have definitely abandoned their positions along the left bank of the Yser, was the most noteworthy information contained in this afternoon's official communique. It was stated that they have retired from all the entrenched positions that they held as a result of the territory being inundated through the cutting of the dykes, and that these positions, especially below Dixmunde, are now held by the allies.

The German assaults on Arras, which were renewed yesterday, have all been repulsed, it is stated.

PARIS, November 3.—The Germans are being hard pressed at a score of points in the long battle line, and the military experts at the headquarters here declare that their offensive has materially lost force.

At every point the allies are pushing their advance. Slow progress is being made because of the determined resistance of the enemy, now made up more than in half of second line troops, but it is insisted here that there is no longer any doubt of the final result.

The German attempt to advance to the sea is characterized as the most costly defeat of the war. The German losses have been enormous and to-day's official report emphasizes the fact that the flooding of the territory near the Yser was the last straw. The Germans had crossed the river and moved three miles beyond before the Belgians, who are experts at this sort of work, cut the dykes.

The allies are pushing forward toward Menin, and if they can take that important railway centre they will again be in a position to seriously threaten the German lines of communication.

LONDON, November 3. — (Special Cable.) — British optimism continues to grow as the Germans are forced back from the Yser River. It is believed now certain that the Kaiser has played his last trick so far as reinforcements are concerned, and that the flower of his army as well as the highest class of reserves have essayed to take Dunkirk and Calais, and have failed beyond reparation.

It is announced this morning that Lord Kitchener, the British Minister of War, held a conference in Dunkirk, France, on Sunday, with King Albert of Belgium, Premier Poincare of France, and other statesmen and military authorities. It is presumed that plans were laid for maintaining the allies' offensive, and the pressing of the Germans back trench by trench to their own frontier and beyond.

Several of the military experts here, who have been predicting a three years' war, now admit there is a possibility of it being over, so far as the fighting in Europe is concerned, in six months or so. Belgium, they say, should be clear of the Germans by the early spring, and once the fighting is on German soil they expect an internal revolution in Germany to hasten the end of the war.

LONDON, Eng., November 3.—Although shorn of many of its usual glories on account of the war, the Lord Mayor's parade on Monday next will contain a representative delegation of three hundred troops from the first Canadian contingent at Salisbury Plains, and several hundred more or less wounded men from the battle fields of France and Belgium.

OFFICERS OF 3RD DIVISION ARE SELECTED

Col. W. S. Hughes of 14th Regiment Kingston, Will Be in Command of the 21st Battalion

NO LOCAL OFFICERS

KINGSTON, Nov. 2. — The officers appointed to the 21st (3rd Division) battalion, to be mobilized in Kingston, are: Officer commanding, Lieut.-Col. W. S. P. Hughes, 14th Regiment; Senior Major, Major C. C. Bennett, permanent staff; Second Major, Major D. H. Maclean, G. G. F. G.; Adjutant, Capt. A. K. Hemming, R. C. R.; Company Captains, R. M. Scott, G. G. F. Guards; J. F. Wolfram, 46th Regiment; T. R. Cauldwell, 42nd Regiment; T. Elmitt, 43rd Regiment; F. W. Kennedy, 45th Regiment; J. H. Sills (R. M. C.), 49th Regiment; S. M. Gray, 59th Regiment; E. Jones (R.O.)- late 41st Regiment; Lieutenants, A. W. Black, G. G. F. Guards; H. E. Ponse and W. H. MacNee of the 14th Regiment; W. G. C. Spriggs, 15th Regiment; W. A. S. Morrison, 49th Regiment; H. O. Dennis, 46th Regiment; J. Inderwick (R. M. C.), 42nd Regiments; S. A. Flavelle, 45th Regiment; H. W. Cooper, 46th Regiment; W. Kennedy, 46th Regiment; W. Frink, 47th Regiment; A. P. Miller, (R.M.C.), 49th Regiment; M. L. Sheppard, 59th Regiment.

Three more lieutenants are yet to be appointed. Lieut. A. M. Stroud, C. S. C., is to be signaling officer. The O. C. of machine gun section is not yet appointed. Lieut. G. L. Sparks, R.L. is transport officer; A. McCully, W. O. C. O. C., quartermaster, and Lieut. Hansard Hora, 14th Regiment, paymaster.

Concert For The Belgians

Orpheus Society Will Give a Concert Next Month and Proceeds Will Go to the Belgian Fund

At the usual Monday night practice last night the members of the Orpheus Society unanimously agreed that the proceeds of their first concert, to be given some time next month, will be handed over to the Belgian Fund. J. Edward Fisher, their genial and energetic conductor, expressed much pleasure in the splendid work done by the members in the taking up of "The Charge of the Light Brigade" (Somerville) and "The Feast of Adonis" (Jensen); also a few part songs.

Mr. Eddy Hanrahan was appointed secretary in place of Mr. Jas. Lock, acting pro tem.

ADDRESS AT MURRAY ST. CHURCH TO-NIGHT

Miss Muriel Martin, who was for years a school girl in Peterborough, but has for recent years been working with the Fred Victor Mission, in Toronto, is to visit our City to-night. Miss Martin has just returned from Italy, where she has been studying Italian and the Foreigner, and to-night she will address the audience at the Annual Thankoffering Service of Murray Street Church Ladies' Mission Circle. There will be no charge for admission and doubtless a large number of Miss Martin's friends will be glad of an opportunity to meet her again.

Quality first, last and all the time. Others may suit quality to price, Brown Label 35c., Blue Label 45c., Red Label 55c., and Gold Label 65c. a pound.

COMPLETE DIVISION

Canada's Second Contingent Will Comprise an Army Division of Regular Strength.

LEAVE IN JANUARY

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—Canada's second contingent will comprise an army division of regular strength, or about 22,000 men. It will be composed of over 15,000 infantry, artillery, engineers and other complementary units to be sent from Canada, and one brigade of Canadian infantry already in England, comprising the surplus over divisional strength of the first contingent, which will be remembered amounted to almost 34,000 men. The second contingent will probably leave between January 1 and 15.

These details were announced in an official statement issued from the Militia Department to-night as follows:

"There has been received from the British Government a despatch to the effect, that the Army Council wish the second overseas contingent to be so organized that in conjunction with one of the four brigades of Canadian infantry already in England it will form a division complete in itself as far as possible, with, in addition, a due proportion of army service corps units for duty on lines of communication."

"The contingent will accordingly consist of two brigades of infantry (eight battalions), a complement of artillery, engineer, cyclist, signal and administrative units (Army Service Corps companies and field ambulances), and the following units for lines of communication purposes, divisional ammunition park, divisional supply column, reserve park, field bakery, field butchery, railway supply detachment and two depot units of supply.

"The numerical strength of the contingent will be over 15,000 men and the total Canadian expeditionary force (first and second contingents) will exceed 45,000, not counting the reinforcements which will be required to maintain its numbers and efficiency from the time it takes part in active operations.

"Reinforcements are calculated at a yearly rate of 20 per cent. of the total force engaged."

Sixteen Year Youth Drunk

Cross-questioned as to Where He Got His Liquor He Told Story Not Credited by Authorities

A local youth came before Magistrate Dumble this morning, charged with being drunk in a public place. He was only sixteen years of age, but pleaded guilty to the charge against him. As he is a minor, whoever supplied him with the liquor committed a breach of the liquor law, so the young fellow was put in the witness box and cross questioned as to where he got the liquor.

He replied that he found it in a stall in the yard of the Palace Hotel. Both the Chief and the Magistrate were inclined to doubt the story, but the youth adhered to it in spite of their exhortations to tell the truth. As he would not admit that the story was false or tell anything more about it he was remanded for a week.

112 SALOONS QUIT IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A big chunk of the nation's capital went "dry" to-day. The prohibition wave engulfed 112 saloons. It also put 30 wholesale liquor dealers out of business.

Under the new excise law recently passed by Congress the number of saloons was reduced from 400 to 287, effective at midnight to-night. The excise board to-day announced the list of saloons which must close their doors for ever. "Rum Row" on Pennsylvania avenue, was hard hit. 40 per cent. of the saloons in a single block being closed. Several prominent hotels lost their licenses. Fashionable and other clubs retained theirs.

SEVENTY-NINE MORE PETERBOROUGH BOYS OFF TO FIGHT FOR THE EMPIRE

ALLIES HAVE BEEN ON OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE SINCE OCTOBER 20th

Special to The Examiner.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—In an official statement issued by the press bureau to-day, it is stated that the allies in France have been on the offensive against the Germans since October 20th. The Germans on the immediate British battle front, are suffering greatly from lack of food. The declaration was included in another story by an eye witness which covered the events up to October 31. It is stated that although the German troops are not fully trained yet, all are comparatively fresh, and they fight with the utmost determination, although the prisoners captured make it plain that all are heartily sick of the war.

"Success it is now certain will go over the side possessing the most endurance and capable of flinging fresh forces into the fray from time to time as they are badly needed," the report says. It is stated that armoured motor cars equipped with light rapid firing guns have proved most useful to the allies in their operations. The transfer of British troops from the Paris front to the sea coast positions is declared to have been accomplished without loss, and practically without a hitch. The work was carried on at night and extremely noiselessly, in asmuch as it is pointed out that at some points, trenches only 100 yards from the enemy were evacuated without the Germans knowing it.

The losses are declared to have been enormous. On Oct. 21, the Germans attacked the entire battle line with the utmost vigour, but were repulsed. The slaughter was the greatest in the vicinity of Armentieres, where 8,000 dead were left on the field. One battalion of the German 164th regiment lost practically its entire strength here, while in the fighting of Lys the balance of the regiment was practically annihilated, 400 dead being picked up and buried, while many others were taken prisoners.

The report pays a tribute to the humanity of the Saxon troops of the German army. To offset this is the story of one party of German Prussians who advanced crying, "Don't shoot, we're Coldstream Guards." To this appeal the British responded with a hail of fire from their machine guns, killing 700. The German officers are severely criticised. The advance, it is stated, shows lack of training and faults of leadership, "which the almost superhuman bravery of the soldiers cannot counterbalance."

CAIRO, Egypt, November 3.—Many Turks are being arrested here. The natives are everywhere quiet.

LONDON, November 3.—The British cruiser Minerva has destroyed the fortifications and the government buildings of the Turkish town of Akaba, in Arabia, on the east side of the Gulf of Akabia, according to an official statement made at the Admiralty to-day. The Minerva found the town to be guarded by a party of Turkish troops, commanded by German officers. She shelled the port and the troops were forced to evacuate.

PETROGRAD, November 3. — An Imperial Manifesto, dealing with the aggressions of the Turks, and welcoming war with the Porte, was issued to-day after having been signed by the Czar.

"Russia will receive this fresh aggression on the part of the ancient persecutor of Christian people with tranquility,' says the Manifesto. "The Slav people will meet the issue with every confidence, realising that with the help of God their valiant armies will again triumph over the Turkish hordes and punish the insolent foes of the fatherland."

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The White Star liner Olympic, which the Admiralty declares escaped destruction by a floating mine simply through "sheer luck," to-day landed her passengers and mails at Belfast. She was held at Lough Swilly, County Donegal. Only one passenger, Charles M. Schaw, was allowed to land there. Reports have been freely circulated that the Olympic did actually foul a mine but that it failed to explode.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—In an official statement issued to-day dealing with the operations in Galacia, it is stated that the reduction of the strong fortress of Przemysl is proceeding. During recent attempted sorties more than 4,000 prisoners were taken.

Second Contingent of 57th Regiment Leaves the Concentration Camp at Kingston Amid Enthusiastic Cheering.

A FITTING FAREWELL

Peterborough's contribution to Canada's second expeditionary force, in the shape of seventy-nine men, representing the 57th Regiment, left for the concentration camp of the 3rd Military Division at Kingston, at noon, to-day, amid scenes of great enthusiasm. The quota was four over the number allotted to Peterborough to enlist; in fact at one time was nine over strength, five youngsters, whom parents refused the necessary consent, being struck off at the last moment. The men have passed the strictest possible examination and in physique and bearing are worthy representatives of Peterborough, about whose conduct their need be no anxiety. Averaging younger probably than the first contingent from Peterborough they are, nevertheless, well set up and developed, and a fine body of men who will doubtless make as good a showing at Kingston as the first quota did at Valcartier.

The contingent paraded 78 strong at 10 o'clock, at the Armouries, and were marched outside, where they were photographed. Meanwhile the crowd was gathering inside the building, ready for the addresses.

Returning to the Armouries, the men of the contingent were drawn up in front of an improvised platform, where Major Walker, who presided, called on several prominent men to address the volunteers.

Mr. J. H. Burnham, M.P., in speaking to the men, assured them of the honour he felt had been done him in asking him to join in wishing God speed to those who were going forth in the defence of the Empire. There was nothing greater than to fight for one's country. It was in peaceful Peterborough that it seemed remarkable to hear of war, but with the reports of the death of thousands and the anguish of the desolate, the fact of this terrible warfare could not be ignored. Now, with the fanatical East allied with Prussian militarism, in an attempt to overthrow the world, the situation was serious.

"Your conduct from day to day," remarked Mr. Burnham, "will be followed with interest. It is unnecessary to tell you to uphold your good name. There is nothing can compare with a good name. Stand fast for the Empire. Time will never efface our gratitude to you, nor the record of your valour."

Mr. G. A. Gillespie, M. P.

Mr. G. A. Gillespie, in wishing the boys God-speed, stated that the people of Peterborough had no fear but that they would do their duty, and render signal service to the Empire, on behalf of Canada. Realizing the seriousness of this war, and the fact that the civilization of the world was being assailed, Canada had readily responded to the call of the Empire. The men of Peterborough had evidenced their loyalty to each call, and it was needless to say that all would do their duty. The manoeuvres of the City's volunteers, both in training and at the front, would be followed with keen interest.

Mayor Butler, on behalf of the citizens, extended the best wishes to the departing soldiers. They had nobly responded to the call of arms in the support of the Empire in her dark days. Their brave and courageous response would ever be remembered by the people of Peterborough, who would eagerly watch their movements until their return. He concluded by asking for three cheers for the volunteers.

Judge Hayzlie.

His Honour Judge Hayzlie delivered an eloquent address to the men of the second contingent, speaking in eulogistic terms of the grand thing they were doing in going to the front, and leaving with them words thoughts that would help and encourage them in many trying circumstances.

"Long, long ago a great writer had written 'it was a sweet and beautiful thing to die for one's country' The truth of that statement," Judge Hayzlie remarked, "has one denied; but it was also a grand thing to live for one's country To live and die for Great Britain, they, as soldiers, were willing to do, but he hoped the

(Continued on Page 10.)

DR. GORDON'S GREAT PATRIOTIC MEETING FOR MEN
GEORGE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, WEDENESDAY, 7.45 P. M.

Evening Examiner

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TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1914

THE LAST STRAW.

It looks very much as if Turkey has been drawn or driven into the war by Germany, which seems to desire to add Moslem fanaticism and cruelty to "German kultur" as an element in advancing civilization. It is also probable that Turkey or Germany through Turkey, will incite a holy war, that is, a war on Christianity. This action of Germany is quite in keeping with the past actions of Germany, or the ruling classes of Germany, who in the provocation of the war and its prosecution have outraged every principle of the spirit of Christianity. If this has not served to enlist every Christian nation in sympathy, the last alliance with the powers of moral darkness should decide their course, and suggest not only sympathy with the fighters against the great evil, but even active cooperation. If Germany succeeds in stirring up a holy war one does not see how Italy, the centre of Christianity, can remain neutral. Apart from her national interests involved, which would naturally call for her intervention when she sees Christianity so menaced, she may not be expected to hold the sword in the sheath. And it does not seem possible that other now neutral nations, whose civilization is based upon Christianity, can afford to remain neutral when the foundation of all that makes national life worth while, is attacked by one of the most powerful military nations of the world leagued with a nation whose history is crimson with its cruel onslaughts upon Christianity. The Kaiser's new alliance with Turkey is the last straw. It will tend to solidify Christianity against him, more than his organized barbarity has so far done.

WORK OR CHARITY.

Brantford, which had proposed work on a park drive scheme, to help provide employment, has wisely abandoned the idea at present, because most of the money to be spent would be absorbed by expropriation of property and material and teams, leaving little employment for individual labour. Peterborough has been more fortunate in giving employment because a large part of the special expenditure made this autumn has gone into the pockets of labourers. Giving employment is a manly substitute for charitable relief; for this relief, no matter how delicately extended carries, with it an element of humiliation, if not degradation and loss of self-respect, or what is worse, pauperization. The weather has been on our side; but we must not trust too much to the weather—we can't expect to have summer all winter. Work on the outfall sewer should have been under way before this; and it is unfortunate that it is not known when employment will then be given, because the city is not ready. The great thing is to give as much employment as possible, and so far the city has done well. In default of work on the sewer or other, men might be employed, when it is possible, in cleaning the streets. This would give employment for several days and would yield results worth while. The fallen leaves are choking the gutters, and are tramped in among the resulting mud, and if they are not removed and the gutters opened, many of the streets next spring will be in a terrible condition. By cleaning up the streets now a double advantage will ensue, the giving of employment whose wages will mean so much less necessity for expenditure upon relief; and the benefit to street traffic will in itself be worth all the expenditure made. We can well afford to push work that will give employment, for we shall not only have value for the money thus expended, but will save expenditure in the relief of our relief fund proportionate to the amount expended to give employment. Prompt action is called for. Corporate bodies and governments, don't show Napoleonic energy in rapid decision. The highway between Hamilton and Toronto that was to be built to give employment is not yet under way. A month or two has been wasted in negotiation and not a foot of earth has been moved or a tool lifted. Anything in the way of outside employment to be effective this year, whether in Peterborough or elsewhere, will have to be decided upon speedily.

TWO KINDS OF HARVEST.

It seems that the farmers of Ontario do not need the inspiration of the rather slow-going agricultural authorities to make them look out for number one. An estimate of the Ontario Department of Agriculture is to the effect that, at least, a million acres more than last year have been sowed to wheat this autumn. The farmers generally must have seen for themselves that under the war conditions there would be increased demand for for wheat, for there was not time to get the seed planted after the outbreak of war if they had waited for the injunctions of the agricultural authorities. They must have played off their own bat. In 1912 the acreage of fall wheat was only 646,533, and this year's spring wheat area covered only 514,583 acre. If the acreage of spring wheat next year shows an equal advance, the wheat crop for 1915 with the extra million acres under seed will, amount to between 15 million and 20 million bushels. This will be by far the largest wheat crop ever grown in Ontario, and shows that the farmers are not only alive to their own interests, but alive also to the necessities of the occasion. Supposing that the Western wheat fields show a corresponding expansion of wheat acreage, Canada next year with favourable crop conditions, will have the biggest wheat yield in her history. If this is accomplished, more will have been done to keep things healthily moving than by all the industrial expansion possible. With wheat production practically destroyed in the wheat-growing countries of Europe now engaged in war, the demand for wheat will be brisk, and the prices good. With 250 or 300 million bushels of Canadian wheat available to meet the demands of a brisk market, the circulation of money induced will greatly strengthen the financial situation and give an impulse to all industrial and commercial operations.

While we are preparing to grow more wheat, we should also provide that Canadian labour should at the same time reap its little harvest, by providing that as much as possible should be converted into flour in this country. We are not doing our best by our natural products by shipping them abroad in the unmanufactured state. In practice we might with advantage, apply to our grain products, our pulp wood policy, and our policy of converting hog-products into the manufactured article. Pulp wood exported raw would only net $5 or $6 per cord; manufactured into paper it would net between $40 and $50 per cord; the diffrence, representing that much distributed throughout the country in wages and for supplies, would mean an immense gain. We don't send abroad live hogs at 6 or 8 cents per pound but convert them into bacon at from 20 to 25 cents per pound. If this war teaches Canadians anything, it teaches that we should not only brace ourselves for taking full advantage of the war conditions, but that we should also, make the most—give the most employment of labour and industrial operations—so that the country will get the fullest advantage for the commercial exploitation of its resources. We can in effect reap two kinds of harvest in increasing our grain-growing and other products; the harvest of grain and the harvest of home labour.

TOBACCO FOR THE TROOPS.

The use of tobacco by soldiers suffering from the strain of the firing line is now approved by such eminent authorities as the British Medical Journal and the Lancet, and the War Office is encouraging such gifts to the troops.

There was a time when the sender of tobacco would not have received the thanks of the authorities. Such charity would never have done for the Duke of Wellington. In 1845, for instance, he issued the order: "The Commander-in-Chief has been informed that the practice of smoking has become prevalent among the officers of the army, which is not only in itself a species of intoxication occasioned by the fumes of tobacco, but undoubtedly occasions drinking and tippling by those who acquire the habit, and he entreats the officers commanding regiments to prevent smoking in the messrooms and to discourage the practice among the officers of junior rank in the regiments."—Daily Courier.

California Wants Belgians.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

California wants the expatriated Belgians. A committee, made up of planters, viniculturists, financiers and statesmen, is raising money and hopes to induce many of them to settle on California soil. The proposition is to allot a large amount of land in small sections, but several times as large as the Belgians have cultivated at home, to supply them with seed, food and homes so that they may begin early next spring to raise crops.

The County Council Is In Session

Convened This Afternoon—Contributes to the Patriotic Fund

THE PERSONNEL

The fall sittings of the Peterborough County Council opened this afternoon in the Court House. The session is being held nearly one month earlier this year so as to enable the Council to take some action respecting the patriotic fund, also to deal with other contingencies arising out of the present European conflict. The opening meeting, which was called for at two o'clock, was a little late in getting under way. All members were present with one or two exceptions. Robert Shaw, Warden of the County, was in the chair.

The following comprise the County Council:

Messrs. R. Shaw, Warden, M. Brown, A. A. Wilde N. Lean, D. Campbell, C. J. Darling, M. Walsh, S. Killen, C. Coben, W. G. Howden, W. A. Anderson, E. Deyell, J. H. Garbutt, F. McKee, B. Squire, Dr. Kindred, H. G. Fitzgerald.

LARGE ATTENDANCE LOOKED FOR AT TO-NIGHT'S MEETING

Splendid Address Expected and Mr. A. E. Greenlaw Will Sing

Patriotism will be the keynote of the meeting in the Armouries tonight to stimulate recruiting in this city. Mayor Buller, Mr. G. A. Gillespie, M.P.P.; J. H. Burnham, M.P.; the Rev. Jas. Rollins, His Honour Judge Huycke, and others, will speak in connection with the effort that is being made to arouse an even more intense spirit of loyalty among local men who could serve the Empire on the battlefield. The meting will commence at eight o'clock, and splendid addresses are looked forward to. Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw, the noted coloured singer, who is here with Dr. Gordon, will sing, and it is expected that the loyalty of Peterborough citizens will be shown by a very large attendance.

"GERMAN HOME LIFE"

Interesting Address by Mr. Mowat to Knox Church Y. P. G.

The meeting of Knox Church Young People's Guild was of a rather interesting nature—a short lecture on the manners and customs of the German people.

The lecturer was Mr A. Mowat, Inspector of Schools, having as a sort of guide the book "Germany and the Germans, from an American Point of View," by Price Collier.

The various characteristics of this warring nation were clearly and descriptively outlined by both lecturer and author—comparisons of British and Germans, the younger folks being taught a sort of hateful education which makes them, in later life, despise the British people. The other points treated were education, music, newspapers, city officials, morality, manners and customs of the people, the military discipline, all of which seem to be ruled by officias chosen by the Kaiser. The scturer also made reference to Bismarck and Wilhelm II., showing difference of opinions of these two rulers. Many amusing interludes were recited and altogether the time spent listening to Mr. Mowat was very pleasant, which was shown by the vote of thanks awarded.

Mr. Cecil Williamson, (President), had charge of the devotions.

GAVE MINOR LIQUOR WAS FINED $10.00

In Police Court this morning a local youth, 16 years of age, refused to tell where he got the liquor, the consumption of which had resulted in his arrest for being drunk and disorderly. He said he got it in a stall in the Palace Hotel yards, but his story was not credited, and he was remanded for a week. In the cells he thought better of his action and admitted that a fellow prisoner, William Hargrove, of Lindsay, supplied the liquor. Hargrove admitted the offence and was fined $10 for supplying liquor to a minor. Hargrove himself was in Court this morning charged with being drunk and disorderly. He paid both fines.

"Lucille Love In Moving Pictures And Literature

Commencing on Friday The Examiner will print the famous, fascinating story of love, mystery and adventure "Lucille Love." Every Friday and Saturday for nine weeks an instalment of the story will be run and following that an instalment will be given every Saturday until the story is finished. Commencing next Monday the pictures of the story will be given at the Royal Theatre. Every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday moving picture instalments of the story will be flashed on the screen at the Royal so that readers of The Examiner will have the opportunity of reading the story and then seeing it in moving pictures at the Royal. The story is one of the most interesting of recent publication, and is bound to find much favour with the reading public of this city and district.

Tells of The Reception At Plymouth

Bugler Allan Kingscote, Formerly of Peterborough, Sends Interesting Letter

Here is som interesting news from a letter received from Bugler A. Kingscote, fomerly of Peterborough, and now with the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, at Salisbury Plains, England:

I arrived in the Old Country O.K., after three weeks on the ocean without seeing land. I can tell you we were glad to set foot on land again, although we had a good time going over. On the ship we had physical drill twice a day, and at nights they held concerts in the saloons, proceeds to go to the Orphanage Home Fund. They raised over $400. We came into Plymouth Harbour Thursday afternoon, and both sides of the river were lined with people, cheering us. Friday night about six o'clock we disembarked and marched two miles to the station. The girls kissed us and offered us cigarettes and matches, and walked along beside us to the station. I don't think the Canadian girls would do what the girls here did for us Canadian boys. We were on the train about four hours, then got off and marched about 12 miles to the camp. We got into camp about 7 o'clock the next morning feeling rather tired. I haven't seen any Peterborough boys here yet, but I expect they will train here for the front. As most of the troops are here now, I suppose we will be at the front for our Xmas dinner, but we will be there doing our duty, and serving our country. They say we get a week's leave of absence to go where we like. I hope it is true for I have a lot of relatives over here I would like to see. We have had no passes issued since we left Long Branch, Toronto.

Remember me to all my friends. I remain,

BUGLER A. KINGSCOTE.
48 Highlanders, E Co.

"A SOFT SOAP JOB"

Chairman of the Board of Works is in Great Demand

Sidewalks, street lights and a few other sundries are in great demand these days; the closing days of the 1914 civic administration. Ald. Weir would like to have a light placed on Charles Street, and a sidewalk on Euclid Avenue. Ald. Duffus would like to see a temporary sidewalk constructed on the north side of Murray Street, between Bethune and Stewart Streets. After bombarding Ald. Duncan, chairman of the Board of Works, for nearly an hour on Monday evening, the aldermen endeavoured to justify their claims by eulogising the chairman. Some of them proclaimed him to be the best chairman that this department has had in years.

"This is changing from a finding fault meeting to a soft soap job," was Mayor Buller's comment on the turn of affairs.

However, some of the things requested will be granted, and others will be investigated by the Board of Works.

Rates For Street Lights

Are in the Hands of the Public Utilities Commission

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario have completed their calculations in regard to the rates for street lights, which the Public Utilities Commission may charge the Municipality .The rates are as follows:

For 150 D.C. open arc lamps, $50 lamp per year.

For 202 thirty-two candle-power carbon incandescent amps, $9 per lamp per year: the same rate to apply for 100 watt lamps in case these should be installed in the present fixtures.

The rate to be charged for the magnetite arc lamps os $50.50 per lamp per year.

The communication from the Commission concludes as follows:

"Our recommendations are that until the present old open arc system is replaced by a new street lighting system, that the rate per lamp should not be altered, as the cost of maintenance is very high and the operating charges rather uncertain".

A Presentation

Yesterday the members of the 57th Regiment contingent to the second Canadian overseas forces, showed their appreciation of the efforts of Sergt. Instructor Dunkerley by presenting him with a well stocked purse. Sergt. Dunkerley has been in charge of the contingent for the past week and they have made great progress under his direction. He is deservedly popular with the men, as evidenced by yesterday's presentation, which was made by Sergt. Alan Harper on behalf of the men. The squad gave three cheers for the Sergt. Instructor with a will that shook the roof.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with cauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soap, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 488, James R. Bell, 191 Hunter St. West.

CHARGED WITH GAMBLING IN A PUBLIC PLACE

Case Hinges on Whether or Not a Restaurant is a Public Place—Local Young Men Involved.

Six local young men appeared in the Police Court this morning charged with gambling in a public place. They were defended by Mr. G. N. Gordon.

It seems that the party of six young men were in the Dominion Chinese Cafe last night and were gambling for money with dice. The restaurant was raided by members of the Police Force, lead by Sergeant Brown, and the six cases this morning resulted. The charge was that of gambling in a public place, and the case hinges on the point whether or not a restaurant is a public place. The young men (except one) admitted they were gambling, but Mr. Gordon drew the attention of Magistrate Dumble to a recent decision ruling that even an hotel corridor was not a public place. The restaurant was, of course, a licensed premises, but if this fact alone constituted a public place, then all the laundries, butcher shops and other licensed premises in the City must be public places, which would be absurd The case was adjourned for a week, at the end of which time Magistrate Dumble will give his decision whether or not a restaurant is a public place under the meaning of the Act, and the case will be proceeded with

PRESENTED WITH A WRIST WATCH

Private Percy Grey, of H Company of the 57th Regiment, who left this morning with the second contingent was the recipient of a handsome wristwatch from the staff of the C.P.R. telegraph office, where he was employed.

ROMAN MEAL DEMONSTRATION TO-MORROW

Speaking of the high cost of living. Do you know that both food value and flavour reside in the darker parts of all grains. Think of this when you look upon the rich, nut brown of Dr. Jackson's ROMAN MEAL. Dr. Jackson will personally demonstrate this food at P. Connal & Son's store on Wednesday. Makes delicious porridge, pancakes, gems and bakes everything. It positively relieves constipation or "money back." Call and sample. You will not be urged to buy.

REAL ESTATE

Brick Cottage, large lot, and frame stable to rent, south central.

2 small houses (new) south west of City, low rent.

10 acres near the city for sale, no buildings, prices right.

11 acres, new buildings, for sale cheap.

R. J. KIDD
Over 395 George Street

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of The Peterboro' Horticultural Society will be held Friday, November 6th, in the Council Chambers at 7.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving reports of the past season's work, the election of officers and any other business that may come before the meeting.

H. L. BEAL, President — C. H. WILLIAMSON, Secy-Treas

FOUND

FOUND — A FEW NIGHTS AGO A bunch of keys with tag No. 4151. Owner may have same at this office.

WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—AN UPRIGHT PIANO for about six months. Apply 399 Reid Street. 44-104-1416

WANTED TO HIRE — A MAN WITH A horse and dump cart. Apply at once. 305 Mark St., East City. 44-104-1420

WANTED—A BOARDER OR ROOM TO let. 370 Bolivar. 44-104-1413

WANTED—ANY KIND OF HOUSEWORK, washing or maternity nursing. Apply Mrs. Francis, McGill St. 44-104-1427

WANTED AT ONCE—TWO OR THREE UNfurnished and unheated rooms for two ladies. Apply Box 1423, Examiner. 44-104-1425

BOARDERS WANTED

BOARDERS—WANTED TWO YOUNG MEN who would room together Conveniences 294 Wolfe Street. 44-102-1388

AUTO LIVERY

AUTO LIVERY — AUTOMOBILES TO Rent. Good autos, equipped with electric lights and shock absorbers. Careful chauffeurs. C. R. Beahn. 'Phones 488 and 1021.

BOARDING HOUSES

MONTREAL HOUSE — TEMPERANCE House; Boarding House, Lunch Room, and Soft Drinks. Reasonable board by the week. 238 Aylmer St., 234 King St. James Read, Proprietor.

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GUN REPAIRING—GUNS OF ALL MAKES repaired promptly. C. R. Beahn, 234 George Street. 44-102-1403

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PETERBOROUGH CONSERVATORY OF Music—Rupert Glidden, Musical Director, 19th Year. A staff of 20 Resident and Visiting Teachers. Subjects taught, Piano, Vocal, Violin and other Stringed Instruments, Wind Instruments, Musical Theory, Social and Fancy Dancing. Corner of Hunter and Rubidge Streets. 'Phone 203.

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MAN OR WOMAN WITH FAIR EDUCAtion can make $2 to $6 per day in their district. Rapid advancement. Experience unnecessary. Spare time accepted. Write Nichols, Limited, Publishers, Toronto. 37-39-41-3-6-7

WORK WANTED

YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE WORK AT home or by day. Suits and coats a specialty. Terms reasonable. Apply 376 Charlotte. 34-103-1405

NOTICE

NOTICE — PARTIES WISHING TO DISpose of their entire household furniture, either by bulk or public auction, should 'phone 1057, or call and see W. J. Hancock, 500 George Street. 44-104-1417

HELP WANTED—Female

WANTED — GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. Apply 567 Bolivar 34-103-1406

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. D. G. Hatton, 400 Charlotte Street. 34-104-1423

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT house work. Apply 266 Dalhousie St. 34-103-1410

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED — EXPERIENCED MALE SPINners for night work. Auburn Woollen Co., Ltd. 44-103-1360

SALESMEN—WANTED THREE OR FOUR good men of neat appearance to handle a good proposition. Apply 234 Hunter St. West, between 8 and 10 a.m., Monday. 34-103-1392

LEARN BARBER TRADE — SURE EMployment. Good wages. Few weeks required to complete course. Write for particulars and catalogue to-day. Moler Barber College, 221A Queen East, Toronto. 34-79-1209

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED, AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay no after we secure you position. American Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal

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SIX-ROOMED HOUSE TO RENT IN THE South End. Low rent. Apply 494 Weller Street. 34-103-1393

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. All conveniences. Apply 121 Rubidge Street. 44-99-1256

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, WITH OR without board. All modern conveniences. 273 Rubidge St. 34-104-1426

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 283 STEWART ST. Desirably situated. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply 437 George St.

TO RENT—THREE HEATED ROOMS, UNfurnished, in house with all conveniences. Central. Apply Box 1393, Examiner. 44-101-1393

TO RENT — A VERY COMFORTABLE Little 5-Roomed Cottage. Electric light and City water. Central. Near George Street. Rent reasonable. Apply 135 Antrim Street. 44-103-1396

TO RENT—9-ROOMED HOUSE ALL CONveniences. Hardwood floors. Conveniently situated. Warm. Rent moderate. Apply 340 Reid St., Corner Simcoe St. 44-75-987

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TO RENT—GOOD CORNER STORE for Farm and City trade. Apply to 183 Antrim St. City.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 283 STEWART ST. Desirably situated. Also House, No. 247 Wolfe St. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply 437 George St.

TO RENT — MODERN HOUSE, 143 Rubidge Street, near C.C.I., rent $11.00. Also 453 Water Street. Rents low. Also property for sale or exchange. Apply 451 Water St. or 'phone 1281. 44

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 238 AYLMER ST. Suitable for Boarding House. Modern conveniences. Possession immediately. Apply 437 George Street. 44

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FOR SALE—60-ACRE FARM, TWO MILES west of Pontypool. All clear. Frame house, bank barn, creek, etc. Price, $2,700.00. Will exchange for two to ten acres close to City of Peterborough. What have you to offer? Apply J. A. Gibbs, 174½ Charlotte Street.

SOCIETIES

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR CARE of Neglected and Ill-Treated Children. Incorporated by Act of Legislature. Information required. Informant's name kept Strictly Private. Children for adoption. Geo. Cochrane, Agent and Assistant Secretary.

LOST

LOST ON SUNDAY, NOV. 1ST, BETWEEN George Street Church and Corner of London and Aylmer, a Gold Pin, with initial "J" worked in pearls. Reward for return to 567 Aylmer Street. 34-103-1403

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, A BLACK folding purse, containing 3 five dollar bill and some other money. Reward by by leaving same at Examiner office. 34-103-1412

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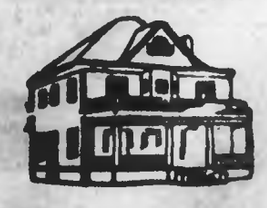

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THE WORLD OF SPORT

HEARTS STILL HOLDING LEAD IN FIRST DIVISION

LEAGUE TABLES.

(Including Saturday's Results)

Scottish League.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
Hearts	10	11	1	1	20	6	23
Celtic	10	8	2	3	31	11	19
Morton	12	5	1	6	25	21	16
Ayr United	13	7	5	1	19	11	15
Clyde	10	6	3	1	12	9	13
Rangers	12	6	5	1	15	20	13
Airdrieonians	12	5	4	3	16	16	13
Third Lanark	12	5	4	3	22	16	13
St. Mirren	12	4	4	4	21	25	12
Hamilton A.	12	5	6	2	17	14	12
Aberdeen	13	4	5	4	14	16	12
Falkirk	13	4	5	3	13	13	11
Dundee	13	4	5	3	13	20	11
Raith Rovers	13	3	6	4	17	22	10
Dumbarton	13	4	6	3	23	26	11
Partick T.	10	4	4	2	14	15	10
Kilmarnock	13	4	7	1	15	19	9
Queen's Park	10	2	6	4	16	20	8
Motherwell	12	3	7	2	16	22	8
Hibernians	13	1	9	4	10	28	6

English League—Div. I.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
Manchester C.	10	7	0	3	17	6	17
Sheffield Wed.	11	7	2	2	25	12	16
Oldham A.	10	6	1	3	22	14	15
Middlesbro'	10	4	1	5	17	12	13
Everton	11	5	3	3	20	10	13
Blackburn R.	11	5	3	3	20	16	13
Aston Villa	10	5	3	2	16	16	12
Burnley	10	4	3	3	16	11	11
Newcastle U.	11	4	4	3	16	13	11
W. Brom. A.	11	4	4	3	16	11	11
Bradford C.	11	3	4	4	15	16	10
Liverpool	11	4	5	2	21	29	10
Sunderland	10	4	5	1	18	21	9
Sheffield U.	10	3	4	3	12	14	9
Bradford	9	3	5	1	14	23	7
Manchester U.	10	2	5	3	12	17	7
Chelsea	10	1	4	5	12	20	7
Notts County	10	2	6	2	15	18	6
Tottenham H.	11	1	6	4	14	22	6
Bolton Wand.	10	2	7	1	11	17	5

English League—Div. II.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
Huddersfield	12	9	1	2	24	10	20
Arsenal	11	6	2	3	20	11	15
Bristol City	10	5	2	3	17	10	13
Derby County	10	6	3	1	23	17	13
Preston N. E.	11	5	3	3	13	12	13
Bury	10	6	4	0	22	21	12
Fulham	11	5	4	2	20	16	12
Barnsley	10	5	4	1	10	16	11
Grimsby T.	11	3	3	5	10	17	11
Clapton O.	11	4	3	3	11	11	11
Wolverhampton	11	4	4	3	15	15	11
Hull City	10	4	4	2	11	10	10
Birmingham	10	3	3	4	17	14	10
Stockport C.	11	3	4	3	10	12	9
Leeds City	11	4	6	1	16	23	9
Notts Forest	11	3	5	2	14	23	8
Lincoln City	11	3	6	2	14	21	8
Leicester F.	11	3	7	1	11	16	7
Glossop	11	2	6	3	12	20	7
Blackpool	10	2	6	0	11	22	4

Southern League

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
Brighton and H.	12	8	2	2	18	8	18
Reading	12	8	3	2	24	12	18
Millwall	10	7	2	1	17	9	15
Watford	11	6	2	3	17	8	15
Portsmouth	12	5	3	4	15	11	14
Swindon Town.	11	5	3	3	17	17	13
Exeter City	10	5	3	2	14	12	12
Northampton	10	5	3	2	16	13	12
Cardiff City	10	5	4	1	13	8	11
W. Ham. U.	11	4	4	3	18	19	11
Luton Town	13	4	7	2	20	29	10
Queen's Park R.	11	3	4	5	12	16	9
Southampton	11	4	6	1	20	24	9
Southend U.	10	3	4	3	10	7	9
Plymouth	11	3	5	4	14	17	8
Norwich City	10	2	4	5	11	14	8
Bristol R.	11	3	7	2	12	26	8
Croydon	11	2	6	2	20	7	7
Gillingham	11	2	7	2	14	17	6
Crystal Palace	10	1	6	3	8	18	5

Italy Ready And Waiting For Chance

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Italy is certain that it must participate in the war. This opinion prevails in all classes of society there according to Miss Virginia Butler, professor of history in a Rome college, who arrived here Saturday, direct from the eternal city. Miss Butler, who is a graduate of Wellesley College, has made a careful study of conditions in Italy, and she believes that the monarchy cannot hope to remain much longer away from participation in actual hostilities. And when the time comes she will enter the war on the side of the allies, in the opinion of Miss Butler.

"As a reward for her neutrality," said Miss Butler, "Italy has been promised by the allies Trieste, Trieno and Vallona. All parties concerned are merely waiting for the psychological moment for the formal announcement. This may come only when the success of the triple entente has left no doubt as to the ultimate outcome of the war. It may not come until the moment arrives when the occupation by Italy of Austria's Italian provinces would put the final staggering blow to Austria. When ever it comes it will come in the form of an announcement that the entente considers that Italy, being as indispensable factor in the maintenance of the equilibrium of the Mediterranean, it is necessary that she have complete domination of the Adriatic. Then Italy must step in and maintain her right to them by force of arms. Italy, realizing this, has been preparing. Her army is mobilized. She has imported millions of dollars worth of supplies; including complete hospital equipment and the like from the United States.

Troops Are Mobilized.

"Italian troops are mobilized in force with one army stationed at Brindisi for the occupation of Valona and the remainder stationed at strategical points along the Austrian frontier. One million pairs of shoes, imported from the United States for the army, are now being fitted with cleats on the bottom for the mountain fighting in the northeast along the frontier. A volunteer corps is being organized to replace the regular troops in Lybia so that Italy will have her best troops at her disposal. Many elderly officers of high rank have been retired and their places taken by younger men.

Foreign Quarters, Dead.

The entire foreign quarter of every Italian city is dead. Many shopkeepers in Rome, who knew me, have appealed to me with tears in their eyes for comfort and a promise that Americans would continue to go to Italy for the winter. But I was forced to tell them that this was out of the question and far more so now that Italy is certain to enter the war. I am afraid that many will suffer very greatly before the war ends."

Many Reservists.

"One of Italy's problems is taking care of the thousands of reservists who have come here to join the colours. They had only enough money to carry them to Italy. Many brought their families and this will prove an added burden. In order that there may be as little actual suffering as possible the Italian Government has appropriated $20,000,000 for public works. These will be constructed at once and those reservists who are not yet needed and the thousands of officers who have left their employment through the stagnation of business will also be furnished employment.

SNAPS FROM THE WIRES.

The death was announced yesterday in London of Alfred Booth, head of the Booth Line of steamships.

The Petrograd newspaper Rystch reports that the Bedouins have occupied the Persian port of Bushehr and made the officials prisoners.

Hon. J. D. Hazen, acting Minister of Militia, was in conference yesterday with the Duke of Connaught in regard to the War Office's advice re the second contingent.

Ten thousand sacks which brought Canada's gift of flour have been purchased in London at five shillings apiece. The proceeds will go to the Prince of Wales' fund.

The Government of Trinidad has closed all German business houses, the affairs of the latter being liquidated by a committee. The assets will be held at the discretion of the British governor.

The German steamer Asuncion has landed at Para, Brazil, the passengers and crews of the British steamers Vandyck, Hurstdale, and Glanto, which were captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

Cadets MacAulay, Cassels and Cook of the R. M. C., have been attached as lieutenants in the R. C. H. A., and will go to the front. Cadet Duff-Stewart is attached to the Royal Canadian Dragoons to await a vacancy in the R. C. H. A.

CANADIANS FOR EGYPT?

New Phase of War May Draw Some of Second Contingent There.

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—Full instructions concerning the composition of the second Canadian contingent, have been received from the War Office. There may be some further negotiations. It is understood that the instructions are given on the supposition that the second force will comprise a full division of at least 22,000 men, of which the 16,000 men now being enlisted will form the infantry branch, but it is not considered that the same amount of artillery will be provided.

It is considered probable, in view of the situation which has developed in the Near East, that some Canadians may see service in Egypt. The recent massing of Turkish troops in the vicinity of that country may be the cause of drawing certain units thither.

GERMANS DISSENTING.

Arrivals In Holland Say It Is No Longer Battle, But Butchery.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The correspondent of The Amsterdam Handelsblad at Sluis telegraphs as follows: "All German attempts to break through the line of the allied forces between Nieuport and Dixmude have failed. In spite of the greatest sacrifices the Germans have not succeeded in gaining ground on the other bank of the canal.

"Communication with Ostend is almost completely interrupted. Permits to leave Bruges are no longer given, but tram cars are still running, and the German marine band gives daily concerts in the market place. German soldiers, tired of the war, continue to cross the frontier near Sluis in large numbers. They declare that it is no longer a question of battles but of butchering."

New German Army.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Information has reached here showing that the recently raised new German army has a total strength of 450,000 men, and is made up principally by calling out the recruits of 1915. The remainder are volunteers of all ages. The army is divided into twelve corps, and will be used as follows: Six corps for service in Belgium and France; two to form a reserve force, and stationed around Strasburg, and the other four to be employed in a special effort to take Verdun.

Belgians Once Wealthy Now Penniless In a Foreign Land

London, October 19. — There are many tragedies of the war—tragedies of the battle field and of the domestic hearth. The world has been ringing with instances of each since the war began, and the last has by no means been heard of either.

In London just now there are many hundreds of Belgian families; poor, who were a few weeks ago more than passing rich; and others destitute who were fairly well off in this world's goods. Driven from their own violated country by the German hordes they have sought refuge here, and a tour of some of the hotels reveals many cases of extreme hardship.

Without the least suggestion of ostentation, and indeed only in reply to a question, a refugee from Antwerp said:—

"My family, until the war broke out, held a first class position. We had estates in Belgium and investments in good securities. Last week we were wealthy—I do not make a boast of it, I merely state a fact. Now, we have nothing except what will keep us in England perhaps for a couple of months. After that—" A shrug of the shoulders, eloquent of despair, finished his sentence.

Have Sacrificed Everything.

But there was no more to be said. And what other Belgians said over and over again, was: "We have sacrificed everything up to our last cent, and what more can we do? Our soldiers have fought and bled and died—as your have, what more can we do?"

But the iron has entered into the soul of the elders of these refugees. The children romp about as children will do, and only at odd moments do the more serious among them seem to realize the gravity of their position. Their parents watch them wistfully like "young lambs at play," and then they turn away with an intensity of passion there is no mistaking.

"We are gratified beyond the power of expression with our reception. The thought of the sympathy of the British people was our only strength when we fled from Antwerp and Belgium. It is our only hope now. We want to go back to Belgium, to our own dear country, but not to go back to work under Germany. Better to be hanged here than to work under Germany."

English are Also Grateful

The speaker was a member of a wealthy Belgian family, and he was only one of a hundred who was staying at the same hotel. He put the view of everyone of his countrymen now in England, and the other point was put very appositely by an Englishman who overheard it.

"And where would we be now without them?" he said. "In the cart."

It was a homely phrase but it was well and earnestly put.

There are many hundreds of refugees from Belgium who are unable to put up at the hotel even for a few weeks, and these have been accommodated at the Alexandra Palace. They left Brussels and other parts of Belgium in the early stages of the war, "with just a few francs in our pockets." Some of them had been well to do but had been unable to bring anything with them except the clothes they stood in and the money that they happened to have in their pockets. Their position has indeed been a pitiable one but they are grateful for the hospitality extended to them.

Paris Sees War Spectacle As Wounded Pass Through

Gripping is the pen picture of a trainload of wounded coming into a Paris railroad station as described by Regis Gignoux in the Figaro. One can almost imagine oneself standing on the platform watching the wounded soldiers hanging from the car windows, the bustle of nurses and stretcher bearers, and the quiet nuns hurrying from car to car with refreshments.

A trainload of wounded is going away, he writes; another backs down. Soldiers are brushing off the platform, nurses hasten to their stations beside their canvas shelters, the nuns are busy cutting bread, filling watering pots, preparing soup and chocolate on their movable furnaces. The surgeons advance, casting one last look on the reports and orders in their hands; stretcher bearers follow them. At the same time some fifty military nurses march forward from the other side of the station with provisions, each carrying a measure full of water besides.

The train comes to a stop. A thousand soldiers appear at the doors of the compartments, but do not come out, do not speak: they only look. Some have foreheads bandaged, others have their arms in slings: still more have their necks bandaged. One does not see those who are wounded in the legs, for the doors are not yet opened.

One sees nothing but faces: faces black or red or yellow, and hands that seem enormous. One realizes that these men need no words nor gestures to make themselves understood. They just look. They are watching a young auxiliary surgeon with flushed face and feverish eyes, with drooping shoulders, who hurries up to the head surgeons with a list and information.

The head surgeons at once give their instructions to the stretcher bearers. Twenty dressings to be made, twelve cases to be left at Paris.

WORK FOR NURSES AND NUNS.

Then they re-enter the ambulance station on the platform installed by the society for helping the wounded. The bearers, accompanied by the auxiliary surgeon, go to the head of the train. And in the cars the soldiers understand that they are going to pursue their trip because they are not seriously wounded. They throw open the doors. Some jump heavily on the platform, others remain seated on the steps. And the women nurses and the nuns hurry to them, washing faces and hands, distributing sandwiches, filling water bottles. Boys run about, carrying newspapers and postal cards.

The bearers go to a car with open door. In it sits a territorial hospital corps man, smoking his pipe. They question him. He calls out to a wounded man: "Hey, old man, your dressing."

Twelve stretchers in four groups of three are fastened, one in each corner of the van, and from the platform one can count the soldiers lying there by the number of heavy shoes with glistening heb-nails which stick out. The man whose wound is to be dressed hobbles to the booth, steadying himself on the shoulder of a bearer. He does not look around; he is resigned to it all.

Jews Not Persecuted.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—A semi-official note denies the German allegations that Jews are being persecuted in Poland. The note points out that the war is being conducted by a united Russia, comprising all nationalities without exception.

"Unfortunately, in contravention of article 44 of The Hague convention," says the note, "the enemy's troops operating in Russian territory are detaching from the Jewish population information concerning our army and threats of violence, thus making the population liable to inevitable responsibilities."

Germans Will Win Says Kaiser.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—(Via London.)—In addressing the Brandenburg Regiment in France recently at a point behind the front, Emperor William closed his speech with these words:

"When the war is finished we shall not see each other again. Under all circumstances the enemy will be beaten."

This information is conveyed in a letter received in Berlin from the front.

Battle In the Straits.

LONDON, Nov. 2. — Heavy firing was heard off the foreland at Dover yesterday afternoon. Twelve big shells were fired in rapid succession. The concussion rattled windows at Deal. A British torpedo boat destroyer could be seen outside Goodwin Sands, and it was surmised that the British ship had assailed a German submarine, which was known to be in the Channel.

Peace Prize to All Belgians.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3.—(Via London.)—The Handelsblad, of Amsterdam, has published a report from Christiania saying that the shareholders of the Nobel Dynamite have decided to give this year's peace prize, which amounts to about $40,000, to the Netherlands Government, to be applied toward the support of Belgian refugees in Holland.

Statue of Carnegie Pelted.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A despatch to a news agency from Dunfermline, Scotland, says that local resentment against Andrew Carnegie because of his alleged pro-German attitude is so strong that the statue of Mr. Carnegie, which was unveiled by the citizens of his native town last June, was pelted by a crowd.

SAFETY FIRST, SAYS FOSTER.

To Ensure That Will Be Government's Primary Aim.

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—In his reply to delegates of municipalities, which waited on the Government yesterday afternoon, about unemployment, Sir George Foster said it was gratifying to the Government to have its work commenced. It had been no light undertaking to deal with alien enemies in Canada, in the light of the different social customs and the desire to protect people at home without inflaming others. The Government in any event would see that public safety was assured fully. It was now working out details of the registration system, and would announce them in a few days.

Speaking of the relief of allies Sir George admitted that depended largely upon the Dominion, but in respect to the general principle of unemployment he said the primary responsibility rested upon the localities of the provinces, but the Government would assist in every way it could.

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ADVANCE IN VOSGES

French Take German Positions In Mountain Passes

COAST END IS STOPPED

LONDON, Nov. 3. — While war clouds hung heavy over the Balkans and the Mediterranean yesterday, fierce contests took place all along the allied front from the channel to Switzerland, with particularly notable victories to the French arms in the Vosges. With snow falling and bitter winds blowing, the armies of the republic are wresting inch position after another from the Germans grasp in this mountain region. Verdun de Saints Claude is the latest spoil of victory. A late despatch says that several passes where the Germans had mounted heavy batteries were taken yesterday. It is claimed that the French not only captured the guns of the invaders, but have brought up a number of 75 millimetre pieces and succeeded in shelling the Germans as they fell back.

It is authoritatively stated that the Kaiser's forces were decisively beaten in a series of violent assaults on the Franco-British front from Dixmude to the River Lys. The Germans delivered [illegible] attacks on the allied trenches, [illegible] losing thousands as the [illegible] of especially selected [illegible] were, the French and British [illegible] them back with the bayonet.

Despite all hammering the Germans continue to hold positions on the allied side of the Yser and are stubbornly contesting every effort to dislodge them. But the opening of the dykes by the Belgians has effectually stopped any effort of the enemy to advance further. All of the fields in the country bounded by Nieuport and Dixmude are under several feet of water and Belgian troops, supported by their own very effective artillery and numerous batteries from the French and British armies, are posted along the railroad and electric road embankments, on the highway and other high spot of ground. To advance the Germans must come up narrow causeways a few feet wide. Such attempts mean massacre, and after operations of this character could mean nothing less than utter annihilation for the foe.

West of Nieuport to the coast, the country is free of Germans and the allied fleet continues to frustrate every effort of the Kaiser's men to pierce this country. It is said on good authority that the allies are now within four miles of Ostend and can take that town at their leisure, as it is defended by only a handful of the foe.

A courier bearing despatches to the Duke of Wurtemburg, from the Kaiser, has been captured. Unless Ypres was taken by Nov. 2, said the German War Lord, the invaders must sell dear, die and the Kaiser cried every inch within his power to carry the town.

The outskirts of Arras were reached yesterday by an advancing column of the foe before a rench charge drove them back several miles. Bloody conflicts have taken place around Lille, which appears to have been vacated by the Germans. The situation is very confused in this region and little can be accurately told. Following a previous defeat at Amont-de-Vailly the French have won a success of considerable importance.

North of the Meuse, French forces have driven the Germans further back. To the east, around Ban de Sapt, a number of high points have been taken depriving the Germans of artillery posts that commanded several towns, including St. Die. This is regarded as a victory of much value.

The communique of the Belgian Government, issued from Havre, lays great stress on the fact that Pelkapelle has been surrounded. This gives the allies command of roads leading to Dixmude, Ypres, Roulers and Thourout. The Belgians also reoccupied the compulsory evacuation by the Germans of Ramscapelle, which they held in part. Many prisoners were taken, says the statement, and the Germans threw back of an important railway line.

It is reported, the despatch adds, that the allies Sunday occupied Leffinghe, on the Ostend-Nieuport Canal, which, if true, means that the Germans suffered a heavy defeat.

GIVE LIFE'S BLOOD TO SAVE SOLDIERS

Lyons, France, November 2.—An appeal for blood to save wounded soldiers appeared in a local paper.

No sooner had this notice appeared than volunteers presented themselves and Dr. Alexis Carrel, the famous Rockefeller's Institute, and now the head of one of the Lyons Hospitals, was able immediately to save several patients. Three days ago there already were 120 names at the Hotel Dieu, representing rich and poor and all classes of society. Needless to add, women were conspicuous in the list.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Because export demand for cash wheat today was reported [illegible] prices started [illegible] the start. Prices closed firm, 1½c to 2½c above Saturday night. Other leading grains, too, gained a material advance, [illegible] ½c to 1½c, corn ½c to 1¼c and provisions 7½c to 25c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	1 11	to 1 ....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 67	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 00	....
Oats, bushel	0 34	0 35
Rye, bushel	0 65	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. rolls	0 30	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 28	0 29
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Butter, dairy, tubs	0 26	....
Cheese, new, twins	0 14½	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 31	0 32
Eggs, cold-storage	0 26	0 28
Eggs, pickled	0 23	....
Honey, new, lb.	0 13	....
Honey, combs, dozen	1 50	2 00

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 2.—Cash closed: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.17½; No. 2 do., $1.15½; No. 3 do., $1.09¾; No. 4, $1.03¾; No. 5, 98¾c; No. 6, 94¼c; feed, 91¼c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 54¾c; No. 3, C.W., 53¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 53¾c; No. 1 feed, 53¼c; No. 2 feed, 51¾c.

Barley—No. 3, 66c; No. 4, 64c; rejected, 60c; feed, 58½c.

Flax—Unquoted.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—There was a good demand from foreign buyers for Manitoba spring wheat today at a further advance of 6d per quarter, and sales of 25 loads were made, but considerably more business could have been done if the spot grain were available. There was also a good demand from exporters for wheat on spot, and sales of 50 loads were made. The local trade in coarse grains was fair at firm prices, there being an improved demand for oats and corn. A first feeling of firmness in the flour market, but the volume of business doing for both local and export account is still small. Millfeed is steady under a better demand.

The butter market is quiet, finest creamery at the auction sale closed at 32½c.

Cheese is also quiet. Exports for the week were 21,943 boxes, as compared with 26,823 for the same week last year.

Eggs active, and firm.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Nov. 2.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 3956 cattle, 2077 hogs, 2306 sheep and lambs and 468 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Choice steers and heifers sold from $7.35 to $7.75; good at $6.75 to $7.15; medium butchers' steers and heifers at $6.50 to $6.75; common butchers' steers and heifers at $6 to $6.25; choice cows at $6.50 to $6.75; good cows at $5.75 to $6.25; canners and [illegible] $3.50 to $4.50; bulls $4.25 to $6.25.

Stockers and Feeders.

Choice feeders sold at $6.50 to $6.60; good feeders, $6.25 to $6.40; common feeders, $5.75 to $6.15; canners at $4.75 to $5.50; stockers from 500 to 600 lbs. at $5 to $6.50.

Milkers and Springers.

Only a limited number of milkers and springers were offered, and these sold at $60 to $90 each.

Veal Calves.

Choice veals sold at $10 to $10.50; good veals, $9.50 to $9.90; medium, $7 to $8; common, $6 to $7; inferior eastern calves, $2.50 to $5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Choice [illegible] sold at $6 to $6.25; heavy ewes, $5.50 to $5.75; bucks, $4 to $5; culls, $3 to $4; lambs, good to choice quality, $7.50 to $7.75; [illegible] $7.25 to $7.40; culls, $6 to $6.50.

Hogs.

Hogs [illegible] at the city mkt. The bulk of those on the market were from the northwest. Drovers fed and watered sold at $7.35, and $7.40, weighed off cars, and $6.90 f.o.b. at country points.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—At the Montreal Stock Yards, West End Branch, a weak tone developed and prices as compared with this day week showed a decline of 50c per cwt. for steers and 25c for bulls, while cows were unchanged. The bulk of the stock coming forward from Ontario points were contracted for by dealers with farmers and feeders sometime ago at much higher prices than they could be bought for today, and it is claimed that they can [illegible] $50 to $60 per head. The only exception to prices noted the week in cattle was very choice, A few loads of choice Ontario steers sold at $7.50 to $7.75, and medium grades cattle sold at $6.60, while picked lots of choice domestic cows brought $6.50 per 100 pounds. The supply of canning stock was large, and the demand limited, with prices 50 per cwt. lower. Bulls sold at $5.50 to $4.75, and calves at $9.00 to $9.50 per cwt.

A stronger feeling developed in the market for lambs, and prices advanced 25c per 100 pounds.

Butchers' cattle, choice, $7.00 to $7.75; do., medium, $6 to $7; do., common, $5.75 to $6.25; canners, $5.50 to $5.75; butchers' cattle, choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; do., medium, $5.50 to $6; do., bulls, $5.50 to $6.50; milkers, choice, each, $70 to $75; do., common and medium, each, $30 to $65; springers, $60 to $65; sheep, ewes, $4.75 to $5; bucks and culls, $4.25 to $4.50; lambs, $7 to $7.75; hogs, f.o.b., $9; calves, $5 to $10.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; active; prime steers, $8.50 to $10; shipping, $8.15 to $8.35; butchers, $8.10 to $8; [illegible] $6 to $8; cows, $3.75 to $7.25; bulls, $5 to $7.40; stockers and feeders, $5 to $7.25; stock heifers, $5 to $6.75.

Veals—Receipts, 1000 head; [illegible] $3 to $11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 27,500 head; active; heavy and mixed, $7.70 to $7.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Cattle—Receipts [illegible]. Market higher. Beeves, Texas steers, western steers and cows and heifers, [illegible] on account of [illegible]; Calves and [illegible] [illegible] to $9.40; [illegible] $6 to $10.25.

Hogs—Receipts 24,000. Market steady. Light $7.95 to $8.05; mixed, $7.10 to $7.60; heavy, $7.10 to $7.50; rough, $7.10 to $7.25; pigs, $4.50 to $6.60; bulk of sales [illegible]

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Write for quotations and special circular of information to W. SCOTT Company, Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.

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In olden days ye lover knight
Did slay a dragon bolde
To prove unto ye maiden faire
Ye love that he had tolde.
This latter day ye lover in
As brave as then, and maybe
For doth he not agree to wedde
On twentie bones a week?

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WEDNESDAY AT HALL'S

A Day of Unusual Bargain Giving

WEDNESDAY— Clean-Up Day in Home Furnishing Department

Comforters $4.59
Bed Comforters, filled with Arctic Down and covered in a variety of different colour combinations. Size 60 x 72 in.....each **4.59**

Curtain Nets, Voiles and Scrims 19c yard
Odd lines in nice fine qualities. Curtain Nets, Voiles and Scrims, plain and bordered, not more 20 yards to a pattern. Regular 25c to 45c. Wednesday.....yard **19c**

$10.00 Fibre Rugs $7.98
Splendid for Bed-rooms, sanitary bed easily cleaned, size 6 ft. x 9ft. good design and colourings, six only. Regular $10. Wednesday ..... each **7.98**

$7.00 Fur Rugs $4.39
Two only. Fur Fire Place Rugs, size 60 x 27 inches, regular $7. If you want one you had better come early Wednesday **4.39**

Big Value in Satin & Moirette Underskirts, reg. $1.50 & $2.00 qualities. Wednesday 98c

The Underskirt Department abounds in good values just now, Skirts of all kinds at exceptionally low prices—the result of special purchases.

These featured for Wednesday are worthy of Special Attention

Made from fine English Satin and Moirette in this season's most approved styles—all well made and splendidly finished. Colours of Black, Saxe, Cerise, Brown, Taupe and Navy. Regular $1.50 and $2.00. Wednesday Bargain ..... each **98c**

See them in the Window

Pretty & Practical Tailored Waists in Smart Washable Materials. Half-Price and Less, each 79c

The choice of styles is large and the materials are Pique Madras, Vesting and Batiste, some in plain stripes, others in pretty stripe and figured combinations. All good seasonable styles. Materials come in extra good wearing qualities, high and low necks, three-quarter and long sleeves, mostly all white, a few coloured and hairline stripes, many less than half price. Regular $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00. It's a great bargain in Waists for Wednesday shoppers ..... each **79c**

44 in. Honeycomb Suiting 47c yard

A fine new suiting material, 44 inches wide, in a smart new honeycomb weave. Five colours in shades of Navy, Brown, Wine, Myrtle and Grey. Sells regularly at 75c. Wednesday ..... yard **47c**

Velutina in Ten Popular New Colourings, 49c yard

Beautiful rich Chiffon finish Velutina, 22 inches wide, fine twill, close even pile, guaranteed fast colour. Velutina is a favourite material this season, for Dresses and Skirts; and we show it in ten new colourings including Coronation, Royal, Matelot Black, Pheasant, Navy, Vieux Rose, Emerald, Neptune, Brown and Turquois. An excellent quality, and priced very low for Wednesday. Regular 75c **49c**

REMNANTS! REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

Sheetings, Flannelettes, Towellings and Table Linens, on Sale Wednesday at Remnant Prices

Just received from the English mills, hundreds of remnants of first qualities in sheetings, flannelettes, towellings and table linens. These come in useful lengths and are perfect in every way. It's an opportunity you should not overlook, as we offer you great bargains in these four staple lines of remnants.

They are priced according to their length and the small prices which they are marked at should move them out quickly on Wednesday.

See Window Display — RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED — See Window Display

"THE LIES WHICH GOOD PEOPLE TELL"

Interesting Subject Was Discussed by Dr. Gordon Last Night ---He Will Take Up the Question of Family Finances at To-night's Meeting.

Dr. Gordon will deliver a special address in the George Street Methodist church this evening, on "The Home Life," his subject being "Family Finances," or "How Much Does it Cost to Furnish a House For Two." As a prelude to the discourse, he will answer a certain number of questions which have been been sent in by enquiring individuals. During the evening, Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw, the coloured singer, will render three selections, the first, one of his own compositions, entitled "Childhood Days," "Would You Believe," and third, an old plantation melody, entitled, "Steal Away to Jesus."

The following questions will be answered:

1. Is it right to talk of labour questions in the church?
2. Do you believe that those in heaven see and know what we are doing on earth?
3. Should preachers of the Gospel receive such large salaries as they do?
4. If God is just, why does He tempt us? And if He is merciful, why does He not do us the justice of taking away from our backs the load He puts upon them?
5. Is it right to have a sale of goods in the church?
6. Is it right to rent pews in the church?
7. Do you believe that the size of a man's head has anything to do with the strength of his mind?
8. Do our up-to-date preachers believe in a real hell?
9. Would you place any faith in what astrologers tell you as to the future?
10. Do you slander a person when you simply tell the truth about them?
11. Can you suggest a remedy for cruelty to dumb animals?

Mr. Gordon's speech last evening was on "The Lies Which Some Good People Tell." Dr. Gordon said as follows:

The lowest character of history is spoken of as "The Father of Lies." The highest character referred to myself is, "The Way, the Truth and the Light." Hypocrisy is the incarnation of a lie, and the careless use of words is the first step towards insincerity. The world has a contempt for the crook in trade, the quack in medicine, the fake in society, and the hypocrite in religion. The crowning virtue is "Sincerity, the crowning vice is "Hypocrisy." You can love a weak man, a sinful man, a reckless man, a prodigal or a sensualist, but no man can love a hypocrite.

Wellington said concerning Napoleon, "He was bound to fail, because his messages were lies." That which is built on a lie ends in failure. A lying lock yields, a lying safe opens, a lying investment fails, a lying argument breaks down, a lying business succumbs, a lying track widens, a lying dynamo explodes, a lying wire electrocutes, a lying bridge gives way, a lying clock misleads, and a lying boiler explodes. The man who tells the truth, rides in a square car of solid steel. The design of this discourse this evening is that man may be sincere, honest, frank and transparent as the sunlight. In dealing with the subject, Dr. Gordon mentioned ten of the lies which good people are prone to tell.

First—The Commercial Lies.

"It is not, it is not saith the liar."
But when he has gone he boasteth."

Commercial lies are as old as the books of proverbs and much older. Goods are marked up and then marked down, and the moral discrepancies in the commercial realm to-day are so striking and outstanding, that when a young man brought up in our churches and Sunday schools enters the commercial realm, he finds himself battling for the ideals which he had enthroned in his soul.

Second—The Social Lie. The white lie of modern society is built when the mistress in the parlour asks the maid in the house to go to the front door and inform the visitor that she is "not at home." The private secretary of General Grant said to the servant in the White House, who announced the presence of a visitor, "Tell him the President is not in." General Grant rebuked his private secretary saying, "Tell him nothing of the sort, I do not lie myself, and I do not want anybody to lie for me." If you ask your maid to lie for you, bye and bye she will lie to you and lie about you.

Third—The Legal Lie. There is no realm of human achievement where men are more prone to play with words and mere technicalities, as in the legal realm, and when a man begins to play with words, he begins to play with his conscience and no man is so great a fool as the man who fools himself. A friend of mine stated to me, "It is true that I am engaged in the liquor business, but I am engaged in the wholesale liquor business. I do not stand behind the bar," but the dangerous man in the liquor business is not the man who stands behind the bar, but the brewer, distiller and the wholesale liquor merchants, who are filling our papers with advertisements and crowding our streets with electrical signs. These are the men who are sometimes admitted to church membership and also to official relationship in the church. Mark the words of Campbell Morgan, "The church must declare that there is no room within her borders for any man who in his business, is identified with the forces whichare tempting humanity."

Fourth—The Patriotic Lie.— A British subject stood in a great patriotic gathering and sang:

"God save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save our King.
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save our King."

As he passed out of the great tabernacle, his eyes filled with tears and he exclaimed, "I feel as though I could die for the flag, for the empire, for the king, God bless him, the king." Inside of three months, this very man was in gaol for defrauding the government.

Fifth—The Musical Lie.— When a

(Continued on Page 11.)

SEVENTY-NINE MORE PETERBORO' BOYS OFF TO FIGHT FOR THE EMPIRE

(Continued from Page 7.)

latter contingency would never come. As citizens of Peterborough, of Canada and of Great Britain, he urged them to live up to the great traditions of the Empire, the home of liberty, the protector of right and the defender of the faith. To be brave, true, honest, fair and kind was to fulfill these greatest traditions.

"The present crisis had not been equalled for one hundred years, and the speaker believed that every man was willing to give his services if it was necessary to do so They were going to fight for their King, their country and their faith, and he was sure they would do their duty as became true soldiers. The hopes and prayers of all citizens went with them.

Rev. Jas. Rollins.

"I consider it a signal honour to speak to you volunteers this morning," said Rev James Rollins, in his opening remarks. Duty was the highest thing in life. Every man and woman had many duties to perform, but the one the members of the second contingent had chosen, was of the most difficult type. The weak man chose the easy duty, but the strong man saw the big duty, and measured his strength accordingly. "You are conferring an honour on the City," Mr Rollins stated, "and I honour you for it." He hoped their action would be contagious and that many would follow their example.

The reverend speaker paid a glowing tribute to the mothers of the departing soldiers, to whom all honour was due. These men were going forward on behalf of the land that had nurtured them, that had educated them, and for the religion in which they had received their ideals, that would strengthen and sustain them in doing their duty on the firing line. He urged them to keep up a high standard of physical strength, to care for their bodies as became true men. Their training days would cultivate a sense of sufficiency that would mean much to them. Concluding, he said: God would honour them for the fulfillment of their duty.

Interspersing the addresses were selections by the Band and several outbursts of cheers.

Following the addresses the contingent was taken to the Lecture Room, where they found a most enjoyable luncheon awaiting them. This was arranged for by the Women's War Fund Committee, and served in splendid style by T. H. Hooper. The room was appropriately decorated with flags and bunting and the tables were most artistically arranged The soldier boys fell upon the array of good things with a vengeance and the hospitality of the ladies was greatly appreciated. While the repast was being served the men sang the old South African favourite, "Soldiers of The King," and the new marching song of the British Army, "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." In the hall outside the 57th Band rendered patriotic airs.

Before the end of the luncheon the ladies of the War Fund Committee presented each member of the contingent with a parcel containing Balaclava sleeping helmets and knitted wristlets, gifts that will be found thoroughly useful by the men during their drill and afternoons.

On behalf of the contingent, Major (Rev. Canon) Davidson expressed the thanks of the soldier boys for the gifts, and three hearty cheers and a tiger were given for the ladies.

At the conclusion of the luncheon a short religious service was conducted by Major J. C. Davidson, Chaplain of the Regiment, who offered prayers for the soldiers.

At 12 o'clock, headed by the 57th Brass and Bugle Bands, the contingent left the Armouries and marched to the C. P. R. Station by way of Murray and George streets. In spite of the rain the streets were lined and the soldier boys were repeatedly cheered as they marched along. For part of the march the new Tommy Atkins sang the Tipperary song.

At the Station an enormous crowd had gathered and the cheers were redoubled as the procession arrived. Two cars for the local contingent were waiting on a siding, and the boys quickly entrained. There were many heart-rending scenes as the last farewells were said—men who had borne themselves gaily during the early proceedings, broke down when it came to say good-bye to relatives; mothers, who had bravely signed permission for their sons to go, were overcome at the last moment, and some of the good-byes were most affecting. Soon the 12.13 train arrived, bearing the 45th of Lindsay, and they had a fine reception, while the two contingents exchanged greetings The cars bearing the Peterborough quota were quickly coupled to the rear and, amid a last outburst of cheering, the train pulled out, leaving many tearful relatives on the platform.

Here is a complete list of the contingent which went down in charge of Capt. R. T. Hounsell. The information is as complete as could be procured:

A COMPANY.

ALFRED HAWKINS — Western avenue, single, 23, labourer, two years in 32nd Brigade Field Artillery, Eng.

MORTIMER FRANCIS MOWRY —397 Bolivar St., single, 22, armature winder, brother Chester Mowry, lives same address.

ALFRED RICHARDS—113 Monaghan Road, 25, married, wife lives 113 Monaghan Road. 57th Regiment.

WILLIAM WHITE—140 Park St., 24, married, four children, wife lives at 140 Park St., served in 57th Regiment.

ALFRED HEYS—22, single, sister lives Heywood Lane, Lancaster, Eng.

HERBERT TRAVERS SYDES, Keene—20, single, served in 57th Regiment, mother lives Cragside Whatley, Lancashire, Eng.

IRWIN WEDLOCK, Keene—19, single, served in 57th Regiment, father, Wm. Wedlock, lives at Keene, Ont.

JAMES PRESCOTT, Keene—18, single, served in 57th Regiment, father lives 7 Slade St., Liverpool, Eng.

WILLIAM FLETCHER, Keene—20, single, served in 57th Regiment, father, John Fletcher, lives at Keene.

ALFRED FLETCHER, Keene—18, single, served in 57th Regiment, father, John Fletcher, lives at Keene.

CECIL MAGNER—18, single, served in 57th Regiment, father lives Teddington, Middlesex, Eng.

ALBERT NICHOLLS—871 Bethune St., 18, single, served in 57th Regiment.

ALLAN McNAB—288 Gilmour St., 18, single, 1 year in 45th Regiment.

FRANK CECIL ROBERTS—288 Park St., 20, single, served five years in Royal Army Medical Corps, 1 year 10th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, mother lives in Bucks, Eng.

DANIEL H. McCONNOMY—272 Patterson St., married, three children, wife lives same address, served in 92nd Highlanders.

JAMES HALIDAY ASP, Harwood, Ont.—21, single, served in 57th Regiment. Father lives at Harwood.

ONI ISAAC—Harwood, Ont., 21, single, served in 57th Regiment. Father lives at Harwood.

HORACE A. GUDGEON—Keene, Ont., 21, single, no previous experience.

HAROLD LESLIE HICKS—263 Park St., 22, single.

GEORGE A. PETERS—186 Bethune St.

OLIVER WHITE—116 Boundary, 19, single, served in 57th Regiment.

ARTHUR W. PETERS—185 Bethune St., 19, single, served in 57th Regiment.

WILLIAM S. PIERCY—Single. Father lives at West Ham, Stratford, Eng.

ALBERT FLETCHER — Single, served in 57th Regiment. Father lives in Keene.

B COMPANY.

HORACE BALLARD—451 Stewart St., 20, single, served in 45th and 57th Regiments, father lives same address.

VICTOR CARTON—303 Bolivar St., 23, single, five years in 57th Regiment, father lives same address.

ARTHUR H. H. MARTIN—North Monaghan, 21, single, served three years in Territorials, Eng.

ROBERT RYAN—208 Lake St., single, served thre years 57th Regiment, three years 20th Field Battery, mother lives at Edmonton, Alta.

CHARLES MANNERS — 223 Chamberlen St., city, married, 2 children, wife lives same address.

JOHN MURRAY — 44 Lafayette Ave., single. Father lives same address.

FREDERICK KIFF—22, married, 1 child, 3 years Royal Naval Reserve, wife lives 139 Sherbrooke St., city.

WILLIAM GEO. TOMLIN—21, single, 3 years in Territorials. Father lives Burham, Kent, Eng.

C COMPANY.

RICHARD MITCHELL—26, single. Father, Frank Mitchell, lives West Norwood, Surrey, Eng.

ARTHUR PAGETT—44 Lafayette Ave., 29, married, 2 children, wife lives 44 Lafayette Ave.

FRED BATTERSON—226 Chamberlen St., 26, married, served in Wolverhampton Territorials, wife lives 226 Chamberlen St.

JAMES HOUGHTON—9 Cameron St., 19, single, served in 57th Regiment. Father lives New Winchester, Hampshire, Eng.

JOHN HARDING—Peterborough, widower, one child, served in 57th Regiment, son lives West Kilburn, London, Eng.

CECIL NEWMAN—294 Reid St., 24, single, served in 57th Regiment. Father, Geo. Newman, lives at Compton, near Winchester, Hants, Eng.

FRED C. KELSEY — 226 Sherbrooke St., 27, single, served 57th Regiment, mother, Alice Kelsey, lives 64 High St., Dorking, Surrey, Eng.

ROBERT GIFFORD — Single, served in 57th Regiment. Father, Geo. Gifford, lives in Lancashire, Eng.

GEO. A. JEFFERIES—227 George St., 24, married, wife lives same address.

LEONARD FRAZER—274 Sherbrooke St., 22, single.

CHARLES FRED JARRETT — Single, served in 57th Regiment, mother, Harriet Jarrett, lives Upton Church Road, Torquay, Devon, Eng.

HERB. STRICKLAND—207 Wescott St., 26, single. Father lives Waltham, St. Laurence, Eng.

ROBERT CECIL CUSTANCE — 276 Wolfe St., married, wife lives at same address.

FRANK DAVEY — 247 Wescott St., 22, single, mother lives same address.

EDWARD DOLEMAN—44 Lafayette Ave., single. Father lives same address.

JAMES EVANS STEWART—Single, served in 57th Regiment. Relatives live at Millbrook.

D COMPANY.

W. H. MANTELL—229 Chamberlen St., 29, married, 1 child, served in 57th Regiment, wife lives 226 Chamberlen St.

SCOTT MONTGOMERY—22, single, served in 57th Regiment. Father lives Alton, Hampshire, Eng.

ANGUS McINTOSH—169 Cedar St., 20, single. Father lives same address.

HAROLD LEAL—207 Aylmer St., 21, single, served 8 years in 15th Regiment. Father, Wm. D. Leal, lives same address.

LEONARD CLARK—226 Edinburgh St., 21, single, served in 57th Regiment.

DAVID J. MORE—45 Alfred St., 21, single, two years in Royal Engineers, Glasgow, mother lives in Roslin, Eng.

(Continued on Page 12.)

PATRIOTIC MEETING!

TO-NIGHT at 8:15 in the ARMOURIES

A Call To The Citizens Of PETERBOROUGH

THE SERIOUS POSSIBILITIES of the Sultan's entry into the European War, are so apparent that they challenge each and every Briton.

We cannot, nor do we wish, to blind ourselves to the danger which threatens those links in Britain's globe-girdling chain adjacent to the Sultan's territories. The menace of the Hun and the Turk looms large before us. We know not what to-morrow will bring.

But we do know that our confidence is unshaken and that we are unafraid, and we are resolved that our response to the Empire's call in this crisis will be to the last man and the last dollar.

But we must be ready; we must all be ready and eager. And to explain the righteousness of our cause, and to cast our sentiments in a common mould, to-night's meeting has been called by Mayor Buller.

Everyone should be there.

This is a summons to young men first; the men about town, the workingman, clerks and office men. There is no immediate call to arms, but decades of peace have naturally dulled the edge of our interests and the direct sense of our responsibilities.

We want not a few, but every young man in Peterborough, to feel in his pulse beats the throb of that unselfishness, that self-sacrifice, that patriotism, that glowed in his grandsires, who founded and developed this offspring of the Motherland

The older men should be present. Yesterday we were warned of threats against our own Dominion, and through this came to us the necessity of preparing for home defence. The husbands and fathers must set the example to our youth.

TO THE LADIES OF PETERBOROUGH THIS SUMMONS IS ALSO SOUNDED.

Their support, their zeal, their encouragement, will be an added incentive. Their interests are bound up with those of the men, and it is a unity of determination that will break any danger that may threaten our Empire.

The speakers to-night will be Mayor Buller, J. H. Burnham, M.P., G. A. Gillespie, M.P.P., Judge Huycke, and representatives of the clergy of the City.

Our patriotism may soon be put to the acid test. We must show our unity and glory in it.

"Send him victorious!
Happy and glorious!
Long to reign over us!
God Save the King!"

Let us show to-night that we are ready to bear our share in the burden of whatever crisis may beset the Empire.

The 57th Regimental Band will be present. Let us remember the sacrifices that are being made throughout the Empire, and show that we are prepared to accept our share.

Mails Open 8.15
Close 8.45

The CRESSMAN'S

The Store of Better Values

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Earned—The Saving Opportunities are Many in the Annex

New Novelty Brocade Underskirts—Latest approved style, with narrow pleated ruffle and six inch over-laying side opening; almost every wanted shade. Regular $1.29 values for..... 89c

Women's "Penman" Coat Sweaters—A very large assortment of styles, colors and color combinations. Values from $2.25 to $3.50, on Wednesday..... 1.33

Newly Trimmed Hats—Mostly felt shapes; large, medium and small, very cleverly trimmed. Values up to $4.00. Wednesday Annex..... 1.69

Complete White Enamel Iron Bed Outfit—White enamel bed with brass knobs, good quality mattress and coil wire reinforced spring. Extra special at .. 6.89

Large Size Flannelette Blankets—The well known "Alberp" brand; they are firmly made with good quality cotton, and have a close even nap. Regular $1.75 value, size 64 x 80..... 1.39

Dress Goods Mill Ends—Lengths that will make up into coats and skirts for the grown ups and into whole dresses for the younger people. Values to $3.50 for 1.25

Women's Winter Hygeian Underwear—Vests and drawers in cream or white. Our regular 50c stock line, per garment 39c

Two O'clock Leader—38 inch Factory Cotton, strongly and evenly made. Best 12½c value; sold in 5, 10, 15, 20 yard lengths; per yard..... 9½c

GRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE CONDITIONS ON THE NIEUPORT-DIXMUNDE LINE

Correspondent Rides Bicycle Down the Road Amid a Rain of Shrapnel, Horses and Drivers Killed Only Fifty Yards Away---Red Cross Does Great Work.

CALAIS, Nov. 1, via London, Nov. 2 (by Jacques Obels).—Following the road from Nieuport to Dixmunde, I found that the shrapnel fire was very heavy. I saw a team of six horses and a driver killed fifty yards away. I slid off my bicycle repeatedly and lay down flat on the ground when a screaming shell came too near. On one occasion I rode the bicycle straight into a hidden trench, where the soldiers set up a frightful shout, doubtless thinking that a shell had come down upan them. When they found that it was only a newspaper man they were thoroughly indignant, and it required a liberal distribution of cigarettes to smooth their ruffled feelings.

Wishing to return along the same road, I found that the Belgian artillery was retreating five kilometres (three miles) towards Furnes, and I was assured that the Germans had crossed the Yser. Taking a by-road toward Furnes I found the advanced infantry striking camp.

Forage for Your Own Feed.

A commissariat seems impossible around here, as the troops are continually moving about. Everybody has to shift for himself. This, however, in this case did not deter the soldiers from preparing a dinner.

A squad was told off to rope an unwilling cow, which was slaughtered on the spot and a camp kettle was set boiling. Great pieces of meat and any green stuff found in the fields were thrown in and the whole was quickly converted into succulent soup. Unhappily, when it was nearly ready an alarm was sounded, all the kettles were overturned, and we had to resign ourselves to a dinner of uprooted turnips and bread.

On arriving in Furnes I went to the Belgian headquarters. I saw King Albert going out of the city hall. His handsome face wore a troubled look. Accompanied by a staff officer I ascended the spire of the town hall, from the top of which I had a fine view of the surrounding country. The advanced firing line could be plainly seen. On descending we found that a general conference was being held by the Belgian general staff, at which French, British, and Russian military attaches were present. The uniform of the Russian was strikingly similiar to that of a German staff officer.

German prisoners were being brought into town all day long to the accompaniment of jeering and howling by the inhabitants. The captives were a sorry-looking lot, with their close-cropped heads, soiled clothes, and terror-stricken faces. Their helmets had been taken off by Belgian soldiers, to be kept as souvenirs. When they reached the town hall they were immediately supplied with bread and butter, which, notwithstanding their terror, they began immediately to devour as if they had not eaten for days.

I was told by the officer who had searched them that the prisoners' pockets were filled with choice cigarettes, bearing the names of Ostend firms, suggesting that some looting had been done in that city.

The Trophies and the Wounded.

Amid great cheers a German machine gun was carried into town, with ammunition complete, and 300 rifles, which had been taken at the trenches near Fervyse, that afternoon.

The French kept pouring into Furnes and the stores were soon emptied of their contents. I saw more trainloads of wounded arriving and I was struck by the predominance of Belgians among them. In one train of eight cars seven were loaded with Belgian wounded and one with French Marine fusiliers. I also saw a number of Singalese tirailleurs, their black faces gleaming, but impassive under the white bandages. They seemed to derive much comfort from puffing at big black cigars.

I visited the hospital and found the Red Cross staff utterly unable to handle the immense amount of work before them. Every inch of the room was used and the least injured were put outside in sheds to wait, perhaps for days, to be attended to. The British nurses are above praise. They are doing all that is possible to alleviate the pain of the sufferers. The mortality is excessive. In one case six deaths occurred within five minutes. The dead were at once removed to make room for more wounded. Some of the injured were frightful. I saw one man who had been struck by a piece of shrapnel, which entered the side of his head, leaving a gaping hole. I asked him if I could carry a message to his relatives, but he gave an inarticulate gurgle and soon died. Arms or legs of others were shattered and the doctors were going around amputating with as little loss of time as possible.

The pluck of the British nurses is admirable. They are working day and night amid an overpowering smell of stale blood and disinfectants. The wounded at the front have their injuries dressed roughly, but the wounds are not disinfected, and are full of grit and dirt.

I was told by a wounded Belgian that the Germans take no notice of a white flag. A small detachment of Belgians was overtaken in a flat country, devoid of any shelter, by a superior force of Germans. After a desperate stand of some minutes they found that resistance was useless and made a white flag out of handkerchiefs which they tied to a rifle and raised above their heads, at the same time laying down their arms. No notice was taken by the enemy, who kept on firing. The Belgians resolved to make a reckless charge and free themselves or die in the attempt. So fierce and effective was their onset that they managed to rout the enemy and take some prisoners.

ALIENS MUST BE REGISTERED

Offices For That Purpose Will Be Opened In Many Centres

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—That offices for registration of citizens of hostile countries will be opened at once in Montreal, Ottawa, Sydney, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver is stated by the Department of Justice.

Other offices at various cities may be opened up later if it is found necessary. Special registration officers are to be selected for each district, and the whole work of guarding any concentration camps of Austrians Germans or Austrians will be placed in charge of Brigadier-General Otter of Toronto.

The department will first ascertain the approximate number of aliens of hostile countries in the various districts, and secure data as to their character and business. It is not proposed to proceed at once to intern all these aliens, but only such as are considered likely to be dangerous to leave without strict surveillance.

The work of registration will be begun at once, and every German or Austrian will be compelled to promptly report to the registration officers.

Noted Singer Visits Sick Woman That She Might Hear Her

LIMA, O., Nov. 3.—Mme. Schumann-Heink, who gave a concert here learned the other day that Mrs. Margaret Clarke, of this city, who had been an invalid for 15 years, unable to move from her home, had expressed a desire to hear the famous contralto.

Mme. Schumann-Heink went to Mrs. Clarke's home and sang several songs for her, afterward conversing with the aged woman and discussing the European war, music and other questions.

Mme. Schumann-Heink said afterward the short visit at Mrs. Clarke's home did her more good than pleasing 5,000 people in her concert last evening.

THE ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Reorganization Meeting of the Peterborough Branch Will Be Held To-night in the Y. M. C. A.

A re-organization meeting of the Peterborough branch of the St. John Ambulance Association will be held in the Y.M.C.A. to-night and all old members and all wishing to join are cordially invited to be present. Following is the syllabus of instruction in the first aid to the injured course:

First Lecture.

A. Principles of First Aaid.
B. A brief Description of the Human Skeleton and of the Muscles.
C. Features — Causes, varieties, signs and symptoms.
D. Treatment of Fractures—General Rules.
E. The Triangular Bandage and its application.

Second Lecture.

A. Treatment of Fractures (continued).—Details of treatment.
B. Dislocations, Sprains, — Signs, symptoms and treatment.
C. The Heart and Blood Vessels. The Circulation of the Blood.
D. Hemorrhage and wounds.—General rules for treatment.
E. The Triangular Bandage and its application.

Third Lecture.

A. Hemmorrhage and wounds (continued).—Details of treatment.
B. Internal Hemorrhage — Signs, symptoms and arrest.
C. Hemmorrhage from Special Regions—Signs, symptoms, and arrest.
D. Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Bites and Stings, Frost-bite.
E. Foreign bodies in the Eye, Nose and Ear.
F. The Triangular Bandage and its application.

Fourth Lecture.

A. The Nervous System.
B. The Organs and Mechanism of Respiration—Artificial Respiration.
C. Insensibility.
D. Poisoning.

Fifth Lecture (For Males Only.)

A. Improvised methods of lifting and carrying the sick or injured.
B. Methods of lifting and carrying the injured on stretchers.
C. The conveyance of such by rail or in country carts.

Fifth Lecture (For Females Only.)

A. Preparation for reception of accident cases.
B. Means of lifting and carrying.
C. Preparation of bed.
D. Removing the clothes.
E. Preparation for surgeon.

APPOINTMENT IS CONFIRMED

Miss Jessie Swinton will be Deputy Treasurer for Six Months.

The appointment of Miss Jessie Swinton to the position of Deputy-Treasurer was confirmed by by-law at Monday night's meeting of the City Council. The appointment was made for six months, so as to give City Treasurer Adams ample time to recover from the operation which he is contemplating.

Ald. Stratton raised a technical point when he rose to enquire what remuneration Miss Swinton would receive from the City. Ald. Johnston replied that she would be paid by Mr. Adams, as formerly.

Ald. Stratton pointed out that as a City official, Miss Swinton must be paid something by the City. Prior to her appointment, Miss Swinton was in the employ of Mr. Adams.

The by-law provides for no remuneration," observed City Solicitor Gordon.

"Portfolio without remuneration," suggested Ald. Green.

"We will let the thing run along as it is," said Mayor Buller. Mr. Adams has been a faithful servant, and it is unfortunate that he should be required to relinquish his duties in order to undergo an operation. It would be better to let him deal with the question of paying Miss Swinton as he has done in the past. When Mr. Adams returns to his duties some readjustment will have to be made.

CITY'S DEPOSIT WILL REMAIN IN COURT

Until a Satisfactory Agreement is Secured From the Peterboro' Light and Power Company

THE CITY COUNCIL

"Peterborough's electric lighting system formed the chief topic for a sixty minute discussion that was held on Monday evening under the auspices of the Peterborough City Council. Ald. Green started the ball rolling by asking for information about the "light business," whereupon Ald. Johnston, assuming that Ald. Green's reference was directed at the city's newly acquired lighting system, volunteered an explanation.

Number of Complaints.

"I don't know anything about the light question," said Ald. Johnston, extending himself. For the past two years we have refrained from installing additional street lights, in view of the negotiations that were being undertaken for the purpose of acquiring the distributing system of the Peterborough Light and Power Company. We have had a number of complaints from citizens respecting the dimness of the light supplied in some sections of the city. The Public Utilities Commission have the matter in hand and a better system of lighting is promised."

Ald. Green suggested that Mayor Buller call a special meeting to facilitate a more thorough discussion of the subject.

Ald. Johnston — "I am not criticising anybody. If more horse power is needed to generate sufficient light, then we must have the horse power."

That $160,000.

At this juncture Ald. Stratton moved that the one hundred thousand dollars which the city had paid into court pending settlement of the arbitration proceedings between the city and the Peterborough Light and Power Company, be retained in court until a satisfactory agreement was executed between the city and company. A few days ago a resolution was passed authorizing the solicitors acting for the city, to pay over the money as soon as the mortgage upon the company's property had been discharged.

Ald. Stratton moved to have this resolution rescinded and a new one substituted vesting in the City Council the responsibility of deciding when the money should be paid over. In this Ald. Stratton was supported by Aldermen Langford and McIntyre.

"As long as we have the one hundred thousand dollars in our hands we have something to use as a lever throughout the final stages of our negotiations with the company," said Ald. Langford.

Ald. McIntyre — "If the Board of Arbitration fix the value of the company's distributing system at eighty thousand dollars, then are we going to recover the remaining twenty thousand dollars if we paid the one hundred thousand dollars now?"

"We will be guided by our counsel," said His Worship Mayor Buller, in reply to Ald. McIntyre's conundrum.

Time Enough.

"It's time enough to pay the money over when the thing is settled," countered Ald. Stratton.

Ald. Johnston—"I am just as keen to look after the city's interest as you are, Ald. Stratton."

"Why don't you do it in a business way?" was the latter's reminder. "At the present time we should keep the money in court, until the proper time comes to pay it over to the company. Permission can then be obtained from this Council."

Mayor Buller—"We must not take steps that would jeopardize our position. When the proper time comes to pay over the money, we must be guided by expert legal opinion."

Ald. Stratton's motion, which was endorsed by the majority of the Council, will enable that body to have the final say in the disposition of the one hundred thousand dollars which will go towards the purchase of the city's newly acquired lighting system.

THE STOCK MARKET

Examiner Special:

TORONTO, Nov. 2.—Union Stock Yards.—Receipts were very heavy in all classes. 243 cars, 3,955 cattle, 2,087 hogs, 2,233 sheep and lambs, 403 calves and 849 horses.

Cattle: There were a few good to choice loads of cattle on the market, but again the common, medium and inferior classes prevailed. Choice butchers' steers, $8.25 to $8.60, one load at latter price; good do., $8 to $8.25; medium do., $7.50 to $7.75; common do., $6 to $6.25; choice butcher's heifers, $7.25 to $7.50; common do., $7 to $7.25; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good cows, $5.75 to $6.25; canners, $3.50 to $4.50; bulls, $5 to $6.75.

Feeders and Stockers: Market steady. Choice steers, $6.25 to $6.50, with a few at $6.75; medium steers, $5.75 to $6.25; stockers, $4.75 to $5.50; eastern stockers, $4 to $4.50.

Milkers and Springers: Not many on sale at $60 to $90 each, bulk sold at $70 to $80 each.

Calves: The bulk of the calves were of the common and rough sort. Choice veals, $9.50 to $10.50; common to good, $5 to $8.50.

Sheep and Lambs: Receipts liberal and prices steady. Sheep, $6.25 to $6.75; culls and rams, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, choice ewes and wethers, $7.50 to $7.70; culls, $6.50.

Hogs: Receipts large, over 1,400 came from the North-West. Selected, fed and watered, $7.25 to $7.50 f.o.b. cars, and $7.50 weighed off cars.

A Virginia inventor's sandpapering machine consists of an endless belt of sandpaper, driven by two drums that are rotated by a treadle.

CITY PROPERTY SAID TO ENCROACH

On the Property of the Peterborough Hydraulic Power Company

Mr. W. H. Denham wrote to the City Council saying that the sidewalk on the north side of Hunter street, east of the Hunter street bridge, adjoining the property of the Peterborough Hydraulic Power Company, encroached considerably on the Hydraulic property. The matter was referred to the Board of Works.

A Fish License.

A deputation consisting of two men waited upon the City Council with the object of securing a license to peddle fish, for a period of six months. As it is, licenses are issued for a period not less than twelve months. The fee being thirty dollars. The applicants were advised to take out a license for a full year in anticipation of obtaining a refund at the end of six months.

Placed on Committees.

Aldrman Weir has been placed on all committees of the City Council with the exception of the Finance Committee. Alderman Stratton was given a position on the latter.

Fence Viewers Appointed.

The appointment of ex-Aldermen Metheral, Brown, and City Engineer Parsons, as fence viewers, was confirmed at last night's meeting of the City Council. Aldermen Green and Dullus were of the opinion that the position could have been vested in men with just as much brains, but not quite so much money. Alderman Stratton assured the Council that the committee of which he was a representative, had given the matter careful consideration. "I hope this noble body will agree with our recommendation," said Alderman Stratton in conclusion.

THE LIES GOOD PEOPLE TELL

(Continued from Page 10.)

man contributes to the church on the open collection plate, and when on the approach of the collection plate, he invariably selects the smallest coin in his pocket, and when after the collection has been received, this beloved brother rises and sings lustily: "Were the whole realm of Nature mine,
That were an offering far too small,
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my heart, my life, my all."

That man is indulging in what I am pleased to call, a "musical lie."

Sixth — The Conventional Lie. — George Brandes, the Danish writer, and the author of forty volumes of history, exclaimed: "I was idolised in France, yet I knew that none of the people who said sweet things to me, had read my books." These folk were indulging in the "conventional lie."

Seventh—The Financial Lie. The financial lie is very often told by a man who affirms that he cannot afford to subscribe for religious and benevolent purposes. A Welsh millionaire wrote to Charles H. Spurgeon, saying, "Come and help us raise our large debt. It is simply crowding us. Come and spend your vacation with us and help us liquidate this debt. You can spend a week in my town house in Hampton, and another week in my seaside resortat Brighton, and still a third week at my country home at Sea View." Mr. Spurgeon answered: "Dear sir, sell one of your country homes and pay the church debt. Yours sincerely, C. H. Spurgeon."

Eight—The Devotional Lie. There are a great many people who fib and fabricate in the matter of religion. Fred Douglas affirmed, that away back in the days of slavery, when he asked a preacher of the Gospel for the use of his church in order to deliver an anti-slavery address, that preacher would say to him, "I do not know about this." "I must ask the Lord about this matter." "Let us pray about it." Douglas affirmed, "When they prayed with me, they never gave me the church." In other words, these preachers had been handing out to the coloured brethren a religious bluff, and a devotional life. Why in the name of God cannot we be honest with people and give an honest man a straight answer for a straight question.

Nine—The Lie of Mock Humility. There are people who affirm that they do not like praise. They do not care for compliments. They do not crave for encouragement, but I affirm that that man has yet to be born who does not appreciate an honest word of encouragement or a kind compliment. Oliver Wendell Holmes, after a great address before a Boston audience, was asked by a friend who said to him, "Do not you get tired of all this cheering and applauding?" His answer was characteristic. "I never get tired of the applauding of an audience. I like it. Something in my heart craves for it. It does me good. Why not be honest; why not be frank, why not be sincere, why indulge in a lie of mock humility?

Ten—The Theological Lie. When we repeat the Apostles' Creed together we say, "I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth." I wonder if we really believe in Him, and I wonder still more, how much we believe in Him. Robert G. Ingersoll said: "If I believed in the Heaven and the Hell which Christians profess to believe in, I could not rest day or night." A murderer said to a prison chaplain in England, who offered him the consolation of religion, as he was about to ascend the scaffold, "I have no use for your religious consolations. I do not believe that you are sincere in the religion which you profess. If I believed as you profess to believe, I would walk with bare feet on broken glass, all over England, in order to tell men the convictions of my soul."

Dr. Gordon closed his address with an earnest and pressing evangelistic appeal.

ALL WELL IN THE EAST

Russia Has a Complete Series of Successes to Report

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—The following report from the General Staff of the Russian commander-in-chief was made public here last night:

"On the front in Eastern Prussia our troops have repulsed German attacks directed against Vladislavoff, driven the enemy from the eastern edge of the Rominten Forest and advanced to the north of Lake Salgarved.

"Beyond the Vistula our troops continue the offensive without being opposed. Only in the region of Opatow the Austrians attempted to resist us with considerable forces. They were repulsed. Beyond the Opatow river the Austrians hold a fortified position.

"In Galicia, on the San river, our troops entered the Village of Nisko, where fierce fighting took place.

"On the rest of the front the situation is virtually unchanged."

The military correspondent of The Novoe Vremya, explaining the changing disposition of the enemy's forces, says:

"The Austrians are moving south and southwest toward the west Galician frontier and Cracow, while the Germans, retreating from Warsaw, are falling back west and southwest toward the Silesian frontier. As the Russian troops from Warsaw and Novoe Georgievsk follow the Germans, the Russian East Prussian corps is moving in force on the regions northwest of Warsaw, covering Warsaw from the direction of Mlawa and occupying both banks of the Vistula below Warsaw."

Music & Drama

THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET.

Lawrence D'Orsay, the well known English comedian in his favourite role of "Lord Cardington," in "The Earl of Pawtucket," paid a return visit to Peterborough last night, and as a result a large audience at the Grand Opera House forgot the war and hard times as they laughed at the complications in which he found himself. Mr. D'Orsay is funnier than ever. As the English nobleman, "not superficially alert," he kept the audience convulsed while he was on the stage and was given a fine reception at the end of each act. He acknowledged the applause in a neat speech, in which he called attention to the fact that he was born in Peterborough, England, in fact was a Peterborough cheese cake. Mr. D'Orsay was supported by an excellent company. Miss Dora Jane Kelton was admirable as Harriet Fordyce, and Miss Beulah Benton delightful as Ella Seaforth. Mr. Porter Warfield's presentation of Wilkins was a splendid piece of character acting.

HOW TO CURE STOMACH TROUBLES

Excessive acid in the stomach or hyperacidity, as it is called, is primarily responsible for nearly all cases of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis, and flatulence, and quite frequently leads to stomach ulcers. The successful treatment for prevention as well as cure of such cases depends entirely on neutralizing the excess acid, stopping the food fermentation, and healing the inflamed mucous membrane that lines the stomach. For this purpose specialists are now advising the use of pure bisurated magnesia, which has recently been found to be unexcelled in the treatment of even the severest cases. A teaspoonful in a little water immediately after eating stops all pain almost instantly, neutralizes the acid, and soothes the inflamed stomach and if regularly used will quickly remove the cause of the trouble and effect complete relief.

NOTICE

Dr. Gordon's Books, "All's Love Yet All's Law" and "The Young Man and His Problems" are now on sale at TREBILCOCK BROTHERS

DISTINCTIVE JEWELRY

Christmas thoughts are in the air once more.

The display of Beautiful STERLING and SILVER-PLATED NOVELTIES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, and PEARL JEWELRY all priced so low that really elegant lasting gifts may be secured, now for buyers. We make a specialty of DIAMONDS.

E. V. WARNE
325 GEORGE ST.

AT THE OKE FRUIT STORE

APPLES
For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies, Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE OKE FRUIT STORE
N. DOUROS, Prop.
Phone 18-19

Replenish Your Silver

Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass

Fern Dishes
Flower Stands
Cut Glass Vases
Cut Glass Bouquet Holders
Candelabras
Tea Sets, etc.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Next Turnbull's

PATRIOTIC MEETING

In response to requests made, A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the

ARMOURIES on TUESDAY EVENING NOV. 3rd, at 8 o'clock.

At which Addresses will be delivered on the present position and needs of the War.

A large attendance is requested, and Citizens, especially the young men, are strongly urged to attend. W. BULLER, Mayor.

Sale Of Buckley Hats

For this week, we put on sale a line of the celebrated BUCKLEY ENGLISH FUR FELT HATS, guaranteed.

Regular price $3.00, now

$1.50

These are strictly new Fall Styles. Come in while line is unbroken.

W.E.LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter
366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 736

DR. GORDON'S Subject To-night "MARRIAGE AND MONEY" GEORGE STREET METHODIST CHURCH AT 7.45

ROBT. FAIR & CO. LIMITED

WEDNESDAY BARGAINS

For a more Extended List—See Hand Bills being distributed To-Day.

Inspect Windows To-Night

2 Big Snaps in Women's Coats, worth up to $45.00 and $18.00 for $3.75

Splendid long warm Coats that we have selected as a Wednesday bargain. Ask specially to see these Coats, worth up to $15.00 and $18.00, for 3.75

$25 Grey Cart Coat $10
1 only of our best Coats that seems slightly faded. Satin lined throughout. A small coat, reg. $25 10.00

$10 Children's Coat $3.50
An opportunity to get a good, long, warm Coat for Children from 8 to 12 years. Reg. price up to $10. Wednesday Bargain 2.50

Maids' White Aprons 15c
A collection of nursed Aprons; scalloped and frilled edges, worth up to 50c. Wednesday Special ..... each 15c

2.75 Delaine Blouses 69c
Collection of all-wool Delaine Blouses with polka dot and stripes on cardinal, blue and green grounds. Worth up to $2.75. Wed. 69c

$12.00 The Newest Style Coats for $8.50
They are the newest and best styles that have been shown this season for $12.00. Swell, fancy Tweeds, fancy Blanket Cloths, Cheviots and other Novelty Weaves. Wednesday Special Price 8.50

$3 Sweater Coats for $1
"Such a collection!" you will say when you see them; of Misses', Norfolk and Belted styles, in stripes and plain colours. Worth up to $3. Wednesday Special .. 1.00

Disposal of Felt Hat Shapes
On Wednesday you can have your choice of a collection of Felt Hat Shapes. Worth regularly up to $2.50. .... Special for 50c

Black Satin Underskirts
Superior quality of Satin, shirred and tucked flounce. Reg. $5. Wednesday Special for 3.48

85c Flannelette Gowns 59c
Pretty stripes, in blue & pink, in generous sizes, splendid quality of material, finished with edged ruffles. Regular 85c for 59c

$15 and $16 Women's New Coats go for $11.48
A decided snap, but they are marked at this price for Wednesday only. The styles and materials are simply superb. Every Coat is out on the latest fashion lines. Worth $15.00 and $16.00. Wednesday Snap 11.48

65c Gowns on Wed. 49c
Our leading line, made from a splendid pink & blue striped Flannelette, to sell at 65c. Wed. Special .. 49c

Wings & Mounts 25c each
A collection of Millinery Wings and Mounts that sold up to 42 each in regular stock. Wednesday .... each 25c

Misses' Pyjamas and Women's Gowns
This is a wonderful snap of several lines grouped together of all White Flannelette, beautifully trimmed. Worth up to $1.50. Wed. Snap 98c

Up to $1.25 Tailored Blouses for 50c
A genuine snap in White Sailors & House Blouses, in Dark & Light Plain & Stripe Chambrays, worth up to 1.25. Wednesday Snap 50c

FOUR SPECIAL LINES OF KIMONAS

Long Kimonas, of printed, floral designs, of fleecy wrapperette; cotton band trimming. Reg. $1.25. Wednesday for 89c

Long Buckling Fleece Kimonas, trimmed with cotton banding. Regular $1.85. Wednesday Special, for 1.49

Extra Heavy Fancy Fleece Kimonas, in navy, sky, rose blue and grey. Very handsomely trimmed. Also girdle to match. Regular $4.00. Wednesday 3.25

Long, Warm Crepe Kimonas, in plain & swell floral designs, in red, navy, rose blue and grey. Just now but a Wednesday Bargain. Regular $2.75, for 2.10

A Great Disposal of Mantle Cloth
Beautiful heavy all-wool Tweeds, broken checks, grey and tan mixtures. 54 to 56 inches wide, every piece new, and the exact shades for the season. Regular price $2.25 to $2.50. Your choice for, per yard 1.50

$3.00 All-Wool Mantle Cloths $1.00 yard
An interesting collection of heavy coating material, suitable for Women's, Misses' and Children's Coats. Blanket Cloths, Broken Checks, and Stripes. In shades of tan, brown, rose blue and cardinal. 56 ins. wide. Reg. up to $3. Wed. Special, yard 1.00

Unusual Values in Dress Goods
Special for Ladies' and Misses' Suits in Diagonals, Zibelines, Habitatique effects, broken checks and mannish tweeds; average width 50 inches. Sold regularly up to $1.25 per yard. Your choice on Wednesday for, per yard 50c

FUNERAL OF FRANK BROWN

Was Held This Morning—Many Floral Tributes

The funeral of the late Frank Brown took place this morning at nine o'clock from the family residence, Brownton. Service was held in the Sacred Heart Church at which Rev. Father J. J. O'Brien officiated. The funeral was largely attended. Rev. Father O'Brien and Rev. Father McAuley conducted the service at the graveside.

The pallbearers were: Messrs. James Murty, James Grady, Peter Milley, John Mervin, William Grady and Mr. McCarthy.

The remains were laid in a solid oak casket which was enclosed in a St. Thomas burglar proof vault. The floral tributes, which were profuse, testified to the high esteem in which the deceased was held in the community.

CITY AND GENERAL

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 655. The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d.t.f.

WINDOW CLEANING.

'Phone 140 or drop a card to J. Foster, 8 Benson Avenue. Storm windows cleaned and put up. 293-97

HAS RETURNED.

Dr. Eastwood has returned to the City and resumed his practice. 3d-109

MATTRESSES

Worth $10.00 for $6.65. We have another shipment of good, well-made mattresses, strong ticking, good white cotton felt filling, worth $10.00 marked for quick selling at $6.65. See the show window, 327 George Street.—E. B. Clegg & Co.

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner, storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 720 Rye'st Street. 2d-92

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Eva Fletcher has returned home from visiting Miss Jane Huston of Peterborough.

Miss Jessie Allen, of Millbrook, is the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) King for a few days.

Mr. Roy Spears and Scott Huston were the guests of Mr. Wm. Swinton, Donkell Farm, Smith, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Warde of Regina, Sask., who have been spending a few days in the city, left this afternoon for San Diego, Cal.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CANUCKS

Lieut. Harold Matthews Sends an Interesting Letter

Mrs. T. F. Matthews has received a letter from her son, Lieut. Harold S. Matthews, 2nd Battery, 1st Artillery Brigade, Canadian contingent, and the Examiner is permitted to give it as below:

Salisbury Plains,
Wednesday, 21st, 1914.

Dear Mother,—It is a considerable time since I wrote you last, or rather it seems a long time, but I have been at it all the time since our disembarkation.

The latest and most probable rumour is that we stay here until March and then go to the theatre of war. Certainly circumstances point to that. Firstly they are building tin huts to house us in for the winter, which we are to occupy in about five weeks' time. Secondly, Kitchener's army is going over then and we are to form one division of it. There is only one hope for the keener spirits among us and that is this: That this is an artillery war to a very great extent, a duel between guns, and we may go to fill up the gaps made by the casualties, which have been particularly heavy in the artillery.

The only exciting part to our voyage was the last day. Then it was that we were suddenly surrounded with torpedo boat destroyers and taken to Plymouth. The order came suddenly because the very trains were at Southampton with steam up, to take us away, and every other facility was provided. However, it became known that some German submarines were on the lookout for us, and were taken to Plymouth. It is believed that these beasts sank the "Hawke."

Well, as luck would have it, we were taken to Plymouth and then to Devonport. Devonport is a sister city to Plymouth, just as Hull is to Ottawa, except that the population of Devonport is 95 p.c. naval, and the inhabitants are all employed on the government docks or naval works. As we sailed up the Tamar River to our moorings at Devonport it was a splendid sight. On the one side the houses and factories, first of Plymouth and then of Devonport, and on the other calm neat cottages surrounded by their gardens. If anything will smarten men up and make them neat in their personal appearance and habits it is trim, orderly surroundings, and England is therefore the ideal place to train troops.

But to continue. On our way from the breakwater at Plymouth to our berths, a distance of two miles or so, we were cheered from every place of prominence on the shore, with bands playing and lots of people, a splendid welcome, and the naval cadets on board the training ship "Impregnable" gave us a shrill cheer as we passed them. The Impregnable is an old ship of the "Victory" class of Nelson's day, built of teak wood, now moored in the river as a naval barracks. We passed numerous cruisers and battleships in for repairs or to get new guns mounted, notably the battleship, "Lion."

Thirty-one ships were soon moored off the naval docks, but there were only berths for six, and luckily we were in the first six, so we came along our dock about 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

The docks were in no condition to receive us as gun mountings were scattered all over them, and we had to wait until the disembarkation officer transferred his headquarters from Southampton to Devonport. About 7 p.m. we got the order to start unloading, and with the help of naval ratings we began with our guns and baggage. We worked until 5 a.m., and by the time we had finished everything but our horses. At 6:30 we got up again, had breakfast, and started on the horses. We finished them at 9 o'clock, at night. The horses, in great coats had to be slung in big dogies from the hold to the wharf and came out all right, thin and clothed up. They were taken immediately to the naval cricket field, where picketing lines had been laid down and water troughs were improvised.

I will begin another chapter in my next letter.

Your affectionately,
HAROLD.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of climate will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skilful hands, and no job is too small or too hard for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS. 340 GEORGE STREET

TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENT

"Canada is at War as Well as the Empire" Says Mayor Fuller

At last night's meeting of the City Council, His Worship Mayor Fuller, invited the aldermen to attend the public meeting which is to be held in the Armouries to-night for the purpose of encouraging enlistment. His Worship dwelt upon the necessity of raising sufficient forces to smash the Kaiser's war machine. "Canada is at war as well as the Empire," admonished the Mayor.

A GIFT FROM THE REGIMENT

$700 Has Received "Q" Cash From the Funds

During the luncheon at the Armouries this morning, Major J. C. Davidson, on behalf of St. John's choir, presented Private Frank Roberts of the second contingent, with a wrist-watch as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by the members of the choir. Private Roberts had been a faithful member of St. John's choir for the past five years and will be greatly missed.

OBITUARY

CATHERINE LINTICK.

The death occurred last evening at her home at Fowlers' Corners of Catherine Lintick, aged 76, a respected resident of Smith township. Deceased was a widow and was very highly respected. Her husband predeceased her twenty years ago.

The funeral will be held to the Ormemee cemetery to-morrow afternoon at half past one o'clock.

Letter From Mr. Harry King

Mrs. King Receives Missive From Her Son in England

Mrs John King, of this City, has received a letter from her son, Mr. Harry King, who is now in the Old Country with the Toronto contingent. He is with the artillery and, according to his letter, the reports of the excellence of the German guns have not instilled any fear in the hearts of the Canadian artillerymen.

The letter reads, in part, as follows:

Dear Mother,—We arrived here yesterday after a fine trip across. We are waiting our turn to unload. There are thirty-three transport ships so we'll be here a day or so yet. We take the train from here to Salisbury Plains, up near London, and go in training for a month or so more. The artillery is the hardest to get in condition. In the three brigades of artillery we have 7,200 horses. We all ride horses, so there is no walking, but rough riding at times. I like it fine and never felt better. The war news we get in Canada is different to what we are getting here. Three battleships were blown up in the North Sea, recently. On land, the British losses have been heavy, and in some parts of France the cholera has broke out. Germany has the finest artillery in the world and we are getting anxious to get a crack at them. Think we will make out good. We have good horses, guns and officers. Will close for the present. Will write later. Love to all.

"Harry".

Care of Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force, 9th Battery, 3rd Brigade.

Seventy-nine More Peterborough Boys

(Continued from Page 10.)

EDWARD MAUDSLEY—43 Smith St., married, wife lives same address.

E COMPANY.

CHARLES DAGNALL — 281 George St., 27, single, served one year in 57th Regiment. Father, Rich. Dagnall, lives 19 Fairview Place, Dingle, Liverpool, Eng.

CHAS. DINNICK—304 George St., 22, single, served one year in 57th Regiment. Brother, Alfred Dinnick, lives at Ripley, Ont.

EDWARD SHRIMPTON — 313 Aylmer St., 27, single, served 57th Regiment. Sister, Catherine Franklin, lives 181 Antell Road, London, Bow, Eng.

STANLEY CHAMBERS—18, single, served 57th Regiment.

F COMPANY.

JOHN JORDAN—18, single, mother, Mrs. Jas. Jordan, lives at Brownton. Father is in England with 24th Field Battery in first contingent.

G COMPANY.

ARTHUR FULLEN—336 George St., 22, married, served 2 years in 57th Regiment, wife lives 104 George St.

ARTHUR SEARLE—1 Hunter St., East, 24, single, brother lives 410 22nd St., Moline, Illinois.

ROBERT IRWIN—Single. Father lives 130 Renfrew St., Glasgow, Scotland.

Wm. McLAUGHLIN — Single. Brother lives Ballymoney, Antrim Co., Ireland.

H COMPANY.

J. H. ALLAN HARPER—23, single, 5 years in 57th Regiment. Father lives 29 Classic Avenue, Toronto.

LENNON W. COTTRELL—Bank of Montreal staff, single, served in Naval Reserve, 57th Regiment. Father lives South Bank, Christ Church Road, London, Eng.

PATRICK TOBIN—128 George St. south, married, 3 children, wife lives same address.

VICTOR W. MAGERMAN — 102 Hunter St., 18, single. Father, Alfred Magerman, lives same address.

PERCY GREY—121 Brock St., 18, single, belonged to 57th Regiment. Father, Wm. Grey, lives same address.

ARTHUR GEO. S. TOMS—Bank of Montreal staff, lives 258 London St., 20, single.

BRUCE R. BLANCHARD — 348 Water St., 20, single. Father, Wm. Blanchard, lives same address.

LEONARD THOS. WILLIAMS—406 Bonacord S., 18, single, served 3 years 57th Regiment. Father lives same address.

JOHN HENRY COBB—285 Division St., 18, single, served 57th Regiment. Father, Thos. H. Cobb, lives same address.

SAMUEL THOMAS—316 Chamberlen St., 20, married, served 10th Hussars, South African War, 3 years 57th Regiment, 5 years 24th Field Battery, wife lives same address.

FRED A. THOMAS—Brownton, brother of above, 23, married, served 21st Lancers, South Africa, 5 years 24th Field Battery, wife lives at Brownton.

FRANK LESLIE GREEN — 514 Patterson St., 21, single, served one year 24th Field Battery.

ALEX. J. NICHOLSON—Birdsalle Station, 20, single, served one year 40th Regiment.

BUGLE BAND.

BUGLER W. B. SPENCELEY — Married, served in 57th Bugle Band. Father, Mark Spenceley, lives 437 Chambers St.

BUGLER DAVID STEWART — Single, served in 57th Bugle Band. Mother lives West Wemyss, Cupar, Fife, Scotland.

A GIFT FROM ST. JOHN'S CHOIR

The members of the 57th contingent were presented with envelopes containing $9 each at the Armouries this morning. The gift was from the Regimental Funds, and Major Walker expressed the regret that it could not have been made larger. The men, however, thoroughly appreciated the remembrance from the Regiment.

ACTIVITIES OF THE KITCHENER CLUB

Concert in Collegiate on Thursday to Swell Red Cross Fund

All the members of the Kitchener Club are requested to attend tonight's meeting in the Y.M.C.A. New work will be undertaken by the Club, and a large attendance is essential.

On Thursday evening of this week the Club will give a concert in the Collegiate Institute Assembly Hall. The proceeds are for Red Cross work and, with an interesting programme, there should be a large attendance.

Aura Lee Camp Said Farewell

An enjoyable event was held at the home of Mr. O. Girvin, East City, last night, when Mr. Girvin entertained the members of the Aura Lee Camp at dinner in honour of one of their members, Victor Magerman, who left with the 57th Contingent this morning. After the dinner, the evening was very pleasantly spent in progressive euchre, Mr. J. A. Kerr winning the gentleman's prize, while the ladies' was won by Miss K. Vincent.

DO YOU USE ELECTRICITY?

Then you can greatly SIMPLIFY YOUR COOKING, SAVE TIME AND WORK, and prepare BETTER FOOD.

COOKING BY ELECTRICITY has passed the experimental stage and is now recognized as the most Efficient, Economical and Convenient method.

The operating cost of Electricity Household Appliances is very little.

Universal Electric Home Needs have been designed to give the greatest efficiency at the Lowest Possible Operating Cost.

THE UNIVERSAL METHOD OF HEAT DISTRIBUTION is an exclusive feature which prevents waste of current by conducting and concentrating the heat directly under the water compartment.

THE UNIVERSAL FUSIBLE PLUG SAFETY DEVICE eliminates all possibility of burned out elements and prevents damage to Boiler or Table.

Heating elements are guaranteed for 5 years. We carry a most complete assortment of Universal Devices.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

The Home of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST

FINE WEATHER FOR ELECTIONS IN THE STATES

Examiner Special:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3. — Ideal weather is nearly every State, except possibly five States in the Lake region and Montana and Texas, was predicted to-day by the United States weather bureau. Fair skies and moderate temperatures was forecast. Congressmen are being elected from all States. Senators in 25 States, Governors in 29 States and prohibition and the women's suffrage issue is being fought out in Ohio. President Wilson went up to New Jersey to poll his vote.

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh south and south-west winds; showery to-day. Wednesday, westerly winds; fair and milder.

The Right Pose

When we pose a sitter for a portrait you can confidently accept our judgment. Our training and experience enables us to correctly judge what pose is exactly suited in each case.

THE STUDIO OF W. F. MOULE Phone 46
374½ George Street

WARNE'S SPECIALS

Williams' Toilet Soaps
Assorted Odours, 3 cakes to the box. Regular 25c per box for 17c

Hot Water Bottles
Red Rubber, 2 qt. size. Guaranteed for 2 years. Regular Price $2.00 for $1.19

SEE OUR SOUTH WINDOW

WARNE DRUG CO. Ltd.
351 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 127

THE OLD MADE TO LOOK LIKE NEW

About that Old Furniture

We will cheerfully give you information and suggestions for the BEST method of refinishing old pieces of FURNITURE, CHAIRS, TABLES, BEDS, Etc., by using

Chi-Namel

The Chinese Oil Varnish. A single application gives colour & luster.

If you know what we know about CHI-NAMEL, you wouldn't hesitate a minute to undertake to refinish your old floors. They can be made to look like hardwood—dries quick—waterproof—heat proof—tough and durable. No experience required. Come into our store and let us show you how easy and cheap the process is.

Brighten Up Your Home for the Winter Months by using Chi-Namel.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 105 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914. PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

KING GEORGE REVIEWS CANADIAN TROOPS TO-DAY
GERMAN FLEET SINKS TWO BRITISH CRUISERS

The Children's Group

THERE will be another group of beautiful Peterborough children in the Christmas Examiner this year.

Only photographs made by ROY will be embodied therein.

Make enquiry at the Roy Studio.

THE ROY STUDIO
140½ Hunter Street

MANY DESERTERS FROM THE ENEMY

The Germans are clamouring for reinforcements, but the commanders at Brussels, Antwerp, Liege and Namur cannot send men to them as their own garrisons are reduced to the minimum.

The old members of the landstrum are expected to arrive with a week.

The German commanders are terribly worried by the ever increasing number of deserters. After a fierce campaign of twelve weks with continuous fighting amid terrible hardships and with scanty food, most of the men have had enough. They steal civilian clothes from Belgian peasants and escape over the Dutch border.

In Brussels, while the population starves the German officers feast boisterously every night in hotels and private houses.

His Undoing.

"I wouldn't o' had no trouble wif de constable ner nobody," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "if it hadn't been for woman's love o' dress."

"What has dress got to do with it?" asked the jailer.

"My woman folks warn't satisfied to eat de mos' of de chicken. Dey had to put de feathers in deir hats, an' parade 'em as circumstantial evidence."

'XMAS
Home portraits have the homelike air about them.
They are more natural and can be taken with far less trouble to our clients.
Especially is this true with photographs of elderly people and children.
We will gladly send an experienced operator if you are unable to visit the studio.
Make an early appointment, as we are booking these rapidly.
THE—
COWAN
GROUND FLOOR
STUDIO
Charlotte Street 'Phone 495

TWO BRITISH CRUISERS SUNK BY GERMAN FLEET OFF THE COAST OF CHILI

Third Cruiser Disabled in Fierce Encounter—Enemy Lined Up Five Ships to British Three—No Official Statement Yet.

ODDS WERE TOO HEAVY

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 3.— A British fleet of two armoured cruisers and a light cruiser was attacked and defeated off Coronel, Chile, 300 miles south of here, to-day by a German fleet of two armoured cruisers and three light cruisers.

The British cruiser Monmouth was sunk, the Good Hope was badly damaged and the Glasgow was forced to take refuge in the harbour of Coronel, where she is interned, and is said to be badly damaged.

The German squadron, composed of the armoured cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the light cruisers Leipsic, Dresden and Nurnberg, apparently escaped serious injury. The Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Nurnberg arrived at noon to-day in Valparaiso harbour and anchored.

Officers of the squadron report that the Good Hope, the most powerful British ship in western seas, of 14,100 tons displacement, and a sister ship of the Drake, King Alfred and Leviathan, was burning when last observed, and is supposed to have been destroyed. The Monmouth was sent to the bottom, and the Glasgow escaped because of her great speed.

German Admiral's Report.

Admiral Graf von Spee, commander of the German fleet in Pacific waters, arrived here this morning and made the following report:

"On Sunday, Nov. 1, between six and seven o'clock in the evening, during a heavy rain and rough weather off Coronel, we sighted the British men-of-war Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow, and the armoured cruiser Otranto.

"An engagement ensued immediately. All the ships opened a brisk cannonade with all their artillery.

"The Monmouth was sunk and the Good Hope, after a great explosion on board, took fire. Her subsequent fate is unknown, owing to darkness having set in.

"The Glasgow and the Otranto also were damaged, but the darkness prevented our obtaining knowledge of the extent of it.

"Our ships, the Scharnhorst and Nurnberg, were not damaged. The Gneisenau had six men wounded. The rest of our ships also were undamaged."

All Hands Perished.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 3. — All hands are reported to have perished when the British cruiser Monmouth took her plunge beneath the sea after 30 minutes of fighting with the Germans off Coronel, according to advices received here.

The battle was a terrific one while it lasted, and as darkness gathered the Good Hope seemed to be on fire following a terrible burst of flame from her, which seemed to indicate that an explosion had occurred on board.

The Glasgow is reported to have arrived in a very bad condition in Coronel Bay. The Otranto escaped to Puerto Monte.

The German ships arrived in Valparaiso to-day to take on board coal and provisions.

King George To Review Canadian Contingent To-day

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 4.—(Noon Cable)—King George, Queen Mary and Princess Mary, left London this morning for Salisbury Plains, where they will review the Canadian contingent gathered there. Field Marshall Earl Roberts, Colonel in Chief of Overseas Forces, will accompany them. Their Majesties will make a complete inspection of the forces and visit their hospitals and camp kitchens, and are expected to return to London to-night. All permits for absence on leave, both for officers and men in the Canadian contingent, have been cancelled, and all regiments will present their best and largest front.

To-day's War Bulletins

FRENCH AEROPLANE WINGED

Berlin, Nov 3.—A telegram from Essen states that a French aeroplane, bearing a German flag and an iron cross, was shot down above the station at Duren, eighteen miles east of Aix-la-Chapelle, Sunday afternoon.

WHERE IS CROWN PRINCE?

To-day's reports include queries as to the whereabouts of the German Crown Prince Prince. It is rumoured that he is wounded, and letters from Germany mention his death.

NOTHING OFFICIAL.

Until noon to-day the British Admiralty has made no statement regarding the naval engagement reported off the Chilian coast.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—(Noon Cable)—To-day's official report of operations on the French-Belgian front explains that the retirement from the Yser was necessary to prevent the attacking force binge drowned, and declares that at every other point on the battle line the Germans are advancing.

ABANDON CALAIS.

London, Nov 3—Official reports agree that the Germans have abandoned their attempt to reach Calais.

CZAR IS DETERMINED TO CRUSH GERMANY

Peace only Possible when the Heart of Enemy's Soil is Reached.

LONDON, November 3—A despatch from Moscow to Reuter's Telegraph Co., says that Emperor Nicholas, in telegraphing his greetings to the Merchants' Association, on the occasion of the opening of its session, said:

"Peace only is possible when Russia reaches the heart of German soil. This is the unanimous opinion of all Muscovites. Any apprehension of peace being concluded before the enemy is completely crushed is unfounded."

Bucknam Pasha, Admiral Ransford D. Bucknam, born in Nova Scotia, who is now in supreme command of the Turkish fleet operating against Russian ports.

Germans On Offensive In Prussia

Have Re-organized Their Forces Behind Their Entrenchments and Prepare to Meet Russians

ADVANCE IN GALICIA

PETROGRAD, NOV. 4—THE GERMANS WHO HAVE REORGANIZED BEHIND THEIR EAST PRUSSIAN ENTRENCHMENTS, HAVE RESUMED THE OFFENSIVE, ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM THE FRONT. AS A RESULT ANOTHER GENERAL BATTLE SEEMS BEGINNING AS THE SKIRMISHING IS ALREADY IN PROGRESS ALL ALONG THE FRONT. THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN HEAVILY REINFORCED AND HAVE BROUGHT UP ADDITIONAL CANNON FROM THEIR BARRIER FORTS.

THE RUSSIAN LEFT, WHICH HAS BEEN OPERATING AGAINST THE COMBINED AUSTRIA-GERMAN ARMY IN GALACIA, CONTINUES TO ADVANCE ALONG THE REACHES OF THE SAN RIVER. IT IS STATED THAT THE AUSTRIANS HAVE BEEN DEFEATED AT A NUMBER OF POINTS, AND AS A STRONG FORCE OF RUSSIANS HAS ALREADY CROSSED THE SAN, SOUTH OF PRZEMYSL, AND IS MOVING WESTWARD.

NEWS FROM THE CAUCASUS, WHERE THE RUSSIAN ARMY HAS ASSUMED THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE TURKS, IS LACKING.

GERMAN FLEET VENTURE OUT?

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Reports are current of a naval battle in the North Sea, but with what result is yet unknown.

The German fleet is said to have come out with the object of making an attack before the process of minelaying, which the British planned to have completed by Thursday, should have restricted the naval offensive.

A Dunkirk despatch says four German battleships and four cruisers have put to sea from Kiel.

ALLIES DRIVE A WEDGE BETWEEN ENEMY'S LINES IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE

Republicans Make Great Gains in New York State

Examiner Special:

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—As the election returns become complete to-day they emphasized the sweeping Republican victory in New York State on Tuesday. With the collapse of the Progressive movement, the members of that party flocked back to their "first love" and once again the Republicans dominate the State situation.

Charles S. Whitman, Republican, defeated Martin H. Glynn for Governor by a plurality of 151,435. Jas. W. Wadsworth, Republican, defeated James W. Gerard for Federal senator by 81,360. Republicans carry both branches of the Legislature overwhelmingly.

Mohammedans In Russia Are Loyal

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The Havas Agency has received a despatch from its correspondent at Baku on the Caspian Sea, saying that 10,000 Mohammedans assembled in the great mosque of Baku to give expression to their adherence to Russia. Among the great crowd were a number of the clergy and other notables. After prayers for the health of the Emperor and victory over all the enemies of the great Russian fatherland, the manifestants then drew up an address to the local governor, requesting him to convey to Emperor Nicholas their homage and assurances of their desire to sacrifice their property and even their lives in the defence of Russia against her old and new enemies. Particular reference was made to Turkey, "whose aggression in league with the German and Austrian barbarians," the address said, "had awakened in the hearts of all Russian Mohammedans a sentiment of deep indignation. We express our confidence that an undivided Russia supported by the efforts of all her children, will come out of this struggle victorious."

INFORMATION FOR HORSE OWNERS

Mr. Burnham has received the following letter from Major-General Macdonald that will be of interest to horse owners:

Ottawa, 31st Oct., 1914.

Dear Mr. Burnham,—In reply to yours of the 30th instant, I fear that there is some misunderstanding as no instructions or authority have been given to anyone to purchase horses for the Canadian Government; the circumstances you refer to must be in connection with the purchase of remounts for the British Government

As I have aready stated in my previous letter, this Department has not anything to do with these purchases, al arrangements being made through Major-General Sir Frederick Benson. It is regretted that you have been inconvenienced in any way, but I assure you that it is through no fault of this Department

I would suggest that you communicate on the subject with the abovenamed officer and I am sure that a satisfactory explanation will be forthcoming.

Yours faithfully,
D Macdonald.

Kaiser's Forces to Renew Offensive at a Point Nearest Paris—Thoroughly Defeated Along the Yser River and Forced to Retire.

RESERVES SUFFERED

PARIS, Nov. 3.—According to the official reports the Germans have been thoroughly defeated at the River Yser, in Belgium, and have retreated, abandoning ground long and bitterly contested, and admitting their inability to break the allied line between the North Sea and Dixmunde.

They have continued their efforts in the region of Ypres, but the fighting has been less violent, and the allies, slowly and steadily pushing forward, have taken positions lost in previous days. The French Government asserts that the allied armies have made distinct progress in driving a wedge between the German armies in Belgium and the German armies in France.

Particularly hard fighting in the region north of Soissons and along the Aisne indicates that the Germans are now concentrating their force at a point where they are nearest to Paris. Defeated in the north and along the west flank, they are attacking fiercely at the hinge of the old battle line. Ground gained by them yesterday was retaken by the allies to-day. Eastward, near Rheims and to the Argonne ridge, their artillery is very active.

Attempts by the Germans to reach Verdun from the forest of the Argonne, and to relieve their menaced position at St. Mihiel have been checked in the past two days. The official reports point to generally successful operations by the French, British and Belgians.

Reserves Suffered Terribly.

The following communication from the Belgian General Staff to the Belgium Minister of War in Havre was given out to-night:

"The German troops continued yesterday and to-day to evacuate the left bank of the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude. From the bodies and arms abandoned on the ground evacuated by the enemy, and also from the statements made by prisoners, it may safely be concluded that the 12th and 13th reserve army corps have suffered much in the latest engagements on the Yser. The inactivity of these two corps during the last two days may be attributed to this fact."

SUBMARINE IS SUNK BY MINE

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The British submarine D-5 was sunk in the North Sea early this morning by a mine which was thrown out by a German cruiser which was retreating before British cruisers.

Two officers and two men of the submarine were saved.

This information is contained in an Admiralty report issued here tonight. The report says a German squadron fired on the British gunboat Halcyon, which was patrolling, and wounding one man.

"Various naval movements were made," the report continues, "as a result of which the Germans retreated rapidly and though shadowed by the light cruisers, they could not be brought into a sea action.

"The rearmost German cruiser in her retirement threw out a number of mines, and the submarine was struck by one of them."

5 BOXES CURED PSORIASIS
Mrs. Nettie Massey, Copemish, Ont., writes: "Three doctors described my trouble as psoriasis and one said I could never be cured. The disease spread all over me, even on my face and head, and the itching and burning was hard to bear. I used eight boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment and am entirely cured—not a sore to be seen. I can honestly praise this Ointment enough."

Rexall Goods Are Made in Canada and are not Costing YOU a Cent More than Before the War.
And what is more, a portion of every Rexall purchase goes to swell the Canadian Patriotic Fund being raised by The Rexall Stores of Canada, 400 of the Best Drug Stores in Canada.
Full line of Rexall Toilet Goods, Rexall Remedies, and other Rexall merchandise, for a rexall store. Get rexall profit sharing here every year—you help and have much you can help others the suffering caused by the war and at the same time help Canadian industry as well, by purchasing Rexall Goods at our store as at any other Rexall Store in Canada.
McDermid & Jury
Prescription Specialists
Cor. George & Charlotte

TURKEY CANNOT NOW DRAW BACK

LONDON, Nov. 3—A state of war between Turkey on the one side and Russia, Great Britain and Servia on the other, exists, yet the Ottoman Government appears as a house divided against itself, one portion seemingly being desirous of war, while the conservative section is trying to smooth over the situation arising from the attacks upon Russian ports, and ships by Turkish war vessels directed by German officers.

Russia apparently has welcomed the war and will not give the Turks a chance to draw back, while the British cruiser Minerva has smashed the Turkish base of operations against Egypt at the head of the Gulf of Akabah. The Turkish ambassador in London has, as yet, made no arrangements to leave and the embassy still maintains a conciliatory attitude

MOHAMMEDANS IN INDIA WORKING FOR GREAT BRITAIN

SIMLA, Nov. 3.—The announcement of the unfriendly attitude of Turkey toward the Allies was made throughout India on Sunday in an official communication wherein the Viceroy of India deplores "the endeavour of a chauvinistic element to drive Turkey into a war with Great Britain for the benefit of Germany and Austria."

The reception which the announcement received in the outlying districts will not be known for some days, but responsible leaders of the Mohammedan community already are holding meetings in support of Great Britain, while the mosques are organising prayers for the success of the British arms. The Mullahs are preaching homilies urging Turkey either to maintain a neutrality or side with the Allies.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

More Substantial Reports Emanate This Time from Strassburg.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—A wounded man was brought recently to the Imperial Palace at Strassburg, and medical experts from Berlin were summoned to attend him. The rumour soon got abroad that the patient was Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany. These reports have not been verified, but travellers reaching Geneva from Strassburg declare them to be true. The patient in the Strassburg palace is said to be seriously, although not mortally hurt The German Crown Prince has not been heard of directly and authoritatively for some weks. He met his wife at Luxembourg October 10, and twenty days later he was reported as having been wounded before Verdun.

AS SHE DESCRIBED IT.

Alice, who is an enthusiastic motorist was speaking to her friend Maude in relation to the slowness of a certain young man at proposing.

"Charley seems to start easy," she remarked, "and he speeds up well, but just at the critical moment he always skids."

SEE and INSPECT—THE
SUPREME RANGE
Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship
BEST OF ALL:
Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.
F.R. J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
341 GEORGE ST. 'PHONE 386

German Cruiser "Karlsruhe"—German cruiser which has been successful in its raids on the allies' shipping in many place. Its latest capture was the British Van Dyke of the Lamport and Holt Line. Many British and Japanese cruisers are now on the trail of this and other German cruisers and it is expected that they will soon be rounded up

ALL DOUBT REMOVED
Our Scientific Examination of the Eyes will remove all doubt as to whether or not glasses should be worn. In case examination we make use of the most complete equipment of modern scientific instruments. Our long experience and our special facilities enable us to give the most and most responsible professional service to all of our patrons.
We recommend, manufacture and fit "PERFECTION" eye glasses and frames that satisfy the most critical. These Perfection Lenses are ground to our own laboratory formulas, which, in themselves, are the most modern scientific lens grinding machines, almost any kind of lens to perfection made you wish.
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NUGENT DRUG COMPANY, 326 GEORGE STREET

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Reinforcement Reading ..... 40c per Inch
Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 14 Inch Contract, 10c per Inch.
Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 40c per Inch.
Local and other notices, 5c per line for first insertion; 3c per line for subsequent insertions.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS
Minimum charge, 10c, or 1c per word for first insertion, 1/2 per word for subsequent insertions. Must be in cover postage or replies if sent care of town.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 10c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.
Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

PERSONAL
ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY
Toronto--Chicago
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The International Limited
Canada's Train of superior service
Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit 9.40 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 a.m.
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Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily.
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Leaves 11.45 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily, assuring important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.
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Leave Toronto 9 a.m., 8.00 p.m and 11 p.m. daily
Berth reservations, etc., at G.T.R. Ticket Office
D. A. ROSS, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
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Sunshine and Summer Days
CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA
LOUISIANA, ETC.
Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connections at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.
Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange connections, and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. C. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, corner King and James Streets, Toronto.
JAS. SCRIVER, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m. 5.20 p.m.	9.10 a.m. 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m. 5.20 p.m.	*9.10 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.20 p.m.	9.05 p.m. 8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	8.30 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	5.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.20 p.m.	8.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m. 5.15 p.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m. 12.20 p.m. 5.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa,	*11.25 a.m.
Montreal, Quebec	**6.10 p.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*3.55 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**4.55 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph	6.55 a.m.
Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo	
New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*5.55 a.m.
North Toronto	*5.07 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Barreton, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.55 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.31 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.55 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**5.17 a.m.

*Daily **Daily except Sunday

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The Largest Steamers from Canada
MONTREAL - QUEBEC - LIVERPOOL
S.S. Megantic Nov. 7
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From Portland, Me. From Halifax, N.S.
S.S. Arabic Dec. 3 S.S. Arabic Dec. 3
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Plums
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Pears
Yet get them before they are done for the stock is fine
AT SPECIAL PRICES
To-day and To-morrow
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ALLAN LINE
Royal Mail Steamships
Montreal to Liverpool
Scandinavian, Thurs., Nov. 12
Grampian, Tues., Nov. 17
To Glasgow
Hesperian (1st Nov. 7
Grand Mian, Thurs. Nov. 12
Pretorian Fri., Nov 20
To London
Sicilian Tues., Nov. 10
Corinthian Nov. 17
Steamer calls at Havre
For full information apply local agents or THE ALLAN LINE, 95 King St. W., Toronto
Christmas Sailing, St. John to Liverpool, "Hesperian" Friday, Dec. 11

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Gen. Allen England

(Continued from yesterday.)

"Yes, you know. Your idea of training three or four of the most intelligent men to fly, and perhaps building one or two more planes—that is, establishing a regular service to and from the Abyss. That would be so much wiser, Allan! Think how deadly imprudent it is for you, you person ally, to take this risk every time! Why, if anything should happen—"

"But it won't! It can't!"

"What would become of the colony? We haven't got anything like enough of a start to go ahead with, lacking you! I speak now without sentiment or foolish, womanly fears, but just on a common-sense, practical basis. Viewed at that angle, ought you to take the risk again?"

"There's no time now, darling, to build more planes! No time to teach flying! We've got to recruit the colony as fast as possible, in case of emergencies. Why, I haven't made a trip since — since God knows when! It's time I was off now!"

"Allan!"

"Well?"

"Suppose you never went again? With the population we now have, and the natural increase, wouldn't civilisation re-establish itself in time?"

"Undoubtedly. But think how long it would take! Every additional person imported puts us ahead tremendously. I may never be able to bring all the Folk, all the Lanakaarn, and those other mysterious yellow-haired people they talk about from beyond the Great Vorte. But I can do my share, anyhow. Our boy here may have to complete the process. It may take a lifetime to accomplish the rescue, but it must be done!"

"So you're determined to go again?"

"I am! I must!"

She seized his hand imploringly.

"And leave us? Leave your boy? Leave me?"

"Only to return soon, darling! Very soon!"

"But after this one trip, will you promise to train somebody else to go in your place?"

"I'll see, dearest!"

"No, no! Not that! Promise!"

She had drawn his head down, and now her face close to his, was trembling in her eagerness.

"Promise! Promise me, Allan! You must!"

Suddenly moved by her entreaty, he yielded.

"I promise, Beta!" he exclaimed. "Gad, I didn't know you were so deadly afraid of my little expeditions! If I'd understood, I might have been arranging otherwise already. But I certainly will change matters when I get back. Only let me go once more, darling — that'll be the last time, I swear it to you!"

She gave a great sigh of relief unspeakable and kept silence. But in her eyes he saw the shine of sudden tears.

Allan had been gone more than four days and a half before Beatrice allowed herself to realise or to acknowledge the sick terror that for some hours had been growing in her soul.

His usual time of return had hitherto been just a little over three days. Sometimes, with favourable winds to the brink of the Abyss, and unusually strong rising currents of vapors from the sunken sea—from the Vortex, perhaps?—he had been able to make the round trip in sixty hours.

But now over a hundred and eight hours had lagged by since Beatrice, carrying the boy, had accompanied him up the steep path to the hangar in the palisaded clearing.

How light-hearted, confident, strong he had been, filled with great dreams and hopes and visions! No thought of peril, accident, or possible failure had clouded his mind.

She recalled his farewell kiss given to the child and to herself, his careful inspection of the machine, his short and vigorous orders, and the supreme skill with which he had leaped aloft upon its back and gone whirring up the sky till distance far to the northwestward had swallowed him.

And since that hour no sign of return. No speck against the blue. No welcome chatter of the engine far aloft, no hum of huge blades beating the summer air! Nothing!

Nothing save ever-growing fear and anguish, vain hopes, fruitless peerings toward the dim horizon, agonising expectations always frustrated, a vast and swiftly growing terror.

Beatrice cringed from her own thoughts. She dared not face the truth.

For that way, she felt instinctively, lay madness.

CHAPTER XXI.
ALLAN RETURNS NOT.

Five days dragged past, then six, then seven, and still no sign of Allan came to lighten the terrible and growing anguish of the woman.

All day long now she would watch for him — save at such times as the care and nursing of her child mercifully distracted her attention a little while from the intolerable grief and woe consuming her.

She would stand for hours on the rock terrace, peering into the northwest; she would climb the steep path a dozen times a day, and in distraction pace the cliff-top inside the palisaded area, where now some few wild sheep and goats were penned in process of domestication.

Here she would walk, calling in vain his name to the uncaring winds of heaven. With the telescope she would untiringly sweep the far reaches of the horizon, hoping, ever hoping, that at each moment a vague and distant speck might spring to view, wing its swift way south-eastward, resolve itself into that one and only blessed sight her whole soul craved and burned for — the Pauillac and her husband!

And so, till night fell, and her strained eyes could no longer distinguish anything but swimming mists and vapors, she would watch, her every thought a prayer, her every hope a torment—for each hope was destined only to end in disappointment bitterer far than death.

And when the shrouding dark had robbed her of all possibility for further watching she would descend with slow and halting steps, grief-broken, dazed, half-maddened, to the home-cavern — empty now, in spite of her child's presence there — empty, and terrible, and drear!

Then would begin the long night vigil. Daylight gave some simulacrum of relief in action, some slight deadening of pain in the very searching of the sky, the strong, determined hope against what had now become an inner conviction of defeat and utter loss. But night—

Night! Nothing, then, but to sit and think, and think, and think, to madness! Sleep was impossible. At most, exhausted nature snatched only a few brief spells of semi-consciousness.

Even the sight of the boy, lying there snug in his deep and healthy slumber, only kindled fresh fires of woe. For he was Allan's child — he spoke to her by his mere presence of the absent, the lost, perhaps the dead man.

And at thought that now she might be already widowed and her boy fatherless, she would pace the rock-floor in terrible, writhen crises of agony, hands clenched till the nails pierced the delicate flesh, eyes staring, face wanton, only for the sake of the child suppressing the sobs and heart-torn cries that sought to burst from her overburdened soul.

"Oh, Allan! Allan!" she would entreat, as though he could know and hear. "Oh, come back to me! What has happened? Where are you? Come back, come back to your boy—to me!"

Then, betimes, she would catch up the child and strain it to her breast, even though it awakened. Its cries would mingle with her anguished weeping; and in the firelit gloom of the cave they two—she who knew, and he who knew not—would in some measure comfort one another.

On the eighth day she sustained a terrible shock, a sudden joy followed by a poignant a despair that for a moment it seemed to her human nature could endure no more and she must die.

For, eagerly watching the cloud-patched sky with the telescope, from the cliff-top—while on the terrace old Geasfam tended the child — she thought suddenly to behold a distant vision of the aeroplane!

A tiny spot in the heavens, truly, was moving across the field of vision!

With a cry, a sudden flushing of her face, now so wan and colourless, she seemed to throw all her senses into one sense, the power of sight. And though her hand began to shake so terribly that she could only with a great effort hold the glass, she steadied it against a fern-tree and thus managed to find again and hold the moving speck.

The Pauillac! Was it indeed the Pauillac and Allan?

"Merciful Heaven!" she stammered. "Bring him back—to me!"

Again she watched, her whole soul aflame with hope and eagerness and tremulous joy, ready to burst into a blaze of happiness—and then came disillusion and despair, blacker than ever and more terrible.

For suddenly the moving speck turned, wheeled and rose. One second she caught sight of wings. She knew now it was only some huge, tropic bird, afar on the horizon—some condor, vulture, or other creature of the air.

Then, as with a quick swoop, the vulture slid away and vanished behind a blue hill-shoulder, the woman dropped her glass, sank to earth, and — half-fainting — burst into a terrible, dry, sobbing plaint. Her tears, long since exhausted, would not flow. Grief could pass no further limits.

After a time she grew calmer, arose and thought of her child once more. Slowly she returned down the via dolorosa of the terrace-path, the walk where she and Allan had so often and so gaily trodden; the path now so barren, so hateful, so solitary.

To her little son she returned, and in her arms she cherished him—in her trembling arms—and the tears came at last, welcome and heart-stilling.

Old Geasfam, gazing compassionately with troubled eyes that blinked behind their mica shields, laid a comforting hand on the girl's shoulder.

"Do not weep, O Yulcia, mistress!" she exclaimed in her own tongue. "Weep not, for there is still hope. See, all things are going on, as before, in the colony!" She gestured toward the lower caves, whence the sounds of smithy-work and other toil drifted upward. "All is yet well with us. Only our Kromno is away. And he will yet come! He will come back to us—to the child, to you, to all who love and obey him!"

Beatrice seized the old woman's hand and kissed it in a burst of gratitude.

"Oh—if I could only believe you!" she sobbed.

"It will be so! What could happen to him, so strong, so brave? He must come back! He will!"

"What could happen? A hundred things, Geasfam! One tiny break in the flying boat and he might be hurled to earth or down the Abyss, to death! Or, among your Folk, he may have been defeated, for many of the Folk are still save and very cruel! Or, the Horde—"

"The Horde? But the Horde, of which you have so often spoken, is now afar."

"No, Geasfam. Even to-day I saw their signal-fires on the horizon."

The old woman drew an arm about the girl. All barbarian that she was, the eternal, universal spirit of the feminine, pervading her, made her akin with the sorrowing wife.

"Go rest," she whispered. "I understand. I, too, have wept and mourned, though that was very long ago in the Abyss. My man, my Nausaak, a very brave and strong catcher of fish, fought with the Lanakaarn—and he died. I understand, Yulcia! You must think no more of this now. The child needs your strength. You must rest. Go!"

Gently, yet with firmness that was not to be disputed, she forced Beatrice into the cave, made her lie down, and prepared a drink for her.

Though Beta knew it not, the wise old woman had steeped therein a few leaves of the ronyilu weed, brought from the Abyss, a powerful soporific. And presently a certain calm and peace began to win possession of her soul.

For a time, however, distressing visions still continued to float before her disordered mind. Now she seemed to behold the Pauillac, flaming and shattered, whirling down, over and over, meteor-swift, into the purple mists and vapours of the Abyss.

(To be continued.)

PIMPLES
APPEARED ON HIS FACE AND HANDS.

The primary cause of pimples arises from the blood not being in a good condition. When the blood becomes impure you will find that pimples will break out all over the body, but more particularly on the forehead, nose and chin, and although they are not a dangerous trouble, they make you appear unsightly both to your friends and yourself. What you need, when these pimples break out, is to get a real good blood purifying medicine such as Burdock Blood Bitters. One that will build up the system by cleansing the blood of all the impurities and poisons which cause the skin to break out in these eruptions.

Mr. F. A. McKenzie, Portage La Prairie, Man., writes: "Last summer I was all run down and unfit for work of any kind. All kinds of food seemed distasteful to me. Pimples appeared on my face and hands, and I seemed to grow worse every day. One day a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. Half-heartedly I did so, and the results obtained were marvellous. I regained my health, I took on flesh, and in a short time the pimples and skin eruptions disappeared entirely; thanks to the healing powers of B.B.B. I freely recommend it to all sufferers."

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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"I'd certainly give most anything to be able to fat up a few pounds and stay that way," declares every excessively thin man or woman. Such result is not impossible, despite past failures. Thin people are victims of mal-nutrition, a condition which prevents the fatty elements of food from being taken up by the blood as they are when the powers of nutrition are normal. Instead of getting into the blood, all the fat and flesh producing elements stay in the intestines until they pass from the body as waste.

To correct this condition and to produce a healthy, normal amount of fat the nutritive processes must be artificially supplied with the power which nature has denied them. This can best be accomplished by eating a Sargol tablet with every meal. Sargol is a scientific combination of six of the best strength-giving, fat-producing elements known to the medical profession. Taken with meals, it mixes with the food and turns the sugars and starches into rich, ripe nourishment for the tissues and blood and its rapid effect is remarkable. Reported gains of from ten to twenty-five pounds in a single month are by no means infrequent. Yet its action is perfectly natural and absolutely harmless. Sargol is sold by good druggists everywhere and every package contains a guarantee of weight increase or money back.

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"It is easy to use and quick to respond. No work. Just apply. It penetrates without rubbing."

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"Just a line in praise of Sloan's Liniment. I have been ill nearly fourteen weeks with rheumatism, have been treated by doctors who did their best. I had not slept for the terrible pain for several nights, when my wife got me a small bottle of the Liniment and three applications gave me relief so that I could sleep."—Joseph Tinsley, 616 Conover Street, McKeesport, Pa.

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READ THE EXAMINER

Japanese Wage War Under Difficulties — Before the arrival of Japanese troops in the leased territory of Manchu there were heavy rains which flooded the whole country. The picture shows troops hauling a field gun through a Chinese flooded street.

HAVELOCK NEWS

Piano Recital Held in Aid of Woman's Relief Fund—Other News

Examiner Special:

Misses Ila Sawyer and Melissa Alford, of Lakefield, are the guests of Miss Madge Curtis.

Mr. Reggie Barlow of Toronto, is visiting at his home here.

Mr. Percy Innis of Toronto, spent a few days in town last week

Mrs. G. Browning and baby Margaret of Lakefield, are the guests of Rev. Mrs. Holdsworth.

Mr. Kingham of Peterborough, spent Thursday last in town.

Miss Faye McCleary of Trent River, was the guest of Miss Birt Bryans on Thursday and Friday last.

Mrs. J. W. Bryans spent Thursday last in Peterborough.

Mrs. Harry Falkner and Master Herbert Hilliard spent Saturday last in Peterborough.

Mr. James Bohan of Trenton spent last week at his home here.

Rev. W. Pue of Norwood, was in town on Tuesday last.

Mr. Reg. Brennan left last week for Bissemell on a partridge and deer hunting expedition.

Mr. Ernest Goddard of Trnton was in town last week.

Mr. Chas. Williams of Trenton, was the guest of Mr. J. W. Macmillan for a few days last week.

Miss Pearl McCracken of Norwood, was in town on Saturday last.

A piano recital was held at the residence of Mr. Robert Jacks on Thursday last, Oct. 29th, by the pupils of Miss L. Turner. The programme was as follows:

Duet—Misses G. Vansickle and L. Turner.
Solo—Harold Buchannan.
Solo—Madeline Campney.
Vocal solo—Gladys Higley.
Solo—Ruby Colquohoun.
Solo—Ronald Jack.
Duet — Gladys Higley and Pearl Jones.
Solo—Miss L. Easterbrook.
Solo—Wesley Watson.
Solo—Lorne Jack.
Solo—Pearl Jones.
Duet—Misses M. Spencer and L. Turner.
Solo—Jessie Neal.
Solo—Norma Haig.
Solo—Lyla Ruttan.
Vocal solo—Madeline Campney.
Solo—Myrtle Spencer.
Duet—Mrs. Cooke and Miss Turner.
Solo—Miss B. Easterbrook.
Solo—Clara Green.

The proceeds were in aid of the Havelock Woman's Relief committee.

Mr. Marry Toman of Toronto was married on Wednesday last to Miss Mary Alberta Bowles, "Pine Grove Farm," Bradford. Mr. Toman is a former resident of Havelock, and a host of friends here extend congratulations.

The Hallowe'en dance which was held in the town hall on Thursday evening last, proved a great success. The hall was prettily decorated with coloured leaves, corn stalks, witches, black cats, and on each window was seen a pumpkin face, peeping out from behind the dark red curtains, which gave a rather spooky feeling to those when entering.

The committee girls were dressed in white dresses with grey capes, trimmed with red and grey witches hats trimmed with red.

Mr. Asa Huycke, pianist, furnished delightful music, and everyone reported a good time. The out-of-town guests were as follows: Messrs. Percy Innis and Reggie Barlow, of Toronto; Misses Margaret McDonald, Marion Gorham and Messrs. Vegu Elliott, Northward, English, Ed. Diney, of Peterborough; Miss Margaret McNeely and Messrs. C. Puffer, Richardson and B. Neibol of Norwood; Mr. Keith Waters of Hastings; Mr. Harold Nancarrow, of Campbellford; Misses Ila Sawyer and Melissa Alford and Mr. Harry Blewett, of Lakefield; Messrs. Dr. Allen, Tom Beatty, Edsell and others of Tweed; Miss Faye McCleary of Trent River.

Mr. Robt. Elliott of Tweed, spent Sunday last in town.

Miss Minnie McWilliams is visiting at Marmora.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cousins of Trenton, spent Monday last in town.

Mr. Gordon Frost of Trenton, spent Monday in town.

WHOOPING COUGH

Mrs. Charles Lovell, Agassiz, B.C., writes: "Seven of our nine children had whooping cough the same winter and we attribute their cure to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. We always have it in the house, and recommend it as the king of all medicines. I was formerly completely cured of protruding piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment."

HUGE ORDER FOR SADDLES RECEIVED FROM RUSSIA

As Many as Can be Supplied Wanted From Canadian Manufacturers.

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—In addition to the many large contracts for the British and French Governments that have lately been awarded in Canada, the government has received a large order for saddles for the Russian Government. The order will be divided among the Canadian firms capable of doing the work with the necessary despatch. No definite number of saddles is mentioned, which is taken to mean that Russia will take every saddle it is possible for Canada to manufacture immediately.

Don't Persecute your Bowels
Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membranes of the bowel.
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THE EXAMINER
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INSINUATION AGAINST PRINCE LOUIS OF GERMAN ORIGIN

Herald Bureau, No. 130 Fleet St., London, Saturday.

On all sides sympathy is expressed for Prince Louis of Battenberg in the circumstances which led to his resignation as First Sea Lord. Lord Selborne says:

"I would as soon mistrust Lord Roberts as Prince Louis. That any one should have or insinuate suspicions against him is nothing less than a national humiliation."

Admiral Lord John Hay writes:

"The slander on Prince Louis arose some time ago — at the time of the Agadir affair—when he was in command of the fleet. It died of sheer inanition. The source of the insinuations is obviously German. It is time the British public put down its foot effectually to another these aspersions on the character and conduct of one of the ablest servants of the Crown."

MOTHER! THE CHILD IS COSTIVE, BILIOUS

Look, Mother! If Tongue is coated give "California Syrup of Figs."

No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given.

If your little one is out-of-sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs;" then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

The Invasion of Egypt.—The British War Office says Turkish troops have been sent south from Mosul to invade Egypt. Bedouins were collected at Gaza and Akaba for the same purpose, and some of them crossed the Sinai frontier. Serious fighting may take place along the Suez Canal, which, however, is reported to be well defended.

Holland Feels Pressure of War

ROOSENDAAL, VIA LONDON, Oct. 30.—Holland is feeling the pressure of the war almost as much as if she were engaged in it. The report that the Germans are massing large numbers of troops on the eastern border is causing great uneasiness throughout Holland. The alleged discovery of a tennis court with cement nine feet thick on the property of a German, in the vicinity of Arnheim and statements that German spies have been active near Arnheim and at other points close to the German border seem to intensify the anxiety of the Hollanders.

A Dutch army of more than 200,000 trained men is scattered at strategic points along the Belgian and German borders. Roosendaal is the principal troop centre, as it is the only railway gate to Belgium that is now open. Hundreds of military automobiles leave here daily with messages and supplies for the border troops.

The mouth of the River Scheldt and all of the canals are heavily guarded. A large garrison at Flushing is guarding the piers and railway stations in order to prevent any attempt to violate the neutrality of the Scheldt. The river is heavily mined and Dutch cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers are lying at its mouth to give any necessary co-operation to the land forces.

The Dutch army is in fine condition. Unfortunately it is just changing its uniforms from blue to grey, and consequently the troops make a poor appearing because all the men have not received their new equipment.

The horrors of war have been forced on virtually all the cities, towns and country districts by the Belgian refugees, who are estimated to aggregate 800,000. The Dutch government is paying to the cities thirty cents daily for food for each refugee. The cities bear other expenses connected with the influx. The strain of attending properly to the refugees is hard on Roosendaal, with its 13,000 population; Flushing, with 7,000, and other towns with lesser numbers. In these places there are more refugees than inhabitants.

SAGE TEA KEEPS YOUR HAIR DARK

When Mixed With Sulphur It Brings Back Its Lustre and Abundance

Gray hair, however handsome, denotes advancing age. We all know the advantages of a youthful appearance. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns grey and looks dry, wispy and scraggly, just a few applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred-fold.

Don't stay grey! Look young! Either prepare the tonic at home or get from any drug store a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." Thousands of folks recommend this ready-to-use preparation, because it darkens the hair beautifully and removes dandruff, stops scalp itching and falling hair; besides, no one can possibly tell, as it darkens so naturally and evenly. You moisten a sponge or soft brush with it, drawing this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the grey hair disappears; after another application or two, its natural colour is restored and it becomes thick, glossy and lustrous, and you appear years younger.

MRS. DERBY, IN TEARS, GIVES REFUGEE CLOAK

Paris, October 31.—Mrs. Richard Derby, daughter of Theodore Roosevelt, brought good cheer to the refugees installed at the Northern Railway Station. Mrs. Derby noticed one young woman from Lille, who nursed a baby. Mrs. Derby removed her cloak and gave it to the young woman. The misery of the refugees brought tears to Mrs. Derby's eyes, and she distributed gold pieces among them.

—a relish for luncheon
—an appetizer for dinner
—good with meals
—good between meals
—good for everybody

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Have your winter boots heeled with

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CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

They cost no more than the ordinary kind. All dealers —50c.

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VESUVIUS IS ACTIVE.

Great Alarm Occasioned by Eruption of Volcano.

NAPLES, Nov. 3. — Mount Vesuvius is again in eruption and the inhabitants in its vicinity have become greatly alarmed. On Sunday special prayers were made and processions of people went to favored shrines as a repetition of the disaster of 1906 is feared.

The activity of the volcano first manifested itself by deep detonations and rumblings. This was followed by gigantic columns of smoke and soon thereafter an abundant eruption of lava began.

The last serious eruption of Mount Vesuvius occurred in the spring of 1906. Several villages were destroyed and the property loss was estimated at $20,000,000. About 500 persons were killed and 50,000 made homeless.

SINGING CLUBS ARM?

They Are Preparing to Attack Canada Declares U. S. Railwayman.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—The stories that the Germans of the United States are contemplating a raid on Canada have been given emphasis by a letter received by William Galbraith, former mayor of Westmount. The letter, which came from the vice-president of one of the biggest railways in the Western States, said:

"I overheard a conversation last night on a steamboat going from Norfolk to Richmond. It was between Germans, and to the effect that all the German singing societies, which are 500,000 strong, are carrying on a propaganda of secret arming and other arrangements for the purpose of attacking Canada from this side."

No Sacrifice Too Great.

LONDON, Nov. 3. — A despatch to The Evening News from Copenhagen says:

"Headquarters at Berlin reports that at a special war council held on Sunday, over which the Kaiser presided, and at which the Kings of Saxony and Wurttemburg were present, the question of the advance on the north coast of France was considered.

"The unanimous agreement was made that no sacrifice whatever was too great to achieve the goal.

"After the council the kings visited Antwerp and Brussels."

Seven Hundred Men Strike.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 3. — A despatch to a local paper from Lepas says:

"Engineers, conductors, firemen, brakesmen, and watchmen on the Hudson Bay Railroad were notified that their wages per hour would be reduced from 45 to 35 cents, 42 to 30 cents, 28 to 23 cents, 20 to 17 cents, to take effect Nov. 1. The men refused to accept the lower rate and all went on strike. The strike will affect about 715 men and will hold up construction until a settlement is arrived at.

Two Trainmen Killed.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 3. — At 9.30 yesterday morning a double-headed freight train, eastbound, on the C. P. R., struck a rockslide which had been brought down by the heavy rains near a tunnel three-quarters of a mile east of Hope, a station 31 miles from Vancouver. Both engines were derailed and slid down the steep bank into the Fraser river. Two men were killed and a third is missing.

Coal For German Cruisers.

LONDON, Nov. 3. — German merchantmen regularly provide German cruisers in the Pacific with coal and provisions from Chilean ports and furnish the warships with wireless information, according to The Times' correspondent at San Diego, Chile.

The correspondent says that the merchantmen obtain "leave to depart from the ports by making false declarations regarding their destination to the Chilean authorities."

WHERE GREAT ONES ARE.

I'm tired of sailing my little boat
Far inside the harbour bar;
I want to be out where the big ships float
Out on the deep where the great ones are!

And should my frail craft prove too slight
For storms that sweep those wide seas o'er,
Better go down in the stirring fight
Than drowse to death by the shel tered shore.

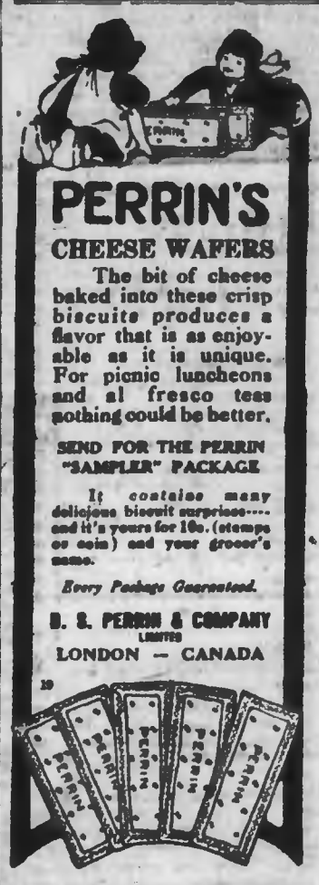
One of the newer bath brushes has a cork handle so that it will float.

Take Abbey's "VITA" Tablets for sick nerves 3

FORTY RIFLE CLUBS NOW FLOURISHING

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Nov. 2.—Over 40 citizens' rifle clubs have been formed thus far under the new law which authorizes the secretary of war to issue rifles and ammunition to citizens who agree to engage in consistent target practice.

The National Rifle Association is in charge of the organization of the clubs. It has adopted a slogan Lord Kitchener's laconic order, "Teach the men to shoot," and maintains that the war in Europe emphasizes the need of an efficient body of citizen-marksmen. The government issues to each member of the clubs one of the old army rifles known as the "Krag," and 120 rounds of ammunition with each rifle.



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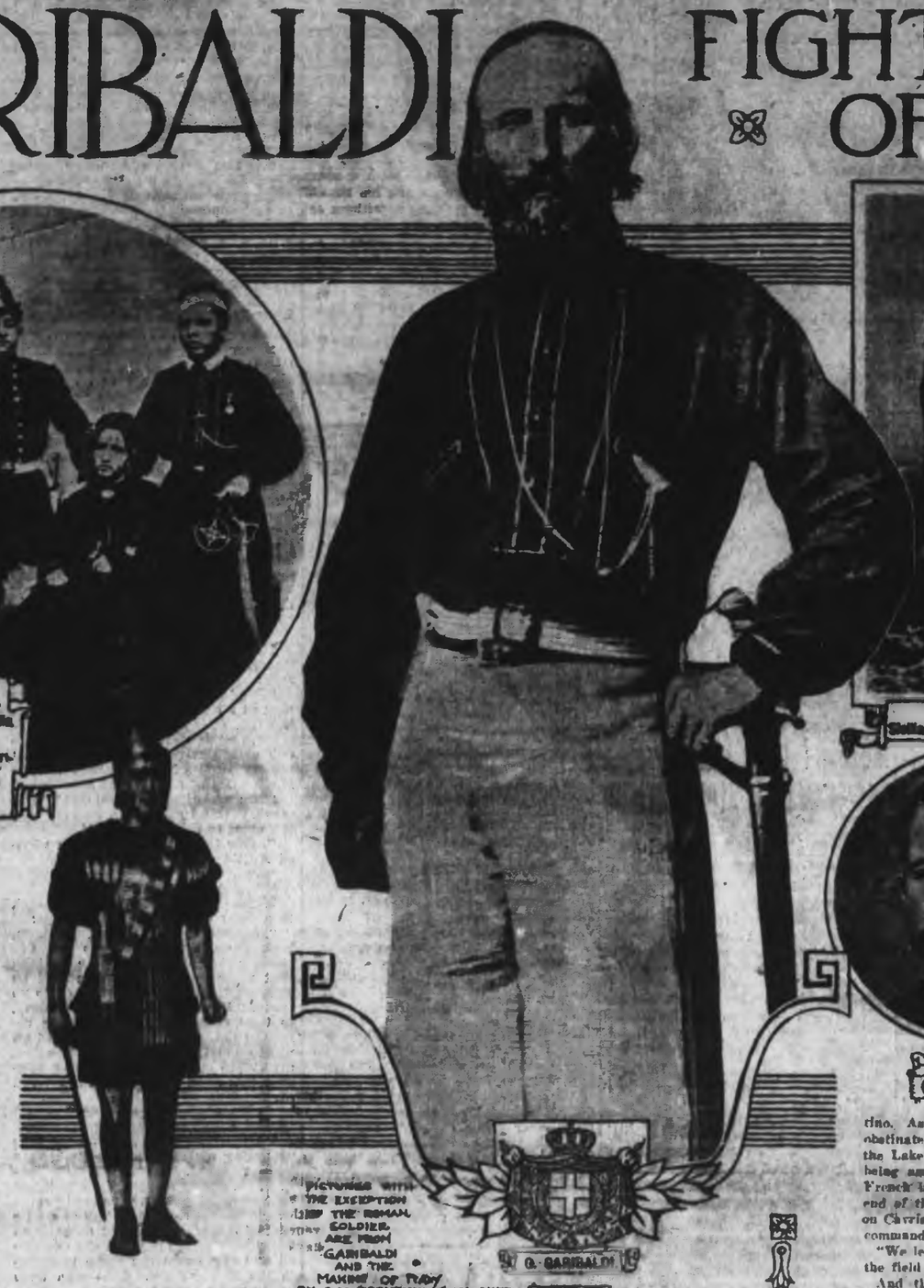
You may be Advertising in two Papers and find it desirable to drop one altogether and double your space in the other. A careful study will soon give you a good idea of the relative value of different papers.—*Business Ideas.*

TRUE BATTLING SCIONS ARE THESE

GARIBALDI FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE ITALIAN

THE CAIROLI FAMILY, END OF 1860. Benedetto, of the Thousand, Eldest, Survived. Giovanni, Mortally Wounded at Villa Glori, 1867. The Mother, Adelaide. Enrico, of the Thousand, Killed at Villa Glori, 1867. Absent from the Group, Ernesto, Killed at Varese, 1859, and Luigi, Died Calabrian Campaign, 1860.



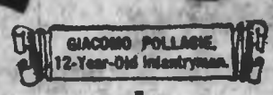
PICTURES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE ROMAN SOLDIER ARE FROM "GARIBALDI AND THE MAKING OF ITALY" BY G. M. TREVELYAN PUBLISHED BY LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. LONDON AND NEW YORK.

G. GARIBALDI

PIETRO SAN MARTINO. Sicilian Nobleman Who Fought in Ranks.

GIUSEPPE MISSORI, 1860.

NINO BIXIO (Civilian Costume)



GIACOMO POLLACHE, 12-Year-Old Infantryman.

By Richard G. Conover.

"What do you expect, gentlemen? I am an old soldier, and so, of course, I planned for Garibaldi to attack me in front. And he came from behind instead."

—General Ozzetti's explanation.

THROUGH fourteen centuries of lineal descent from the all-conquering Roman legionary comes a valorous heirship to the Italian soldier. That he is the true battling scion of his "ancient" forebears can be neither scouted nor doubted. Fighting decadence is not proved by the failure of the battling man of the Adriatic peninsula to hold a world in subjection with his cannon and bayonet.

The soldier of Italy has never stopped fighting since the fall of the Roman Empire. In succession he has opposed—always fiercely and valiantly—Goth, Lombard, Frank, Saracen, Magyar, Northman, French, Spanish and Austrian. From A. D. 476, when he could no longer be considered a Roman, because Rome was not, he battled on and on, a national fragment of militancy. In 1870 he became a consolidated fighting entity again. But whether in fractions or whole numbers, he has been ever willing to face the foe on the firing line. Fate may force him to mingle his powder and steel with the other nations now at war. Should he do so, look for him to reveal his Roman legacy.

For there is an undeniable heredity in the battling impulse. Grecian valor was transmitted unadulterated for more than 800 years. Consider that twenty-five successive lives would suffice to bridge the gap between A. D. 476 and A. D. 1914, and the likelihood of the Italian soldier being the military legatee of the mediæval master of the pilum and short sword does not seem at all remote. On the day that Romulus Augustulus, the last Emperor of the Western Roman Empire, was toppled from his throne the sturdy legionary on duty in Latium, or Etruria, or Venetia, or any of the political divisions of Italia, was released from allegiance to a government that had been wiped off the world's map, and he was consequently out of his soldier's job.

Fought for Unity.

Thousands of such fighters, natives of the soil that cradled great Rome, returned to their provinces. Odoacer was hailed Patrician of Italy by the barbarian mercenaries who had overturned the Empire. The retired legionary fought the interloper, and fourteen years later, when Odoacer was slain by his successor, Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, the old Roman soldier continued to fight. He was battling against the rule of the stranger when he died, and he bequeathed the conflict for a new nationalization to his son. And so it continued from one son to another, carried along in twenty-five militant transfers until the unity of modern Italy was assured, fourteen centuries later.

And how comes it that so valiant a people, with so inspiring a heritage, failed to form into a new empire, instead of remaining vassal to the modern nations so long? Ask the reason for the crumbling of mighty Greece, whose invincible sons were of the fighting phalanx of the great Alexander, and the same answer will apply to the descendants of the Romans. The Italian soldier was divided against himself by those who successfully plotted his country's ruin. "Divide and conquer"—the old, old axiom—explains it. The fighting man of Italy was beaten in detail. Craft circumvented bravery and courage. Politics and politicians were the successful foils and blades. So the Italian soldier fought his countrymen for centuries, speaking a common language with him, but arrayed against him in separate petty principalities and dukedoms. And all the time he fought misguidedly hard. So did fallen Greece.

Scintillating proof that the ancient Roman fighting spirit has descended to the Italian soldier flashes from the inspiring page of history devoted to the name and deeds of Giuseppe Garibaldi. Never in the most glorious day of the Empire did the globe subjecting legionary perform in a more wonderful way. Across the gap of centuries of vassalage and subordination came the patriot's pulsations of the old-time unweakened battle heart. Garibaldi was the ideal of the Italian soldier and the epitome of his country's fighting renaissance. There were a few gleams of glory through the gloom of peninsular wrangling before his advent, but not until he drew the sword did the fighting man of Italy prove he had the ancient mettle and that the links of the battling chain stretching from the fifth to the nineteenth century had never been broken.

Garibaldi, beyond question, takes precedence over any other fighting human that has borne the caption of Italy, from king to commoner. What he had to encounter and overcome included mighty monarch and a powerful Pope, but he faced them unafraid. Here is a brief account of some of the remarkable battling of this ideal Italian soldier.

On May 5, 1860, in pursuance of secret schemes for the confederation of all the Italian States under one flag and government, Garibaldi eluded the vigilance of the Sardinian authorities and sailed from Genoa with a force of but 1,000 volunteers, armed with bad muskets and without ammunition. Mark the number of troops well for the keener appreciation of the glory of Garibaldi.

The expedition put into Orbicello. The leader boldly went to the armory there, demanded ammunition in the king's name, and got it from the deluded custodians, along with a few obsolete cannon. Landing was made at Marsala and the march on Palermo, the capital of Sicily, began, volunteers joining the movement everywhere. At the height of Calatafimi, on the top of which the Neapolitans were posted, they numbered twice the infantry and artillery of Garibaldi. The volunteers attacked the height once, twice, thrice before they overcame the vigorous repulses of the enemy, who fell back on Palermo.

Garibaldi then began the feint of his famous "march around them" movements which signalized a number of his victories—after the manner of Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville. He sent his artillery up a mountain road with a small detachment to face the enemy, meanwhile encircling the city to the south. At early dawn on May 27 he assaulted Palermo on the east while 4,000 of the Neapolitans were searching for him in the mountains. Rhumbers were 15,000 in garrison to confront him. With barely 2,000 men he cut his way through to the heart of the city. Barricading the streets, he was joined by the Palermitans, and the enemy, becoming demoralized, retreated to the castle, from which they bombarded the city. The Neapolitan fleet joined in this bombardment. May 30 the Neapolitan commander proposed an armistice, during which his 5,000 mountain searching troops returned. The remnant of Garibaldi's thousand, a few hundred banditti from the hills and a large number of the armed populace were all that opposed these 20,000 regulars. The conditions proposed by the Neapolitan authorities being of little benefit, Garibaldi had the splendid audacity to break off the negotiations. He cowed the royalists, who surrendered the city to him and evacuated it. Next he defeated an immensely superior force at Milazzo, taking that city after desperate hand-to-hand fighting. Two instances of the fighting qualities of the Italian soldier stand out in the latter battle.

Two guns of the royalist artillery were doing great execution near a highroad angle. Alessandro Pizzoli deliberately leaped before them so as to divert attention from a flank movement by a small band of his comrades. He drew the fire and was blown limb from limb a moment before the pieces were captured.

Garibaldi Fought with Sabre.

Again the royalist commander ordered a body of cavalry to charge and capture a gun being worked by the volunteers. They failed and on their retreat the Garibaldian infantry took station behind the hedge to escape the lunges and to empty saddles. Garibaldi and his aide-de-camp, Giuseppe Missori, both on foot, rebuilded in the road. The horsemen, maddened at the sight of their reeling comrades, swarmed round eager to cut down the only two of the enemy in sight. Missori shot the horse of the royalist captain, who slashed at Garibaldi as the animal fell. Garibaldi parried the stroke with, holding the bridle of the kneeling horse, killed the captain with a saber-thrust. Then, rushing to the side of his chief, the leader and his subordinate withstood the attack of ten cavalrymen until four were killed and their comrades withdrew from the hedge. With but 3,000 troops against 18,000 in an entrenched position, Garibaldi crossed to the mainland and took Reggio. There was a fierce struggle in the great cathedral square of that city. One of the most fiery and gallant subordinate generals of the Garibaldians was Nino Bixio. The horses he successively mounted at this battle received an aggregate of nineteen wounds. He was wounded twice in the arm as he led his division. In writing of his war experiences later he verified a local historian as follows:

"My hopes received ten bullets at Reggio, nineteen at Reggio, three at Maddaloni. My own carcass was honored by three bullets at Rome, one at Palermo, two at Reggio and a fracture of the leg at the passage of the Volturno." Garibaldi sent him to lead the night following Reggio's capture. "I suppose the balls that touch you are more of gutta percha." This became Bixio pooh-poohed his wounds. His soldiers were always complaining of his bad temper and harsh language.

"He is mad; he is intolerable," the volunteers cried to Garibaldi.

"Very well. Under whom do you wish to serve then?" asked their chief leader.

"What?" Oh, under Bixio, of course," was the answer.

At the Battle of the Volturno, October 1 and 2, 1860, Garibaldi led 20,000 ill-armed and badly drilled troops against 40,000 regulars. The decisive moment of the day was when Garibaldi himself, at the head of a body of Hungarian and Milanese cavalry, backed with a brilliant bayonet charge, swept the field in the direction of Capua. The battle was won with 2,012 men and 77 officers prisoners of war. Naples and Sicily, as a result of this battle, voted to annex themselves to Sardinia, and at a meeting between Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi the former was formally hailed as King of All Italy. From this time on until the final inclusion of Rome and Venice within the kingdom of Italy Garibaldi fought valiantly a number of losing battles—often in defiance of the King he had made. His entire life was given to the unification of Italy. When he visited England and other foreign countries later he was hailed as the greatest fighting man of his day.

Numberless instances of bravery, devotion and sacrifice during the Garibaldian period attest the battling qualities of the Italian soldier. The Cairoli family furnished the most noteworthy example. Five brothers participated in the struggle for Italian unification on the battlefield, while their mother was as great a patriot within all possible limitations of her sphere. Four of the brothers fell fighting. Enrico, one of Garibaldi's Thousand, was killed gallantly charging at Villa Glori, 1867. Giovanni, another brother, died from wounds received in the same battle. Luigi, another brother, died while marching through Calabria, in 1860. Ernesto, still another brother, was killed in battle at Varese, 1859.

Two other remarkable soldiers of the Garibaldian epoch were Pietro San Martino, a Sicilian nobleman, who distinguished himself as an infantryman at Palermo and Milazzo, not being ashamed to fight side by side with Giacomo Pollacio, another infantryman, son of a glover and but twelve years old. Both youthful soldiers fought with the greatest enthusiasm, delivering the hand-to-hand combat wherever they could get close enough to the enemy after rifle fire. At Milazzo the twelve-year-old Pollacio wounded two burly royalists in a bayonet charge and killed two at the first volleys.

The Italian soldier fought gallantly side by side with the soldier of France in the war waged against Austria during the year 1859. At the Battle of Solferino, fought June 24, the Piedmontese troops had for their division of battling that the storming of the heights of San Martino. As a preliminary there was an obstinate fight of several hours toward the Lake of Guarda, the Italian soldier being again and again repulsed. The French in the meantime had won their end of the battle against the Austrians on Cavriana heights, and, as one of their commanders afterward declared:

"We left the glory of the other end of the field to the Piedmontese."

And the French confidence was not misplaced, for late in the afternoon, after his many desperate attacks and repulses, the Italian soldier made one more, last, supreme effort and carried San Martino with mighty bayonet rushes the Austrians could not withstand. The loss of the allies in this great battle was 17,000 and the Austrians 22,000. At the previous battles of Montebello, fought May 20; Palestro, fought May 30 and 31, and Magenta, fought June 4, the fighting man of Italy shared the glory of victory to the full with his French ally.

On March 18, 1848, the people of Milan, Vicenza, Padua, Brescia, Bergamo and Venice rose against their Austrian rulers and attacked the Austrian soldiers in garrison. The King of Sardinia, the most liberal sovereign of Italy, at once joined them in their war on Austria. This most extensive confederation of Italian soldiers seen in centuries attacked the enemy at Goito and won a decisive victory, although opposed by a larger army of seasoned troops. May 23 the Austrians, with a force of 19,000 men and forty pieces of artillery, attacked Vicenza, garrisoned with 3,000 Italian soldiers, mostly volunteers. The attack was repelled with a loss of 800 killed and wounded to the assailants and 30 killed and 130 wounded to the defenders. The defence of Vicenza was justly considered one of the most brilliant feats of arms of the war. At Curtatone, May 29, the Austrians, with 15,000 men and twenty-three pieces of artillery, attacked a force of Tuscan students and volunteers numbering 7,000 men and eleven pieces of artillery. Twice the Italian soldier repelled a determined assault by the enemy, giving way the third time only after every artilleryman had been killed at his guns and the Tuscan killed and wounded numbered nearly half their original force.

In Crimean War.

During the Crimean War a force of Piedmontese troops won great credit by their gallant fighting at the Battle of Tchernaya, August 16, 1855. These men had been sent to help France and England in a war that was no concern of theirs at all, at the suggestion of the great Prime Minister Cavour, who looked for the aid of the two larger countries later in the unification of Italy. Even the Russians, in commenting afterward on the battle, remarked on the furious battling of the men from the Adriatic.

And this recalls that in all the centuries that the Italian soldier had no unified country to fight for he was always a great warrior for the ruler to whom he was contracted temporarily, to give his allegiance. His battling accomplishments, however, were more than swallowed up or overshadowed in the history of the greater kingdom or empire that gave another distinctive name to its fighting men. A levy of Italian soldiers was often incorporated in Austrian armies while their country dominated the greater part of the peninsula. Their gallantry then became a part of Austrian glory. During the passing centuries, under different rulers, the same fighting fusion was used to obtain frequent victory. The credit of his battling went to another banner.

The fighting man of Italy was often creditably heard from as the generations passed and the four magnificent cities of Venice, Florence, Pisa and Genoa arose on the ruins of the original site of the Roman empire. Through Venice, in particular, the unbroken battling line of the Italian soldier may be traced. This ancient republic was founded in the fifth century by refugees of Aquileia and other Roman cities, who fled before the desolating invasion of Attila the Hun. Venice has been fitly named the Eldest Daughter of the Empire, and her native soldiers fought and died for her during thirteen hundred years until the Italian conquests of Napoleon Bonaparte ended the republic. From the fifth to the eleventh century it was the only Italian State that had never submitted to the German Emperor and no foreign Power had been acknowledged within its walls. Her fighters were soldier-sailors, for in order to strike a foe they had ever to embark on the Adriatic first. The Italian soldier of Venice was a pirate destroyer for hundreds of years. Later he fought valiantly against the Hungarians and the Genoese, and then was drawn into fighting France and Spain and Germany, according as the troubles of Europe shifted. At the Battle of Lepanto, September 5, 1571, the Italian soldier of Venice played a prominent part in the great victory over the Turk.

During the early part of the tenth century the Italian soldier was kept pretty busy fighting. First his country was invaded by the Magyars or Hungarians, a fierce Turanian horde, who swept over the Alps and ravaged Northern Italy with fire and sword. Then came the Northmen under their famous leader Hastings, who captured, plundered and destroyed the city of Luna, supposing it was Rome. Finally the Saracens kept Southern Italy in a state of terror until the warlike Pope John X. gathered an Italian army and inflicted a severe defeat on them. From this time on the petty princes of Italy began their quarrellings, in which the fighting man of Italy took part for centuries, according as his allegiance dictated.

In A. D. 962 the Italian soldier allied himself temporarily with the infidel Saracens in the southern part of the peninsula and inflicted a decisive defeat on Otto II. of Germany at Crotona, expelling the invaders from the entire section. It was at this battle that an Italian and Saracenic commander exchanged swords to "prove home steel with foreign spirit."

In 1347 the Italian soldier of Rome rallied around Cola di Rienzi, "the last of the Roman Tribunes," a young patriot who cherished the hope of restoring the land to its former grade of greatness. Through the prestige of the ready and willing fighting man, Rienzi was enabled to put in force a number of necessary reforms and by strong measures to reduce the nobles to obedience to the government established. Later the fighting man helped him defeat the Colonnas and other nobles who had taken up arms against him.

An unforgettable tragedy in the history of the Italian soldier was his awful defeat at Adowa, March 1, 1896. Menelik, an Abyssinian king, with 120,000 warriors, surrounded 17,000 of Italy's fighting men (7,000 of them native troops in the Red Sea colonial strip, and almost annihilated the little army. The black men proved the fiercest kind of fighters, 70,000 of them bearing rifles and using them with the effectiveness of European troops.

But the descendant of the Romans lived up to the reputation of his ancestors. He left 4,678 killed and wounded on the field, or over one-third of his army of 17,000 men. The native soldier became panic-stricken and ran. But no battling man ever fused death more terribly than the Italian regular. An artillery command, the Third Sicilian battery, were solemnly ordered to "remain at your post and die that the remnant of the army may live!" The Sicilians did so. Out of four officers and sixty-two men who heard their death warrant read by their commander, just one officer and two men survived. The others had been shot and speared by swarms of hundreds, as they served their cannon while their comrades retired. Five repeated rushes of 25,000 Abyssinians were successfully beaten back in another part of the field by 1,500 Italian regulars. In this fight the Italians killed 9,000 and wounded 5,000 Abyssinians and after a desperate struggle reached the Italian base.

During the recent war undertaken by Italy to annex the fringe of desert land called Tripoli, the Italian soldier came in for much mauling at the hands of the military critics and others. It was charged—mostly by those who, if they had been at the seat of war at all, had attached themselves to Turkish and Arab headquarters—that the fighting man of Italy was doing more retiring than battling and was not showing the proper slam-bang, aggressive, win everything spirit. He was taken to task for not stalking boldly out into the Sahara, disarming the skulking Arab and planting the banner of Italy on every sand dune with clockwork precision of accomplishment.

The fact was that the Italian soldier was outmanaged, the same as he often was in the war for the unification of Italy. He was marched, after the fashion of ancient heroic deft, to an advanced spot, apparently just for the purpose of proving he had gone forward. No system backed up or protected his advance; no scheme of holding in a practical way, permanently, the ground gained. He was picketed unscientifically, according to many reports, so that it was ridiculously easy for the crawling Arab, a master in the art of concealment, to creep up in the dark, stab to death and demoralize. It was criminal to station a soldier who in the auriferous of patient, cool calculation in this haphazard way, and as a consequence the first few months of Italian occupation were a record of unnecessary fatality and blundering, with the misled fighting man of Italy the victim.

Furious Night Fight.

On October 23, 1911, a body of Arabs appeared before the Italian line in the vicinity of Bou-Meliana as a feint. They assaulted and while they were being repelled their main body attacked the Italian position in the rear. During the fight that ensued two battalions of Bersaglieri, a famous Italian soldier body, were cut off, hemmed in and, gallantly resisting, perished to the last man. On October 26 a fresh assault was made along the entire line. West of the cavalry barracks the Arabs and the fighting men of Italy clinched in hand to hand battling. As night came on the Italians slept on their arms in the trenches, worn out with the terrific day. Suddenly their Arab foes crept over the sands and threw themselves on their half-aroused adversaries. Curved knives did fatal execution, and the Italian soldier awoke to fight a brief second and then die.

When the curtain rose on the first act of the Italian unification drama in 1858, Napoleon III., whose policy was to aid Sardinia against Austria, uttered this famous dictum:—"Italy must be free from the Alps to the Adriatic." The Italian soldier made the dictum a true prophecy. He has battled his way to liberty under a monarch of his own choosing, for the ballot has played as prominent a part as the bayonet in the knitting together of modern Italy.

The valor of the soldier of Italy proceeds principally from a quick inspiration, a youthful eruption and an impulse of chivalry. He has it in him to dare and do, rather than to win his fight through finesse. The glitter and the high flame of grim war bring out his militant exuberance much more strongly than the prosaic hardships and the dull endurances of the campaign in trenches. A long, arduous siege, or a monotonous march is far from being the best test of his soldiership.

And his show of valor has its victories no less renowned than the clever and more elegant strategist.

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Estelle Martindale's Plow

Story of a Duel That Did Not Come Off

By RUTH GRAHAM

It was somewhere between 1830 and 1835 that. Adelbert Swift graduated from a northern university and, having heard a great deal about plantation life in the south, concluded to go there with a view to becoming a planter. He had inherited some means with which he might buy and stock a plantation; but, realizing his ignorance of the art of tilling the soil, he felt that it was prudent for him to gain some knowledge on the subject before making an investment.

In order to do this he conceived the idea of obtaining a position as tutor in the family of some planter. The hours he would be required to teach would not be many, each day, and he would have time to familiarize himself with the workings of a plantation. He was not long in finding a position in the family of a Colonel Southgate in South Carolina. The Southgate plantation was a very large one, including some 800 negroes. Swift found he had not made a mistake in assuming that there was a great deal to learn in running a plantation. One of these was in itself a community consisting of two main branches, the planting branch and the business branch.

Swift, being young and not yet enervated by the climate, occupied a portion of the day riding about on the plantation observing the methods used and asking questions. He volunteered beside to handle the colonel's accounts, to which he devoted himself during the evenings.

The south has always been noted for the hospitality of its people, and Swift was made at home in the families of the planters in the vicinity of Colonel Southgate's manor house. Indeed, he received more invitations than he had time to accept, which was a source of trouble to him, fearing that when he declined one of them it would be set down as a slight.

Not far from the Southgate plantation resided Miss Estelle Martindale. Her father was supposed by many to be the owner of the plantation he managed. He had married its owner, who had died and left him with a little girl, Estelle. Martindale had contrived to get into debt to his wife for a considerable sum, and she had made a will leaving him an amount equal to his indebtedness, bequeathing the residue to their daughter.

Estelle was about Adelbert Swift's age. She had inherited from her mother not only the plantation, but a practical nature, and was principally occupied in checking an impractical father, whose chief idiosyncrasy was to sink money. She had learned as her mother had learned before her that to save her property from being wasted she must keep it and her finances in her own hands. In managing her father she was very adroit. Nothing hurt his pride so much as to have any one think that he was his daughter's employee. Consequently she always spoke of the plantation as his and consulted him about everything, though, matching her own good against his poor judgment, the conclusion always ended in her views being carried out.

Swift, having been highly educated, made an impression upon Estelle Martindale. He found her particularly congenial, and she preferred him to any of the young men of her acquaintance.

When Albert Martindale noticed that an intimacy was springing up between Swift and his daughter he fancied he saw the end of his administration. He was not a bad man. Indeed, he was an honorable man, but it was impossible for him to contemplate with equanimity his daughter's marriage, since her husband must learn that his wife's father had no right in law to the plantation or its management. It is very easy for one to find reasons for preventing what is not to his interest and oftentimes to believe his reasons to be sound.

Martindale said nothing to his daughter about the prospect before him, but showed—he could not help showing—his antagonism to Swift. When they met, except at the Martindale home, he bowed to the young man coldly. In his home he would have scorned to treat any guest except with an appearance at least, of cordiality. Estelle saw what was in her father's mind, though Swift did not.

What began between Swift and Miss Martindale with friendship developed into love. Swift called frequently at the Martindale home. Then came flowers, a sure sign that there were interviews. Martindale watched the process with disgust.

Martindale, himself an ardent southerner, had a friend, a Major Marston, who was much prejudiced against the north. Marston, meeting his friend one day, spoke of Swift's attentions to Estelle and asked if Martindale were going to give his daughter to a northerner. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. Martindale made an evasive reply. But the die was cast. From that time he began to lay plans for breaking up the impending match.

He could not attack Swift on political grounds, for the young man had no political views. But Martindale must find some ground of objection to the man who, by marrying his daughter, would doubtless make an inroad upon his authority as manager of his plantation. It annoyed him that he could find no valid ground on which to base an opposition. Meeting his friend Marston again, he confirmed the fact. There was nothing for Marston to do as his intimate friend but help him out. He covertly circulated a report that Swift was agent for a northern abolitionist society.

When this report came to Martindale's ears he forbade Swift his house, giving the report as a reason for doing so. Swift denied the charge. Hot words ensued, and before Swift realized what had happened he received a challenge to mortal combat from the man whose daughter he was engaged to marry.

He was [illegible] in the world to do when Estelle's quadroon maid appeared and handed him a note from her mistress. It appointed a meeting between him and her at the house of a mutual friend. At the time named he went to the place designated and found Estelle waiting for him.

"You have heard what has happened?" he asked.

"I have."

"Is there no possible way out of it?"

"Either you must resign me and leave here or we must find some expedient to head father off."

"How can he be headed off?"

"First, you must not be placed in a cowardly position. He would kill me as well as you if I should marry one who showed the white feather. You must accept his challenge."

"What!"

"Be quiet. I have a plan for preventing the meeting or, at least, delaying it. And if it can be delayed long enough I may bring father to his senses."

"What are you going to do?"

"Perhaps it is better that you should not know. I may have to change my plan at the last moment. One thing you may be assured of—there will be no deal between you and my father. But he must not know that I am aware of his challenge. He would probably take measures to change the hour and place of meeting, and you would then be placed in a position to fight or be disgraced."

This ended the interview, Swift going to his own house. Estelle remained where she was till later that she might not be seen in his company.

The next morning the two principals and their seconds met in an opening in a wood not far from the Martindale plantation. The ground was being measured off when a horseman rode up and began to read something from a paper he held in his hand.

"Who are yo'," asked Martindale, "and what do yo' want?"

"I am the sheriff of this county, and I want either security or the money on your note of hand past due for $5,000. The holder of the note is not willing that you should risk your life without first satisfying his claim."

"Nonsense!" cried Martindale, looking at the sheriff as though he would like to shoot him as well as his daughter's lover. "Yo' get out o' the way, and don't yo' interfuah with a southern gentleman vindicating his honah."

"Yo' can't fight, majah, without satisfying the claim."

"Can any of yo' gentlemen," said Martindale to the seconds, "relieve me of this unpleasant situation by taking up my note and holding it till I have settled with this man who has insulted me?"

No one present seemed inclined to take the risk.

Martindale stood looking upon those about him with wonder. That a man who was about to defend his honor should be denied a favor like this was incomprehensible to him.

"Do you mean to tell me, gentlemen," he said, "that you deny me the means whereby I may proceed with this affair?"

His friends were spared the necessity of replying, for at the moment there came the clatter of hoofs and a man rode on to the ground in great haste.

"Major Martindale," he said, "are yo' about to engage in so'tai combat, suh?"

"What is that to yo', suh?" was the reply.

"In that case I expect yo' hafo' risking yo' life to satisfy a claim I have against yo' fo' three hundred and seventy-six dollahs and fo'ty-five cents."

"And yo', too, Walker!" exclaimed the major reproachfully. "Has it come to pass in the south that a man cannot protect his household without first settling every trifling amount of indebtedness he has outstanding? Has a man's honah become of less importance than filthy lucre?"

"Yo' have my sympathy, majah. I have no desire to prevent this meeting. Give me security and I shall make no opposition to its proceeding."

Martindale looked crushed. Glancing from one to another of his friends, he cried despairingly:

"Will no one help me out of this degrading position?"

"I will, father." The words were spoken in a woman's voice from behind a tree, and Estelle appeared leading a horse on which she had been riding. All looked at her astonished.

"My dear little girl," said the father, "I knew you would be sensitive to yo' father's honah."

"I will take up these notes on condition that you shake hands with Mr. Swift and consent to my marriage with him. He is about to buy the Venable plantation, and I shall go there with him, leaving you to take care of your interests here as you always have done."

Estelle put her arms around her father's neck and did not release him till he had given Swift his hand and consented to the marriage.

It was she who had informed his creditors of the risk he was about to take.

Suffered Intense Pain In Her Back.

Could Hardly Do Her Housework.

If a pain attacks you in the back "stop and think" what it is and what causes it.

If the kidneys are at fault—and in a large majority of cases of pain in the back they are—doctor them at once, and doctor them persistently, as it is impossible to have a well strong back unless the kidneys perform their functions properly.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure all forms of kidney trouble, and cure them to stay cured.

Mrs. H. F. Jacob, Lavant Station, Ont., writes: "I take pleasure in telling you how much good your medicine has done me. I had suffered from intense pains in my back, and was so bad I could hardly do my housework. My kidneys were also bothering me a great deal. I tried several kinds of patent medicines, and was almost discouraged, and was looking for some other kind of medicine to try when I noticed your advertisement of Doan's Kidney Pills, so I thought it could not hurt to try them. I noticed a great difference when I had used one box, and to my great relief when I had used three boxes I was entirely cured, and I have not been bothered since. I will not hesitate to recommend them to all I know."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c a box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

ORDER NOW
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D. L. & W.
Scranton Coal

1st. Because D.L. & W. Coal Co. registers with the State of Pennsylvania a higher standard, with less impurities than any other Company shipping Coal into Ontario.

2nd. Our methods give you 2000 lbs. Coal and No Screenings.

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Corner Charlotte and Bethune Streets
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Radway's Ready Relief

Chas. H. Hilliard, of 348 E. 17th St., writes: "For years I have been suffering from asthma and bronchitis. A week ago I purchased a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief and have taken a teaspoonful in water before retiring each night. The relief I have experienced is marvellous. I most heartily indorse R. R. R."

CURES ASTHMA

The qualities for this disease are the Ready Relief, the Resolvent and Radway's Pills. The Relief must be rubbed on the chest and throat until a burning sensation is produced, and the Pills must be taken frequently, to keep the bowels thoroughly open. The Resolvent must be given at short intervals, in small doses, and is decidedly essential on retiring to rest. Give a teaspoonful of the Resolvent whenever a paroxysm occurs. RADWAY & CO.

LESS DANGEROUS THAN SUPPOSED

Havoc Wrought by Zeppelins so Far Consists Chiefly in Blowing Up Civilians.

It is announced that Hiram Maxim, inventor of the gun which bears his name, has made a new kind of bullet which is warranted to put any Zeppelin or other dirigible balloon out of business instanter. This bullet which may be used in an ordinary rifle, explodes upon striking its target and in the case of a balloon sets the gas bag on fire.

British city dwellers in general and Londoners in particular may be expected to receive this news with joy. The latter especially have been doing a great deal of worrying lately over what may happen to them when the Zeppelin fleet of dirigibles gets into commission. If current reports may be credited, London is taking the situation in this respect very seriously. By order of the authorities all lights which are not indispensable are being extinguished early in the evening. Streets which are ordinarily thronged with people are said to be deserted at nightfall, and at the theatres afternoon are being substituted for evening performances, because the blaze of their illumination has been prohibited.

Yet it is difficult to perceive any sufficient basis for all this apprehension, as thus far the part taken in the hostilities by the Zeppelin dirigible has by no means realized the expectations upon the subject which the public has been led to form. It had been intimated, and was generally supposed, that in its dirigibles Germany possessed a weapon from which it would derive an important advantage over its adversaries. No such formidable instrument of destruction had been acquired by any other belligerents.

They had placed their faith in aeroplanes but Germany, undeterred by the expense and by numerous unfortunate experiences, had supplied itself with no one knew how many dirigibles, and these were trusted to offset in some measure the immense naval superiority of the United Kingdom. At the appointed time a fleet of dirigibles was to navigate the air in the region of the North Sea, and any number of British dreadnoughts and cruisers were to be put out of business before they knew what struck them. They were to be blown out of the water by bombs rained upon them from above.

Such was the thrilling programme, but thus far its performances remains to be accomplished. Some bombs have been dropped here and there, with the result of killing a few innocent civilians, but that has been about the extent of the Zeppelin achievement, and outside of London the public is ceasing to take the dirigibles seriously. We are indeed told that after a while, after the Germans have captured Calais and occupied the other Channel ports of France, the dirigibles will get busy and be heard from in some terrible way, but as the average man is unable to understand what they are waiting for if their destructive power is all that has been asserted he has about given up taking these stories seriously.

Up to this time the bomb throwing business has done Germany more harm than good through the merited odium which it has incurred for having sanctioned it. To throw a bomb on an undefended city is an act of murder and it can be made nothing else.

HIS HEALTH IN A TERRIBLE STATE

"Fruit-a-tives" Healed His Kidneys and Cured Him.

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., Aug. 28th, 1913.

"About two years ago, I found my health in a very bad state. My Kidneys were not doing their work and I was all run down in condition. I felt the need of some good remedy, and having seen "Fruit-a-tives" advertised, I decided to try them. Their effect, I found more than satisfactory.

Their action was mild and the result all that could be expected.

My Kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes, and I regained my old-time vitality. Today, I am enjoying the best health I have ever had".

D. A. KELLY

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest Kidney Remedy in the world. It acts on the bowels and skin as well as on the kidneys, and thereby soothes and cures any Kidney disorder.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. or will be sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Business is Waiting —Telephone for it.

Business may be quieter than two years ago, yet there is no cause for depression. Crops are good and already business is waking up.

Call your customers by *long distance telephone*. Dispel their gloom by the hearty spoken word. Keep both yourself and them posted on prices and general conditions, and there will be no slowing up in *your* business.

The economy of telephone selling makes it a welcome aid to business just now. The *long distance telephone* is the proven ally of economical business.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

The Bell Telephone Co. OF CANADA.

Now What Kind of an Animal Is Jeff, Anyway -:- -:- -:- -:- By "Bud" Fisher

HEARING IS RESTORED TO DEAF

Without Mechanical or Artificial Hearing Devices. Deaf Hear With Their Own Ears. A Wonderful English Discovery.

Thousands of people suffer from catarrhal deafness or poor hearing, who having tried specialists, advertised treatments, artificial ear drums, ear 'phones, electric vibrators and various mechanical contrivances without success have at last resigned themselves to a "world of silence." Thinking that nothing can ever restore to them their normal hearing. Yet their case is not hopeless. A remarkable scientific treatment discovered a little more than a year ago in England is enabling people hear after years of deafness and is now recognized for quickly stopping the distressing head noises that are so often the companions of defective hearing. This discovery is called Parmint and has attracted widespread notice throughout Canada where reports of the remarkable results it has given to deaf people have come in by the hundred.

The effect of Parmint it seems is by tonic action to produce a stimulus necessary to reduce all inflammation, swelling, enlargement or thickening of the organs of hearing and to stimulate the entire auditory tract.

Parmint is now being sold by many leading druggists in Peterborough and vicinity and a speedy trial is urged upon all who suffer from catarrhal deafness or head noises in any degree. Ask the druggist for 1 oz. of Parmint (Double Strength) and take it home and mix with ½ pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day and you should soon find a remarkable improvement in your hearing.

WAR NOT WITHOUT ITS HUMOROUS SIDE

LONDON, Oct. 25.—(By mail to New York)—Soldiers' letters from the front continue to reveal the aptitude of "Tommy Atkins" in the invention of nicknames. There have been a number of puzzling references to "Asquiths" and the expression remained a mystery until one writer explained that this was the new name for French matches. They are so called because you have to "wait and see"—a famous expression once used by the British premier when baited by the opposition to disclose the government's hand with reference to the veto bill.

The Kaiser is now referred to as "Crazy Bill," and the crown prince as "five bob bit." German snipers are known as "little Willies."

The outer line of trenches where the men are posted at first to draw the German fire, is known as the "drawing room," and the inner line where the attacks are really met, is called the "reception room." The ground at the rear where the dead are buried is called the "dormitory."

In the navy they refer to Admiral Von Tirpitz as "old turps," and call Sir John Jellicoe "hell fire Jack." Submarines are called "wasps."

Neuralgia of the Heart

This Letter Tells of Wonderful Change Effected by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

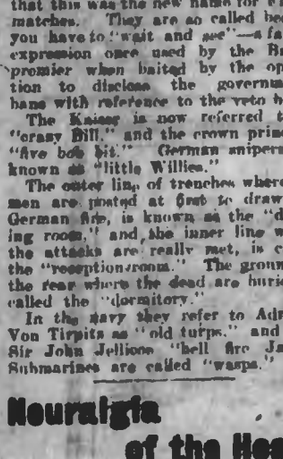
Mr. James G. Clark, Fosterville, York County, N.B., writes:—"I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors said was neuralgia of the heart. The pain started in the back of the neck and worked down into the region of the heart. Though I had taken a lot of medicine of one kind and another, I could not get anything to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"When I began this treatment I could not rest in bed, except by sitting upright, on account of the dreadful pains about the heart and the quick, loud beating. The change which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made in my condition is wonderful. It has entirely overcome these symptoms, and is making me strong and well. If this statement will help to relieve the suffering of others, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a true tonic and the greatest of nerve restoratives, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited Toronto.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.



Child's Dress.

This dress has a long waisted blouse and a little straight skirt, which is excellent for flouncing. The sleeves and body portions may cut in one piece and the closing is in the back. With the dress are bloomers which are to be fastened to the underwaist. Wash materials, embroidered flouncing, poplin, cashmere, &c., are suitable materials for this dress.

The dress pattern, No. 6,882, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material, with 1 yard of 18-inch contrasting goods to trim as shown.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

TREK OF ANTWERP RESIDENTS TO HOLLAND—When the Germans approached, the residents of Antwerp, remembering Louvain, fled as best they could. The majority walked and carried all they had in the world.

PROHIBITION OF VODKA THE GREATEST VICTORY THAT THE TSAR COULD WIN

Imperial Decree Frees Russia From Its Worst Enemy---Question Was Long a Difficult One as Liquor Monopoly Furnished Government One-Fourth of Its Income--- Workmen Used to Stay Drunk on Saturdays and Sundays.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17, 1914.—By a single stroke of his mighty pen His Majesty the Tsar of all the Russias, Nicholas II., has gained a victory the like of which a thousand battalions of picked guards could not achieve were they to wipe the German hosts off the field of Europe. By an imperial decree, sanctioned by the Supreme Senatorial Council and countersigned by the Ministers of Finance and of the Interior, the sale of vodka, the whiskey of Russia and its evil genius, has been prohibited.

No human mind is keen enough to foretell the far reaching consequences of this heroic measure. One thing is certain; it means the advent of a new era for Russia, an era of sobriety, industry and devotion to civic and social reform.

Russia's worst enemies could not by any stretch of imagination have done the harm that the millions of barrels of vodka sold in government grog shops have done to the Russia people. For more than a year the Tsar has sought ways and means to lessen the evil, to bring about a return of the Russian peasant and workman to his former state of natural sobriety and docility.

Yielded Vast Revenue.

But where to find the equivalent for the 700,000,000 of roubles the sale of vodka by the government monopoly has yielded? This was the question that agitated the minds of the Russian Minister of Finance and his advisers. The Russian budget for the last year was close on 3,000,000,000 roubles, so that vodka was responsible for nearly twenty-five per cent. of the entire income of the empire. Its elimination seemed an impossibility, threatening a financial debacle. Hundreds of sessions were held and the financial situation was discussed from every point of view, but the courage to act was lacking and the decisive step was postponed until there was hardly any hope for the advocates of vodka abolition.

Then came this war of the world, and by the power vested in him through the declaration of martial law the Tsar cast all doubts to the winds, ended the procrastination, simply prohibited the sale of vodka, ordered the government grog shops to be closed and filled the hearts of all Russian patriots with unbounded delight.

It was a case of cutting the Gordian knot with a vengeance. "Let us deliver our people from the alcohol devil; finance will take care of itself," the Tsar is reported to have said Straightway he ordered a commission to be formed to deal with the question of a new financial era, of the creation of taxes that will replenish the imperial coffers and not press too heavily on those who will have to bear the brunt of the new order of things. The task is immense, but it will be carried through unflinchingly, and already it is announced that by December a budget will be submitted to the Duma which will be free from the vodka monopoly.

Income Tax Will Help.

The chief items in the new budget will consist of a graduated income tax, an increase in passenger and goods traffic on the government railways, an increased internal revenue on tobacco and beer, and an increase in the duties on all goods coming from countries that do not carry Russia on the list of the most favoured nations. These measures, combined with additional taxes on real property and an inheritance tax, will in all probability make up for the loss incurred by the abolition of the government vodka monopoly.

Whatever sacrifices these new taxes may bring in their wake, the people, and even those who will have to bear the brunt of the additional imposts, are quite prepared to make them, not only from a philanthropic or sentimental point of view but from the firm conviction that ultimately they will reap the benefit of the change. They regard the extra payments as an investment that will bear additional interest.

Already the vodka prohibition is making itself felt. There are numbers of manufacturers employing thousands of hands, and the increased production of their works, due solely to the sobriety of their workmen, and the working women for that matter, ranges from thirty to sixty per cent. This is no exaggeration, and the explanation is very simple.

Toilers Nearly All Drunk.

Almost the whole of Saturday and all day Sunday ninety per cent. of the workmen were in the habit of celebrating their freedom from work by drinking large quantities of vodka. In the lower quarters of Petrograd a sober man in the street was indeed a rare thing. Reeling, staggering men and women were so numerous that a sober man passing through the streets inhabited by the working classes got the impression that the whole street was drunk. The week's wages were gone on Sunday, and the rest of the week there was only the wife's hard earned pittance to keep the family going.

That workmen were underfed and in addition suffered from the excesses for two days afterward goes without saying. As a consequence he could only put in three real working days a week. Now he works five and three-quarter days, and works hard, enjoys good food and is beginning to feel the delight of putting by a little money.

All in all, it is enough to gladden the hearts of the prohibitionists. But then this is prohibition that really prohibits. It is simply impossible to get a drink of anything anywhere in Russia except in a restaurant that has a first-class license. The first-class restaurant in Russia is inaccessible to the man of humble means. What with a sandwich an inch square costing the equivalent of twenty cents, an ordinary beefsteak one dollar and a glass of vodka twenty cents, it is only the very well to do who can afford to be patrons. In a restaurant of the second class, to say nothing of the third and fourth classes, not even a glass of beer can be had.

So as not to given even the well to do the chance to imbibe too freely, all restaurants must close at eleven p.m., as must all places of amusement. Certainly the foreigner in Petrograd would not recognize the old St. Petersburg.

RECEIPTS MODERATE DEMAND FAIR

Examiner Special:

UNION STOCK YARDS, Nov. 3. — Receipts were moderate, 56 cars, 746 cattle, 816 hogs, 1,013 sheep and lambs, 288 calves.

Cattle.—Receipts of good to choice cattle were small, only two loads being offered that could not be classed as such, and these sold at $7.30; common and medium cattle sold at steady prices. Choice butcher's steers, none on sale; good butcher's cattle, $6.75 to $7.15; medium butcher's cattle, $6.50 to $6.75; common butcher's steers, $6.00 to $6.25; choice butcher's heifers, $7.00 to $7.20, two loads at latter price; common butcher's heifers, $6.50 to $6.75; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good cows, $5.75 to $6.25; canners, $3.50 to $4.50; bulls, $5.00 to $7.00, and one at $7.40.

Feeders and Stockers.—Demand was fair at steady prices. Choice steers, $6.25 to $6.75; medium steers, $5.75 to $6.25; stockers, $4.75 to $5.30.

Milkers and Springers.— Receipts limited, prices firm at $60 to $80 each; bulk sold at $75 to $85 each; one choice cow sold at $115.

Choice veals, $10 to $10.50; common to good, $5 to $8.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts moderate, at steady values. Sheep, $5.25 to $5.75; culls and rams, $2.50 to $4.50; lambs, choice ewes and wethers, $7.50 to $7.75; culls, $6 to $6.50.

Hogs.—Receipts moderate at steady values. Selected, fed and watered, $7.25 and $6.90 f.o.b. cars, and $7.50 weighed off cars.

WAR FEVER GROWING

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—Italy's early participation in the war on the side of the allies is confidently expected by prominent Italians here.

"This looks very much like war," said Chevalier Gualtiers Chilesotti, Consul General for Italy, when informed that Tommaso Tittoni was spoken of as the new Minister of Foreign Affairs in the reorganized Italian Cabinet, while Baron Sidney Sonino, former Premier, was being mentioned as Minister of the Treasury. "Tittoni is very friendly to France," the chevalier explained. Tittoni has been Italy's ambassador to France throughout the present European disturbance, and is consequently in close touch with the Government of that country.

War Spirit Strong.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.— The war spirit is spreading fast in Italy and the Government is straining every effort to prepare for hostilities.

This was the information brought to-day by Ettore Patrii, editor of the San Francisco L'Italia, who has returned from a prolonged stay in his native country.

Favour the Allies.

"All Italy is enthusiastically in favour of the allies," said Patrii. "The King is standing firmly for neutrality, but it is known that his sympathies are with England in spite of a warm personal friendship with the Kaiser."

BIG SHIPMENT FROM HASTINGS FOR THE FUND.

WARKWORTH, Ont., Nov. 3.— The patriotic contribution from Perry Township, Northumberland County, shipped by the Grand Trunk Railway from Hastings, filled four large cars, and consisted of 800 barrels of potatoes, 100,000 bushels of oats, 20 bushels of beans, five boxes of cheese, five barrels of green apples, three boxes of evaporated apples, and a quantity of clothing, the shipment representing a total value of $1,700.

A pad mounted on castors on which a person can kneel when at work on floor has been patented by a Chicago scrub woman.

SICK, SOUR STOMACH, INDIGESTION OR GAS

"Pape's Diapepsin" Makes Upset Stomach Feel Fine in Five Minutes

Wonder what upset your stomach—which portion of the food did the damage—do you? Well, don't bother. If your stomach is in a revolt; if sour, gassy and upset, and what you just ate has fermented into stubborn lumps; head dizzy and aches; belch gases and acids and eructate undigested food; breath foul, tongue coated—just take a little Pape's Diapepsin and in five minutes you wonder what became of the indigestion and distress.

Millions of men and women to-day know that it is needless to have a bad stomach. A little Diapepsin occasionally keeps this delicate organ regulated and they eat their favourite foods without fear.

If your stomach doesn't take care of your liberal limit without rebellion; if your food is a damage instead of a help, remember the quickest, surest, most harmless relief is Pape's Diapepsin which costs only fifty-cents for a large case at drug stores. It's truly wonderful—it digests food and sets things straight, so gently and easily that it is really astonishing. Please, for your sake, don't go on and on with a weak, disordered stomach; it's so unnecessary.

NEW PLAN IN WAR AGAINST THE BOOSE

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Bright electric signs, with pointed queries such as "Did Booze Ever Do You Any Good?" are now illuminating the entrances of the various plants at the Illinois Steel Company. The novelty was invoked as a means of driving the desire of John Barleycorn from the minds of 20,000 men employed in the works.

At the three gates of the south plant of the company in South Chicago the signs, shining a bright red, are attracting considerable attention. The wording of the displays will be changed fortnightly. Another question that the plant officials will fire at their employes through the medium is:

"Did Booze Ever Help You to Get a Better Job?" and driving closer to home is this one:

"Did Booze Ever Contribute Anything to the Happiness of Your Family?"

The innovation was adopted with the approval of President E. J. Buffington, in conjunction with a campaign to encourage the drinking of milk as whisky's substitute.

Red Heads Make the Best Stenographers

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The red-headed girl with soft blue eyes is in a class by herself as stenographer and typewriter, according to the view of the employing head of a big Chicago business house.

"Give us a red-head or give us nothing," was the ultimatum in the communication to Miss Helen Bennett, a Wellesley Girl, who manages the collegiate bureau of occupations, whose mission is to find suitable positions for college girls. "She is the ideal stenographer—the quickest, the most accurate."

A dozen red-haired girls with eyes like the sky were on hand in answer to the appeal. Miss Marion Bascomb, whose hair is raven, also was there.

"Red-headed stenographers are sadly handicapped," she said. "They have awful tempers. The first essential of the perfect stenographer is an even temper. Brunnettes are best."

"The blonde forever," said Miss Mildred Lucas, who qualifies in that class. "The business world would be a gloomy thing if it were not for the blonde girls with their sunny hair and sunny moods."

To Get Rid of Wrinkles and Bad Complexions

It is more important now than during the period of profuse perspiration, to keep the pores clean. All cosmetics clog the pores. In cool weather this interferes greatly with elimination of waste material injuring instead of aiding the complexion. Ordinary mercolized wax serves all the purposes of creams, powders and rouges, giving far better results. It actually peels off an offensive skin, at the same time massaging the pores. Minute particles of scarf skin come off day by day, causing not the least pain or discomfort. Gradually the healthy younger skin beneath peeps out and in less than a fortnight you have a lovelier complexion than you ever dreamed of acquiring. Mercolized wax, obtainable at any druggists, is spread on nightly like cold cream and washed off mornings. One ounce usually suffices.

For removing wrinkles, without stopping the pores with pasty stuff, here's a never-failing formula: 1 oz. powdered saxolite, dissolved in ½ pint witch hazel. Bathe the face in this daily for awhile; every line will vanish completely. Even the first application gives surprising results.

Bury Major General Harrington at Night

London, October 20.

"We buried him slowly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning,
By the struggling moonbeams' misty light,
And a lantern dimly burning."

This verse describing the burial of Sir John Moore, is recalled by the dramatic story of the death and burial of Major General Herbert L. W. Hamilton, in a little church yard in France.

"The Major General," says the writer, himself a distinguished officer, "was standing with a group of others when a shell burst within one hundred yards off. He was hit on the temple by a bullet and killed on the spot. No one else was touched. It was a fine death, but I know how he would feel—that he was taken before his work was done. He was buried last night—a real soldier's funeral. I shall never forget it.

"All day we could not get near the place where he was lying owing to the heavy shell fire, but at dusk we went out and carried him to a little church near by and buried him there. Just as we got there the attack began most violently so that we could not hear the chaplain's voice for the musketry and pom-pom fire close by. Flashes from the guns lit up now and then, but there was no other light but a tiny torch for the parson to see to read by.

He was doing so splendidly that it was cruel luck that he should have been the one taken out of the group. When we have driven the enemy away the Major-General's body will be removed to England."

IN GREAT DISTRESS FROM ECZEMA

Suffered Over Two Years. Grew Thin and Lost Appetite. Itching, Burning, Sore Eruption. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Completely Healed.

"223 George St., Peterboro, Ont.—"I suffered for over two years with eczema which first appeared in small pimples and broke into red inflamed sores. They were very itching and when my clothing rubbed against them I was in great distress. I lost my rest at night and was much disfigured by the eruption. The eczema was so bad that I grew thin and lost my appetite. My hands, arms, face and various parts of my body were covered with an itching, burning eruption of sores and though I took many common and much recommended remedies they failed to do any good.

"I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after about three weeks I was completely healed. I take pleasure in recommending them to any other lady sufferer from eczema or other eruptions of the skin." (Signed) Miss Bertha Allen, May 28, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

A prescription of emollients has found no soap so well suited for cleansing and purifying the skin and hair of infants and children as Cuticura Soap. Its absolute purity and refreshing fragrance alone are enough to recommend it above ordinary skin soaps, but there are added to these qualities delicate yet effective emollient properties, derived from Cuticura Ointment, which render it most valuable in overcoming a tendency to distressing eruptions and promoting skin and hair health. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!

S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER

247 Princess St., Peterboro'

High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.

Guns of all makes promptly repaired New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c

LUMBER

Builders' Materials of all kinds, Shingles, Sand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Flue Linings, Chimney Tops and all kinds of Flue Material. Coal and Coke. Main and Cliff Sts.

A. F. MacDONALD & SON

Point St. Clarke Mills.

TELEPHONE 780

When you want your Piano or Organ Tuned Right...

W. H. CUMMINGS,

360 Water Street

China Painting

Mrs. Langley McCarthy

Teacher Recently Now and Remarkable Hand Work in China Painting.

Dominion Cafe

MODERN & Up-to-Date Dining-Rooms also Private Dining Tables. Drop in and try our Special Chicken Dishes. Nothing but the best of Steaks and Chops used. We guarantee the best of satisfaction to always on, and all our patrons. Phone 195

328 George St.

Tom Him, Manager

Open from 7 a.m. to 2 a.m.

The University of Paris has installed an electrically driven gyroscope of great power for experimental purposes.

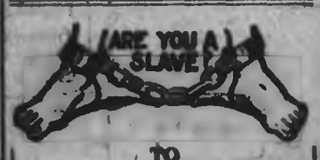
In a new drip pan alarm for refrigerators a float depresses a spring and rings a bell as the pan fills with water.

WHAT CAUSES COLDS?

This question and "How to Prevent Colds" is asked a thousand times every day. A cold is really a fever, not always caused by the weather but due to a disordered condition of the blood or lack of important food-elements. In changing seasons fat-foods are essential because they distribute heat by enriching the blood and so render the body better able to withstand the varying elements.

This is the underlying reason why the medicinal fats in Scott's Emulsion quickly overcome colds and build strength to prevent more serious sickness. It contains nature's medicinal fats, so skillfully prepared that the blood profits from every drop, and it is totally free from harmful drugs.

44-47 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.



TO

The Drink Habit

THE NEAL THREE DAYS' TREATMENT

For the liquor habit will break these shackles. A simple, safe and effective treatment. Write or 'phone for particulars.

NEAL INSTITUTE,

78 St. Alban's Street, TORONTO.

Canadians And Irish In Buffalo Ready To Nip Any Attempt To Invade Canada

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 3. — Is Canada in danger of an invasion by German sympathisers resident in the United States? Officials in this city emphatically answer "No."

In the first place, it is certain that the sympathy of a great majority of the officials is emphatically with the Allies, especially with Belgium and Britain.

30,000 Canadians.

In the next place, in Buffalo there are approximately 30,000 Canadians. Every man of them, according to Superintendent Michael Regan of the Buffalo police force, is an enthusiast, and virtually a British agent in the promulgation of British sentiment, and in energetic support of British arms in the warfare. These Canadians are scattered through every department of the city's endeavour, are accounted among the best citizens, and have a potent influence in determining public sentiment.

Add to the Canadians the Irishmen of Buffalo, who, though in the past anything but lovers of Britain, are now ardently championing her cause in the war. This wholesale turnover, ascribed almost entirely to the position assumed by Mr. John Redmond, and the passing of Home Rule by the British Government, under Mr. Asquith, has had a marked effect on public sentiment in many of the large American cities.

Have Laws—Enforce Them.

The whole matter is fairly summed up in the words of Superintendent Regan:

"We have laws in this country and we are seeking to enforce them. If there was anything going on here in the line of preparations for a raid I would know it. My men are in touch with the situation, and it would be nipped in the bud so suddenly that the plotters would not know what struck them. No body of men can drill without my knowledge and consent, and anyone carrying or secreting arms of any kind would be promptly placed under arrest. The whole story has been concocted by sensational newspaper penny-a-liners."

Superintendent Regan stated that he had received a communication from Chief of Police Grasett of Toronto, in relation to the published stories, and was also in touch with the Ontario and Dominion Police. "If such a thing ever came to my notice, even in its most remote or trivial stage, I would at once notify those Canadian officers," he said.

An Quiet on Border.

In the meantime, it is stated here that reports from Canadian border towns show that no alarm or anxiety is manifested in any of them.

Canadian military men, asked for an opinion, smile at the idea. All vulnerable points, they say, are being guarded and patrolled by sentries, both on railways and canals. If trouble is coming it will be met more than halfway. But no one appears to think it is coming.

NOT ISLAM'S TRUSTEE NOW.

Aga Khan Says Turkey Has Drawn Her Sword in Unholy War at Germany's Bidding.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—His Highness Aga Khan, who is known as the spiritual head of the Mohammedans in India, East Africa, and Central Asia, has sent a cablegram from London addressed to the Moslems in India and other British dominions, in which he expresses his deep sorrow that Turkey has joined hands with Germany in the war. In this message Aga Khan says:

"This is not the free will of the Sultan, but the will of the German officers and other non-Moslems, who have forced him to do their bidding."

He declares further that "Turkey has now lost her position as the trustee of Islam. She has drawn her sword in an unholy cause, and the duty of Moslems to-day is to remain loyal and faithful to their temporal and secular allegiance."

NOSE AND HEAD STOPPED UP FROM COLD OR CATARRH, OPEN AT ONCE

My Cleansing, Healing Balm Instantly Clears Nose, Head and Throat — Stops Nasty Catarrhal Discharges. Dull Headache Goes.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning! the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat wil be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake to-night struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith—just once—in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

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Up-to-date Touring Cars
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The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-14

PETERBOROUGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914.

THE ALLIES MAKE IMPORTANT GAINS
MYSTERIOUS ACTIVITY IN NORTH SEA

THE ALLIES HAVE GAINED MUCH GROUND IN THE EXTREME NORTH

Germans Abandon Much Ammunition and Many Guns in the Neighbourhood of Dixmunde---Allies Regain Ground Lost Near Vailly---German Left is Pushed Back on Metz

ALLIES' LINES HAVE BEEN REINFORCED

Special Cable to The Examiner:

PARIS, November 4. — Important gains in the extreme north, and alternate gains and recessions between Ypres and the Aisne, were reported to-day. The Germans are continuing their efforts to renew the offensive, but it is still claimed at the military headquarters here that at no strategic point have they been successful. Very heavy reinforcements have been sent to the north, and to the Argonne and Woevre regions, in anticipation of the arrival there of German troops sent from the east front.

The British forces are reported to have forced a wedge between the armies operating between Belgium and northern France, and to be once more threatening the German communications.

All of the reports received from the right wing indicate that the Germans are being pushed further back toward Metz, and a general withdrawal of the enemy in this section is anticipated.

It was also declared that the Germans have abandoned much ammunition and many guns in the mud in the neighbourhood of Dixmunde, as well as many wounded and dead. The allies have captured Lombardsyde, and have also regained ground recently lost near Vailly.

TOKIO, Japan, November 4.—The Japanese Admiralty in a statement issued to-day, declares that the bombardment of Tsing-Tao, the fortified city of Kiao-Chau, continues without cessation. Fort Iltis has been silenced, it is announced, and it is confirmed that the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, which took refuge in the harbour there, has been sunk. A good part of the city has been burned, but so far the Germans refuse to consider any demand to surrender.

PARIS, November 4.—The Germans continue their attack in force in the territory between Lys and Arras, with alternate advances and retirements by both sides. The fighting is admittedly desperate in this section, according to the official communique issued at Bordeaux, but at no point does it seem to be approaching a decisive stage.

Along the territory between Dixmunde and Lys the situation is unchanged. Heavy cannonading is taking place in the region of Rheims, where the Germans are again very active.

WILL HAVE BIG ARMY

If the War Continues for Another Year Canada Will Have 150,000 Men Under Arms

10,000 ON HOME DUTY

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—It was officially announced to-day that the request of the War Office that Canada send enough men in its second contingent to make up with the extra brigade at Salisbury Plains a full army division will not interfere with the plans of the Government. Sir Robert Borden stated that the Government would enlist thirty thousand men, and send forward contingents of ten thousand at regular intervals, always keeping thirty thousand at home under arms and in training.

The second contingent will now consist of fifteen thousand men. The Government wil proceed to enlist a full thirty thousand and as soon as the fifteen thousand are gone will enlist another fifteen thousand. These will make the basis for a land contingent or reinforcements which will get away early in the New Year.

Nearly 80,000 Men Under Arms.

With two full army divisions making 45,000 men at the front by January 1st, with thirty thousand men under arms, with the Royal Canadian Regiment at Bermuda, and nearly ten thousand men defending Halifax, Quebec and Esquimault and the canals, and other public works, Canada, by the end of the year, will have from ninety to a hundred thousand men under arms. If the war continues another year the Dominion will have fully 150,000 men on active service.

West Again Disappointed.

Of the fifteen thousand men which the War Office has asked for the next contingent eight thousand will be infantry. The remaining seven thousand will be made up of artillery, engineers, army service corps, medical service and veterinary corps. There is, frankly, considerable disappointment that there is not a call for cavalry, as the west was prepared to furnish a whole brigade of mounted men. It is understood that negotiations through the Duke of Connaught, are proceeding with the War Office to see if more cavalry cannot be taken. However, this is a war of infantry and artillery, and, apparently, except for scouting purposes, cavalry is little required.

May Leave in January.

It is believed that the first Canadian army division at Salisbury Plains will leave with Lord Kitchener's next army now training, which, it is announced, will be ready to go to the front about December 1st. The second contingent will be ready to take their place at Salisbury Plains, and will then likely get away the end of next month or early in January.

While full reports have not yet been recived by the Militia Department, the preliminary reports show that the 16,000 men asked for have now been fully raised The western Provinces, Toronto and Montreal, have all raised their quotas.

THE COAST IS PREPARING FOR GERMAN SHIPS

Flushed With Their Victory Off Chilian Coast German Commanders May Make Northern Raid

HARBOURS MINED

Examiner Special:

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 4.—Regarding the possibility of an attack on Vancouver, or Victoria, B.C., by the German vessels, flushed with the Chilian coast victory, every precaution has been taken to mine the entrance to the harbours, while the guns of the forts possess long range. There is now no question that the German vessels have well established coal bases on the islands and points of the South American coast. If they came further north, however, they would be heavily handicapped in this respect.

PATRIOTIC ADDRESS

Dr. Gordon's Meeting To-night Under the Auspices of the City Council

Dr. Gordon's address in The George Street Methodist church will be of a patriotic nature and will be under the auspices of the City Council. The members of that organization as well as of other city bodies, such as the Board of Trade, are invited to attend en masse to hear Dr. Gordon's message.

FEW CASES OF DESTITUTION

Mr. J. H. Garbutt, Reeve of Smith, and ex-Warden of Peterborough County, states that there are scarcely any cases of destitution in the County attributable to the present war. A lot of men have gone forth from Peterborough County, but few of them were family men. Monaghan Township is the only township from which any distress is anticipated; this owing to its close proximity to the city and the fact that a large number of breadwinners are domiciled within its borders. The majority of these men were employed in the City, but since the outbreak of the war, have been out of work.

KITCHENER CANADIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE CONCERT

To-morrow eevning a concert is to be given in the Collegiate Institute, under the auspices of the Kitchener Canadian Patriotic League, for the benefit of our soldiers who have gone to the front. A particularly appropriate programme has been prepared for the occasion, consisting of patriotic songs, music and tableaux, which has been in rehearsal by some of the best local talent in the City. The Kitchener Canadian Patriotic League is the organization which has sent so much warm clothing, etc., to members of the first contingent, and the proceeds of the concert is for the benefit of the second contingent

OLD COLLEGIATE BOYS FIGHTING

Mr. Kenner, Principal of the Collegiate Institute, submitted a list of graduates of the Peterborough Collegiate Institute who were now under arms. The list is a more extensive one than might be expected, and shows that a large number of former local corps have crossed the Atlantic as members of contingents from other Canadian cities. The names will be suitably arranged, appropriately framed and hung in the local Collegiate.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES CROSS THE FRONTIER

Czar's Troops Drive Back the Sultan's Outposts and Have Occupied Seven Turkish Villages

TURKS' LOSS HEAVY

Special Cable to The Examiner:

PETROGRAD, Nov 4.—In an official statement, issued to-day, it is announced that Russian troops have crossed the Turkish frontier in force and have attacked the Turkish outposts, driving the advance guard back in great confusion Seven Turkish villages have been occuiped by the Russians and the losses of the Turks are described as very large

DEMOCRATS ARE MORE HOPEFUL

Special to The Examiner:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Although the Republican landslide was considered privately by the administration authorities to-day as "Cataclysm," they professed the belief that the Presidential result in 1916 will spell only Woodrow Wilson.

The forenoon returns dispelled some of the gloom that had prevously surrounded the Democratic leaders during the night. Doubts concerning democratic control of the House were swept away. They expect now a leadership of at least 25.

MRS. C. JAMES WAS RECEIVED TWO LETTERS FROM CAMP

Fred. Board, Jr., formerly of the Examiner press room, writing from Devonport to his grandmother, Mrs. C. James, 505 Sherbrooke Street, says: "We had a fine trip, although it took a long time to cross. We are seeing some fine sights here. The gram is green and it is as warm as summer. There are battleships around us here all the time, and they sure are fine ones. We had all kinds of sports coming across, boxing matches every day and a fine concert every night.

Thomas Parrington, a friend of the family, also wrote Mrs. James from Devonport. He says they were twenty-one days aboard ship, and it was with great pleasure that they saw the lights of Plymouth.

"We had a swell Thanksgiving dinner of a little soup, a spoon of beans and a piece of boiled meat, with nothing to drink nor any bread nor cakes. Some class to it, what do you think? If they get a second ecntingent advise —— to join. A young fellow will get a lot of experience before he goes to the front, and after that the main thing is returning home if the Germans don't take too great a liking to us."

SIGNS OF HURRIED GERMAN RETREAT

HAVRE, Nov. 3.—An official communication from the Belgian general staff, dated Monday, says:

"The enemy has fallen back towards the east, abandoning his dead and wounded. Our troops are holding the positions occupied on Sunday. Our advanced forces which moved towards the Yser are finding everywhere signs of a precipitate retreat.

"A German officer confessed that the enemy lost 30,000 men, of whom 10,000 were killed."

BENEFIT OF OUR SOLDIER BOYS!

A Concert, under the auspices of the Kitchener Canadian Patriotic League, will be given in the Collegiate Institute on Thursday (To-morrow) Evening, November 5th, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of our Soldier Boys who have gone to the Front. Tickets 25c. Let there be a Grand Rally! 24-104

ADMIRALTY IS KEEPING SILENT

German Squadron Which Sank British Submarine Was Apparently on its Way to Bombard the British Coast--Trawler Was Sunk by German Fire.

Examiner Special:

LONDON, England, November 4.—(Noon.) — Official confirmation still is lacking of the report that a German squadron of heavy war craft has left the naval base and headed for the open sea. It persists in official circles, however, and there has been no denial. The Admiralty shows signs of the greatest activity. Most of the chiefs have been on duty throughout the night, and it is believed here that important events are impending.

There is still no official word of the British disaster off the Chilian coast.

One of the reports which receives the most credence is that the Germans are attempting to run the blockade of the British fleet with some of their fastest cruisers and tenders in the expectation of joining the Karlsrhue off the South American coast.

It developed to-day that the engagement yesterday when the submarine D-5 was sunk, was of much greater magnitude than at first appeared. A fleet of minelayers was at work when it was surprised by a German squadron, and the trawler Fraternal was sunk, and the Copious badly damaged. The torpedo boat Halcyon was on duty, and engaged the Germans; the latter managed to hit the gun boat several times, although the damage was comparatively small. The German raiders were apparently en route to bombard the British coast, when they encountered the British vessels and were forced to flight.

LONDON, November 4.—Telegraphing from Yarmouth regarding the raid made by the German squadron in the North Sea on Tuesday ,the correspondent of The Times says:

"The fight was so close to the shore that some of the shells dropped within a mile of the beach, one exploding within a few hundred yards of the naval air station on the south side of Yarmouth. It is believed here that the German raiding squadron intended to bombard the coast."

LONDON, Eng., November 4.—A cable from Copenhagen says that a large fleet of German war ships has been sighted in the Baltic Sea, some distance from the entrance of the Kiel Canal. They are anchored, apparently waiting for orders. It is the opinion here, from developments noted recently, that the German fleet is all leaving the Kiel Canal for some important and decisive movement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4.—In his report of the naval engagement off Soronel, Chile, United States Consul Fletcher, of Santiago, Chile, says that the damaged British Cruiser Good Hope made her escape with the Glasgow and Otranto.

TORONTO, November 4.—There were at least four Canadians among the officers of H.M.S. Good Hope, supposed to be lost in the engagement off the Chilean Coast, and very likely several among the seamen and stokers. Officers known are: Midshipman Malcolm Cann of Yarmouth, J. V. M. Hatheway of Fredericton, N.B., William A. Palmer and Arthur Silver, of Halifax, N.S. They were drafted from the Canadian Royal Naval College to this warship just a few months ago.

MORE RECRUITS FROM THIS CITY

Peterboro' Will Supply Share of Additional 14,000 Men

Orders will be issued in Peterborough in a day or so for the enlistment of more men for the Canadian overseas forces The first orders sent out by the Militia Department called for 16,000 men. Fourteen thousand more will be recruited immediately and the 57th Regiment will be asked to supply a quota of fifty or seventy-five men. Major Walker has received no orders yet, but may get instructions to-morrow as an Ottawa despatch says orders will be issued immediately to the divisional commanders who will at once notify the Commanding Officers of the different units in their districts

MOSLEMS OF INDIA STAY BY THE EMPIRE

TORONTO, Nov. 4.—At the annual banquet of the Laymen's Missionary Association of Toronto last night, Samuel Higginbottom of India, in rising to speak, said he had just heard that the leader of the millions of Mohammedans of India had come out with the declaration urging his followers to be faithfu to the British. "As one who knows the situation in India, this has brought me great comfort," said the speaker amid loud cheers. Mr. Higginbottom told a harrowing story of the leper life of India. He also gave an interesting account of his work in teaching modern methods of agriculture to the natives. He described how he had got thirty bushels of wheat an acre out of land which yielded only eight bushels under Hindu methods of cultivation. He believed that with proper ploughing India would be saved from the scourge of famine.

Silver And The Big War

The European War is bound to create an extra demand for silver. Messrs. Charles A. Stoneham & Co. of Toronto and New York, have issued a pamphlet showing why this should be the case and, incidentally, give exhaustive statistics of the different leading silver mine companies.

This pamphlet, which has thirty-six pages, is ordinary magazine size and will be sent free to all who apply for it. It is worth your while to secure this copy without charge. Write for one to Messrs. Charles A. Stoneham & Co., 26 Melinda street, Toronto.

DR. GORDON'S Great Meeting for Men Only To-night Under the Auspices of the City Council. Subject---The War, the Man and the Hour GEORGE ST. METHODIST CHURCH.

Evening Examiner

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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1914

THE QUALITY OF TRUE LOYALTY.

While it would be difficult, to define comprehensively in what true loyalty consists, it is not difficult to see in what it does not consist. A regrettable incident took place at the Armouries last night at the patriotic meeting — in which unbalanced impulse was guilty of something like outrage, and in the name of loyalty, too. When "God Save the King" was being played by the band, one young man present failed to uncover. A man near him pounced upon him, and while throttling him called him "a German, etc.". Now this was an excess of zeal. As a matter of fact the young man assaulted was not a German. He was a citizen of the United States domiciled in Canada, and was so little of a "German" that he was one of the volunteers in the first Canadian contingent, but was rejected, as were scores of Canadians and other Britishers, on account of some trifling physical disability. Being an American he was not to the manner born, like Canadians who, as a matter of habit automatically lift the hat when "God Save the King" is sung or played. He was not disloyal or disrespectful at heart, since he was willing to fight for the King. One can even suggest that he was more loyal than his assailant. The latter might be strong in outward manifestation of loyalty, but he would have shown his loyalty in a far more practical way if he had been in the ranks of the departing contingent; and, besides, he took an un-British way of administering reproof—striking a man from behind—"with his hands down." If this gentleman undertakes to assault everybody that shows passive disrespect to the King, he will be kept busy. He would find plenty of employment throttling men and women at the play or at concerts, who show as much disrespect when they accompany "God Save th King" by putting on overcoats, hats and wraps, as a man would show by failing to raise his hat. The truly loyal citizen does not carry his loyalty under his hat, but in his heart. The boast of British freedom is its freedom, expressed in, "a man may speak the thing he thinks." Bigotry can be shown in other things than religion; and experience shows us that, it is not always the loudest shouters of their loyalty that translate it into action, when practical evidence of its possession is demanded. The quality of true loyalty is that it does not submit itself to classificatio with Dr. Johnson's much quoted cynicism — "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.

PROVINCIAL GOOD ROADS.

The Globe on Tuesday had an admirable article on "Radial Railways and Good Roads." One can frankly subscribe to the sentiment of the opening sentence as an appeal, pertinent to governments as well as to individuals, to keep business going "as usual"—

"In the stress of war time it is to be hoped that the movement to provide Ontario with good roads and an adequate system of radial railways will not be set aside till a more convenient season. The Province needs good roads — thousands of miles of them—and it needs even more urgently light electric railways, particularly around Toronto and in the Midland district."

While it is true that "the province" needs good roads, it is subject to question that it "especially" needs light electric railways. In elaborating his thesis the Globe takes largely the local, instead of the provincial view. It reasons well upon the advantages that would accrue to Toronto and the immediate rural districts tributary to it, from the operation of electric railways.

But as great a centre as Toronto is, as much as we take pride in its growth and admire its enterprise, it is not the whole province; and any scheme or plan of provincial good roads, should obviously be general in character. Radial railways reaching out from Toronto and other urban centres, no doubt benefit such centres and the adjacent district served by the railway. These benefits are, however, purely local, and even these benefits are more circumscribed, in default of good highways giving access to such railways. With such highways provided, permitting of easy access, a much larger area of benefit would be created. Steam railways are an immense aid to facility of marketing farm products, but this advantage is very largely neutralized by the existence and retention of bad roads leading to and from the farms to be served.

No one will object to radial railways, or minimize their advantages. But in fairness, as well is in good practice, any scheme of improving provincial traffic ways, by means of provincial expenditure — expenditure of the money of the whole people—is defective that does not contemplate the extension of the advantages over as wide an area as possible. Farmers living in the vicinity of cities have, to begin with, an advantage, in the matter of proximity to a good market, over the farmers living in remoter districts. To emphasize this advantage at the expense — financially—of the dwellers in remoter districts, and failing to provide good roads or better roads for the latter, would not be in line with the spirit of the principle implied in "the greater good to the greater number"; nor be in sympathy with the principle of British fair play, which gains so much apt citation in the present world-crisis. All trunk lines of transportation, rail or highway, depend for their fullest efficiency and usefulness upon, good lateral highways. As with the Hydro Electric extended to a few farmers, whereby one in a thousand farmers are benefitted, so with radial railways, which only benefit one in a thousand of our farmers. The benefit of the general farming community and of our commercial interests is overlooked.

We cannot accuse the Ontario Government of any undue precipitancy of action in the matter of inaugurating a comprehensive policy of provincial highways improvement. As the Globe suggests, it is to be hoped that "the stress of war time," will not so paralyze the provincial government that it will fail to measure up to the duty of improving the general highway system of the province. At such a time, unusual enterprise and activity in this direction are indicated. Unemployment is one of our acute national ailments. A wide-spread system of road construction would not only bring a large measure of relief in this regard, but would provide advantages that would justify bold financing to bring it into operation — advantages that would help the farming community to take advantage of the rebound that will come at the conclusion of this war—advantages that would exercise a lasting forward and upward influence upon the agricultural, commercial and social interests of the province.

A STRONG APPEAL.

John Cottram of London has written an "open letter to the American people," in which he upbraids them with indifference, and says, in part:

"Under Stars and Stripes shall a hundred million free people, with resources unlimited, remain indifferently neutral, while a sister republic is being crushed and bled, whose blood and treasure were freely poured to help America in her time of need? Is the recipient of that aid, the premier republic of the world, to remain indifferent while the very existence of free peoples is in the balance?

"Shall America continue merely to look on while other nations yield up their lives, not for land or power or money, not for their own freedom, so long enjoyed, but for the freedom of less fortunate peoples, some well-nigh exterminated, and others threatened with the same sad fate of that little nation, still, thank God! fighting valiantly, whose homes have just been pulp-ground by a tyrant's iron heel, whose families were wiped off their own little spot of earth and all but annihilated by the irresistible hell machine of a scientific, Satanic autocracy?

"Consider not America's loss in treasure, already hundreds of millions yearly, caused indirectly by this war. Apart from that altogether, shall she be content in indifference and neutrality while a pride-drunken obligarchy of butchers run amuck in Europe, converting peace-loving nations into an international slaughter house, all as pre-arranged in long, sly decades of continuous treachery and spy-betrayed hospitality; now at last massing and killing human beings in place of sheep so often destroyed, thousands folded at a time, to test and perfect hell-machinery for 'The Day' they toasted, this bloody day of fiends incarnate, this diabolical debacle in God's own precious flesh and blood.

"But of the land of Patrick Henry, of Washington and Lincoln, shall it be said that no drop of her blood was spilt when free nations united to put an end to war, to crush this great tyrant, this last enemy of universal peace?

"Men from every sea are now sacrificing their countless lives in the birth-agonies of a greater parliament to give freedom to all lands and to all people; to create a congress whose decree no kaiser nor no nation dare oppose, and in whose earthwide domain no force shall permanently prevail, save only the sweet persuasion of a just cause.

"And when men by millions dedicate themselves to death for such a cause shall it be said that the United States of America stood aside, indifferent and neutral?"

This, it will be admitted, is rather lurid writing. Mr. Cottam does not spare his adjectives, and evidently writes under strong feeling. But it will also be admitted that there is a great deal of truth and force and pertinence in what he says. And no doubt most people in the United States will appreciate the justice of the appeal, but duty is often subordinate to diplomacy, and loyalty to the republican principle cannot be expected to override loyalty of an individual republic to itself involved in abstention from active expression of sympathy. Nations cannot always be expected to feel and act like individuals would do under parallel circumstances.

AN INVASION OF THE KAISER.

George Stevens' impression of the Kaiser is worth recalling now. He saw him riding through cheering crowds in Berlin on the day of the great autumn parade—"a face at once repulsive and pathetic, so harsh and stony was it, so grimly solemn. A face in which no individual feature was very dark, but which altogether was black as thunder. He raised his gloved hand in a stiff mechanical salute, and turned his head impassively from left to right; but there was no courtesy in the salute, no light in the eye, no smile on the tight mouth for his loyal subjects. He looked like a man without joy, without love, without pity, without hope. He looked like a man who had never laughed, like a man who could never sleep. A man might wear such a face who felt himself slowly turning into ice." —London Chronicle.

"Ralph Connor's" Conception of Canada's Duty In This Hour

"Ralph Connor," the well-known novelist, (Rev. Charles W. Gordon, Winnipeg), wrote the following for publication, in the Winnipeg Free Press, under the heading "Canada's Duty." He is past President of the Canadian Club, and the latter has though so highly of Mr Gordon's utterance, that it has published it in pamphlet form It is as follows:

I desire to express to my people of the Overseas Dominions with what appreciation and pride I have received the messages from their respective governments. . . . I shall be strengthened in the discharge of the great responsibility which rests upon me by the confident belief that in this time of trial the Empire will stand united, calm, resolute, trusting in God.—King George's Message to Canada.

The Motherland is confronting a necessity of national existence. We come to her aid in determination to ensure the safety of this Empire and defend our flag, our honour and our heritage.—Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier Dominion of Canada.

I have often declared that if the mother country were ever in danger or if danger threatened, Canada would render assistance to the full extent of her power.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Leader of the Opposition.

There is no place for pessimism on the part of any Britisher in this war. The outcome is assured—we shall win, and win completely The gage of the German Kaiser and. of his Prussian Junkertum, hurled in the teeth of Christian civilization, has been taken up, and the fight will go on until Democracy, Liberty and Law among the nations will triumph. But those cheery optimists who forsee a speedy end to this strife, and who picture a joyous jaunt unter den Linden for the Allies, can hardly be regarded as harmless lunatics, for harmless they are not. The sooner Canada realises that this war is a stern serious business and that it will grow in desperation as the long, weary months drag their terrible length through winter and, perhaps, through summer and through winter again, the better it will be.

Let us make no mistake. No sudden rage, no fluke of diplomacy, not Austria's great ambition leaping at the chance of war afforded by the wicked act of a mad Servian student—not these things nor things like these have caused Germany to plunge into this war. Never did a nation more deliberately take a purposed and long-planned step. For forty years Germany has cherished ambitions, has fed upon philosophies, has extended her commerce, has built up her industries, has established her fortresses, has perfected her siege guns, has built her navy, has constructed her aerial fleet, has hoarded her gold, has drilled her eight million soldiers, has fired her young men with lust for the Satanic glory of war with one purpose, and one purpose only—that she might war in a supreme effort after world power, incidental to which is the crushing of France to the position of Portugal among the European nations, the absorption of small countries like Belgium, Holland and Denmark, and the extermination of hated Britain.

Upon this issue Germany stakes her existence, that Europe may be Germanized and a World Empire established greater than the world has ever seen, with colonies on every sea, built upon highly scienced brute force that knows no law but that of might and derides the Chritsian virtues as contemptible and utterly unworthy of the superman.

For this enterprise the Kaiser believes himself God anointed and God appointed. With him to-day stand the haughty aristocracy of Prussia, and all the war caste of Germany, and behind them, united in a mad and deluded enthusiasm, stand as yet the German people to a man.

Victory for the Allies, therefore, means the dethronement of the Kaiser and his military brood the annihilation of the war caste and the smashing of the war machine. Nothing short of this will be accepted as victory by any of the allied nations. Nothing less than this would be worth fighting for.

But what does this mean? It means that the Kaiser will hurl into the last deadly fight every German soldier, every German ship and gun, and every German dolar; for, while it is true that Germany will survive this war, the Kaiser and his caste of war worshippers will not. They will be wiped out of existence, and they know it. Hence the desperate character of this conflict. There is no truce, nor can be. No peace is possible. Two sets of principles are locked in death grips—Force as an empire builder against the Will of a free people, Justice as an international arbiter as against the Sword of the mighty, international Honour as an eternal obligation rather than as a mere temporary convenience. These things make peace impossible, and these things make the war worth while.

What, then, is Canada's immediate duty? It stands clear as the morning sun above the prairie rim. The Empire stands to-day for Liberty, Justice, Honour among nations as among men; and Canada stands with the Empire for these. It is no longer a question of a colony giving support of her national soul and with every past that. It is a question of whether Canada shall stand with the free nations who believe in government by free choice, justice among nations, honour as an eternal obligation, and with her last man and her last dollar fight for these things that determine a nation's character and its place in history. I repeat that it is no longer a question of aiding the motherland in a fight for national or Empire existence. Canada is herself nation with a proud sense of nationhood. Canada's future is involved in this conflict, and with every instinct of her national soul and with every throb of her national life she hates and opposes the spirit, the ideals, the methods for which the German Kaiser with his Prussian Junkertum is now so desperately contending.

And how is Canada to fulfill her obligation as a nation in this world crisis? Our Government has done well, has given a splendid exhibition of efficient dispatch in mobilising, equipping and transporting to England's shores between 30,000 and 40,000 men in the short space of two months. But it is not. I repeat, a matter of contingents, one, two, or three. Rather must Canada, with calm, deliberate, clear-eyed purpose, make resolve that she is committed to this conflict to her last man and her last dollar, not for the Empire's sake alone, but for her own sake and the sake of her national ideals. And when once Canada has clearly conceived it as her obligation to throw her entire national life and resources into this conflict, the problem then becomes a very simple one, namely, one of administration.

If it is clearly understood that every fit Canadian man is pledged to this war, then first let the Government take immediate steps for the enrolment, not of 20,000, but of 100,000 or 200,000 Canadians available for active service. Then from these enrolled men let contingents be selected for immediate training and sent on to the front as soon as they can be equipped and fitted and as they may be needed.

I am no pessimist but I confess that that long, swaying line of men, locked in deadly embrace on the French frontier, is ominous of possible disaster; these daring raids of German submarines are suggestive of dangers in a direction where we thought we were invincible. So far the war has gone well, but after all what signifies the loss of a few hundred thousand men to Germany out of her eight million soldiers, not to speak of the uncalled multitudes available out of her sixty-five millions of people? And we have yet to hear from Turkey. The posibilities of Islam as an anti-British force are faint it is true, but they are as yet unexplored. Then there is Italy. A sudden great disaster on the line of battle, which is by no means outside the fortune of war, a chance and fatal raid upon our fleet, an unforseen combination of crushing calamities, all of which lie within the possibilities in war, might change in one week the hue of our horizon. What then? It is the commonplace of war that battles are lost before they are fought. Let Canada wake before it is too late. Regrets are cheap and, however bitter, are unavailing. Let Canada prepare, eagerly, swiftly, surely prepare to-day, that in the last deadly crisis of the desperate fight she may be able to throw the weight of her young might upon the wavering line of battle and help to hurl the enemy backward in defeat. The final touch may be Canada's. There is no place for hysteria, but there is place for haste. Not a contingent but the whole nation will fulfill Canada's obligations; and not when the cry comes for help but now should the preparation be made.

With a clear conscience and a steadfast heart we can invoke the God, not of battles, but the God of Righteousness and Truth to our aid, but only after we have made our full preparation; and if by God's good hand our men should not be needed the loss is small, but if the day should come when there was desperate need for our men and we were found unready, not even God could help us then. The which may God forbid

Charles W Gordon.
Winnipeg, Oct. 17th, 1914.

TO-DAY'S MARKETS

Special Cable to The Examiner;

TORONTO, Nov. 4.—Live stock receipts heavy; trade good; prices steady to firmer. Spring lambs, $7.75 to $8. Light ewes $5.50. Hogs, off cars, $7.60. fed and watered $7 25; f.o.b., $7.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS CARDS

LATEST FISH STORY

Back to Land Movement by Pike Near Bassano, Alta.

(From the Gazette, Montreal, October 31st, 1914.)

The latest fish story that has been sprung on the public—a story which "out-whops" some of the most famous of the Whopper Club series—is told by J. Jones, an inspector in the agricultural branch of the Canadian Pacific whose activities are confined to the Rosemary colony, near Bassano.

There is nothing of the piking attitude about the story but the fish. The fish were pike. It appears that there has been started among the fish of the Bow River a "back to the land" movement, with the irrigated land preferred. Mr. Jones says that on the land, or on one particular farm, in the Rosemary colony, the water was turned into the ditches one morning for two hours and then turned off. When it had all seeped away into the ground there were enough pike found to feed thirteen men for one meal. Since that time a number of fish have been obtained. In fact, it seems to be a serious sort of mania among these fish to get out of the water at the earliest possible moment.

It appears that many of the irrigation ditches are full of fish and in some places one of the favorite recreations is to go out and "land' a flock of fish for breakfast.

To enable two persons to ride on a motorcycle seated side by side a New York man has invented a double seat and supports that enable them to maintain their balance.

Notice To Creditors

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS FITZGIBBON, LATE OF THE CITY OF PETERBOROUGH, IN THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, LABOURER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 121, that all creditors and others having Claims against the Estate of the said Thomas Fitzgibbon, who died on or about the Seventeenth Day of June, 1914, are required on or before the 28th day of November, 1914, to send by post prepaid or deliver to Daniel O'Connell, of 134½ Hunter Street, in the City of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, the Solicitor for the Executors of the Estate of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of their securities, if any, held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE, that after such last mentioned date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said Executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1914.
DANIEL O'CONNELL, 134½ Hunter Street, Peterborough, Solicitor for the Executors.
3d-4-11-18-1438

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FOUND — A FEW NIGHTS AGO A bunch of keys with tag No. 4151. Owner may have same at this office.

LOST

LOST—BEADED PURSE, BETWEEN London and Dalhousie Streets. Tuesday morning. Finder please leave at Examiner Office. 3d-105-1443

LOST—FIVE-DOLLAR BILL, EITHER IN Crossman's or Matthews, this morning. Finder please leave at Examiner. 3d-105-1442

LOST — A LARGE SILVER PURSE ON Monday afternoon. Left either in St. Peter's Cathedral or in the Sacred Heart Church. Return to Grand Hotel. Reward. 3d-105-1434

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TURKISH FLEET CLOSE MATCH FOR RUSSIA IN THE BLACK SEA

With the Goeben and the Breslau It Is Expected to Make Serious Work for the Tsar's Six Battleships, Two Cruisers, Twenty-six Torpedo Boat Destroyers, Fourteen Torpedo Boats and Eleven Submarines

With the injection into the naval warfare of the present struggle of a new factor—Turkey—the consideration of strength of the Russian Black Sea fleet, which will have to cope with Turkey's partly German fleet, is of interest.

Russia has no dreadnoughts in the Black Sea fleet. She has six battleships, two cruisers, twenty-six torpedo boat destroyers, fourteen torpedo boats, eleven submarines, and a host of auxiliary vessels.

First of the battleships are the Levstafi and the Ioann Zlatoust, completed in 1910, and the Pantelimon, completed in 1908. These vessels, known as the Levstafi class, are supposed to carry each four 12-inch and four 8-inch guns in their main batteries, and twelve 6-inch and fourteen 12-pounders in their secondary batteries. They have four torpedo tubes. The Pantelimon, however, actually carries sixteen 10-inch guns and no 8-inch. The other two vessels are armed according to specifications. These are the most modern of the battle fleet. They can make 16 knots. Their displacement is 12,680 tons, and they each carry 720 men.

The Rotislav, completed in 1900, carries four 10-inch and eight 6-inch guns in her main battery and twelve 3-pounders and some rapid fire guns in the secondary. She has six torpedo tubes. Her speed is 16 knots, her displacement 9,000 tons, and she has a crew of 631 men.

Like the vessels of the Levstafi class this battleship can also use liquid fuel.

One Battleship Reconstructed.

The Tri Sviatitelia is a little larger. She carries four 12-inch guns in her main battery and a secondary battery of ten 6-inch and four 4.7-inch guns and has two torpedo tubes. She was laid down in 1891 and completed in 1900. She has since been reconstructed. Her speed is 18 knots, her displacement 12,240 tons, and her crew 731 strong.

The last of the battleships is the Georgi Pobiedonosets, an old vessel, built in 1892. She has a main battery of six old style 12-inch guns with seven 6-inch guns and eight 12-pounders in the secondary battery. She is equipped with seven torpedo tubes. Her speed is 16 knots. She is 10,280 tons displacement and carries 560 men.

The two cruisers are the Kagoul and the Pamiat Merkooria, protected cruisers, of 6,760 tons, built in 1900-1903. They are armed with twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 12-pounders, some rapid firers, and two torpedo tubes. Their speed is 23 knots. These are modern vessels, capable of giving a good account of themselves.

They each carry 573 men.

The twenty-six destroyers are fairly modern vessels and nine of them are first-class, with a speed of 30 knots.

Torpedo Boats are Slow.

The torpedo boats are old and not very fast. There are also a number of gunboats, mine layers, and supply ships. Four old battleships—the Sinope, the Imperatriza Maria, the Imperator Alexander III., and the Jekaterina II.—are not mentioned on the latest active lists and seem to have been turned into floating batteries.

Against this fleet Turkey can put the German battle cruiser Goeben, three old battleships, and two good protected cruisers, with the fast light cruiser Breslau. In the torpedo flotilla Turkey is outclassed, having only eight destroyers and nine torpedo boats. But the Goeben, on paper, at least, would seem to be almost a match for the entire Russian Black Sea battle fleet. The Goeben, which ran into the Dardanelles with the Breslau at the beginning of the war, and which, it was announced, was sold to Turkey, still has her original German crew on board, it is said, and will be sure to give a good account of herself. The same thing can be said of the Breslau's crew.

The dreadnought battle cruiser Goeben was completed in 1912. She is of 23,000 tons displacement and carries ten 11-inch guns in her main battery with twelve 6-inch and twelve 24-pounders in the secondary. She has four torpedo tubes, and has a speed of 28 knots. She has a crew of 1,107 officers and men.

Two of the battleships—the Hairredin Barbarossa and the Torgut Reis—were the German Kurfurst Friederich Wilhelm and the Weissenberg, built in 1891, and purchased by Turkey in 1910. Each carries six 11-inch guns in her main battery and eight 4.1-inch and eight 18-pounder guns in the secondary. A third vessel, the Messudyeh, is quite old, having been built in 1874, and rebuilt in 1902. She carries two 9.2-inch and twelve 6-inch guns in her main and twenty-four light guns in her secondary battery.

Cruisers Nearly Alike.

The protected cruisers Hamidieh and Medjidieh, while not of precisely the same type, are so nearly alike that they can be considered together. Each is armed with two 6-inch and eight 4.7-inch guns, together with several small rapid firers; has three torpedo tubes and carries 300 men. Each is designed to make 22 knots. The Hamidieh, it will be recalled, was particularly active and successful during the Balkan War.

The German cruiser Breslau is one of the type of fast small cruisers that have proved themselves to be so useful as commerce destroyers. She is similar in armament and construction to the Karlsruhe, but a little smaller. She is of 4,550 tons displacement, carries twelve 4.1-inch guns, and has two torpedo tubes. She can make 30 knots, although designed for but 26. She burns coal and oil. Her crew numbers 370 officers and men.

The speed of the Goeben and the Breslau and of the two protected cruisers gives the smaller Turkish fleet an advantage in manoeuvring which cannot be underestimated. These five vessels make up a compact little squadron which will give the larger but slower Russian fleet all it can do to handle if the Turkish gun pointers know their business. As the Turkish navy has been for some years in the hands of British naval officers, it may be supposed that the gun crews know how to handle their pieces.

When the British Government snapped up the two Turkish dreadnoughts—the Sultan Osmal I. and the Sultan Mehmet Rechadieh V. which were in British shipyards and almost completed—it dealt a blow to Turkey's aspirations to naval power, the full effect of which can only be seen now that Turkey has taken a hand in the war. If these two vessels were in Turkish waters now and well manned they would give to Turkey absolute command of the Black Sea.

Army Strength a Puzzle.

Hardly recovered from the Balkan War, the strength of the Turkish army at the present time cannot be estimated with accuracy. Conservative figures, however, would place its first line strength at approximately 200,000 men, most of whom are veterans. The Nizam, or regular army of the first line, is composed, on paper, of forty-three divisions, organized in fourteen army corps and five independent divisions. Just how much of this divisional organization is now ready for active service is a question.

A Turkish Nizam division consists normally of three line regiments of infantry, a rifle battalion, and from six to nine field batteries. The artillery, if armed with quick-firing guns, has four guns to a battery; if with old style guns, six to a battery. An army corps consists of two or three divisions, a cavalry brigade, three howitzer companies, six mounted batteries, an engineer battalion, and a telegraph company.

The cavalry strength is supposed to be forty regiments of five squadrons each. Besides this there are twenty-four regiments of Kurdish tribal cavalry. In European Turkey there are 11,000 men of the gendarmerie, now being reorganized.

There are also twenty-two companies of frontier guards, formed to relieve detachments of the regular army scattered about the Russian and Persian frontier.

New Cannon Purchased.

The infantry first line is equipped with the Mauser rifle, 7.65 mm., model 1890, magazine carrying five cartridges. The Redif and Mustahfiz are armed with an older piece. The field artillery was Krupp, seventy-five millimetre in the Nizam and older guns in the reserve. Much of this material was lost in the the war, but since then twenty-seven batteries (108 guns) of Schneider quick-firing seventy-five millimetre mountain guns have been received from France, and a large order for quick-firing howitzers has been given to the Austrian firm of Skoda.

In 1909 a German military mission under Field-Marshal von der Goltz took up the reorganization of the Turkish army. At the present time, it is believed, there are a number of German officers there superintending it.

Since 1909 Christians as well as Moslems have been obliged to perform military service. The tour of duty in the Nizam, or first line, is nine years—three in the ranks and six in the reserve. The soldier then passes to the Redif, the second line, for nine more years. For two years he belongs to the Mustahfiz, the equivalent of the German landsturm. As a matter of fact, the men are often kept for much longer than their time of service in the active army. The Nizam and Redif lines are well kept up, but the Mustahfiz is not well organized.

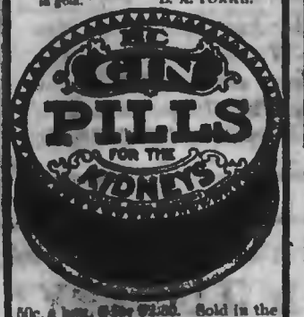
A Neighbor Told Him To Take Gin Pills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

If you want to know what Gin Pills will do for you, just drop a line to Mr. D. A. Yorke, at Bellrock, Ont. He will tell you what Gin Pills did for him, after he had suffered with kidney trouble for 10 years. Here is his letter:

"I suffered for about 10 years with my Kidneys. I could get nothing to help me. The pain went all through my back and shoulders and down the calves of my legs. When I would sit down for a while, I could not straighten up again until I would walk a rod or more, the pain was so great. A neighbor advised me to take GIN PILLS. I did so and my kidneys cured me. It is about two and a half years since I quit taking them. My back is all right; no pains now, no more backaches. I think GIN PILLS are for it all—they are worth their weight in gold."

D. A. YORKE.



50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. Sold in the U.S. under the name "GINO" Pills. Trial treatment if you write

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

Digging Deeper

Mr. Manufacturer: You are asking the public to support you by buying Canadian made goods. What are you yourself doing to help the cause?

Few manufacturers take absolutely raw material from field or mine and turn out an absolutely finished product, ready for consumption.

A maker of biscuits, for example, uses flour, sugar, flavoring extracts, boxes, labels, etc., all of which have passed through various processes of manufacture before they come to his hands.

The wheat is ground into flour, the sugar is refined, the boxes fashioned, the labels printed by other manufacturers.

In the same way your industry is dependent on others just as others are dependent on yours.

Are you, Mr. Manufacturer, buying your "raw" material, which is really a manufactured product, from Canadian makers? Much of what you need is produced here. Your own markets depend on the continuous employment of every Canadian workmen.

10A

Employ Your Resources to Employ Canadian Workmen

MODERN BATTLE MUCH DIFFERENT

Bavarian Prince Says It Is But a Slow Advance of Infantry Under Cover of Artillery—Costly Tactics

IRON DISCIPLINE NEEDED

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—Prince Franz of Bavaria, who is suffering from a bullet wound in the thigh received at the front, relates in the Munich-Augsburg Abendzeitung his observations during this war. He says:

"The modern battle is quite different from those of former years. You do not see anything unless there is an opportunity to gain a position on hills and view the enemy's movements from observation towers.

"This modern war is nothing more than a slow advance of the infantry under cover of the artillery. During the weeks I was at the front we remained from 13 to 15 days continuously in entrenchments hastily made.

"The fighting for the possession of the enemy's fortified positions is terrible. This is because the French always fortified villages and small towns and we had to make preparations for an artillery attack.

"This is also the only reason for the complete destruction of some villages. These devastated places offer a gruesome sight.

"I must admit that the French soldier in general has not made an unfavourable impression upon me. Our soldiers, of course, are as brave if not more so than those of our opponents. They can hardly be controlled when directly before the enemy.

"The first few battles proved that among our dead and wounded were many officers of extremely fine military talents.

"Our officers must always be the first when attacking. And our soldiers follow superiors of this type wherever they lead them. A second lesson we received during this war was the great importance of an iron discipline.

"With every new day this great war proves beyond doubt that bravery itself does not accomplish victory, but bravery based on the principles of discipline."

MRS. WHITNEY'S GREAT GIFT.

Establishing Large Field Hospital at Own Expense.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who was Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, will sail to-morrow for Europe on the Lusitania, with a staff of surgeons and fifteen trained nurses to establish, at her own expense, a large field hospital behind the firing line in Northern France.

Ten motor ambulances, a large quantity of medical supplies, and clothing sufficient for 3,000 men, women, and children, all purchased by Mrs. Whitney as a part of her undertaking, were shipped to France last Saturday on the s.s. Chicago.

Mrs. Whitney's sister, Countess Szechenyi, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, is now aiding the wounded in Austria.

A Hard Meal To Digest

Is Quickly Digested by the Taking of a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet After It Is Over.

Corn on the cob is hard to digest, for some folk, but with a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet it readily is disposed of by the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Don't drug your stomach. Give it just what it needs at the very moment it needs it. Here is the way a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet acts:

He—"I can eat corn now and feel O.K. A Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet will quickly digest it."

One takes a tablet just after the meal is completed. It is taken into the mouth like food; is mixed with the saliva swallowed moist and partially dissolved. It goes into the stomach and is there mixed with the stomach juices which are composed of acids and alkalies.

A Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet reinforces these juices. It quickly digests the elements which such weakened juices cannot digest.

After a while the stomach passes the meal partially digested to the intestines, where it goes through another stage of digestion. Here, as in the stomach, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets strengthen the juices of digestion and complete the work of giving the body the benefit of the meal.

There is nothing harmful in these tablets. Only natural ingredients which the body lacks are supplied. In a short time the blood and digestive juices are given the power they lack. Man can digest any food without injury and the entire health of the body is increased. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold wherever drugs are sold, price 50 cents a box. Anyone wishing a free trial of these tablets please address F. A. Stuart Co., 189 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and a sample package will be mailed free.

Less Than a Cent

You may know a woman who has a reputation for making delicious cake, biscuits, etc.,—who seems to hit it right every time.

You may also know a woman, who, no matter how painstaking, can't seem to get the knack of successful baking.

Both use the same butter, same eggs, same flour and sugar. What is the difference?

Very likely it's all in the baking powder. Undoubtedly the woman with the knack uses Royal Baking Powder, and the unsuccessful woman uses an alum baking powder thinking it cheaper.

Yet the difference in the cost of a whole large cake is less than a cent.

It is economy to use

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure No Alum

HASTINGS NEWS

Items of Interest From The Thriving Eastern Village

Special to The Examiner.

HASTINGS, Nov. 3.—Another aged resident has passed to the great beyond in the person of Mr. Tuck, formerly of Colborne, but who for the past few years has been residing here with his daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Hess, and who had reached the advanced age of 86 years. Deceased had been ailing for some time, and gradually grew weaker until Thursday last, when he passed peacefully away. Service was conducted at the residence on Friday evening by Rev. T. H. J. Anderson, pastor of the Methodist Church, and the remains were conveyed via G.T.R. to Colborne on Saturday morning, where they were interred beside those of his wife, who predeceased him only a few years ago. The family has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their bereavement.

Mr. Lloyd Hess, of Peterborough, attended the funeral of his grandfather on Saturday.

Some ten volunteers entrained here on Tuesday of last week, en route for Cobourg to join the division at that town.

Several from this section were over to Norwood on Thursday, attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Wm. Richardson. Her many friends of Hastings regret to learn of her early demise, and express deepest sympathy for her husband and their only son who are left to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and a fond mother.

The patriotic concert held in the Town Hall last week proved to be the best of the season, the place being well filled, and the programme being quite up to the expectation of the most critical. The several numbers given by local talent were well rendered and received, while those who assisted from out of town were well up to the mark, particularly Mr. Asa Huycke, of Peterborough, who is always a favorite with a Hastings audience. The proceeds netted a handsome sum, and the committee are well pleased with the results.

A "quilting bee" under the auspices of the W. M. S. of the Methodist Church was held in the basement of the church on Thursday last, three of the quilts being donated for the box to be sent to the Belgians.

A canvass of the village was made on Friday for the purpose of securing donations toward the Belgian Relief Fund. Those who had charge of the undertaking were well pleased with the liberal response to their solicitation, and the large quantity of bedding and warm clothing they received. This canvass was the result of the patriotic rally held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, when committees were appointed to oversee the work.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning. Rev. T. H. P. Anderson officiated.

Mr. P. Crowley has purchased a car and has undertaken the duties of "chauffeur."

Miss Hazel Humphries, of Dartford, spent the week-end with her parents.

Mr. A. Greenbank, of Norwood, gave us a call on Monday.

Mr. Ketchum, of Warkworth, passed through Hastings on Monday morning on his way to Norwood with a consignment of apples.

Miss Queenie Reanch returned on Monday from Peterborough, where she has been visiting friends.

One of our neighbouring farmers has informed us of a patch of field peas on his premises which not only are in bloom but also are in full pod. Something new for October.

Mr. Ad. Humphries and sons, accompanied by Mr. Lew Elmhirst, left on Friday last for a week's deer hunting in the back country.

Mr. Richardson, of Dartford, was in Hastings on Monday.

Messrs. Ed. and Arthur Fleming left on Saturday for their annual deer hunt some miles back.

Mr. Marshall has moved his household effects into the house on Albert Street, recently vacated by Mr. A. Parsons.

Mr. Duffin, of Peterborough, was in town last week.

ADIEU!

(The Bandmaster in Chief of the German army, dressed in a gorgeous uniform, was captured near Ypres.)

Octaves of woes!—do ray! me! fah! so!—damn!!!
Sweet Bass Viol! what an uncultured slam!
Here I am dressed like the Panama Pair,
Grit! I could scream—but I don't even dare.

Nothing to blow, beat or tickle at all;
Can't even whistle the Dead March from "Saul."
What can I say to these Allies—the bums!
What do they know of the cornet and drums?
What do they care about cymbals or flute?
Ignorant? Heavens, they laughed at my suit!

Bah! I'm resolved on the course I'll pursue;
How can I live when my soul's black and blue?
I'll give these wretches reward for their pains;
I'll swipe a trombone and blow out my brains.

1847

When you purchase silverware remember that the original "Rogers" is identified by the year "1847." There are other "Rogers" and other makes of silverware, but to get the genuine, ask your dealer for

1847 ROGERS BROS.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Judge For Yourself After Comparing The Following Which Policy Is The Better?

Insurance with profits or Insurance without profits.

INSURANCE WITH PROFITS

Policy No. 66619—age 34—Ten Pay 20 year Endowment with profits—annual premium $70.90.

Cash payment at end of twenty years	$1288.75
Total premium paid	709.00
Cash received in excess of premiums paid	$ 585.75

INSURANCE WITHOUT PROFITS

Age 34—same date of issue—same plan—annual premium $63.70.

Cash payment at end of twenty years	$1000.00
Total premiums paid	637.00
	$ 363.00

For an extra premium of $7.20 per year for 10 years only, or $72.00 in all, the policy holder received $294.75 which is considerable over 10% compound interest on the small extra annual investment, or the insured has the option of drawing out in cash $689.95 which is all the money he paid in except $19.05, and received in addition a fully paid up policy for $1000, payable at death and participating in profits annually. Think of it, a paid up participating policy of $1000, for only $19.05.

The above policy was taken out in the

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

20 years ago, and matured now.

'PHONE 16 463 Water St.

W. H. HILL, Manager Central Ontario

The Fabrics For Winter

FROM the gauziest of Evening Silks to the rich Suitings and heavy Coatings—from the dainty delicate shades to the dark ones—the whole range of colour and texture is offered in our Silks and Dress Goods Departments. New Colours, New Weaves, New Finishes—a Fabric for every need, for women or for children's wear — an immense variety—all at popular prices.

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

ADVANCE ON CALAIS ABANDONED BY FOE

Ypres is Now Storm Centre and General French's Forces Must Bear the Brunt of the Attack in That Vicinity

LONDON, Nov. 4.—That the German army has abandoned its attempt to back its way along the Belgian coast to Calais is agreed by all the official reports last night. A combination of inundated country, the remnant of the Belgian army under King Albert and the activity of the British warships seemingly all contributed toward ending the costly struggle.

A Berlin official report attributes the failure of the Germans entirely to the flooded state of the country, where the water in places is over a man's head; but it is declared that the army of Emperor William withdrew in good order and without losses.

After nearly three weeks of desperate fighting, the brunt of the attack has now shifted to the Ypres region, where the British army of Field Marshal Sir John French, reinforced by Indians and territorials, apparently must meet another onslaught. To the [illegible] according to reports, Emperor William has gone to give encouragement to his men by his presence.

News comes from Havre that the Germans near the coast are retreating to the eastward, abandoning their dead and wounded. The Belgian troops are moving on toward the Yser. They are discovering numerous evidences that the Germans are in precipitate flight in that vicinity.

Germany yesterday began the assembling of six new army corps at Coutrai, Belgium, for an attack on the allies' line between Ypres and Arras, France. British aviators report large forces of Germans marching toward Ypres, which is expected to be the vortex of the battling for the next week. The Germans seem to have abandoned their attempt to cut their way through to Saint Omer, southeast of Calais.

A special to The Times, dated Pas de Calais, says: "The desperate attempt of the Germans to take Ypres by storm has failed. The British still hold the town with rifle and bayonet. The German soldiers, even in overwhelming force, are no match for ours. Their infantry has been driven back eastward and their artillery has again come into action at long range. Their shells fall short of the town. That was the position yesterday. On Saturday and Sunday, when the situation was critical, thousands of the inhabitants left the town. It is not yet safe for them to return. The enemy's attack has been repulsed but not yet finally crushed. The outposts of the two opposing armies are almost within a stone's throw of each other. Our sentries can hear the gramophone and the singing of the soldiers in the enemy's trenches. The battlefield is strewn with German dead. In their advance our men had to leap over them.

The Standard has the following from Paris: "The newspapers here are not allowed to give any details to substantiate their belief, but more than one declares itself in a position to affirm that the Germans are hurriedly preparing to retreat and may start falling back in force at any time. Particulars have already appeared in the London press of different [illegible] thrown up by the enemy to enable them to clear out of Belgium in the best order possible, while telegrams have arrived here stating that similar preparations are being made on the eastern frontier and in Alsace, particularly near Strasburg."

The Germans resumed their bombardment of the city of Rheims with great violence on Sunday and Monday, according to a despatch from Bordeaux.

Germans Surprised.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—The German troops who held Dixmude for a brief period last week, had an unpleasant experience. They entered the town singing, as is their custom "Die Wacht am Rhein." The allies previously had mounted machine guns in the garrets of some of the houses and left sufficient men concealed to work them.

The Germans were preparing to stay in the town all night, when suddenly the allies opened fire from the houses. The Germans fled in panic, leaving 1,000 killed.

Cigarettes May Go Up

War With Turkey Will Interfere With Imports

War with Turkey will interfere considerably with imports from that country. It is explained by tobacco merchants that if the supply from the Balkan States was interfered with the price of Turkish cigarettes would increase. Canadian manufacturers, however, have a fairly large supply. This year's supply of Turkish rugs has already been purchased, and unless the war continues over a year there should be little increase in the price of this luxury.

Judgment Against C.P.R.

The following report of a case of local interest appeared in the Osgoode Hall report:

Before Britton, J.

Sharpe v. Canadian Pacific Railway Co.—F. D. Kerr and V. J. McElderry (Peterborough), for plaintiff. J. D. Spence and G. W. Wallrond for C.P.R. Co. J. A. Soule (Hamilton) for the T. H. & B. Railway Co. Action by father of Thomas L. Sharpe to recover $5,000 damages for death of said T. L. Sharpe on March 19, 1913, alleged to have been caused by negligence of defendants. Judgment: As to the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo, the action must be dismissed, but the plaintiff is entitled to judgment against the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. There will be judgment for plaintiff against the C.P.R. Co. for $1,500 and costs, and action against T., H. & B. Co. will be dismissed with costs, if such costs are demanded. Thirty days' stay.

MR. TAYLOR ON THE TROUBLE AT THE COLLEGIATE

To the Editor of The Examiner:

In the interests of the public of true education and of common justice I would like to say a few words. From your columns I notice that the Board of Education has forced the resignation of Miss Weir from the Collegiate Institute staff. To have done so is an insult to the teaching profession. The action of the principal in her case, as in others also, which encourage the lawless element in the school to defy the authority of the teacher is an outrage. It is quite possible for him to make a case out against any teacher.

* * * *

During the last winter term I had occasion to request a boy in Form 2B to leave my class. There was a misunderstanding on his part as to the nature of his offence. My intention was to meet him after four, and adopt such measures as would clear up his misunderstanding and prevent a repetition of the offence. If I should fail to secure the boy's future co-operation it would be my duty to refer his case to the Principal.

But the Principal learned I had sent the boy from my class, and during the following recess, roughly demanded of me what the boy was sent out for. I told him. He then called the boy before him, charged him with the offence, would listen to no explanation on the boy's part and sent him home for the day. He then berated me for not reporting the matter immediately to him. This all before the pupils passing in the hall. The boy returned the next morning and was sent home again.

On the evening of that day the Principal called me up by 'phone and inquired as to the general work and conduct of the boy. He seemed anxious that I should say that there were two counts against the boy. I replied that the boy's general work and conduct were satisfactory and that I never intended to report the matter to him until I had interviewed the boy in private.

Shortly afterwards, at the request of a sister of the boy I met by appointment the father. I found the father greatly incensed against me. He thought I had caused his son's suspension for a trivial offence which another boy had committed. He had discussed the matter with the Principal and I was to bear the blame for the unreasonable and ridiculous procedure on the part of the Principal. I told him the facts of the case. Whether he had a subsequent interview with the Principal I know not. I met the boy early the next day and for the rest of my connection with the school his work and conduct was irreproachable.

This was not the only case where the Principal went out of his way to insult and humiliate a teacher before the pupils, and I have not the least doubt that Miss Weir, whose judgment and intuitions are sound, found it necessary in self defence to pursue the course she did. The extraordinary thing about it is that the Board should think that the interests of education are advanced by the forced resignation or dismissal of tried and experienced teachers on the secret ad vice of a Principal whose judgment is so impaired that he cannot in any conciliatory way discuss the welfare of a pupil with his staff.

There are many other facts which I might lay before your readers which might not be irrelevant to the matter before the public.

Yours truly,
Wilson Taylor, B.A.,
Collegiate Institute.
St. Catharines, Ont.

HAS BEEN SWORN IN

Mr. O. E. Langley, of Lakefield, has been sworn in before His Honour Judge Huycke. Mr. Langley is now in a position to enter upon his new duties of County Police Magistrate. He has announced his intention of removing to Peterborough, where he will open an office.

SCHOOLBOYS AS SOLDIERS.

Ten Thousand German Youngsters Are Now in Brussels.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.—The Niew Vaandendag states that 10,000 German infantry, all boys between 17 and 18, left Lie[illegible] yesterday for Brussels.

When the Liver Gets Torpid

There is Nothing Like Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to Set it Right.

Mrs. C. L. Cook, 248 Tenth street, Brandon, Man., writes:—"I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for the last four years for liver trouble, and can say that I have had great satisfaction and help from them. I find that I do not need any doctor if I use them when the liver gets torpid, and believe that they are exactly suited for my case. My husband has used them for kidney trouble with good results, and my daughter in Winnipeg has been helped a great deal by the use of these pills. We say we can't keep house without them, and have cheated the doctors here out of a good many visits. I think Dr. Chase's medicines are just the thing, and have recommended them to many people who have used them with good results."

By keeping the liver active and the bowels regular Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prevent and cure such disorders as biliousness, constipation, chronic indigestion and headache. One pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

The Provincial Ploughing Match

The Ontario Provincial ploughing match will be held on Friday, November 6th, under the auspices of the Ontario Ploughmen's Association. The match will be held on Sunnybrook Farm, the home of Major Kilgour, Eglinton. The first prize is open to all competitors throughout the Province. Traction ploughs will be in operation on the grounds.

A Minnesota inventor has patented a self-adjusting pail with which grain can be automatically weighed and measured.

More Contingents Will Be Raised

Speakers at Public Meeting Foreshadow the Possibility of Peterborough Being Asked to Raise a Third Contingent —Inspiring Addresses by Prominent Citizens.

Seldom has a Peterborough audience manifested as much enthusiasm and patriotic loyalty as was evidenced at a public meeting that was held in the Armouries on Tuesday evening. The object of the meeting was to encourage enlistment and to awaken a deeper sense of responsibility towards the British Empire in her hour of need. Men in all stations of life and of all ages listened with rapt attention to an extended list of inspiring and patriotic addresses. The speakers were a unit on one point and that was the necessity for united effort on the part of Canadians and Canadian citizens, in rendering assistance to the mother land. It was the concensus of opinion that the present war would be of long duration and that more men would be needed before the German hordes were successfully suppressed. The 57th Regimental Band occupied a position in the gallery at the west end of the Armouries, while the speakers addressed the gathering from the east end.

His Worship Mayor Buller, who acted as chairman, addressed the meeting in a few well chosen words. He explained the object of the meeting and concluded with a stirring appeal to the audience, for their wholehearted support in this terrible conflict. He introduced Rev. F. J. Sawers, pastor of St. Luke's Church, East City, as the first speaker.

Hungry For Enlistment.

"Last August it was my privilege," said Mr. Sawers, "to be in London, England, when like a bolt from the blue came the call to arms. "Your King and country need you" was the sign that greeted one on every hand. The call to arms was responded to by thousands of men who were hungry for enlistment.

It recalled to mind the immortal words of Lord Nelson, England's greatest naval hero, "England expects every man to do his duty." Kitchener has authorized the mobilization of five hundred thousand men. This is not the land's war; it is the war of the British Empire, of which I am proud to say, we form no insignificant part. There never set foot in England a finer body of men than the thirty-three thousand men that were sent from Canada. Yet the call comes for more men. When we think of the war and its possibilities and possibilities we cannot think it will be a war of short duration. It is a fight for justice and freedom that is to show that Britain's word is as good as a bond. (Cheers.) That a nation's plighted treaty is no mere scrap of paper. Germany has said that the sword was thrust into her hands. Imperial observers who have examined the documentary evidence, declare emphatically that such a statement is devoid of truth. When Germany speaks of her culture we think of the sack of Louvain and Rheims. It is a glorious thing to die for one's country. That life you must give once. When the call comes, England expects that every man will do his duty; then you and I will be able to say we can, and by God's help we will."

Mr Burnham's Address.

"It is very gratifying to see such a splendid attendance of ladies," observed the representative for West Peterborough. "When anything patriotic is to be done you can always depend on the ladies. I am informed on reliable authority that additional contingents will be raised. I am not so young a man as some of you, but I would go to the front, knit, peel potatoes or do anything, for nothing is too small in the way of human service, during the present crisis. Lindsay has contributed to the patriotic fund fifteen times as much as Peterborough in proportion to the population, and Norwod thirty times as much. The County Councilof Victoria alone contributed sixteen thousand dollars, and I know that our own County Council will do a handsome thing. I haven't done my whole duty, but the shame is mounting in my face, and upon my soul I wil ldo my duty. I ask the native born to remember that we have a cause and a noble one.

Rev. James Rollins.

Rev. James Rollins received a rousing reception when he declared that the time had come when there should be a coming together. He placed those men who had offered themselves for enlistment, but had been turned down for some minor defect, on an equal basis with those who had gone forward to the front. "The presence of those men on this platform," said Mr. Rollins, "would mean more to the meeting than my presence. Out of my deepest conviction I believe that the heart of Peterborough is all right and that we can supply everything that is required of us. There are going to be future calls for enlistment. Why should we not have a waiting list of four or five hundred business men waiting for the call. I think that it is nothing less than a standing shame if we do not have an insurance policy of one thousand dollars for single men and two thousand for married men, on each of the men that have gone from this city. I don't see how we can save our reputation if we allow the patriotic fund to stop at less than $6,000. Since we have raised only a beggarly sum, we should start all over again and set a mark as other cities have done.

Mr. G. A. Gillespie, M.P.P.

"The thought has struck me that we are getting more warmed up to our responsibility than we were at the outset. I hope that from now on we will all be enthusiastic and stand shoulder to shoulder and help along the fight that is before us."

His Honour Judge Huycke.

"These are troublous times through which we are being called to pass," said His Honour Judge Huycke. "Today the Union Jack is being attacked as it has not been since the days of Napoleon. The greatest war machine in the world is being urged and thrown against us. It is our duty to rally to the Motherland, not because she is Great Britain, but because she is the protector of the weak. She stands for immunity against militarism. I do not say that the Kaiser is solely responsible for this war, for there may be some impelling forces behind him. If Germany and Austria were to succeed we would suffer the greatest setback of the age and would be compelled to follow the dictates of the mailed fist. I have learned that there is a rifle club being formed. Let those who cannot join the ranks become members of the rifle club. In conclusion I would say let us all be ready to do our duty to our God, King and Country.

Rev. R. Pague.

"Many of our citizens do not appreciate the significance of the struggle that is being waged in Europe. It is not only the struggle of Great Britain, but of the Empire. I believe that this war is justified, and if called upon I would enlist because of my desire to assist Great Britain in her hour of need. I would enlist that I might help to remove that disturber of the peace. I would also enlist because this is the war of the common people."

Mr. J. J. Hartley.

Mr. Hartley made a stirring appeal for practical patriotism. "I am a Canadian and am proud of it," said Mr. Hartley. Our sympathies go out to those who are at the front. I hope that all of you who are strong and able will offer your services to the country. Personally I am ready and willing to do whatever necessity demands."

Mr. Weber.

Mr. Weber of Berlin, who is in the city in connection with the Christian citizenship movement, was called upon to address the meeting. He spoke of the good work accomplished by the citizens of Berlin, Ontario. When the committee in charge of the patriotic fund inaugurated their campaign they divided the city into districts and used their own judgment in assessing the merchants for different amounts." It is not a question of what a man wants to do, but of what we expect him to do," said Mr. Weber. Man is human no matter where you find him. It's the old story of "ask and ye shall receive." Mr. Weber concluded by inviting the gathering to attend George Street Methodist church on Wednesday evening, when a patriotic address would be delivered by Dr. Gordon in the interests of the patriotic fund.

The meeting was brought to a close by the rendition of the National Anthem.

A SURE WAY TO END DANDRUFF

Stop Falling Hair and Itching Scalp —At Once.

There is one sure way that has never failed to remove dandruff at once, and that is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, you get about four ounces of plain, common liquid arvon from any drug store (this is all you will need) apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve, and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find all itching and scurfing of the scalp will stop instantly and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

If you value your hair, you should get rid of dandruff at once, for nothing destroys the hair so quickly. It not only starves the hair and makes it fall out, but it makes it stringy, straggly, dull, dry, brittle and lifeless, and everybody notices it.

Five thousand lamps in the testing room of a New York electric company help to warm the place in cool weather.

COAL

Best Quality Lehigh Coal, Properly Screened

AUG. CASH PRICES

Stove, Nut.....$7.25
Chestnut.....$7.00
Pea Coal.....$6.00

Remember all orders of One Ton and over—Weighed over Market Scales.

R. W. Davidson
171 Antrim Street,
Phone [illegible]

Splendid Concert At Hall's Glen

Zion Sunday School Closes Season With an Entertainment

Examiner Special:

"HALL'S GLEN, [illegible] Sunday School, at Hall's Glen, closes during the winter, the Young People's Bible Class, which was organized for the first time this summer, brought their season's work very nicely to a close, when they held a concert on Friday, October 30th. The success of the class has shown itself in the hearty support of the young people in making this concert a decided success. The church was decorated with Chinese and Jack-o-lanterns, flowers, and maple leaves. Mr. Hinton pastor, acted as chairman for the evening. The programme was as follows:

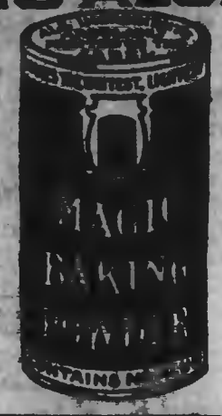
Opening Chorus—Onward Christian Soldiers.
Chairman's address.
Recitation —Mrs. Jno. Andrew
Solo—Mr. Walter Carveth.
Soldier Drill—By five boys.
Duet—Mrs. McMillan and Mr. Rufus Payne.
Quartette—Messrs. Carveth, Little, Crowe and Darling.
Solo—Mr. Howard Little.
Recitation—Miss Rorabeck.
Sunflower Drill—By ten girls.
Instrumental—"Following a Husband's Example," by Mrs. Garfield Crowe, Miss May Matthws and Mr. Walter Carveth.
Pantomime—Rock of Ages.
Recitation—Mr. Garfield Crowe.
Instrumental—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Darling, Miss Bessie Crowe and Mr. W. Carveth.
Dialogue—"Tight Boots," by Milford Little and Edwin Moore.
Recitation—Mr. Walter Carveth.
Recitation—Miss Rorabeck.
Patriotic Drill—Eight girls and eight boys.
National Anthem.

School Report.

The following is the school report of S.S. No. 4, Dummer, for the month of October:

Class IV. Sr.—Addie Batter.

NO ALUM



Class IV. Jr.—Alice Payne, Chester McCracken, Milford Little, (Edwin Moore, absent).

Class III. — Vera Garbutt, Bessie Bulmer, Florence Batten, Gordon Hamblt, Florence Walmsley, Chester Hamilton.

Class II.— Ernie Dunford, Walter Hamilton, Clara Gilbert, Hazel Little.

Class Pt. II.—Elwood Garbutt, Leona Matthews, Eva Payne, Garfield Little, Walter Little, Ralph Hamilton, Annetta Little, Emily Maher, Cecil Darling.

Primer (Apr.—Stella Darling, Winnie Batten, Gordon Sharpe. (B) — Sherwood Payne, Gerald Dodds, Leonard Little.

Number on roll, 28.
Average attendance, 26.
Fourteen students had perfect attendance during October.
Order of classes in spelling contest: 1 Part Second, Senior Fourth, equal; 2 Second, 3 Primer, 4 third, Junior Fourth, equal.

ETHEL PEARSON, Teacher.

The two amateur football clubs at Maidenhead have contributed no fewer than fifty members to Lord Kitchener's army. Both clubs have abandoned all matches, including cup contests.

A WIRED HOUSE

A Wired House is strictly up-to-date and is not costly. Electric Light is the safe, clean, convenient, beautiful light. It is economical to use for various household purposes—cooking, toasting, heating, lighting. Let us wire your house now.

430 George Street

GRANT & THORPE

HEARD & NORTHEY

Have removed their Agricultural Implement and Carriage Warehouse across the street from their former stand to 383 Water Street, where they will be pleased to have a visit from all their old patrons and others.

"WINTER MILLINERY"

For your Approval and Selection. Which will be sure to appeal to your judgment.

Mrs. J. Wilson, 372 GEORGE STREET
PHONE [illegible]

DR. GORDON'S BOOKS

If you want the best thought of the great speaker, now in our City, read his books—

ALL'S LOVE, YET ALL'S LAW $1.25

The Young Man and his Problems $1.00

These two popular works by Dr. Gordon have been on sale at the Churches where the meetings were held, but are now on sale only at Trebilcock's and will not be offered at the Churches. Don't miss them.

TREBILCOCK BROS.

PHONE 285. 417 GEORGE ST.

Meeting for Men Only
DR. GORDON'S Great **To-night** Under the Auspices of the City Council. **Subject---The War, the Man and the Hour** GEORGE ST. METHODIST CHURCH.

The GRESSMAN Piano Co. Limited

Store Opens - 8.15
Store Closes - 6.00

The GRESSMAN Piano Co. Limited

We Beg To Announce Thursday as the Opening Day of Our New Victrola Dept. on the Third Floor

On this day we shall be ready to welcome you to this new department, where a complete stock of Victrolas and Records are ready for you to see and hear.

It was only after thoroughly satisfying ourselves that the Victor Machines and Records represented the highest achievement in the production of phonographic instruments that we came to the decision of handling this well-known make exclusively.

We have assembled together a vast collection of these most desirable instruments, affording you the opportunity of satisfying your particular taste as to design and size—

At Prices Ranging From $20 to $135

Visit this Department To-morrow (Thurs.), Special Demonstration by a Victor Co. representative from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hear Melba, Caruso, etc. No trouble whatever to put on your favorite piece.

If a visit to the store is inconvenient, write or 'phone for complete catalogues of Instruments and Records. If you already have a disc machine, send us your name and we will mail you new record catalogues as they arrive.

"TIPPERARY"

The Famous British Marching Song. Hear this selection by the Imperial Quartette. It is well worth a special visit to hear this piece alone --just come right up and ask to have it played.

His Master's Voice — TRADE MARK

FACE OF NORTHEASTERN FRANCE SCARRED BY PASSAGE OF ARMIES

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Three months of war has made an immense change in the country where battle after battle has been fought between armies of strength that had never before assembled. About the northeastern corner of France, which in July of this year was a land where industry and agriculture flourished, now lie the ruins of bombarded cities and villages, shattered houses, farms devastated and fields torn up and criss-crossed with deserted trenches.

Where the troops died heroic deaths, where the cavalry dashed across in desperate charges or the artillery fought terrific duels the land is now strewn with debris—broken rifles and machine guns, cartridge cases and remnants of other equipment and smashed carts and automobiles; while marshy and boggy spots are covered here and there with dead horses, which are gradually sinking into the soft soil.

Everywhere there is appalling misery, but the people, mostly women, children and aged men, many of whom have lost their all and some who have sons or husbands in the line of battle, maintain their spirits with remarkable stolidity. Nothing seems to break their spirits as they look forward patiently and with confidence for liberation from the powerful invaders.

Away from the immediate vicinity of the fighting ground all over France are groups of soldiers awaiting the call to take their places at the front. Every one follows with interest the progress of the allied troops. Virtually sens and then takes an easterly direction through the Argonne forest to the Vosges Mountains, where, according to French officers arriving from the front, the French troops are making steady inroads into the German lines in their progress toward their objective, Alsace and Lorraine. The frontier fortresses at Toul, Verdun and Belfort, they say, are still holding out against the German artillery, and the efforts of the Germans to open a way between the forts thus far have been vain.

every household has a map on which the positions of the armies are marked as they are given in the daily official communications.

The armies have undergone slow but important changes in alignment since the rapid but unsuccessful German march on Paris was arrested along the Marne. The retreat of the Germans with terrible casualties caused their hasty retirement to the Aisne, where both armies dug themselves solidly in, and neither could dislodge the other, although many desperate attempts to do so were made.

From the Aisne the battle line spread to the Oise, the Somme and the Meuse. Then both sides attempted an enveloping movement, which brought their wings to the shores of the North Sea. All the while furious onslaughts proceeded. On many occasions hand to hand combats for possession of towns and villages supervened. Railroad communication lasted night and day for several days.

The German endeavours to break the Allies' wings or burst through their lines at other points have been frustrated, while the British fleet joined in the battle with disastrous effect upon the German columns, which were trying to force their way toward Dunkirk and Calais.

The battle line now sees-saws down from the coast through Lille to Sois-

Bombs Intended For Rulers.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A Central News despatch from North France, under date of Monday, says that a German airman skimming 5,000 feet above the Belgian town of Furnes, apparently with the knowledge that King Albert and President Poincare were going to review the cavalry drawn up before the Hotel de Ville, dropped several bombs, which, however, missed the square and did but slight damage a short distance away. Thereafter French and Belgian aeroplanes kept the sky clear of the enemy.

Replenish Your Silver

Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass

Fern Dishes
Flower Stands
Cut Glass Vases
Cut Glass Bouquet Holders
Candelabras
Tea Sets, etc.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Next Turnbull's

Question of Home Economics Dealt With By Dr. Gordon

A Patriotic Citizenship Meeting Will Be Held To-night—Mayor and Council Will Attend.

FOR MEN ONLY

Dr. Gordon's address last evening, was on the subject of "Home Economics," the question of "Family Finances," Marriage and Money," or "How Much Does it Cost to Furnish a Home For Two?" In spite of the fact that the weather was exceedingly unpleasant and there were several contra-attractions in the city, in the way of special gatherings of a popular type, the George Street Methodist church was crowded to the doors, every available seat being occupied and some standing. Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw, the coloured singer, was in fine form last evening. He sang first of all, a selection of his own composition, entitled, "Childhood Days," following that, a plantation melody entitled, "Steal Away to Jesus," and last of all, a very appealing hymn entitled "Would You Believe." Mr. E. O. Weber, who is responsible for the Citizenship Campaign idea, occupied a seat upon the platform, and made the usual announcements.

This evening, Dr. Gordon will conduct a patriotic citizenship meeting. His subject being, "The Flag, the Man, the Hour." The Mayor and City Council, as well as the two members of Parliament, will occupy seats on the platform, and the church is being divided into reservations, for bodies of men and from the various establishments of the city. This is practically a man's meeting, and arrangements have been made by which practically all the organizations, including the Ministerial Association, will be present.

The following is a brief outline of Dr. Gordon's address on "The Home Life":

The family has occupied a remarkable place in history, there is no influence stronger than the "Home Influence." The Wesley family stood for religion; the Beecher family stood for eloquence; the Pitt family for statesmanship; the Darwin family for science; the Emmerson family for philosophy; the Disraeli family for literature; the Booth family for evangelism; the Arnold family for education and the family of the Rothschilds for large wealth.

Into every life there comes two great dreams: First, the dream of youth, which is the dream of a home, and second, the dream of maturity, which is the dream of a house. The popular conception of the Home Life suggests itself in the idea that in order to have a happy home, you must have a well built and well furbished domicile or social establishment. The message which I bring you this evening is, that a happy home in the best sense may exist between four walls in one room, and this evening we shall devote our time to the furnishing of just one room, and the young couple who is prepared to furnish a room properly, is prepared for all the comforts and happiness of the home life.

By the way, I have been in some great rooms in my life. I once visited the room in which Lincoln died. I stood in the room in which John Knox stood. I sat in the room in which John Wesley prayed. I stood half an hour in the room in which the Marquis of Argyle slept the night before his execution. I passed through the room in which Queen Elizabeth was enthroned by Bulwer Lytton in his mansion at Nebworth. I once gazed upon the room where Napoleon resigned his throne, after many emotions of indecision. I have been in the room where Thomas Carlisle wrote his magnificent books, and also in the room in Holyrood Palace, where Mary Queen of Scots met her lover, so that this evening we are prepared to indulge in a few meditations concerning the possibilities of one room, or how to furnish a room for two persons.

First.—You will need a strong lock for the door, and the name of that lock is "principle." No home can ever be destroyed wholly, by outside influences. Those are immortal words uttered by Robertson of Brighton. It must be right to do right.

"For modes of faith, let graceless zealots fight,
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

Second.—You will need a rare oriental rug for your feet to tread upon. I present to you such a rug in the promises of God. You cannot do better in the establishing of a home, than to plant your feet upon the great, rugged promises of the great old book.

Third.—You will need a great book for the centre table. I suggest as that book, the greatest piece of literature in the history of the world. The Bible is the master book and the mother of books, the lion in the realm of literature. The Bible Society reports the sale of ten million copies of the Bible for the last year, outstanding the combined circulation of ten of the most popular novels in existence.

Fourth.—You will need a beautiful lamp hanging at the exact centre of your room. I suggest that you secure a spirit lamp, a lamp which flashes with the spirit of truth. In other words you shall need the presence of the Third Person of the Trinity.

Fifth.—You will need an easy chair for the hour when you are weary. The name of that chair shall be called "Faith." Remember the words of Paley, the great Christian philosopher, "It is a tremendous thing to believe in one God."

Sixth.—You will need a telephone in your room, and I would suggest that you have a long distance telephone, and the name of that telephone shall be called "Prayer." Ring up "Main No. 7," in the grand central office of universal love, power and grace.

"Day by day the Manna fell,
O to learn that lesson well."

Seventh.—You will need an instrument of music. We have that to hap-

py without good cheer. There have been only two great singing religions in the history of the world, "Judaism" and "Christianity." Christianity began with a song, "Glory to God in the Highest." Cromwell's men advancing on the enemy sang, "Let God Rise and Let His Enemy be Scattered." Infidelity has never written a great hymn in a thousand years.

Eighth.—You will need a picture for the wall. That picture I would suggest ought to be the picture of your Mother. If you live for a hundred years, you will never fin da love so pure, sincere, unselfish and so full of sacrifice as the love of your Mother.

Ninth.—You will need at least one splendid window. Through that window there must shine the golden light of Immortality. Tennyson once exclaimed, "I hope I shall never be so weak minded as to let my belief in a future life be torn from me." Immortality is the golden light which guilds all the incidents of life with an eternal hope.

Tenth.— You will need an extra chair at your table. That chair should be occupied by one who shall represent your Master and your Lord, "Jesus Christ." Go out and find some poor pilgrim, beggar, pauper, peasant, and in the name of your absent Lord, invite such an absent one to be a guest at your table. Do not lead a selfish life. The most unhappy home is the home where two persons live solely and only for themselves.

Dr. Gordon closed his address with an earnest evangelistic appeal.

R. SHAW, WARDEN

Who is Presidingat the Closing Session of the Peterborough County Council.

KEEP ITALY OUT OF IT.

Turkey Pledges Not to Attempt Islamic Movement in Libya.

BERLIN, Nov. 3 (by wireless by way of Sayville, L.I.).—Turkey, according to an official announcement made in Berlin to-day, has pledged her word not to attempt an Islamic movement in Libya, and therefore there is no cause for Italian uneasiness regarding Tripoli.

Address By Warden Shaw

To the Members of the Peterborough County Council

Mr. Robert Shaw, the warden of Peterborough County, in addressing the members of that body yesterday afternoon, called attention to the provision that had been made by other counties to assist in the war.

"You have come together," said the Warden, "about a month earlier than usual, due to the state of affairs on the European continent, in which the mother country is now engaged, and she being interested, we, as one of her colonies are also interested. Other countries having made provision to assist in some way to carry to a successful terminus the unjust war now waged by another nation, is what constrained me to call you together, knowing that you, after careful deliberation, would act wisely, and in a manner that would be pertinent to the issue.

"The affairs of the county stand in a favourable condition from a financial standpoint and, considering the floating debt that existed at the beginning of the year, I am of the opinion that you have so provided as to come out with a fairly good standing at the close of the year.

"I am not speaking boastfully when I say that all work has been carried to completion this year in a satisfactory manner, and in a most economical way, consistent with good work.

"The members of the 1914 Council will always be held by me with the utmost respect from the fact that my duties have been a source of pleasure the whole way, due to the assistance and courtesy from my colleagues.

"Again referring to the great war now being carried on, we trust in our Maker for the culmination of the efforts for right as against might."

CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION IS ORGANIZED

At a largely attended meeting in All Saints' Parish Hall last night, it was decided to organize a congregational association, the name decided upon being All Saints' Church Association. Rev. R. B. Grobb acted as chairman, and the following officers were elected for the year:

Hon. President—Rev. R. B. Grobb.
President—Miss D. Dawson.
1st Vice-Pres.—Mr. Weller.
2nd Vice-Pres.—Mr. Clarke.
Secretary—Mrs. Greenwood.
Treasurer—Mr. Jones.
Committee — Mrs. Rush, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Connolly.

It was decided to hold meetings every two weeks, on Monday evenings, the first to be held next Monday evening, November 9th.

Are Driven Back To Posen

German Advance on Warsaw Ends in Huge Disaster

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4.—The Army Messenger states that the left wing of the German army that attempted to capture Warsaw has been driven back across the Russian frontier into Posen. It presents a pitiable comparison with what was months ago styled 'the left wing of the northern army for the occupation of Warsaw.'

"The column that passed through Kielce is now heading for Cracow. It has abandoned all rearguard action, so hurried is its retreat. The other column on the Czestochowa road is rather steadier, seeking to delay pursuit on the banks of the Warta, near Novoradomsk.

"On the Suwalki front the Russians have securely established themselves inside the east Prussian frontier. They have taken possession of the Kaiser's game preserves at Romintet."

An official communication from the Russian General Staff, made public last night, says:

"On the East Prussian front the Germans everywhere have adopted the offensive. Our troops have advanced in some districts, and in one place have taken two guns, a searchlight and a number of prisoners.

"Beyond the Vistula to the northwest of Pollitza our troops have advanced without any considerable fighting and have occupied Schadek, Lask and Rzeprza. On the front from Radomsko and Kielce the enemy is retiring in the direction of Ylowzow."

MANAGEMENT NOT RESPONSIBLE

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Dear Sir,—Lest any wrong inference should be drawn from the gambling case now pending in the Police Court which took place at the Dominion Cafe, I beg to state that whatever was done was unknown to the management, as it went on within one of the stalls, but when it came to our notice we tried to stop it at once, but could not do so until the police came.

We do not allow anything of that kind on the premises, and whenever we cannot stop any wrongdoing we invariably call in the police.—Yours truly,

Nov. 3, 1914. JIM HUM.

THE LONG TEST OF ENDURANCE.

(Springfield Republican)

The Germans will be as helpless as Napoleon in the long test of endurance against "the nation of shopkeepers" unless they can somehow destroy the British fleet. British sea power and British gold are terrible foes, and Germany has scarcely scratched either of them. From this point of view the British people have hardly begun to fight.

Sale Of Buckley Hats

For this week, we put on sale a line of the celebrated BUCKLEY ENGLISH FUR FELT HATS, guaranteed.

Regular price $3.00, now

$1.50

These are strictly new Fall Styles. Come in while line is unbroken.

W.E.LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter
366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 726

SILVER

History and Extent of its Use as Money—Why the European War Must Increase its Monetary Use—Effect of Increased Use on Silver-Producing Mines—How Investors in Silver Securities May be Advantaged—Fourteen Leading Silver Stocks Analyzed.

UNDER the above titles and sub-titles we have issued a 136-page end-cover booklet—pages ordinary magazine size—that represents in a scholarly and exhaustive manner a phase of the European War situation that is not generally appreciated, and that is certain to turn the thoughts of those that read it from the horrors of blood-soaked Belgium and France to one of the brighter aspects of this War of the Nine Nations.

INCIDENTALLY to the main subject, we are presenting statistics never before compiled in similar manner, and not elsewhere available, on

Kerr Lake	Crown Reserve
Tonopah Belmont	Silver King Coalition
Silver King Consolidated	Coniagas
Tonopah Mining	Jim Butler
Mipissing	West End Consolidated
Iron Blossom	Mines Co. of America
Standard Silver-Lead	Tonopah Extension

We desire to place a copy of this altogether remarkable publication, which is prepared for gratuitous distribution—in the hands of all who may be interested in the subject. Write for Copy Now.

Charles A. Stoneham & Company
Established 1908.
23 Melinda Street, Toronto
Main Office, 41 Broad St., New York

PERSISTENT EFFORTS BEING MADE TO PREVENT DIPTHERIA EPIDEMIC

Teachers and School Nurse Are Co-operating to That End—Reports of Committees to Board of Education Last Night.

There were present at the regular mothly meeting of the Board of Education, last night, Dr Morrison, (chairman); Messrs. John Crane, T. McGrath, Dr. Burnham, Col. Miller, B. F. Ackerman, J. Smith, J. J. Turner, Jr., and W. H. Hill.

Inspector Mowat was present and reported concerning the epidemic of diphtheria which had broken out in the schools of the City. He said that owing to the strict and effective supervision of Miss Kennedy, the school nurse, no serious cases of the disease had yet been reported. It was true that a large number of children had to be sent home and their homes placarded for a time, but most of them were soon released from quarantine. In the case of those where examination confirmed the suspicion that they were suffering from the disease or were carrying disease germs, the most effective treatment was applied, and the result had been that a serious outbreak of diphtheria was avoided. The Public School teachers were working hand in hand with Miss Kennedy to eliminate the disease and all danger of infection from the school, and the parents need have no anxiety in allowing their children to come to school In fact, considering the stringent supervision, they were safer at school than any place else

Teachers Resign.

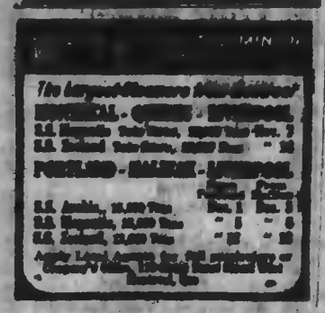
Communications from Miss Hallet and Miss Fessenden, both of the Public School staff, were to hand, in which both teachers tendered their resignation.

$30 Grant.

The Secretary of the P. C. I. Athletic Association wrote asking for the annual grant of $40 for the P. C. I. sports on field days, according to the time-honoured custom the grant was made

A Splendid Corps.

A very encouraging report from the Department of Education in connection with the inspection of the P. C. I. Cadets, was to hand. The report said that the Inspector had found the Corps to be a spendid one. It contained praise for the officers and men alke and, according to the report, our Cadet Corps must compare favourably with any in the Province. The report reflects credit upon Cadet Instructor Capt. C. E. Jamieson of the P. C. I. staff.



WERE PRESENTED WITH WATCH FOBS

The Y. M. C. A. membership campaign which was started on the 19th of October, will be continued until the 16th of November. The effort, so far, has not been as successful as was at first anticipated, although a good number of young men have been added to the Y.M.C.A. roll of members, and $260 in fees collected.

Watch fobs have been awarded to Stanley Taylor for having secured the largest amount in membership fees and to Allen Sharpe for having enrolled the largest number of members.

The teams will meet for supper on Thursday evening of this week and prepare plans by which the campaign may be pushed to successful finish before the 16th of the month.

Mr. J. A. T. Harper, who acted as Captain of one of the teams, has left with the soldiers of the second contingent, so another captain will be appointed to fill his place. Mr. Harper will carry with him to the front a watch fob from the local Association in recognition of his efforts and the high esteem in which he is held by the Y.M.C.A. members.

Y.M.C.A. intermediate and senior members are requested to meet at the Association building this evening at 7.15, for the purpose of attending Dr. Gordon's men's meeting in a body.

No Appeals Were Allowed

On Real Estate at the First Sitting of the Court of Revision

The Court of Revision met on Tuesday evening in the Council Chambers. One hundred and twenty-two appeals against the assessment were submitted for consideration. Messrs. W. F. Johnston, B. Morrow, and Jas. Finnie constitute the Board. It is interesting to note that no reductions were allowed on real estate. Messrs. E. H. D. Hall, R. N. Roddy, F. D. Kerr, and J. Corkery appeared for certain clients in the business section of the City. The appeals in which the legal battery was concerned were shelved until Tuesday next at three o'clock.

Mr. Harry Rush, Block D. Plan 20, West Concession Street. Assessment, $8,000. Complained of over-assessment. Dismissed.

Grace Allin. Complaint: Over-charged on land. No one appeared.

Charlotte Revell, North Sophia St. Land $400, business $1,600 — total $2,000. Complaint, ovr-assessed. Mrs Revell heard. Dismissed.

May Clancy, 460 Sherbrooke Street. Land $280, business $1,400 — total $1,790. Complaint, over-assessed. Dismissed.

Mrs. B. Jinks, 348 Charlotte Street. Land assessment $960, building $250—total $1,220. Dismissed.

Mrs. M. Portsmith, 576 Stewart St. Land $280, building $1,600 — total $1,880. Dismissed.

Walter Burns, George Street. Wrongly assessed for business assessment, which amounted to $4,750. Judgment reserved.

J. Calderone, 243 George Street. Business assessment $250. Wrongly assessed for business. Appeal allowed.

Campbell Flour Mills Company. Business assessment struck off.

Henry Clancy. Wrongly assessed. No one appeared. Overcharged on land. Dismissed.

E. Donald. Overcharged on land. No one appeared.

W. A. Fisher. Wrongly assessed for income. Appeal allowed.

W. Fredenburg, 536 Sherbrooke St. Over-assessed. Land $300, buildings $250—total $550. Dismissed.

W. J. Henry, George Street. Wrongly assessed. Appeal allowed.

W. Hillman, 47 Dennistoun Avenue. Land $800, building $1,400 — total $2,200. Appeal dismissed.

Theodore Jackalin, Park Street. Wrongly assessed for income. Appeal allowed.

M. E. Ketchecum, 147 Hunter St. Wrongly assessed for business. Appeal dismissed.

R. W. Knox. Over-assessed. No one appeared. Appeal was laid over.

G. R. Langley, 291 Stewart Street. Wrongly assessed. Appeal allowed.

T. F. Matthews. Over-assessed. No one appeared.

D. G. Moloney, 388 Rogers Street. Over-assessed. Land assessment $350, buildings $1,850—total $1,900. Appeal dismissed.

W. R. Morris, for Peterborough Fuel and Cartage Company, in liquidation, Wrongly assessed for business. Appeal laid over.

Mr. McFadden, Bolivar Street. Over-assessed. Dismissed.

No one appeared in the appeals of G. S. McKee, John O'Keefe, and W. E. Payton. The appeals were laid over.

Thomas Pitchford. 314 London St. Wrongly assessed for income. Appeal allowed.

Mrs. Powers. Over-assessed. No one appeared.

M. C. Schlenter, 173 Charlotte St. Overcharged on income. Appeal dismissed.

J. A. Sharp. No one appeared. Laid over.

Singer Sewing Machine Co., 345 George Street. Over-assessed. Laid over until Tuesday, 3 p.m.

F. K. Springs, 320 Stewart Street. Wrongly assessed for income and omitted as tenant. Appeal allowed.

James Sutherland, 323 George St. Laid over until Tuesday, 3 p.m. Other properties belonging to Mr. Sutherland, and for which the assessments were appealed against, were confirmed.

C. Stenson. Wrongly assessed for income. Appeal allowed.

Joseph Wearing, 435 George Street. The assessment was confirmed.

M. Weller. Overcharged for income. No one appeared and the appeal was laid over.

Zacks Bros., 468-72-74 Stewart St. The assessments in each case were confirmed.

John Sullivan. Over-assessed. Laid over.

Additional Contributions

To the Patriotic Fund

The following subscriptions have been added to the Patriotic Fund since October 31st:

A Friend (monthly subscription)	$30.00
Mr. E. A. Peck (monthly contribution)	10.00
Mr. V. Eastwood	10.00
Mr. E. F. Mason	5.00
Rev. Robt. Pogue	10.00
Rev. Canon Davidson	10.00
Mr. R. L. Dobbin	5.00

The total contributions to the Patriotic Fund, up to October 31st, amounted to $5,632.77.

BOARD OF EDUCATION LOANED REGIMENT SOME ROSS RIFLES

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education, last night, the Supervision Committee reported that they had loaned a number of Ross rifles to the local military authorities. The exigency, they thought, was one which warranted their action, and they came to the Board to sanction their action.

The Board unanimously agreed that the Committee's action in the matter was justified and approved of what they had done.

It was moved by J. J. Turner, Jr., and seconded by J. H. Smith, that the payment of the following account be confirmed:

Peterborough Water Commissioners, to Dec. 31	$ 8.05
W. James, account per order re sodding at King George School	48.05
W. James' account, sodding at King George School	40.50
W. R. Turner account per order	25.56
George Land (substituting for Mr. Avery), salary, Sept. 21 to Oct. 1	60.00

Monies Received.

The statement of moneys received was as follows:

Government grants (uniform allowance)	$123.60
Government grants, (public Schools)	518.32
Government grants, (Public Schools)	1161.00
Government grants (kindergartens)	85.12
Government grants, (Industrial Classes	691.80
City Treasurer, (Municipal Grant)	7809.60
Text Book fees	316.82
Total	$10,260.16

Finance Committee.

To the Chairman and members of the Board of Education.

Gentlemen,—Your Finance Committee beg to report and recommend the payment of the following accounts:

Peterborough Planing Mill Co.	$ 7.17
Campbell & Best	5.27
W. R. Turner	10.41
C. A. J. Duranceau	7.30
E. B. Clegg & Co.	13.75
Peterborough Lumber Co.	2.75
R. J. G. Sutherland	10.05
G. Walter Green Co.	.25
Peterborough Hardware Co.	3.30
Kingan Hardware Co.	20.45
B. Foster	3.50
Trebilcock Bros.	234.27
Peterborough Light and Power Co.	30.00
W. Might	19.50
Bell Telephone Co.	5.85
F. W. Woolworth Co.	3.05
B. F. Mason	18.14
Morgan Hardware Co.	2.40
Peterborough Typewriter Co.	3.50
Estate of A. McDonald	18.97
Review Printing Co.	6.00
Braund & Co.	45.60

Your Committee also recommends that the Treasurer be paid the sum of $15 for petty cash.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

V. Eastwood, Chairman.

Property Comittee

To the Chairman and members of the Board of Education.

Gentlemen,—Regarding the account of Messrs. White Bros. for $19.05, which was referred to your Committee for consideration, we beg to recommend that they be paid the sum of ten dollars ($10) in full settlement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. F. Ackerman, Chairman.

HONOURED FLAG WAS PUNISHED SAYS PARENT

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Dear Sir,—I wish to call your attention to a case that happened in Peterborough on November 3, where a little girl, 11 years old, was punished for being loyal to the British flag. Now here is the case. My daughter, Edyth Stevens, I told to come home and see "Our Boys" off at 11 o'clock. The child said she would have to have a note to get out, so I wrote her teacher in the East City school a note requesting her to let Edyth come home at 11 to go and give the soldiers a send-off. Now the child came home at 11 and went over town with her sister and went to the C.P.R. Station. As everybody knows it was a little late in getting away, and the child did not get to school till the class was called. She might have been two or five minutes late.

For this loyalty she was sent home for the afternoon. Now I would rather have my child sent home and remain loyal to the British flag, which is the grandest flag that ever was unfurled. I think our men who will volunteer to go and fight 3,000 miles from their homes for liberty and right are the grandest men the world ever produced. Others can do as they like, but for me and my house we will honor such men and the grand old flag. Thanking you, I am, yours truly.

George Stevens.

Peterborough, Nov. 4, 1914.

Will Form An Organization

For Purpose of Canvassing the County—This Morning's Session of County Council

An extended discussion respecting the County Council's attitude in the present crisis, featured the proceedings of this morning's session of the Peterborough County Council. The meeting adjourned at noon without any definite action being taken. Some of the Councillors were in favour of granting the sum of one thousand dollars to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. It was also suggested that a committee be appointed to act in conjunction with local municipality committees for the purpose of making a canvass of the County. The reports of these committees to be presented at the January session of the County Council, and to form the basis upon which a substantial grant will be made.

Reeve Campbell of Chandos suggested that each municipality dispense with the January municipal elections and that the proceeds be donated to some fund. The question of supplying relief to the unemployed of the County was also discussed.

WATCHMAN GUARDS CANAL ENTRANCE

Since the recent plot to blow up a section of the Welland Canal was discovered, measures have been taken by the Dominion Government to see that no alien enemy carries out any evil design against the Trent Valley Canal. At No. 6 Lock, which is just at the entrance to the canal at Little Lake, a watchman is stationed every night and a bright lantern on the end of a scow there is kept burning, illuminating the entire entrance to the canal. The sentinal is armed, and has orders to adopt drastic measures if he deems it necessary to prevent damage to the canal.

DR. MARY E. DAVIDSON.
Osteopathic Physician.
Office—No. 1 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Water and Hunter Sts. Hours—10 to 12 and 2 to 6. Evenings by appointment. 'Phone 196.

19c WONDER SALE

Peterboro's GREAT WEEKLY Bargain Day

19c WONDER SALE AT THE BIG STORE

See the George & Simcoe Street Windows Wednesday Night for many of these Wonder Sale Bargains

Many 19c Lines From The Main Floor

Good quality Pillow Cases made of pure white bleached Cotton and neatly finished, sizes 40, 42 and 44 inches. Wonder Sale....2 for 19c

Good quality White Flannelette, usual 10c grade. Wonder Sale.....2½ yards for 19c

Strong round thread unbleached Sheetings, about 2 yard wide. Thursday, yard 19c

Slipper Soles, all sizes for Children, Misses and Women. Wonder Sale, pair.....19c

Odds and Ends in Wool Dress Goods, many in good lengths. Worth up to 75c yard. Sale, yard 19c

Children's Winter weight Vests and Drawers, carefully finished and partly fleeced, warm and comfortable. Wonder Sale, garment.....19c

Women's Vests and Drawers in warm Fall weight. Wonder Sale, garment.....19c

White Taffeta and Duchess Ribbons, large assortment of colours, 5 ins. wide. Thursday, yd. 19c

Circular Pillow Cotton, 42 inch size, close weave. Wonder Sale, yard.....19c

Heavy Wool Winter Rib Hose, all sizes up to 10. Wonder Sale, pair.....19c

Fancy Hair Ornaments in large and medium Shell and Amber Pins, plain or set with brilliants, also Barrettes and Side Combs. Wonder Sale, each 19c

Good quality hair nets with or without elastic. Wonder Sale.....9 for 19c

Collars supports in black or white, all heights. Wonder Sale .....9 cards for 19c

Large 2 lb. bars Castille Toilet Soap. Thursday per bar.....19c

Women's medium weight cashmere hose, sizes 8½ to 10. Wonder Sale pair.....19c

Wide Roman stripe silk ribbon belts, assorted colours, regular $1.50. Thursday.....19c

Sample Women's linen collars in finest embroidered effects all partly soiled from showing, regular 25c to 50c each. Wonder Sale.....2 for 19c

Men's finest pure linen hemstitched handkercheifs 35c and 50c qualities. Thursday each.....19c

Women's white or coloured border fine lissue handkerchiefs, reg 20c each. Sale....2 for 19c

Children's all wool 1-1 rib cashmere hose in pink or sky, sizes 5 to 7½. Wonder Sale pair....19c

36 dozen women's cashmere gloves in white, grey, brown or black, sizes 6 to 8. Thursday pair 19c

Children's warm mitts small or large sizes, black or colours in fancy stitch weave. Thurs. pair 19c

300 pieces jewellery in brooches, bar pins & chain necklaces finished in pretty enamels or with neat settings. Wonder Sale.....19c

Basement Bargains for Thursday

10 doz. good corn brooms strongly tied on hardwood handles. Sale 19c

4 bbls. ordinary size table water glasses in plain make, double thickness on bottom. Wonder Sale per dozen.....19c

Large size double coated grey enameled teapots, while they last. Wonder Sale each.....19c

Grey enameled preserving kettles in 26 or 28 size. Wonder Sale..19c

25c and 35c Whisks handles and brushes all with fine fillings and nicely finished handles. Wonder Sale each 19c

The 19c Fancy China Offering Includes the Following Large Pieces:

Chocolate Pots — Salad Bowls
Nut Bowls — Syrup Jugs and Plates
Fancy Pitchers — Plate, Cup and Saucer
Sugar and Cream Sets — Bread and Butter Plates
Cake Plates

19c WONDER SALE TURNBULLS Store Opens Sharp 8.30

19c Lines from the Home Furnishing Floor

Fish Nets in White or Cream, all double width ..... yard 19c

Chintz and Cretonnes in light or medium grounds, regular 50c and 75c. Thursday..... yard 19c

Linen Window Shades, cream or green, plain or lace trimmings. Sale ea. 19c

19c WONDER SALE

Samples Squares of Tapestries and Silk Moires, about 20 x 20 to 24 x 24 ins. square, regular up to $5.00 yard. Wonder Sale ..... each 19c

19c WONDER SALE

THE WORLD OF SPORT

Wanderers and Sunderland Are Both Well Matched

In the Last Seven Games Between the Clubs Each Has Scored Thirteen Goals---Old Country Football Comment

Progressives still continue their victorious march, but they have to thank Hipkeck for the points last week. It was very hard luck on the Sawyers' back, and the team as well.

Croft, of Sawyers, is without doubt the most scientific half back in the League: Some of his passes on Saturday was worthy of a Roberts or Jimmy Galt.

Jimmy Caig, the Guardians' centre, can show some of the young ones how to play, yet his control of the ball was great.

Compton used bad judgment two or three times by taking a wild kick at the ball instead of gathering it with his hands, which is a great mistake for any goalie to do.

The game of the season will be seen at the mountain next Saturday, when the Asylum meet the Westminsters.

The Rangers did well to play the Asylum to a goal, and on their own ground at that.

The Westminsters are confident of winning next week. Time will tell.

Barnes made a wonderful improvement when he went up forward in the last twenty minutes. He had the satisfaction of securing the equalising goal, too.

It was a brilliant goal that Richmond, of the Guardians, scored when Crompton ran out, but arrived too late.

BRITISH SOCCER NEWS.

A WELL MATCHED PAIR

How remarkably well the Bolton Wanderers and Sunderland are matched can be gleaned on dipping into their past meetings. In the last seven games between the clubs each has scored 13 goals. Taking the whole series of games, which number 45, Sunderland have won 20 and Bolton 19, having six drawn battles. So far as scoring goes, Bolton lead, with 82 goals to 78, and it is interesting to note how this lead was established. The clubs first met on Dec. 15 1900 at Bolton, and the Wanderers won by 10-1. Bolton possess the unique record of having taken 11 points out of Sunderland in six consecutive league matches. They are also one of three—the others being Notts Forest and Sheffield Wednesday—who have beaten Sunderland in four successive games.

THREATENED MEETING OF PLAYERS.

On Friday morning Hunter, the captain of Manchester United, informed the club manager, Mr. J. J. Bentley, that unless the directors' suspension of a fortnight on A. Turnbull was removed some players of the team would refuse to travel to Sheffield for the purpose of playing the Wednesday. Turnbull was suspended for two weeks owing to his conduct at Burnley. The United team travelled to Sheffield on Saturday morning. The whole team made the journey and gave a fair exhibition at Hillsborough.

Had they not travelled the reserve eleven would have left Manchester an hour later for Sheffield. The reserves had been assembled in the city for that purpose. As it happened it was thought advisable to send four reserves to the cutlery centre by the later train. These players were kept apart from the team, who were at a neighbouring hotel, and never knew of their presence.

Had the first team refused to travel, and the reserve eleven been called upon, the Central League match at Old Trafford would still have been played, for arrangements had been concluded with the Northern Nomads and a number of players who were only too willing to volunteer their services if required. The situation was so serious on Friday that the facts were reported to the president of the League, who was at the important Manchester meeting on that day. More is sure to be heard of this matter.

Proceedings such as these are so serious as to amount to a threatened mutiny or strike. Turnbull has had a benefit of, we believe, about £850, and at a time like the present his salary is £5 per week. Being suspended for two weeks means a fine of £10. Had he been a clerk or a workman in receipt of thirty shillings a week, and said to his superior what he did to Mr. J. J. Bentley in the Burnley dressing-room, he would most probably have been dismissed on the spot.

Then the captain, Hunter, suggested that the United might refuse to play at Sheffield unless the suspension was removed. At the station on Saturday morning Hunter at first refused to accept his ticket. Some of the players talked, and finally all got into the train.

Perhaps the directorate of Manchester United regret that their few mutinous players did not adhere to their resolution. Those footballers who play the game in every sense are respected—but there are others. The powers of the Football Association in the matter of registration, the laws of the League and the legal resources of clubs are far reaching. The days when discontented and recalcitrant players could rule have passed. Clubs have realized that success, and even service can be purchased at too great a price. The directors think all the more of their loyalists, and the opposite is also true.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S BOUT WILL BE THE BEST YET

Good as have been the wrestling bouts staged here in the past few weeks, teh battle between Andy Gibson, the ex-amateur welterweight, and Alf. Hardy, England's undefeated featherweight, on Saturday night, promises to be the clash of the season. They will wrestle to a finish this time, the best two out of three falls to settle the match. Opinion is divided as to the result. Gibson was unable to throw Hardy in an hour's wrestling last week, but his friends claim that he will wear Hardy down in a struggle to a finish. However, the Yorkshire man's admirers say that he will be there at the finish. No matter how the match goes, it will be a real battle, and the fans are quite certain to get their money's worth. The bout will take place in the Brock Street Rink on Saturday night.

SUCCESSES IN ARGONNE

Official Paris Bulletin is Optimistic

PARIS, Nov. 4. — The following official communication was issued last night:

"The only advices received this evening concerning the region at the northeast of Vailly, where we have counter attacked and retaken the farm at Metz, in the region of the de-Paris-Saint-Hubert and the Argonne, where a German attack has been repulsed and we have gained some ground."

Yesterday afternoon's official statement reads:

"On our left wing the enemy seems to have completely abandoned the left bank of the Yser down stream from Dixmude, and reconnaissances by troops of the allies undertaken on the highways in the inundated regions were successful in re-occupying points of passage across the rivers without great difficulty.

"To the south of Dixmude, and in the direction of Gheluvit, our advance was particularly perceptible.

"In the region to the north of Lys, in spite of determined attacks by the Germans in considerable force, our front was everywhere maintained or re-established by the end of the day.

"Fresh attacks by the Germans on the environs of Arras and against Lihons and Lequesnoy-en-Santerre resulted in failures.

"On the centre, in the region of the Aisne, to the east of the forest of Aigle, we have made some progress. To the east of Vailly, according to the latest news, those of our troops who held the positions on the slopes of the plateau to the north of the Villages of Chevreux and Soupir, has been compelled to draw back into the valley to the east of this location. We have maintained our positions at Amont, on the right bank of the river.

"There was violent cannonading during the day between [illegible] the Meuse, as well as on the heights of the Meuse.

"Further efforts on the part of the Germans in the Forest of Argonne have been checked.

"We have continued to make progress to the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson.

"On our right wing there have been some engagements favorable to our arms along the River Seille."

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Emperor Nicholas left Petrograd yesterday for the front, accompanied by Gen. Soukhomlinoff, the Minister of War.

The Australian Government has placed an embargo upon wool, wheat, and flour, and on meat and coal, except to the Mother Country.

The Niew Vandendag of Amsterdam states that 10,000 German infantry, all boys between 17 and 18, left Liege Monday for Brussels.

Gen. Carranza declares that he would not abide by the action of the Aguascalientes convention in naming a Provisional President of Mexico.

The Imperial Government has consented to assist Australia with a loan of $100,000,000. This sum will be advanced in two instalments of $50,000,000 each, repayable in five years.

It is surmised in New York that Charles M. Schwab's mission to England is in connection with negotiations for the sale of war material, including armor plate and heavy guns.

Col. O'Grady, who died yesterday in Winnipeg, went to Valcartier with his regiment, but his physical condition excluded him from active service. On Saturday last he took a sudden turn for the worse.

The American steamship Massapequa, chartered and loaded by the Rockefeller foundation to convey food supplies to starving Belgians sailed for Rotterdam yesterday afternoon with supplies worth $300,000.

BOMBARD THE FORTS

British and French Fleets Damage the Turkish Defences of the Dardanelles

AN EXPLOSION

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that a combined British and French squadron bombarded the Dardanelles forts at long range at daybreak yesterday morning. The forts replied, but no ships were hit, only one shot falling alongside them.

The statement adds that the damage to the forts cannot be estimated, but that a great explosion, accompanied by dense volumes of black smoke, occurred at the Helles fort.

Reports that Turkish troops had crossed the border into Egypt lack confirmation.

One newspaper says: "The public in Egypt are calm and not even aware of a Turco-Russian rupture. A press censorship will be established. Meanwhile it is announced that Germany has been pouring officers and men into Turkey. Many of them speak Turkish, and will command Turkish detachments equipped with modern weapons, which the Germans are said to have supplied."

An official communication was given out in Constantinople yesterday as follows:

"According to official reports from the Caucasian frontier, Russian troops have attacked our frontier forces at several points, but were compelled to retire.

"The Russians suffered losses through the energetic resistance of the Turkish troops."

Ambassador Morganthau's latest despatches to Washington, dated Sunday, said he had been informed by a member of the Ottoman Cabinet of the sinking of two Turkish vessels by the British fleet off the port of Smyrna, and of the crossing of Russian troops on the frontier of Bruera. The cablegram of the American Ambassador revealed that the British, French and Russian Ambassadors finally got away from Constantinople on a special train at 13 o'clock midnight Sunday.

A telegram dated Nov. 3 was received yesterday by the official Press Bureau from the British Consul at Mohammerah, Persia, stating that the Consul at Basra, Asiatic Turkey, and a number of British merchants were being detained by the Turks.

There are about twenty-five British subjects ashore at Basra, in addition to those who may have taken refuge aboard the river steamers.

A despatch from Petrograd says the Turkish Ambassador to Russia, before he left here for Constantinople, made the following statement:

"I am firmly convinced that the war will be of extremely short duration, and that Turkey will assume the position maintained before German influence became paramount at Constantinople."

Germans Harassed In Persia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The German Consul at Tabris, Persia, was assaulted, and took refuge in the American Consulate, with other panic-stricken German subjects, according to a message late yesterday from the United States Minister at Teheran.

United States Consul Paddock at Tabris is extending temporary refuge to the German subjects, but the Russians in Persia are threatening to arrest and expel all Germans.

The Persian authorities have gathered up the archives of the Turkish Consulate at Tabris and sent them to Petrograd.

Ambassador Morganthau cabled the U. S. Government that before the British Ambassador left he had given Mr. Morganthau assurances that all Turkish subjects in the British Empire would be permitted to leave.

Greek Submarine Sunk?

ROME, Nov. 4.—(Via London.)—An official Turkish message says that the British fleet sank a Greek torpedo boat in the Mediterranean that was taken for a Turkish craft.

A Constantinople despatch states that Servia yesterday severed diplomatic relations with Turkey and the Servian Ambassador asked for his passports says the Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co.

Essad Pasha and 20,000 Albanian Mussulmans are reported to be advancing on Scutari from the south, while 15,000 Catholic Mussisori are advancing from the north.

Berlin despatches report that very large Turkish forces mobilized on the Asiatic shore of the Suez Canal are provided with 3,000,000 bags of sand wherewith they propose to form a dam whenever the Turkish army advances.

14,000 Men Called For

Supplementary Call to Be Issued This Week

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—Since the Government's plan is to mobilize 20,000 infantry, and to keep that number constantly in training in Canada, and since orders have gone out for only 10,000, the supplementary orders for the other 14,000 will be sent out to the commanders of the various divisional areas within a day or two. Orders will also be sent out for artillery, engineers, army service corps, medical corps, etc., to go with the second contingent as soon as the quota to be taken from each division has been settled.

A considerable force of artillery will be mobilized, part of it to go overseas and part to remain in Canada for defence purposes.

Three or four thousand horses will be purchased for the artillery lines of communication, etc., of the second contingent.

THE MARKETS

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—The following messages have been received by the fruit branch, Department of Agriculture, regarding the apple markets:

Liverpool: Ontario apples selling at 11 to 20s and Nova Scotians at 7s to 11s6d for No. 1. There will be shorter supplies next week.

Montreal, wholesale prices: Greenings and Baldwins $2.50, Fameuse and McIntosh $3.75. Apples in boxes, Baldwins 90c, Spies $1.25, Greenings 90c. Golden Russets $1.00.

St. John, N.B. wholesale prices: Bishop Pippin $2.40 to $2.65 for No. 1 and $2.10 and $2.35 for No. 2, Kings $2.75 to $2.90, Spies $2.85 to $3.10, Golden Russets $2.60 to $2.90, Greenings and Fameuse $2.50 to $2.75. These prices are for No. 1 fruit in barrels There is an improved tone in the market this week with no overstock in winter fruit.

Lake Ontario: Cobourg: Buyers are storing quite heavily. Shipments are principally to the old country and are 50 per cent. No. 1 prices are $1.50 to $2.40 per barrel f.o.b. Twenty per cent of the crop is going to waste.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 13	to $....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 10	....
Barley, bushel	0 67	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 00	....
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 88	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 93	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. ca..	0 30	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids..	0 29	0 30
Butter, separator, dairy..	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, large	0 16	....
Cheese, new, twins	0 16½	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 35	....
Eggs, cold-storage	0 28	0 29
Honey, new, lb.	0 13	....
Honey, combs, dozen	2 50	3 00

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 3.—Wheat prices opened ⅛c lower for December and May; oats unchanged to ⅛c higher, and flax ⅝c to 1⅛c higher. Trading was quiet, only a very light volume of business being transacted during the afternoon. Export bids are said to be on a working basis, and good business is expected. Wheat prices closed ⅛c to ⅜c higher, oats ⅛c higher, and flax 1⅛c to 2⅛c higher.

The cash demand for all grades of wheat was good, exporters being buyers. Oats were also in fair demand, while barley and flax were quiet.

Receipts still improving. Inspections Monday were 626 cars, as against 1191 last year, and in eight were 598. The weather has been fair and mild, with a few local showers.

Winnipeg cash: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.12; No. 2 do., $1.14½; No. 3 do., $1.09; No. 4, $1.04½; No. 5, $1.00½; No. 6, 95½c; feed, 91½c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 50½c; No. 3 C.W., 48½c; extra No. 1 feed, 48½c; No. 1 feed, 48c; No. 2 feed, 48c.

Barley—No. 3, 68c; No. 4, 64c; rejected, 60c; feed, 59½c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.53; No. 2 C. W., $1.12.

CHEESE MARKETS.

STIRLING, Ont., Nov. 3.—At today's cheese board 449 boxes were offered, and all were sold at 14 11-16c.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., Nov. 3.—On the cheese board today 704 boxes of white were offered; 300 were sold at 14½c and 396 were sold at 14 11-16c.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Nov. 4.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 743 cattle, 816 hogs, 1012 sheep and lambs and 226 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Choice butchers' loads of heifers sold at $7.50, and one lot of 5 or 9 steers at $7.50; good at $6.75 to $7.15; medium butchers' steers and heifers at $6.50 to $6.75; common butchers' steers and heifers at $5 to $6.25; choice cows at $6.50 to $6.75; good cows at $5.75 to $6.25; canners and cutters at $3 to $4.50; bulls at $5 to $6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.

Choice feeders sold at $6.25 to $6.75; good feeders at $5.75 to $6.25; common feeders, $5.50 to $6; stockers at $4.75 to $5.50; eastern stockers at $4 to $4.50.

Milkers and Springers.

A moderate number of milkers and springers, sold at $65 to $115, the bulk selling at $75 to $95 each.

Veal Calves.

Choice calves sold at $10 to $10.50; good calves, $9.50 to $9.90; medium, $7 to $9; common, $5 to $7; inferior eastern calves, $3.50 to $5.

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep, light ewes, $6.25 to $6.75; heavy ewes, $5.50 to $6.00; culls and rams, $4.50 to $5; lambs, good to choice quality, $7.50 to $7.70; medium quality lambs, $7 to $7.20; cull lambs, $5 to $6.50.

GENTLEMEN'S POOL ROOM
NOW OPEN ABOVE THE ROYAL THEATRE
LARGEST AND BEST EVER IN THE CITY
12 POOL TABLES and 1 ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, and all are absolutely new.
NO CROWDING.
PRICES REASONABLE
Pepper & Snelgrove, Props.

SPECIAL DEC WAR PRICES
LOUIS YEOTES
Will give the Best Service ALWAYS
Best Cigar Store in Town
SPECIAL PRICES FOR POOL .. 5c
Good Music in Attendance
5c SPECIAL PRICES FOR BOSTON
Fine Repairing a Specialty
FIRST-CLASS SHOE [illegible]
Ten Shoes Dyed 25c [illegible]
HATS CLEANED
The Best Place to Have Your Friends

WON FIVE MILE RACE AT KINGSTON

Cadet W. Morris, son of Mr. W. R. Morris, of this City, won the annual five mile cross country run at the Royal Military College, Kingston, yesterday afternoon. Cadet Myles Beresford Hamilton won third place in the event. In a large field of entries the Peterborough boys made a splendid showing.

YOUR FAVOURITE POOL ROOM
Congenial company, bright surroundings, first-class Tables, and plenty of room.
PRESENT PRICES
Boston Pool 5c
15 Ball Pool 5c
25 Ball Pool ..... 10c, or 40c hour
8 Ball Pool 5c
PALACE BARBER SHOP
326 George St. W. J. SPENCE, Prop.
W. V. FOWLER, Manager

Arthur Stringer Weds.

CHATHAM, Nov. 4. — Arthur Stringer, the author, was married here yesterday to a cousin, Miss Margaret Stringer, at the home of the bride's uncle, George Stephens, ex-M.P. They left for California on a honeymoon trip.

PRINCESS THEATRE
3 —DAYS ONLY— 3
Mon., Tues., Wed.
Company of 8 People
7 Extraordinary Acts 7
The biggest show ever offered for the admission of
10c -:- 10c
COME EARLY

EMPIRE THEATRE
Wednesday — Thursday
"The Treasure Ship"—A Drama in two exciting parts. This is one of the finest productions shown in Peterboro' for some time. Don't miss this picture.
"Queen"—A Drama of the highest quality. A clean up-to-the-minute picture.
"The Rights Sister"—A Comedy. One of those mirth provoking plays.
"A Foolish Advancement"—A Hale-Spence. This is a well put up picture, very entertaining.
"Father's Scrapbook"—A Comedy with some thrilling scenes throughout. Don't Miss It.
Our Aim is High-class, Clean and Educational Pictures, composed of Comedies, Male-dramas, Dramas and Instructive plays by most famous stars.

Red Mill To-night
5c TO ALL 5c
Saturdays and Holidays
5c —TO ALL— 5c
2 Shows 8 Comes Early

Advertise in The Examiner

OAK HALL
FOR MOST UNUSUAL CLOTHING OFFERINGS
Every week we are receiving from our large manufacturing plant, lines of Men's Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Pants, that are over-makes and cancelled lines—largely cancelled lines of goods our head office refused to ship, owing to uncertainty of trade & present strenuous conditions

$10.00 THIS WEEK Men's Clothing $15.00

Men's grey and brown mixed Tweed Suits, cut single breasted, good wool linings, perfect in style and workmanship. Only 30 Suits in the lot. Worth $12.00, $14.00 and $15.00, for $10.00

Men's Heavy Tweed Ulsters, of good English cloths, made convertible collar, double breasted good linings. Worth $12.00 and $13.50. Only 29 Coats in this lot, mostly larger sizes, for $10.00

39 Men's Suits in this lot & they consist of choice English Tweeds and Worsteds. High class goods, every one of them, best wool linings and guaranteed to retain their shape. Worth $16.50, $18.00 and $20.00 (some blues in this lot) for $15.00

Men's extra heavy all wool English and Scotch Tweeds, grey and brown mixture patterns, some plain grey & brown cloths with lofty warm finish. Only 25 Coats in lot, worth $18 & $20.. $15.00

Men's Tweed and Worsted Pants, worth $2.00, $2.25, $2.50 and $2.75, for $1.95

Finer lines Tweed and Worsted Pants, worth $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 ..... $2.95

Boys' Bloomer Pants, choice Worsteds and Tweeds, worth $1.25 and $1.50, for $1.00

A few Children's Fall and Winter Overcoats, worth $5.00 to $8.00 (just a few left after a former ad.) $3.45

WORKMEN, NOTE THIS
We have about 60 Blue Smocks, only, worth 75c and $1.00. You may have your choice for.. 50c

Extra Heavy Wool Sox, dark, medium and light grey.... 25c

Lined and unlined heavy and medium Work Mitts. Special.. ..... 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c

Extra Heavy Natural Underwear 75c

English Cardigan Jackets, worth $2.00, for $1.50

HERE IS SOME SHIRT BARGAIN
About 20 doz. Men's Fine Shirts, grey, tan, white; soft, double cuffs, 1000 pleated fronts, beautiful cloths. Worth $2.00 and $2.50, for $1.49

Our extensive manufacturing plant and purchasing powers, in addition to our profit-sharing policy, at these strenuous times makes economy in your favour.

OAK HALL

YOU ARE GOING TO BUY AN OVERCOAT SOON

Then why not come to THIS STORE now, while the selections are best, and pick out the Overcoat you want.

Every style, in many patterns, at every price, in just the size you wear, is now here.

We are ready and glad to show you as many as you wish to see. Why not come in to-day or to-morrow and see these Overcoats?

Remember—we guarantee you
COMPLETE SATISFACTION

Don't wait, come and see these New Coats right away—get our prices and compare our qualities with so called reduced price coats. Don't pay too little for a "bargain"—it may cost you too much.

We always put the importance of Quality before Price. But our prices are low when you consider the quality.

H. LeBRUN & CO.
The Home of the Overcoat for Men and Boys

Robert Fair & Co., Limited

White
Grey or
Cardinal

ALL WOOL BLANKETS

MADE IN CANADA

Lovely, warm and cosy Blankets, beautifully made and finished with pink or blue borders. Grey and Cardinal with black borders, cut singly and whipped all around. Single, medium and extra large sizes. Per pair.....5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 8.50, 9.75

Splendid Array of Eiderdown Comforters—Very charming plain and figured sateens, satin and silk covered Comforters, with bands of satin or sateen to match, also corded edge, some sherred centres. In delicate shades of Green, Blue, Pinks, Mauves and Cardinals .....
.....7.50, 8.50, 10.95, 11.95, 13.50, 15.00, 18.00

Women's Winter Weight Combinations—Pure white, all wool, unshrinkable, nicely trimmed. Sizes 36, 38, 40..... Per Suit 1.75, 1.95, 2.00

Women's and Misses' Undergarments—All wool and unshrinkable, in white or grey. Per garment....75c, 1.00, 1.25

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Ball, practical tailor, over Madill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wfm

FERNS, PALMS, Etc.

Fine Assortment.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, CARNATIONS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, Etc.

BULBS

Largest and Finest Collection in City

FLORAL TRIBUTES, WEDDINGS, ETC.

Peterborough Floral Co.

(Successors to F. Mann)

2 Stores 328 GEORGE STREET 426 WATER STREET

Telephones—1206, Evenings 1047

DONATIONS TO PROTESTANT HOME

The following donations were made to the Peterborough Protestant Home during October:

Mrs. Mowat—Basket of grapes.
Mrs. Brendreit—Two baskets of grapes.
Mrs. Roger—Three baskets of grapes.
Mrs. Hazlitt—Two baskets of peaches.
Mrs. Suckling—Large rocking chair.
Mrs. George Hatton—Women's underwear.
Mrs. Hoover—Kitchen utensils.
Dr. Hammond — Doctors' visiting book.
Mrs. E. V. Warne—Magazines.
Mrs. Shortley—Four large framed pictures.

WEDDING BELLS

JACKSON—TREW

TREWDALE, Oct. 28.—A quiet wedding was solemnized at Morse, Sask., on October 24, 1914, when Miss Vilda Trew of Trewdale, and Lawrence Jackson of the same place, were united in marriage by Rev. Mr. Taylor, at the manse.

After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Jackson returned to their farm, where a large number of their friends were waiting to receive them.

Mrs. Jackson, was formerly of Springville, Ontario, coming to the west three years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are popular here and their numerous friends extend best wishes for a happy wedded life.

WARNE'S SPECIALS

Williams' Toilet Soaps

Assorted Odours, 3 cakes to to the box. Regular 25c per box for..... **17c**

Hot Water Bottles

Red Rubber, 2 qt. size. Guaranteed for 2 years. Regular Price $2.50 for **$1.19**

SEE OUR SOUTH WINDOW

WARNE DRUG CO. Ltd.

351 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 547

POULTRY PAYS!!

Make The Most of Your Poultry This Fall. . . . . .

WE are large buyers of all kinds of live poultry, and are prepared to pay the highest price for same. All purchases are made on a quality basis, so that it will be in your interest to have your poultry properly fattened, as thin, poor birds are not wanted at any price.

We are paying a premium for milk fed, crate fattened chickens.

Write for quotations and special circular of information to W. SCOTT Company, Ltd.—Peterborough, Ont.

W. SCOTT Company, Ltd.
Peterborough, Ont.

CITY AND GENERAL

CHOIR PRACTICE.

All Saints' Choir will practice tonight instead of to-morrow night.

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 288, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d.t.f.

WINDOW CLEANING.

'Phone 149 or drop a card to J. Foster, 6 Benson Avenue. Storm windows cleaned and put up. 28d-6f

HAS RETURNED.

Dr. Eastwood has returned to the City and resumed his practice. 3d-10f

AUCTION SALE

Of household furniture, etc., etc., at the home of Mrs. R. J. English, 282 Park Street, on Friday, Nov. 6th at 1.30 p.m. W. J. Hancock, Auctioneer. 4d-31-2-4-6

MATTRESSES

Worth $10.00 for $6.65. We have another shipment of good, well-made mattresses, strong ticking, good white cotton felt filling, worth $10.00 marked for quick selling at $6.65. See the show window, 427 George Street.—E. B. Clegg & Co.

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 120 Aylmer Street. 28d-9f.

FRENCH LESSONS

By Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 557 George Street. 28d-8f

TICKETS FOR SALE.

Tickets for Dr. Cleaver's lecture on "Jean Valjean," in the George Street Methodist Church, next Sunday night, are on sale at Madill's Drug Store; Mr. J. Spear's store, Hunter Street, East City, and Kernaghan's Grocery.

THE WRONG NAME.

In the list of the volunteers from A company of the 57th Regiment who left yesterday for the front, a mistake was made in one of the names. James H. Alp of Harwood, was one of the recruits, and the name was given as Asp.

FOR YOUR TABLE.

Heinz Baked Beans with sauce, Evaporated Horse Raddish, Sweet Pickles, White Onions, Tomato Cream Soup, also Campbell's Soups, Social Tea Biscuits, French Peas, Sheriff's Marmalade. Order your potatoes from us, at The Sanitary Grocery Store, 'Phone 488, James R. Bell, 197 Hunter St. West.

NOTICE.

A meeting is called of the residents of the western part of Otonabee and Coldsprings for the purpose of organizing a Patriotic Society, for Friday evening, Nov. 6th, at Stewart's Hall, at 7.30. The ladies are urgently requested to be present also. Ernest Doyell, Dep. Reeve. 2d-105-1w.

POTATOES AND APPLES FOR SALE.

I have just received a carload of fine potatoes, as well as a shipment of apples. Potatoes will be sold at 60c per bag, and apples at closest prices.—E. H. Mann, 'Phone 249; car at G.T.R. station, between King and Charlotte Streets. 3d-105

TELEPHONE CALL GAVE BRIGADE A GOOSE CHASE

Yesterday afternoon a fire alarm was telephoned into the Fire Hall on the machine telephone. Owing to the fact that one of the two telephones was out of order the fireman on duty understood that the fire was at 162 Aylmer Street. The brigade accordingly made for the south of the City at full speed. It developed, however, that the fire was really at 163 Antrim Street, in the north end of the town, so the brigade lost no time in searching out the right house and extinguishing the blaze. Very fortunately the fire was not a serious one and was soon put out. It was due to a collection of inflamable rubbish in the cellar of the house and little damage resulted from the blaze. Had the fire been of more dangerous proportions the mistake might have been very serious. The house is the property of Mr. John Rothwell, of Toronto, and is occupied by Mr. Wm. Herron.

TWO FIRES TO-DAY.

The fire yesterday was the first one for the brigade since the 14th of last month, but they were not allowed to wait so long for the next fire. At 9.52 o'clock this morning a telephone message was to the effect that there was a chimney fire at the home of Mr. Wm. Keller, 128 Sophia Street. The brigade responded and extinguished the fire. On their return to the Fire Hall, and before they reached it, an alarm was sent in from Box 54. This proved to be another chimney fire at 171 Mark Street, which was extinguished without damage.

RELEASED ON TICKET-OF-LEAVE

Messrs. Gordon and Widdifield have received notice from the Under Secretary of State that Miss Nixon, the nurse who was sentenced to the Mercer Reformatory for six months, has been released from custody under the Ticket of Leave Act. Messrs. Gordon and Widdifield made a formal application to the Minister of Justice, on behalf of Miss Nixon, several months ago.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of owners will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Each time, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skilful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
240 GEORGE STREET
Next to White Drug Co.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. S. J. Gibson and children of Lakefield, are the guests of Miss Mollie Young, Charlotte Street.

Mr. C. Young, Charlotte Street, and Dr. S. J. Gibson of Lakefield, are hunting in Parry Sound district.

Miss Amy Clements, of the Western Hospital, Toronto, is home for a short time, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clements.

Mrs. W. S. Hill, Barnham Street, accompanied by her son, Colton, left the City yesterday to join her husband at Fresno, Cal.

Mrs. Ida V. Kinley, a well-known singer, of Cincinnati, O., who has been very ill while visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. D. Jardine, of 885 King street, is now convalescing.

LAKEFIELD PERSONALS

Miss Traill spent the week end visiting friends in Peterborough.

Mrs. Langley and Mrs. Marling were in Peterborough on Saturday last.

Mrs. Odet Stuart is spending a few weeks visiting friends in Toronto.

Mrs. John Knox of Toronto, is spending a few weeks in the village.

Mr. Geo. Hilliard of Peterborough, spent the week end at his home in the village.

Mrs. D. Schlochow of Peterborough, was visiting friends in the village on Saturday last.

Miss Marion Grieve of Peterborough, was visiting friends in the village on Saturday.

Mr. F. W. Mason of Perry, N.Y., spent a few days last week visiting relatives in the village.

Mrs. Jas. Long has returned home after spending the past week visiting friends in Peterborough.

Mrs. Jas. Edwards has returned to the village after spending the past three weeks in Belleville.

Mrs. E. E. Carson gave an afternoon tea on Monday in honour of her sister, Mrs. C. E. Pratt of Beebe's Point.

Mr. F. H. Amys returned to the village on Monday last after spending the week end visiting friends at Hamilton.

Mrs. Thos. Junkin, Miss Madeline and Master Kenneth have returned home after spending a few days at Fenelon Falls.

The Rev. J. H. Simson of Grenville, Que., arrived in the village on Tuesday last and commenced his duties as pastor of the Baptist church on Sunday.

Mr. C. Young of Peterborough and Dr. S. J. Gibson left on Wednesday last for the Parry Sound district, where they will spent two weeks deer hunting.

Mr. R. W. Allin, B.A., educational secretary of the Missionary Society of the Anglican church in Canada, will speak in St. John the Baptist church on Sunday next at both services.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Pullen and Master Hugh who have been spending the past two weeks at Mr. E. B. Tate's cottage near Burleigh, passed through the village on Monday on their return to Oakville.

Misses Nathan Payne, D. McMillan, J. Payne, Paul Payne, Walter Nugent, P. Spense, E. Hamblin, B. Hamblin, R. H. Little, W. Hamblin, John Payne and Walter Hamblin left on Friday last for their annual hunt at Still River, in the Parry Sound district.

Interferes With Car Service

The regular street railway timetable is thrown out considerably today and possibly will also be similarly deranged for the next two or three days owing to the commencement of work on the City's trunk sewer.

It has been found necessary to pull up a section of the street railway tracks on Lock Street South, where the sewer crosses the road. As a result the George Street cars are cut off from the loop at the south end and cannot turn there as usual. The single ended pay-as-your-enter cars, therefore, have to be withdrawn from George Street and used on the Jackson Park and Edison lines, where there are facilities for turning them at each end. This entails a considerable loss of time on each trip.

It is therefore found impossible to maintain more than a twelve-minute schedule.

It is hoped that the work on this section of the trunk sewer will be pushed rapidly in order that the regular street railway service may be promptly resumed.

Some of the newer automatic pistols are powerful enough to kill a man 1,000 yards distant.

City Fathers Lost A Chance

Should Have Recognized Values of Volunteers If They Wished to Stimulate Recruiting Says "Wake Up"

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Dear Sir,—It would strike the impartial observer that last night's meeting in the Armouries was rather inopportunely timed, coming on the evening of the day upon which the 57th Regiment had sent away to the camp, at Kingston, more men than had been asked for by the militia authorities. Calling such a meeting just now will give the outside world an opinion of Peterborough, in this matter, that is certainly not justified by the facts. The 57th Regiment was asked to send 95 men to Kingston. What there was no lack of volunteers is shown in the statement that 226 men offered their services and were examined by the doctors. The medical examination was of the strictest nature—only 95 out of the 226 being pronounced up to the very high standard set. Of the 95 accepted six were struck off the lists at the request of parents, leaving 89, or four more than was asked for to leave for Kingston. In the face of such a showing, why the flag-waving last night?

If Mayor Butler and the City Council wish to do anything to stimulate recruiting, they have lost several opportunities in the past. When you pick up a Toronto paper these days you read of Collingwood Council giving each of the Collingwood volunteers $10.00, or Lindsay Council presenting the 45th men with wrist watches, etc. This is going on all over the Province; everywhere there has been civic recognition of the valour of the soldiers. Here two contingents, numbering in all over 200 men, have been allowed to leave Peterborough with nothing more from the City than a chance to shake hands with the Mayor.

We will soon not be able to hold our heads up at all. Our patriotic fund is a disgrace; fortunate, indeed, is it that we are not affiliated with the Canadian Patriotic Fund, a list of the amounts subscribed in the different cities belonging to which are published each week, or else we would have the humiliating experience of seeing Peterborough practically at the bottom of the list, with smaller towns far ahead of us. From the Villages in Eastern Ontario carloads of supplies for the suffering Belgians have been sent. What has the City Council here done in this regard? Exactly what they have done for the City's volunteers.

Let us have a public meeting to stimulate and arouse the City Fathers. Cannot something be done to make them realize that they must be the leaders in any public movement, and that at the present time there are things more important than cement crossings and raising janitors' salaries. Give us a chance to feel once more that we belong to the best town in Canada.

Yours, etc.,
"Wake Up."

NEGLECTED TO REMOVE HIS HAT

At the close of last night's public meeting in the Armouries, some excitement was created when a man who neglected to remove his hat when the National Anthem was being played, was attacked by an over zealous patriot. A crowd quickly gathered, but timely intervention forestalled further hostilities. The non-combatant was characterized as a Germans, despite the fact that he was one of the first to offer himself for examination when the call came for recruits for the first contingent. He is an American, but for some time has been domiciled in Canada.

Afternoon Session

The Council convened at two o'clock this afternoon and again renewed the discussion concerning the question of making a grant to the patriotic fund. The councillors were of the opinion that a county committee should be formed which would be in touch with the local municipal committees. This organization is to be delegated with the duty of canvassing the county for the purpose of ascertaining the need, also for obtaining suggestions regarding the extent which the county should go in the matter of granting relief.

Mr. C. E. Weauld of Asphodel, winner of the trophy donated by Mr. J. H. Burnham, M.P., for the ploughing championship of Peterborough county would like to have custody of the cup for one year. The care of the cup has been vested to the County Council. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Burnham and ascertain what his wishes are in the matter.

PEDDLARS' LICENSES

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—According to the report in The Examiner last evening, there were two applicants for license to peddle fish, and some of the aldermen suggested that it would be possible to get a refund at the end of six months, which I would say was evading the law. The license is a yearly one, and is to protect the city as well as the merchant, who has to pay his year's taxes. Nobody wants to interfere with a man earning an honest living, but the merchant deserves protection as he is on the job in dull times as well as in good. There are many merchants who sell fish, and they should be protected. At the same time the peddlar's license should be displayed by a card or number, the same as automobile, motor cycle or express license. At the present time, should a merchant see someone peddling, he is not in a position to know whether the man has a license or not.

Yours truly,
CITIZEN.

Make Housework A Pastime

instead of disagreeable drudgery.

Cut Down Your Working Hours By Using Universal Home Needs

such as the

Universal Food Chopper, which chops Meats, Fruit, Vegetables etc. fine or coarse as desired in one-fifth the time required by old fashioned chopping Bowl and Knife.

The Universal Bread Mixer, which kneads Perfect Bread in 3 minutes. Your hands only come in contact with Dough when placing it in the pans for Baking.

Universal Electric Grill and Toaster, are among the most up-to-date Electric Cooking Utensils. With the Grill you can cook an entire meal for 2 or 3 persons right at the Table.

The Toaster will prepare enough toast for a family of six persons at the cost of only one cent.

These and other Universal Household Helps you will find displayed in our windows, all priced in plain figures. Don't fail to inspect them.

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO

HARDWARE — SPORTING GOODS

PHONE 119 — 337 GEORGE ST

CLOTHES ARE GETTING TOO SMALL FOR THIS CANUCK

Mrs. Geo. Powell, Boundary Road, has received the following letter from her son, Charles, who is in England with the Canadian contingent:

Dear Mother,—Well, we are in England at last. We left Quebec on September 25th, and got here Thursday, Oct. 14th, and we are on the ships yet, but expect to unload today. It just took us nineteen days to cross the big waters. I do not know when we are going yet. I was not a bit sea-sick. I guess it was because we crossed so slowly. The Kaiser did not keep his word about us not landing, for we got there just the same. One of the battleships that was with us went out into the North Sea and sank three German ships after it left us. What do you think of that? We saw her close by and you should have seen the big guns; her sides were 12 inches of solid steel. When we got into dock I saw two submarines and three torpedo boats. The submarines are so small you could not see them very far away, but they are the boys to put the Germans in the bottom all right. Will write again as soon as I get a chance, when we get into camp, so I guess I will close for now, with love to all. I am enjoying the best of health. My clothes are getting too small for me. Good bye.

From your loving son,
Charles.

INDIA WILL REMAIN LOYAL.

Britain Gives Assurance That No Religious Question is Involved.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A despatch from Delhi, India, to Reuter's Telegram Company says that in view of the outbreak of Turkey it was authoritatively announced throughout India that no religious question was involved, and that the Mohammedan holy palaces in Arabia are immune from attack by the British naval and military forces, provided the pilgrims from India to these places are not interfered with.

At the request of Great Britain, the despatch adds, France and Russia have given similar assurances.

India Will Be Loyal.

A number of influential Mohammedans have held a meeting at Quetta, at which there was adopted a resolution setting forth that Turkey had been decoyed by Germany into a breach of neutrality and that the British Government could rely upon the fidelity of the Baluchistan Mohammedans.

Promising results with the cure of cancer have been obtained in Germany by using dead cultures of a species of fungus, grown in malignant tumors of certain animals.

A CHRISTMAS JOY

If you want to give real pleasure to some one you care for—be she wife, sweetheart, father, mother or friend—send your photograph.

To ensure early copies, come at the earliest convenience to

THE STUDIO OF
W. F. MOULE Phone 48
374½ George Street

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE

APPLES

For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies; Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE
N. DOUROS, Prop.
Phones 18-19

THE OLD MADE TO LOOK LIKE NEW

About that Old Furniture

We will cheerfully give you information and suggestions for the BEST method of refinishing old pieces of FURNITURE, CHAIRS, TABLES, BEDS, Etc., by using

Chi-Namel

The Chinese Oil Varnish. A single application gives colour & luster.

If you know what we know about CHI-NAMEL, you wouldn't hesitate a minute to undertake to refinish your old floors. They can be made to look like hardwood—dries quick—waterproof—heat proof—tough and durable. No experience required. Come into our store and let us show you how easy and cheap the process is.

Brighten Up Your Home for the Winter Months by using Chi-Namel.

Peterboro Hardware Co., Ltd.

DOMINION CAFE, 304½ GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

DOMINION CAFE, 304½ GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 106 12 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1914. PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

LONDON, NOV. 5—9 a. m.—BRITAIN DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY

DECLARATION OF WAR ON TURKEY IS NOW EXPECTED FROM THE ALLIED POWERS

The Children's Group

THERE will be another group of beautiful Peterborough childen in the Christmas Examiner this year.

Only photographs made by ROY will be embodied therein.

Make enquiry at the Roy Studio.

THE ROY STUDIO

140½ Hunter Street

CHEER CZAR ON WAY TO FRONT

Emperor Nicholas Decorated Wounded Russians in the Hospital at Minsk.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4.— Emperor Nicholas stopped at Minsk, capital of the Government of Minsk, to-day on his way to the battle front. He attended a service in the cathedral and visited the hospital, where he conferred medals of the order of St. George on many wounded soldiers.

Early this afternoon the emperor resumed his journey amid enthusiastic cheers from large crowds in the streets.

PARALYZED LIMBS

To-day it is sleeplessness, headaches, digestive trouble, and irritability. Next thing you know some form of paralysis had developed. Mr. Alex. Bossburger, 19 Shaw Street, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "Nervous trouble developed into paralysis of the limbs so that I became helpless. Doctors failed me, but after using ten boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I resumed work, and now feel better than I ever did."

Old Timer—"Is your married life one grand sweet song?" Newly-wed—"Well, since our baby has been born, it's been like an opera, full of grand marches, with loud calls for the senior actors every night."

XMAS

Home portraits have the home-like air about them.

They are more natural and can be taken with far less trouble to our client.

Especially is this true with photographs of elderly people and children.

We will gladly send an experienced operator if you are unable to visit the studio.

Make an early appointment, as we are booking dates rapidly.

THE COWAN STUDIO
GROUND FLOOR
Chestnut Street Phone 636

SEE and INSPECT—THE SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:

Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

F. R. J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
261 GEORGE ST. PHONE 306

Declaration of War Removes Hope For Peace With Turkey

Great Britain's Lead Will Likely Be Immediately Followed by the Allied Powers—Doubt as to What Bulgaria Will Do.

GREECE WITH ALLIES?

LONDON, Nov. 5.—9:45 a.m.—All uncertainty regarding Turkey's position was ended to-day. The Foreign Office officially announced that Great Britain has declared war on Turkey, and it is said that this action will immediately be followed by France, Russia, Servia, Montenegro, and possibly by Belgium and Japan.

The Turkish government yesterday withdrew all of her diplomatic representatives from Servia, England, Russia and France, and Russian troops have already invaded Turkey, while the Anglo-French fleet is bombarding the Dardanelles.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Turkey has now definitely broken off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France, Russia and Sergia. Her diplomatic representatives in the capitals of these countries, acting on orders from the Porte, to-day demanded and received their passports. Some of them have already left their posts, while the others will depart to-morrow.

Although no statement to this effect has been given out, it is understood that Turkey's apology for the action [illegible] during Russian Black Sea ports and Russian ships proved unacceptable to the powers of the Triple Entente, in that Turkey was not prepared to accede to the demand that the German officers in her service be dismissed and the ships purchased from Germany dismantled.

Warlike Action Begins.

The powers which the Ottoman Government thus defied are already taking warlike action against Turkey. The British have destroyed Fort Akabah in Arabia, the Russians have invaded Asia Minor, and an Anglo-French fleet is bombarding the forts of the Dardanelles.

Now that Turkey has aligned herself among the nations at war, speculation is rife as to what the other Balkan powers will do. Greece is said to be preparing to take sides with the allies, while Bulgaria has given assurances of her neutrality. Bulgaria, however, is mobilizing for, as a Bulgarian diplomat said, "With Turkey in the area of the war, Bulgaria must be prepared for any eventuality."

To-day's War Bulletins

VON KLUK AGAIN.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The German centre army is now commanded by Gen. Von Kluk.

ON PRUSSIAN SOIL.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4. — Russians are reported to have re-entered Prussian territory—Austrians defeated and many captured.

42,000 WOUNDED IN ONE PLACE IN FRANCE.

Red Cross Nurse Writes of Lack of Hospital Supplies in Brittany.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—"We have 42,000 wounded in this little corner of Brittany alone," wrote a nurse at Va Fleuri, in a letter received to-day by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the relief committee of the American Red Cross Saying that the supplies are exhausted, she adds:

"One morning last week 380 wounded men were brought in without warning There were so few doctors that some of the men did not get their wounds dressed until the following day, and they had been travelling for four days Some died.

"All the old linen and many new sheets have been given and now we have no gauze for compresses, no anti-tetanus serum, a very small quantity of iodine and almost no alcohol."

ALLIES CLOSE TO OSTEND NOW

Belgian Also Says Germans Appear to be Gathering Near Ypres

LONDON, Nov. 4.— A Belgian Socialist Senator, who returned to-day from an official visit to King Albert, said that the allies were now within ten miles of Ostend, but he did not believe that the Germans are preparing for a general retreat through Belgium, but rather for a final supreme assault which would be made at a point southeast of Ypres. The Senator estimates that the Germans have 500,000 men in the vicinity mentioned, but he said that it was the general impression of the allied staffs that the German effort would be a failure because their troops not only were very weary, but to a great extent were made up of youthful and aged recruits.

When the German march down the coast began, the Senator declared, scarcely anyone on the ground expected that they would be kept out of Calais. Now opinion was unanimous that the Germans would never reach their objective.

A SUGGESTION TO THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE OF WEST PETERBOROUGH

Are the farmers of Peterborough County awake to the opportunities that will come to them during the next few years?

In the western provinces and in many sections of Eastern Canada there is a heavy increase in the acreage of grain in anticipation of greater demands next year as the result of the war in big grain producing countries.

What benefit will accrue to the farmers of Peterborough County? Has any attempt been made to consider this question? If not, it should be immediately taken up by the Farmers' Institute as the only representative association of farmers.

Potatoes are cheap now, but what are the prospects for next spring and summer? What action should the farmers take in regard to their cattle? These are questions that must be of deep concern to the agricultural community just now. But the individual farmer lacks guidance and knowledge of the influences which affect his interests.

Anything that can be done should be undertaken during the present month. Further delay will prevent the operation of action possible during the present month. Hence, if the Farmers' Institute has any sway in the surrounding townships, by all means let its officers consider the advisability of taking the leadership in this regard.

The opportunity presented to farmers by the present diversion of European agricultural labour to the demands of war, has also the more serious aspect of duty. The extent to which Canada can contribute supplies of foodstuffs depends upon the activities of the entire country, and not upon sections, manifested, for example, in some of the Western Provinces. The farmer of broad outlook can see through the developing opportunities a call to duty, almost as imperative and, in many respects, as effective, as that rendered by the various contingents which will depart from the Dominion.

The suggestion is therefore made to the thoughtful, serious farmers of this section that they at least investigate the urgings from Government sources If anything can be done by this County, the farmers of Peterborough should share in the work involved and the financial return will surely follow.

ENEMY'S ATTACKS BLOCKED

Alternate Advances and Withdrawals Mark the Recent Fighting Along the Aisne.

ENEMY IN FORCE

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Alternate gains and losses by each side marked the great struggle between the allies and the Germans along the extended battle front in France and Belgium Wednesday, according to officers who have returned here from the fighting zone. The French and English troops, these officers say, made considerable progress in the neighbourhood of Dixmunde and Lys. On the other hand, the Germans are reported to have gained a small amount of territory in the region of Vailly and Chavonne, in the Aisne district.

The heaviest fighting of th day was in this region, where the Germans, heartened by Tuesday's appreciable advance, endeavoured to continue their success. The allies, aided by reinforcements, blocked to a large extent the furious attacks of the Germans, and a small detachment of Frenchmen, although they met with heavy resistance at a bridge on the Aisne, succeeded in pushing on and gaining ground commanding the enemy's position.

From this point the French opened a raking fire on the Germans, but they were not sufficient in number to withstand the furious German onslaught that followed and were compelled to retire to avoid being cut to pieces. The few cannon taken by the Germans were put out of commission before the retreat.

SIX MEN BURNED TO DEATH IN NEW YORK HOTEL FIRE

Examiner Special:

NEW YORK, N.Y., Nov. 5.— Six men were burned almost to a crisp and many were saved through the thrilling rescue by firemen and police early this morning, when fire gutted the Waverly hotel, a lodging house at 382 Eighth Avenue. The six dead were burned to death in their beds or caught in the hallways as they rushed through the flames in a futile effort to reach safety.

British Admiralty Has No Confirmation Of Chilean Battle

RUSSIA TO FIGHT THROUGH WINTER.

No Respite for Weather, No Matter How Cold, for it Cannot Equal Siberia.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Standard's correspondent telegraphs from Petrograd that he has good authority for stating that the Russian Army will not go into winter quarters but will pursue the campaign without a break, no matter what the weather may be.

Poland and East Prussia may be cold in the winter, the correspondent says, but their climate is mild compared with some parts of Russia and the Russian Army, after its experiences in the winter campaign against Japan, has no fear of being unduly hampered by weather in its present operations

FRESH FORCES FOR GERMANS IN BELGIUM

Extravagant Report From Dutch Source Tells of Train Loads of Soldiers and Ammunition.

EVEN TORPEDO BOATS

THE HAGUE, Nov. 5.—Enormous numbers of German reinforcements are en route to France and West Flanders. Reports from Liege state that for the last three days long trains loaded with singing soldiers have ben passing through that city from Aix-la-Chappelle.

Two hundred cars passed through in one day and were followed by eight trains loaded with ammunition and several carrying submarines and torpedo boats in sections, together with their crews and war materials.

It is believed certain here that the Germans are determined not only to hack their way through the coast cities, but also to push their operations against the English coast. The torpedo boats and submarines have been sent direct to Bruges, where already large quantities of naval reserves and active seamen have been massed. Bruges is an ideal naval base.

German Reports Ignore the Capture and Two of Their Own Ships —Complete Facts May Be More Favourable.

ONLY ENEMY'S ACCOUNT

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Admiralty has issued a statement in which it says it has received from German sources details of a naval engagement off the Chilean coast, in which the British cruiser Monmouth was sunk and the cruiser Good Hope severely damaged. The statement says the Admiralty has no confirmation of the report.

The statement was issued through the Official Press Bureau, in the name of the Secretary of the Admiralty, and says:

"Rumours and reports have been received at the Admiralty from various sources of a naval battle having occurred off the Chilean coast. The Admiralty has no official confirmation of this, and such accounts as they have received rest admittedly on German evidence.

"It is reported that the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, Dresden and Nurnberg concentrated near Valparaiso, and that an engagement was fought with a portion of Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's squadron on Sunday last. The German report asserts that the Monmouth was sunk and the Good Hope very severely damaged. The Glasgow and the auxiliary cruiser Otranto broke off the action and escaped:

"The Admiralty cannot accept these facts as accurate at present, for the battleship Canopus specially was sent to strengthen Rear-Admiral Cradock's squadron, and would have given him a decided superiority not mentioned in them. Further, although five German ships concentrated in Chilean waters, only three entered Valparaiso harbour. It is possible, therefore, that when the full account of the action is received it may considerably modify the German version. Effective measures have been taken to deal with the situation in any event."

ENEMY IS NOT DEFEATED YET

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Though the battle of the sand dunes may be over it is not correct to say that the German forces have been driven from the Belgian coast. They still hold Ostend and they are concentrating huge forces in the vicinity of Ypres, and it is there, in the opinion of military observers, that a renewed German struggle to break through the allied line will centre.

From the coast to Lille, a comparatively short battle line, the Germans have eleven army corps, roughly half a million men. The English papers point out to-day that this situation still is undecided and that it should not be assumed that the Germans yet have been decisively beaten in Belgium.

More Recruits Needed.

The agitation for more recruits in England has been renewed. The press is taking advantage of the success in west Flanders to emphasize that this progress was gained only after great sacrifices in men, and that the young manhood of Great Britain must respond to fill up the depleted ranks, if not voluntarily then by means of conscription.

ANTWERP THREATENED WITH AN EPIDEMIC

London, Nov. 4.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rotterdam says:—

"Antwerp doctors predict an early epidemic owing to the fact that the only available water supply comes from the River Nethe, which is contaminated by the bodies of many slain soldiers. The rebuilding of the reservoirs, which were destroyed by the bombardment, has not been permitted.

Western Farmers Prepare To Increase Wheat Acreage

WINNIPEG, Nov. 4.—The farmers are surely coming into their own. Not only has the Canadian Manufacturers' Association joined with the Allied Farmers organizations of the Dominion to place millions of acres of new land under cultivation, but they are now discussing the physical comfort of the agriculturists, and methods of securing greater production from the soil.

At the important convention of these Dominion-wide organizations now being held in Winnipeg, addresses were delivered on "The Closer Community Settlement," by a deputation of Regina men, who received word over the long distance telephone to be present. These men included S. C. Burton, president of the Regina Board of Trade; J. H. Haslam and A. T. Hunter. A big convention to further this project is to be held at Regina, Nov. 16.

Demonstration Farms.

An address was also delivered during the evening by C. C. James, the Government Agricultural specialist on demonstration farms in Ontario.

Although the convention opened only this morning, it was adjourned until Thursday afternoon. There were three long conferences to-day, the night session lasting almost 11o 'clock. The adjournment was made in order to allow time for a special committee to prepare suitable resolutions covering the line of action suggested during the day. This committee is composed of the presidents of the three western farmers' organizations and three members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Associations. On Thursday afternoon, when they bring in their resolutions, a further discussion will ensue and a final discussion will be arrived at as to what course should be taken.

As to what propositions have been advanced by the manufacturers, nothing definite could be learned, for all who were in attendance at the convention were pledged to secrecy. It was stated, however, by one of those present, that the first scheme submitted, as outlined in a telegram from the secretary of the Manufacturers to the secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, had been dropped.

Want Big Grant.

As already announced, the conference was called with a view to asking the Dominion Government for a grant of millions of dollars to be used in increasing the wheat acreage of the west. It is said that the plan proposed is to loan this money out to farmers who are at present on the land, full security to be taken for it, and the return payments on the loan extended over a term of years. The farmers, in their turn, will be expected to take the unemployed out of the cities and put them to work preparing the new areas for seeding.

The Regina deputation refused to make any statement whatever as to the views they presented to the convention, but a circular outlining their community scheme had already been issued. The circular dealt with the establishment of communities in the west, each head of a family to receive 160 acres on long term payments, and helped to get a start.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE DEVELOPEMENT

The present trade conditions of Europe are such that the American and Canadian manufacturer is looking for new outlets, and he naturally turns to the Continent of South America as a verdant field for his activities. Appreciating that the situation is one that needs extraordinary advertising and demonstrating the Fidelity Trust Company of Baltimore, Maryland, have chartered the S. S. "Finland" for a South American cruise, leaving New York on January 27th, 1915, which will include the east and west coast and go one way through the Panama Canal, the time to be 105 days with frequent stop-overs and side trips inland.

This should be welcome news to the many manufacturers that are looking to South America in lieu of the European markets.

Rexall Goods Are Made in Canada and are not Costing YOU a Cent More than Before the War.

And what is more, a portion of every Rexall purchase goes to swell the Canadian Patriotic Fund being raised by The Rexall Stores of Canada, 900 of the Best Drug Stores in Canada.

Full line of Rexall Toilet Goods, Rexall Remedies, and other Rexall specialties, 50c of your dime. Our counter, just inside here, may suit you, you may like and buy much. You can buy from the salesman around it, the same way you buy at the same shop in Canadian Industry as well, by parcel post. Rexall Goods at our store or any other Rexall Store in Canada.

McDermid & Jury
Prescription Specialists
Cor. George & Charlotte

BAD EPIDEMIC OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Worst Outbreak in the History of United States—Chicago Yards Closed—Has Spread to Buffalo

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 — The Chicago Union Stock Yards, the largest cattle market in the world which has been in continuous business since 1865, tonight was ordered closed for several days because of the prevalence of the hoof and mouth disease among cattle.

The stock yards, it was officially stated, probably will remain closed ten days. The closing order will go into effect at the close of business Friday, November 6th, and continue until the opening of business on the second Monday thereafter, or Nov. 16th. This makes the cessation of business at the yards cover nine days including Sundays.

The decision to close was reached after a prolonged conference of the members of the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, with all the leading stock dealers and packers, and after consultation with Governor Dunne.

In ten days, it is planned, the stock yards will be thoroughly rid of contagion. The process of elimination will include the destruction of infected animals, the disinfection of cattle pens, and the killing of all rats.

After that business is to be resumed as usual.

The immediate effect of the suspension order will be to stop the shipment of cattle, sheep and hogs to the Chicago market, which amounts to almost 100,000 head daily. This alone out-side of the meat packing industry amounts to a daily business of $1,250,000, and affects 35,000 employees.

The finding in the stock yards to-day that six hundred cattle brought here from various points had been affected, and the belief that the contagion had spread to various parts of the yards, made the immediate action necessary.

Three cows were killed to-day. They were part of a herd of 600 which were found to be diseased. Two herds of the Dairy Show blue-blooded animals will meet a like fate, but hope is expressed for the rest of the cattle on exhibition.

TAKE AMMUNITION OF INTERNED SOLDIERS

Holland Said to Have Seized 4,000,000 Rounds from Belgians and French.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—According to a local newspaper, a steamer of the Batavia Line has just brought to the Dutch military depot at Delft 4,000,000 rounds of ammunition seized from the Belgian and French soldiers interned in Holland.

This vessel, it is said, also carried sea mines and shells taken from a Belgian monitor. A second cargo of 20,000 rifles, 100 bicycles and some automobiles is expected to be made soon.

ALL DOUBT REMOVED

Our Scientific Examination of the Eyes will remove all doubt as to whether or not glasses should be worn. In our establishment we employ one of the most complete equipment of modern [illegible] Our long experience and our special facilities enable us to give the best and most responsible professional service to all of our patrons.

We recommend, manufacture and fit "FIELD GLASSES" for which we have the exclusive rights. These Field Glasses are ground in our own Lens Grinding Department, which is one of the most modern establishments [illegible] Almost any kind of lens duplicated while you wait.

A. A. FOWLER Reg. O. Graduate Optician
Optical Parlors (Second Floor) [illegible]
ROBERT DRUG COMPANY, 266 GEORGE STREET

ADVERTISING RATES

Measurement, Agate, 14 Lines One Inch.
Contract Display ..... 20c per inch
Contract Reading ..... 40c per inch
Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 200 inch Contract, 15c per inch.
Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 25c per inch.
Legal and other notices, 8c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

Minimum charge, 15c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 5c to cover postage or copies if sent by mail.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 10c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.

Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

PERSONAL

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY

Toronto--Chicago

Toronto-Montreal

The International Limited
Canada's Train of superior service
Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit 9 p.m. and Chicago 8.00 a.m.

MORNING SERVICE
Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily.

Last Train out of Toronto at Night
Leaves 11.45 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 8.30 p.m. daily, securing important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.

FOR MONTREAL
Leave Toronto 9 a.m., 8.30 p.m and 11 p.m. daily
Berth reservations, etc., at G.T.R. Ticket Office
R. A. ROSS, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
Sinclair, Station Ticket Agent. Phone 109 & 126

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WINTER TOURS
TO THE LAND OF
Sunshine and Summer Days
CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA
LOUISIANA, ETC.

Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connections at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.

Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations, and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

H. SKINNER, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
North Bay, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury and Toronto	9.05 p.m.	8.25 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.
	8.25 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m.	*9.10 a.m.
	8.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	8.25 p.m.	8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.05 p.m.	8.30 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	6.25 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.50 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
	8.25 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
	6.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	8.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.32 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**3.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*12.15 a.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*3.55 a.m.
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.13 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**4.35 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	4.22 a.m.
	*3.30 a.m.
North Toronto	*5.07 p.m.
Local for Cavanville, Harbeton, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	*7.30 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*2.21 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.30 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

*Daily **Daily except Sunday

Dominion Cafe

MODERN & Up-to-Date Dining-Rooms and also Private Dining Table. Drop in and try our Special Chinn Dishes. Nothing but the best of Steaks and Chops used. We guarantee the best of satisfaction to strangers and all our patrons. Phone 585

128 George St.
Tom Him, Manager
Open from 7 a.m. to 2 a.m.

Advertise In The Examiner

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

Now the scene changed; and she saw it, crushed and broken, lying on some far rock-ledge, amid impenetrable forests, while from beneath a formless tangle of wreckage protruded a hand—his hand—and a thin, dripping stream of red.

Gasping, she sought to struggle up and stare about her; but the drugged draft was too potent, and she could not move. Yet still the visions came again—and now it seemed that Allan lay there, in the woods, somewhere afar, transfixed with an envenomed spear, while in a crowding, hideous, jabbering swarm the distorted, brute-like anthropoids jostled triumphantly all about him, hacked at him with flints and knives, flayed and dismembered him, inflicted unimaginable mutilations—

She knew no more. Thanks to the wondrous beneficence of the ronyilu, she slept a deep and dreamless slumber. Even the child being laid on her breast by the old woman—who smiled, though in her eyes stood tears—even this did not arouse her.

She slept. And for a few blessed hours she had respite from woe and pain unspeakable.

At last her dreams grew troubled. She seemed caught in a thunderstorm, an earthquake. She heard the smashing of the lightning bolts, the roaring shock of the reverberation, then the crash of shattered buildings.

A sudden shock awoke her. She thought a falling block of stone had struck her arm. But it was only old Gesafam shaking her in terror.

"Oh, Yukcia, nos!" the nurse was crying in terror. "Up! Waken! The cliff falls! Awake, awake!"

Beatrice sat up in bed, conscious through all the daze of dreams quick broken, that some calamity—some vast and unknown peril—had smitten the colony at Settlement Cliffs.

CHAPTER XXII.
THE TREASON OF H'YEMBA.

Not yet even fully awake, Beatrice was conscious of a sudden, vast responsibility laid on her shoulders. She felt the thrill of leadership and command, for in her hands alone now rested the fate of the community.

Out of bed she sprang, her grief for the moment crushed aside, equiver now with the spirit of defence against all ills that might menace the colony and her child.

"The cliff falls!" she cried, starting for the doorway.

"Yes, mistress! Hark!"

Both women heard a grating, crushing sound. The whole fabric of the cavern trembled again, as though shuddering; then, far below, a grinding crash re-echoed — and now rose shouts, cries, wails of pain.

Already Beatrice was out of the door and running down the terrace.

"Yukcia! Yukcia!" the old woman stood screaming after her. "You must not go!"

She answered nothing, but ran the faster. Already she could see dust rising from the river-brink; and louder now the cries blended in an anguished chorus as she sped down the terrace.

What could have happened? How great was the catastrophe? What might the death-roll be?

Her terrors about Allan had at last been thrown into the background of her mind. She forgot the boy, herself, everything save the crushing fact of some stupendous calamity.

All at once she stopped with a gasp of terror.

She had reached the turn in the path whence now all the further reach of the cliff was visible. But, where the crag had towered, now appeared only a great and jagged rent in the limestone, through which the sky peered down.

An indescribable chaos of fragments, blocks, debris, detritus of all kinds half choked the river below; and the swift current, suddenly blocked, now foamed and chafed with lathering fury through the newly fallen obstacle.

Broken short off, the path stopped not a hundred yards in front of her.

As she stood there, dazed and dumb, harkening the terrible cries that rose from those still not dead in the ruins, she perceived some of the Folk gathered along the brink of the new chasm. More and more kept coming from the scant half of the caves still left. And all, dazed and numbed like herself, stood there peering down with vacant looks.

Beatrice first recovered wit. Dimly she understood the truth. The cavern digging of the Folk, the burrowing and honeycombing through the cliff, must have sprung some keystone, started some "fault," or broken down some vital rib of the structure.

With irresistible might it had torn loose, slid, crashed, leaped into the canon, carrying with it how many lives she knew not.

All she knew now was that rescues must be made of such as still lived, and that the bodies of the dead must be recovered.

So with fresh strength, utterly forgetful of self, she ran once more down the steep terrace, calling to her folk:

"Men! My people! Down to the river, quickly! Take hammers, bars, tools—go swiftly! Save the wounded! Go!"

There was no sleep for any in the colony that day, that night, or the next day. The vast pile of debris rang with the sledge blows, louder than ever anvil rang; and the torches flared and sparkled over the jumble of broken rock, beneath which now lay buried many dead — none knew how many — nevermore to be seen of man. Great iron bars bent double with the prying of strong arms.

Beatrice herself, flambeau in hand, directed the labour. And as, one by one, the wounded and the broken were released, she ordered them borne to the great cave of Bremilu, the Strong.

Bremilu had been in the house of one Jukkos at the time of the catastrophe. His body was one of the first to be found. Beta transformed his cave into a hospital.

And there, working with the help of three or four women, hampered in every way for lack of proper materials, she laboured hour after hour dressing wounds, setting broken bones, watching no few die, even despite the best that she could do.

Old Gesafam came to seek her there with news that the child cried of hunger. Dazed, Beta went to nurse it; and then returned, in spite of the old woman's pleadings; and so a long time passed—how long she never knew.

Disaster! This was her one clear realisation through all those hours of dark and labour, anguish and despair. For the first time the girl felt beaten.

Till now, through every peril, exposure and hardship, she had kept hope and courage. Allan had always been beside her—wise, and very strong to counsel and to act.

But now, alone there—all alone in face of this sudden devastation — she felt at the end of her resources. She had to struggle to hold her reason, to use her native judgment, common sense and skill.

The work of rescue came to an end at last. All were saved who could be. All the bodies that could be reached had been carried into still another cave, not far from the path of the disaster. All the wounds and injuries had been dressed, and now Beatrice knew her force was at an end. She could do no more.

Drained of energy, spent, broken, she dragged herself up the path again. In front of the cave of H'yemba, the smith, a group of survivors had gathered.

Dimly she sensed that the ugly fellow was haranguing them with loud and bitter words. As she came past, the speech died; but many lowering and evil looks were cast on her, and a low murmur—sullen and ominous—followed her on up the terrace.

Too exhausted even to note it or to care, she staggered back to Cliff Villa, flung herself on the bed, and slept.

How long She could not tell when she awoke again. Only she knew that a dim light, as of evening, was glimmering in at the doorway, and that her child was in the bed beside her.

"Gesafam!" she called, for she heard some one moving in the cave. "Bring me water!"

There came no answer. Beta repeated the command. A curious, sneering mockery startled her. Still clad in her loose brown cloak, belted at the waist—for she had thrown herself upon the bed fully clad—she sat up, peering by the light of the fireplace into the half dark of the room.

A third time she called the old woman.

"It is useless!" cried a voice. "She will not come to help you. See, I have bound her—and now she lies in that further chamber of the cave, helpless. For it is not with her I would speak, but with you. And you shall hear me."

"H'yemba!" cried Beatrice, startled, suddenly recognising the squat and brutal figure that now, a threat in every gesture, approached the bed. "Out! Out of here, I say! How dare you enter my house? You shall pay heavily for this great insult when the master comes. Out and away!"

The ugly fellow only laughed menacingly.

"No, I shall not go, and there will be no payment," he retorted in his own speech. "And you must hear me, for now I, and not he, shall be the master here."

Beta sprang from the bed and faced him.

"Go, or I shoot you down like a dog!" she threatened.

He sneered.

"There will be no shooting," he answered coolly. "But there will be speech for you to hear. Now listen! This is what ye brought us here to? The man and you? This? To death and woe? To accidents and perishings?

"Ye brought us to hardship and to battle, not to peace! With lies, deceptions and false promises ye enticed us! We were safe and happy in our homes in the Abyss beside the sunless sea, till ye fell thither in your airboat from those cursed regions. We—"

"For this speech ye shall surely die when the master comes!" cried she. "This is treason, and the penalty of it is death!"

He continued, paying no heed:

"We had no need of you, your ways, or your place. But the man Allan would rule or he would ruin. He overthrew and killed our chief, the great Kamrou himself—Kamrou the terrible! To us he brought dissension. From us he bore the patriarch away and slew him, and then made us a great falsehood in that matter.

"So he enticed us all. And ye behold the great disaster and the death! The man Allan has deserted us all to perish here. Coward in his heart, he has abandoned you as well! Gone once more to safety and ease, below in the Abyss, there to rule the rest of the folk there to take wives according to our law, while we die here!"

Menacingly he advanced toward the dumb-stricken woman, his face ablaze with evil passion.

"Greenaya!" (coward) he shouted. "Weakling at heart. Great boaster, doer of little deeds! Even you, who would be our mistress, he has abandoned—even his own son he has forsaken. A rotten breed, truly! And we die!

"But listen now. This shall not be! I H'yemba, the smith, the strongest of all, will not permit it. I will be ruler here, if any live to be ruled! And you shall be my serving-maid—your son my slave!"

Aghast, struck dumb by this wild tempest of rebellion, Beatrice recoiled. His face showed like a white blur in the gloom.

"Allan!" she gasped. "My Allan—"

The huge smith laughed a venomous laugh that echoed through the cave.

"Ha! Ye call on the coward!" he mocked, advancing on her. "On the coward who cannot hear, and would not save you if he could? Behold now ye shall kneel to me and call me master! And my words from now ye shall obey!"

She snatched for her pistol. It was not there. In the excitement of the past hours she had forgotten to buckle it on. She was unarmed.

H'yemba already grasped for her, to force her down upon the floor, kneeling to him—to make her call him master.

Already his strong and hair fingers had all but seized her robe.

But she, lithe and agile, evaded the grip. To the fire she sprang. She caught up a flaming stick that lay upon the hearth. With a cry she dashed it full into his glaring eyes.

So sudden was the attack that H'yemba had no time even to ward it off with his hands. Fair in the face the scorching flame struck home.

Howling, blinded, stricken, he staggered back; beat the air with vain blows and retreated toward the door.

As he went he poured upon her a torrent of the most hideous imprecations known to their speech—and they were many.

But she, undaunted now, feeling her power and her strength again, followed close. And like blows of a flail, the sputtering, flaring flame beat down upon his head, neck, shoulders.

His hair was blazing now; a smell of scorched flesh diffused itself through the cavern.

"Go! Go, dog!" she shouted, maddened and furious, in consuming rage and hate. "Coward! Slanderer and liar! Go, ere I kill you now!"

In panic-stricken fright, unable, to [illegible] trying in vain to ward off the devastating, torturing whip of flame and to extinguish the fire ravaging his hair, the brute half ran, half fell out of the cave.

Down the steep path he staggered, yelling curses; down, away, anywhere—away from this pursuing fury.

But the woman, outraged in all her inmost sacred tenderness, her love for child and husband, still drove him with the blazing scourge—drove, till the torch was beaten to extinction—drove, till the smith took refuge in his own cave.

There, being spent and weary, she let him lie and howl. Exhausted, terribly shaken in body and soul, yet her own triumphant, she once more climbed the precipitous path to her own dwelling. The torch she flung away, down the canon into the river.

She ran to the far recess of the cave, found Gesafam indeed bound and helpless, and quickly freed her.

The old woman was shaking like a leaf, and could give no coherent account of what had happened. Beta made her lie down on the couch, and herself prepared a bowl of hot broth for the faithful nurse.

(To be continued.)

BRONCHITIS

If Neglected Will Surely Turn Into PNEUMONIA.

Bronchitis comes from a neglected cold. It starts with a short, painful, dry cough, accompanied with rapid wheezing, and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest. At first the expectoration is of a light color, but soon becomes copious and of purulent character.

You have, no doubt, wakened up in the morning and have had to cough half a dozen times before you could raise the phlegm from your bronchial tubes, and when you do succeed in doing so you find that it is of yellowish or greenish color, and you get some relief right away. When this happens to you, you may rest assured that you have a touch of bronchitis, and if not cured immediately it will sooner or later develop into pneumonia or some other more serious trouble.

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Because of Terrible Backache. Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I suffered from displacement and inflammation, and had such pains in my sides, and terrible backache so that I could hardly stand. I took six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I can do any amount of work, sleep good, eat good, and don't have a bit of trouble. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman."—Mrs. HARRY FISHER, 1642 Juniata Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Another Woman's Case.

Providence, R. I.—"I cannot speak too highly of your Vegetable Compound as it has done wonders for me and I would not be without it. I had a displacement, bearing down, and backache, until I could hardly stand and was thoroughly run down when I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helped me and I am in the best of health at present. I work in a factory all day long besides doing my housework so you can see what it has done for me. I give you permission to publish my name and I speak of your Vegetable Compound to many of my friends."—Mrs. ANNIE LAWSON, 126 Lippitt St., Providence, R. I.

Danger Signals to Women

are what one physician called backache, headache, nervousness, and the blues. In many cases they are symptoms of some female derangement or an inflammatory, ulcerative condition, which may be overcome by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of American women willingly testify to its virtue.

Makes Stubborn Coughs Vanish in a Hurry

Surprisingly Good Cough Syrup Easily and Cheaply Made at Home

If some one in your family has an obstinate cough or a bad throat or chest cold that has been hanging on and refuses to yield to treatment, get from any drug store 2½ ounces of Pinex and make it into 16 ounces of cough syrup, and watch that cough vanish.

Pour the 2½ ounces Pinex (50 cents worth) into a 16-ounce bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. The total cost is about 54 cents, and gives you 16 ounces—a family supply—of a most effective remedy, at a saving of 2/3. A day's use will usually overcome a severe cough. Easily prepared in 5 minutes—full directions with Pinex. Keeps perfectly and has a pleasant taste. Children like it.

It's really remarkable how promptly and easily it loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals the inflamed membranes in a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. A splendid remedy for bronchitis, winter coughs, bronchial asthma and whooping cough.

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Baby Eczema Becomes Chronic

Coming Great Suffering and Anxiety —Prompt Relief and Cure by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

This is one reason why every mother should know about Dr. Chase's Ointment, since it is an unfailing cure for all itching skin diseases.

Mrs. F. Clarke, Belmont, Man., writes:—"My baby had eczema on her ear. The sore was very bad, and nothing seemed to do her much good. Hearing of the remarkable cures Dr. Chase's Ointment was making, we sent for some, and after the third application the sore began to heal. I am glad to say that it is quite well now, and we give the credit to Dr. Chase's Ointment. We cannot recommend this preparation too highly."

Here is another letter, which tells of the cure of a five-weeks-old baby: Mrs. Wallace Mingon, River John Road, Colchester County, N.S., writes: "My little girl took eczema when she was five weeks old. Though we doctored her until she was nearly a year old, she got no better. I was advised to use Dr. Chase's Ointment and this treatment completely cured her."

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Finds Belgian Women Cheerful, Industrious and Excel in Dress

Mr. Boulger Writes of Busy Lives of Fair Sex in Little Country Devastated by War and Commends Their Skill in Making Their Own Clothes

In sharp and dramatic contrast to their present condition of woe and suffering is the ordinary life of the Belgian woman, declared to be the hardest working, the most cheerful and comely of all the women of the world. In his "Belgian life in Town and Country," Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger relates the busy, thrifty existence of these women, who bear half the burdens of life in the devastated little country.

"It is impossible," he writes, "for the observer not to be struck with the bright and contented appearance of the women of Belgium. The cares of life weigh lightly on them, and they find a real pleasure in their occupations. As all the women on ordinary days go about bareheaded, the neatness with which they arrange their hair in the most simple manner at once attracts attention. This practice is universal, and in Belgium a woman's hair is her chief glory. In cold or rainy weather they draw a shawl over their heads, and this is the only protection they employ against the weather. Umbrellas are regarded as a luxury that does not come within the purview of the masses.

"Apart from the care they bestow on their hair, the most striking points about the appearance of these young women are the trimness of their dresses, which are always short, not coming below the ankle, and the activity with which they hurry through the streets, not looking to the right or left. In this respect they furnish a marked contrast to the men, who saunter along to their work and generally include a gossip or a drink as part of their task.

"In short, the women of Belgium, apart from their domestic tasks, which fall to the lot of all, perform their half of the work of the country, and for some reason or other are more in evidence than the men. They take it quite naturally and are remarkably cheerful in aspect. In fact, a disappointed or morose face is hardly to be seen. A cause of this is no doubt the bright, invigorating climate, which enables them to get through their work without fatigue. Another is the early hour at which all begin their occupations—an hour before the usual British breakfast time.

All the women are fond of simple gaieties, the author declares, and are ingenious in blending gay combinations of colours in their gowns.

"As between Flemish and Walloon women it is difficult to draw a just comparison," Mr. Boulger says. "In appearances the Flemings are shorter than their half-sisters, the Walloons. They are also a fair-haired race, with bright complexions and pink cheeks. The Walloon is far taller, and big in proportion, generally dark, with pale face and very marked features, although tradition declares that she should be fair and assigns for a dark-haired woman a Spanish or even a Roman origin.

"Both have a marked partiality for fine clothes and bright colours, and those who have observed the people in their workaday clothes do not recognise them as they go to mass on Sundays. The art of dressmaking has been carried to a high point of perfection among the Walloons, and most of the girls cut their own clothes and make them in the latest fashion. It is quite remarkable to notice the degree to which the art of dressing well is carried among the Walloon women of all classes, especially as there is no corresponding movement among the men. While the men in their Sunday clothes look like ordinary provincials, their wives and daughters might easily be taken for Parisiennes.

"The Belgian women are very fond of pleasure, but it is certain that they get little amusement. They are supposed to find it in their work and their household duties, for it is only on fete days that regular toil is superseded by what may be called the idea of pleasure-seeking. The Belgians are essentially a domestic people and find their pleasure at home in their family work and duties."

STOPS STOMACH PAINS IN TWO MINUTES

The recent discovery by a leading specialist that pure bisurated magnesia will almost instantly relieve pains in the stomach regardless from indigestion, dyspepsia or acidity is of the greatest importance to thousands of people suffering from various forms of stomach trouble. As is well known nine-tenths of all stomach disorders are directly traceable to excessive acidity. A teaspoonful taken in a little water after meals not only neutralizes the acid and stops the pain, but quickly overcomes the cause of the trouble, soothes the inflamed lining of the stomach, and in a short time effects permanent relief.

LAKEFIELD ITEMS

Special to The Examiner:

LAKEFIELD, Oct. 30.—Mrs. (Dr.) S. J. Gibson and children are spending a few weeks visiting in Peterborough.

Rev. L. H. Simon, pastor of the Baptist church at Grenville, Que., has been extended a call by the congregation of the Lakefield Baptist church. He has accepted the call and will commence his new duties about November 2nd.

The concert and social held in the Presbyterian church on Friday evening by the Sunbeam Mission Band, was a huge success in every way. An excellent programme was run off, after which tea was served by the young ladies.

The return of team standing for 1914 in the Canadian Rifle League shows the team from the Lakefield Rifle Association won third prize in the third series "B". Warsaw came first with a total score of 3617, Amabel second with a score of 3606, and Lakefield third with a score of 3585. Fifteen teams were entered in the series. This is the first year Lakefield has had a team in the league, and the members are to be congratulated on the splendid showing made by them.

Mrs. Jas Long has returned home from visiting friends in Peterborough.

Mrs. Thos. Junkin, Miss Madeline and Master Kenneth have returned home after spending a few days in Fenelon Falls.

Mr. John Knox of Toronto is spending a few weeks in the village.

A regular meeting of Clementi Lodge, A. F. & A. M. will be held in the lodge room on Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Miss Stella Lennox spent Friday with friends in Peterborough.

Mr. C. Young of Peterborough and Dr. S. J. Gibson left on Wednesday for the Parry Sound district, where they will spend two weeks deer hunting.

THIN FOLKS WHO WOULD BE FAT

Increase in Weight Ten Pounds or More

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE.

"I'd certainly give most anything to be able to fat up a few pounds and stay that way," declares every skinny man or woman. Such result is not impossible, despite past failures. This people are victims of mal-nutrition. A condition which prevents the fatty elements of food from being taken up by the blood as they are when the powers of nutrition are normal. Instead of getting into the blood, all the fat and flesh producing elements stay in the intestines until they pass from the body as waste.

To correct this condition and to produce a healthy, normal amount of fat the nutritive processes must be artificially supplied with the power which nature has denied them. This can best be accomplished by eating a Sargol tablet with every meal. Sargol is a scientific combination of six of the best strength-giving, fat-producing elements known to the medical profession. Taken with meals, it mixes with the food and turns the sugars and starches into rich, ripe nourishment for the tissues and blood and its rapid effect is remarkable. Reported gains of from ten to twenty-five pounds in a single month are by no means infrequent. Yet its action is perfectly natural and absolutely harmless. Sargol is sold by good druggists everywhere and every package contains a guarantee of weight increase or money back.

Caution:—While Sargol has produced remarkable results in the treatment of nervous indigestion and general stomach disorders, it should not, owing to its remarkable flesh-producing effect, be used by those who are not willing to increase their weight ten pounds or more.

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THE EXAMINER
417 GEORGE STREET

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Sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy mailed free to any sufferer who writes for it. Don't suffer another day. Don't use the knife. Don't be operated on. Don't spend your money for ointments, salves and other local remedies. Just send your name and address on a postal card and a Free sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy, in plain wrapper, will be sent you by return mail.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON
PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY,
No. Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Kindly send me a Free sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy, in plain wrapper.
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City ..... State .....

THE NAME OF JESUS AND WHAT IT MEANS

Woman Contributes Article with Reference to One of Dr. Gordon's Books

All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem
And crown Him Lord of all.

While speaking last Friday evening Dr. Gordon quoted some beautiful lines, and which are to be found in that excellent little book of his, "The Crystal Christ." They run something like this:

I know of a world that is sunk in shame,
Of hearts which faint and fire;
I know of a name, a name, a name,
Can set this world on fire.
It's sound is a brand, its letters flame,
I know of a name, a name, a name,
Can set this world on fire.

That name is the name of Jesus. At the mention of that name we are told that eventually every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess Him to the glory of God the Father. He is going to be known and loved and worshipped because all men will come to see He is worthy. (And I, He said, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto Me.) As I heard those lines my own heart thrilled, as well it might, with gratitude for personal salvation, the conscious pardon overwhelming and abundant, not given grudgingly, but love coming with it melting my eyes to tears and my heart to flow at such a manifestation of love to one who felt herself unworthy for deliverance from the guilt and power of sin, for the gift of eternal life, for a more perfect power to enjoy all good and lawful things, for fellowship with kindred minds for all these things and many, many others that name calls for my praise. oes not this name set our hearts on fire, and is there not hope in it for whosoever will. There must be, and it is up to us who know and have proved He is all He claimed to be; it is for us I say to declare it. We sin sometimes. (There is power, power, wonder-working power in the cleansing blood of the Lamb.) This is, of course, a figurative way of speaking. Now what do we mean? Where does the power come in. Right here, (John 3: 16), God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life. Dear, sin-bound, miserable, fettered soul, do you want eternal life? Do you want to be free from the guilt and power of sin? It may be someone will answer yes, sister, I do, "what must I do to be saved?" I will reply in the words of Jesus to some who came to Him asking what they should do to work the works of God. He said, 'This is the work of God that ye believe in Him whom He hath sent.' Now right here, I believe, is another stumbling block. This question I used often to raise in my own heart years ago, "What does it mean to believe in a person and how can it save?" First of all believe He can do what He came to do, to save you from your sin. Thousands of people when convicted of sin start trying to save themselves, and it ends always in miserable failure, for if we could save ourselves there would have been no need for Jesus to die. Secondly, to believe in a person means to accept their teaching, to believe in their way and follow it, and so find the blessedness promised. He hath given eternal life to them that obey Him. There are multitudes of people, yes, and devils, who believe in Jesus. (The devils, we are told, believe and tremble), but will never be saved, unless willing to build upon His teaching, and those who are wise and build on the teaching of Jesus are building on a rock, and the floods may descend and the winds blow and beat upon that house but it will fall not, said the Saviour, for it is founded on a rock. On Christ, the solid rock, I'll stand. And other ground is sinking sand.

In every high and stormy gale my anchor holds within the vale; in other words our faith is in Jesus, now passed into the Heavens, and is there as a merciful High Priest, understanding our every temptation, because in all points like as we are, yet without sin, therefore He is able to save them to the uttermost who come unto God by Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them. So right here we have a beautiful thought that Jesus lived on this earth and took our nature that He might thoroughly understand what we had to contend with, that He might be a merciful High Priest and plead our cause well, and right here I believe we have what the Apostle Paul meant to convey to us when he said words to this effect, that we were reconciled to God by His death and saved by His life. Rom: 5:10. Lastly I would dwell a few moments on this thought (Reconciled to God by His death). That hymn is altogether wrong, which begins—

My God is reconciled,
His pardoning voice I hear.

The Scripture says God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself, bringing them night to Him by the blood of Jesus. He felt that if He gave the best He had, the choicest of Heaven, His only begotten Son, that man would believe He loved them and not shrink from Him as it is perfectly natural to do from an earthly father when we have broken his law and disgraced him, but love is strong as death, one penitent tear from you dear sinner will draw Him to your side, and if you but smite upon your breast and cry God be merciful, how merciful you will find Him believe in that love as revealed by the fact that He gave His dear Son feeling that this would prove His Love beyond a doubt, seek and get forgiveness for God is more ready to pardon than we are to seek it.

Where is a pardoning God like Thee
Or who has grace so rich and free.

One of the greatest joys in heaven is to see sinners repenting. Luke 15:7. Further on in this same chapter we read of the prodigal saying, I will arise and go to my Father, and while he was yet a great way off his Father (God) saw him and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him, and from His suffering overjoyed heart He called for the best of everything, nothing was too good for this poor prodigal who had wasted his powers in wrong living, and now sees what a fool he has been. Do we want anything better than this. De we need anything more to prove that God loves us no matter how sinful we may have been.

When sorrow swells the laden breast,
And tears of anguish flow,
One only heart, a broken heart,
Can feel the sinner's woe.

Lift up thy bleeding hand oh Lord,
Unseal that crimson tide,
We have no shelter from our sin,
But in Thy wounded side.

Thank God for a crucified Saviour for the fountain of love which that shed blood reveals, (there is no other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved). Acts 4:12. (How can we escape then if we neglect so great salvation). Heb. 2:3. Why this salvation is so great I have tried to show in my poor way, and why we cannot escape the natural consequences of sin very sinner must know who have experienced that terrible power which in spite of the better desires is dragging them downward with more terrible force as the years speed on. There is no escape unless arrested by that sight on Calvary. This is our only hope of salvation. Oh that our ministers in every pulpit in the land would preach Jesus and him crucified the world's only hope, the only thing which can save men from destruction.

Oh let this love my heart constrain,
This love for every sinner flee,
That every fallen soul of man,
May taste the love that found out me.
That all mankind with me may prove,
Thy sovereign everlasting love.

We must lift up Jesus and thus arrest the terrible evils now raging the world over. Jesus said He that believeth on Me out of his inmost being shall flow rivers (not streams) of living water. Where are the believers from whose overflowing hearts are coming the living words of love, of hope, of cheer, of life? This is yet coming to pass, and I believe soon. Ezekiel, the prophet, saw this in a vision long before Christ came under the figure of an earthly temple. He saw the vision of the holy waters issuing out from under the threshold of the temple. In verse 12 of the same chapter it says out of the sanctuary. Now brethren we are the temple of the living God, the sanctuary is the heart, the living water are the words He gives us to speak, and everywhere the waters flowed and they flowed toward the desert, and from there to the sea. In other words the sea represents multitudes, of people and everything lived withersoever the waters went excepting the marshy miry places which means the hearts in which there is actually nothing to appeal to. Ezekiel 47.

Ezekiel 47.

M. B.

EAT LESS MEAT IF BACK HURTS

Take a Glass of Salts to Flush Kidneys if Bladder Bothers You

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.

OMEMEE NEWS

OMEMEE, Nov 3—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Horner and son, of Lindsay, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Magee, over Sunday.

Miss Eva Fee of Peterborough spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fee.

Mr. Samuel Stinson was in Lindsay on business, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Hawley of Peterboro were visitors in Town on Monday.

Mr. Lowery Johnston left for his home last week, after a pleasant visit with his brother, Mr Robert Johnston.

Miss Hazel Brooks is the guest of Lindsay relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepard of Coldwater are the guests of the latter's grandmother, Mrs. Currie.

Mr. Robert McQuade was in Lindsay on business during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Suggett of Mount Horeb were visitors in town last week.

Mr and Mrs/ Henry Nugent have returned home after an extended visit with their son, Rev. Walter H. Nugent of Newburyport, Mass

Miss Nora Nicholls was a visitor to Lindsay on Saturday last.

Mr. J. Blackwell was in town last week renewing old acquaintances. He is the guest of his brother, Mr. Herb. Blackwell.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. M. S. of the Methodist Church will be held at the home of Mrs. T. A. Macpherson on Thursday afternoon, next. Mrs. Nugent of India will give an intresting address and all the ladies are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. Thomas Ingram was a business visitor to Lindsay last week.

Master Herold and Miss Lillian Nugent of Lindsay were the guests of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Colwell over the week-end.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Farm and Dairy Market Report

Toronto, Monday, Nov. 2.—Every sensational war development has its effect on the market, but sensational developments in the last few months have become so common that the entrance of Turkey into the arena has not affected values as much as might have been expected: this market was affected less than either Winnipeg or Chicago. It is wonderful how steady trade is, considering the disorganizing influences at work. At the same time the situation is anything but satisfactory.

WHEAT

The closing of the Dardanelles and consequently the shutting off of a portion of Russia's wheat crop from a market in Western Europe, has tended to strengthen the wheat market, and No. 1 Northern is now quoted $1.24. No. 2, $1.21½; new crop, 1c less. Ontario wheat, too, has been affected and is now quoted $1.08 to $1.10.

COARSE GRAINS

With large government orders Western oats are the strongest feature of the market. Otherwise there is not much change. Oats, C.W. No. 2, 43c; No. 3, 42c; Ontario oats, 40c to 42c; corn, 79½c; peas, $1.15 to $1.20; rye, 84c to 86c; barley, malting, 66c to 68c; feed, 61c to 63c; buckwheat, 64c to 65c. Montreal quotations are: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 46½c; extra No. 1 feed, 47½c to 48c; Ontario and Quebec oats, 42c to 43c; corn, 82½c; peas, $1 to $1.20; buckwheat, 64c to 65c; rye, 85c to 87c; barley, malting, 77½c; feed, 67c to 69c.

HAY AND STRAW

Quotations are firm: No. 1 baled hay, $16 to $16.50; No. 2, $15.50 to $16; No. 3, $11 to $13; baled straw, $7.50 to $8. At Montreal government purchases have advanced quotations, and at country points is bringing $19 to $19.50, with No. 2, $18 to $18.50; inferior grades, as low as $14.50.

MISCELLANEOUS

The only change in the car market here has been an advance of 2c in new-laids in cartons. From Montreal comes the report that Canada is exporting eggs to Great Britain for the first time in 13 years, and prices have advanced 2c. No. 1 being quoted 27c and selected 29c to 30c.

Potatoes are 5c a bag weaker at Toronto than quotations noted last week, but more active at Montreal. Green Mountains bringing 65c and local varieties, 55c to 56c. Hides and wool are steady.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Butter has improved during the week, the Montreal report placing the advance at ½c to ¾c. There has been little outside demand, but in view of the shrinkage of 40,000 packages in the season's production and with several months of consumption ahead, holders are not inclined to make concessions. Quotations on creamery rolls from 27c to 27½c, with seconds, 25½c to 26½c. The Toronto market quotes dairy prints, 28c to 29c.

A new feature in the cheese situation is the large shipments of the United States cheese to the English market, as prices to the south of the line have suffered a collapse. On this side there has been little business during the past week, and quotations at Montreal still remain at 16½c to 16¾c for finest Western colored and 15½c to 15¾c for finest Western white. The exports of cheese to date show a decrease of about 100,000 boxes for the season.

LIVE STOCK

There has been some slight improvement on the live stock market this past week, particularly for well finished steers. Under-finished stuff, however, was slow, particularly towards the close of the week, as it is expected that there will be heavy shipments of this class of stock this present week. Generally quotations closed at about last week's level, any attempt at an advance stopping trade. Choice heavy steers, $7.75 to $8.25; handy steers, $7.75 to $8.15; butcher steers, good, $7.30; com. to med., $6.50 to $7.25; heifers, $7 to $8; cows, $5 to $7; butcher bulls, $6 to $7.25; feeders, $6 to $7.40; stockers, $4.25 to $7; canners, $3 to $3.25.

Milch cows have been in great demand; choice, $80 to $100; com. and med., $40 to $60; springers, $60 to $100. Calves bring $4 to $10.50.

Lambs, $6 to $7.75; light ewes, $5.25 to $5; heavy sheep and bucks, $4 to $5; culls, $3.50 to $4.

Hogs continue steady at last week's quotation, $7.15 f.o.b.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Brockville, Oct. 29.—1,350 colored and 600 white. Sales were 300 colored and 600 white at 14½c.

Vankleek Hill, Oct. 30.—975 white and 125 colored cheese sold at 14½c.

Picton, Oct. 30.—920 boarded, all colored; 410 sold at 14½c; balance at 14 9-16c.

Napanee, Oct. 30.—400 cheese sold at 14½c.

Cornwall, Oct. 29.—1,181 colored offered; 600 sold at 14½c, 160 at 14 1-16c and 225 at 14¾c. Contributions to the Patriotic Fund now total $2,094.65.

Listowel, Oct. 30.—A portion of the 1,800 cheese boarded to-day went on the street at 14c. It is expected that the contribution to the Patriotic Fund will amount to $1,300.

Watertown, N.Y., Oct. 31.—Cheese sales, 3,900 boxes at 14c.

London, Ont., Oct. 31.—1,250 boxes offered; no sales. Bidding from 14c to 14½c.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Oct. 31.—400 packages of butter sold at 30½c; 300 boxes of cheese at 13¾c.

THE AYRSHIRE ANNUAL

The annual report of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association is this year a little more attractive than any that heretofore have been sent out by the association. Inside the cover is an excellent likeness of the President, P. D. MacArthur, and full page engravings of the late Jas. McCormack, of Rockton, Ont., and the late John Morrin, Petite Brule, Que. In addition are 24 full page illustrations of leading representatives of the breed in Canada and the United States.

The minutes of the annual and directors' meetings, constitution, by-laws, rules of entry, scale of points, rules and regulations for R. O. P. and so forth will make interesting reading for Ayrshire enthusiasts. Another neat booklet just to hand gives a list of all the qual-official tests of Ayrshire cattle up to June 1st, 1914.

GIRLS! GIRLS! TRY IT BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR

Make It Thick, Glossy, Wavy, Luxuriant and Remove All Dandruff

Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a "Danderine hair cleanse." Just try this — moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

Besides beautifying the hair at once Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair.

But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes,—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it surely get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any druggist or toilet counter, and just try it.

SCENES FROM WAR SCARRED BELGUM

HANDING DOWN A BABY INTO A TUG. (FROM THE SPHERE) AT ANTWERP

EXODUS OF THE BRAVE POPULATION OF ANTWERP INTO HOLLAND ©BY N.Y.HERALD FROM THE SPHERE

BELGIAN SOLDIER ENJOYING THE SEA AT OSTEND ©N.Y.HERALD, FROM THE SPHERE

BELGIAN GUNNERS HOLDING BACK THE ENEMY FROM THE SPHERE

TRAVELLER FINDS PARIS CHEERFUL, CLEAN, CONFIDENT

William Agnew Paton, of New York, Contrasts Capital with Days of 1870.

CITY WELL ORDERED; PEOPLE DETERMINED

Proprietor of Hotel Tells British Officers Their Bill Will Reach Them in Berlin.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

"To be in Paris now, when France is fighting for life is an experience that stirs one's emotions so deeply that words are too poor to translate one's thoughts," writes Mr. William Agnew Paton, of New York, who has just arrived in London from Paris.

"I was here in the latter part of August, 1870. It is a different Paris now from what it was in those terrible days, just before the debacle at Sedan. I do not like to remember the Paris of 1870. The hideous disorder, the tumult; the frenzied, hysterical, panic stricken mobs; the terror, the despair of a desperate people who had been deceived, betrayed by the brummagem imitation of the Great Napoleon. My memories of Paris in 1870 are hideous dreams. To-day I can hardly persuade myself that it is the same city, that the Parisians of 1914 are the descendants of the Parisians of 1870. What a change, what a difference! It is marvellous!

"Since 1870 I have travelled to Paris a score of more of times. I have never, even in the days of peace and prosperity seen that city so well ordered as now, its streets so clean, all its purlieus and purposes so soignés. The peace of the great metropolis, the quietude, the solemnity that holds the very air; the brave, resolute, determined outward cheerfulness of the people, all the people, everywhere, is pathetic. It is magnificent! And as is Paris, so is all France!

"On the way to Paris from Geneva at the first halt of the train after it had entered France young girls with flower decked [illegible] the [illegible] of the train. [illegible] Paris [illegible] Lyons. [illegible] Alsace passed [illegible] At Dijon [illegible] train was detailed for two [illegible] of the [illegible] of train [illegible] supporting cavalry, infantry, [illegible] artillery which [illegible] ammunition to reinforce the [illegible] of the Eyres line of defence. All the soldiers, looking from the windows of the trains as they passed us—all the men on guard to form the firing line—were cheerful, quietly, bravely cheerful, as they exchanged friendly greetings with the calm and thoughtful onlookers—their civilian countryfolk—who answered them with words of cheer and affection.

"There was no excitement, a little cheering, no hint of the agony that held all French hearts. As the trains moved off the soldiers waved their hands, calling 'Au revoir!' and the people answered, 'Bonne chance!' and many men and women, as they watched the disappearing trains smiled through their tears. At all the stations were large crowds or smaller groups of onlookers, silently watching the passing trains and waving goodby to the brave fellows who were being hurried to the front to take the place of the dead and wounded. All through the night, all the way to Paris, our train passed countless other trains all driven at the greatest possible speed, carrying [illegible] munitions and supplies to the armies fighting for the life of France—for civilization!

USE BOY SCOUTS TO GUARD PRISONERS

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The English Boy Scouts, armed only with their staves, are doing excellent work in guarding alien prisoners in the concentration camps. When these Germans and Austrians first saw there were no soldiers, with fixed bayonets to hinder their movements, only bright little boys in knickerbockers, several of them took a fancy to go gathering nuts and blackberries, particularly those at a distance from the camps.

But the Boy Scouts have an awkward way of turning a corner suddenly and asking awkward questions. If a boy holds up his hand or waves a flag, others appear to rise out of the ground, and the military are usually not far away.

The Altos troop of boy scouts have shown themselves particularly alert in guarding prisoners, and it is some time now since a concentrated alien broke bounds, and several who have been provided with separate accommodations in the abbey crypt, with table d'hôte of bread and water, have announced their intention of obeying all the rules, and boy scouts—in future.

The boys do wonders with their fleet-legs and whistles, holding "conversations" with fellow scouts a long way off all night they tie black threads knee high across paths in copses, or place pieces of dry wood so that they must be broken or moved by any one passing.

They have an ingenious device of laying a network of threads all around, which connect up with tin cans in the abbey precincts. If a thread is moved it "rings" a tin can and they know exactly where the intruder is, just as the hotel indicator shows that "No. 18" is ringing.

Berlin Reads Three Times a Day Rosy Reports of "Victories" Over Kaiser's Foes

(Special Dispatch.)

BERLIN, Oct. 31.

I am sitting in the Café Kerkau, on the Friedrichstrasse, with the expectant cosmopolitan crowd waiting for the evening instalment of German victories. Fly sheets of the newspapers gave gratis accounts of victories over the French at breakfast time, victories over the Russians for luncheon and good news from Austria is expected for dinner. The faces of those about me are beaming with delight and my neighbor remarks:—

"To-night's patriotic concert should be a great success. I hear we are to have another procession of captured trophies to-morrow."

On the streets there are first signs of spreading doubt and uncertainty, noticeable and dire effects of the war are beginning to be felt severely in the German capital. It is not the effect that is seen on the surface or in the marked change of appearance of the life here, but the deeper effect that has penetrated into nearly every household and is heaping financial and commercial ruin on German gambling at the rate of several score every hour.

I am told on excellent authority that there is scarcely a home from the proudest to the most humble that has not already lost in the struggle some one dear to it. In society circles the women are bearing up bravely, joining in the various charitable works for the wounded and accepting the worst news that falls to their lot. Somehow it seems easier to bear in these times than in the hitherto homely, where in some cases all the male members of the family have been wiped out, perhaps by a single shell. Bismarck once said that men in battle were "food for the cannon," and this motto, only spell heroism on the battlefield, but it is not seen in that light by the persons left to mourn.

Favorable News Prepared.

The imperial government is taking measures to prevent undue distress among the people as much by sanctioning the circulation of specially prepared favorable news as by other methods, such as arranging for wounded to be brought in at night where their transport through the streets will remain unobserved. Of course thousands of the poorer people have no news of their favorites fighting at the front and still remain without news from them until the war is over. The government has turned capturing popular attention on casualty lists. The only losses spoken of are those of the enemy.

The food problem, which at the outbreak of the war, appeared to offer no menace, is beginning to make itself felt. The government fixed a maximum price for the necessities of life, and woe to the shop keeper who dares to disobey this imperial edict! As a result shop keepers unable to stand the strain simply close up, giving as a reason the necessity for their employes to report to the front for duty.

The absence of able bodied men is becoming more and more noticeable, but in frankness it must be said there are many more available here who look as if they could carry a rifle. The explanation given is that these men are not needed and that the German army has more than it can equip and make use of at present. The stories that gray haired men and young boys are herring with the flower of the [illegible] are [illegible] The [illegible] on the Moscow move had the war fever full blast for weeks now, and their favorite game is playing "Germans against Russians." The "Russians" run away pell mell with the "Germans" in hot pursuit. Perhaps it is these manoeuvres which the German newspapers refer to when they give out their daily quota of German victories with the Russians in flight.

Editors' Private Opinions.

This class of news can be printed with full official sanction. It is curious to note the difference between the views of the newspaper editors on the outlook as they discuss it among themselves and the opinions when they appear in print. For example, the fall of Lemberg is regarded by practically every newspaper editor in Berlin as extremely serious. Before Lemberg fell there was every hope that it could be saved, at whatever cost. Yet in the Local Anzeiger and other papers this is referred to as of no importance whatever and merely a strategic evacuation on the part of the Austrians.

Likewise, writers and political writers in conversation among themselves describe the Russian menace as extremely serious, but go to great pains to tell their readers that it practically does not exist at all. It is the same with the forced German retreat in France. There is a certain percentage of people in Berlin outside of official circles who fully realize that the Kaiser's legions have not met with their expected successes, but no one would dream of putting this in print, not even the social-ist paper Vorwärts, which has had so much trouble with the authorities.

Theodore Wolff, the well known editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, came about as near offending Wilhelmstrasse as any one when he wrote that Germans as well as others regretted the destruction of Louvain. This did almost like majesty, and the offence will not be repeated.

A DRAMATIC STORY FROM SOISSONS

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The story of a mere boy in the Twenty-fourth South Wales Borderers, in a hospital with a fractured thigh, how he was hit and carried out of the fire is worth a Victoria Cross.

"It was at Soissons. My company officer was standing up with an orderly near a tree and twelve of us were lying resting in a field under a roaring cannonade. Suddenly I saw a shell coming and shouted to look out just as it burst over and a little behind the tree. None of the two standing was touched, but eight of us got it. I felt as if something had come up through the ground and jolted my leg, and when I tried to get up I could use only one foot. Up to then the shells had been bursting one a minute over a piece of open ground between where we were hidden and a wood.

"I asked if I could be moved and my lance corporal took me on his back and walked straight across about 200 yards of ground that, besides the shells, was enfiladed by a storm of rifle fire. How we got across I don't know. When we were safe on the other side, he cut off my trouser leg, gave me a first dressing and put a waterproof sheet under me, and there I lay for about fifteen hours, under the rain most of the time. If ever I find that man again I shall know how to thank him."

* * *

A British soldier who has seen seventeen years' service, including that in the Indian Afghan war, describing the effects of British shrapnel fire on the Germans, said that the manner of the former was due to the extra pay for marksmanship which the rank and file receive. He belongs to a regiment which has had a reputation for shooting ever since the time of the Peninsular War.

SIDEWALK DINING STILL EXISTS IN GAY MARSEILLES

Day and Night the Cannebière Is Filled with Thirsty Throng.

HUMOR CHANGES WITH THE WIND

Smiles for the Algerian Troops and Scowls for Prisoners from Dram Drinkers.

(Special Dispatch.)

MARSEILLES, Oct. 31.

Marseilles has not yet followed the example of Paris and suppressed the little tables and chairs on the pavements outside her cafés.

All day long and all night up to "twenty-two o'clock," otherwise ten o'clock, it is almost impossible to fight your way up or down the Cannebière.

There seems always a crowd at Marseilles, a trickling, thirsty, desultory, amiable crowd. Like most crowds, it possesses all sorts of dangerous faculties.

I had two experiences of it yesterday. After thunder and lightning and a wind that blew the most stubborn off their legs the sun began to shine, and fat, friendly faces caught shining perfections from the puddles.

Then all of a sudden the fat, friendly faces got like curdled milk, and crowds ran hither and thither, brandishing hats and sticks, shouting.

Presently there came an Algerian cavalcade. Four abreast came Algerian warriors on lovely barbs, bowing and prancing to right and left in acknowledgment of the hosanas of the crowd, and just before closing time the bistros were adorning the pavements of coffee houses and sipping beverages forbidden by the Prophet.

Then came a movement like wind among the trees. Dram drinkers suddenly became ruthless. There was a scurry on the curb and a fierce yell. No one perhaps was really angry, but no one reflected how hideous it was for a wounded Prussian prisoner to be thus received after days in a cattle truck.

I remonstrated right and left, regardless of the risk of being taken for a Prussian, and everybody agreed that prisoners should be respected. But we have been inflamed by stories of Prussian atrocities.

However, we agree that we are bound to win, and can afford to be generous. My great argument is Wilkinson's telegram to Turpin about the George admiral's [illegible] safe, and everybody says, "Ah, a great chief!"

You Know How It Is.

Cincinnati Whetstone-Globe—What's the matter? You look as though you had lost all your friends.

Steve—I was the victim of a black hand outrage last [illegible]

Gabe—Mercy! [illegible]

Steve—The other fellow held five spades.

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$4.50 Per Cord From The Scow

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$6.25 Per Cord From The Scow

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602 HARVEY STREET
PETERBOROUGH ONTARIO

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

The Interference of Kitty

She Was Forgiven

By JOSIAH T. NEWCOMB

Copyright by Frank A. Munsey Co.

I.

The galleries were packed to suffocation. The lobby and even the senate floor were crowded. A sharp fight was expected over the merger bill, notwithstanding the confidence of the head of the promoting syndicate, who arrived the night before and established head quarters in a nearby hotel, and of Colonel Moulton, the chairman of the senate committee, who kept the run of things from his office on the second floor of the capitol. Both believed they had the situation well in hand until they heard about Kittinger. Then they talked with each other over well guarded telephones, and Moulton sent for the senator.

Neither the first nor a second message brought him. The chairman put on his hat and walked to the governor's room.

"We are beaten. I suppose you know," Moulton said without preface, as he sat down.

"Kittinger has been here," answered the governor.

"What excuse did he give?"

"I did not hear him give any."

"Didn't you discuss the bill with him? Didn't you ask him what is the matter with him?"

"No."

"Then I'd like to know what did you talk about?"

"He did most of the talking. I told him that he was foolish not to say yes."

"He won't vacate, then?"

"No. He said he wouldn't."

"George, do you know what this means to us?" the colonel demanded.

"I know what you think it means."

"Yes, and I'm right. It means that you lose the United States senatorship and that you go out of business. That's what it means."

The governor swung around in his chair wearily.

"I suppose you didn't come here just to tell me that again," he said.

"No, I didn't. I did not know that you had seen Kittinger. Anyway, it does not matter. Send for him now, and ask him to vote for the merger."

The governor walked to the window and looked out across the long stretch of dull brown lawn.

"I guess I'll keep out of it, Fred," he answered pensively without turning around.

Just then the door opened, and a girl of twenty stood on the threshold. She held her long riding skirt in her hand.

"Jap said it was important and that I mustn't interrupt, but father promised to go riding with me this morning as soon as he finished his mail. You will forgive me, won't you?"

II.

A little later, when the merger bill was reached on the senate calendar, the majority leader blandly asked that the measure be laid aside for the present. Nobody objected, and the disappointed crowd filed grumblingly out of the galleries. Though they did not understand the delay, few believed that the merger was really beaten. This was the outside view. On the inside Colonel Moulton, Sanderson, head of the promoting syndicate; the governor and two or three others knew that without Kittinger's vote there was a tie. If he voted no the bill was lost.

"Well, find out what he wants," growled Sanderson when the situation was explained to him.

But nobody cared to undertake the task. Kittinger did not understand the game, they felt; and, besides, he might be against the bill on principle. They had heard of such things.

"Can't you call it up when Kittinger is absent?" suggested Sanderson.

They considered this, but not hopefully. The lieutenant governor could be depended upon for the casting vote, but Kittinger was senior officer.

III.

Within half an hour after her return from the ride with her father Kitty Millard knew that in respect to the merger bill she had unwittingly put her dainty little foot into it. Such details of the situation as she failed to get from her father she skillfully extracted from Colonel Moulton. She took at face value all that she gleaned said about the passing of the merger bill on her father's political fortunes. This is the reason why she marched into Moulton's office the next morning and offered her services to help pass the bill.

"I'm afraid, though," she admitted, "that I can't do much with father. He has made up his mind not to interfere. He told me that."

"I don't just see, then"— began Moulton.

"No, I know you don't," answered Miss Millard, "though you are an old dear. I'm going to capture your senator for you. I've made up my mind."

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Headache, and Relieve after Eating. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

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FIRST QUALITY **Dry Hardwood**
$6.50 Per Cord

Mixed Wood $5.00 Per Cord
Cutting and Splitting Extra

DRY PINE AND HEMLOCK SLABS

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A. Weir J. F. McCarthy

Is 83 Years Old

And Her Heart Does Not Bother Her.

Thanks to MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. J. McLaren, Cannington, Ont., writes us under date of February 9th, 1914. "Sixteen years ago I took bad with my heart and nerves, and was not able to do anything. I tried a good many doctors, but they did me no good; in fact one doctor gave me up to die. I heard about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I thought I would give them a trial, and after using a couple of boxes I saw that I was improving. I kept on using them for quite a long time. I am eighty-three years old and my heart does not bother me at all.

"I am raising a little girl who was never very strong, and the doctor said that she had palpitation of the heart, so I started to give them to her. She is now twelve years old, and they are doing her more good than I can possibly tell you. I would advise anyone who has a weak heart to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, as they have done wonders for us."

Price, 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for $1.25; for sale at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Do you know him?

"Just. I've met him at dinner once or twice. How much time do you give me?"

Moulton was ready to catch at straws, which accounts for his answering seriously.

"If we cannot pass the bill by this time next month we never can," he said.

"Very well," said Miss Millard.

"I wish you luck," said the colonel.

Kittinger was young, and at ten things went swimmingly. He was engaged to take her into dinner on evening or two after the temporary defeat of the merger bill.

Among the privileges enjoyed by those who were favored with Kitty's royal favor was a housewife ride with her in the mornings.

She was unconventional as to grooms. On the morning Kittinger rode with her, for the fourth or fifth time since their more intimate acquaintance began, they went alone.

"It was mad riding from the beginning. Kitty intended that it should be. It is useless to attempt to attempt to her conduct. Any defense would fall below the demonstrative evidence of her guilt in the form of a scribbled note to Colonel Moulton dispatched the night before. It said:

Call up your bill early tomorrow. He will be absent part of the session.

KITTY.

The start was early, and they were a good distance from town when Kitty saw the young senator look at his watch. As he shot it with a determined snap the horse that Kitty rode gave an unexpected jump, and the bridle broke. The spirited black went into the air, then sped wildly down the road, headed from town. Kitty cast a wild, appealing glance behind her, with a pitiful little cry, and clung to the saddle.

For perhaps a mile Kittinger was unable to overtake them. Then came an accident which could not have been planned, however dark a view is taken of Kitty's conduct. A team, dragging a long timber wagon, emerged nearly all of the narrow highway. The black swerved suddenly, and Kitty landed in a heap at the side of the road.

Kittinger had forgotten the senate, the merger bill, his public duties, everything except Kitty's danger. He ran to her and lifted her in his arms, and he was conscious of a great thrill of joy and relief, for she opened her eyes and spoke.

"I'm not hurt in the least," she said. But when she tried to stand up her foot she promptly sank back into Kittinger's arms and resisted vigorously.

IV.

Kittinger reached the senate chamber an hour after the merger bill had been called up and passed. Either were already in the midst discussing it.

Kittinger was furious. He rose to a question of personal privilege and denounced the proceedings as a dastardly trick. The leader of the majority, in reply, declared that he was surprised and grieved at the unwarranted charge. He disliked, however, to impute malice to any one, and therefore he would put it down to the youth and inexperience of the senator. Kittinger, unconvinced, marched out of the chamber and down to the office of Colonel Moulton. That genial gentleman, however, was not present to listen to his denunciation. The room was empty, but Kittinger's eye took in at a single glance a scrap of paper carelessly left lying on the chairman's desk. It was Kitty's note to Moulton, and the single glance told Kittinger its contents.

He knew the handwriting. He knew the signature. He rushed out of the room with feelings hard to describe.

V.

For three days an impatient young woman with a plaster cast on her ankle sat up in bed at frequent intervals to look at cards which came with dozens of flowers and fruits and dainty trifles, only to fling them aside and sink back again to her pillows, wholly unsatisfied.

When the doctor announced her recovery from the shock and permitted her to be dressed it was a penitent and remorseful Kitty who wrote a pitiful little note to Senator Kittinger. She said that she had a confession to make and would be pleased come to her and listen to it; after which he alone should decide what was to be done.

Senator Kittinger came. His indignation lasted until he reached the room where she awaited him, propped up with pillows. She was quite pale, and she extended a wan little hand to him timidly, for she was not sure that he would take it.

He did take it, and on the instant all his anger died out, for he saw again the great black horse with bridle dangling, thundering down the highway and after a huddled little figure lying by the roadway and not stirring for what seemed an eternity, until he lifted it in his arms.

And so he held the small hand tightly and went down on one knee beside her, and the only words of reproach which he spoke were:

"Kitty, Kitty, how could you? It was terrible! You might have killed yourself!"

"Well!" she said. "You do not know how bad I am—how wicked!"

"Yes, I do!" he mumbled through the small fingers. But she did not hear!

"You think that I was reckless. That was nothing—nothing. I did not mean to fall off and be hurt, but I broke the bridle on purpose. I planned the runaway. I intended to keep you from working back in time. I did it deliberately."

"I know all about it," said Kittinger.

Kitty looked puzzled.

"You—hissed me—after you knew?" she inquired wonderingly.

He kissed her again to convince her. A few minutes later Governor Mitchell himself came in. Kittinger was still half kneeling beside the low chair, and there were explanations.

Presently, when Kittinger was taking his departure, the governor called him back.

"By the way, senator," he said, "I have a piece of news which may interest you."

"Yes?" said Kittinger.

"I have just vetoed the merger bill," said the governor.

EQUIPMENT IS NOVEL.

Canadians Are Carrying Their Combined Spade and Shield.

BASINGSTOKE, Eng., Nov. 4.—Canadian troops arriving at Salisbury Plains carry an entrenching tool that is novel to the Englishman. It is capable of being used as a shield and is slung across the shoulder in a leather case. The tool is a spade weighing about four pounds and consequently can be carried at all times. The spade has an oval hole in the centre of it, through which a gun barrel can be thrust. This tool thus serves both as a rifle rest and shield to the soldier in the trenches.

The new treatment for tender skins

Many people with tender skins have been misled by the superstition that washing the face with soap and water is bad for the complexion.

"Dr. Pusey in his book on the care of the skin says: "The layer of dirt and fat that such persons accumulate on the skin is a poor substitute for a tissue, clear skin and is a constant invitation to various disorders."

The following treatment with Woodbury's Facial Soap is just what a tender skin needs. Keep it attractive and restful.

See what a difference it will make in your skin

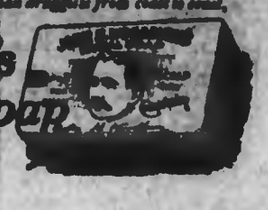
Just before retiring, dip a soft washcloth in warm water and hold it to the face. Do this several times. Then make a light warm water lather of Woodbury's and dip your cloth up and down in it till your cloth is "fluffy" with soft, white lather. With this lathered cloth gently over your skin until the pores are opened and thoroughly cleansed. Rinse the face lightly with clear, cool water and dry carefully.

Use this treatment persistently for ten days and your skin will show a marked improvement—a promise of that loveliness which the steady use of Woodbury's brings to a tender, sensitive skin.

Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c a cake. No one hesitates at the price after their first cake.

Do this today—now! Tear out the illustration of the cake below and put it in your purse as a reminder to get Woodbury's and try this treatment. Tear out the cake soon. Take it to your druggist today. Begin tonight to get the benefit of this facial soap. For sale by Canadian druggists from coast to coast, including Newfoundland.

Woodbury's Facial Soap



Made in Canada by The Andrew Jergens Company, Ltd. Perth, Ontario

NORWOOD ITEMS OF INTEREST

Budget of News From the Eastern Town

NORWOOD, Nov. 3.—Miss L. Hugill is visiting at the home of Professor Harry Ford, Washington, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKelvie are in Toronto.

Among those from a distance who attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Richardson on Thursday of last week were Mr. Archie Richardson of Tillsonburg, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] of Campbellford, Mr. Barnet, a brother, of Fergus, Mrs. Wansbrough, a sister, and her son of Fergus, and Mr. Nairn of Wintersbourne.

Mrs. Fred Pearce has returned home from a visit in Rochester.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Patterson returned home on Thursday from the west, where they had spent the last four months.

Mr. John MacLachlan and Mrs. Harry MacLachlan of Keene, have been visiting at the homes of Mr. John Weir and Miss MacLachlan.

Mrs. Percy Spence and son of Lakefield are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Greenbanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Puffer of Havelock, were guests on Sunday of Miss Pauline Weir.

The Mission Band bazaar was a grand success on Saturday. From the sale of fancy work, etc., they realized over sixty dollars.

We regret to report the very serious illness of our esteemed citizen, Mr. Wm. Webster.

Mr. Bruce Craig, of London, spent the week end at Mr. W. A. Richardson's

The Young People's Guild of the Presbyterian church held a Hallowe'en social on Friday evening, which was patronized and enjoyed by a very good crowd. The admission fee was 10c., and the Guild made over $14.

Mrs. A. R. Anderson and Miss Helen Anderson have returned from a visit in Peterborough.

Mrs. C. W. Waters spent Tuesday in Peterborough.

FLAGS AT HALF-MAST.

Belgians Declare Brussels Episode Marked Crown Prince's Death.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Belgian officers arriving here state that they are certain that the German Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany is dead. They assert that in Brussels all the flags were at half-mast last Sunday, pointing to this as proof of their statement.

It has been rumored for a number of days that the Crown Prince was wounded rather severely in the fighting in France. Reports to this effect came from Basle, Switzerland, saying that he was ill in a Swiss hospital. Another story said that the prince had been taken to the palace at Strassburg for treatment.

A further story says it was he who led the German troops to disaster before Warsaw in Russian Poland

Found a Friend in Dr. Chase

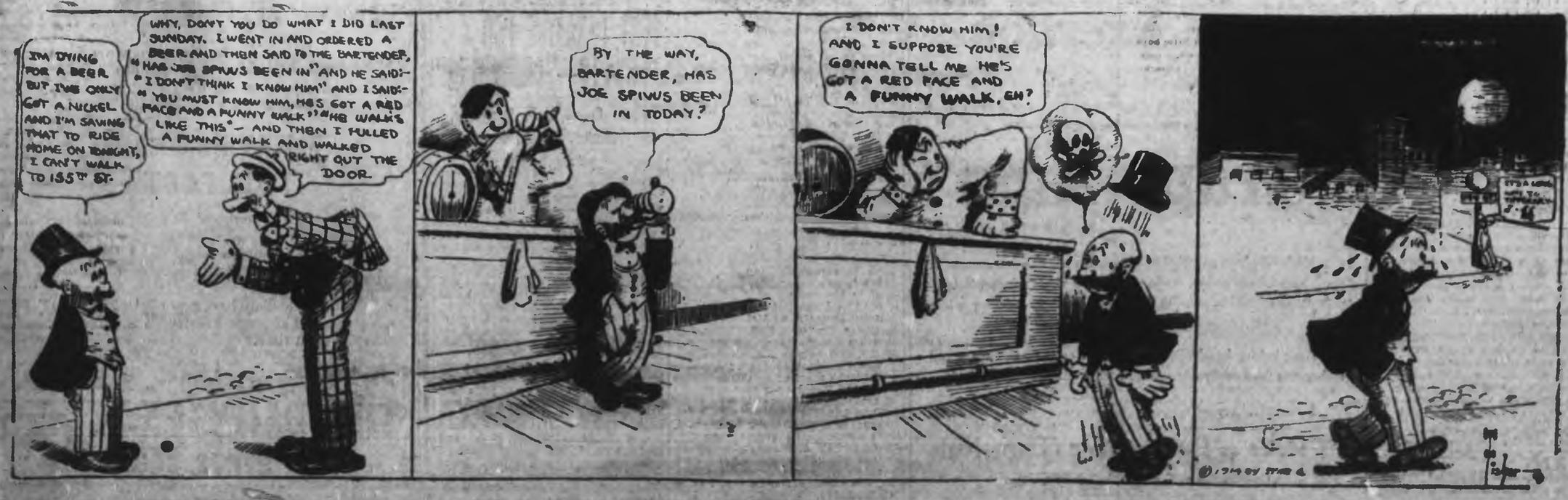
His Medicines Proven Effective, and Always Kept at Hand in This Home.

Mrs. Chas. Lovell, Agassiz, B. C., writes:—"I feel it my duty to tell you what a great friend Dr. Chase's medicines have been to myself and family. I cannot praise his medicines too highly, and Dr. Chase's name is a household word in our home. Well, quite a number of years ago I sent to you for a sample box of Dr. Chase's Ointment for protruding piles, and, having used the sample and found relief, I sent to a neighbouring town for four boxes, and I am completely cured.

"I have also used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for constipation, and, after using them, I am completely cured of this dreadful disease. I am the mother of ten children, of whom nine are living, and when seven of my children were all very bad with whooping cough, caught in the middle of a severe winter, I used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and they were all cured before the winter was over, and now we are never without Dr. Chase's medicines in our home, and I recommend them to all."

Jeff Should Have Changed the Speech a Little

By "Bud" Fisher



ROYAL YEAST

SCHOOL REPORTS

Following is the report of S. S. No. 2, Chandos, for October, 1914. Marks obtainable, 460:

Sr. III.—Carman Whitmore 346, Ivan Whitmore 315.

Jr. III.—Ida Whitmore 332, Gladys McCauley 346, Lula McCauley 338.

Names in order of merit:

A. Class.—Wilbert Hall, Reginald McCauley.

B. Class—Robert McCauley, Courtney McCauley.

C. Class—Leonard McCauley, Ivan Nesbitt, Garnet Griffin, Ena Hall, Thomas Whitmore, Malcolm Whitmore.

EDNA M. GRAHAM, Teacher.

Following is the report of S. S. No. 4, Douro, for the month of October, Names are in order of merit:

Senir IV.—Myra Sweeney, Francis Condon, Eleanor Hayes, Mary Kennedy, Agatha Sullivan, Reta Condon.

Sr. III.—Bessie Moher.

Jr. III.—Edward Allen.

Sr. II.—Ollie Russell, Lillian Russell Gerald Condon

Jr. II—Willie Whibbs, Helen Mo-

[illegible] I.—Mary Tobin, Percy Stenner.

Sr. Pr.—Carrie Condon, T. Whibbs.

Jr. Primer—Roman Whibbs, John Allen, Joseph Tobin, Harry Moher.

Perfect attendance, Wyra Sweeney, Eleanor Hayes.

WOMEN CAN HELP IN WAR
Against Drunkenness

Mothers, wives and sisters owe it to those dear to them to help them stop drinking. Drunkenness is a disease, all the inflamed membranes of the stomach must be healed and the craving removed—the trembling nerves soothed and restored—before the victim can stop drinking.

Alcura is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money is refunded. It builds up the system and renders drink distasteful. Get it to day at our store. $1.00 per box. Alcura No. 1 is tasteless and odorless and can be given secretly in tea, coffee or food. Alcura No. 2 is the voluntary treatment. Ask for free Alcura booklet.

McDonald & Jury, Druggists, Peterborough.

BUT NO VEGETABLES THROWN.

"How did you enjoy the roof garden last night?"

"The show was the worst truck ever."

"Sort of a truck garden, eh?"

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

6597

Lady's Dress.

This simple dress has a very plain waist, the closing in front in an ornamental outline and the open neck trimmed with a small, flat collar. The sleeve is small and fitted and may be short or long. The three gore skirt is gathered at the top across the back and clean in front. Such simple fabrics as cheviot, serge, corduroy and the like are suitable for this dress.

The dress pattern, No. 6,597, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 44 inch material, with ⅝ yard of 27 inch contrasting goods and 1¼ yards of ribbon.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

WHY BRITAIN IS AT WAR
By Gilbert K. Chesterton

Unless we are all mad, there is at the back of the most bewildering business a story; and if we are all mad, there is no such thing as madness. If I set a house on fire, it is quite true that I may illuminate many other people's weaknesses as well as my own. It may be that the master of the house was burned because he was drunk; it may be that the mistress of the house was burned because she was stingy, and perished arguing about the expense of the fire-escape. It is, nevertheless, broadly true that they both were burned because I set fire to their house. That is the story of the thing. The mere facts of the story about the present European conflagration are quite as easy to tell.

Before we go on to the deeper things which make this war the most sincere war of human history, it is easy to answer the question of why Britain came to be in it at all; as one asks how a man fell down a coal hole, or failed to keep an appointment. Facts are not the whole truth. But facts are facts, and in this case the facts are few and simple.

Prussia, France, and Britain had all promised not to invade Belgium, because it was the safest way of invading France. But Prussia promised that if she might break in through her own broken promise and ours she would break in and not steal. In other words, we were offered at the same instant a promise of faith in the future and a proposal of perjury in the present.

* * *

Upon the immediate logical and legal interest of the British interest there can be no rational debate. There are some things so simple that one can almost prove them with plans and diagrams, as in Euclid. One could make a kind of comic calendar of what would have happened to the British diplomatist if he had been silenced every time by Prussian diplomacy. Suppose we arrange it in the form of a kind of diary:

July 24 — Germany invades Belgium.

July 25—Britain declares war.

July 26—Germany promises not to annex Belgium.

July 27—Britain withdraws from the war.

July 28—Germany annexes Belgium. Britain declares war.

July 29—Germany promises not to annex France. Britain withdraws from the war.

July 30—Germany annexes France. Britain declares war.

July 31—Germany promises not to annex Britain.

August 1—Britain withdraws from the war. Germany invades Britain.

How long is anybody expected to go on with that sort of a game, or keep peace at that illimitable price? How long must we pursue a road in which promises are all fetiches in front of us and all fragments behind us? No; upon the cold facts of the final negotiations, as told by any of the diplomatists in any of the documents, there is no doubt about the story. And no doubt about the villain of the story.

These are the last facts, the facts which involved Britain. It is equally easy to state the first facts—the facts which involved Europe. The prince who practically ruled Austria was shot by certain persons whom the Austrian government believed to be conspirators from Servia. The Austrian government piled up arms and armies, but said not a word either to Servia, their suspect, or Italy, their ally. From the documents it would seem that Austria kept everybody in the dark, except Prussia. It is probably nearer the truth to say that Prussia kept everybody in the dark, including Austria.

* * *

But all that is what is called opinion, Belief, conviction, or commonsense, and we are not dealing with it here. The obective fact is that Austria told Servia to permit Servian officers to be suspended by the authority of Austrian officers, and told Servia to submit to this within forty-eight hours. In other words, the sovereign of Servia was practically told to take off not only the laurels of two great campaigns, but his own lawful and national crown, and to do it in a time in which no respectable citizen is expected to discharge a hostel bill. Servia asked for time for arbitration—in short, for peace. But Russia had already begun to mobilize, and Prussia, presuming that Servia might thus be rescued, declared war.

Between these two ends of fact, the ultimatum to Servia, the ultimatum to Belgium, any one so inclined can, of course, talk as if everything were relative. If any one asks why the Tsar should rush to the support of Servia, it is easy to ask why the Kaiser should rush to the support of Austria. If any one says that the French would attack the Germans, it is sufficient to answer that the Germans did attack the French.

There remain, however, two attitudes to consider, even perhaps two arguments to counter, which can best be considered and countered under this general head of facts. First of all, there is a curious cloudy sort of argument, much affected by the professional rhetoricians of Prussia, who are sent out to instruct and correct the minds of Americans or Scandinavians. It consists of going into convulsions of incredulity and scorn at the mention of Russia's responsibility for Belgium; and suggesting that, *treaty or no treaty, frontier or no frontier*, Russia would be out to slay Teutons or Britain to steal colonies.

* * *

Here, as anywhere, I think the professors dotted all over the Baltic plain fail in lucidity and in the power of distinguishing ideas. Of course, it is quite true that Britain has material interests to defend, and will probably use the opportunity to defend them; or, in other words, of course Britain, like everybody else, would be more comfortable if Prussia were less predominant. The fact remains that we did not do what the Germans did. We did not invade Holland to seize a naval and commercial advantage; and whether they say that we wished to do it in our greed or feared to do it in our cowardice, the fact remains that we did not do it. Unless this commonsense principle be kept in view, I cannot conceive how any quarrel can possibly be judged. A contract may be made between two persons solely for material advantages on each side; but the moral advantage is still generally supposed to lie with the person who keeps the contract. Surely, it cannot be dishonest to be honest—even if honesty is the best policy. Imagine the most complex maze of indirect motives, and still the man who keeps faith for money cannot possibly be worse than the man who breaks faith for money.

It will be noted that this ultimate test applies in the same way to Servia as to Belgium and Britain. The Servians may not be a very peaceful people; but on the occasion under discussion it was certainly they who wanted peace. You may choose to think the Serb a sort of born robber; but on this occasion it was certainly the Austrian who was trying to rob. Similarly, you may call Britain perfidious, as a sort of historical summary, and declare your private belief that Mr. Asquith was vowed from infancy to the ruin of the German Empire—a Hannibal and hater of the eagles. But when all is said, it is nonsense to call a man perfidious because he keeps his promise. It is absurd to complain of the sudden treachery of a business man in turning up punctually to his appointment, or the unfair shock given to a creditor by the debtor paying his debts.

* * *

Lastly, there is an attitude not unknown in the crisis against which I should particularly like to protest. I should address my protest especially to those lovers and pursuers of peace who, very shortsightedly, have occasionally adopted it. I mean the attitude which is impatient of these preliminary details about who did this or that and whether it was right or wrong. They are satisfied with saying that an enormous calamity called war has been begun by some or all of us. I wish to tell these people that they are wrong; that they are wrong upon all principles of human justice and historic continuity; but they are especially and supremely wrong upon their own principles of arbitration and international peace.

With Least Exertion

To do one's best work with comfort, body and brain must be in good condition. That requires proper food—food that contains all the elements that build brain and brawn.

Grape-Nuts

Is that kind of food!

Made of wheat and barley, it contains all the nutriment of these nourishing grains, including those vital mineral salts—phosphate of potash, etc.—that are discarded in making white flour.

Long baking breaks down the starch cells of the grain and makes this food easily digestible by the most delicate stomach.

Economical, appetizing—

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Aeroplane Bomb Droppers at Work.—The picture shows the method employed for bomb dropping from aeroplanes. The officer is just about to drop a pear-shaped bomb into the City of Huy, Belgium. The little wind-mill apparatus seen at the top of the bomb must revolve a certain number of times before the bomb will operate.

NOBILITY OF BRUSSELS ARE REDUCED TO BREAD LINE

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3.—Brussels, the deserted capital, has been spared destruction, but its industries are shut down. Lace workers are being fed at soup kitchens. The stores have no food to sell, and anyway the public has no money to buy. Members of noble families have discharged their servants and joined the bread line. The fear is commonly expressed that the city with its famous buildings will be destroyed either by attack or by the Germans themselves should they be compelled to retire.

German Money.

German money is in general use. Military proclamations in all the store windows announce that the mark, approximately 25 cents, must be accepted. Brussels has no postal communication except with Germany. Everything is censored. No railways are being operated in central Belgium. Most of the lines are without bridges. The canals are the only avenues for the shipment of freight.

It is estimated by Belgians here that one-fifth of the Belgians remaining in the city have employment of some sort. These include farm owners and lessees. The beet crop has been ruined by the armies, and the sugar and beet factories have been closed. There are no horses or other equipment for harvesting or trains to move the small amount of beets that have survived the devastation of war, and few able-bodied men to assist the brave women who are endeavouring to war off starvtion by gathering what little remains of the crops in the field.

Antwerp's diamond cutters are all in the army. Malines tapestry factories are in ruins. All universities and schools have been abandoned. Nearly all the physicians are at the front or serving in the hospitals. Few churches are fit for occupancy as hospitals or otherwise. The convent homes have been deserted by the sisters. Many are so badly wrecked that they could afford no shelter.

Ruin and Starvation.

The canals leading from Belgium to Holland and the one railway line between Antwerp and Rosendaal constitute Belgium's only communication with their relatives, whether they are refugees in Holland or soldiers on the battlefield. This isolation is almost complete. To the grief over their dead and the exile of their government is now added threatened starvation.

HARD BLOW FOR WILSON.

U. S. State Elections Show a Republican Landslide.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4. — Sweeping Republican gains throughout the country, which reached a climax in this state by the overwhelming victory of Chas. S. Whitman for Governor and James W. Wadsworth to succeed Elihu Root, in the United States Senate, were indicated last night in early returns of the general elections.

Heavy falling-off of the Progressive vote in many states, the return to Congress of former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, decisive Republican gains in New York and Illinois in the House membership, and the overwhelming defeat of Representative A. Mitchell Palmer by Senator Boies Penrose in Pennsylvania were features of the early returns. Democratic leaders, however, were pleased by a triumph in Massachusetts, where former Representative Samuel W. McCall was defeated for the governorship by Governor Walsh.

MADE MAJOR-GENERALS.

Eight British Colonels Get Promotion For Their Gallant Work.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—It is announced that the following eight colonels have been promoted to be major-generals as a reward for gallant conduct in the field:

Sir David Henderson, Henry F. M. Wilson, James A. L. Haldane, Henry S. Horne, Frederick D. S. Wing, Hubert De La P. Gough, Edward S. Bulfin, and Aylmer Hunter Weston.

The President of France has bestowed the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honor on nineteen British officers and the Cross of the Chevalier on one hundred others for gallantry during five operations during October.

In a casualty list issued late night, Capt. Sir E. A. Stewart-Richardson of the Black Watch Regiment, and husband of Lady Constance Mackenzie, the dancer, is mentioned among the wounded.

Contracts for Harness.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 4—Contracts for an aggregate of $1,000,000 worth of harness for the British army—part of a $6,160,000 order placed with a firm in South Bend, Ind.—were sublet to five saddlery companies of St. Louis yesterday.

The entire order is for 20,000 sets of six-horse harness. A saddle is required for every other horse. The equipment therefore will be comprised of 60,000 saddles and 120,000 harnesses. The hardware for the harness is to be furnished by firms in Canada and England.

BEST LAXATIVE FOR BOWELS—"CASCARETS"

When Constipated, headachy, bilious, breath bad, stomach sour

Get a 10-cent box.

Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel 'great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your druggist. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipated Bowels. Cascarets belong in every household. Children just love to take them.

Meeting Held In Keene

To Discuss Ways and Means of Assisting the Belgians

At a largely attended meeting at the village of Keene on Friday evening organization was made for active work in raising funds for patriotic purposes and for the relief of distress in Belgium.

The Reeve, W. A. Anderson, occupied the chair, and after addresses from Rev. Mr. Edmison, Rev. Mr. Goodwill, both of Keene, Mrs. Arthur Stevenson, Mrs. Travers, Miss Peck, Dr. Cameron and Mr. F. J. Kerr, from Peterborough, and Mr. Samuel Armstrong and Major Thomas Johnston of Otonabee township, it was decided to form an organization for the township of Otonabee, when the following officers were elected:

Chairman—John Lang, ex-M.P., of Keene.

Vice-Chairman—W. J. Porter, R.R. No. 7, Peterborough.

Treasurer—J. J. Moore, Keene.

Secretary—W. A. Anderson, R. R. No. 8, Peterborough.

Committee—T. E. Graystock, Zion, G. Howson, Mather's Corners, F. E. Eason, Keene, Geo. Robertson, Villiers, John Grady, Indian River, S. Armstrong, Lang, Major Thomas Johnston, Salem, Thos. Sargent, Salem, Melville Stewart, Stewart's Hall, and T. E. Deyell, Coldsprings.

It is expected that in all local contrest, the ladies of the township will also organize local branches, and that in this way th otownship of Otonabee will give a splendid account of itself. A meeting is called for this purpose at Stewart's Hall, Otonabee, for Friday evening, November 6th, at half past seven.

Already arrangements have been made for the delivery of potatoes at Keene Station for the purpose of Belgium relief, delivery to be made on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 10th and 11th, and it is expected that all who can do so will make special efforts in this direction. Residents near Peterborough can deliver to G. T.R. station, Peterborough, on Monday and Tuesday, November 9th and 10th, and arrangements for delivery at Indian River will be date to be announced on being made.

To Free Your Skin of Hair or Fuzz

(Boudoir Secrets)

No toilet table is complete without a small package of delatone, for with it hair or fuzz can be quickly banished from the skin. To remove hairs you merely mix into a paste enough of the powder and water to cover the objectionable hairs. This should be left on the skin about 2 minutes then rubbed off and the skin washed, when it will be found free from hair or blemish. Be sure you get genuine delatone.

UNPREJUDICED.

"How many people are there here, Pat?" queried the Englishman of an Irishman in Montreal.

"Oh, about a hundred t'ousand."

"Why, I thought there were over half a million?"

"Well," said Pat, "there is—if you count the French."

"NORMAN" The NEWEST ARROW COLLAR

WIDE POWER FOR GEN. OTTER

Can Call Upon the Militia if He Needs Assistance.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4. — The further plans of the Government in regard to the internment of German and Austrian reservists are to be the subject of a memorandum this evening, based on the order in council.

This order, which has been passed, appointing General Sir William Otter to the supervision of this work, is only a preliminary step. He, after conferring with officials, will make a report as to where and in what manner internment should be carried out.

General Otter is given full power to acquire premises for this purpose, but these will not be announced until they are finally secured. He is likewise vested with authority to call upon the militia for any assistance which may be required.

THE BURDENS OF AGE

The kidneys seem to be about the first organs to wear out and fail to properly perform their work. The result is weak, lame, aching back, rheumatic pains and failing eyesight. Many people of advanced years have recovered health and comfort by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They restore the healthful action of liver, kidneys and bowels.

BROWN'S HARDWARE

TINSMITHING DEPARTMENT

Gurney's Oxford HOT AIR FURNACES Ask for Heating Estimates

Furnace Pipes removed or cleaned

METAL WORK of all descriptions

RANGES

HEATING STOVES See the new grates that save fuel

Coal Oil Heaters for frosty morning and evenings

A. P. Brown & Co.

171 Simcoe St. - Phone 532

POULTRY PAYS!!

Make The Most of Your Poultry This Fall. . . . . .

W. SCOTT Company, Ltd. Peterborough, Ont.

WE are large buyers of all kinds of live poultry, and are prepared to pay the highest price for same. All purchases are made on a quality basis, so that it will be in your interest to have your poultry properly fattened, as thin, poor birds are not wanted at any price.

We are paying a premium for milk fed, crate fattened chickens.

Write for quotations and special circular of information to W. SCOTT Company, Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.

WAR NEWS!

BEWARE OF FALSE PROPHETS!

The daily sensational rumours from "authoritative" sources should not guide the intelligent and thoughtful man. It is not sufficient merely to have the "news"—

WHY NOT HAVE THE FACTS?

The Peterboro' Evening Examiner through its unexcelled sources of information, coupled with its Information Bureau, furnishes a service of unsurpassed value.

Canadians have never been in greater need of accurate knowledge than at the present time.

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The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-12

PETERBOROUGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1914.

SITUATION IS EXCELLENT FOR ALLIES

BRITISH FLEET IS BOMBARDING JAFFA

ALLIES ADVANCE TO THE EAST OF NIEUPORT SITUATION IS EXCELLENT

Official Communication Says Allies Are Either Holding the Germans in Check or Are Advancing---Enemy is Using His Artillery at Every Point.

PARIS, November 5.—That the allies are either advancing or are holding the Germans in check, despite assaults of the most desperate nature, was officially announced this afternoon. The three o'clock official communique in summing up the developments at the front, declares that the allies are advancing east of Nieuport between Dixmunde and the Lys. The Germans, it is stated, have renewed their attacks between Labassee and the Somme. and are using their artillery at every point. In general the situation is described as excellent from the standpoint of the allies.

PARIS, November 5.—Increasingly optimistic reports from the battle front are reaching the military headquarters. The Germans have been decisively defeated in Belgium between Ostend and the French border. They are also being pressed back along the eastern frontier.

It is reported here that the Germans are rushing additional troops into France in the north, but the military authorities declare that this will not avail, inasmuch as the French and the British have themselves heavily reinforced their northern line. Most of the British territorial troops who have volunteered for foreign service are now on the firing or the reserve line in the north.

The report that General Von Kluck has been killed in action is revived again.

PARIS, November 5.—The correspondent of the Excelsior at Havre, says he has authoritative news of the death of General Von Kluck ten days ago in an hospital at Namur, where he was treated for a wound in the head.

LONDON. November 5.—Major General Robert George Kekewich, who defended Kimberley against the assaults of the Boers in the last Boer War, and who had just been recalled to the colours for a high position in Earl Kitchener's new army, died suddenly to-day at his home in Devonshire.

SOUTHWOLD, Eng., November 5.—Heavy cannonading was reported from the North Sea to-day. It is not known whether or not the British warships were engaged with the German squadron which was reported to have left the Wilhelmshaven base. The Admiralty had no information this afternoon on the subject.

ROME, Italy, November 5.—It is reported here that British cruisers are to-day bombarding the fortifications of the town of Jaffa. This is Joppa of Biblical times, and it is only 31 miles from Jerusalem, now in possession of the Turks. It is considered quite probable that Britain intends to send an expedition quickly to occupy the whole of Palestine.

PEDDLARS' LICENSES

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in adding a few lines to your valuable paper in answer to last night.

Would think it is right if a man holds a license for six months, that has he to get about with a number on his horse and the same as the automobiles have, to suit some of the fruit merchants in this city? I think it is absolutely abrupt of any business man to interfere with a man who is willing to work for his daily bread. My motto is live and let live. I am,

Yours faithfully,
HOUSEHOLDER.

Colorado is the leading state in the production of tungsten ores and vanadium minerals, and ranks second for gold, third in zinc and fluorspar, and fourth in lead.

BOYS ARE IN GOOD QUARTERS

57th Men Are Comfortably Housed in Cereal Mill at Kingston—Faced a Stiff Medical Examination Yesterday.

ORDERS ARE ISSUED

The 57th Regiment's contingent at Kingston, fresh fro mthe ordeal of a stiff medical examination, here, faced a battery of doctors again yesterday, at Divisional Headquarters From several members of the contingent the Examiner has received word that the test was a very severe one, but there was no mention of any one being rejected and the local officers have received no information in regard to any of the men failing to come up to the standard. The 57th form "E" Company of the 21st Battalion, in command of Captain S. M. Gray of Kingston. They are quartered in the old cereal mill and one of the coptingent, in writing to the Examiner says: "Comfortable quarters; good grub."

Orders have been issued by Lt.-Col. Hughes, the Commanding Officer.

The officers of the battalion have been detailed for duty as follows:

"A" Coy.—Capt. E. Jones, Lt. H. Pense, Lt. W. Macnee.
"B" Coy.—Capt. J. H. Sills, Lt. W. G. C. Spriggs, Lt. W. J. S. Sharpe.
"C" Coy.—Capt. J. F. Wolfrain, Lt. W. A. S. Morrison, Lt. H. O. Dennis.
"D" Coy.—Capt. T. H. Cauldwell, Lt. H. W. Cooper, Lt. J. Inderwick.
"E" Coy.—Capt. S. M. Gray, Lt. M. L. Shepherd, Lt. S. Cunningham.
"F" Coy. — Capt. F. W. Kennedy, Lt. W. Frind, Lt. S. A. Flavelle.
"G" Coy.—Capt. T. M. Scott, Lt. W. A. Black, Lt. W. Kennedy.
"H" Coy.—Capt. T. Emitt. Lt. D. Stewart, and one to be appointed.

An officer of each company quartered in the West-end barracks, will be detailed to sleep in the building, nightly, and a Fire Picket of one Sergeant and fifteen men will be detailed for duty in the building daily between "Lights Out" and 'Reveille.'

Smoking is forbidden in the "Cereal Building," owing to the extra danger of fire there with the exception of the dining room on ground floor, which may be used as a smoking room except at meal hours.

For purposes of Interior Economy the Right Half Battalion will be in charge of the Senior Major, Major C. C. Bennett, and the Left Half Battalion in charge of the Second Major, Major D H. MacLean, G.G.F.G.

Each half battalion will furnish a quarter guard daily. This guard will mount at 9 a.m. and will be relieved at 9 a.m. the following morning.

Mail will be collected by Battalion Orderly from Post Offic and he will hand it to the Orderly Sergeant who will be responsible for its distribution

The following will be the daily routine until further orders: Reveille, 6 a.m.; breakfast, 7 a.m.; first parade, 8.0 a.m.; orderly room, 9 a.m.; sick parade, 10 a.m. to military hospital dinner, 12.30 p.m.; afternoon parade, 2 p.m.; retreat, 5.30 p.m.; supper, 5.30 p.m.; first post 9.30 p.m.; last post, 10 p.m.; lights out, 10.15 p.m.

MOTION PICTURES OF SCENES FROM THE WAR ZONE

One of the best motion picture features shown in Peterborough will be presented in the Red Mill Theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. They will be genuine pictures from the war zone in Europe, and will be presented every week as new pictures are received. These pictures are big features in other cities and will be shown regularly at the Red Mill. Don't miss them.

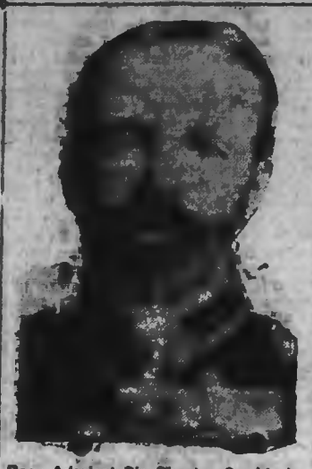
THE CATTLE MARKET

Special Cable to The Examiner:

TORONTO, Nov. 5.—Live stock receipts fair, demand good, prices slightly firmer. Extra prime steers, $8.70 to $7.75; good butcher steers, $7.25 to $7.50; choice butcher cows, $6.60 to $6.90; heavy stockers, $6.25 to $6.50; spring lambs, $7.50 to $7.75; light ewes, $5.25 to $5.50; hogs, off cars 7.65, f.a.w. $7.40, f.o.b. $7.

ALARM IN THE CANUCKS' CAMP

Airman is Killed When Machine Collapsed and Report Spread That Twenty Canadians Had Been Killed by Falling Aeroplane.



Rear Admiral Sir Charles Craddock—Commanding the three ill-fated British warships which gave battle to the German squadron off the Chilean coast and were worsted because their guns were outranged. From all accounts to hand at present, Sir Charles was lost with the rest. He became quite famous a few months ago in connection with the landing of United States' troops at Vera Cruz.

A FATAL ACCIDENT

Special to The Examiner:

LONDON, Nov. 5.— A naval aeroplane collapsed over the Canadian camp at Salisbury plain to-day, and the pilot, Flight Lieutenant David Murray fell with the wreck of his machine several hundred feet, landing within a few feet of an Ontario infantry regiment manoeuvring. The Canadian army medical corps men rushed him to their field hospital, where he died almost immediately. There was some alarm throughout the Canadian camp, as it was rumoured that twenty Canadians had been killed by the debris of the falling machine.

A JAPANESE FLEET READY FOR GERMANS

Headed by Battle Cruiser Konigo Squadron Will Defend the Pacific Coast

FOE COMING NORTH?

Special Cable:

VANCOUVER, B.C., Nov. 5.—The Canadians on the Pacific coast, including the cities of Victoria and Vancouver, were reassured to-day by the good news that a powerful Japanese fleet is guarding the Pacific coast from attacks of the German flying squadron, which is said to be heading north after its reported destruction of Sir Christopher Cradock's fleet off the Chilean coast.

This Japanese fleet is headed by the battle cruiser Konigo, the most formidable warship in the Pacific ocean, carrying eight fourteen-inch guns and plenty of smaller battery, with a complement of eleven hundred men. She is accompanied by several smaller cruisers, each more powerful than the German ships.

In addition H.M.S. Newcastle and H.M.C.S. Rainbow, each of which is capable of dealing with the smaller German vessels, with two submarines and a number of scouting gunboats, are somewhere in touch with the coast.

New Rails To Madoc Junction

Work of Laying Heavy Steel From Belleville to Lindsay is Progressing

The work of laying the 80-pound rails between Belleville and Lindsay is in full swing now, and a phenomenal change is being wrought in that part of the Grand Trunk system. The work has progressed already as far as Madoc Junction, and is being continued as rapidly as possible west from that point.

FOR KNITTING KNEE-CAPS

Cast on 36 stitches; knit 16 rows; 17th row, knit 18 stitches, raise 1, knit to the end. Repeat this row until there are 66 stitches on the needle. Knit 32 rows. Next row, knit 18 stitches, knit 2 together, knit to the end Repeat this row till 36 stitches a...oft on the needle. Knit 16 rows Cast off and join.

MR. BURNHAM TAKES EXCEPTION TO

Item Which Appeared in a Local Evening Contemporary

Mr. J. H. Burnham has addressed a communication to Mr. Robt. Shaw, Warden of the County, in reference to an item that appeared last evening in a local contemporary, and in which it is alleged that Mr. Burnham and Mr. G. A. Gillespie, local parliamentary representatives, waited upon the Council for the purpose of urging them to do their duty in connection with the patriotic fund. Mr. Burnham states that the visit of Mr. Gillespie and himself to the County Council was on the invitation of that body, and not for any specific purpose. He suggests that the reporter responsible for the item referred to, be admonished to be careful in future.

THE STORY OF LUCILLE LOVE

Will Start in the Examiner To-morrow—Pictures on Monday

The wonderful story of "Lucille Love, the Girl of Mystery," will commence in the Examiner to-morrow, with another instalment on Saturday. Following the publication of the first two chapters of this fascinating yarn, the Royal Theatre will, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, show the film reproduction of the same part of the story. People of Peterborough will thus have a chance to read of the adventures of Lucille Love and to see them depicted on the screen. Don't fail to read the first instalment in to-morrow's Examiner.

SHOE FACTORY DESTROYED BY FLAMES

Special Wire to The Examiner:

QUEBEC CITY, Nov. 5—Two girls slightly hurt and scores badly scared was the extent of casualties in a fire which destroyed Gale Brothers' Shoe Factory this morning. There was great excitement throughout the city, and the rumour was wired from one end of Canada to the other that many lives were lost.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR OCTOBER

The bank clearings for the week ending November 5th amounted to $431,523, an increase of $69,436 over the previous week. The corresponding week last month, the clearings totalled $4631,123 The total clearings for October were $1,787,688, which was $16,291 less than September

GERMAN CRUISER IS SUNK BY A MINE WITH LOSS OF 175 MEN

The Yorck, Armoured Cruiser of 9800 Tons Goes Down Off the German Coast—The German Warship Koenigsberg Reported Disabled in Indian Ocean.

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5.—The German cruiser Yorck has struck a mine in Jade Bay and sunk.

The information regarding the loss of the Yorck reached London in an Amsterdam despatch to the Reuter's Telegram Company. It stated that an official despatch from Berlin said that the Yorck, on the forenoon of November 4, struck a mine chain blocking the entrance to Jade Bay and sank.

Late reports declare that 382 men, more than half of her crew, had already been saved, but that the rescue work was hampered by a thick fog.

The Yorck was an armoured cruiser of 9,800 tons, built in 1905, and equipped with four 8-inch, ten 6-inch and 17 smaller guns. She had a speed of 21 knots and a complement of 857 men. She was 459 feet long.

Jade Bay, where the vessel was sunk, is an inlet of the North Sea on the German coast west of the mouth of the River Weser.

KOENIGSBERG ALSO DISABLED.

London, Thursday, Nov. 5.—The Times prints a report to-day that the German cruiser Koenigsberg has been put out of action in the Indian Ocean.

The Koenigsberg is a protected cruiser and was laid down in 1905. She is of 3,350 tons, is 384 feet long and has a speed of 23½ knots. Her main battery consists of ten 4.1 inch guns.

So far as is known the sole success of the Koenigsberg during the war was the sinking of the Ellerman liner City of Winchester, off Socotra, near the entrance to the Gulf of Aden, on August 6, and the disablement of the British cruiser Pegasus in Zanzibar harbour on September 20.

The Pegasus at the time, according to the official Admiralty report, was caught at a disadvantage, as she was undergoing repairs. Twenty-five members of her crew were killed and eighty wounded.

GERMAN CRUISERS KEPT PATROL OFF SAN FRANCISCO [illegible]

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—To-day's action between British and German cruisers in the South Pacific has been expected since the first days of the war, when for days the German cruisers Leipsig and Nurnberg maintained a patrol off this port. For a time they showed themselves only singly, hoping to convey the impression that only one cruiser was in the vicinity, but an inbound vessel came upon the two together and thereafter surveillance was abandoned.

The Canadian cruiser Rainbow, after a hasty trip down the coast to San Francisco, fled north again, and about that time the Japanese cruiser Idzume put in an appearance. The Idzume also went north, but the Germans surdenly started the other way.

The Leipzig was coaled here before she started; the Nurnberg took on coal at Guaymas, which was sent there from San Francisco on the steamship Mazatlan, whose owner, Captain F. Johnson, is a German naval reservist. An attempt to coal directly from the Mazatlan in open sea was frustrated by port authorities, who made Captain Johnson put up a $20,000 bond for delivery of the coal as per manifests.

For several weeks nothing has been known as to the exact whereabouts of these vessels. The Scharnhorst and Dresden never made this port, and the former is believed to have come from the Far East, while the Dresden was in the Atlantic. Nobody here knows how the fleet kept itself coaled and provisioned.

Some weeks ago it was announced an English fleet had entered Pacific waters hunting for the Germans, and the news of the battle has been awaited since then as likely to come any day.

SUMMARY OF NAVAL LOSSES UP TO DATE

NEW YORK, November 5.—One hundred and sixteen warships of all kinds have been destroyed, damaged, or otherwise put out of action since war began, according to the official admissions of various countries, supplemented by reports from unofficial sources.

The total official and unofficial losses are: Germany, 46; England, 24; Austria, 23; Russia, 16; Japan, 6; France, 2; Turkey, 2—Total 116.

Kind of Craft.	Germany.	Austria.	England.	Russia
Battleships	9	3	6	1
Cruisers	10	4	14	5
Converted cruisers	3	0	1	0
Gunboats	4	0	2	1
Torpedo Boats	20	11	1	0
Submarines	3	1	1	0
Monitors	0	1	0	0
Mine layers	2	0	4	3
Surveying ships	2	0	0	0
Training ships	0	0	1	0
Unarmed ships	0	2	0	2

The smaller losses are:

Kind of Craft	Japan.	France	Turkey
Cruisers	1	0	0
Gunboats	0	1	1
Torpedo Boats	2	1	0
Armoured steamers	0	0	1

DR. GORDON CONDUCTS A Question Drawer AT HIS Farewell Meeting To-night George Street Methodist Church

Evening Examiner

'Phones—Editorial 666, Business Office 1071. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

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Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed."

THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1914

ENLISTMENT AND EQUIPMENT

It may be patriotic and all that to stimulate enlistment of Canadians for service abroad, but without carping what is the immediate emergency to justify enlistment so much ahead of equipment? There is no doubt of the willingness of Canadians to enlist, but there is doubt of the capacity of the government to equip them with guns and to clothe them. A soldier without a gun is as useless as a furnace without fuel. If a recruit does not know how to shoot he is of no use till he learns, and how can he learn without a gun to practice with?

The war will not be a short one, and Canada will have to continue sending contingents for some time. Some suggest sending out Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to fire the heather, to stimulate recruiting. With all due respect to the head of the government, he can be better employed in acting rather than talking. Sir George Foster, though he is a good talker, should be at sterner work than affording academic oratorical amusement at a university debate. Our valiant Minister of Militia might be better employed than in skylarking in Europe. He did his share, and to give him credit, he did it rather well, in getting the first Canadian contingent armed and equipped and sent across the seas. There his business with it ends. The British military authorities have the responsibility now, and they can be trusted to fulfill it without the personally conducted advice of our Minister of War. There is plenty of work for him at home. The Dominion Cabinet should be as busy as bees at Ottawa, confining their talking to discussion of ways and means to stimulate the production of rifles and ammunition, and the production of clothing for Canadian soldiers. But the gun's the thing. As for clothing, any sort of clothing will do while the recruits are in training in Canada. A man can learn to shoot no matter what his clothing. Kitchener does not want a show army, but an army that can shoot? Speed the rifles and ammunition. The uniforms can wait or come into being while the men are learning to shoot. The Toronto Star, speaking of the production of rifles, says:

> Can we not get rifles fast enough to warrant a more rapid enlistment of men? Then why do we read in an Ottawa despatch that the Ross factory is working night and day filling an order from the British Government for 100,000 rifles? We cannot plead a shortage of arms if we are making them for regiments other than our own.

That puts a different face upon the matter. If we are making rifles and ammunition for the British Government we are perhaps doing as much to promote the success of the British forces now in, or ready to take, the field, as if we equipped a few thousand Canadians that can not for some time be made ready for active service?

We must not be impatient. Kitchener is "on the job," and if we are guided by what he wants and thinks best, we shall make no mistake. It is pointed out that our first contingent was impatient to get away for fear the fight would be over before they got into it. There is no fear or rather hope, that the fighting will be ended soon; and it is possible that any Canadian soldier leaving Canada within six months or a year will have a chance to get his full of fighting.

We are in this war to see it to a finish, and we have no reason to get impatient or unduly solicitous over the apparently slow progress of getting our soldiers to the front.

At the same time it would be well to remember that there are two sides to this question. There are good reasons why it would perhaps be well to promote enlistment. Men are anxious to enlist, and till they are actually called for at the front, they could be undergoing drill and have that pretty well perfected, and ready to devote all their time to learning how to shoot when rifles and ammunition are ready. Besides, every accepted recruit goes under pay and thus to that extent solves the problem of unemployment directly; and indirectly by yielding his place in the ranks of labour to an unemployed left behind.

In this war the whole Empire and our whole country are concerned. It is costing Canada a good deal, but Canada is fighting for itself; for its best interests, and the country should be prepared to stand the immense cost. The country at large would justify a still larger national expenditure, and incidently relieve the stress of the labour market.

Enlistment of the unemployed and putting them under pay would mean a large measure of relief of labour conditions and, though the services of such recruits might not be immediately needed, they would be in an advanced state of efficiency if the call should come. The cost would be considerable, but this is no time to count the cost. There is a many sided duty to be done, and if we mortgage our heritage in the discharge of it we shall be doing right, especially when we remember the wealth of Canada, as yet only in the initial stages of its potential development.

CONSERVING 14,00 MILLION A YEAR.

It is difficult to get an adequate conception of what we shall gain by being faithful to ourselves in our buying and selling, in keeping the dollar at home. Let us get a notion of what this industrial fabric is that Canadian citizens are asked to maintain by taking part in the "Made-in-Canada" movement. In a matter of cold cash, it is an investment of 1,500 million dollars in factories and equipment. It is an annual output of 1,400 million dollars. It is a yearly wages and salary list of 288 million dollars.

These are figures that entitle Canada to be considered as a great industrial nation in the making. They are figures that if used a few decades ago by England, the United States or Germany might have been made the subject of great orations. The sum total of Canada's share in the world's work represented by smoke-stacks and box cars and payrolls is a great fabric of business that has become a source of pride to a young nation. We boast of our railway systems, our empire of farm lands, our free institutions, our worthy pioneers and our determined, clean-handed people. Let us also boast of the 23,000 factories that have become one of the bulwarks of the nation.

To help maintain this national asset is the privilege as well as to the advantage of every man and woman in Canada. This industrial fabric must not be endangered by war. It must be conserved, and in conserving it, we serve our own interests in obtaining better values, in many cases in saving money, and making ourselves more prosperous. We must make all we can in Canada, and find a market for it, and if Canadians are true to themselves and the interests of the country, a large proportion of that market can be created at home by the people buying for their service only made-in-Canada goods.

THE LADY GREY AT ARCHANGEL

Canadians will feel some pride at the fact that the Dominion has been able to render a signal service to Russia by permitting that country to purchase the powerful ice-breaker the "Lady Grey," which has done such good work upon the St. Lawrence. The vessel is to be stationed off Archangel, in the White Sea, and will be used to help keep that port open during the winter months.

A glance at the map will show the importance of this port to Russia during the war. The White Sea, which is a gulf of the Arctic Ocean, is the only safe outlet to the ocean which Russia has at the present time. The Baltic is sown with German mines, while Turkey's command of the Dardanelles bottles up the Black Sea. The outlet via Archangel is therefore of immense importance, both for commercial and military purposes. It cannot but be a satisfaction to Canadians to know that they are helping so signally in this connection.—Montreal Herald-Telegraph.

GERMAN-CANADIANS ARE LOYAL.

The German scare is subsiding rapidly. Canadians begin to understand that there are tens of thousands of Germans in the Dominion to whom the autocracy of the military caste of the Fatherland is even more repulsive than it is to men of British descent, because it involved for their fathers expatriation from the land they loved. The letter of Mr. H. H. Miller, ex-M.P., on "Our Own German Scare," which The Globe is glad to publish, sets forth very fairly the position of the large German population of Grey county. It cannot be expected that men and women whose fathers, mothers, brothers, and other relatives are still at home in Germany, will be able to look upon this war as Britons do. To the Germans of Canada the strife is almost civil war, in which, while mind and intellect are engaged upon the side of Britain, the cords and bonds of affection draw them into sympathy with the sorrow and suffering through which their relative in Germany are passing.

It is worth while learning from an shrewd an observer as Mr. Miller that "the great majority of the German-Canadians of this locality are thoroughly loyal, and, though full of sympathy for the German people who are the victims of the cruel ambition of the Kaiser and his war-lords, sincerely desire the Kaiser's defeat and the maintenance of Britain's power."

His further remark that "we have a very few townsmen who talk disloyalty and who should be arrested and confined until the war is over" indicates that Mr. Miller is not glossing things over, but is telling the truth as he sees it. Canada will not penalize or make life difficult for thousands of the most industrious and desirable of her citizens because of the disloyal talk of a few fire-brands. A German scare in Canada would be one of the follies which are worse than crimes.—The Globe.

RUSSIANS GOING WELL.

The hurried retreat of the Germans from Warsaw shows that the Russians are at last going at their real gait. Also, it indicates that the Czar's armies are being skilfully handled. With few exceptions every move of the Russian armies, whether against Austria or Germany has shown great skill on the part of the general staff. As for the soldiers, "Ivan" has been brave and enduring.

This condition of the Muscovite army makes vivid contrast with the armies which travelled to Manchuria ten years ago to crush the Jap. Stupidity marked the conduct of that campaign, and while the man in the ranks fought with courage, the war was not a popular one. To-day it is different. The Russian divisions and corps have been drilled and trained along French lines and are commanded by comparatively young men, ambitious and capable. Most important of all, "Ivan" has a personal interest in the campaign that was lacking when he was sent to fight the Jap. Already the Czar has shown the world that his army is a smooth running military machine as different from the army of 1905 as night is from day.—London Advertiser.

CONTRAST.

The King of the Belgians takes all the risks that his men takes and tells them his skin is not more precious to the country than theirs. The Kaiser travels in armoured carriages, and takes no chances. He considers his skin to be too precious to permit of any risk being run of a puncture —Brantford Expositor.

What of a National Tour by Canada's National Leaders?

The announcement by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that his party have decided to offer no opposition to the election of the two new Ministers, Messrs. Casgrain and Blondin, should be received with satisfaction by all patriotic citizens. At present more than at any previous time in the history of the country, it is very important that there shall be a revival of those brave days of old, of which Macaulay sang:

> "Then none were for a Party,
> Then all were for the State"

Our system of party government, take it all in all, seems to be the best that has been devised for the management of the affairs of a free people. But unquestionably it has some disadvantages, the most serious of which is that it provokes strife, which often prevents the cooperation of men who should be able to work together for the common good. Unless in times of stress there could be a truce of parties, and cordial co-operation in the interest of the country, the party system woud have to be wholly condemned. Fortunately the present crisis in the affairs of the Empire, in the burdens of which Canada desires to fully share, has proved that such truce and cooperation are quite possible. When the war broke out arrangements were being made for a series of political meetings throughout the Dominion, to be addressed by the Opposition leader and some of his friends. Promptly the meetings were cancelled, and Sir Wilfrid discarded his desire to avoid everything like party controversy, and to cooperate with the Government in the taking of whatever steps were necessary to enable Canada to assume her share of the Empire's burdens. At the short session of Parliament, called for the purpose of enacting war measures, this happy union of two great political parties was maintained with the best results. The recent appointment of two new Ministers of the Crown, necessitating the holding of Ministerial by-elections, seemed for the moment to put a strain on the entente. Whatever may be thought of the political situation in other parts of Canada, it will hardly be denied that these seats in the Province of Quebec could be regarded by the Opposition as good fighting ground, and there may have been a strong temptation to the more militant section of the party to engage in battle. That this temptation has been resisted, and that the two Ministers are to take their seats without any contest is gratifying evidence of a desire to continue joint action. That this good spirit may continue to prevail, and that there may be the most cordial cooperation between Government and Opposition in all measures necessary for the full discharge of the duty of Canada as a part of the Empire, must be the earnest prayer of all good citizens.

A quotation recently published from a speech made by Sir Wilfrid several years ago, represents him as saying that in event of the British Empire becoming involved in a war with any of the great powers he would feel it to be his duty to take the platform in his own particular Province and call upon the French-Canadian people to rally round the flag and share with their brethren of English blood the duties of the occasion. Already he has redeemed that pledge. The meeting held in Montreal a few nights ago, at which Mr Casgrain and others of the Government party and Sir Wilfrid and others of the Opposition, joined their voices in the call for a French-Canadian recriment, was a fine example of the cordiality with which all parties are uniting in the Empire's cause. But why should a movement of this kind be confined to one city or one Province? There is need of more such work, not only among French-Canadians, but among English Canadians, as well. Our first contingent is already in England for its final training. No one doubts that a second Canadian contingent will be needed, and probably a third. A speaker at a gathering in Ottawa a few days ago sharply called attention to the fact that the percentage of native-born Canadians in the first contingent was smaller than it should be. There is need of special effort to arouse the young Canadians to a sense of their responsibility and their duty. In the Mother Country the calls for recruits have been made by leading public men of both parties from the same platform. Why should there not be more of such appeals in Canada? Why should not Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Opposition Leader, unite in a series of recruiting meetings in the various Provinces beginning, say at Toronto? We cannot imagine anything that would be more likely to stir the hearts of the people and move them to still greater effort than such gatherings as we here suggest.

PROOF THAT THE KAISER PRECIPITATED THE WAR

The Kaiser's chief Court preacher, Dr. Dryander, and two other theologians on whom the Imperial smile has been bestowed, have issued a joint letter which is highly illuminating as showing the utter chagrin with which Germany finds itself faced by a united British Empire. They write:

> We will utter no criticism upon the Russian Mongol-Asiatic policy of brigands, nor on the passion for revenge fostered among the French notwithstanding all our efforts to make friends with them. But we must say plainly that towards the English policy and those who are responsible for it we can have no other feelings than those of deepest wrath and moral contempt. It was in their power to prevent war. Without the very show of an ideal reason and solely for money's sake they fell murderously from behind upon a friendly nation to which they were united by ties of race, faith, and culture. They stamped upon their own moral worth by spurring on heathen Japanese to a campaign of robbery, and by leading African niggers against us.

It is profitable to recall the negotiations preceding war, and to examine them to see how it was "in the power of England to prevent war," and how, in spite of that, the English "fell murderously from behind" on the Germans. The English "White Paper" covering the negotiations records that on July 29, Sir Edward Grey in a telegram to the German Government, which is on file for all the world to read, urged (we quote from the "White Paper"):

> that the German Government should suggest any method by which the influence of the four Powers could be used together to prevent war between Austria and Russia. France agreed. Italy agreed. The whole idea of mediation or mediating influence was ready to be put into operation by any method that Germany could suggest if mine were not acceptable. In fact, mediation was ready to come into operation by any method that Germany thought possible, if only Germany would "press the button" in the interests of peace.

The difficulty was, however, that Germany never pressed the button. At any rate, no evidence has ever been given to the world that Germany exercised any pressure on Austria in the interests of peace, and it is most significant that in the German "White Paper" not a single communication is given of the many which passed from Berlin to Vienna, and only one that passed from Vienna to Berlin. But that is not so remarkable as the response which Germany made to Sir Edward Grey's telegram. The telegram was despatched at one o'clock in the afternoon. At midnight a reply came from Germany asking "if Great Britain would promise to remain neutral in a war, provided that Germany did not touch Holland and took nothing from France but her colonies?"

Even then Britain did not give up her efforts for peace, for Sir Edward Grey went so far as to tell the German Government that if Germany made any reasonable proposals to preserve peace and Russia and France rejected them, "His Majesty's Government would have nothing to do with the consequences."

The response to this offer, by which Great Britain actually undertook to withdraw from the Triple Alliance if France and Russia rejected any reasonable proposals for peace that Germany might make, was the declaration of war upon Russia, not by Austria, be it noted, but by Germany itself, and the occupation of Belgian territory by German troops. Was it not Germany, and not Britain, which "fell murderously from behind upon a friendly nation?"

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THE WORLD OF SPORT

BRADFORD HAVE SECURED A FINE GOAL-KEEPER

Financial Reasons Forces Derby to Part With Their Star Net Guardian--Price Was About $3,250

William Meredith and George Hunter of Manchester United, have both been suspended *sine die* by the club directors.

The transference of Scattergood to Bradford did not come as a tremendous surprise to me, for since the commencement of the season, it has been apparent that some source of revenue *outside* from the *gate* receipts would have to be tapped if the County wished to pay its way.

The gates at Derby up to date could hardly provide enough money to support the reserve team adequately, let alone the county first time.

Frankly the support to date does not warrant that a Second League club play at the baseball ground. James Mcgriven and his directors did not want to part with Scattergood. The goalkeeper has been a valuable servant to the clubs and has gained a couple of points off his own bat more than once. He looked like being particularly useful this season, and he would have remained at Derby a long while yet in the ordinary course of events.

But the eternal problem of ways and means is pressing hard upon the County this season, and when Mr. Maley came along and offered a cheque somewhere about £650 Derby could not refuse it. In happier times they had spurned almost double the sum, but needs must when the devil drives.

Bradford have secured a fine goalkeeper, and Derby have lost one. Scattergood has been sold purely for financial reasons, and if the County supporters do not want a repetition of this sale they will have to roll up on Saturday afternoons more than they have been doing.

It was touch and go whether a Derby forward went along with Scattergood. If the Rams want to keep him—and they'll miss him if he goes—they must take my tip. A Second League club cannot be run on nothing.

It's up to Derby folk to provide them. Improved gates or the transfer of players is the situation in a nutshell.

It will surprise not a few to know that Jack Parkinson of Bury has definitely decided to give up football. The old Liverpool centre-forward has asked the Bury officials to cancel his agreement binding him as a Bury player to the end of the season.

Parkinson has offered to pay back in full what he has received in wages since he became a "Shaker". I understand that the Bury management have acceded to the player's wishes.

It hasn't taken Parkinson long to realise the great difference there is between first and second football, and it is because of the strenuous nature of the football he has been taking part in of late and his inability to do himself justice that has forced Parkinson to act as he has.

Parkinson is nothing if not a sport. He detests anything which is underhand, and I feel sure that his request to be released will make him all the more popular.

Footballers are not all rogues, as many people would make us believe, and *Parkinson's action should do* much to stamp out the prevalent feeling that players cannot act "on the square."

The Tottenham Hotspur players *have objected to accept the scheme* proposed by the League for the reduction of wage, and point out that the *wages* paid to London players are not nearly so good as those paid in the provinces, *by reason of the extra cost* of living in the Metropolis.

House rent is more than double what is paid in the Midlands and the north, and in consequence of that the *wage limit, they contend, should be* extended to players resident in the London postal district.

They point out in proof of their claim that the War Office pay an extra *sum of 3s 6d per week to soldiers'* wives if they are resident in the Metropolitan postal district.

That statement is perfectly correct, but in the present circumstances the point should be waived, although at the first favourable opportunity Metropolitan players should agitate for the wage limit to be increased in their district, for in the action of the War Office they will have a powerful argument in their favour.

At the conclusion of the 'Spurs and Chelsea benefit match players of the former club approached the Chelsea and Fulham players as to the attitude they were adopting and were informed that they had decided to fall in with the recommendation of the League, so that the likelihood is the 'Spurs will follow suit.

When Sunderland induced Dundee to part with their centre-forward, who had staggered Scotland by his goal-scoring feats, they were credited with having made the catch of the season.

I have heard it said that Philip has not been a success. In a sense those critics are right, but let me ask a question, "Has he had a fair trial?"

Since the season opened Sunderland have not had their sorrows to seek. The injury to George Holley has been serious, and changes in the composition of the left wing have had to be made almost every week.

It is evident to anybody who knows, anything about football that a centre-forward, to be a success, must 'know' his forwards. This is what Philip has not been able to do.

He has not allowed himself to settle down in consequence of the efforts he has made to satisfy his club, but nobody will make me think otherwise but that Sunderland have the right man in the right place. Just watch him when Holley and Martin get together, he'll startle England as he did Scotland.

JOHNSON LEADS ALL PITCHERS IN MANY RESPECTS

Washington Star Fans 221 Players in Season and Still Critics Say He Has Gone Back

(By Hal Sheridan.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Ole' Walter Johnson, the big twirler who has ben about three-fourths of Washington's pitching staff ever since he joined that club, has gone back, the critics told us last summer when several defeats were being chalked up against the Kansan's name. Well, if he has gone back we believe we'll hit the same trail after a slat at the league records for the season.

"One is inclined to say "what d'ya mean, gone back?" after taking a look at the figures showing what the twirlers did in Ban Johnson's loop. Johnson worked in just 51 games during the summer. It takes some time for the meaning of that to soak in. Fifty-one games. And the average pitcher thinks he has done a great season's work if he has breezed through as many as 30 contests. Naturally Johnson led all the twirlers in his league in that respect, the nearest to him being George Dauss of Detroit and Lefty Baumgardner of St. Louis, who each participated in 45 battles.

Struck Out 221.

Next we'll take a slant at the strike-out column, picking it because Johnson's figures stand out in it like a white dove in a flock of crows. During those aforesaid 51 contests Johnson sent just 221 ball players back to the bench mumbling that the umpire was blind or a robber or giving some other such excuse to his manager for his failure to clout one.

In strike-outs, too, Johnson naturally led all his rivals. "Dutch" Leonard, the big port-sider who heaved for Bill Carrigan's Red Sox was the closest to him, and he couldn't see Johnson with a spyglass. Leonard whiffed 170 men during the summer.

In pitching few-hit affairs, Johnson also looms strong among his rivals. Three times he gave up but three hits, four times he allowed four, and three times five were gleaned off his delivery.

Lost Many by One Run.

Another thing that the early records don't show and that is the number of games which were chalked up against Johnson as defeats in which his opponents nosed him out by one run.

Towards the close of last season when his critics got to panning him rather severely, Johnson finally burst forth one day.

"I don't see where they get that stuff I'm going back," he said. "True I've lost more games this year than I usually lose, but if anyone has been following my work anywhere near closely he will know that I'm not altogether at fault. I've lost a lot of games by one run this summer. I'm not complaining against my team mates. They're doing the best they can. I'm not done by a lot and I'll show it before they count me out."

KING EDWARDS WON GAME 1-0

Queen Alexandra Eleven Gave Southerners a Hard Battle at Oval Yesterday

At the Oval yesterday afternoon a close game of football was played between the Queen Alexandra and King Edward School teams. The game, which was hotly contested, resulted in a win for the King Edward School eleven by the score 1-0. Thus the King Edward School added another game to their list of victories.

In the first half neither squad managed to score, and it looked as though the same thing was going to happen in the second half, when one of the King Edward eleven lined one straight at the centre of their opponents' goal. The ball was kicked straight at the goalkeeper, but one of the Queen Alexandra men tried to stop it before it reached the goal. The result was that he kicked it out of reach of the goal tender, and the winning goal was scored, just a few minutes before full time. For the Queen Alexandra aggregation this was the first game and they made a good showing.

The teams were as follows:

King Edwards — Goal, Parkins; backs, Blender and Killingbeck; half backs, Hunt, Jackson and Plunkett; centre, Puffer; left wing, Jubb and Cranfield; right wing, Farbrass and Winn.

Queen Alexandra—Goal, Jordan; backs, Kearns and Mason; half backs, Wall, Armstrong and Dixon; centre, Donsford; left wing, Dourkty and Cameron; right wing, Yelland and Graham.

INDOOR BASEBALL.

All the ball players of H Company are requested to be at the Armouries to-night, at 7.30, sharp, for their game with D Company.

MACK WILL RELY ON HIS YOUNGSTERS IN 1915

Connie Mack has evidently decided to throw sentiment to the winds in his future managerial dealings with his old stars, although they have won pennants and world's championships for him year after year.

The report from Philadelphia that he had asked for waivers on that trio of veteran pitchers—Bender, Plank and Coombs—was a shock to fandom the country over, let alone the fans of the Quaker City, with whom the veteran boxmen were more than popular. They were heroes, whose names are as famed and whose reputations were thought to be as lasting as Billy Penn's.

Connie, though, has cast them aside as so much worthless junk and will look for younger players to help build up his tottering pitching staff to the strength that he deems necessary to keep his Athletics up to top-notch class.

Th shrewd manager of the three-time world's champions may have been forced to drop his old pitching cracks on account of the poor financial showing made by the Athletics last season, and feels that he must retrench on his salary list. But he also must be convinced that the veterans have outlived their usefulness to the Philadelphia club.

The recent world's series was doubtless the last straw. Four straight defeats at the hands of the "upstart" Boston Braves, and with George Stalling as their manager cut Connie to the quick. It made him look into the future and could see no nourishment in carrying three pitchers on sentiment alone.

With club owners and most managers it is what a player can do, not what he has done. Past reputations of players do not produce coin at the box office. It is the young, ambitious players, who have not forgotten their love for baseball for the money that is in it, or it, and who win games, who draw the patrons and keep the sport going who appeal to the people, who have money invested in the promotion of our great national game.

This is nothing new, and has not been since professional players entered into it, but the money end has been made unduly prominent of recent date by the Federal League promoters, who have foolishly imagined that they can secure the best and biggest advertising by exploiting publicity, the immense salaries they are paying and say they are still willing to pay to jumping players.

The sport itself has been belittled by making the enormous salaries of more importance than the playing end. This is illustrated convincingly by Mr. Weeghman, the Chicago backer of the Federal League and president of the Chifeds, when he said at the recent meeting of the league, at th Hotel Biltmore: "We are paying big salaries only to three or four players of each club; the other men we hire as cheaply as we possibly can."

Now, that plan will never enable any club to engage a team that can be a consistent winner, simply because the small salaried players are very liable to outplay the bigger paid old stars, and there is then sure to be jealousy, and resultant disorganization of team work. Players who are not paid according to their abilities and who are kept from advancement by reason of their fellow players getting the cream by reason of their past reputation, are not going to play their heads off to win.

Possibly this influenced Connie Mack in asking waivers on his old stars. It will be found that now Mack has made the start that other managers will follow and there will be "cleaning house" by the wholesale.

And it is not improbable that the players themselves have been largely responsible for club owners and managers failing to keep on their pay rolls old stars who have by reason of past great work are entitled to more consideration than to be dumped by the wayside with sudden and cold indifference.

Pitcher Eddie Plank has acknowledged that he was dickering with the Federals, and even told Connie Mack that he had, but also said to Mack: "I have been offered big money by the Feds and do not suppose you want to meet the offer."

But still, Plank is reported to have said he was surprised to learn that Mack had asked for waivers on him.

Now, what right had Plank to be surprised, or any other player who has been known to have been flirting or negotiating with the Federals?

Do the players imagine they have all the privileges and their employers have none? It looks so. There were many players in both the National and American leagues who, during the playing season recently finished, were dickering with Federal League owners and scouts, and who would have jumped had they been sure the Feds would last. Can those players find fault if they get unexpectedly released? They surely were not on the level with the people who were paying them their big salaries. So neither can Eddie Plank rightly blame Connie Mack.

I see that the manager of the Athletics takes a dig at Hughey Jennings for giving away he news that waivers had been asked on Bender, Plank and Coombs., I am fearful Connie has become peevish over the experience of last season. Philadelphia fans failed to support a winning team, world's champions, too, and other happenings that were for from pleasant, must have ben disheartening for him as well as aggravating.

WRESTLERS ARE TRAINING HARD FOR BIG BOUT

Both Hardy and Gibson are in great shape for their match at Brock Street Rink on Saturday night, and it promises to be an even more spectacular battle than the first clash between the two. Hardy, who is training here, is very anxious to decisively dispose of Gibson, as he intends to go to Montreal after the scalp of Eugene Tremblay, the lightweight champion. Gibson is in Toronto and will go here on Saturday morning. A victory means considerable to the Y. M. C. A. man, now that he has embarked on a professional career, and he may be depended upon to go the limit.

GERMANS BEYOND YSER.

They Hold Only One Point Now, Say French Communique.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The French War Office yesterday evening made public the following official communication:

"There is no important modification in the situation to report.

"In the north we have made slight progress toward Menines.

"To the east artillery duels at several points of the front have taken place without any great results, notably at the west of Loos, between the Lorette and the Ancre, in Argonne and in the Forest of Apremont."

The French War Office yesterday afternoon issued one of the most cheering statements that had been received in some time, saying:

"On our left wing, to the north, the situation shows no change as compared to yesterday. The enemy has given back on the right bank of the Yser. We have recaptured Lombaertzyde. The Germans occupy the left bank of the Yser, nothing more than the head of a bridge built only between Dixmude and Nieuport. They have abandoned, in addition to prisoners and wounded men, a considerable quantity of war material, including artillery, which was held immovable by the mud.

"Between Dixmude and the Lys the fighting has continued with alternate advances and withdrawals, but with the general result that the allied forces have made perceptible progress.

"Between the Lys and the region of Arras there has been commanding and minor engagements.

"Between the region of Arras and the Oise we have made an advance to the east of La Quenoy-en-Gohelle on the on the Heights of Parvillers.

"On the centre, the German attack, which developed on the right bank of the Aisne in the region of Vailley, and which resulted in our losing the first slopes to the north of Vailley and to the north of Crapaume, was not continued yesterday. A counter attack by our forces brought again into our possession a portion of the lost ground.

"A violent cannonading and spirited German attacks were repulsed on the heights of the Highway des Dames and in the vicinity of Rheims. There has been no happenings of importance between Rheims and the Meuse, nor in the Woevre district."

INSPECTED BY ROYALTY.

Canadians Receive Visit From Their Majesties at Salisbury.

BUSTARD CAMP, Salisbury Plain, Nov. 5.—Accompanied by a number of staff officers and attendants, King George and Queen Mary yesterday inspected the Canadian expeditionary force at Bustard Camp, and delighted the Canadians with their expressions of admiration and the informal manner in which they conversed with various members of the contingent. Accompanying their Majesties was Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, who frequently remarked that the showing of the Canadians was "Splendid! Magnificent!"

Others who motored with the royal party from London were Field Marshal Lord Roberts, Hon. G. H. Perley, Acting High Commissioner for Canada, and several members of the War Office staff. The visitors first stopped at divisional headquarters at Bustard Camp, where their Majesties shook hands with all the staff officials.

Following his inspection of the Ontario section of the contingent, King George told Col. Mercer, of Toronto, that the men under his command were "as fine as any in the British army." Both King George and the Queen chatted for a long time with several members of the 48th Highlanders of Toronto. Their Majesties commented upon the splendid physique of the "Kilties," and King George expressed his pleasure at the sight of the sporrans worn by the men.

TO MAKE FINAL EFFORT?

Kaiser Will Make a Supreme Attack In Belgium, Says Senator.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A Belgian Socialist Senator, who returned yesterday from an official visit to King Albert, said that the allies were now within ten miles of Ostend, but he did not believe that the Germans are preparing for a general retreat through Belgium, but rather for a final supreme assault, which would be made at a point southeast of Ypres.

The Senator estimates that the Germans have 500,000 men in the vicinity mentioned, but he said that it was the general impression of the allied staffs that the German effort would be a failure, because their troops not only were very weary, but to a great extent were made up of youthful and aged recruits.

When the German march down the coast began, the Senator declares, scarcely anyone on the ground expected that they would be kept out of Calais. Now opinion was completely changed and freely expressed that the Germans would never reach their objective.

British Bombed Bruges.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A despatch to The Daily Mail, dated Tuesday night, says:

"This morning British aeroplanes dropped bombs on the state railway works at Bruges, in Belgium, doing great damage. At four o'clock this afternoon another British war plane dropped bombs on Bruges."

CLEARING OUT POLAND.

Russians Are Making Great Strides Against Germans.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.—The following official communication from the Russian General Staff headquarters was given out here last night:

"A sudden change has been noted since Nov. 3 on the east Prussian front, where the enemy, which recently had been on the defensive almost everywhere, has begun to fall back at certain points. This retreat is precipitate on the left wing of the enemy, which was vigorously thrown back toward Biala and Lyck. Our troops took Bakalarjevo, capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunition and making prisoners of a German company.

"On the left bank of the Vistula the Germans continue their precipitate retreat towards the frontier. Their rear guards have been dislodged from Kolo and Przedborz. On the morning of Nov. 3 we drove back the Austrians beyond Kielce, which place our troops occupied, making 600 prisoners and taking machine guns. On the same day we won a decisive victory over the Austrians along the whole front from Kielce to Sandomir. The enemy fell back with all speed. Our troops took Sandomir, which is an important strategical point.

"In the region south of Kielce during the past week we have made prisoners of 100 officers and 10,000 soldiers and have taken a large number of cannon, as well as machine guns. During the night of Nov. 3 the Austrians made a series of attacks, which were fierce but futile, and they retreated. Our troops took a firm footing in the region of Nisko and Radaih.

"There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

"The Turkish fleet is concentrated in the Black Sea, with a base in the Bosphorus. Apparently they are trying to avoid a fight with our forces."

Czar On Way To Front.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.—(Via London.)—Emperor Nicholas stopped at Minsk, capital of the Government of Minsk, yesterday on his way to the battle front. He attended a service in the cathedral and visited the hospital, where he conferred medals of the order of St. George on many wounded soldiers.

Early yesterday afternoon the Emperor resumed his journey amid enthusiastic cheers from large crowds in the streets.

PLEASED WITH INDIANS.

Gen. French Praises Work of Orientals In the Field.

LONDON, Nov. 5. — The British official press bureau, in a statement issued yesterday, pays tribute to the bravery and adaptability of the Indian troops now serving in France and Belgium, saying that they are performing a great work notwithstanding the fact that the nature of the country in which they are fighting is entirely different from that to which they are accustomed.

Gen. French, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the field, has expressed himself as greatly pleased with the bearing of these troops, and has sent the following message to the Indian corps commander:

"Please congratulate your Indian troops on their gallant conduct, and express my gratitude to them."

LAST CALL TO ARMS.

Belgians Finds That Many Have Not Yet Enlisted.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Belgian Government has issued the following official proclamation: "Among many Belgian families there are still men capable of bearing arms. A large number have voluntarily come forward to join the army, but it is necessary that all do so without delay.

"We solemnly call upon all Belgians physically fit between the ages of 19 and 30 to enlist for the duration of the war. Every facility will be given these men by the Belgian consuls to enable them to join the centres of enlistment in England and France.

"Belgians between the ages of 18 and 30 who do not respond by Nov. 15 may be requisitioned for military service in accordance with the law."

Captain of Karluk In Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Nov. 5.—Capt. Robert Barthett, skipper of the Karluk, the ill-fated ship on which the main party of the Stefansson Arctic expedition left Victoria, B.C., in June, 1913, arrived in Ottawa yesterday to submit his report to the Naval Department, on the circumstances that led up to the sinking of the vessel and the subsequent death of eight of the party. With Capt. Bartlett is William L. McKinley of Glasgow, Scotland, meteorologist and magnetician, the only survivor of the six scientists who were aboard the Karluk.

"No more Arctic expeditions for me," said Capt. Bartlett to the Canadian Press, when asked if he was prepared to go on another trip north. "I am on my way to Florida, where it is warm."

Gave Child With Hands Off.

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 5. — Further evidence of German atrocities is furnished in a letter received yesterday by Rev. G. F. Antrer of this city from a sister living at Borough Green, Kent, England, who had come in contact with a little Belgian girl whose both hands had been cut off by German soldiers after her father and mother had been shot dead before her eyes.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Record-breaking slides in export houses brought about a strong market in wheat after a temporary break at the start. The close was buoyant at 1¼@¼c net advance. Corn finished 1c to 1¼c up and oats with a gain of 1-8c to 3-8c. In provisions the extremes varied from to decline to a rise of 22½c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 12	to $....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 09	0 00
Spring, bushel	1 09	0 00
Peas, bushel	0 82	0 00
Oats, bushel	0 42	0 00
Rye, bushel	0 72	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 72	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. rl.	0 29	0 32
Butter, creamery, solids	0 28	0 30
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, large	0 16	....
Cheese, new, twins	0 16½	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 38	0 40
Eggs, cold-storage	0 28	0 30
Honey, new, lb.	0 13	0 15
Honey, comb	1 50	2 00

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 4.—Liverpool cables were not as strong as was expected this morning, which caused a somewhat erratic opening, prices of futures by export houses being marked a reduction, and an advance of ½c to ¾c on the local market took place. November leading. The close was from ¾c to ⅞c up for wheat. And ½c to 1¼c for oats. Flax showed 2c to 2½c rise.

Cash: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.12¾; No. 2 do., $1.10¾; No. 3 do., $1.07¾; No. 4, $1.06; No. 5, $1.01½; No. 6, 94¼c; feed, 93½c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 45½c; No. 3 C.W., 43c; extra No. 1 feed, 45c; No. 1 feed, 43¼c; No. 2 feed, 42¼c.

Barley—No. 3, 69½c; No. 4, 66c; rejected, 64½c; feed, 64c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.17½; No. 2 C.W., $1.14½.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—Manitoba wheat is in fair demand over the cable and sales of 75,000 bushels No. 2 northern were made at $1.14½, per bushel c.i.f. Bay ports. A sale of 200 bushels choice Ontario malting barley was made at 76½c and 10,000 Bushels of a lower grade at 75c per bushel ex-track and 10,000 bushels of extra No. 1 feed oats at 60c per bushel c.i.f.

In sympathy with the continued strong upward tendency of prices for oats in the Winnipeg market prices on spot have scored a further advance of ½c to 1c per bushel. There is no change in flour, but the tone of the market is strong, with only a small volume of business doing. Demand for mill feed is better and the feeling is firmer. The tone of the market for butter is steady, but the demand is still somewhat limited.

Cheese continues quiet. Demand for eggs good and market is active and strong. Dressed hogs 25c to 25c per 100 pounds lower.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.17¼; No. 1 northern, $1.12¾ to $1.16¾; No. 2 do., $1.10¾ to $1.14¾; December, $1.13¾.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 69c to 69c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 45½c to 45¼c.

Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Nov. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.18; No. 1 northern, $1.17; No. 2 do., $1.13; December, $1.16.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Nov. 4.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 1230 cattle, 271 hogs, 570 sheep and lambs and 110 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Two prime quality loads sold at $8.35 to $8.75; good steers and heifers sold at $7 to $7.50; medium butchers' steers and heifers at $6.50 to $6.75; common butchers' steers and heifers at $6 to $6.25; choice cows at $5.50 to $6.75; good cows at $5.75 to $6.25; canners and cutters at $3 to $4.50; bulls at $5 to $6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.

Choice feeders sold at $5 to $5.50; good feeders at $4.50 to $5; common feeders at $3.25 to $3.50; stockers at $4.50 to $5; eastern stockers at $4 to $4.50.

Veal Calves.

Choice calves sold at $10 to $10.50; good calves, $9.50 to $9.90; medium, $7 to $8; common, $6 to $7; inferior eastern calves, $5.50 to $6.

Milkers and Springers.

A moderate supply of milkers and springers sold at $65 to $100, the bulk going at $70 to $90.

Sheep and Lambs.

Lamb prices were 10c to 15c higher on the average. Choice lambs sold at $7.00 to $7.90; medium lambs at $7.50 to $7.65; culls at $4 to $6.50; sheep, ewes, at $5 to $5.75; culls and rams at $3.50 to $4.

Hogs.

Selects fed and watered at $7.85 and $7 f.o.b. cars, and $7.40 weighed off cars.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—At the C.P.R. live stock market there was no further change for cattle today, but owing to the continued liberal offerings the feeling is easy, and the prospects are that prices may be still lower in the near future owing to the mild weather. Demand was limited and trade on the whole was rather quiet, sales of choice steers at $7.50 to $7.75, good at $6.50 to $7.25, and the lowest grades at $4.75 to $7, while butchers' cows brought from $5 to $6.50 and bulls from $4.50 to $6.50 per cwt. The trade in canning stock was fairly active at $4.50 to $4.75 for bulls, and at $2.50 to $4.25 for cows per cwt.

The tone of the market for lambs was firm under a good demand, and small supplies and sales of Ontario stock were made at $7.50 to $7.75, and Quebec at $7 to $7.25 per cwt., while ewes sold at $4.75 to $5 and bucks and culls at $4.25 to $4.50 per 100 pounds. There was a good demand for calves of which the supply was fair and sales were made at from $5 to $10 each as to size and quality.

There was no change in the market for hogs, for which the demand was fair, and sales of selected hogs were made at $8 per cwt. weighed off cars.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Cattle—Receipts 18,000; market, steady; beeves, $6.60 to $11; Texas steers, $5.60 to $7.10; stockers and feeders, $5.60 to $8.20; calves, $7 to $10.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; market, strong; lambs, $7 to $7.60; mixed, $7.15 to $7.75; wethers, $6.35 to $7.05; yearlings, $6.40 to $7.50; ewes, $6.75 to $6.25; bulls of sales, $7.30 to $7.55.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; market, higher; native, $5.50 to $8.50; yearlings, $6.50 to $7.50; lambs, native, $7 to $9.

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COUNTY COUNCIL

Will be Asked to Authorize a Grant to Patriotic Fund

"We have no intention of saddling a financial burden on the 1915 County Council," said Warden Shaw in discussing the County Council's attitude toward the patriotic fund. For two days the matter of contributing to the fund has been in the hands of the Council, and up till noon to-day nothing definite had been arrived at. A committee headed by Dr. Kindred has been dealing with the matter and there is every likelihood that the committee will ask the Council to pass a by-law authorizing a grant of at least one thousand dollars to the patriotic fund.

It is also the intention of the Council to nominate a county committee who will have supervision over the local municipal committees. Their duties will be to make a canvass with a view of ascertaining the need and report back to the County Council at the January session. It is altogether probable that whatever grant is authorized will be paid over in monthly instalments of three or four hundred dollars per month until January, when the incoming Council will decide upon further action.

DARKNESS WORSE THAN ZEPPELINS.

Several Fatalities in London Already, From Precautions Against Air Raids.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—London continues its preparations for aegial raids. The streets grow darker and darker and accidents more frequent in consequence. Some say more persons will be killed by the darkened streets than by bombs and aircraft. There have already been several fatalities directly due to dimly lit thoroughfars.

Additional searchlights and new guns on roofs and arches appear each week. Two aerial guns have recently been mounted on Grasham College, covering the Bank, and on a granite arch on the Embankment. Advertisements of insurance against damage from aircraft appear in the daily papers, an d the circulars of the underwriters announce that the rates will be advanced if any Taubes or Zeppelins appear above the city.

An order of the Press Bureau that papers must not publish weather predictions is considered a most humorous feature of the situation.

WHEAT PRICES LOWER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Wheat developed weakness to-day, influenced by domestic receipts and by a decided increase of the European visible supply. The fact that the trans-Atlantic crop summary was generally favourable, counted also against the bulls.

Reports of good buying on the part of cash houses tended, however, to rally the market. The opening which was 5-8 lower to 1-8 up, was followed by a decline all around and then an upturn to Monday night's level.

Four More Cases Reported

Police Will Be Invited to Take a Hand

Three houses were placed on the quarantine list yesterday and one to-day by Sanitary Inspector Spence. This makes four more cases of diphtheria to be added to the long list that have passed through the Sanitary Inspector's department. Mr. Spence claims that he finds it difficult to enforce prohibitory measures against houses that have been placarded. Parents persist in allowing infected children to mingle with those who are not infected with the disease. Cases have been reported where adults, who have contracted the disease are associating with other people regardless of the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, who has ordered them to be quarantined. A case in point was reported on Saturday where a patient who was infected, visited the public market in company with another woman. This and other cases has led to a number of complaints being laid at the door of Sanitary Inspector Spence. Mr. Spence proposes to make a police court case of the next offender whom he finds has violated the rules of quarantine.

TO ROUND UP ALIENS.

Gen. Otter Will First Make a Tour of Registry Offices.

MONTREAL, Nov. 5. — Maj.-Gen. Sir William Otter, former inspector-general of Canadian militia, who has been appointed by the Federal Government to direct the work of carrying out the order-in-council respecting "alien enemies," with headquarters in Toronto, was in Montreal yesterday, and with Silas H. Carpenter, the registrar of alien enemies, in Montreal, visited militia headquarters in Union avenue.

Asked as to his plans, Gen. Otter said he was going to make a trip of inspection throughout the Dominion, and was commencing at Montreal. Until he had looked into matters he could give no outline of the plans to be adopted to carry into full effect the intention of the Government to safeguard the country and the Empire from the possible danger due to the presence of thousands of Germans and Austrians in the Dominion.

Epidemic In Antwerp.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A despatch to The Exchange Telegraph Co. from Rotterdam says:

"Antwerp doctors predict an early epidemic owing to the fact that the only available water supply comes from the River Netha, which is contaminated by the bodies of many slain soldiers. The rebuilding of the reservoirs which were destroyed by the bombardment has not been permitted.

Jap Warships Off Chile.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 5.—A steam collier which has arrived at Valparaiso reports having seen eight Japanese warships at Easter Island, in the Pacific, about 300 miles west of the Chilean cost. Easter Islands belong to the republic of Chile.

Gale Sweeps Lake Huron.

SARNIA, Nov. 5.—A thirty mile gale is raging on Lake Huron and practically all vessels are seeking shelter

Battle Is At An End

Entire Line Holds—Battle of Dunes at An End

PARIS, Nov. 5. — Alternate gains and losses by each side marked the great struggle between the allies and the Germans along the extended battlefront in France and Belgium Wednesday, according to officers who have returned here from the fighting zone. The French and English troops, these officers say, made considerable progress in the neighborhood of Dixmude and Lys. On the other hand the Germans are reported to have gained a small amount of territory in the region of Vailly and Chavonne.

The heaviest fighting of the day was in this region, where the Germans, heartened by Tuesday's appreciable advance, endeavored to continue their success. The allies, aided by reinforcements, are said to have blocked to a large extent the furious attacks of the Germans, and a small detachment of Frenchmen, although they met with heavy resistance at a bridge on the Aisne, succeeded in pushing on and gaining ground commanding the enemy's position.

From this point the French opened a raking fire on the Germans, but they were not sufficient in number to withstand the furious German onslaught that followed, and were compelled to retire to avoid being cut to pieces. The few cannon taken by the Germans, it is said, were put out of commission before the retreat.

That the battle of the sand dunes, as the contest along the channel coast is being generally named, has come to a definite end is proved by all reports from the front. As the French communique says, the Germans hold but one unimportant point on the allied side of the river, and have given up all efforts to resume the offensive. Their losses have run into many thousands. When the invader fell back along the Dixmude-Nieuport front, the Belgian-British-French forces were too exhausted to pursue their advantage and deliver a counter-attack. Instead, they have been content to hold their hardly-won ground and give the men a chance to recuperate. Some regiments of the British force, particularly the Black Watch and the Coldstream Guards, have suffered severely.

But beyond Dixmude the pictures in the changing war film are more cheerful. Here French and British brigades have begun off the new German drive at the French coast with considerably less trouble than was the case further east. Not only have they held their own, but an advance movement is progressing satisfactorily, and the Germans are losing advantageous positions in the vicinity of Roulers. This town has been taken and retaken several times by the contending armies and lies a mass of ruins. Important roads converge on its four sides.

The French are holding tenaciously to their own positions along the centre and in the east, and have scored heavily around the Argonne forest.

Two unsubstantiated but highly important reports were received last night, one saying that the British forces in Belgium have succeeded in penetrating the German lines between the armies of Gen. Von Beulow and Duke Albrect. The other declares that 3,500 French and British troops were cut off in the vicinity of Roye and taken prisoners by the foe. Advices say that the boys fought valiantly until their ammunition was exhausted, and that they were completely surrounded by overwhelming forces. Neither report is given much credence until further information becomes available.

A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Amsterdam says: "According to the correspondent of The Telegraaf at Sluis, the fighting on the Yser was very severe yesterday. It is reported that the allies forced the Germans back to the Village of Jabbeke, between Ostend, passed through Bruges without stopping.

"The Germans at Bruges are expecting an attack from the allies. All the drawbridges are raised at nightfall."

A despatch to The Amsterdam Telegraaf from Sluis says: "Heavy gun firing is heard in the triangle of Dixmude, Roulers and Ypres, indicating that a severe battle is raging in that neighborhood.

"It is believed that the Germans now will attempt to break through the allies' lines there and force their way, by way of Ypres, to Dunkirk, but that they will find it very difficult to cross the morasses in the vicinity of the Upper Yser, caused by inundations."

The handle of a new wire carpet beater is raised several inches from the main shaft to save its user's hand from contact with the carpet.

SUNK BY A MINE

German Cruiser is Now Expected Lost in Jade Bay

LONDON, Nov. 5.—It is reported that the German cruiser Yorcke has struck a mine in Jade Bay and sunk.

Jade Bay is on the northeast coast of Germany a few miles west of the estuary of the Weser.

The mine in question may be one which the Germans have strewn so lavishly along the coast or it may be that the Yorcke is the first victim of the British policy of retaliation.

The supreme test of power on the sea seems imminent. Four battleships and a quantity of cruisers, supported by torpedo boats and destroyers, are known to have issued from the Kiel Canal and are at this moment in the North Sea. Another very considerable fleet is reported to be off the Aland Islands, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, in the Baltic Sea. This flotilla appears to be awaiting orders. Copenhagen despatches say that it is believed the first move of the latter fleet will be directed against the Russian coast.

Fishermen returning to Dover say that they sighted several German warships at various points in the channel. These are believed to be part of the flotilla of which the four cruisers and the four battleships are the main units.

The encounter in which the submarine D-5 was sunk and the Halcyon slightly damaged is taken to be the initial attempt in a raid on the English coast. That it was defeated by the narrowest of margins is indicated by the fact that the German craft were but ten miles from Yarmouth, when the Halcyon barred their path. Out of hundreds of British fighting craft in the North Sea, she was the only vessel to face the emergency. A hurried call for help brought several torpedo boats, but the wireless of the Halcyon was shot away in a few minutes, and there was only the one cruiser and the little craft to drive off the Germans.

Another factor in the probable German decision to risk a battle on the high seas is the fact that British ships have been busy strewing the entrance to the Kiel Canal and all of the waters around Heligoland with mines. The work is not yet complete, but even now constitutes a serious menace to the movement of vessels. If the mine field had been completed it would have become practically impossible for boats to leave the canal.

There is another report to the effect that the Germans do not contemplate a general action, but will endeavor to send through the British patrol some of their fastest cruisers to join the Karlsruhe and other single commands in other waters.

The Admiralty has issued a statement in which it says it has received from German sources details of a naval engagement off the Chilean coast in which the British cruiser Monmouth was sunk and the cruiser Good Hope severely damaged. The statement says that the Admiralty has no confirmation of the report.

The statement was issued through the official press bureau in the name of the Secretary of the Admiralty, and says:

"Rumors and reports have been received at the Admiralty from various sources of a naval battle having occurred off the Chilean coast. The Admiralty has no confirmation of this, and such accounts as they have received rest admittedly on German evidence.

"The Admiralty cannot accept these facts as accurate at present, for the battleship Canopus specially was sent to strengthen Rear-Admiral Cradock's squadron, and would have given him a decided superiority. Further, although five German ships concentrated in Chilean waters, only three entered Valparaiso harbor. It is possible, therefore, that when the full account of the action is received it may considerably modify the German versions. Effective measures have been taken to deal with the situation in any event."

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES

Toronto's unemployed were estimated at 50,000 by Mr. James Watt, president of the Trades and Labor Council, in an interview yesterday.

Divisional Supt. Boyd of the Grand Trunk Railway was in St. Catharines yesterday afternoon looking over the several sites for a new station on the western hill.

Over 2,000 Swiss families have announced their readiness to adopt Belgian orphans. Some 500 Belgian widows and orphans already have arrived in Switzerland.

Rifaat Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to France, according to the Havas News Agency, asked for his passports which were handed to him at Bordeaux yesterday.

The Village of Ardon was visited by a bad fire yesterday afternoon, which destroyed the Royal Hotel, the post-office, a hardware store and an implement and carriage store.

An estate of $24,459.31 was left by the late Dr. William Saunders, C.M.G., for 25 years director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, who died in London, Ont., on Sept. 13.

A despatch from Tsinan, in Shantung Province, China, says the Japanese forces before Tsingtau, the fortified position of the German territory of Kiaochow, have destroyed 36 German guns and captured 800 prisoners.

SCALE INSPECTION

St Catharines Judge Says Merchants Needn't Pay.

According to the finding of Judge Carman, St. Catharines, merchants do not have to pay for the inspection of their scales although this has been the custom for years. George Crane, Beamsville, refused to pay $3 for having his scales inspected by the Dominion Inspector of Weights and Measures. Action was brought against him to recover the amount, but the case was dismissed. T. R. Sons represented the Crown, and W. M. McClement the defendant.

Two Drunks In Police Court

Both Fined $2 or an Option of Ten Days in the County Gaol

John Irvine of Tweed appeared in this morning's Police Court, charged with being drunk in a public place. While maintaining that he wasn't drunk, John said that he lay down in the Grand Trunk Station to sober up, which statement would seem to indicate that he was at the time in a state of intoxication. It was at the station he affirmed that he was garnered in by the Police. He was fined $2 or ten days in gaol.

James Kennedy appeared on a like charge. Mr. Kennedy, when confronted with the charge seemed to realise that there was more truth than fiction in what the Magistrate had said about him being found drunk on George street. He rubbed his "sandy" head in a manner which indicated that he was a little hazy about the happenings of the night before and answered:

"I guess I was drunk all right."

"That's a pretty close guess" retorted the Magistrate, as he registered the plea of "guilty". Mr. Kennedy was also fined $2, which he paid from the money he had when arrested.

Cannon Ball Of 16th Century

Which Projects Knife During its Flight—It and Other Weapons of War in Oak Hall Window

Again the Oak Hall comes to the front with its window display, which is attracting very much attention. The German weapon so prominently displayed in the exhibit was used in the French religious wars at the time of Henry the VIII. Another weapon which occasioned much comment was the very large one which was used by mercenary foot soldiers at that time. The soldiers were clad from head to foot in armour, and were posted between two bodies of cavalry. It was their duty to tear the men off their horses with these huge weapons, and hamper the opposing force of cavalry all that it was possible to do. The weapon is so large that it required great strength and skill to wield it and at the same time defend oneself from attack.

A pike and halberd of the period of King Edward II. are also shown and form a great contrast between the offensive weapons of that day and this. Perhaps the most interesting exhibit in the window is a diabolical invention known as the knife cannon ball. The great majority of local people will never have heard of this terrible machine of war, which was discarded soon after its invention for humane reasons. The cannon ball was invented and first used in the 16th century. It was fired from a gun, and during its flight towards the enemy it opened and a knife was projected from it. The projection of the knife during the course of the ball gave the name of it. It was capable of great devastation, and even in the 16th century, when international laws were not observed as at present, it was not used on account of its terrible destructive properties.

THE MARKET WAS DULL

Trade in Unsettled Condition at Union Stock Yards.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Toronto, Nov 4—Receipts were large for Wednesday: 84 cars, 1292 cattle, 871 hogs, 570 sheep and lambs, 110 calves and 427 horses.

Cattle: Trade was in an unsettled condition on account of the quarantining of the Chicago Market; also of several states on account of the foot and mouth disease having broken out. The Market was very dull and slow and prices easy.

Choice butchers' steers: None on sale.

Good butchers' steers: $6.75 to $7.15.

Medium butchers' steers, $6.50 to $6.75.

Common butchers' steers, $6 to $6.25.

Choice butchers' heifers: None on sale.

Common butchers' heifers, $6.25 to $6.50.

Choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75.

Good cows, $5 to $6.50.

Bulls, $5 to $6.75.

Feeders and Stockers: There were many farmers looking for good feeders which were scarce, nearly all being inferior, common and medium. Prices were easy.

Choice steers, $6.25 to $6.75.

Medium steers, $5.75 to $6.25.

Stockers, $4.25 to $5.

Inferior stockers, $3.50 to $4.

Milkers and Springers: Only a limited number were offered at $65 to $90 each, bulk sold at $75 to $85 each; one choice cow at $110.

Calves: Receipts of calves were light, good to choice veals found a ready sale, but the common grass-fed calves were cheaper and slow sale.

Choice veals, $10 to $10.50; inferior and common, $3.50 to $5.

Shep and lambs: Receipts were moderate. Sheep sold at steady prices, but lambs were a little firmer.

Sheep, $5.25 to $5.75.

Culls and rams: $2.50 to $4.50.

Lambs: choice ewes and wethers, $7.75 to $7.85; culls, $6 to $6.50.

Hogs: Receipts were light and prices 10c. higher. Selected, fed and watered, $7.25 and $7 f.o.b. cars, and $7.65 weighed off cars.

Some forms of Pacific Ocean seaweeds yield 800 pounds of pure potash, three pounds of iodine and other valuable by-products from each ton of dried vegetable matter.

THE INCIDENT AT THE ARMOURIES

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Sir.—I read with much interest the account of the hat raising incident which occurred at the Armouries on Tuesday evening, and as a spectator of the whole business I must state that your account of same falls far short of the mark. In the first place the gentleman was requested in a perfectly courteous manner to remove his hat but refused. Then again you go out of your way to infer an insult to his associates' loyalty, which only goes to show how little your informant knew of the real facts. As a matter of fact the man has a son at present with the Canadian contingent, and he has, I believe, also done his share personally of military service. I agree fully with your remark about people putting on hats and wraps at concrts, etc., while the National Anthem is being played, which proves only too well, I think that they are not to the manner born nor to the manner taught either of showing respect and honour to the King. Personally if I was attending any such gathering (as that held in the Armouries on Tuesday night) in a city belonging to any friendly nation I should consider it my duty as an act of common courtesy to uncover when any similar selection to "God Save the King" was played or sung. If any gentleman better informed than myself on such matters will show me that I should be guilty of a breach of courtesy or good taste in so doing I stand corrected.—Yours faithfully,

"FAIRPLAY."

DONATION NOT YET ACKNOWLEDGED

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Dear Sir,—Would you kindly permit me, through the columns of your paper, to state on behalf of the employees of the Campbell Flour Mills Co., that on or about October 3rd we subscribed and paid to one of the collectors for the Patriotic War Fund the sum of $10, and which has not, to our notice, been published among the contributions given to the above fund.

Signed on behalf of the employes,

J. H. BURNS, Brownton.

INQUIRER'S INQUIRY

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Sir,—Is it true that the managers of Dr. Gordon advertised a grand "patriotic night" in the George Street Methodist Church for the City Council to take hold of it, enthused the people and then took up the "offering," not for the widows and orphans, but for Dr. Gordon? Can it be possible that this is true?—Yours, etc.,

INQUIRER.

COURT OF REVISION

The Court of Revision met again on Wednesday evening, when a number of appeals against the 1915 assessment were heard. With one or two exceptions, the Assessor's finding was confirmed. This year one hundred and twenty-two appeals were entered and to date, not more than one or two out of every twenty-five, have been granted. This speaks well for the work of the Assessor. Some strange reasons are advanced by appelants seeking reductions in their taxes One woman admitted that the property which she owned was originally purchased for $1,200, yet she wanted a reduction on an assessment of $550. In many cases appelaants decline to put a valuation on their property, while others freely admit that they don't know what their property is worth.

The first case that was dealt with last evening concerned various properties owned by J. J. Turner, Sr. In each case the assessments were confirmed with the exception of part of the Opera House which was reduced by $200.

The assessment of J. A. Sharpe was confirmed; also that of Grace Allen. No one appeared for the Bank of Ottawa so the appeal was laid over. Walter Burns, representing the International Harvester Co, claimed to be wrongly assessed for business. The assessment was reduced from $4,750 to $3,720. No one appeared for the Campbell Flour Mills Co., so the assessment was confirmed.

The assessments of the following appelants were confirmed: S. M. Fair, R. W. Knox, T. F. Matthews, Jos. Maynard, W. R. Morris, G. S. McKee, John O'Keefe, W. S. Payton, Mrs C. E. Powers, the Catherine Rudkin, Estates and M. Weller.

The Board adjourned until Tuesday, 3 p.m. On that date they will be waited upon by representatives of the Retail Merchants' Association, who have signified their intention of appealing against some of the assessments in the business section of the City.

SWISS KIND TO BELGIANS.

BERNE, via Paris, Nov. 4.—Over 2,000 Swiss families have announced their readiness to adopt Belgian orphans. Some 500 Belgian widows and orphans already have arrived in Switzerland.

BENEFIT OF OUR SOLDIER BOYS!

A Concert, under the auspices of the Kitchener Canadian Patriotic League, will be given in the Collegiate Institute this Thursday Evening, November 5th, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of our Soldier Boys who have gone to the Front. Tickets 25c. Let there be a Grand Rally! 24-10d

DISTINCTIVE JEWELRY

Christmas thoughtfulness in the air once more.

The display of Beautiful STERLING and SILVER-PLATED NOVELTIES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, and PEARL JEWELRY all priced so low that really elegant lasting gifts may be secured, now for the asking. We make a specialty of DIAMONDS.

E. V. WARNE
325 GEORGE ST.

Additional Contributions

To the Local Patriotic Fund

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherwood	$ 3.00
Mr. A. A. McKintry	10.00
Mr. H. Sickles	1.00
Total to date	$5,168.55

The Quaker Oats Company have contributed one hundred and fifty 25-pound sacks of flour to the Patriotic Fund; also four hundred and fifty 10-pound sacks of rolled oats.

FOUR STATES OF UNION CARRIED PROHIBITION

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Four of the six states that voted Tuesday on prohibition according to the latest returns to-night decided to forbid the sale of alcoholic beverages in future, and two voted to retain saloons. Ohio and California kept their saloons, while Washington, Oregon and Arizona closed theirs.

ABOUT CONSUMPTION

Every day, we are receiving letters from users of this medicine telling us of the benefit they have had by its use.

Mrs. Martyn, of 46 Garden Avenue, Toronto, who before taking "Copeland's Cure for Consumption" had been treated by different doctors for several years without benefit, writes to say:

Mr. Copeland:

Dear Sir.—After taking several bottles of your Consumption Cure, I would like to make known to others the benefit I derived from its use. I was very much run down when I commenced taking your medicine, but now I have fully recovered, and in four months have gained 17 pounds. I cannot speak too highly of it, and will be pleased to recommend it to any who enquire as to its merits. You may publish this letter if you wish, and if so, I trust that it will reach the eyes of some poor sufferer and save them from the dreadful disease of consumption.

Yours respectfully,
(Sgd.) MRS. MARTYN,
46, Garden Ave, Toronto.
Nov. 27, 1912.

That was written two years ago, since when Mrs. Martyn has enjoyed excellent health and has taken every opportunity to tell others what this medicine did for her.

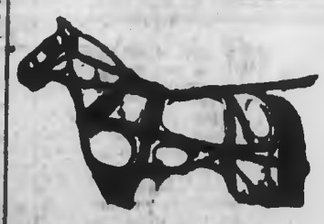
Records are on file of some extreme cases of consumption, one of which, now a well-known case of a man given up as hopeless by his doctor and a specialist, who said that he could not live more than 8 or 10 days. To-day he is alive and well and it was "Copeland's Cure for Consumption" that pulled him through.

Letters have been received and are on file from individuals who have suffered from chronic bronchitis for over 20 years and never obtained any permanent benefit until they took this medicine. These letters were written by well-known people and copies will gladly be sent to any person desiring to know what "Copeland's Cure for Consumption" can do for cases of chronic bronchitis.

Those suffering only from weakened lungs and throats to the "down and out" consumptive all testify to the benefit obtained by taking this medicine.

If you are one of these, don't allow another day to pass without getting a bottle to-day. It cannot possibly do you harm, but will do you, as it has others, much good.

Sold at drug stores, $1.00 a bottle. Ask your druggist or send direct in a plain wrapper by Copeland Medicine Company, Limited, 511 Pape Avenue, Toronto. 3-14



Phaeton Single Turnouts for Pleasure Driving, Weddings and Funerals.
Commercial Driving given special attention. Closed drivers when desired. Speedy, well horsed horses and comfortable rigs.

A. T. FONTAINE
193 Hunter Street (Formerly Dr. Fallingborn's Livery)
PHONE 752

JOE LONGO

Pears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Oranges, Bananas, Apples, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Celery, Cucumbers, Olive 98

TWO STORES {416 GEORGE ST. PHONE 681 / 220 CHARLOTTE ST. PHONE 1013

DOCTOR'S SWORN STATEMENT OF SOME GERMAN ATROCITIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Among those who arrived here on the Lusitania were John T. McCutcheon, the cartoonist, and Irvin S. Cobb, author and war correspondent, fresh from Belgium. Mr. Cobb denounced the general run of atrocity stories.

Perry Belmont brought with him a sworn statement of Dr. Clement Philippe, who was in charge of the Belgian Red Cross service and accompanied the last party of Belgian refugees to England, relative to atrocities against the Belgians by the German troops.

Dr. Philippe's story was concerned with three towns—Aerschot, Westplaer and Haulhem. In Aerschot, he said, one hour after the town was surrendered, six citizens, accused of [illegible] the German troops, were shot in spite of an absolute alibi proved by other citizens of the town. During the same afternoon the [illegible] was bombarded by artillery, and the following day the Burgomaster, his brother and son, together with one in every three of the citizens arrested, were shot by firing squads.

Volley Mowed Down Citizens.

Part of the town was then burned and the fugitives were herded along the road to Louvain, where the Germans dismissed them with a volley into the crowd, killing many. Aerschot was then burnt to the ground and abandoned.

The inhabitants of Westplaer, Dr. Philippe said, were driven out of the town along th road toward Malines, insulted and maltreated by the soldiers on the way. A young man of seventeen, who had been wounded, was buried alive. The daughters of a farmer named Dardenne, at Chaumont Gistoux, the doctor also swore, were assaulted by the soldiers after their mother and brother were shot, and when they defended themselves they were bound, placed on piles of straw and burned alive.

Store Opens 8.15
Closes 6.00

The CRESSMAN'S

The Store of Better Values

Faultless Fashion—Finish and Fit The Keynote of Our Showing of New Corset Models Ready For Your Approval

With the Four Leading Makes at our command, Three of which we are Peterboro's Exclusive Agents for, we can supply your every Corset Need. Special fittings may be arranged any morning you wish. 'Phone 138 or 139.

AMERICAN LADY CORSETS for slender, medium and stout figures; low bust, long snug-clinging skirt; some models only lightly boned over the hips, affording ease and freedom. The back is boned to give the desired smooth flat effect. Priced from $1.00 to $5.00

NEMO CORSETS are the standard of perfection, they are noted for the Duplex self-reducing qualities for slender, medium and stout figures. Made with very long skirt, low and medium busts, fashioned in white coutil. Priced from $2.50 to $5.00

FROLASET means front laced, these models are not designed for a few figures but for all figures, slender, medium and stout. They feature the perfect back—absolutely demanded by the present vogue; the modish bust and long hips. If you desire a front laced corset insist on "Fro-la-set." Priced at $4.25

PERSONAL GREETING CARDS
If you desire to have something a little different in Personal Greeting Cards, we would advise you to see our selection. Order now to ensure prompt delivery, and in plenty of time for British and Foreign Mails.

A MAN WHO FIGHTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN FIGHTS FOR PRINCIPLE

Splendid Patriotic Address by Rev. Dr. Gordon Last Evening

CLOSES TO-NIGHT

Dr. Gordon closes his Peterborough Citizenship campaign this evening, in the George Street Methodist church. The exercises will begin promptly at seven forty-five o'clock, and the special programme for the evening will be, the conducting of a question drawer. Many questions will be answered. Dr. Gordon has been in receipt of hundreds of epistles asking him various questions. This evening, he will deal with the following:

1. What do you think of Christian Science?
2. Should we talk about labour questions in the pulpit?
3. Is it right for young women to drink wine in their own homes?
4. If Christ ascended in the body, is He now in the body?
5. Is a man morally weaker than a woman?
6. Should preachers receive such large salaries as they do?
7. Why does God permit people to be tempted?
8. Is it right to rent pews in the church?
9. Do you believe that the size of a man's head has anything to do with the strength of his mind?
10. Do you place any fear in astrologers or fortune tellers?
11. Do you slander a person when you simply tell the truth about them?
12. What does Christ mean when He says, "I will give unto thee, the keys of the kingdom of Heaven?
13. Should a Protestant marry a Catholic?
14. Why is it that we cannot heal the sick as the apostles did?
15. Is the world growing better or worse?
16. Should a Mason stand by a Mason when he is in the wrong?
17. Does a minister always tell the whole truth when he is preaching?
18. Were you the pastor of a church and the Board of Management attempted to intimidate you in the matter of your public utterances, what would you do?
19. In a political campaign, should a preacher deliver a political sermon in his pulpit?
20. Is a soldier of a standing army a greater asset in the time of war than the volunteer?
21. Why is it that so many professed religious people, lack a sense of honour?
22. Is it right for cousins to marry?
23. How is a young lady who is a stranger in the city, to become acquainted with the people in the average church?
24. What do you think of the use of slang words, such as "blooming" in ordinary conversation?
25. Can a man really make a million dollars honestly?
26. What do you do with church members that always try to turn other members of the church against their pastor?

Last evening, Dr. Gordon delivered an address on "The War, the Man of the Hour," before a splendid audience, composed exclusively of men. No meeting of the campaign which has been held so far, manifested more interest and enthusiasm than the meeting which he addressed last night.

With reference to the war, he said:

First.—A man who fights for Great Britain fights for great principle. The principle of national honour. Christianity has not broken down so long as a strong nation protects a weak nation.

Second.— The man who fights for Great Britain, fights for a noble kingdom. Our vast Empire, composed of fifty-five colonies and more, is held together by a great sentiment of patriotism, and a Britisher three thousand miles away from home, is more of a Britisher than when he lives in London.

Third.—The man who fights for Great Britain, fights for a noble king. We are not ashamed of George the Fifth. He has in his veins the blood of Victoria the Good, and that popular monarch, Edward the Seventh, and he has done nothing inconsistent with those splendid members of a great dynasty. Our monarch is more than the Empire with the "mailed fist."

Fourth.—The man who fights for Great Britain, fights for a great flag. The flag of the British Empire is the finest piece of dry goods which ever enriched the atmosphere of the world, and it has been consecrated in history by the conflicts and victories of a thousand battle fields.

Fifth.—The man who fights for Great Britain, fights under a great leader. Kitchener is the man of the hour, a man without blow and without bluster, and a leader who appeals to the highest sentiments in the minds of the men over whom he is presiding.

Sixth.— The man who fights for Great Britain, fights for a great cause. Even the enthronement of democracy, Divine rights are going and human rights are coming.

Seventh.— The man who fights for Great Britain, fights for a great race. The Anglo-Saxon race will one day rule and dominate the world. Great Britain is leading the Anglo-Saxon race, and before Great Britain is through with her work of leadership, she will have organized the parliament of man and the federation of the world. Under her leadership we shall yet have the United States of the British Empire, the United States of Europe, the United States of America, and finally the United States of the world, with one world anthem and world flag.

Dr. Gordon offered seven distinct warnings:

I warn you not to hold God responsible for this war. Man is a free moral agent on this planet. War will cease when man is sick and tired of war.

I warn you against the national hate of the gallant foe. The Germans who are fighting in Europe, are the same Germans which are residing in our own country. No man could wish for a better neighbur, or a better friend. In war, there is a great opportunity for misrepresentation.

I warn you against national conceit and international ambition. The Anglo-Saxon race is the most complacent race beneath the sun, and proud, too. He looks down on men of every other race and nationality, and he is apt to speak in words of contempt concerning the foreigner, the immigrant and the stranger, when the future of his own land and country depends upon these very people.

I warn you against pernicious doctrine. The great armament is a guarantee of peace. The Kaiser is not responsible for this war. We have delivered great armaments and laid the wires for great conflicts. The Kaiser is a figure head. He simply touched the button.

I warn you against the danger and curse of he standing army. A standing army is a standing invitation to fight. It does not take ten years to train a man for war. The untrained man fighting for liberty, is stronger than a trained man fighting for military glory. What we need is not a standing army, but a walking, fighting, breathing army composed of men, who when necessary, will fight for God and home and native land.

I warn you that victory tends to enthrone the war spirit. If war is hell, then in the name of God, to hell with the war.

Dr. Gordon closed his address by making an appeal for better manhood, inspired by the spirit of genuine loyalty and sincere patriotism.

GREEKS WOULD HELP.

100,000 Would Mobilize in Canada's Defence Says One of Them.

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 4 — Peter Smirles of Grand Rapids, Mich., the millionaire Greek poolroom man, while on a business trip to this City to-day declared that throughout Canada and the United States there are 100,000 Greeks who could be mobilized to help defend Canada from an invasion of American Germans.

British Cruiser Bombards Town

Turkey Has Now Broken Relations With the Allies

LONDON, Nov. 5. — The British cruiser Minerva has bombarded the Arabian town of Jeddah on the Red Sea.

Jeddah, a town of some 30,000 inhabitants, is the chief seaport of Arabia in the Province of Hejaz, 65 miles northwest of Mecca. In the northern part of the town is a tomb said to be that of Eve. Nearly half the population is Arab.

A Central News despatch from Berlin says that large Turkish forces, assembled on the Asiatic side of the Suez Canal, intend to blow up that waterway and form a dam with bags of sand as soon as the Turkish army advances on Egypt.

Diplomatic relations between Turkey and Great Britain, France, Russia and Servia have been definitely severed. Turkey's diplomatic representatives in the capitals of these countries, acting on orders from the Porte, yesterday demanded and received their passports. Some of them already have left their posts, while the others will depart to-day. Tewfik Pasha left London yesterday.

The powers which the Ottoman Government thus defied are already taking warlike action against Turkey. The British have destroyed Fort Akabah, in Arabia; the Russians have invaded Asia Minor, and an Anglo-French fleet is bombarding the forts of the Dardanelles.

An official communication from the staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus, given out in Petrograd yesterday, says that Russian troops have crossed the Turkish frontier, driving back the enemy's advance guards and taking several Armenian towns. The Turks in their retreat abandoned their wounded and dead.

ANY WOMAN IN PETERBOROUGH

Who is not satisfied with her Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Butter or General Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables or Provisions, is invited to leave me a trial order.

Rush orders, or orders sent by children, will receive the same close attention as if the lady of the house called. We attend to business closely and keep overhead prices down to the lowest notch, so that we can always quite you lowest cash prices. Are you looking out for No. 1?

D. M. MINNICOLA,
380 George Street. 'Phone 935.

The Relief Committee

Held a Meeting Last Evening

A meeting of the Relief Committee of the Patriotic Relief Fund was held on Wednesday afternoon There was present Messrs H. Rush (chairman), J. J. Howden and James Lynch.

On motion of Messrs. Lynch and Howden it was decided to issue a cheque for $200 to Relief Officer Miller for relief purposes.

The Relief Officer reported that during the past week he had distributed $58 in relief.

A letter was read from J. H. Burnham, M.P., addressed to Mrs. Webb for a certificate that Corporal Charles Webb was her sole support.

The secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Burnham, stating that the certificate asked for could not be granted with accompanying reasons.

BRITISH AEROPLANES BUSY.

London, Nov. 4.—A despatch from Rotterdam to the London Daily Mail says that on Tuesday morning British aeroplanes dropped bombs on the State Railway works at Bruges, in Belgium, doing great damage. At four o'cock in the afternoon another British war plane dropped bombs on Bruges.

Sailing Schedule is Re-arranged

White Star-Dominion Line Makes an Important Announcement.

The S. S. "Laurentic" and "Canada" have been taken over by the Imperial Government at Liverpool, necessitating an entire re-arrangement of schedule. The "Megantic" still retains her date from Montreal of November 7th; the "Zealand" sailing on November 14. From Portland to Halifax:

The S. S. "Arabic" sails December 1st from Portland and from Halifax December 3rd.

The S. S. "Megantic" from Portland December 5th, Halifax December 6th.

The S. S. "Zealand" from Portland December 12th, Halifax December 13th, thus maintaining practically a weekly passenger service from the beginning of November. The S. S. "Zealand" and "Vadesland" are not so well known in the Canadian trade as the "Laurentic" and "Megantic," but have enviable reputations in the New York departures. It will be remembered that this "Zeeland" participated in the movement of the first Canadian contingent.

On account of the many cancellations, this liberal schedule will be welcome news to intending passengers and shippers.

OAKWOOD BOY INJURED IN CAMP

OAKWOOD, Nov. 4 — Mrs. Wm. Munn received a letter from Salisbury Plains, England, stating that her son Harry, who left with the first contingent, had been thrown from his horse and narrowly escaped from a serious accident. He had his hand badly crushed and blood poisoning set in. We hope nothing more serious will overtake him, as he is now doing nicely. Mrs. Munn's second son Frank left on Tuesday morning with the 2nd contingent.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

An eminent scientist, the other day, gave his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think! As soon as a single thin layer of Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or a sore, such injury is insured against blood poison! Not one species of microbe has been found that Zam-Buk does not kill!

Then again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a sore, or a cut, or to skin disease, it stops the smarting. That is why children are such friends of Zam-Buk. They care nothing for the science of the thing. All they know is that Zam-Buk stops their pain. Mothers should never forget this.

Again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or to a diseased part, the cells beneath the skin's surface are so stimulated that new healthy tissue is quickly formed. This forming of fresh healthy tissue "from below" is Zam-Buk's secret of healing. The tissue thus formed is worked up to the surface and literally casts off the diseased tissue above it. This is why Zam-Buk cures are permanent.

Only the other day Mr. Marsh, of 101 Delorimier Avenue, Montreal, called upon the Zam-Buk Co. and told them that for over twenty-five years he had been a martyr to eczema. His hands were at one time so covered with sores that he had to sleep in gloves. Four years ago Zam-Buk was introduced to him, and in a few months it cured him. To-day—over three years after his cure of a disease he had for twenty-five years—he is still cured and has had no traces of any return of the eczema!

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box or we will send free trial box if you send this advertisement and a 1c stamp (to pay return postage). Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Local Nurse For The Front

Miss Gertrude Reid Enters Military School at Quebec in Training For Overseas Service.

At a meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association, held on Tuesday afternoon in the Public Library, the work that had been undertaken for the Red Cross Society was completed. The material for the work just finished was supplied by the City Red Cross Association. It was made into 32c cotton bandages. The nurses had already supplied. 220 yards of gauze bandages and 225 gauze handkerchiefs. At yesterday's meeting a subscription was taken for the Red Cross Society.

Reference was made to the departure of Miss Gertrude Reid, graduate of Nichols Hospital, who has entered the Military School at Quebec in training for duty at the front. Prior to her departure Miss Reid was the guest of honour at an enjoyable social function given by the Nicholls Hospital Alumnae.

PRESS ON CANADA AND MONROE DOCTRINE

Assertion by Germany of Right to Attack Dominion the Subject of Comment.

"SOURCE OF IRRITATION."

Philadelphia Public Ledger: "Every one who has followed the course of events in South America, who understands the strength of the German desire for colonial expansion, knows perfectly well that the Monroe doctrine has been for years a source of irritation to the German government."

"QUESTION ACADEMIC"

Pittsburg Despatch: "In our view the entire absence of any sign of naval triumph for the Germans sufficient to enable them to undertake overseas invasions makes this question an entirely academic one".

"THIS COUNTRY".

Baltimore News: Aside from Germany's wish and ability to threaten Canada, there is not the slightest reason in the world to believe that she is going to take any action that would offend this country".

MUST ACCEPT CONSEQUENCES.

Philadelphia Press: "When Canada as a dependency of Great Britain, makes war on Germany she must accept all the consequences of war except that this country could not submit to see a German government extended to Canada".

"FAIR PREY."

Syracuse Post Standard: "If Canada had sent no troops to Europe she would still be fair prey for the Germans if they could get at her, of which there seems at present remote prospect".

"THE BRITISH FLEET."

Philadelphia Inquirer: "Before Germany can transport any troops across the water it must manage in some way to eliminate the British fleet, and just how that is to be done is not at this writing apparent."

"A GERMAN DISAPPOINTMENT".

Philadelphia Record: "The Dominion has been one of the German disappointments. German expounders of 'Maifest Destiny' counted confidently on Canada rising in revolt against England."

THE MILLBROOK CONTINGENT

Was Given a Hearty Send-off

Lt.-Col. H. A. Turner and Capt. C. R. Spencer were at Port Hope on Monday and Tuesday to see the boys off for their training camp at Kingston. On Monday evening, Mrs. (Major) Boston, whose husband is with the 1st Contingent, gave a "smoker" concert in the drill hall, Port Hope, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. A choice programme was rendered. The sweaters and other necessaries furnished by the Millbrook Women's Institute, were presented to "our volunteers" by Col. Turner and Capt Spencer. Mr. Nelson of the 91st Hamilton Regiment, and Mr. Hussey of Dummer, were in attendance at the "smoker". Mr. Nelson gave the "sword dance" in his inimitable style. There are 75 in all who left Port Hope for Kingston on Tuesday. They are a fine lot of men and will give a good account of themselves.

Three Cavan boys who were not included in our first list are: H. Millican, A. Curtis and Mr. Muspratt. The boys were in fine form and spirits when leaving Port Hope, and are desirous of getting to the front at the earliest possible moment.

AN INJUSTICE TO MR. BLASTORAH

Mr. Blastorah, proprietor of the Palace Hotel, draws attention to the fact that the reports in the evening papers regarding the sale of liquor to a minor do him an injustice. The young man in his evidence swore that he found the liquor in the stable of the Palace Hotel. This was proved to be untrue, and the source from which it was got was ascertained and the guilty party convicted.

While these particulars were given in Tuesday's Examiner, it is desired by Mr. Blastorah that the facts be again given to the public with prominence.

Sale Of Buckley Hats

For this week, we put on sale a line of the celebrated BUCKLEY ENGLISH FUR FELT HATS, guaranteed.

Regular price $3.00, now

$1.50

These are strictly new Fall Styles. Come in while line is unbroken.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier And Hatter

266 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 786

COMPELLING PRISONERS TO DIG TRENCHES

English Officials Furnish Conclusive Proof of This Act on Part of Germans.

LONDON, Nov. 4—Charging the Germans with the abrogation of all the rules of civilized warfare in France and Belgium, where French, British and Belgian prisoners of war and non-combatants who have been seized by the invaders have been forced to dig German trenches under the withering fire of their own countrymen, in direct violation of the articles of the Geneva Convention, the British Government served notice last night in a statement issued by the Foreign Office that hereafter all of the enemy's reservists found on neutral vessels will be made prisoners of war.

As proof of the truth of the charge that the Germans are forcing captured troops to dig trenches, thus committing an act of war against their own armies, an officia of the British government last night showed to a correspondent a photograph in a war edition of the Zeit Zum Bill in which Belgian prisoners of war, manacled and driven by armed guards are seen at this work The caption under the photograph reads, "Making Belgians Dig Trenches for Our Brave Soldiers".

"That photograph," said this officia, "corroborates the pile of documentary evidence that is one reason why England is determined to capture the enemy's reservists on board neutral vessels. But in holding up these ships our naval officers are instructed to use the utmost despatch and consideration. In seizing the enemy's reservists England is merely protecting herself; and the United States has acknowledged that the British Government is well within its rights.

"Any attempt to make Americans believe that the capture of the enemy's reservists compares in any way with the seizure of American sailors on American ships, an act which brought on the unfortunate War of 1812, is simply to insult American intelligence.

"What about the detention of the Kroonland ad the seizure of copper and other contraband?" I asked.

"The case of the Kroonland is being investigated," he replied. "I have no doubt it will be settled to the satisfaction of both countries. You can accept it as a broad principle that there will be no interference with neutral shipping except when the government has reliable information that the enemy's country is the ultimate destination of the contraband. Germany wats copper. Germany wants oil. And she is doing everything possible to obtain these supplies. Our government naturally is doing eevrything it can to break the enemy. Even in cases where the contraband is seized because the British Government has proof that it is designed to reach the enemy. Amrrican shippers, many of whom are consigning contraband in good faith to merchants of other neutral countries who are merely agents of Germany, will not lose anything.

"The British Government will not let copper, petroleum and other contraband reach the foe, but it will buy it, so the shippers have no chance to suffer This government will not do anything in any way to impair the unbroken friendship of a hundred years with the United States, and I am confident the great Republic understands that Great Britain will not go one step beyond what the United States acknowledges as its right.

"Thus," he concludes, "the plot of pro-German propagandists is bound to fail".

ACCIDENT TO G. T. R. TRAIN

FENELON FALLS, Nov. 4.—An accident to the train from the north on Tuesday afternoon resulted in one passenger coach and three box cars leaving the rails. Fortunately none of the passengers were injured, though a delay of a couple of hours may have possibly caused them some inconvenience. An engine and coaches from Lindsay took them south at about 7 p.m., an auxiliary from the same town somewhat later arriving on the scene and setting the overturned cars to rights.

Another report says that a drawbar broke and the passenger coach and baggage car nearly went into the lake. A lady passenger had her head hurt and a gentleman had his side injured. Another lady passenger with a baby fainted away through fright.

NOTICE

Dr. Gordon's Books, "All's Love Yet All's Law" and "The Young Man and His Problems" are now on sale at TREBILCOCK BROTHERS

Replenish Your Silver

Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass

Fern Dishes
Flower Stands
Cut Glass Vases
Cut Glass Bouquet Holders
Candlesticks
Tea Sets, etc.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
345 George Next Turpeell's

GLOBE TAILORING CO.
(OF TORONTO)
181 CHARLOTTE ST., PETERBOROUGH

Special Showing This Week

of Indigo Blue Serge, Special Irish Serge in Blue and Brown (usually sold at $25), Grey Pick and Pick in 3 shades. All at $14.00 (to measure).

SPECIAL OVERCOATINGS

in Chinchilla (five shades), Whitneys (five shades), Scotch Tweeds, Cheviots and Friezes.

$14 ONE PRICE ONLY $14

SUIT OR OVERCOAT TO MEASURE.

INSPECT OUR WINDOWS.

Note Address--181 Charlotte St.

DR. GORDON CONDUCTS A Question Drawer AT HIS Farewell Meeting To-night George Street Methodist Church

WARNE'S SPECIALS

Williams' Toilet Soaps
Assorted Odours, 3 cakes to a box. Regular 25c per box for..... 17c

Hot Water Bottles
Red Rubber, 2 qt. size. Guaranteed for 2 years. Regular Price $2.50 for $1.19

SEE OUR SOUTH WINDOW

WARNE DRUG CO., Ltd.
351 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 537

SOCIAL AT T.A.S. ROOMS ENJOYED

The members of the Sacred Heart T.A.S. last night held the most successful social that has been enjoyed in the T.A.S. rooms in a long time. Progressive euchre, refreshments and dancing provided entertainment for everyone of the large assembly present.

The euchre prizes were won by Miss M. LaPlante and Mr. John LaPlante. The last dance was played shortly after midnight. Miss Margaret McDonald won many compliments upon her playing. The proceeds of the evening were for winter relief.

529 LAWYERS AND JUDGES.

Germany Has Had Many Notables Killed in War.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Nov. 4. — The War Office announces that among those killed in action are 529 lawyers, educators, and high officials of the government.

They include 120 judges and public prosecutors, two privy councillors, three professors and 17 assistant judges.

The Union of South Africa will build an irrigation dam in the Transvaal that will impound more than 5,000,000,000 cubic feet of water.

SOMETHING NEW

Flower Show to be held at Jordan's sale room on Saturday Nov. 7th. Some of enormous "Mums" grown specially for the Toronto Flower Show which has been cancelled. Don't fail to see these mammoth flowers. 2d-106

FERNS, PALMS, Etc.
The Assortment
CHOICE CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, CARNATIONS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, Etc.
BULBS
Largest and Finest Collection in City
FLORAL TRIBUTES, WEDDINGS, ETC.
Peterborough Floral Co.
(Successors to F. Mann)
2 Stores 348 GEORGE STREET
'Phones—Hill, Bus. 1067

Say It And See Better
There Has Never Been Any Doubt
as to the ability of the Tait Optical Co. to properly fit your eyes with Glasses. Their long experience, undoubted ability, perfectly appointed parlours and complete and modern equipment make mistakes impossible with this firm.
For references we refer you to our numerous clients.
Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed
TAIT OPTICAL CO.
Exclusive Opticians
310 George St.
TAIT GIVES YOU PERFECT VISION

TRIAL WILL BE POSTPONED

Until the Sittings in Peterborough

The following appears in the list of cases reported in Osgoode Hall yesterday:

Bank of Ottawa vs. Ferguson.—E. C. Cattanach, for plaintiff, moved to postpone trial of action until sittings at Peterborough. G. Kappele for defendant Brownscombe. J. A. Smith for defendant Ferguson. Order made. Costs in cause.

The Belgian Relief Fund

For the benefit of a number of citizens who apparently are unaware of the fact, the Examiner is requested to state that the Board of Trade has placed subscription lists for the Belgian Relief Fund in the different banks of the city, and also in the office of the Peter Hamilton Co., where subscriptions may be left.

To Assist in Services

Mr. G. W. Mulligan, of Peterborough, leaves to-night for Ottawa, where he will assist in Dr. Gordon's services in that city.

Austrian Warship Sunk.

TOKIO, Nov. 5.—It was announced to-day by the Navy Department that it seems probable that the German defenders of Tsingtau have sunk the Kaiserin Elizabeth, the Austrian cruiser which took refuge in the Tsingtau harbor on the outbreak of war.

Aged Farmer Ends Life.

RIDGETON, Ont., Oct. 5. — Neil McPhail, a retired farmer, 90 years old, of Howard Township, committed suicide yesterday while in a state of despondency by taking a dose of paris green.

Batch of Letters From the Trenches

ONE AGAINST TWO HUNDRED.

In camp one night a German prisoner told us about a Lancashire Fusilier who had been cut off and refused to surrender to two hundred Germans. He lay on the ground and kept firing away until he hadn't a cartridge left, and as his bayonet was gone, he stood up with folded arms while they shot him down.

There was a sackful of bullets in him at least, but he killed twelve and wounded over thirty of his foes before the end came.—Private S. Hanna, Coldstream Guards at Birmingham.

CARPENTIER WOUNDED.

Georges Carpentier, the French heavyweight champion, who won a decision on a foul from Gunboat Smith in London a few months ago, is reported to be in a critical condition at a hospital in France as a result of a bullet wound in the right lung, received in battle.

This news was received by Mrs. Norman Selby, wife of Kid McCoy, the former heavy weight pugilist, in a letter from a friend in Paris. Mrs. Selby, who is at present in San Francisco also reports that Charley Ledoux, the French bantamweight champion, Charley Struber, Adrian Hogan, and Max Stringer, other French pugilists, were killed.

For fumigating books in public libraries there has been invented an air-tight case in which they can be subjected to sulphur fumes.

Electric traction has penetrated into Sumatra, where a large coal company uses electric locomotives to haul the products of its mines.

CITY AND GENERAL

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 555, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d.t.f.

WINDOW CLEANING.

'Phone 149 or drop a card to J. Foster, 9 Hazens Avenue. Stores windows cleaned and put up. 22d-97

HAS RETURNED.

Dr. Eastwood has returned to the City and resumed his practice. 3d-104

AUCTION SALE

Of household furniture, etc., etc., at the home of Mrs. R. J. English, 287 Park Street, on Friday, Nov. 6th at 1.30 p.m. W. J. Hancock, Auctioneer. 4d-31-2-4-5

MATTRESSES

Worth $10.00 for $6.65. We have another shipment of good, well-made mattresses, strong ticking, good white cotton felt filled, worth $10.00 marked for quick selling at $6.65. See the show window, 427 George Street.—E. B. Clegg & Co.

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 120 Aylmer Street. 22d-92

A CORRECTION.

In the list of the volunteers from this City in Monday's Examiner it stated that the father of Private Jas. Houghton, 9 Cameron street, resided in England, whereas he is living in this City, at the above address.

FRENCH LESSONS

By Emile Roumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 557 George Street. 22d-81

NOTICE.

A meeting is called of the residents of the western part of Otonabee and Coldsprings for the purpose of organizing a Patriotic Society, for Friday evening, Nov. 6th, at Stewart's Hall, at 7.30. The ladies are urgently requested to be present also. Ernest Deyell, Dep. Reeve. 2d-105-1w.

An enormous loss of tea has resulted from the actions of the Emden in sinking British Liners in the Indian waters. In spite of the serious shortage caused the price of "SALADA" tea still remains at 35c. for Brown Label, 45c. for Blue Label, 55c for Red Label, and 65c for Gold Label.

TICKETS FOR SALE.

Tickets for Dr. Cleaver's lecture on "Jean Valjean" in the George Street Methodist Church, next Tuesday night, are on sale at Madill's Drug Store; Mr. J. Spear's store, Hunter Street, East City, and Kernaghan's Grocery.

POULTRY MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Peterborough Poultry Association will be held in the Simcoe Street Hall, tonight, at 8 o'clock. Special business with regard to the coming show will be transacted. The directors and members are asked to be present and to bring birds of any variety.

GET OUT OF THE RUT.

Money saved is money earned; look around; get out of your rut; I can save you money for your table supplies. We excel on butter, eggs, and cheese. Winter potatoes supplied in any quantity. See James R. Bell, the Sanitary Grocer, 197 Hunter Street, West. 'Phone 455.

"SEEN ON THE SIDE."

The gentleman with the enquiring nose
And a pair of turned up pants,
Had folded The Examiner inside out
And was buried among the Wants.
We craned our neck — it was all in vain—
We omitted a brace of sighs,
For only the Classified Want Ad. columns
Were visible to the eyes.

POTATOES AND APPLES FOR SALE.

I have just received a carload of fine potatoes, as well as a shipment of apples. Potatoes will be sold at 90c per bag, and apples at closest prices.—E. H. Mann, 'Phone 249; car at G.T.R. station, between King and Charlotte Streets. 3d-105

PIANO, ORGAN AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, 'phone or write. Studio, 567 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1069. 1m-t.t.s.

WELLS AND CISTERNS CLEANED.

Living springs found; wells dug and cleaned, tiled and cemented; drains dug and pipe furnished; pumps sold and repaired. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. No dirt can get into these wells when finished. Apply R. Elliott, corner Erskine and Woodbine Avenue. Orders left at W. G. Morrow's Blacksmith Shop on Water Street, will receive prompt attention. 12d-86-t.t.s.

Dr. Jackson's demonstration of Roman Meal, yesterday, at Connal's, was a great success. You'll miss it if you do not call and sample his unique food; you're not urged to buy. It is so nourishing it makes meat practically unnecessary. It makes porridge that will not "turn" "acid," like oats; the most delicious pancakes and buns on earth; bakes everything and all may be eaten hot, without distress. It improves digestion and positively prevents and relieves constipation. Sold at all leading groceries. Roman Meal pancakes at Boston Cafe. Try both.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skilful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh westerly winds, mostly fair and cooler to-day and on Friday.

CHOIR TO MEET.

The George St. Methodist Church Choir will meet at 7:40 o'clock sharp to-night.

THANKS TO THE LADIES.

The women who work on the knitting committee desire to thank all ladies who assisted in making caps, wristlets, belts, etc., and which were presented to the volunteers prior to their departure.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE.

There will not be a meeting of the Loyal Order of Moose Lodge this evening, as their new home in the Bank of Commerce building is being put in readiness and will be opened next week. The date will be announced later.

For the benefit of a number of citizens who, apparently, are unaware of the fact, the Examiner is requested to state that the Board of Trade has placed subscription lists for the Belgian Relief Fund in the different banks of the City, and also in the office of the Peter Hamilton Co., where subscriptions may be left.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Dr. McClelland left on Tuesday for Los Angeles, where he will reside.

Mrs W. R. Russell of Quebec, P.Q., is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. A. Hartley, 58 Murray Street

Mrs. George Lenton, 178 London street, will receive on Saturday afternoon, November 7th, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Miss Hilda Hunt of 289 Indian Road, Toronto, is visiting at the home of Mrs. G. W. McNaughton, 857 Water street, City.

Mrs. S. Barnett, St. Catharines, announces the engagement of her daughter, Clare, to Mr. L. Forbes Knight of Peterborough, second son of the late Mr. John Knight of Montreal, the marriage to take place quietly late in November.

OBITUARY

MRS. BRIDGET O'BRIEN.

The death occurred early this morning of Mrs. Bridget O'Brien, the oldest resident of the township of Douro, where she was born and resided during the whole of her life.

The late Mrs. O'Brien was 86 years of age and was very widely known and highly respected in Douro and the surrounding community. Her death will be sincerely mourned by a very large number of friends and acquaintances.

Deceased is survived by two sons, Dennis of Douro and James of East City, as well as one daughter, Mrs. Carlow, Dummer.

The funeral announcement will be made later.

MACFARLANE WILSON.

The Toronto morning papers announce the death at St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday, November 4th, of a former resident of Peterborough, Macfarlane Wilson. Mr. Wilson came to Peterborough in July, 1882 and went into business, which he conducted for about thirty years. He established the well known business, "China Hall," at the corner of George and Simcoe streets, in the premises now occupied by the Dominion Bank. He carried on the business there till the occurrence of a serious fire, subsequently carrying on a similar business in the premises now occupied by the Boston Cafe. About two years ago he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he resided till the time of his death, which followed a surgical operation. This was pronounced successful, but as Mr. Wilson was known to have a weak heart, his death was probably due to heart failure. Mr. Wilson was a Liberal in politics and a member of St. John's congregation during his residence in Peterborough. He leaves a widow—Maud Miller—daughter of the late Judge Miller, Beamsville, who is well known to the public for her literary work, she being for a time a graceful contributor to the Globe Saturday Magazine. Two daughters also survive— Douglass (the elder— (Mrs. (Dr.) Hammes of St. Paul — and Madeline, all of St. Paul.

For experimental purposes there has been built an agricultural traction engine that has wheels 12 feet in diameter and with 16 inch threads.

Getting Hard Training In Old Country

Private Fred Long Writes to His Mother in Peterborough

Mrs. Long, of Peterborough, has received the following letter from her son, Fred, formerly of the C.P.R. Telegraph Office here, and now a signaller with B Company of the 16th Battalion, 3rd Brigade of the Canadian Overseas Forces at Salisbury plains:

Salisbury Plain, England, Oct. 22.

Dear Mother,—Received your letter here to-day and very glad to hear from you. Hope you are all well at home. We had a fine trip across the Atlantic ocean. The weather wasn't very rough. We arrived at Plymouth in the south of England on a Thursday afternoon and didn't leave the boat till Sunday night. We travelled till 4 o'clock in the morning on the train and then marched 10 miles into camp, and got there in time for breakfast. We were in heavy marching order too, including rifle and bayonet. There were about 25 boats in the bunch coming across, and we sailed with lights out most of the time. We're getting some good hard training here these days. It sure is a fine country over here. So this is the summer we were to go over to the Old Country. Well, I beat you at it, didn't I. Well, I am glad you're all well and happy.

War news is just as scarce here practically, as it is in Canada. I may take a trip to Ireland sometime soon. It is not far from here. It is rather rainy here, and we're still in tents. Well, there' nothing strange to tell you. Don't know when we leave here, but will let you know. Love to all.

FRED.

MAKING OF BIG GUNS IS WORK REQUIRING CARE

In the manufacture of big guns the engineer has certainly achieved some of his most daring conquests, for it is doubtful if there is anything more wonderfully fashioned or scientifically constructed than the monster weapons found on the latest battleships and in the large forts.

From their muzzles they are capable of launching into space shells weighing as much as half a ton at a speed of thirty-five miles a minute, or 2,100 miles an hour. These death dealing missles may be so designed as to burst after they have forced their way through a ship's side or immediately they strike an object or at some point during their flight.

The big gun itself consists of several tubes or cylinders, slipped over one another and named after the letters of the alphabet. "A" is inside, and scorched by the powder gases; "B" goes over "A," and so on, the outside tube of all being known as the jacket.

Making of Tubes.

Each separate tube or cylinder is fashioned in much the same way. In the case of the "A" tube for a twelve inch gun a huge solid steel ingot is cast, weighing upwards of thirty tons. The ends have been cut off, the ingot is mounted in a lathe, and a tube-like "trepanning" borer removes the long core from the centre. The ingot is then dismounted from the lathe and heated. A long, hollow bar somewhat smaller than the destined bore of the gun is then passed through the centre hole, and the ingot is then placed under a 2,500 ton forging press which gradually thins and draws it out along the bar, which is kept cool by water circulating through it. After being turned outside and bored inside, the tube has to be retempered, and this is done by dipping it into a tank filled with thousands of gallons of cotton seed oil.

As it would be impossible to slip the "B" and "C" tubes over the "A" tube when cold, this difficulty is got over by heating them. The work, however, requires great care and constant attention. The heated cylinder, of course, decreases in length as well as in diameter as it cools, and unless great precautions are taken, it would naturally cool at the ends first, and cause the central part of the tube to cool in a state of dangerous tension. To avoid such a thing happening, one part is cooled artificially by means of water jets, while the other portions are heated by gas flames.

We now come to the wiring process. Layers of ribbon-like steel cylinders are wound outside the innermost cylinder but one, as metal arranged in this manner withstands bursting strains better than anything yet devised. A twelve inch gun consumes no fewer than 120 miles of wire one-quarter of an inch wide and one-sixteenth of an inch thick.

Rifling of Bore

That the shell may travel "business end" foremost throughout its journey, it must be given a twisting motion around its axis—in other words, be made to spin. This rotation prevents its turning head over heels, as it undoubtedly would do if not spinning, and make it travel farther and more accurately. The spinning motion is brought about by rifling—the cutting of spiral grooves in the bore, or the inside of the gun. This is done by a long hollow steel rod, which carries three tools at the end and cuts three grooves at once.

As the rifling comes to near the end of the manufacture of a big gun it must be done with the greatest care, for a single badly cut groove would spoil the gun, now representing perhaps $50,000 in work and material. Indeed, extreme care and accuracy characterize every process in the making of heavy ordnance. The steel for the tubes is made carefully; the ingots are cast carefully and forged very carefully. Every tube is bored and turned to the five-hundredth of an inch. Though a twelve inch gun is nearly twenty inches thick over the powder chamber, each of its various jackets must have its proper tension in order to receive its fair share of the shock of explosion.

The Breech-block

Finally there is the breech-block—the door through which the shell is inserted. It moves on a hinge and is a very massive affair, weighing about half a ton. Thanks to the presence of certain levers and the perfection of the workmanship, any one who has the knack can move it quite easily. It can be slammed and locked in about five seconds. The door gives entrance to the twelve feet chamber where the shell is placed.

The active life of a gun is made up of the total of the very short periods occupied by the various shells passing through its bore. The bore of a twelve inch gun is about forty-five feet long and the average rate at which the shell travels through it is half-way between no motion at all, and the muzzle motion of, say, 3,000 feet per second, or about 1,500 feet per second. The rifling of a big gun is worked out after 10 rounds have been fired, so that the total life is the time taken for a shell moving at 1,500 feet per second to travel 4,500 feet—that is just three seconds!

FLAGS WORN ON TRIM ANKLES OF WOMEN TERMED DESECRATION

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Threats of arrest of American women who wear the American flag on their stockings were made to-day by the executive committee of the American Flag Day Association, following an indignation meeting that lasted until a late hour last night.

Mrs. A. McAllister, who recently returned from Europe, brought a pair of the flag stockings to the meeting. The stars and stripes were woven into the silk several inches above the foot. According to Mrs. McAllister, many American women in London are seeking to attract attention to their trim ankles by wearing the star spangled stockings and the fad threatens to spread to this country.

"This is a desecration of the flag," said Mrs. McAllister. "I am going to call the attention of the federal authorities to it."

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VOL. LVI. No. 107 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE TWO CENTS

Russian Successes Begin To Threaten Berlin

The Children's Group

THERE will be another group of beautiful Peterborough childen in the Christmas Examiner this year.

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Russian Progress In Eastern Prussia Now Alarms Berlin

Germans Must Abandon the Province or Leave Way to Capital Open--Have Sustained Very Heavy Losses in Guns and Men---Russian Poland Devasted by Germans.

THE KAISER'S ACHIEVEMENTS

LONDON, Nov. 6.— The Petrograd correspondent of The London Morning Post, referring to the retreat of the Germans from Russian Poland, says the obstinate resistance of the enemy has been finally broken.

A Bitter Choice.

"It seems to me," he added, "the Germans have now the bitter choice between abandoning East Prussia to insure a strong defance of the direct route to Berlin or of endeavouring to hold everything at the risk of losing all. Their losses are appalling, both in men and guns and stores, while their strategy has hitherto lacked on this side both science and imagination more than reaches the outside world, but their men have fought with frenzied fury, alternating often with causeless panic.

German Armies Cut.

'The German line of three hundred miles, which a couple of days ago was compelled to assume the defensive everywhere, has now begun to retreat. At most of the points the retreat was most marked exactly at the point where the highest vital interests of the Germans required continued defence — namely, their right flank — where alone was there any chance of assisting their armies beaten in Poland. The Russians here have carried their success farthest now and hold Bialla and Lyk once more in German territory, thereby cutting off all connection between the East Prussian front and the retreating armies now nearing the frontiers of Poland. The Russians have taken Bakalarshevo, the point selected for tactical reasons by the Germans for their concentrated and stubborn attacks. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured here, many of the captured rifles being left by the enemy stacked in their racks. On the great Vistula front the retreat is progressing at an increasing rate, and the Germans now are approaching the political frontiers.

Poland Devastated.

"The whole country covered by the German advance and the German retreat is laid waste. Villages have been burned and the roads, except a few causeway roads which have been carefully preserved, are ruined. All the bridges are down, and in whole forests nothing is left but the smoking stumps. The area of this iniquitous devastation is half the total of the territory of Poland.

Firmly Established on San.

"The Russians are now firmly established on a six-mile front on the left bank of the San River between Nisko and Rudnik. The Austrian opposition here was long and determined, but was finally broken during the night of Monday and Tuesday. The Russian advance from here will bring them across the line of retreat of the Austrian armies coming down from Poland.

"I have before noted the shortage in cavalry of the Germans on the Vistula front. It is now semi-officially announced that the Seventh Austrian and the Eighth Saxon cavalry divisions have been joined in one corps under the command of the General commanding the Seventh Austrian division.

Colossal Losses.

"Austrian deserters who are coming in [illegible] numbers report serious differences between the Germanic allies, and especially emphasize the colossal losses of the Germans.

"During the next couple of days we shall anxiously await news whether the victorious Russians have succeeded in rushing the Germans, whose flight accelerates as they approach the frontiers, past the entrenched positions along the River Warthe."

GERMANS BEGUILED THE TURKS

Officers of Cruiser Goeben Sent Wireless That They Were Being Attacked.

TRUTH CAME TOO LATE

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The contention of the British and Foreign Offices that Turkey was forced into the war by German intrigue and against the wishes of the responsible government is born out by information received in Odessa from Constantinople, which describes a fraud practiced on the Government at Constantinople by the German officers of the battle cruiser Goeben.

The Goeben had been sent into the Black Sea with other Turkish warships as a precautionary measure. After the Goeben attacked Russian sea coast towns and ships her officers sent a wireless message to Constantinople which asserted that the Russians had made a treacherous attack on Turkish ships, and that the Turkish fleet had been forced to take defensive action.

The Ministers fell into the trap. After a Cabinet council, the defensive measures were approved. It was not until the Turkish ships returned to Constantinople that the fraud was exposed. Meanwhile, the news had reached Constantinople that Bedouins had entered Egypt. The Porte fell into confusion. The Grand Vizier, Prince Said Halim, fell ill. On Friday morning the Russian Ambassador, unable to see the Grand Vizier on account of the latter's illness, asked for his passports.

On Friday evening the Grand Vizier, alarmed over the turn affairs were taking, summoned another council, and placed before it the request of the Triple Entente powers that Turkey remove German officers and seamen from Turkish ships and repatriate these persons. He suggested also that compensation be offered. The last minute proposal was rejected, and the Grand Vizier resigned. A despatch to the Times says that some members of the Turkish Government were ignorant of the fleet's attack on the Black Sea ports two hours after foreigners in Constantinople were aware of it.

ONLY A REMNANT OF GERMANS ON YSER

Special to The Examiner:

NEW YORK CITY, NOV. 6, 11 A. M.— THE FOLLOWING IN THE LONDON DAILY MAIL FROM ITS CORRESPONDENT IN NORTH FRANCE, HAS BEEN CABLED HERE:

"THE BELGIANS NOW OCCUPY BOTH BANKS OF THE YSER RIVER." THE GERMAN RIGHT IS SMASHED LIKE FALLEN WINE GLASS. GUNS, STORES, RIFLES, AND EVEN WOUNDED WERE ABANDONED IN THE RUSH FROM THIS FATAL BATTLEFIELD. THE CHANCE OF THE GERMANS WAS WELL ON THE WANE WHEN THE FLOODING OF THEIR POSITIONS CAME AS A CLIMAX OF DISASTER.

THERE IS NOW LEFT NO MORE THAN A REMNANT OF THE GERMAN FORCE WHICH MET ITS FATE AT YSER. THIRTY THOUSAND GERMANS, SAY THE BELGIANS, HAVE BEEN PUT OUT OF THE FIGHTING ON THIS LINE.

"NOT A SINGLE GUN REMAINS ON THIS SIDE OF THE RIVER, AND UNBURIED DEAD, THE DROWNED AND WOUNDED WITH THE MEMORY OF ALL THE TRAINS OF THE WOUNDED THAT LEFT THE FIRING LINE IN RECENT DAYS LEAD ONE TO THINK THAT THERE IS NO OVERTELLING OF THE ENEMY'S LOSS. THERE MUST BE MANY THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS ALSO IN THE ALLIES' HANDS READY FOR TRANSPORTATION TO ENGLAND.

Allies Gain New Ground in Belgium Holding in France

Brunt of Enemy's Attack Seems to Be Diverted From Belgium to Part of French Front---Two Distinguished Airmen Met Accidental Death.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 6—According to the Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent the inhabitants of Ostend have been ordered to take to their cellars with five day's provisions.

The following note was appended to the French official comunique tonight:

"An accident from some unknown cause resulted to-day in the death of two aviators, Captains Faure and Remy, when their aeroplane fell on the roof of a house at Ixy-les-Moulines. They were two of the army's most distinguished pilots."

The report that General von Kluk, who commanded the German right wing in the advance on Paris, has been killed is not true, as, according to the latest news General von Kluk is still commanding the army of the Aisne.

Lieut.-Gen. Berthold von Deimling, the German commander, has been slightly wounded in the thigh by shrapnel, on the firing line. He continues in command of his troops, however.

Maintain Positions

The official reports of the fighting yesterday and to-day indicate that the allies are firmly maintaining the positions in France, where the German attack is now strongest, and regaining ground in Belgium, where the German attack has weakened.

Between the North Sea and Ypres, the line of fighting in Belgium, the power of the Germans seems to have decreased remarkably The allies are now on the right bank of the Yser, and have advanced eastward from Nieuport. Only between Dixmude and the Lys have the Germans displayed any strength, but their infantry charges have been broken, and they have been pushed back. The situation in Belgium seems vastly improved.

In the last two days the Germans, as was expected, increased the violence of their attacks on the allied line in France. They struck north of Arras, near Roye, and near Le Quesnoy-en-Sanberre, but the French and British from La Bassee to Soissons and eastward maintained their positions, and even made some advances. The Germans brought heavy guns into action all along the centre from the Oise to the Meselle, and kept up a severe artillery action.

There are fewer details than usual as to the fighting at the east of the line, the only announcement by the Government being that in the region of St. Hubert, in the Argonne all attacks by the Germans have been repulsed. There are unofficial reports that the French line circled about Verdun is slowly pressing the Germans backward, and that the invaders are unable to break the line and advance siege guns toward Verdun or Toul.

Unofficial reports are conflicting. There are rumours that the Germans are about to give up the fight in Belgium and Northern France, and are sending trained troops to defend East Prussia and Silesia; that Brussels is practically evacuated, and that they have withdrawn farther into Belgium than is mentioned in the official communiques. On the other hand, there is a report that the Kaiser is rushing 200,000 troops to reinforce his armies in Belgium and France, and that traffic on German railways has been halted to put through troop trains.

Germany Is In Need of More Surgeons as Many Have Been Slain

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (by courier via Rotterdam to New York) —There is a growing dearth of surgeons and physicians in the German army. This statement has been made to me by several red cross doctors.

"There never has been a war in which so many doctors and red cross men have fallen as on the German side during the fighting up to date," said an active member of the red cross who had just come from the front with wounded. "The mortality among red cross workers has been appalling and if it keeps up it will be necessary to leave the wounded lying on the battlefield until after dark and keep our doctors back. This already has been done in the fighting of the last few days with the result that hundreds who might have been saved have bled to death, or were so near gone when we got to them that nothing could be done to save them." The doctor could not give me definite figures of the numbers of doctors and red cross men killed or wounded.

Wounds from the high power rifle or machine gun bullets heal quickly when not in vital spots and providing the wounded don't lie on the battle field too long, the doctor said. Wounds in the abdomen usually prove fatal, but bullets through the lungs are no longer considered dangerous. Many soldiers have been shot through the stomach. If the stomach has been empty, or nearly so, the recovery has been rapid. For that reason, said the doctor, troops designated for the front are not given much to eat for the proceeding 24 hours or are advised to eat but little and then only easily digested food.

Among the wounded there is a large percentage of "hits" in arms, shoulders and legs. The latter wounds are largely from machine guns, while the shoulder and arm wounds are often received in the trenches. There are also many "head hits" in the trench fighting but those one does not see. Usually they are fatal. Shell and shrapnel fire is the terror of the hospital doctors. Such shots rip, tear and mutilate frightfully.

A steady stream of red cross trains comes from the front. The lightly wounded, those who can move or hobble about, travel in ordinary day coaches. The others suffering from more serious wounds, are transported and distributed throughout Germany in special red cross trains with 16 cots in each car.

GREECE TO BE NEUTRAL.

And Servia Will "Morally Support" Bulgaria, if Latter is Attacked.

LONDON, Nov. 5. — A despatch from Sofia to the Times says:

"The Bulgarian government has received formal assurance that the Greek Government is determined to maintain neutrality and has refrained from ordering a mobilization.

"The Servian minister here announces that Servia will offer Bulgaria her moral support should Turkey attack Bulgaria.

"No friendly advance has been received from Roumania.

HORSES GIVING BLOOD NEAR DETROIT THAT LIVES OF SOLDIERS ON EUROPEAN BATTLE-FIELDS MAY BE SAVED

DETROIT, Mich, Nov. 5—Quartered on some of the finest pasture land in Michigan, at Rochester, near Detroit, and maintained in a life of luxury and ease a drove of magnificent horses are daily giving their blood to save the lives of soldiers fighting on the battlefields of Europe. These animals have no other purpose in life—they merely give their blood that the soldiers may live.

The horses are the property of Parke, Davis and Company of Detroit ,the largest drug manufacturing concern in the world They are used to produce anti-tesetanic serum, which is administered to prevent and cure the dread disease tetanus. The entire output of the anti-tesianic serum manufactured by the Parke, Davis Company from the blood of their horses, is now shipped to Europe for injection into the soldiers suffering or threatened with tetanus.

During the month of October, the Parke Davis Company shipped to the battlefields of Europe more than ten times as much of the serum as is normally exported.

The method of manufacturing the serum is complicated and the process takes more than nine months from start to finish Briefly the method is this:

Tetanus germs, which are merely vegetable plants, are propogated on a large scale in the Parke Davis laboratories. These germs are then placed in a large receptacle about 40 feet square, which is filled with beef soup, or bouillon, manufactured from beef and glucose This mixture then is covered with sterile oil to prevent air from getting at the germs, and permitted to stand for three weeks, during which period the tetanus germ multiply into the millions. These germs excrete poison.

The next step in the process is the filtration of the mixture through paper and unglazed porcelain. This operation eliminates the germs and leaves a poisonous soup.

This mixture of poisonous soup is then injected into the horse at Rochester. At the same time, anti-toxin is injected to neutralize the effects of the poison These double injections are repeated, at periods of about one week, for three months, when the horse is immunized. The bleeding process then begins Each animal is bled from the jugular vein about once every month, an average of two gallons of blood being taken each time. About 25 per cent .of this blood consists of a straw-coloured fluid or serum, which is separated from the rest and placed in ice chests, where it must remain for from six to eight months. With the addition of a preservative, and a second filtration through unglazed porcelain, the process is complete, and the output is called anti-tesetanic serum.

Whenever possible, this serum is injected into the wounded soldier, to eliminate all possibility of lockjaw. Any shortage of serum in the medical departments of the European armies, medical authorities assert, would result in a rapid increase in the death rate and would increase the suffering of the wounded soldiers a hundred fold.

LOSSES SLIGHT AT TSING-TAU

Examiner Special:

TOKIO, Nov. 6.—Complete casualty lists containing the names of the killed and wounded to date in operations around Tsing Tau show that the British had two killed and eight wounded, their wounded including two majors and that the Japanese had 236 killed and 878 wounded.

Aeroplanes are dropping bombs and circulars into the besieged art. The circulars warn the inhabitants not to participate in military operations in any way.

FEWER HOGS, HIGHER PRICE

Receipts of Live Stock in Chicago Less Than Week Ago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep were 23,000 head, or 13,000 less than those of Thursday a week ago. The decrease was mostly in hogs, prices of which advanced 25 to 50 cents, and in sheep, which rose 10 cents over yesterday's close. Cattle sold 10 to 20 cents higher than they did yesterday

Beginning Saturday, the first business day on which the yards will be closed, there will be no market quotations until the embargo is lifted.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED SHOWN BY RUSSIANS

One Column Covered 53 Miles in 30 Hours Over Difficult Roads.

ROUTED THE TURKS

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.—The following official communication has been received from the Russian General Staff:

'In Caucasia one of our columns suddenly attacked the enemy near Ardost 15 miles south of Kars, near the boundary of Turkish Armenia). The Turks fled, abandoning their wounded.

"Having dislodged the Turks from the village of Id (about 40 miles west of Ardost, over the line into Turkish Armenia), we took a great quantity of food. After a violent combat our troops seized Khorasan (in Turkish Armenia, 30 miles southeast of Id), and Col. Karaderbent and one hundred Cossacks attacked the trenches of the enemy and sabred the Turkish infantry.

"One of our columns, having passed through difficult roads for a distance of 53 miles in 30 hours, encountered the Turks at Mysoune and Diyadin (about 30 miles west of Bayazid, which is the capital of the Sanjak of Bayazid) We dispersed a large body of Kurds and occupied Diyadin, where we took munitions of war and many prisoners.

"On November 3 we occupied Bayazid, where we routed the Turkish troops who resisted strongly."

AUSTRIA SEEKS SEPARATE PEACE

Petrograd Report Says The Kaiser's Ally Would Gladly Quit.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Standard's Petrograd correspondent says:

"In spite of Germany's threats, promises, and furious disgust, Austria, the Russian Government is informed would only too gladly retire from the war if she could make terms with Russia direct, with the approval of Great Britain and France.

"The Russian Government is in communication on this subject with London and Paris, and important developments may shortly be expected. Berlin is exerting the strongest influences at Vienna, but as a fighting force the Austro-Hungarian army has practically ceased to exist." Ravages of disease have contributed to bring about a desperate state of affairs in Austria-Hungary.

"Any arrangement Vienna makes with Petrograd would, of course, include Servia. It is a question whether Austria-Hungary will not be compelled to capitualte ignominiously, if terms of peace cannot promptly be arranged to save her face. Her only alternative would appear to be abject submission to Berlin. In that event it is doubtful whether German aid could long deter the occupation of Vienna by the Russian army."

THIS GERMAN SKIPPER WAS GIVEN SURPRISE

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 5.—(Via London).—The German sailing ship Melpomene, which sailed from Tocopilla, Chile, July 8, laden with nitrates, was towed into Queenstown to-day by the Britisher cruiser which had captured her.

Captain Endelman said neither he nor his crew had heard that a war was in progress.

CROWN PRINCE HEARD FROM.

LONDON, Nov. 5.— A Reuter despatch from Constantinople says the German Crown Prince has telegraphed to Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, his fraternal greeting to the Ottoman army.

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TO THE LAND OF
Sunshine and Summer Days
CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA
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Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.

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Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.55 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m.	*3.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	5.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	5.35 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
	5.05 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
	5.15 p.m.	12.20 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.23 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**3.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*3.55 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**4.33 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph, Guderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	4.28 a.m.
	*8.54 a.m.
North Toronto	*8.07 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.34 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*8.21 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.05 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNichell, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

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Advertise In The Examiner

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Cov. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

Then she bethought herself of the pistol Allan had given her.

"I must never take that off again, whatever happens," said she. "But—where is it now?"

In vain she hunted for it on the table, the floor, the shelves, and in the closets, Allan had built. In vain she ransacked the whole cave.

The pistol, belt, and cartridges—all were gone.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE RETURN OF THE MASTER.

Suddenly finding herself very much alarmed and shaken, Beatrice sat down in the low chair beside her bed, and covering her face with both hands tried to think.

The old woman, somewhat recovered, moved about with words of pity and indignation, and sought to make speech with her, but she paid no heed. Now, if ever, she had need of self-searching—of courage and enterprise. And all at once she found that, despite everything, she was only a woman.

Her passion spent, she felt a desperate need of a man's strength, advice, support. In disarray she sat there, striving to collect her reason.

Her robe was torn, and her loosened hair, escaping from its golden pins, cascaded all about her shoulders. Loudly her heart throbbed; a certain shivering had taken possession of her, and all at once she noticed that her brow was burning.

Resolutely she tried to put her weakness from her, and marshalled her thoughts. In the bed her son still slept quietly, his fat fist protruding from the clothes, his ruddy, healthy little face half buried in the pillow.

A great, overpowering wave of mother-love swept her heart. She leaned forward, and through lids now tear-dimmed, with eyes no longer angry, peered at the child—her child and Allan's.

"For your sake—for yours if not for mine," she whispered, "I must be strong!"

She thought.

"Evidently some great conspiracy is going on here. Beyond and apart from the calamity of the landslide, some other and even greater peril menaces the colony!"

She reflected on the incident of her pistol and ammunition being stolen.

"There can be n doubt that H'yemba did that," she decided. "In the confusion of the catastrophe he has disarmed me. That means well-planned rebellion—and at this time it will be fatal! Now, above all else, we must work in harmony, stand fast, close up the ranks! This must not be!"

Yet she could see no way clear to crush the danger. What could she do against so many — nearly all provided with firearms? Why had H'yemba even taken the trouble to steal her weapon?

"Coward!" she exclaimed. "Afraid for his own life—afraid even to face me, so long as I had a pistol! As I live, and heaven is above me, in case of civil war he shall be the first to die!"

She summoned Gesafam.

"Go, now!" she commanded; "go among the remaining Folk and secretly find me a pistol, with ammunition. Steal them if you must. Say nothing, and return as quickly as you can. There be many guns among the Folk. I must have one. Go!"

"O, Yulcia, will there be fighting again?"

"I know not. Ask no questions, but obey!"

Trembling — shaking her head and muttering strange things, the old woman departed.

She returned in a quarter-hour with not only one, but two pistols and several ammunition-belts cleverly concealed beneath her robe. Beta seized them gladly with a sudden return of confidence.

But the old woman, though she said no word, eyed her mistress in a strange, disquieting manner. What had she heard, or seen, down in the caves? Beatrice had now neither time nor inclination to ask.

"Listen, old mother," she commanded. "I am now going to leave you and my son here together. After I am gone lock the door. Let no one in. I alone shall enter. My signal shall be two knocks on the door, then a pause, then three. Do not open till you hear that signal. You understand me?"

"I understand and I obey, O Yulcia mia!"

"It is well. Guard my son as your life. Now I go to see the wounded and the sick again!"

The old woman let her out and carefully barred the door behind her. Beatrice, unafraid, with both her weapons lying loose in their holsters, belted under her robe, advanced along down the terrace path.

Her hair had once more been bound up. She had recovered something of her poise and strength. The realization of her mission inspired her to any sacrifice.

"It's all for your sake, Allan," she whispered as she went. "All for yours—and our boy's!"

Far beneath her New Hope River purled and sparkled in the morning sun. Beyond, the far and vivid tropic forest stretched in wild beauty to the hills that marked the world's end—those hills beyond which—

She put away the thought, refusing to admit even the possibility of Allan's failure, or accident, or death.

"He will come back to me!" she said bravely and proudly, for a moment stopping to face the sun. "He will come back from beyond those hills and trackless woods! He will come back—to us!"

Again she turned, and descending some dozen steps in the terrace path, once more reached the doorway of the hospital cave.

Pausing not, hesitating not, she lifted the rude latch and pushed.

The door refused to give.

Again she tried more forcibly.

It still resisted.

Throwing all her strength against the barrier, she fought to thrust it inward. It would not bulge.

"Barred!" she exclaimed, aghast.

Only too true. During her absence, though how or by whom she could not know, the door had been impassably closed to keep her out!

Who, now, was working against her will? Could it be that H'yemba, all burned and blinded as he was, could hate returned so soon and once more set himself to thwart her? And if not the smith, then who?

"Rebellion!" she exclaimed. "It's spreading—growing—now, at the very minute when I should have help, faith and co-operation!

"Open! Open, in the name of the law that has been given you — our law!" she cried loudly in the Merucan tongue.

No answer.

She snatched out a pistol, and with the butt loudly smote the planks of palm-wood. Within, the echoes rumbled dully, but no human voice replied.

"Traitors! Cowards!" she defied the opposing power. "I, a woman, your mistress, am come to save you, and you bar me out! Wo on you! Wo!

Waiting not, but now with greater haste, she ran down along the pathway toward the next door.

That, too, was sealed. And the next, and the fourth, and all, every one, both on the upper and the lower terrace, all—all were barricaded, even to the great gap made by the landslide.

From within no sound, no reply, no slightest sign that any heard or noticed her. Dumb, mute, passive, invincible rebellion!

In vain she called, commanded, pleaded, explained, entreated. No answer. The white barbarians, all banded against her now, had shut themselves up with their wounded and their dying, to wait their destiny alone.

How many were already dead? How many might yet be saved, who would die without her help? She could not tell. The uncertainty maddened her.

"If they den up, that way," she said, "pestilence may break out among them and all may die! And then what? If I'm left all alone in the wilderness with Gesafam and the boy—what then?"

The thought was too horrible for contemplation. So many blows had crashed home to her soul the past week—even the past few hours—that the girl felt numbed and dazed as in a nightmare.

It was, in must be, all some frightful unreality—Allan's absence, the avalanche, H'yemba's attack, and this widespread, silent defiance of her power.

Only a few days before Allan had been there with her—strong, vigorous, confident.

Authority had been supreme. Labour, content, prosperity had reigned. Health and life and vigor had been everywhere. On the horizon of existence no cloud; none over the sun of progress.

And now, suddenly—annihilation!

With a groan that was a sob, her face drawn and pale, eyes fixed and unseeing, Beatrice turned back up the terrace path, back up the steep, toward the only door still at her command—Hope Villa.

Back toward the only one of those strange Folk still loyal; back toward her child.

Her head felt strangely giddy. The depths at her left hand, below the parapet of stone, seemed to be calling—calling insistently. Before her sight something like a veil was drawn; and yet it was not a veil, but a peculiar haze, now and then intershot with sparkles of pale light.

Through her mind flittered for the first time something like an adequate realization of the vast, abysmal gulf in culture-status still yawning between these barbarians and Allan and her.

"Civilization," she stammered in an odd voice; "why that means—generations!"

All at once she wondered if she were going to faint. A sudden pain had stabbed her temples; a humming had attacked her ears.

She put out her hand against the rock wall of the cliff at the right to steady herself. Her mouth felt hot and very dry.

"I—I must get back home," she said weakly. "I'm not at all well—this morning. Over exertion—"

(To be continued.)

CHASE & SANBORN'S SEAL BRAND COFFEE

SATISFIES.

Packed in one & two pound tins only.

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MONTREAL. 149

PEOPLE OFTEN SAY

"How Are We To Know When The Kidneys Are Out Of Order?"

EASIEST THING IN THE WORLD!

The location of the kidneys, close to the small of the back, renders the detection of kidney trouble a simple matter. The note of warning comes from the back. The kidneys become overtaxed and fail to do their work at nature's call.

Backache is the signal sent out by the kidneys the minute they become overtaxed. Those who heed the warning when it first comes, usually have but little trouble.

The danger lies in delay. Doan's Kidney Pills stimulate the action of the kidneys, and enable them to perform their duty perfectly.

Mrs. Greig Murphy, Lower Ship Harbor East, N.S., writes: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills in my family with great success, and don't think there is a better pill for the kidneys. I was very miserable with my back, and could hardly get about. I got a box, and tried them, and found that they were really good, so I took in all about six boxes, and soon found my back cured, and my kidneys as well as ever."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25; for sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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is directed to the real cause and promptly restores the disorder, suppresses the pains and nervous symptoms and thereby brings comfort in the place of prolonged misery.

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W.G.MORROW
MANAGING DIRECTOR

TRIBUTE TO GHURKAS BY CROWN PRINCE

Now that some of the Ghurka regiments are on the firing line it is interesting to have a genuine German estimate of those particular fighting men.

Here, at last, is a word of truth from Berlin, written by the Crown Prince himself in the sporting volume he published two years ago under the title, "From My Hunting Day-Book." Describing his tiger hunt in the Ganges Delta, and the necessity of having enthusiastic drivers, he wrote:

"We thought it wise to bring several Ghurka policemen with us for this very purpose. The Ghurkas hail from Nepal on the northeast frontier of India, and in type they resemble the inhabitants of Eastern Asia. They might almost be mistaken for Japanese, and are the best soldiers the English possess in India. They are small, but extraordinarily wiry and tough little people, who fear neither hell nor the devil."

In which case they are hardly likely to fear Germans.

LOYAL PRINCES OF INDIAN EMPIRE

Stirring Patriotism of Men Whom Kaiser Thought Would Rise Against England

The Kaiser, it is said, counted upon an uprising of India's forces when he declared war against Great Britain, for had his spies not told him that the natives were seething with discontent against British rule? Never was a monarch more woefully misled and mistaken, for with one accord the rulers of the native States in India, who number 700 in all, rallied to the defence of the Empire and offered their personal services and the resources of their States for the war.

India sent over 70,000 men to the front, and accompanying these were six Indian princes, who are worth at least $250,000,000. Even the veteran Sir Pertab Singh, the Regent of Jodhpur, would not be denied his right to serve King George, and in spite of his seventy years he went to the front, accompanied by his fifteen-year-old grandson.

Forefathers Were Enemies

The Maharajah of Baroda, who placed his troops and resources at the disposal of the British Government, is one of the most powerful of Indian rulers, as well as one of the wealthiest. His forefathers fought against Britain in the Indian Mutiny, but the Maharajah is proud and eager to be on the British side to-day. He rules over a State larger than Wales, and has an income which is said to be more than $10,000,000 a year.

Another familiar prince is the Maharajah of Mysore, who placed fifty lacs of rupees (about $1,650,000) at the disposal of the Indian Government for expenditure in connection with an Expeditionary Force. His State contains nearly 6,000,000 Hindus, who contribute the flower of the Indian army, and he is one of these Indian rulers entitled to the Imperial salute of twenty-one guns.

The Maharajah of Gwalior, in addition to sharing the expenses of the hospital ship, the idea of which originated with himself and the Begum of Bhopal, offered to place large sums of money at the disposal of the Government of India and to provide horses as remounts. He accompanied the British Expedition to China eleven years ago, and presented on that occasion a hospital ship for the accommodation of the wounded.

Natives Eagerly Contributed

Another potent Indian ruler is the Maharajah of Kashmir. He recently presided at a meeting at Srinagar, his capital, and delivered a stirring speech to 20,000 people, which resulted in the subscription of many thousands of dollars. Kashmir is one of the largest and most prosperous of the Indian States, and noted for its shawl weaving and lacquer work, while its silver and copper work is rapidly rising in importance among the Oriental arts.

Mention should also be made of the Maharajah of Patiala, who also went to the front. Patiala has a splendid record of loyalty behind it, for in 1857, when practically the whole of Hindustan revolted against the British, and the Sikhs were wavering, the Rajah of that day, with only one attendant, rode into the nearest British station and placed at the disposal of the Government not only his fighting men, but the whole of his treasury.

Bad Blood

is the direct and inevitable result of irregular or constipated bowels and clogged-up kidneys and skin. The undigested food and other waste matter which is allowed to accumulate poisons the blood and the whole system. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills act directly on the bowels, regulating them—on the kidneys, giving them ease and strength to properly filter the blood—and on the skin, opening up the pores. For pure blood and good health take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

So many employes wished to enlist in one London bank that the men had to draw lots, in order to decide who should go.

Anti-submarine Guns

The first British Dreadnought to carry 6-inch guns behind armor for repelling torpedo craft is the Iron Duke, the fleet flagship of Admiral Sir George Callaghan. These weapons throw a 100-pound projectile and are the largest man-handled guns in the navy.

Danger Signals Warn You of Approaching Paralysis

Slowly and Surely Exhaustion Goes on Until Collapse of the Nerves is the Natural Result.

You may be restless, nervous, irritable and sleepless, but you think there is nothing to be alarmed at. You have no appetite, digestion is impaired, and there is weakness and irregularity of other bodily organs. You feel tired in body and mind, and find that you lack the energy to attend to the daily task.

MRS. ALLAN.

You may not realize that these are the symptoms of nervous prostration and the danger signals which warn you that some form of paralysis is the next step of development.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most successful restorative for the nerves that has ever been offered to the public. This has been proven in many thousands of cases similar to the one described in this letter.

Mrs. Thos. Allan, R.F.D., 2, Sombra, Ont., writes:—"Five years ago I suffered a complete breakdown, and frequently had palpitation of the heart. Since that illness I have had dizzy spells, had no power over my limbs (locomotor ataxia) and could not walk straight. At night I would have severe nervous spells, with heart palpitation, and would shake as though I had the ague. I felt improvement after using the first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after completing the treatment can now walk, eat and sleep well, have no nervous attacks and do not require heart medicine. I have told several of my neighbors of the splendid results obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

HUNS IN TRAINING

In China and Africa the Germans Rehearsed For Belgian Campaign

Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman of New York, it will be remembered, cabled to New York from Antwerp an indignant protest against the bombardment of that city by Zeppelins. Dr. Seaman is a well known figure in New York; he figured conspicuously, for instance, in the work of the American Committee for the celebration of the Century of Peace. An English journalist had an interview with Dr. Seaman, part of which may be quoted:

The doctor, said the interview, has a hobby for rushing out to war—officially when his country is engaged, unofficially otherwise. With means enough to pursue his hobby and with a surgical skill which makes him welcome in any hospital, he has seen every war of his generation "from the inside." He came to Antwerp instinctively, and the next day was tending the Zeppelin wounded and working to rouse the United States to a sense of the atrocities of German war methods.

"It is not exactly news to me," he said, "that these Germans are warmad barbarians. I have seen a good deal of them before this. In Potsdam I saw proudly displayed the astronomical instruments which the Germans, under Von Waldersee, stole from Peking. That was a vandal trick against which General Chaffee in China protested at the time. The German general sent his letter back to him without any reply.

"In that Boxer campaign (I was there) the Germans practised on the Chinese the game they are playing now on the Belgians. Their army came when all the real fighting was over. By August 13 there was no more fight left in the Chinese than is so many jack rabbits. The Germans arrived November 20, and for want of any fighting began a policy of systematic murder. They'd send punitive expeditions all round the country, levying on each village they encountered a war tax. If the tax were not paid the village was fired, and the inhabitants fired upon. From accounts which came in to us the native population was in some cases almost exterminated. That was to give the German soldier his taste of blood, to fit him for the work he is doing now in Belgium, and might be doing in England if the luck had gone that way.

"I saw more of the Germans in their colony in East Africa in 1904. I was out there investigating sleeping sickness. The Germans had imposed a most oppressive hut tax on the natives, a tax which could only be paid by six months' forced labor each year; and the natives were stirred up by their priests to revolt. German atrocity in reprisal was something incredible. One day, before my very eyes, the Germans collected 205 of the chief men of a village, assembled all the rest of the inhabitants, including women and children, strung the men up to trees and then fired volleys into their hanging bodies. The firing went on until the bodies were riddled with holes."

Killed After Act of Mercy

A shell exploded in a group of French soldiers and a dozen or more were killed. One man, who had both legs and an arm blown off, implored his superior officer to kill him. The officer put a bullet through the soldier's heart, saying, "It is better, poor devil." The officer opened his mouth to speak again and a bullet struck him in the mouth and killed him

THE STRONG MAN OF SOUTH AFRICA

General Botha Rose From Private to Commander-in-Chief—Always Fair and Broad-minded

The decision of General Louis Botha, Premier of United South Africa, to take command of the South African forces, and fight for the Empire rounds out the career of a remarkable man who has always been loyal to his flag—loyal to Britain as well as loyal to the Boer Republic.

General Botha was born at Greytown, Natal, in 1863, and when the Boer war broke out he enlisted as a private in Kruger's army. He rose to be commander-in-chief of the Boer forces and won historic victories at Colenso and other places.

When in 1910 Great Britain, in accordance with its wise policy of allowing self-government to every colony and dominion in as full measure as possible, formed the Union of South Africa, with the Boers being given absolute freedom of action,

GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA

Botha was elected the first Premier. His position has been a very difficult one. But in every crisis which arose he by strength, wisdom, and tolerance, safeguarded the interests of both Britisth and Boers. He watched the interests of his fellow-countrymen, but recognized that British dominion in South Africa was a fact to be accepted and his generous nature recognized that self-government under British protection and British ideals must be the happiest condition which the Boers could live under.

In 1912 Premier Botha was confronted by an inevitable crisis—a political clash between the parties who had a few years before met in a terrible clash of arms. General Hertzog, the Minister of Justice, and the leader of the Dutch irreconcilibles, started a bitter campaign against the British. Among other things, he objected strenuously to the part South Africa played in helping to maintain the Imperial navy. The Union was then granting $400,000 yearly for that purpose and the Unionists demanded an increase.

Botha and Hertzog finally had an angry quarrel. Botha appealed to his Cabinet, practically all of whom supported him, and he then resigned and was asked by Lord Gladstone, the Governor-General, to form another Cabinet. This he did, with Hertzog left out, and he has been Prime Minister ever since.

Personally General Botha is a very brave and very shrewd man, whose vision is wide enough to perceive the short-comings of the large number of Boers who have not enjoyed the benefits of education and whose views are narrow and bigotted. When he went to King George's coronation he was persuaded to wear knee breeches and the other regalia prescribed for a levee. Later he was made an honorary general in the British army. For those things he was abused by many of the men whom he formerly led with such great courage and skill in the South African war. And in taking his present stand he will be further abused by many of the older generation of Boers. But these old prejudices die, and when they are practically obliterated, as far as it is humanly possible to obliterate such things, the chief credit for bringing peace and prosperity to a happily united, well-governed South Africa, will belong to General Louis Botha.

THE COST IN HUMAN LIVES

More Men Killed in Modern Warfare But Percentage Much Decreased

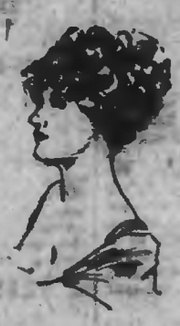
The toll—counted in human lives—of the great struggle against German militarism is going to be terribly heavy. Modern warfare is conducted by such greatly increased numbers that the casualty lists must necessarily be far higher than in bygone days, but it is some consolation to know that the percentage of combatants who fall has decreased considerably as compared with the battles which were fought under more primitive conditions.

Although the loss of over 2,600 killed and wounded sustained by the British Expeditionary Force in its first engagement with the Germans was the largest in a single battle since November 5th, 1854, when 2,357 British soldiers fell at Inkerman, it represented merely a percentage of between two and three per cent., for it is certain that close upon 100,000 British soldiers took part in the fighting. But at Inkerman the British losses were 21 per cent., as only 7,464 men were engaged.

The highest British casualties in any one day's fighting in the South African War were at Paardeberg, where 1,262 men were lost out of 15,000—a loss of 8 per cent. On the the other hand, at Waterloo the actual British losses were 6,962, or 29 per cent.

Despite foreign competition, the large majority of the British Army navigation are of British manufacture.

THE VICTROLA AND THE FAMILY—No. 4



Mother

says she likes the Victrola because the children are so fond of it.

"I always play it for them evenings before bedtime, so now I never have any trouble in getting them home.

"Then the Victrola is such a splendid help to the children's education. Through its teaching they have become familiar with the best works of all the great composers, as interpreted by the best singers and musicians. One of their favorites is Dvorak's beautiful 'Humoresque,' played by Mischa Elman.

"Besides, I have a really selfish reason for liking it. Some of the ladies of my acquaintance used to delight in inviting me to teas and receptions where they played their fine Victor Records, but now that we have a Victrola, I can have just as good music as theirs."

Victrola IV $20

With 15 ten-inch, double-sided Victor Records $33.50

Other Victrolas from $32.50 to $300 (on easy payments, if desired), and ten-inch, double-sided Victor Records at 90c for the two selections at any "His Master's Voice" dealer in any town or city in Canada.

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REGAL TABLE SALT
FREE RUNNING

IN TWO AIR-TIGHT, GERM-PROOF PACKAGE

is the finest grain of Windsor Salt, refined to the last degree of purity—and blended with Magnesium Carbonate, which adds to its healthfulness. 134

Redpath SUGAR

"I'VE three good reasons, Mother, for buying sugar in these sealed REDPATH Cartons.

"In the first place, I am sure of getting genuine REDPATH. Then, too, I know it is perfectly clean and pure, for it has never been exposed or handled. And the third reason is—that this Carton makes the handiest sugar box you ever saw. I just clip off the corner, and the sugar runs out beautifully as I want it."

"You are lucky, daughter. Ever since I've kept house I have always ordered REDPATH Sugar—and generally got it—but with these original packages you are always sure of the genuine, in perfect condition."

REDPATH Extra Granulated Sugar in 2 and 5 pound Sealed Cartons and in 10, 20, 50 and 100 pound Cloth Bags—is also in cult every home. 79

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Total Deposits Nov. 30, 1903	.	.	.	13,626,267
Total Deposits Nov. 30, 1913	.	.	.	40,267,469

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HOW GIBRALTAR GUARDS THE WAY

Occasionally a Shot Rings Out Warning Ships to Heave to—Eternal Vigilance Exercised

"I do not remember ever seeing a more beautiful sight than Gibraltar as we steamed slowly in," says a correspondent of The New Ezst. "It was just beginning to grow light. Far away over the Sierra Nevada the sky was turning to copper. A searchlight flashed us out, quavered a minute, and then settled down to glare at us steadily. A few minutes afterwards the port authorities were alongside. 'Take down your ensigns, captain, and disconnect your receiver,' shouted the officer in charge, 'and haul down all your flags except your ensign.' And that was our first taste of Gibraltar under war conditions.

"At first when we came in we all rushed to the bulwarks at the sight of an incoming vessel. Was it a British man-of-war? Had she got a German cruiser in tow? It is curious how soon we have all lapsed into a state almost bordering on coma. That nerves are still on the stretch, however, was clear. A covey of inoffensive casks bobbed by a neighboring ship. Germans, thought the officer of the watch, either with their clothes in a bundle on their heads trying to swim ashore, or pushing mines in front of them to blow our ships. A volley of revolver shots rang out, and the casks unearthed bobbed on their inoffensive way.

"Occasionally a distant shot booms from the Rock, a warning to a merchantman to heave to. Sometimes a host of hurried shots ring out together, something supposed to be lurking in the shadow. Otherwise, throughout the night no sound save for the ships' bells all around and perhaps the pant of a launch. The great searchlights on the Rock sweep the horizon incessantly, crossing and recrossing. The glare is so brilliant that if you gaze steadily into it something seems to detach itself from your eye or from the light and float away like a dark rag. Underneath Europa Point lie anchored five captured German merchantmen.

A German merchantman tried to run the gauntlet one night. A blank shot produced no effect, three live shots across her bows were unheeded, and then a minute torpedo boat shot out to bring her in. It is the picture of 'Dignity and Impudence' over again to see one of these spider craft shepherding into port one of these steamers. Based on Gibraltar are a variety of naval craft, and to them the patrolling of the straits is entrusted. Each craft has its regular beat on the eight or nine mile stretch of sea across to the African coast; and woe betide any hostile vessel which, having dared to run the gauntlet of the guns on the Rock tries to break through the thin grey line of sentinels."

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. *Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.*

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

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HAVE you enough Statement Forms, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Letter Heads, Loose-Leaf Ledger Forms, and other Office Requisites to put you through? If not, send us your order now, we can make instant delivery.

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THE EXAMINER
417 GEORGE STREET

COMB SAGE TEA INTO GREY HAIR

Darkens Beautifully and Restores Its Thickness and Lustre at Once

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn grey, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant; remove every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier ay is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents a large bottle, at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of muss.

While wispy, grey, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all grey hairs have disappeared. After another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger.

HANDLING GREAT GUNS

Machinery Does Most of the Work on Modern Battleships

What are the operations that enter into the discharge of the great guns of a Dreadnought, those terrible 13.5 inch guns that can hurl a 1,250-pound shell a distance of fifteen miles, and penetrate the thickest armor at a distance of 5,000 yards? In the conning tower stand the captain, his navigating officer, a midshipman or two and several other officers and men. The conning tower is protected by 12-inch armor. Above it is another protected chamber, and here are the gunnery lieutenant and half a dozen officers and men. Surrounding them are the range-finders and other instruments essential for marksmanship when the object is far distant. The man at the range-finder, with his eye at the rubber eye pieces, keeps monotonously chanting out the distances as the ship approaches the target. Inside the turrets themselves the men are grouped around their guns. The gun-layers, the men who sight and fire the guns every now and then, twitch little brass handle and the great breeches rise or fall slightly as the sights continue trained upon the target.

A minute or two later, after an order has come through from the control position, the lieutenant in charge of the foremost turret suddenly rips out the order: "Bring both [illegible]!" The men standing by the breeches flick over their small levers. "Right gun ready!" "Left gun ready!" they report in rapid succession. The range, meanwhile, is decreasing rapidly, and about ten seconds later there comes the strident rattling of an electric bell. It is the signal to open fire. The gun-layer holds his breath, sees the cross wires of his telescope cutting the target, and then presses an innocent looking brass thumbpiece. As he does so there is a roar and, with a blaze of orange flame and a pall of brown smoke, a projectile weighing more than half a ton is sailing through the air on its way toward the target. Outside the turret the concussion is terrible, but inside it is barely felt, and the only means the gun's crew have of knowing their weapon has gone off is by the rocking of the turret and the recoil of the gun. Back she slides, with the water whistling and gurgling through the hydraulic valves far below. She stops, and then, as the running-out springs exert their strength, is driven back to the firing position.

The men meanwhile are working like demons. Someone, by moving a small lever which actuates a hydraulic engine, has opened the breech. A cloud of acrid cordite smoke fills the turret, but another man, turning a tap, sends a jet of water spouting into the chamber to extinguish any still-glowing fragments. Everything seems chaos, but everyone knows what to do and in less than 30 seconds we hear a sharp order, "Right gun—load!" A man moves an upright lever and an arrangement looking like a miniature lift climbs into view through the floor. It has come up from the shell-room below laden with the new charge and projectile, and stops dead in the rear of the gun. Reposing in a tray is the shot itself. Another lever is worked and a flexible chain hydraulic rammer, looking like a snake, darts out of its resting-place and pushes the shot before it into the breech of the gun. It is driven home with a dull thud. The rammer is withdrawn, another handle is pulled and two enormous brown cylinders of cordite fall into the tray just vacated by the projectile. They, too, are rammed home, and before we quite realise what has happened the hammer and lift have disappeared, the breech of the gun has been swung home and the great weapon is ready for firing again.

FINDING THE RANGE

Scientific Problem Necessary Before Naval Guns Open Fire

Probably the most important of the instruments employed in naval gunnery is the telemeter or range-finder. The accuracy of the shooting depends wholly upon the accuracy of judging the distance, for in long range shooting the shell does not travel in a straight line, but in a curve. It drops upon the target. Not only is it absolutely essential to get the proper range, but it is of vital importance to get it before the enemy. The range is found by triangulation, and is a mathematical problem worked out rapidly by the experts. The length of the telemeter, which is precisely determined, forms the base of the triangle, of which the point whose distance is to be measured is the apex. An optical arrangement serves to measure the angle at this apex, and a simple formula then gives the distance sought.

This optical arrangement is rather a complicated affair, and important parts of it are two mirrors, but its operations are rather too technical to be described. However, it may be said that the length of the base employed is an important element and that the longer it is the less is the chance of error. A six-foot base is most commonly employed. In the British navy "batteries" of several telemeters are used so connected that the operation of one moves the others and a single reading gives the mean distance.

"Drawing a Bead" Explained

If you look at an old crossbow you will see a bead in its centre, placed there for the purpose of enabling the bowman to take accurate aim, and so when people talk of "drawing a bead" on a man they are going back to mediaval days.

FIVE MINUTE CURE IF STOMACH IS BAD

"Pape's Diepepsin" is quickest, surest indigestion cure known.

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it with drastic drugs.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomach. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach trouble has made it famous the world over.

Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home — keep it handy — get a large fifty-cent case from any drug store and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them, if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diepepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.

World's Record Diving Apparatus — An American invention of an "all metal" diving apparatus enabling a diver to work at much greater depths than previous. Tests in [illegible] showed that a [illegible] was safe at over two hundred feet of water in this apparatus.

Fashion Craft Clothes

ULSTER COMFORT

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MADE IN CANADA from BRITISH & CANADIAN WOOLENS

On the German Eyepiece

It is believed among the troops in France that bullets fired vertically upwards at aircraft never descend as bullets, the intense and prolonged friction of their flight to the limit of the trajectory and the subsequent descent of what is left of them, completely dissipating them into vapor. Thousands of bullets have been fired at aircraft, but none has been positively known to descend.

TO CHECK A COLD

It is easy to check a cold if you begin in time. Frequent doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine keep the cough loose, allay the inflammation, and so prevent it spreading to the bronchial tubes and lungs. Mrs S. E. Moore, Shortread, B.C., writes: "I wish to state my gratitude for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, for it cured a cold which a friend said would soon put me in the grave."

GATHERING WAR NEWS

How the American Papers Are Supplied—Only One Man at Front

The Boston News Bureau says that the European war will increase the expense of foreign news gathering to an unprecedented figure, and in an ordinary year it costs the Associated Press the quite respectable sum of about $200,000 to supply its 400 customers in the United States and Cuba.

The war news reaches the United States chiefly through the medium of special correspondents of the London newspapers with whom arrangements have been made by New York dailies. This is supplemented by official statements from both the British and French War Offices.

In New York city all the general morning dailies take The Associated Press except The Sun, which operates its own news service and supplies the New York Commercial and out of town papers. In order to get a more complete service, however, several of the New York dailies have arranged with the London papers for their service from special field correspondents. The New York papers in turn syndicate this special service to other papers throughout the country.

The only American correspondent to witness the movement of German troops has been Richard Harding Davis, who was one of the few newspaper men to see the invading army enter Brussels.

A most signal honor was given Frederick Palmer, as he is the only American correspondent to accompany the British army. He represents all of the American newspapers, his despatches being given without favor to the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service and New York Sun Service. It required the services of the State Department at Washington to arrange with the British War Office for the presence of an American press representative, and Palmer was chosen by a conference of the association chiefs.

That war correspondents get fabulous salaries seems the general opinion. An old timer expresses the belief that Palmer will get at least $20,000 for his services in addition to unlimited expenses.

War Among Animals

Warfare and enmity are not confined to human beings. Among animals battles are continually raging, the results of instinctive or racial differences which, if we could analyse them, might compare with the emotions and feelings in our own breasts.

Moles, clumsy and almost blind, become perfect demons when they quarrel. No one knows what they quarrel about, but when they once start fighting one has to die. They will keep on in the presence of any number of spectators, hanging on to each other like bulldogs, and burying their enormously strong teeth in one another's flesh with the utmost fury.

Hedgehogs, another type of the quiet, inoffensive-looking animal, not only fight, but always to the death, and when one is killed, the other generally devours him. Hares, on the other hand, are proverbially the most timid of creatures, yet a fight between two hares is a ludicrous sight, as they skip and jump over each other. But a blow from the hind legs of a hare is no joke to his opponent.—London "Answers."

Great Britain possesses about five million men between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON QUESTIONS

Nov. 8, 1914.

(Copyright, 1914, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Sowing and Reaping. (World's Temperance Sunday.) Gal. v:1-10.

Golden Text —Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. Gal. vi:7.

1. Verse 1—What sin, if any, is sufficiently grievous to turn a minister or member out of the church if genuine sorrow is expressed for the sin?

2. Has a church any Christian right to depose any person from its membership, no matter what the sin, until the offender has been striven with and found to be obdurate? Why?

3. If a brother Christian has done us personally a grievous wrong, and has made no apology, what would Christ have us to do in the circumstances?

4. What is our duty, as Christians, to the liquor seller?

5. Verse 2—What are the burdens of the average man?

6. To what extent are we to bear one another's burden, and how can it best be done?

7. What is the chief "burden" to the community of the liquor traffic?

8. How may we best remove the "burden" of strong drink from the community?

9. Verse 3—What is true humility?

10. How much credit is due for us for our life, health, mental, or other ability, early environment, and our present providential circumstances?

11. Verse 4—Is it possible to live and act so as to have constant "rejoicing" in our own hearts at the result? Give your reasons.

12. Is it right or wrong, and why, to hanker for the appreciation or praise of our fellows?

13. Which is the happier man, and why, of two who always do their best to please God, one caring nothing for human appreciation, and the other who longs for it?

14. Verse 5—In what sense must every man bear his own burden, when compared with the invitation to cast our burden on the Lord?

15. What burden does a drinking man carry that, until he quits drinking, God will not relieve him of?

16. Verse 6—Is it possible for a Christian to retain the favour of God if he does not tell his experience to others? Why?

17. Would you say, or not, and why, that it is our duty, to tell the pastor, or other Christian teacher, if we have been helped by his teaching?

18. Verses 7-8—Would you say, or not, and why, that our every action is of the nature of seed, which we may expect will yield us fruit of the same kind?

19. What is the legitimate and natural fruit of the liquor trade?

20. What are the assured results of being led by the Holy Spirit?

21. Verse 9—If the cause of temperance advances as much during the next twenty, as during the last twenty years, what will be the result?

22. Verse 10.—What should be the master passion of every good man?

Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 15, 1914 Jesus and Peter. Mark xiv:27-31, 53-54, 66-72.

The great sources of mischief from eating are three: Quantity, frequency, rapidity; and from these come the horrible dyspepsias which make of human life a burden, a torture, a living death.

OPENS UP NOSTRILS, CLEARS HEAD, ENDS COLDS OR CATARRH AT ONCE

Instantly Relieves Swollen, Inflamed Nose, Head, Throat—You Breathe Freely — Dull Headache Goes — Nasty Discharge Stops.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning the catarrh, cold-in-head, catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake to-night struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith — just once — in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

COWANS PERFECTION COCOA

Cowan's Cocoa is good any time——for a little "pick-me-up" when you feel tired or half hungry nothing can be more stimulating and healthful.

Its unvarying excellence is due equally to the experience of the men who select the cocoa beans that go into its making and to the skill of those who supervise the blending, roasting, and grinding of those beans. 280

Quarter-pound Half-pound & one-pound tins

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692 HARVEY STREET PETERBOROUGH ONTARIO

READ THE EXAMINER

LUCILLE LOVE

THE GIRL of MYSTERY

BY THE

"MASTER PEN"

Copyright 1914. All moving picture rights reserved by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, which is now exhibiting this production in leading theatres. Infringements will be vigorously prosecuted.

PROLOGUE.

In print, as on the moving picture screen, "Lucille Love" is a thrilling, rapid fire story. It takes its heroine, a young woman of charm and beauty, into the strangest of situations. There she braves the perils of sea and land for the sake of her love. As the situations unfold, with the swiftness and ease of the moving picture, the reader finds himself following, as he would the living movements of the reel, the fortunes of Lucille, her foe, Loubeque, the international spy, amid scenes of shipwreck and the wildness of nature, on sea, among the islands of the cannibals and elsewhere.

But Lucille and her arch foe are not the only two in the picture and story whose movements are followed with the tribute of intense interest. The old general, Lucille's father; her lover, Lieutenant Gibson; the chief of the savages and others all stand out distinctly in the panorama of picture and story.

CHAPTER I.

The Work of a Spy.

HE was swift; he was certain; he was sure.

Faintly sweet the tantalising perfume lingered in the room, and the rustle of Lucille Love's skirts seemed still to sound against the walls of the tiny room which General Sumpter Love used as his private office; the echo of Lieutenant Gibson's pleading tones had not departed when the door leading to the servant's quarters moved.

A cautious fraction of an inch at a time, a sound so faint that nothing lived between it and silence succeeded the departure of the general's aid and the girl he loves, the girl he means to marry. As the butler's face framed itself on the threshold the door was opened that led to the ballroom, a burst of music vibrated there, then all was silence. The butler closed the door swiftly behind him and glided across the floor, stopping before the safe, his dexterous fingers manipulating the knobs with a careless certainty that spoke of the master cracksman, his face against the cold steel, his ears fairly peaked with the tensity of his listening for the click of falling tumblers. His expression betrayed no anxiety. He knew his worth, knew the pregnability of the safe in which his master placed so great confidence and to which he had consigned the papers and orders he had just received from Washington until the ball was over and he had time to study the instructions at his leisure.

The cracksman heaved a sigh of relief as his sensitive finger tips told him the last tumbler had fallen. The great iron door swung open to his tug.

He was swift; he was certain; he was sure. And a paper was clutched. His fingers fluttered like little white birds, drifting among the general's papers with a certitude that bespoke great familiarity. With a sigh of relief he stared at the sealed packet he had just seen the army officer receive and place there. The butler thrust it into his pocket, drawing out a package of bank notes and putting it in the tiny vault where the papers had been. The door closed softly, the knobs whirring under the man's touch.

Again he waited, listening, listening. The vibration of the dancer's feet continued for a second, the strains of music died. With the noiseless glide of a panther the butler slipped across the floor and closed the door behind him.

Not one motion had been wasted. For months he had served in his menial capacity for this one opportunity.

Lucille Love.

PILES Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and in a few days, a permanent cure is assured. 60c a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Remember the name—Dr. Chase's Ointment—and accept no substitute.

"It's about Dick's promotion, dad."

For months to come he would continue to serve in order that no suspicion might rest upon him.

Ten minutes later Thompson, alias Tommy the Dude, alias "Chi" Tom and wanted for just such jobs in many police departments of the world, glided out the rear of the house, scurrying across the moon splashed parade ground and losing himself in devious windings among the officers' homes upon the military reservation. Slipping down a narrow side street, lined with disreputable houses that leaned at drunken angles toward one another, the filthy windows winking blearily to their neighbors, he paused before the largest of these places. His hand reached toward the bell pull. From some distant part of the house came back an echo. Slowly, very slowly, the door swung open, swallowing up the figure of the thief-butler. And there the butler and his employer made their plans.

* * * * * * *

General Sumpter Love, U. S. A., smiled tolerantly to himself as he overheard the low voices of his aid and Lucille coming from the little cosy corner in which the young lieutenant had hidden his sweetheart away from the avid dancers who would have taken her away from him. Then he sighed heavily as he realized he stood on the threshold of another change; that the courtship of his aid had finally been successful and another household would soon be occupied in Officers' row, leaving him alone in this great house.

He wondered if all fathers felt this way, wondered if he could gladly give his daughter to another man and be happy watching that other remold her world. And the time was so short. That very boat in the harbor now might bear the senate's confirmation of young Gibson's promotion to the rank and pay of captain. The two men had agreed that the marriage should wait on that, and the general had to admit that the aid had lived up to his word. But, then, Gibson always did that.

Again the general shook his shoulders, striding briskly to his private office. Only in work could he get relief from these fits of depression. And there was always work to be done, for the little brown people loved their fighting, were never satisfied with peace and quiet. He pressed the annunciator on his desk, curtly commanding the soldier who responded to send Lieutenant Gibson to him.

General Love permitted a smile to play about the corners of his stern mouth as the rustle of a woman's skirt reached his ears simultaneously with the click of his aid's boots. Came a brief whispered conversation outside the door, then the aid stood upon the threshold at attention, Lucille hiding behind him in an attitude of mock timidity. The old man bit his mustache viciously, then smiled broadly.

"Well," he demanded, fumbling among the papers that littered his desk, "what have you got to say for yourself, young woman?"

Lucille slipped across the floor, twining a pair of white arms about her father's neck, the soft velvet of her cheek smoothing his brown, leathery one. It was the way she had coaxed him when a child, the way she had never overlearned or known to fail.

"It's about Dick's promotion, dad," she whispered. "It hasn't come on the Empress, and that means wait at least another month. If there was any chance of the senate's failing to confirm it we wouldn't bother you, but a month is such a long time, and—and Dick has some money now"—

"Yes, yes, yes," the general retorted gruffly, a twinkle in his eye that belied the tone. "But from what I've seen tonight and the last week since Harley started his aeroplane manoeuvers I thought there might be some change in your plans."

Lucille flushed prettily, her eyes flashing a mocking smile at the stalwart young officer, who stood now with her, holding her hand.

"Mr. Harley's a very nice man," she defended, "even if Dick does get jealous. Besides, a girl has to be amused somehow when busy old generals keep their officers working all day and night."

"I'll think it over, dear," the general said kindly, "immediately I get through with the orders that came tonight. Lieutenant," he said briskly, "you put the orders and papers from Washington in the safe as I told you? Will you get them for me?"

The aid flushed a bit, his fingers playing at the gold strap at his side.

"Why—why, general," he stammered, "I left the combination memorandum in my room, Lucille was waiting and"—

"Get it!" snapped the old man. The slightest infraction of military system touched his heart to the raw.

He studied his aid curiously when he returned and began fumbling with the knobs of the safe. The door opened, and the lieutenant's hand automatically reached inside toward the place where he had put the packet.

The telephone rang and the spy stiffened in his chair.

An expression of incredulous dismay was upon his face as he drew out a bundle of banknotes.

"Why, I don't remember these!" he cried. Then with an expression of relief, "You have already been here, sir?"

"No." General Love's tone was peremptory, crackling. He did not relish delay of any sort. "Come, come—the papers I gave you, lieutenant."

"General, they are—are—there."

"Not there!" Like the crackling of fire in dry twigs was the old man's voice. "Not there, sir! Then perhaps they, too, may be in your room."

"No, sir. I distinctly recall placing them in the order box. There was no money there at the time."

But two men had access to that safe; but two men knew of the arrival of the orders and papers. General Love suddenly rose, the chair scraping rasp-ingly upon the tense silence.

"Lieutenant Gibson," he began, his voice rivaling the sound of the scraping chair, "Lucille mentioned a moment ago that you had suddenly acquired sufficient money to justify an immediate marriage."

"Yes, sir. A legacy"—

General Love snorted his disbelief.

"Leaving the combination of this safe, with secrets which are invaluable to the United States, with secrets that would be of untold value to the enemies of the United States, with secrets that might mean the sacrifice of our territory, but countless lives—does that not strike you as strange, not to say suspicious, that such a precious thing should be left in your room, lieutenant?" The tones of the general's voice had risen, a finger vibrating through every syllable. "The papers, Lieutenant Gibson—immediately! This is your last chance."

"I placed them in the safe, and they are not there now, sir." The tones were quiet, cold, determined.

"You will go to your quarters, sir, and consider yourself under arrest. The humiliation of an escort will be spared you. However, there will be a guard about the place."

A faint little cry of protest, "Oh, father!" sounded clear and distinct against the dead silence. The young man's hand fell from salute as he stepped swiftly toward his sweetheart. General Love's arm reached out and drew the sobbing girl to him, his left hand outstretched as though the mere touch of his aid would be defiling. Gibson halted in his tracks. Again his arm rose stiffly in salute; then without a word he turned, his steps falling fainter and fainter upon the ears of the pair who listened with broken hearts.

This story can be seen in Photo-Play at the Royal Theatre, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

BAD INDIGESTION

FOR OVER 10 YEARS.

ALMOST DESPAIRED OF EVER GETTING WELL.

Indigestion is one of the worst forms of stomach trouble. The stomach becomes upset and you have a raw, debilitating feeling in it. Little wonder you find that you must get rid of that nasty, bilious, burning sensation. It is not necessary for you to be troubled with indigestion if you will only try that old and well-known remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters, which is a combination of nature's best known roots, herbs and barks for the cure of all stomach and blood troubles.

Mrs. Mary MacKay, Hunter's Mountain, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with indigestion for more than ten years. I tried several doctors' medicines claiming the power to cure, but all without success. Having heard of the many cures effected by Burdock Blood Bitters, I decided to give it a trial. After taking two bottles I was completely cured. My appetite which was very poor is now good, and I can eat most everything without any disagreeable feelings.

I can strongly recommend B.B.B. to anyone suffering from indigestion."

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HOLY PLACES ARE IMMUNE.

Britain Guarantees Protection for Jeddah and Other Arabian Shrines.

LONDON, Nov. 5—The report current in London last night that the British cruiser Minerva had bombarded the Arabian seaport of Jeddah on the Red Sea is devoid of foundation. The Minerva was not within 600 miles of the place.

On issuing this denial to-day the London official press bureau publishes the text of a proclamation circulated in India pledging the British Government not to molest the holy places in Arabia.

The proclamation points out that no question of a religious character is involved by the war.

The holy places and shrines in Arabia, including Mesopotamia and Jeddah, will be immune from attack or molestation by British naval and military forces so long as there is no interference with the pilgrims from India. The governments of France and Russia have given similar assurances.

CLARK'S

SOUPS

It is variety that tempts to excess; few will err as to quantity who will eat very slowly. Take no more than a quarter of a pint of warm drink, with a piece of cold, stale bread and butter, one kind of meat and one vegetable, or one kind of fruit. This is the only safe rule of general application, and allows all to eat as much as they want.

LABATT'S STOUT

Has Special Qualities

MILDLY STIMULATING, NOURISHING, SUSTAINING

A Perfect Tonic

THIS IS THE TIME OF THE YEAR IT IS NEEDED

If not sold in your neighborhood, write

JOHN LABATT, LIMITED

LONDON CANADA

MAIL THIS COUPON

to Walpole Rubber Co. Limited, 6 McGill College Avenue, Montreal, with 15c. in stamps or coin and receive a CAT'S PAW Self-shining Tobacco Pouch, made from Pure Rubber.

Tell Your Shoeman to put Cat's Paw Rubber Heels on your new boots—and on your old ones.

Then you will walk safely with a sure footed tread.

Don't ask merely for 'Rubber Heels' Insist on having "CAT'S PAW".

50c. attached

"CAT'S PAW" Heels will help you to stand up straight for Canada. They are made in Canada by a Canadian company, to make walking easy—slipping impossible—and life more comfortable for all who wear them. They cost no more—ask your dealer. Walpole Rubber Co. Limited, Montreal

CAT'S PAW

CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

MADE IN CANADA

If N.P. SOAP were moulded into cakes it would cost more money and it would not be any better soap.
A 15 cent bar of N.P. SOAP weighs more than 4 five cent cakes of other brands.
- more than five cakes of some kinds.
Buy N.P. SOAP- the finest soap you ever used and save from 25 to 40 cents of the dollar.

A JAPANESE FLEET TO SAVE CANADA'S COAST?

Three Very Powerful Ships That May Reinforce British Columbia From Japanese

FROM FOE'S CRUISERS

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 5—No official confirmation of the German story of the naval disaster to the British off the Chilean coast has been received at the naval service department here. Neither has any word been received from the British cruiser Good Hope. If she has been damaged, as reported from Valparaiso it is believed here that she would make every attempt to reach a British port.

The news that the British battle cruiser Canopus is on the Pacific has somewhat reassured the officials here. If the story from Valparaiso proved true there are only two British cruisers left on the Pacific to cope with the German flying fleet. These are the Canopus and the Newcastle. The Newcastle is by no means capable of coping with the Scharnhorst or the Gneisenau. She is a vessel of 4,800 tons, and carries two six-inch guns and 10 four-inch guns. She is a match for the light cruisers of the German fleet, but would stand little chance against the eight-inch highly modern batteries of the larger vessels.

Canopus a Powerful Vessel.

The Canopus, on the other hand, has guns of a superior calibre to those of the German ships. She carries four twelve-inch and 12 six-inch guns, and has a speed of 19 knots. The Rainbow, the Canadian cruiser, mounts two six-inch guns and six 4-7 inchers, and is a match for either of the German light cruisers.

It is the presence of at least three Japanese cruisers in the West Pacific which should reassure Canadian coast cities. The Japanese battle cruiser Kongo and Hizen (formerly the Russian Retvizan), were known to be near Honolulu The Kongo is a formidable battleship of 27,500 tons, carries a complement of 1,100 men, and mounts eight 14-inch guns, sixteen six-inch, and 21-inch torpedo tubes, eight submerged. She is tremendously superior in armament to the Scharnhorst or Gneisenau. She has a speed of 27 knots.

Too Fast for Germans

It would be impossible for the German ships either to run from her or to fight against her. The Hizen is of 12,700 tons, carries four 12-inch guns and 12 six-inchers, and has a speed of 18 knots The Idsumo, another Japanese cruiser known to be on the Pacific, has four eight-inch guns and 14 six-inch guns and a speed of 21 knots.

It will be seen that if the German fleet runs foul of the Japanese in the Pacific there will be none left of the former to carry the tale to Valparaiso

AVIATOR BURNED TO DEATH IN MIDAIR

ALDERSHOT, England, Nov. 5. — Aviator Busk of the aircraft staff was burned to death in midair to day when the biplane which he was testing caught fire.

While about 1,000 feet above the ground the biplane suddenly burst into flames. Busk tried to descend by gliding. He continued this for nearly a mile, the aircraft meanwhile blazing furiously. The aviator was burned to death before the machine struck the ground.

A WONDER WORKER

"It heals like magic" is a favourite exclamation when Dr. Chase's Ointment is used. It works quickly, stops all itching at once, cures piles in a single night. For eczema, itch rheum, barbers' itch, skin irritations or eruptions, it is a most satisfactory treatment. Being antiseptic, it prevents blood poisoning.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

Lady's Waist.

This blouse is cut on the new straight lines and can be worn with a tunic skirt as if both were one garment. At the neck is a small chemisette and fancy, short, high collar. The sleeves are small and full length. Soft materials are best for this waist, satin, taffeta, voile and the like.

The waist pattern, No. 6,976, is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36 inch material with ½ yard of 27 inch contrast and cuffs.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required and allow a few days for the Examiner Pattern Department, Peterboro

A Hard Meal To Digest

Is Quickly Digested by the Taking of a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet After It Is Over.

Corn on the cob is hard to digest, for some folk, but with a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet it readily is disposed of by the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Don't drug your stomach. Give it just what it needs at the very moment it needs it. Here is the way a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet acts:

Ma—"I can eat corn now and feel O.K. A Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet will quickly digest it."

One takes a tablet just after the meal is completed. It is taken into the mouth like food; is mixed with the saliva swallowed moist and partially dissolved. It goes into the stomach and is there mixed with the stomach juices which are composed of acids and alkalies.

A Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet reinforces these juices. It quickly digests the elements which such weakened juices cannot digest.

After a while the stomach passes the meal partially digested to the intestines, where it goes through another stage of digestion. Here, as in the stomach, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets strengthen the juices of digestion and complete the work of giving the body the benefit of the meal.

There is nothing harmful in these tablets. Only nature substances which the body lacks are supplied. In a short time the blood and digestive juices are given the power they lack. Man can digest any food without injury and the entire health of the body is increased. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold wherever drugs are sold, price 50 cents a box. Anyone wishing a free trial of these tablets please address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and a small sample package will be mailed free.

WEEKLY MARKET PRICES OF HIDES

Toronto, Nov. 4, 1914.

Beefhides — Continue strong, and the outlook is favourable for a good market for some time to come, owing to the large orders being placed by the different governments for leather products for war purposes. The Pittsburg stock yards have been closed and no shipments of cattle are allowed to be made from the Chicago stock yards by the United States Government owing to the discovery of many cases of the dreaded foot and mouth disease. City butcher hides flat, 16½c per lb.; country hides, flat, cured, 16 to 17c per lb.; part cured, 15 to 16c per lb.

Calfskins—Are not as strong as other classes of hide stock, receipts are being absorbed at current quotations. City skins green, flat, 16c; country, cured, 17 to 18½c; part cured, 16½c, according to condition and take off; deacons or bob clag, 90c to $1.20 each.

Horsehides—Are steady but quiet. City take off, $4.50 to $4.75; country take off, No. 1, $4.00 to $4.50; No. 2, $3.50 to $3.50.

Sheepskins—Have advanced a little for late take off, as the wool on the fleece is heavier. City lambskins, pelts or shearlings, 75c to $1.25 each; country lambskins or shearlings, 50c to $1.10.

Wool—Is moving slowly, manufacturers only buying to fill orders. Washed combing fleece (coarse), 28 to 30c; washed clothing fleece (fine), 30 to 31c; washed rejections, (burry, chaffy, etc.), 20 to 24c; unwashd fleece combing (coarse), 18 to 20c; unwashed fleece clothing (fine), 21 to 23c.

Tallow—Is unchanged, the lower grades being neglected. City rendered solid in barrels, 6 to 6½c; country stock, solid in barrels, No. 1, 6 to 6¼c; No. 2, 5½ to 6c; cake, No. 1, 6½ to 7c; No. 2, 5½ to 6c.

MOTHER! IS CHILD'S STOMACH SOUR, SICK?

If Cross, Feverish, Constipated, Give "California Syrup of Figs."

Don't scold your fretful, peevish child. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with sour waste.

When babies, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, indigestion, diarrhoea, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul waste, the sour bile and fermenting food passes out of the bowels and you have a well and playful child again. Children thus harmless "fruit laxative," and mothers can rest easy after giving it, because it never fails to make their little "insides" clean and sweet.

Keep it handy, Mother! A little given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Remember there are counterfeits sold here, so surely look and see that yours is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.

Bread Distribution to Antwerp Refugees.—The picture, taken before the German occupation of Antwerp, illustrates the distribution of large squares of bread to the refugees who entered Antwerp when the German pressure against the City began to be felt.

GRAPHIC PICTURE OF FIGHTING NEAR RHEIMS

French Drive Enemy Back at the End of Heavy Artillery Duel—Joffre's Organization Comes Up to the Much Vaunted German Military Machine

Stirring is the word picture of the battle as described in the Figaro by Robert de Lesseau, who, from the French line, witnessed much of the fighting around Rheims. The battle itself, the wonderful organization of the French army—which, according to the description seems to come up to the much vaunted German military machine — the scenes of horror surrounding the field; all are brought out in pitiless detail.

"We pass through undulating vineyards," he says, "with the grapes still hanging, untouched. Here and there are vestiges of trenches where they fought two weeks ago. The smiling landscape is marred by an odour — horrid, heavy and disgusting, that stops our breath. Man have fallen there and are slowing rotting under the entanglement of vines and wire in which they are hidden. The sun is just rising.

"On the northern side (of Rheims) and the Pommery cellars the shells are raining. We can see their burst clearly. From the west comes the unnerving noise of machine guns. We oblique to the left and gain the summit of a hill which overlooks the village of Ludes.

"From this point we dominate the most vast, the most majestic of battlefields. The rearmost French batteries are aligned but a few hundred metres from us. We can see clearly the fine of the enemy's guns. The noise is overwhelming. We distinguish the higher keyed dry bark of our 'seventy-fives' from the heavier sound of the large calibre pieces which are the bass notes of this infernal orchestra.

Siege Guns Bar Progress.

"From time to time an explosion deeper, more terrible, dominates the noise. It is one of the great German howitzers which were intended for the siege of Paris, and which have been placed in position on the heights of Berru and Nogent-l'Abbesse, the positions which dominate the valley and which arrest our progress. This morning the artillery duel is particularly ferocious. We can see it in all its terrible grandeur.

"From the woods, from every clump of trees, spit the flames of the guns or puffs of smoke of bursting shells. Here and there flames flicker—farm houses or mills have caught fire. The French battery near us, hidden by a curtain of trees, bellows incessantly, artillerymen serving the four guns with an almost mechanical regularity. German shells are bursting in front of them, but their range is a bit short and the guns are untouched.

"To the right the park and chateau of Romont has been bombarded by the heavy German artillery, pointed at the Red Cross flag floating from the chateau, and which the barbarians have made their objective point. Our heavy artillery has intervened and has ended this shelling. La Pompelle is the next target for the enemy. This fort, taken, lost, retaken, fights heroically. The company defending it has lost all its officers but a sub-lieutenant, whom we were to find that night in a field hospital wounded. He had received the order, 'Fight to the last man; die, but do not retire.' He and his men obeyed until he was wounded, then a sergeant took his place and the remnants of the company held out until reinforcements came up.

Creep Forward Under Fire.

"Our infantrymen attempted to gain possession of the canal. Already they have lost many. They occupy the trenches on this side abandoned by the Germans. We can see them advancing by rushes, each unit, little groups of red and blue, dashing forward from cover to cover. For hours, terrible hours, we watch this combat, where thousands of men, half hidden, almost invisible, in the woods, the trenches and behind hillocks, creep on, all with but one object in view—to advance. The noble sacrifice of each one for the victory of all lies in it something both brutal and sublime at the same time.

"Immediately in the rear of the firing line we gain an impression absolutely different; an impression of intelligence, of activity, nervous and reasoning, of perfect order, which permits the incessant supplying of the firing line. From the front to the revictualling parks, to the field ambulances, to the brigade, division and army corps headquarters, there is a perpetual movement like nothing else than a giant ant heap; a movement wonderfully rapid, exact, methodical; a coming and going of men on foot, on bicycles, on horseback and in automobiles; of waggons and caissons. I see an artillery captain ask for ammunition and receive it ten minutes later. No anxiety, no delay. Every one seems to know his work and how to do it.

"News comes that our troops in that little wood over there are suffering heavily; at once three ambulances gallop over. Four caissons hurry along a crossroad. They are carrying ammunition for an advanced battery, and are followed by a dozen horses, which four drivers are bringing up to replace the battery horses that have been killed. In every direction orderlies are hurrying on foot, on bicycles, on motorcycles. It is all carried out with a rapidity and order that never degenerates into confusion. And this great chain of communicataion is prolonged far, far to the rear to other reserves again, more vast. One stands stupefied, astounded by the intelligence which has foreseen all this, which has left nothing overlooked, nothing undone.

Silence Enemy's Guns.

"The exigencies of the modern battle—the maximum of audacity on the first line, supported by the maximum of prudence on the second line—have been reached.

"And now the village of Prunay is the scene of action. Most of its houses are in flames, the shells exploding over it and the adjoining woods. And our artillery fire increases in answer. Faster and faster the gunners work; the boomering of the shots is merged into one great roar. Reserve caissons come dashing up to all the batteries. The artillery fire culminates in one great burst from hundreds of guns, then gradually drops again. The enemy's guns have been silenced. Far off we see some of his batteries hurrying away in disorder. Our line goes forward!

Now one realises what heroism, self-sacrifice and beauty is hidden by the trite little phrase of the official bulletins: 'Yesterday we made progress in the vicinity of ——.' We will never read one again without a thrill.

"The line advances; Prunay is taken. Now the railroad is the next objective. The artillery, in new positions, opens fire again. Our gallant infantry under its cover, sweeps up suddenly and the red and blue lines are over the railroad line. But behind them the fields are dotted with sprawling bodies and long lines of wounded are streaming to the rear. It does not matter; the line has been taken.

Fire on Hostile Aeroplane.

"The next objective is the long white road, that ribbon that is such a good target for the German heavy artillery from Nogent-l'Abbesse. Once more the batteries take position, once more their guns roar, once more the long lines of red and blue creep forward, bit by bit. The sun is going down. The flames from the cannon mouths gleam deeper. From near us comes a startling outburst of small arms fire. A reserve company is firing at a Taube that is flying high above our heads. It is their hour for reconnoitering, and our men watch for them. Whenever a German aeroplane makes a figure eight in the air the German guns open shell fire on the spot below it a few moments later. It is their signal. The aeroplane turns and makes its way back to the enemy's lines, untouched, alas!

"Night falls; a starry, balmy night, during which no one should fight, no one should die. Far off the battle is still going on, in the east near Chalons, in the west toward Soissons. The shadows bring no lull. The German searchlights commence to scour the horizon. Coming through the vines under the mill of Verzenay we can see simply through the dusk little black spots, thousands of men, sliding and running. They are the Senegalese, who will be hurled at the German positions at dawn. They are already massing by section, under cover of a green curtain of poplars.

"We take the road back to Epernay, the road that is filled with wounded. Some of them, slightly injured, are gossiping among themselves of the incidents of the day. From them we learn some blood-stirring details; of the awful fight at the canal, where our men came tumbling down the bank and into the water, to come to gripes with the enemy on the other side; of how the zouaves, discovering a German battery sheltered in a dry dock, managed to open the gate, flooding the lock and drowning the gunners like rats; of a sergeant gunner who served alone the guns of his battery when all the crews had been killed; of all the little details that make up the glory of the day.

"The moon comes up over the trees; a great freshness comes into the night air; the high branches extend peacefully over us. But behind us, inexorably, the battle goes on.

DANDRUFF SOON RUINS THE HAIR

Makes It Lifeless, Dull, Dry, Brittle and Thin.

Girls—if you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't.

It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, and your hair will be silky, fluffy, lustrous, soft, and look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and four ounces is all you will need, no matter how much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails.

NEW STYLE SEA WARFARE.

Floating Mine Likened to Burglar and Garroter.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The naval correspondent of the London Times says:

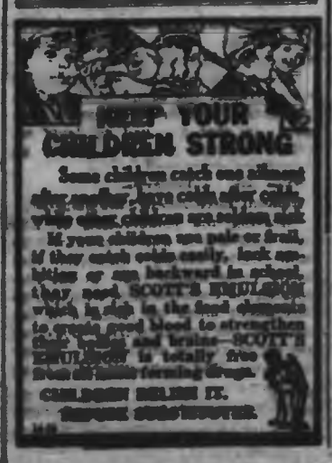
"A new phase of naval warfare is the blockade by submarine and mine. This is apparently what Admiral von Tirpitz is driving at. Seemingly it was hoped by mining in the North Sea to kill trade on the east coast, and now that this has not succeeded, the same game is being played in the Atlantic.

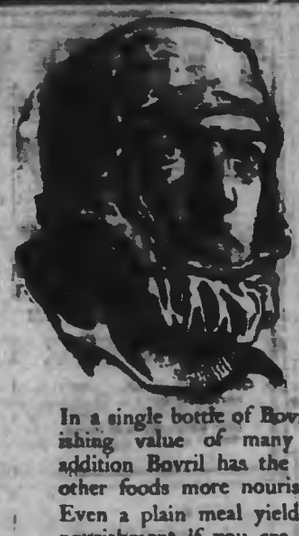
"The Admiral has no compunction about placing his mines where one of them may catch a big American liner with her hundreds of passengers, innocent people with no concern whatever in the war. It is quite sufficient that such vessel is making for a British port. And so with all other neutrals, the captains of the commanding officers save the crews of the merchant ships they sink, but the mines which are drifting about in the North Channel make no distinction between British man-of-war and foreign merchantmen. They will slay without discrimination.

"This is the new phase of naval warfare, something on the plane of the garroter or armed burglar, or the pirate who made his captives walk the plank."

Melted alum, used hot, will mend broken china.

More than 80 per cent. of the alcohol and alcoholic drinks that are made in the Philippines are derived from the sap of palm trees.





Follow Shackleton

Follow Shackleton's example. He is taking Bovril to the Antarctic because his men must get every ounce of nourishment out of their food. *You, too, can be sure of being nourished if you take Bovril.*

In a single bottle of Bovril is packed away the nourishing value of many pounds of beef, and in addition Bovril has the peculiar property of making other foods more nourishing.

Even a plain meal yields much more strength and nourishment if you are taking Bovril.

Shackleton's lead is a good lead—remember his words:—

It must be BOVRIL

Of all Stores, etc., at 1-oz. 25 c.; 2-oz. 40 c.; 4-oz. 70 c.; 8-oz. $1.30; 16-oz. $2.50. Bovril Cocktail, large, $1.40; med. 90c. 16-oz. Johnston's Fluid Beef (Vimbos), $1.25.

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"It's Confidence That Does It."

Flower Pots

Good assortments in all wanted sizes from 4 inches up to 4 gallons. Also

ROUND BOWLS, WITH FEET FERN PANS, ETC.,

Blooming Plants

Fine growing stock in choice blooms. Come and see them. If you don't see what you want we will get it quick.

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It is made of the purest and most nourishing ingredients.

It is sold from our stores and our waggons all over the City.

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Make The Most of Your Poultry This Fall.

W. SCOTT Company, Ltd.
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WE are large buyers of all kinds of live poultry, and are prepared to pay the highest price for same. All purchases are made on a quality basis, so that it will be in your interest to have your poultry properly fattened, as thin, poor birds are not wanted at any price.

We are paying a premium for milk fed, crate fattened chickens.

Write for quotations and special circular of information to W. SCOTT Company, Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.

A trap to electrocute insects, which may be used in connection with an electric light fixture, has been invented in Germany.

An easily manipulated lever holds the lid on a new cooking utensil so tight that its contents are boiled under steam pressure.

In California a street railway company uses motion pictures to instruct its employees how accidents occur and how to prevent them.

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The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-14

PETERBOROUGH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914

Germans Have Been Driven Back in the Argonne Region

GERMAN SITUATION SHOWS NO CHANGE

BAYONET CHARGES GAIN GROUND FOR THE FRENCH IN THE ARGONNE REGION

The General Situation is Unchanged Says Official Communique--Fighting Continues With Extreme Violence Between Dixmunde, the Lys and the Somme, with Alternate Losses and Gains For Each Side.

GERMANS BRING UP MORE GUNS

Examiner Special:

PARIS, November 6. — The French have again resorted to a series of bayonet charges to check the German advance in the Argonne region. As a result they have been able to press the enemy still further back, according to this afternoon's official statement. The general situation in the north is unchanged. The fighting continues with extreme violence between Dixmunde, the Lys and the Somme. The Germans continue their efforts to blast and hack a way through to the coast but, although there have been gains and losses at several points, the general battle line remains about the same. The Germans have brought up additional guns and are subjecting Arras to a violent bombardment, but so far without dislodging the Anglo-French force there.

PARIS, November 6.—Despite the declaration in to-day's official statement that the situation in the north is unchanged, there is plenty of evidence that from the standpoint of the allies material gains are being made.

The Belgians now control both banks of the Yser and have mounted guns which will absolutely prevent the Germans using boats in the flooded area.

The French are pushing the Germans back on Lille. A combined force has held Arras, and again forced the enemy back from Armentieres, and well to the north of Lille. A combined war fleet is again bombarding the German positions in the vicinity of Ostend. An attempt by greatly strengthened German forces to take the offensive in the Argonnes has been repulsed with heavy losses in a series of brilliant French bayonet charges.

Officials at the military headquarters here say that the situation to-day resembles that prevailing when the Germans began their retreat from the Marne. The allies are everywhere either on offensive or holding their present lines. Where the Germans were able to make gains in the fighting up to November 1st, they have now been forced to surrender that advantage.

RUSSIAN ARMY NEEDS GREATER NUMBER OF ARTILLERY PIECES

GENEVA, Nov. 4.—Cannon is the feature which minimizes the effectiveness of the enormous numbers of men Russia is able to throw into the field. So says a Russian Colonel, now living in retirement here.

"An army must have a quantum of cannon in proportion to its force of infantry," the Colonel told me.

Mr. Bianconi, the famous geographer, said recently the Russian armies opposed to the Austrians and Germans on the outbreak of the war, i.e., on August 1st, numbered about 800,000; on August 10th this army had increased to 1,200,000, and by September 15th, another million fighting men was added. From say November 1st Russia can count on an army in the field of 5,000,000, this number being kept up by reinforcements as killed and wounded fall out of the ranks.

"Yes it is true the resources of Russia as regards men are practically inexhaustible," commented the Colonel. "She could, if the occasion arose, double or even triple the number of effectives given by Mr. Bianconi. But these men could only be utilised as reserves, and would be sent to the front as the need for their services arose, to make good losses in battle. Each of these army corps would have to be armed with the minimum number of guns, otherwise they could not fulfill the task assigned to them.

"As it is the Russian artillery is numerically as well as technically superior to that of the Austrians, but numerically at any rate, it is inferior to that of the Germans. It, therefore, rests with us only to put into action at the present time, such a number of troops as will be in due proportion to the number of guns they can carry.

"Another point," said the Colonel in conclusion, "is the necessity of at least double the number of officers to properly command and control such a vast mass of men."

Interest In The Big Bout

There is great interest over Saturday night's wrestling bout between Andy Gibson of Toronto and Mr. Hardy, and the probabilities are that a big crowd will see the two clash in a bout to a finish. Both men are in good shape.

P.C. DOWNS NOW AN INSTRUCTIONAL OFFICER

P. C. Jas. Reid of the local Police Force, has received a card from Sgt. Downs, formerly of this City, that he is now an instructional officer at the military camp, at Windsor. He is momentarily expecting a call to the front.

LUCILLE LOVE STORY AND FILM

On page five of to-day issue appears the first instalment of the remarkable story of "Lucille Love, the Girl of Mystery." This is one of the most fascinating stories the Examiner has published, and it gains additional interest from the fact that at the Royal Theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, the film representation of the same parts of the story will be given.

Guy Fawkes Was Burned

By Celebration at Downer's Corners Last Night

The Guy Fawkes' celebration at Downer's Corners last night was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held there. The hall, recently enlarged, was crowded from the entrance to the rear of the platform. Supper early in the evening was all that could be desired, and some of the city's public men are said to have tarried somewhat around the table. Among those present were Bro. McCartney of Millbrook, Rev. H. J. Keith, Adjutant McElhiney, Ald. Green, Ald. Duncan, Ald. Johnston, Fire Chief Howard, Mayor Buller, J. H. Burnham, M.P., Geo. A. Gillespie, M.P.P. and others.

After the supper there was an extensive rogramme, including speeches from the visitors. Adjutant McElhiney acted as chairman in a most acceptable manner.

Bro. McCartney paid a compliment to Col. Sanderson's lodge upon the fine new building, of which they could now boast.

The speech of the evening was made by Rev. H. J. Keith, who dwelt upon the tenets of the Protestant religion and directed attention to the fact that it was necessary to think deeply on these things and to practice them. Preaching was of little use.

While feeling respect for Roman Catholics and their religion as they expressed it, the members of the Protestant religions viewed the matter differently. Rev. Mr. Keith pointed out that the tendency of people was to view the evangelization of the world as a matter of arms instead of persuasion.

Ald. Johnston created considerable laughter by this caustic and humorous references to his colleagues.

Ald. Green expressed his gratification at being present and spoke of the good work done by the Order.

Ald. Duncan and Chief Howard were also heard in brief speeches.

Mr. Burnham spoke afew words on the war and pointed out the necessity of all the little centres throughout the country congregating together to make up the mighty army which would go out to victory. Each little gathering was of as great importance as the most material rivet in the hull of a great ironclad. The Roman Catholic church, said Mr. Burnham, is not crying out against the war, but intended to use it as a weapon against Protestantism and to prevent its own decline. The interest and power of the church had been declining in recent years, and the presence of 22,000 Catholic priests at the front was evidence that they expected to make religious capital out of the war.

He believed that the mailed fist of Germany and the autocracy of the Roman Catholic church were the two great dangers that civilization had to face. After Germany was defeated the Protestants of the world would have to see to it that the Catholics did not regain a lot of lost prestige. The Roman church was building on the theory that in times of war and suffering men's minds turned to religion and were prepared to take advantage of that fact for the enlargement of the membership and increasing of the power of the church.

Mr. Gillespie made a very pleasing speech and was heartily applauded. He referred to the pleasure it gave him to be present and extolled the members upon the good work done by the order.

At the conclusion of the meeting the large crowd, all of which could not find places during the early part of the evening in the enlarged hall, went outside where the burning of an effigy of Guy Fawkes took place.

THE GERMAN NORTH SEA RAID

THE COUNTY COUNCIL TO GIVE A GRANT

$400 a Month Will Be Paid Until the New Council Takes Hold —Money For Relief Work

PASSED THIS MORNING

A grant of four hundred dollars per month will be authorised by the Peterborough County Council for relief purposes. This epitomises the report of the Committee that was appointed to look into the matter. The Committee, which was headed by Dr. Kindred, have recommended that the Council grant the sum of four hundred dollars per month and that a committee be appointed to arrange for its disposition. The Committee will be asked to determine whether the fund shall be supplied to the Canadian Patriotic Relief Fund, the Belgian Relief Fund or for local relief.

The monthly contribution of four hundred dollars will remain in effect until the January session of the County Council The 1915 council will be delegated with the responsibility of arranging for any additional relief that may be required.

It proposed to ask the Government to increase the bounty for the destruction of grey timber wolves from $15 to $20. The destruction by wolves of deer and other animal in the north country is excessive, and it is felt that some additional inducements should be offered for the extermination of the offenders.

The Council expect to wind up the bulk of the business this afternoon, although it may become necessary to convene for a few hours to-morrow morning.

The Cure Is Pronounced A Failure

Examiner Special:

WASHINGTON, Nov 6.—After an exhaustive investigation the United States Public Health Service to-day announced that Dr F. F. Friedman, the Berlin physician, had failed with his tuberculosis cure. The investigation showed that "one-fourth of all the cases receiving treatment developed running sores or abscesses at the place where they were injected." The report added that while some patients were buoyed up after an injection of the serum, others "progressed to a speedy death."

Hiawatha Boys Are Off To War

On Tuesday night, Oct. 27, four of Hiawatha's boys left for the war: Johnson Paudash, Geo. Paudash, W. Andersan, Henry Muskrat, with the good wishes of all their friends, who gathered at the dock to bid them farewell. After a Minister had offered up a prayer, the crowd sang "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" The four brave boys stepped into a launch that took them to Gore's Landing, where a waiting automobile took them to Cobourg, where they joined the 40th Northumberland Regiment.

FEW RECRUITS HAVE FAILED TO MEET TEST

21st Battalion of Second Contingent is Hard at Work Drilling at the Kingston Camp

NOTES OF INTEREST

KINGSTON, Nov. 5—The work of examining the recruits of the 21st Battalion is proceeding rapidly, and will be completed in a few days. As the members of each company pass the medical examination and are attested they receive their uniform and equipment. So far very few have failed to pass the rigid examination and those that have been rejected have been refused chiefly because of poor teeth or defective eyesight.

The right half of the Battalion still continue drill on Artillery Park Square and the left half on the Cricket Field. It is surprising how rapidly the men are mastering the elementary instructions and from present appearances will develop speedily into an efficient well-trained unit.

It is fully expected that by the early part of next week all the soldiers here will be fully equipped.

Capt. A. K. Hemming, Halifax, and his bride, arrived in the City last night. Capt. Heming is adjutant of the 21st Battalion.

Preparations are being made for the assembling of the troops in the Armouries for divine service Sunday morning.

Medical inspection will take place in future at the Armouries instead of at the Hospital at 815 a.m. and 3.45 p.m.

Ten per cent. of the men of the Battalion may be allowed written passes up to 12 midnight daily. All other men must be in quarters at last post, 10 p.m.

Physical drill parade will be held daily from 6.30 to 6.45 a.m.

Lieut. P. C. McGee has been appointed Acting Sergt. Major of the right half Battalion.

THE DIVISION COURT

The regular monthly sittings of the Division Court were held to-day. Sixteen cases were heard by His Honour Judge Huycke. In a few instances, judgment was reserved until Monday.

The following cases were on the list:

A. J. Rose vs. James Collins, $61.25.

Thomas Nelson vs. George Fox, $60.

Fred Bisstovah vs. Thomas Twomey and J. McCulloch, $91.14.

W. J. Kennedy vs. National Mfg. Co., Ltd., $8.55.

E. L. Robison vs. National Mfg. Co., Ltd., $7.60.

John Johnston vs. Peterborough Light and Power Co., $41.60.

John Green vs. E. J. Ferguson, $10.00.

Grant & Thorpe vs. V. J. Carruthers, $68.25.

A. Youngs vs. Mrs. C. M. Hunter, $10.50.

R. Smith vs. Geo. H. Duncan, $21.61.

Dr. Franks vs. W. L. Taylor, $61.50.

Thomas Sullivan vs. Geo. Perrin, $45.00.

A. J. Gibbs vs. J. D. Growley, $20.

J. J. Turner & Sons vs. Weller & Co., $20.41.

B. F. Ackerman & Co. vs. W. L. Thurlow, $36.75.

A. J. Warne vs. Thos. W. Dawspa, $40.00.

Gerusbach Importing Co, vs. C. B. Rentley, $11.85.

SAY "GOOD HOPE" WAS NOT ENGAGED

Report From British Officials in Lima, Peru, Add to the Mystery Surrounding the Naval Engagement---Claimed That German Cruisers "Bremen" and "Leipzig" Were Sent to the Bottom.

Special Cable to The Examiner:

LIMA, Peru, November 6. — British subjects and officials here declare that they have received information that the Cruiser Good Hope, reported to have been set on fire by the Germans off the Chile coast, did not participate in the fight at all. They also claim that they have good reason to believe that the German light cruisers Bremen and Leipzig were sunk in the fight. It is considerd certain here that a battle between the Germans and the combined British-Japanese squadron can be expected soon.

LONDON, November 5.—According to a story issued by the official press bureau to-day, the penalty for failure to win through the allied line on the part of the German troops is bullets from the pistols of their own officers. Quoting wounded German soldiers, an eye witnesses story supplementing that made public last night, says: The prisoner told the British surgeon who attended him:: "Our officers warned us that if we faltered we would be shot from behind. I know that this threat was carried out when our terrible losses compelled us to retire. I myself was wounded by a German bullet." The report declares that the Germans had set their hearts on taking Ypres before October 1st, but that despite a prodigal sacrifice of men, they had been unable to win through the allied lines, which are still holding.

The Germans, it is stated, have won the admiration of the allies by their steady pressing toward almost certain death and by their refusal to retreat even after their ranks have been greatly decimated. The French and the Belgians are declared to be displaying wonderful dash and spirit and to be giving splendid support to the English.

LONDON, November 6.—Some developments are likely over the difference of the pay of the Canadian soldier and his brother in England. The Canadian gets pretty well three times as much as the Britisher, and obviously has so much more to spend. Many in authority are doubtful whether this is an unmixed blessing. It may be that arrangements will be made whereby the payment of full pay will be deferred, the soldiers being paid only a proportion of the amount due until they return to Canada.

4 MOUNTED RIFLE REGIMENTS WILL BE RAISED IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Nov. 5—Four regiments of Canadian mounted rifles are to be immediately organized in the Dominion. One will be raised in Ontario (probably at Toronto), one in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, one in Alberta and one in British Columbia. An official statement issued by the Militia Department to-night is as follows:

"A curious development of the fight now going on in France is the suspension of the role normally assigned to mounted troops.

The fact is beginning to leak out that the cavalry, armed with rifle and bayonet, are in the trenches, fighting side by side with the infantry; their horses, it seems, have been withdrawn from the zone of fire, and the work of reconnaissance has been entrusted to the flying corps.

"No official explanation has been vouchsafed, but there can be little doubt that the reason why the Army Council did not ask for the inclusion of cavalry, or mounted rifles, in the second overseas contingent is to be found in the tactical peculiarities of the situation which has arisen in Europe, in the western theatre of operations.

"But sooner or later the situation will change and mounted troops will resume the role, which, temporarily, they have abandoned; and elsewhere than in Europe there are localities (Egypt, for example), where in the immediate future they may be called upon to play an important part.

"It has, therefore, been decided to be ready for eventualities, and without further delay to mobilize four regiments of Canadian mounted rifles, one in Ontario (probably at Toronto), one in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, one in Alberta and one in British Columbia".

CAMPAIGN HAS CRUMBLED.

Petrograd Army Messenger Says Enemy Have Collapsed

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5—"The whole German campaign against Russia is now rapidly crumbling," says the Army Messenger. "Even in East Prussia there has been a sharp collapse in the German operations. They have abandoned their steady offensive and begun a rapid retreat".

BACK TO OLD-TIME PRICES.

Mr L. Yeates announces that he has reduced all his cigars to old-time prices owing to the scarcity of money created by the war. He will sell 10 cent cigars, 4 for 25 cents. This includes such staple lines as Beaubelvr, Arabella, Maigueritz, Van Horn, etc. Smokers of good cigars will take advantage of this and call at Louis' Cigar Store, Saturday.

Evening Examiner

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FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1914

SUDDEN CONVERSIONS.

Sudden conversions — change of heart—especially in politics are open to suspicion as to their genuineness. Henri Bourassa of Quebec, made a brilliant record as would-be wrecker of the Empire. He didn't do much wrecking, but that was not from lack of good will. But that did not prevent the political party of loyalty, that kept the eyes of the Empire blinking with waving flags, from undertaking the conversion of the anti-British heretic. Henri Bourassa must have shown some striking evidence of recantation of his anti-British opinions, and some adequate sorrow for his disloyal practices. Otherwise he would not have been brought into Ontario in the general elections of 1911 by the election manager of the party that professes to live, move and have its being in an atmosphere of loyalty to the Empire, and his oratory employed to save the Empire from the ruin of trading with the "Yankees." This is not mentioned as a reproach—but as a necessary incident in proof of the statement that sudden conversions, especially political, are open to suspicion. Mr. Bourassa did not repent; his conversion to Cochrane Conservatism was not genuine. The leopard did not change his spots. Mr. Bourassa is the same embittered enemy of the Empire, to-day that he was, when he was posing as the champion of the cause of loyalty upon a Conservative platform at Sudbury; as he was before the election of 1911. Queen's University, had before the war came on, invited Mr. Bourassa to address its Political Science Club. It was felt by this club, in common with a "trooly loyle" Toronto Canadian club, that Mr. Bourassa's Sudbury conversion was genuine. But after the war broke out Mr. Bourassa also broke out in the old way, and is slang-whanging Britain for bad faith and improving upon his former anti-imperial diatribes. At least this is the way it looks to the Political Science Club of Queen's University, which has cancelled its invitation to Mr. Bourassa. However, Mr. Bourassa has one advantage over some of his detractors —he is evidently sincere, and has the courage to say what he thinks—one of the advantages of living under the rule and spirit of an empire with which he finds so much fault.

THE DECIDING FACTOR.

Toronto is split into two factions over the question of the material for the construction of a bridge—the Rosedale plutocrats call it a viaduct—over the Rosedale Ravine and Don river to connect Bloor street and Danforth avenue. The expense is estimated at two million dollars. The difference of opinion is whether the bridge shall be built of steel or concrete. If built of concrete, all the materials can be "made-in-Canada," produced by our own people. If steel is adopted a lot of work will be given to United States manufacturers and workmen—mostly Germans and Austrians, employed in their steel mills; for it is stated as a fact that there is not a steel mill in Canada equipped to make the steel that will be required in such a bridge.

The deciding factor as to the material of the proposed bridge should be the fact that one material—concrete—will enable Canadian manufacturers to employ themselves for several months in providing the materials—giving employment to loyal Canadians, instead of providing, if steel is adopted, brawl money and beer money for Germans and Austrians and Hungarians employed—in working hours—in making money, and in their hours of leisure plotting ruin to Canada.

Of course, the questions of durability, cost of up-keep, etc., would be considered, but if these considerations involve a slight advantage from the employment of steel, they should be subordinated to consideration of advantage to Canadian industry and labour. Toronto pleases itself upon its exceptional loyalty to the Empire, and if its heart is in its professions, it won't hesitate to be loyal to Canada by preferring materials made in Canada. This is a time when Canadians —truly loyal Canadians—are straining every nerve, to reap compensation for the sacrifices made in this war; and one of the greatest compensations, is in industrial and commercial advantage. The air is full of appeals to keep the dollar at home; to buy only made-in-Canada goods; to bring our industries to the point of production that will justify such preference.

It is hoped that the City of Toronto won't follow the unpatriotic example of disloyalty to Canada and consequently to the Empire, of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. This commission placed the order for the electric equipment of its first power development plant—provincially owned, and provincially paid for—at Wasdell's Falls on the Severn river—with a Swedish General Electric Company, when it might as easily and as profitably, and much more patriotically, have placed the order with a home company, the Canadian General Electric Company in Peterborough. This company supplied the electrical equipment for one of the greatest power development plants in the world, at Niagara Falls, and it certainly could have supplied the equipment for a little—comparatively—one-horse power plant at Wasdell's Falls. The order would not have been a large one, but it would have given some additional employment to a Peterborough — a Canadian—industry, and would have left some money at home which was, instead, sent out of the country.

That, however, is not the main consideration; loyalty to home industries and home interests is the main point. Corporations are not overburdened with practical loyalty to home—the Hydro Commission sending orders to Sweden for electrical equipment that could be made at home—in Peterborough, the Peterborough School Board sending to Kankakee, Illinois—in the United States—for boilers to heat our public schools, that could have been made in Canada, in Peterborough; and, perhaps, Toronto importing steel from the United States to build a bridge, instead of using concrete and spending something like two million dollars in Canada amongst our own manufacturers and working men. We should revise our boasts of our loyalty, or try to live up to them a little. In all our business transactions, even to our trifling individual purchases, we should, when there is choice presented—make loyalty to Canada, loyalty to home interests, the deciding factor—Keep the dollar at home and keep business going "as usual."

ME UND MOHAMMED.

The Allies now have two good slogans. One is "Crush the Prussian" and the other "Drive the Turk from Europe." Let Turkey meddle with Egypt and she will have Italy at her front door, glad of the chance to wipe the crescent off the European signpost. And now it is as the New York World says "Me und Gott und Mohammed." The World forsees the end of Turkey a threatened carving of that savoury bird among the powers. It adds:

Even if Bulgaria sides with Turkey, the land forces added on the German side would only cancel out against Italy and Roumania. If Bulgaria goes with the Allies, the balance of added strength will be heavily the other way, and may endanger the very existence of Austria-Hungary as a great power. Why, then, has Germany enticed her ally into the war?

No answer is possible except that the plump and amiable Mohammed V. is Commander of the Faithful. Hard beset on both her frontiers, Germany in her desperation urges a Moslem holy war in the East, and especially in Egypt and India. She may be disappointed. With Boers in the British cause putting down a Boer rebellion; with Irish Nationalists by thousands on the Belgian side; with Catholics fighting Catholics, and Greek Churchmen fighting Greek Churchmen; with Slavs fighting Slavs, and East Indians in France aiding the conquerors of India, whose physical touch would profane their very food, this war reveals race and religion as slender reeds to lean upon compared with the habit of nationality and the power of discipline.

One thing is sure. No nation except Servia risks in the war as much as the Turk, and the Turk risks it without excuse. Whatever happens, there will still be a France, an England, a Germany, a Russia. It is not certain now that there will be a Turkey.

WAR-MAKERS' PLANS WERE RIPE.

The murder at Sarajevo of a royal couple of whom most of these combatants never heard was only the prelude to a tragedy which appalls mankind. This is what war lords ask us to believe, but to that conclusion there must be emphatic protest. The world is at war because the high enterprises of the war-makers were all ready and all ripe when the June assassination took place. What has happened since then is the assassination of nations and peoples and civilisations, with an excuse so poor that the wickedness of it may be read no less in the paltry punishments inflicted in Roumia than in the savagery of siege, sack and battle.—New York World.

How Britain Helps Canada To Capture German Trade

An instance of the energy and determination with which Great Britain is setting about the work of capturing for the British Empire the foreign trade of Germany is contained in a letter to the editor of this paper from Mr. H. Hodder, the secretary of the British Empire Industrial League, 55 & 56 Chancery Lane, London, W. C. This League, which includes in a distinguished list of vice-presidents the name of Sir William Van Horne, and of the Mayors of London, York, Bristol, Belfast, Cardiff and Hull, wishes to announce through the press of the Dominion that it will be glad to hear from Canadian manufacturers requiring additional working capital for the purpose of enlarging their factories that they may increase their output and will do all in its power to help them to secure the financial support desired By united action of this sort, the Council of the League are convinced that a considerable impetus, and much effective aid, can be given to Canadians in their efforts to develop their industries and expand the export trade of the Dominion

In the letter in which he extends this invitation to Canadian manufacturers, Mr. Hodder briefly reviews the outlook, and holds that Canadian industry is bound ultimately to benefit greatly as a result of the war. Already, he says, a re-arrangement of the commercial relations of the globe is under way, and in this re-arrangement caused by the war, the Panama Canal will be of great assistance. People only dimly understand, he states, of what incalculable value this will be to the world at large and Western Canada in particular. We quote:

This re-arrangement of commercial relations offers many opportunities to young nations like Canada. It behooves the manufacturers and business men of the Dominion to rouse themselves and combine to secure the full advantages of the new commercial era whose dawn for her and for the British Empire is so replete with promise notwithstanding its crimson tinge. Canada should prepare herself to become one of the world's important exporters of manufactured goods, the produce of her own factories. Friendly markets in the shape of the Motherland and the other Dominions and Colonies of the Empire await her. She will find her way prepared for her by the operations of the British Empire Industrial League. In Russia and Italy—especially the former—the League has been particularly active for some time past and there can be no doubt that Russia will be one of the most important markets for British and British Colonial goods of all kinds. Germany, which has practically monopolised Russian markets for many years, has commercially received her death blow in the Empire of the Czar. It will require a generation for the detestation and hatred engendered against her there to disappear. This is, and will be, a great factor in opening the door to Britain and her Colonies—and especially to Canada.

Mr. Hodder states that in the opinion of the Executive Council of his League, Canadian manufacturers, if they are to get their full share of Germany's trade, both in Canada and in other countries, should at once take stock of the position and see to the provision of the plants necessary for the increased production, remembering that in order to carry on a profitable export trade it is necessary to produce commodities on a large scale. We are sure there will be many manufacturers in Canada who will be glad to seek the advice and assistance of the League, one of whose principal objects is to link up with Canada British manufacturing and financial interests and to secure the opening in the Dominion of branch factories of British firms, in short to assist in developing and expanding, as energetically as possible, the industries of the Dominion. Greater imperial organization in matters of trade will be one of the results of the war, and Canada is bound to reap immense benefit.—Montreal Herald-Telegraph.

THE KAISER'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Now wanes the third moon since your conquering host
Was to have laid our weakling army low,
And walked through France at will. For that loud boast
What have you got to show?

A bomb that chipped a towcer of Notre Dame,
Leaving its mark like trippers' knives that scar
The haunts of beauty—that's the best reclame
You have achieved so far.

Paris, that through her humbled Tripmph-Arch
Was doomed to see you tread your fathers' tracks—
Paris, your goal, now lies a six days' march
Behind your homing backs.

Pressed to the borders where you lately passed
Bulging with insolence and fat with pride,
You stake your all upon a desperate cast
To stem the gathering tide.

Eastward the Russian draws you to his fold,
Content, on his own ground, to bide his day,
Out of whose toils not many feet of old
Found the returning way.

And still along the seas our watchers keep
Their grip upon your throat with bands of steel,
While that Armada, which should rake the deep,
Skulks in its hole at Kiel.

So stands your record—stay, I cry you grace—
I wronged you. There is Belgium, where your sword
Has bled to death a free and gallant race
Whose life you held in ward;

Where on your trail the smoking land lies bare
Of hearth and homestead, and the dead babe clings
About its murdered mother's breast—ah, there,
Yes, you have done great things!

—O. S., in Punch.

CITY HALL PARAGRAPHS

The Fire, Water and Light Committee of the City Council will meet this evening at 8 o'clock. The Power Committee will also meet at the same hour.

COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision will meet on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when a deputation representing the Retail Merchants' Association will be heard. The deputation will recommend that a number of reductions be made in the assessments of a number of merchants.

THE OUTFALL SEWER.

City Engineer Parsons states that the construction of the outfall sewer is progressing nicely The work will give employment to a large force of men

Nearing Completion.

The work of painting and decorating the exterior of the city buildings will be completed about Tuesday. The contract is being carried out by W. and A. Kingdon, and calls for glass panels in the door leading into the City Clerk's office.

No Additional Subscriptions.

Not one dollar has been added to the Patriotic Fund during the past twenty-four hours. The total amount subscribed to date is $8,108.55.

Slump in Building.

No building permits have been issued since the beginning of the month. Extensions have been asked for on permits that were issued some time ago.

West Virginia leads the states in the production of natural gas and Pennsylvania in consumption.

Wireless stations along the Baltic Sea are used by Russia to transmit weather reports to Petrograd.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS, EAST CITY.

The Water Supply of East City will be cut off on Sunday, November 8th, from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m., while a valve is being set, at the Corner of Queen and Hunter Streets. By Order, The Peterboro' Utilities Commission R. L. DOBBIN, Waterworks Superintendent.

ANY WOMAN IN PETERBOROUGH

Who is not satisfied with her

Coffee, Sugar, Butter, or General Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables or Provisions

is invited to leave me a trial order

Rush orders, or orders sent by children, will receive the same close attention as if the lady of the house called. We attend to business closely and keep overhead prices down to the lowest notch, so that we can always quote you lowest cash prices. Are you looking out for No. 1?

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$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley Garretson, Desk Q, Brantford, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. WE have specialty selling at sight to automobile owners. Big profits. Investigate immediately. Clyde Specialty Co., 83 River St., Verdun, Que.

OTHERS RECEIVE $15 TO $60 WEEKLY! Why Not You? Write immediately for full particulars, sample picture, literature, etc. Experience unnecessary. Enclose 10c to cover cost. Clifford C. Mitchell, P. O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. dtf-11-1284

WANTED

WANTED—A BOARDER OR ROOM TO let. 570 Bolivar. 6d-106-1418

SMALL HOUSE WANTED. CONVENient to Charlotte Street. Rent moderate. Apply Box 1439, Examiner Office. 3d-105-1439

FURNISHED ROOMS—TWO OR THREE Comfortable, Well Heated Rooms wanted for light housekeeping. Address "D." Examiner Office. 3d-107-1473

COAL BAGS WANTED—THE PETERBOROUGH Co-operative Society, Ltd., require a number of Coal Bags. State prices to Secretary, 200 Rubidge Street. 3d-106-1459

WANTED BY EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, work by day, fitting a speciality, Address P.Y. Examiner. 2d-106-1451

LOST

STRAYED FROM PREMISES OF GEORGE Milburn, a Large White Sow. Finder notify Examiner. 3d-107-1467

LOST—FIVE-DOLLAR BILL, EITHER IN Crossman's or Matthews, this morning. Finder please leave at Examiner. 3d-105-1442

STRAYED FROM PASTURE ON WOLSLEY Street, North End, Tuesday night, Oct. 27th, Yearling Jersey Heifer. Any information as to whereabouts will be thankfully received. J. J. Hartley, 234 Antrim Street. 'Phone 736. 6d-107-1465

LOST — LAST EVENING, BETWEEN 570 Sherbrooke Street and George Street Church, by way of Margaret Ave., a Gold Locket Chain, with initials on back. Finder please leave at Examiner Office. 1d-107-1476

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The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

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N. DOUROS, Prop.

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PETERBOROUGH TYPEWRITER CO. — Typewriter and office supplies of every description. Typewriter repairs. 'Phone 603.

FOUND

FOUND — A FEW NIGHTS AGO A bunch of keys with tag No. 4151. Owner may have same at this office.

FOUND—ABOUT A WEEK AGO A POCKET Book, containing a small sum of money. Owner please call at Examiner Office. 1d-107-1466

HELP WANTED—Female

WANTED—A MAID. APPLY NICHOLLS Hospital. 3d-105-1430

WANTED — A MAID FOR GENERAL housework for family of two. Must be a good cook. Apply 809 Reid Street. 2d-107-1476

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS CORE Maker. Apply Canadian General. 3d-107-1450

WANTED — TWO MEN TO APPOINT agents. Salary $20 weekly. Will pay more salary later. Lacon Finish Co., Niagara Falls, Ontario. 6d-105-1435

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED, AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay us after we secure you position. American Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ONE QUEBEC HEATER and One Wood Stove. Apply 249 Perry Street. 1d-106-1448

$2,200.00 BUYS 4½ ACRES OF THE BEST of gardening land, ½ mile from City, with brick house, frame barn. Apply J. A. Gibbs, 174½ Charlotte St.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—SET OF Platform Scales and Weights weighing 4000 pounds, with Shed complete. Cost $125 will take $50 the lot or will sell separately. Write W.J.B., The Examiner. 5d-106-1466

TO RENT

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 376 STEWART ST. Modern. Possession immediately. Apply J. Crair, 380 Stewart Street. 4d-105-1432

TWO NICE ROOMS TO LET UNFURNISHED. Apply 498 Chamberlain St. 3d-106-1449

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 235 STEWART ST. Desirably situated. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply 43 George St.

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TO RENT — A VERY COMFORTABLE Little 6-Roomed Cottage. Electric light and City water. Central. Near George Street. Rent reasonable. Apply 183 Antrim Street. dtf-102-1295

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A FLAT TO LET, LUNDY BLOCK All modern improvements, with heat hot and cold water. Apply J. J. Lundy 95 Hunter St. dtf-103-1526

TO RENT—GOOD CORNER STORE for Farm and City trade. Apply to 183 Antrim St. City.

TO RENT — MODERN HOUSE, 148 Rubidge Street, near C.G.E., rent $11.00. Also 453 Water Street. Rents low. Also property for sale or exchange. Apply 451 Water St. or 'phone 1281. dtf

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 230 AYLMER ST. Suitable for Boarding House. Modern conveniences. Possession immediately. Apply 427 George Street. dtf

TO RENT—ONE STORE IN GRAND OPERA House Block. Steam heating. Immediate possession. Also good Show-Room upstairs, 25 ft. by 80 ft. Hardwood floors, Elevator. Immediate possession. Apply J. J. Turner & Sons dtf-97-1269

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Braids and Switches are necessary in the new style of Hair-dressing. Bring your combings to us and see what artistic false hair we can make. Highest Class Workmanship Guaranteed. Mrs BYERS, 124 George Street.

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SOCIETIES

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR CARE of Neglected and Ill-Treated Children. Incorporated by Act of Legislature. Information required. Informant's name kept Strictly Private. Children for adoption. Geo. Cochrane, Agent and Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE

NOTICE — PARTIES WISHING TO DISpose of their entire household furniture, either by bulk or public auction, should 'phone 1600, or call and see W. J. Hancock, 580 George Street. 6d-104-1417

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LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY BANQUET IN ALL SAINTS' SUNDAY SCHOOL WAS AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS

Gathering of Over a Hundred Men Listened to Splendid Addresses Last Night—A Good Musical Programme.

Over one hundred Anglican laymen of the four Anglican churches of the city, gathered in the Sunday School room of the All Saints' Church for the Laymen's Missionary banquet. A spirit of optimism and determination was prevalent during the evening, and two splendid addresses of a missionary character were given.

Mr. C. E. Sisson presided, and in a brief address extended a warm welcome to the visiting brethren. Since the last splendid banquet in St. John's Church there had been another district added to this diocese, so an especial welcome was extended to the men from the St. George's Church.

At the conclusion of the addresses a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the speakers, and those who contributed to the musical portion of the programme.

The programme was opened by the toast to "The King," which was heartily honoured and followed by the singing of "God Save the King."

Mr. Barry, who presided at the piano during the evening, then rendered a splendid piano solo which was very well received.

Mr. Allen, Secretary of the M.S.C.C., in opening his address congratulated Peterborough on the great effort the laymen had made only a short time ago in the interests of their missionary work. It had done much to break down the barrier of ignorance and prejudice against foreign missions. Here Mr. Allen paid a glowing tribute to the women of the church who had done very much to help the progress of missions.

Men, too many others, had the idea that the application of the best methods and carrying them out successfully for one year would not insure the life of the church's work. In business a man did not succeed except by applying the most up-to-date methods year after year and year after year. In Peterborough they had done a magnificent work last year, but the men should not expect that effort to carry them on for two years, or even for one year. The energy must be repeatedly applied, and with God's help the work would be done.

If the men got the best methods, got living men in the pulpits, and in the pews, and put the cause above all human weaknesses, it was not worthy of them as men and Christians to throw over the whole cause because of some trivial thing.

Our Own Land.

"There is too much to-day," said the speaker, "of flag waving and shouting the Maple Leaf Forever, and not enough of studying conditions, puting forward arnest effort to solve the problems of the Dominion, and getting the shoulder under the burdens of the country. Canada is facing a unique outlook, and the future at times looks serious."

In the East the conversion of the Indians had fell almost entirely to the Roman Catholic Church. All honour was due them for the work thy had done, and the men they had sent, but the Anglican Church should have been there. But in the West the English Church had taken a lead in the Christianization of the heathen, and there the work was still progressing.

The speaker traced the growth of the church in Canada, and in 1902 the Missionary Society of the Church in Canada was formed. The church could not expect to succeed at home unless it took an active part in the Christianizing of the people of foreign lands. In this work the innermost springs of unselfishness of the church was touched, and only if they worked for the converting of the heathen aborigines in this and many other lands, could they hope to solve the problems facing them at home. The human race was one the wild world over, and the greatest vision of the Bible could be conjured up by the words "Whosoever Will." In the eyes of Almighty God the great leader of Hosts, there was no difference between natives of one country and of another.

When he would speak of the West he would not mean Manitoba, as that had been settled in the '90's by men from Eastern Canada. They had gone there with implements and utensils and had prospered. This did not mean that because there was money in a community there was no need of sending missionaries there, or money to support them, for the only teaching in the Bible about the rich man was that it was very difficult for him to enter into Heaven. There was no greater fallacy than supposing that very rich community, whose members were hampered in their spiritual life by plenty of money, did not need missionaries.

But it was of the farther West Mr. Allen wanted to speak. Some man toured the West and when he came back would answr to your query, "Are there missionaries there?" a laconic "Yes."

"Are they doing much?"

"No."

These men might have toured the cities of the West, but they had not seen the church. They might report regarding western sub-divisions, but not the western church. The church was working out in the hills and valleys of the rural west, into which 200,000 men and women had gone from 1901-1910. It was among those men who lived in mere shacks the church was working.

Canadians lacked the sense of duty. Here the speaker paid a tribute to the Englishmen who were enlisting for the Empire. He had seen an advertisement with at the end of it "No Englishman need apply."

"If you saw to-day a call to arms, and at the end—'No Englishman need apply'—where would the future of the Empire be."

Two classes were working hard and well for the future of Western Canada. They were the Ministers of the West, and the Northwest Mounted Police. The clergy of the west today were forced to live on anywhere from a half to two-thirds what they had been getting previously. They were enduring hardships not known to any other one class of men in Canada. The wealth of the Canadian west had fled like a mist.

The speaker exhorted the men not only to be loyal to the church in their own parish, but to be loyal to the church out in the firing line. He did not wish to deprecate the establishment of Patriotic Funds, and like funds, for they all would be needed, but he did think the men who took his subscription from the church and applied it to other things would be cursed of God.

Germany had set up a false ideal. She was reaping what she had sown. So we should sow seeds that would make it certain that Canada would be a great country in the future, not only within our own boundaries, but in the eyes of the outside nations of the world. The present time demanded an especial personal sacrifice, and men should not at any cost cut off or decrease their subscription to God's work through the church.

At the conclusion of the address Mr. Weller rendered a fine solo, the chorus of which was sung by half a dozen of the men present. This number was an unusually enjoyable one.

Mr. Millman.

Mr. Millman, a Japanese missionary, just recently returned from the Orient, then addressed the gathering. Before the address the speaker asked to have his Japanese map pinned to the large Union Jack where all could see him, remarking:

"That will be no disgrace as it will represent the Anglo-Japanese alliance, of which Japan is justly proud, and of which Great Britain has no cause to be ashamed."

The time was coming when the worship of everything but God would have been passed, and all peoples, all tribes, all nations, all tongues shall, in unison worship our God.

In our day as Christians and churchmen they had a work to do, a work which would assist in bringing God's prophecy to pass. The great question was were the men to-day in line witht God's plan? The work was equally important in every part of the world, but because he had recently returned from China he would confine his remarks to that country.

The Church of England in Canada was responsible for the Christianazation of Mid-Japan, a diocese 300 miles long and 200 miles wide. It was brought into existence to encourage the church at home and help the men in the field. It had served both interests well. It had also served to liven the interest of Canadian people, and because there is a definite responsibility there the laymen of the church were displaying an intelligent and genuine interest there. To the question "when will the work be done?" there could only be one answer. When the enemy was defeated—when Idolatry and Immorality were stamped out, when the battle was won—then the work would be finished. When that would be no one could say.

"How far has Japan been evangelised?" In answer the speaker said that the country was far from evangelized. Eighty per cent. of the people had never heard of the Gospel or listened to Bible Teaching. That showed the great work that remained to be done in Japan. In Mid-Japan an Anglican church had been organized, forming a basis for the work. When the Japanese church could take care of the rural district, the missionaries would gladly withdraw to the cities.

At one time the Japs looked up to Foreign missionaries, and consulted them about everything else. But Japan had made the step from Mediaevalism to Modernism, from the last to the first ranks of the nations, and there had been a change in their attitude to the missionary. Now the missionaries went as brothers, and helpers to the Japanese, and the inate chivalry of the nation lead them to receive them as guests.

The missionary work was largely like farming. In a commercial venture one often realised immediately, but not so on the farm. And with Christianizing the Oriental. The seed was sown and after it developed the harvest was reaped. The Christian ideas are so foreign to the Japanese that not by once or twice or thrice preaching to them can they be made to understand, for they have been related for 13 centuries to Buddhism.

In the Japanese character, the side that they must build upon, was chivalry, generosity and kindliness. There was also, however, the unbeautiful side of Idolatry and Immorality. The work in Japan to-day was slow.

Massed On The Frontier

Three Turkish Army Corps Will Oppose Russian Forces

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.—A Turkish army, 90,000 strong, consisting of the 9th 10th and 11th army corps, is massed along the Caucasian frontier, according to The Novoe Vremya. Many villages have been occupied by the outposts of this army.

The Turkish army, The Novoe Vremya continues, would consist under normal conditions of eighty battalions of infantry, sixty batteries of artillery, containing 240 guns, and forty squadrons of regular cavalry, but to it has been added fifty regiments of Kurd cavalry, amounting to 20,000 men.

Russia's sudden and energetic advance into Turkey is believed in Petrograd to have been meant to disband and overawe the Kurd tribes, who are little interested in the success of Turkish arms, and are more concerned in the safety of their own villages. Among the towns occupied by the Russians is Abhty, an important junction of the highways to the upper Euphrates river.

It is rumored in Petrograd that Gen. Sanders Pasha will assume command of the Turkish troops on the Caucasian front.

The following communication of the General Staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus was made public here last night:

"Concerning the operations during the last twenty-four hours, there is nothing important to report.

"Our troops are vigorously clearing the enemy's territory, which is occupied by small bands, the remnant of the Turkish vanguards defeated during the last few days.

"One of our columns has defeated the Turks near Bazygan, routing them and capturing the town. The Turks, in their flight, threw away their arms and scattered to the villages in the neighborhood.

"Our cavalry attacked to the east of Dyaden three Kurd regiments supported by infantry, and threw them back."

SELLS RIGHTS OF SONG TO MR. GREENLAW

Mr. Asa Huycke, composer of the "Memory's Flowers" song has sold complete publication rights to Mr. A. E. Greenlaw, the well known artist now with Dr. Gordon. Mr. Hesselberg also said the melody and harmony of "Memorys Flowers" were exceptionally fine. The words are by J. L. Milligan.

Mr. Huycke is also writing a sacred song for Mr. Greenlaw, and both of these will be published at an early date

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Peterborough Horticultural Society will be held this evening at 7.30 o'clock in the Council chamber. Reports will be presented and officers will be elected. All members are requested to be present.

CAPT. FEE LEFT FOR KINGSTON

Will be Attached for Duty to the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery

Captain Calvin P. Fee of the 28th Field Batery, Canadian Field Artillery, left last night for Kingston to be attached for duty to the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. Captain Fee has had fourteen years' service in the following corps: 45th Regiment, Royal Canadian Field Artillery, Canadian Scouts, and Battery of South African Field Force, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, 24th Battery, C.F.A., and 10th Brigade. Capt. Fee has been a resident of Peterborough for a long time and has a host of friends here who will wish him every success.

CANADIANS FOR FIRING LINE IN VERY SHORT TIME

LONDON, Nov. 5.—That the Canadian troops need not be detained much longer at Salisbury Plain is the opinion of the London Daily Telegraph, which, commenting on the King's inspection, says: "Now that their training is all but complete, the time has almost come for them to join the fighting line. They could not have a better send-off than the praise and encouragement from their Sovereign and the Minister of War.

This opinion, coming from such a responsible journal, amply refutes the ideas expressed in certain quarters that the Canadian expeditionary force would require several months' training on this side before the troops could be fit for service in the fighting line.

TICKETS FOR SALE.

Tickets for Dr. Cleaver's lecture on "Jean Valjean" in the George Street Methodist Church, next Tuesday night, are on sale at Madill's Drug Store; Mr. J. Speer's store, Hunter Street, East City, and Kernaghan's Grocery

AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Meeting will be Held on Tuesday Night Next in Y.M.C.A.

A meeting of the St. John's Ambulance Association was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Tuesday night last, to organize a class in First Aid to the Injured, but owing to the patriotic meeting which was being held in the Armouries, was adjourned till Tuesday, Nov. 10th.

The St. John Ambulance Association was founded as a branch of The Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England in 1877, and was intended to relieve the suffering of the sick and injured by conducting an educational and practical course of instruction as to the treatment of accidents, care of the sick, transportation of wounded, and to give organized relief in time of emergency, etc., and also the formation of Ambulance and Nursing corps. Classes can also be formed for instructions in Home Nursing, Home Hygiene, or Sanitation.

A ladies' class in First Aid is being held in the Y. W. C. A. rooms, Simcoe street.

A Bargain for SATURDAY

1 Writing Tablet 10c
25 Envelopes 10c
1 Bottle of Ink 8c
1 Pen Handle 5c
1 Blotting Paper 5c
Regular 38c

ALL FOR 23c

—AT—

CUBITT'S BOOKSTORE

Next W. H. Hood's Grocery

"WINTER MILLINERY"

For your Approval and Selection. Which will be sure to appeal to your judgment.

Mrs. J. Wilson, 372 GEORGE STREET PHONE 38

GLOBE TAILORING CO.

(OF TORONTO)

181 CHARLOTTE ST., PETERBOROUGH

Special Showing This Week

of Indigo Blue Serge, Special Irish Serge in Blue and Brown (usually sold at $25), Grey Pick and Pick in 3 shades. All at $14.00 (to measure).

SPECIAL OVERCOATINGS

in Chinchilla (five shades), Whitneys (five shades), Scotch Tweeds, Cheviots and Friezes.

$14 ONE PRICE ONLY $14

SUIT OR OVERCOAT TO MEASURE.

INSPECT OUR WINDOWS.

Note Adddress--181 Charlotte St.

$10 DRESSES FOR $4.48

Every Lady Appreciates a Thorough Bargain— a Bargain That Shows Its Astonishing Worth

DRESSES ARE MUTUALLY INTERESTING NOW. We have studied them carefully, inspected each and every style, and now, just at the proper moment, we are ready to enthusiastically show you the most wonderful values you have ever even dreamed about. Each week we will have something new, as Friday is Receiving Day for our Model Shipments from New York.

This week prettily made Serge and Cordonette Dresses, serviceable and yet with an appealing grace, will be practically given to you on Saturday at $4.48

There Are Just 15 of Them, So Try and Be Here Early

Heavy Winter Coat in Stylish Cloth

$12.50 will buy you the swellest, warmest Winter coat, stylish to a degree. You will like the serviceable, pretty Tweeds and the smart lines of them. This year the styles are so different and variable you can't help but get a coat you will like, so let us suggest a thorough inspection of our big coat range no later than tomorrow, and particularly these charming military designs, whose superb style is not like the fleeting moment which comes and is gone, but will give you good, sensible wear and will be something to be proud of. Special for Saturday $12.50

Blouses, Stylish and Washable $1.00 and $1.50

Made of Pique, full vest fronts and pretty little attractive collars; they have here and there a touch of embroidery. You will like these new Winter styles because they are so entirely different and create such an air of neat stylishness.

All have full or three-quarter length sleeves and all are entirely new modes brought over from New York since 1st of November. Saturday, $1.50 and $1.00

Sweater Coats in 50 New Styles at $3.50

One lady expressed a common opinion when she said that "Sweater Coats save many Doctor's bills." With good solid warmth we have a wealth of attractive new Sweaters with real comfortable collars, not bulky but serviceable, in every colour possible. The variety is so large it would be impossible to give you details. May we show you? $3.50

Elliot's Pearl Underwear

These are in a soft natural shade and a very fine elastic quality of Botany Wool. Really luxuriant, so soft are they. Extra elastic cuffs and ankles; they are perfect-fitting throughout. Drawers either style. Per garment 50c

New Fashion Book Here

ELLIOT'S

Kid Gloves any shade 49c

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR SPECIALS

$16.50 Suits for $11.49

Man Tailored of heavy weight Navy Blue and Black Serge, in latest styles. Our regular $16.50 Suits, for 11.49

$21.50 Suits for $14.49

Man Tailored of men's weight Navy Blue and Black Serge, coat satin lined and the newest up-to-the-minute styles. Regular $21.50 Suits for 14.49

DRESSES

Our Special $6.00 Serge Dress, in all shades, at, each 3.98

Our Special $7.50 Serge Dress, in all shades, at, each 4.50

Our Special $10.50 Serge Dress, in all shades, at, each 7.50

See our Big Window of Blouses at the Special Price of, each 1.75

COATS

Regular $10.50 Grey Chinchilla Coat, good style, for 8.50

Regular $12.00 Plaid Coat, in two styles, for 9.98

Regular $13.50 Plaid Coat, also plain colours, in good styles 10.49

Regular $14.50 Grey and White Check Coat, cape style, for 11.98

Regular $15.00 Plain Grey Prunella Cloth Coats, becoming styles 12.49

393 George Street THE REID CO. "Where the Styles come from"

These Bargains in New Merchandise

On Sale Saturday Only

FOUR INTERESTING BARGAINS IN STAPLES

$6.00 Pure Wool Blankets $4.85

All wool White Blankets, 100% pure, finished and whipped singly. Size 60 x 80 inches. Pink or blue borders. Our regular $6.00 Blanket. ..... Saturday, pair **$4.85**

Linen Table Napkins Per Doz. 97c

Saturday's price is much below the regular price. Linen Table Napkins, good quality linen, size 20 x 20 inches. Pretty floral design, an excellent table napkin for everyday use. About fifty dozen to sell at 8at. price. Per doz. **97c**

Linen Roller Towelling Yard 6½c

The good, durable and absorbent kind—17 inches wide. Irish manufacture. Superior quality. Extra heavy and closely woven. Regular 10c yard. ..... Saturday, yard **6½c**

15c, 18c & 20c Wrapperettes in good qualities, yd. 13½c

An extraordinary clearance of imported Wrapperettes, 27 to 30 inches wide. Light, dark and medium grounds, pretty stripes and checks. Soft close weaves, all good reliable qualities. Take advantage of this Bargain and buy a season's supply Saturday. Regular 15c, 18c and 20c. Per yard **13½c**

Women's Cashmere Hosiery, per pair 23c

Better hosiery for service and comfort than Cashmere, for Winter wear, would be hard to find—so on Saturday we place on sale an imported lot of 2/1 Ribbed Cashmere in an all wool seamless quality, that is strongly reinforced where wear is most and which is an unusually good value for the price. All sizes.

Saturday, pair.

23c

New Idea Patterns 10c

Unmatchable Values in Misses' Cold Weather Coats—Regular $10.00, $12.00 & $14.00 Coats, Saturday, each - $7.98

About twenty-five Winter Coats for Misses, made up in a good selection of new cloths in nice, warm, comfortable looking styles. All this season's models, no two alike. Well made and tailored. Unusual savings on all garments. Regular $10.00, $12.00 and $14.00. Only one of a kind. For quick selling Saturday, each

$7.98

Corsets, pair 98c

Corsets of Coutil for the slight and medium figure, with the long close-fitting hips and extra long back; six elastic hose supporters. A new, stylish corset that fits the figure perfectly and gives ease and comfort.... ..... Pair **98c**

Women's Underwear 39c

This Underwear for women is made from fine mixed yarns in shades of natural and white. It's an exceptionally good quality and comes in Winter weight. Vests are made with high necks and long sleeves, drawers ankle length. Saturday, per garment **39c**

Chic Winter Hats From Our Own Workrooms $5.00

About twenty fine new winter hats that faithfully reproduce the new Paris ideas. Tailored and dress styles with smart new trimmings in newest colour combinations.

Saturday

5.00

Special Values in New Dress Goods and Silks - - TWO SPECIALS:

New Melton Cloths - yard 17c

English made Melton Cloths, 38 inches wide, good wearing qualities, fabrics well suited for children's dresses. Colours of Steel and Oxford Grey, Wine, Myrtle, Green, and Dark Navy. Regular prices 25c to 35c. ..... Saturday, yard **17c**

Stripe Messaline Silk - yard $1.19

The regular price is $1.75 yard, but for a Saturday Special we have reduced the price to $1.19. Lovely soft Messaline Silk in pretty stripes of black and white, navy and white, grey and white, and green and white. All pure silk and a quality that will make up into nice waists and dresses. Saturday, yard **$1.19**

Flannelette Drawers, pair 47c

Women's Drawers, extra good value, made from heavy soft quality white flannelette, elastic drawn at knee finished with narrow frill. Sat. pair **47c**

Children's Gloves pair 25c

Wool and cashmere in fine qualities, sizes to fit children up to six years, colours of navy, cardinal and brown. Sat. **25c**

The Remainder of This Season's Stock of Women's Stylish Suits is Offered Saturday at Special Reductions from Regular Prices

Wrapperette House Dresses, $1.59

Good warm Wrapperette House Dresses, in several practical styles, made up for lasting service from nice soft Wrapperettes in pretty stripes and figures on dark grounds. These are the best House Dresses that we have ever sold for the price. Saturday **$1.59**

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

DR. GORDON'S FAREWELL; VAST CONGREGATION HEARD CAMPAIGNER'S LAST ADDRESS

The farewell meeting of the Citizenship campaign in Peterborough, was held in the George Street Methodist church last evening. A vast congregation thronged the edifice. Every seat was occupied, and a multitude stood in the aisles, doorways and wherever the entrance of the building afforded standing room.

Dr. Gordon presided, and there were on the platform, the pastors of the city, and a number of representative citizens. Among the latter was Mr. H. G. Walker, chairman of the Business Men's committee in charge of the campaign, who has rendered such valuable and persistent service in connection with the present series of meetings. Perhaps to no other individual is so much due for the success of the campaign as to Mr. Walker.

Mr. E. O. Weber, the father of the citizenship idea, was introduced, and in appropriate remarks, expressed the appreciation of Dr. Gordon and his colleagues, for the kind co-operation of the people of Peterborough, in the series of meetings which were being brought to a close. He made special reference to the generous manner in which the newspapers of the city had given large space to the reports of the meetings, and had done all in their power to make the campaign a civic function and a community affair. He also mentioned in his expressions of thanks, Adjutant McElhaney of the Salvation Army, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Ministerial Association of Peterborough, and the Christian churches of the community, representing all denominations. His most feeling reference was to the committee, composed of business men who had taken in hand, the details having to do with the success of the campaign. In no other community had there rallied around the leaders of this movement so many stalwart business men of first-class standing, and to this fact, Mr. Weber credited the result of an enthusiastic and inspiring campaign.

Mr. Weber stated that amongst the numerous letters, epistles and questions received by Dr. Gordon, there were many references to his books and printed pamphlets, information being desired as to where these could be secured, and he stated that an arrangement had been made with Trebilcock's Bookstore, whereby any of Dr. Gordon's books could be secured, and also the pamphlets printed in connection with the campaign. He also explained that all profit from the sale of these books did not in any way revert to the doctor, but to the treasurer of the General Campaign Fund.

Mr. Albert E. Greenlaw, the coloured singer, was in great shape and in fine form last evening. Dr. Gordon humorously described him as "The husband of a lovely wife and the father of two beautiful children. This incidentally answered a question which had been sent in with reference to Mr. Greenlaw. The audience smiled as Dr. Gordon paid the gallant singer a splendid compliment for his great songs and inspiring melodies, and the appreciation of the audience for the services of Mr. Greenlaw was apparent and expressed upon every side. Last night he sang for the last time in Peterborough, the popular song, "His Majesty the King," also the plantation melody entitled, "Steal Away to Jesus." In this the choir of the George Street Methodist church, under the direction of Professor Renwick, joined in the chorus. Mr. Greenlaw's closing selection was the great song entitled "The Crucifixion." The first verse of which begins with the words, "Were You There When They Crucified My Lord." Special mention ought to be made in this connection for the services rendered by the choirs of St. Paul's church and the George Street Methodist church, under the leadership of Professor Allen and Professor Renwick, respectively, and this was done in fitting and appropriate language by the leader of the campaign, Dr. Gordon, in his remarks of general thanks of the meeting last evening.

Dr. Gordon occupied forty-five minutes in answering twenty-seven questions. These questions had reference to all phases of Christian citizenship and to all sides of Christian life.

In brief, while he could not accept all the teachings of Christian Science he was pleased with their emphasis upon the value of good cheer in life, and expressed his admiration of the people who belonged to the Christian Science church.

He affirmed that the preacher of the Gospel, ought to have the privilege of speaking in the pulpit upon the labour question which has to do with the improving of the conditions of the great masses of the people.

He affirmed that it was not safe for young people to indulge in liquor drinking, even in their own homes, and that the liquor traffic should be banished from the land

Woman is morally stronger than man. She is the incarnation of God and the conscience for the race. Were it not for Christian womanhood, of the world, the race would go to wreck and ruin. A Christian woman is the bright, consummate flower of the Christian civilization.

Preachers are not an over-paid class. The skilled mechanic on the continent of North America receives a much higher compensation for his services than the average member of the great army of one hundred thousand preachers who stand in the pulpits of the churches of this continent

With reference to the renting of pews the Doctor affirmed that the main question was not whether the pews had been rented or not, but the character of the man who sits at the end of the pew, either to welcome the stranger or exclude the casual visi-

(Continued on Page 13.)

In Aid of The Kitchener League

Splendid Concert in the Collegiate Assembly Hall Last Evening

A very successful concert was held last evening in the Collegiate Assembly Hall, under the auspices of the Canadian Kitchener league, as a result of which a very substantial sum was realized for the work. The chair was taken by Major Walker and a very interesting programme consisting of songs, recitations and tableaux was given. Each number was greeted with loud applause and encores were demanded.

The tableau entitled "The Allies of the Great War" was prettily enacted by four young ladies, Miss Galvin as Russia, Miss Judge as Belgium, Mrs. Lane as Great Britain and Miss Hickey as France. Another tableau, "The Roll Call After Battle" was also well done.

The following was the programme rendered:

Part One.

Selections—George Street Orchestra.
Opening Chorus—"O Canada."
Young Members Kitchener League.
Piano Duet—"The Bugle Call."
Misses M. McDonald and V. Carveth
Solo—"The Boys of the King."
Mr. W. Allen
Duet—"The Eve of the Battle."
Messrs. E. Bartley, W. Greenslade
Solo—"The Minstrel Boys"— Mrs. Greenslade.
Solo—Selected—Master Sam Whitehouse.
Duet—"Are You Going to Dance."
Miss M. Clancy and Mr. Lightheart.
Selections from the orchestra.

Part Two.

Piano Solo—Selected—Mr. C. Devey.
Solo—"My Ain Folk"—Miss Stevens.
Recitation—Col. Miller.
Solo—Selected—Mrs. McColl.
Recitation—Selected—Miss Sherin.
Duet—"On the Road to Germany."
Misses J. Callender and G. Clancy.
Solo—"Mona"—Mr. Lightheart.
Solo—"Angus McDonald— Mrs. Rohill.
Solo—"British to the Core."
Mrs. Downey.
Tableau—"The Allies of the Great War."

God Save Our King.

Peterboro' Man Robbed In Lindsay?

Young Man of That Town Accused of Theft From Local Shantyman

A well known local young man will come up for trial this afternoon, charged with robbing a Peterborough man of two $2 bills. The Electric City native is a shantyman, and the alleged theft is said to have taken place while he was on his way to the C. P. R. station on Wednesday. The police arrested the accused and placed him in the cells.

The accused appeared before Police Magistrate Jackson at one o'clock to-day and was represented by Mr. G. A. Jordan. As Mr. Jordan had an engagement in the north, the case was adjourned until Monday. Bail was refused.

Man Wanted In Cobourg Was Arrested Here

A man who calls himself Prof. W. W. red, arrived in Peterborough last evening, but before he had been in the City many hours, he was arrested by Detective Meagher, on information furnished by Chief Ruse of Cobourg.

About 8 o'clock last evening Chief Thompson received a telephone message from Chief Ruse of Cobourg, saying that W. W. Fred, alias Bell, alias Ross, five feet in height, stout build, dark complexion, with a moustche turning grey, and who would be selling spectacles, was wanted in Cobourg on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

Detective Meagher was detailed to discover "Fred," and less than half an hour later he apprehended the man at the corner of Charlotte and George streets The arrest was made about half-past 8 o'clock.

When arrested "Fred" was confronted with the charge, but had nothing to say in connection with it. He was staying at a local hotel, and said that he had just come by boat from Harwood a short time earlier in the evening. He carried two leather club bags filled with eye testing apparatus and spectacles and claimed to be a Russian. Although already credited with names (Ross, Bell and Fred) the man, when arrested, was carrying a leather club bag with a card on it bearing the name "A. Miller". A few moments before he was arrested he sent a letter to Mrs. Miller, Montreal, and it is thought that Miller is his right name. His home is in Montreal.

"Fred" or "Miller" is about fifty years of age, answers the description given above, and claims to be a Russian. When arrested he had in his possession a newspaper clipping in either the German or Russian languages, the purport of which is being investigated. Miller had $169.25 on his person who arrested. He will be taken back to Cobourg to-night. No particulars of the alleged offence are available except that the charge that will be preferred against him is that of obtaining money under false pretences.

An electrical automatic recording target for indoor rifle shooting has been invented by an Englishman.

IN AN UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT

Couple Chose Peculiar Place in Which To Be Married

Marriages have taken place in balloons, and even in a cage of lions, but perhaps the most unlikely place for them to be held is an undertaking parlour. But still the extraordinary sometimes takes place, and at Lethbridge, the night before last, an anger were a couple to be united they improvised a local undertaker's parlours into a temporary Eden. The minister who solemnized the union was unable owing to housecleaning, to have the pair at his residence, and yielded to their wishes to make them happy at the place selected. The result gave his age as 46 years and his partner 40 years, and Darby and Joan spent their honeymoon at the Windsor Hotel.—Lethbridge Herald.

Christmas Seals Can Be Used

OTTAWA, Nov. 5.—The Post Office Department has again consented to the use of Christmas seals in aid of charitable institutions but only as stickers on the backs of letters. They must not resemble postage stamps or bear numerals or indications of value.

DR. GORDON'S BOOKS

If you want the best thought of the great speaker, now in our City, read his books—

ALL'S LOVE, YET ALL'S LAW $1.25

The Young Man and his Problems $1.00

These two popular works by Dr. Gordon have been on sale at the Churches where the meetings were held, but are now on sale only at Trebilcock's and will not be offered at the Churches. Don't miss them.

TREBILCOCK BROS.

'PHONE 285. 417 GEORGE ST.

SPECIAL CUTS FOR SUNDAY'S DINNER

Choice Sirloin Steak	per lb.	22c
Choice Round Steak	per lb.	20c
Hind Quarter of Lamb	per lb.	16c
Front Quarter of Lamb	per lb.	15c
Leg of Lamb	per lb.	18c
Loin of Lamb	per lb.	20c
Front Quarter of Pork	per lb.	15c
Hind Quarter of Pork	per lb.	16c
Pork Chops	per lb.	18c
Home-made Head Cheese	per lb.	10c
Home-made Sausage, small Casings	per lb.	12½c
Home-made Sausage, large Casings	per lb.	11c
Choice Crate-fed Chickens	per lb.	15c
Geese	per lb.	15c
Ducks	per lb.	18c

Remember that our Beef and Pork are all Government Inspected. We do not handle inferior grades

Snaps in our Grocery Department

Fresh Creamery Butter	per lb. 30c
Pure Lard, Davis' Gunn's and Swift's	per lb. 18c
Rose Brand Lard	per lb. 19c
New Table Figs	per lb. 15c and 18c
New Cooking Figs	8c per lb., 4 lbs. for 30c
New Valencia Raisins	per lb. 10c
Assorted Essences	3 for 25c
McLaren's Jelly Powders, assorted flavours	4 for 30c
Corned Beef, 1 lb. tins	each, 25c
Comfort Soap	6 for 25c
Handy Ammonia	3 for 25c
Swift's Hard Water Soap	7 for 25c
Swift's Pride Cleanser, regular 10c per tin, for	5c
Our own blended Bulk Tea, reg. 35c per-lb. for	25c

We are also Agents for Lipton's Teas, prices have not advanced, 30c, 40c and 50c per lb.

We carry a full line of choice Fresh Vegetables and Fruits.

GORDON-DAVIES

—LIMITED—

340 GEORGE ST. Both 'Phones 275

95 Misses & Ladies New Suits 1/4 Off

"Kingcot" Flette Blankets
$1.75 value at $1.49
There's a reason why many home-managers insist on "Kingcot" quality flannelette blankets—they are a special size and quality; 66 x76; firmly made with good quality cotton. They have a close even nap. Colors of white and light grey, both with colored borders. Reg. $1.75 value for..... 1.49
Street Floor, Main Entrance

Watch for the Green Price Cards
Saturday Snaps

Best Inlaid Linoleum, Regular $1 to $1.15 for 87c square yard
Extra quality Scotch Inlaid Linoleum, 2 yards wide; a cloth we recommend for lasting service. Attractive floral, tile, block and Parquet effects. Reg. $1.00 to $1.15 values for....per square yard 87c
—Third Floor

Tapestry Arch Curtains Greatly Reduced on Saturday
Unexcelled values are shown in this clearing line of Tapestry Curtains. Many very effective designs, whilst amongst them will be found colours to suit any decoration. Reg. values $10, $6, $4.50 for..... $7.49, $4.65 and 3.15
—Third Floor

Extra Size Wool Blankets
$4.50 value at $3.89
A great value line of heavy white wool blankets; extra large size, measures 64x84; a soft finished, deep combed cloth blanket that will satisfy the most critical buyer. Our regular $4.50 stock line, specially priced for Saturday customers 3.89
—Street Floor, Main Entrance

Imperial Shetland Floss, 5 Skeins 25c
"Imperial" finest quality Shetland Floss; a very wide choice of most wanted shades including pink, pale blue, mauve, grey, cardinal, cream, white and black. Reg. 7c skein. Saturday Snaps .... 5 Skeins for 25c
Street Floor, Third Circle

Wide Satin and Taffetta Silk Ribbons 19c yard
An extensive assortment of beautiful Duchesse Satin and Taffetta Silk Ribbons, all 5 to 6 inches wide. Colours include black, white, pink, sky, red, brown, navy, etc. Specially priced on Saturday at, per yard 19c
Street Floor, First Circle

An Unusual Opportunity, Ladies and Misses' New Suits 1-4 off
Ninety-five new Suits, each distinctive, individual beautiful and, above all, new in every detail. Amongst the coat styles will be seen the Cape, Redingote, Postillion and Military effects; the skirts show the flare, inverted pleat and tunic effects. All the most wanted fabrics are represented, whilst the colors are almost limitless. Those who have yet to decide on their winter suit will find this a most favourable opportunity to realise a saving of just 25 per cent; for each one is marked specially for Saturday at ¼ off.

Smart Winter Coats, $15 Values at $10
Very smart Capes, Balmacaan and Military styles developed in very attractive fabrics, beautifully warm and cosy; plaid, tweed and check effects. Most useful and becoming styles that you are sure to admire. Values as high as $15, specially priced for Sat. customers at just 10.00

$1.49 Underskirts $.109
Made of a splendid wearing material known as crepe-de-granite, it has a beautiful lustrous sheen. A narrow 2 in. accordeon pleated flounce gives the desired attractiveness to an otherwise plainly made garment. A variety of most wanted shades. $1.49 value. Saturday Snaps.... 1.09

$25.00 O.S. Suits $18.00
Splendidly tailored O. S. Suits, made of excellent quality Admiralty serge. Coat is 27 inches in length, satin lined and button trimmed. The skirt is perfectly plain with inverted pleat at bottom. A suit specially made for short waisted figures. Colors of navy and black; reg $25 value. Saturday Snaps.... ... 18.00

Tasteful New Millinery $3.50
New winter millinery specially trimmed in our workrooms. Medium and small velvet shapes tastefully embellished with ostrich, quills, flowers and mounts. A splendid variety of colors and black. Regular values would be easily $6.50, $7.00 and $7.50. Very specially priced for our Saturday customers at... ..... 3.50

Shoe Specials For Saturday Customers

New Winter Models Specially Priced $3.37
There are five different models, each one smart, snappy and dressy, in fact the season's last demands. Patent Colt Buttons with cloth brocade quarters and tops; Dull Calf Street Boots, button or lace; also Patent Colt with plain vamps and glove calf uppers. Special $4.00 value for..... 3.37
—Second Floor

Women's "City Brand" Guaranteed Rubbers 59c
"City Brand" Rubber for Women; made of high-grade Up-River Para Rubber. A very wide assortment of lasts and styles to fit every shoe. A point well worth remembering is the fact that they are fully guaranteed. Very specially priced for Saturday customers at, per pair..... 59c
—Second Floor

Winter Street Boots $4.50 and $5.00 Values $3.49
Specially built models for those who do not wear rubbers. Made of heavy calf in tan and black; double extension soles, military heels. The tan shoe sells regularly at $4.50, whilst the black is a $5.00 creation. Both lines.. ..... 3.49
—Second Floor

Big Savings in Coatings and Velvets

54 in. Blanket Coatings $1.25 Values for 69c
A Saturday Snap Leader from our Dress Goods Department that is one of remarkable value. A beautiful soft, heavy fabric that will make into delightfully warm & cosy Winter Coats. Colourings of fawn, silver grey and black. Regular $1.25 value, Saturday Snaps .... per yard 69c
—Street Floor Rear

New Velvet Cords 50c Value for 37½c
Velvet Cords are undoubtedly one of the most popular fabrics of the season, they are being used most extensively. This line has a nice fine cord with a rich deep pile and will make up nicely for children's Coats and Dresses. Colours of navy, red, Copen and brown. Regular 50c value for 37½c
Street Floor, Rear

36 inch Moire Skirtings, 60c value 44c
A fabric with the rich appearance of Watered Silk, which it never loses, and you may depend on it giving really good service, for it is so beautifully soft. All the newest shades including Puddy, Copen, golden brown and cardinal, reg. 60c value, on Saturday.. 44c
Street Floor, Rear

Store Opens 8.15 a.m. | The Cressman Emporium Limited "The Store of Better Values" | Store Closes 9.30 p.m.

Sale Of Buckley Hats

For this week, we put on sale a line of the celebrated BUCKLEY ENGLISH FUR FELT HATS, guaranteed.

Regular price $3.00, now

$1.50

These are strictly new Fall Styles. Come in while line is unbroken.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier And Hatter
266 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 726

HEAVILY REINFORCED FOE STILL TRYING TO BREAK THROUGH TO THE COAST

Enemy Make Night Attack and Are Driven Back With the Loss of a Strong Position---Belgian Conscripts Escape the Germans.

LONDON, Nov. 6. — The renewed attempt of the heavily reinforced German forces in Belgium to smash through the Franco-British line for the French channel ports has been stoutly met by a vigorous counter offensive in the neighborhood of Ypres by the augmented army of the allies.

It is asserted in the French official report that the allies have made slight progress to the east of Nieuport, and that the German onslaughts from Dixmude to the Lys are decreasing in energy. Redoubled German activity, however, is reported in the centre, the French being there subjected to violent bombardment of many hours' duration, while on the allies' right the situation remains deadlocked.

A report from Havre says that the German troops were signally defeated in a night attack south of Dixmude, being driven into a retreat wherein they were compelled to surrender the important strategic position at the Village of Bixschoote. The Belgian War Office is authority for the statement.

According to The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent, the inhabitants of Ostend have been ordered to take to their cellars with five days' provisions.

More than 3,000 Belgian conscripts belonging to the class of 1914 have escaped from the territory occupied by the Germans at the risk of being shot and joined the colors here, King Albert sent an equerry to compliment the youths.

The Standard has the following despatch from Berlin, dated Nov. 1: The Kaiser has addressed a fresh manifesto to his troops, telling them that he is now on the way to take over personal direction of the operations on the Lys, and assuring them that very little more effort is now required to carry them through victoriously to Calais.

Public opinion is not so sure of this, for, despite the rigors of the censorship, the news is trickling through of enormous losses sustained. Fears are expressed whether the German forces are strong enough to stand many more weeks of such frightful slaughter. The Frankfurter Zeitung publicly admits that the allies are pressing across out, but says that the splendid spirit of the Germans will pull them through in the end.

The Standard adds that whenever the Kaiser has taken over personal command of the troops a German disaster has invariably followed.

A VEIL OVER NORTH SEA

British Admiralty Refuses to Confirm or Deny Rumours

LONDON, Nov. 6. — Despite unprecedented activity on the part of the chief of the Admiralty, censorship on all naval movements was absolutely ironclad yesterday. As a result, many rumors of impending fighting on the sea were widely circulated.

There is no disguising the alarm felt in some quarters over the report that a strong German squadron has slipped into the North Sea, cleared for action. Such a squadron, unless promptly located by the British fleet, might cause much damage by bombarding coast cities.

The Admiralty positively refuses to confirm or deny the report that this German squadron actually is at large.

The British mine sweeper Mary was sunk by a mine in the North Sea yesterday. Six of the crew of fourteen were rescued.

Survivors who were landed at Lowestoft reported heavy gun-firing off the Yorkshire coast yesterday afternoon.

A despatch from Lowestoft reports that heavy cannonading, supposedly between British and German warships, was heard in the North Sea yesterday morning.

A despatch to The Daily Telegraph from Odessa by way of Moscow says that twelve Turkish and German transports carrying coal have been sunk near Usunguldak, on the coast of Anatolia.

A despatch from Bucharest, Roumania, says: "Turkish warships have sunk two Russian passenger steamships in the Black Sea after forcing the passengers and crew to take to the boats."

The Turkish fleet has taken refuge in the Bosphorus to avoid further pursuit by the Russian Black Sea squadron, according to an announcement from the Russian Admiralty yesterday.

DOWN COMES THE PRICE OF BEEF

READ THIS LIST:

2 lbs. Shoulder Steak for 25c
Round Steak, per lb..... 18c
Sirloin Steak, per lb.... 20c
Choice Rib Roast of Beef per lb..... 16c
Shoulder Roast of Beef per lb..... 12½c
Plate Ribs of Beef..... 10c
Hind Quarter of Lamb, per lb..... 15c
Front Quarter of Lamb, per lb..... 12½c
Hind Quarter of Pork, per lb..... 18c
Front Quarter of Pork, per lb..... 12c
Our own make of Sausage per lb..... 10c
Dripping, per lb. 10c

VENISON FOR SALE

JOHN MERVIN
'Phone 84 Butcher
Cor. Hunter & Aylmer

MUTUALIZATION OF THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO.

Proposed Transfer of the Capital Stock From the Stock-holders to the Policy-holders is Nearing Consummation.

A UNPARALLELED EVENT

The following, taken from the "Insurance Press," published in New York, is of special interest to the 3,000 Prudential policy holders in Peterborough:

The proposed transfer of the capital stock of the Prudential Insurance Company from the stockholders to the policyholders of the company, now close to consummation, as virtually all the judicial and legislative steps to that end have been taken, is an unparalleled event in the history of insurance.

The Prudential Insurance Company is a mammoth institution, its stockholders are in possession fo a great property. An appraisal of the value of the shares of the company (par value $100) at $455 per share, by a board of eminent appraisers acting under appointment of the court, serves to measure the value of the stock. The movement to mutualize the company involves a fundamental principle the relinquishment of the stock. This will give the stockholders $455 a share as a full and final consideration for the surrender of their proprietorship, a price judicially ascertained to be fair and reasonable.

No More Dividends to Stockholders, All Profits For Policyholders.

When the mutualization proceedings have been fully carried through all the future profits of the company will belong exclusively to the policy holders and will be distributed among them, from time to time. No more dividends to stockholders will be paid by the Prudential, no more earned surplus will be segregated on stockholders' account. The policy holders of the Prudential will become the sole proprietors of the company and all future profits, to the last cent, will be applied for the sole benefit and use of policyholders.

A Purely Policy Holders' Property.

The Prudential is a great and growing concern. Probably it is still in the infancy of its development. It will be no longer a stockholders' enterprise, but will be purely a policy-holders' property, sharing all of its profits among the premium payers in the manner provided by the laws which govern the distribution of the earnings of mutual insurance corporations. Hence, stockholders' shares are to give way to policy holders' shares. The stockholder is to how himself out and the policy holders are to come into ownership and full possession of all the company is and is to be.

While under the existing low rates now enjoyed by Prudential policy holders the net cost to the present policyholders may not, at the outset, be greatly reduced on account of mutualization—as President Dryden points out—nevertheless, "every dollar earned by a continuance of the sound and economical conduct of Prudential affairs will, from the very beginning, be credited to the policy-holders as the owners of the company."

Control and Management to Rest in Policyholders.

When an insurance company becomes as great as the Prudential, with responsibilities to millions of families and tens of millions of individuals, the question of management, and the power that is to control management, in the far distant future becomes important. That is the opinion of every high-minded and far-visioned man in the insurance business, the opinion also of publicists, jurists, statesmen and plain citizens endowed with common sense. When responsibilities of control and management become so vast as the Prudential's there is only one proper place for it to rest permanently—namely, in the body of policy-holders, which means a democratic form of government where policy-holders shall have forever full representation and control. The Prudential has found a way to solve the great question of future management by providing for the election of directors by the policy holders, the directors in turn to choose the executive officers.

WAS COMING TO PETERBOROUGH

Inspector on Trail of Girl Who Ran Away From Her Employer

Close on the trail of the young girl who escaped from Mrs. E. E. Sharpe on Monday night last was a lady inspector from the Barnardo Home, Toronto, who arrived in town yesterday afternoon in search of the youthful wanderer.

On arrival here she convened with Chief of Police Short, who gave such information as he was conversant with; that the escaped girl had breakfast on Tuesday morning at Mr. Voicie's, east of Lindsay, and continued her way east towards Omemee.

The inspector informed the Chief that the girl wanted came from Klemburg, and was on her way via G.T.R. to Peterborough, where a position awaited her, but from reasons known only to herself stopped off in Lindsay. Her trunk was checked to Peterborough, and is there at the present time. It is understood that before leaving where she had previously been she appreciated a gold watch to her own use and purpose.

The Attacks Are Weaker

Decrease in Energy is Noted by the Allies

PARIS, Nov. 6. — The following official communication was issued at the French War Office last night:

"There is no new information on the operations at the north of the Lys.

"In a violent offensive movement by the Germans north of Arras, we lost a few trenches which later were retaken.

"In the Argonne (region of St. Hubert) all the German attacks have been successfully repulsed.

"Concerning the remainder of the battle front there is nothing of importance to report."

Yesterday afternoon's War Office report from Paris says:

"On our left wing the allied forces have made slight progress to the east of Nieuport on the right bank of the Yser. From Dixmude to the Lys the German attacks were renewed yesterday, but at a number of points with lessened energy, particularly with regard to the actions of their infantry.

"The Franco-British lines have at no point drawn back and our troops, undertaking the offensive, have made notable progress in several directions. Between the region of La Bassee and the Somme the day was notable, particularly for an artillery contest.

"In the region of Roye we have maintained our occupation of Le Quesnoy-en-Santerre and advanced perceptibly in the direction of Andechy.

"On the centre, between the Oise and the Meuse, there has been a recrudescence of the activity of the Germans, manifested especially by their artillery fire.

"Summing up it may be said that the attacks of the enemy at various points on our front have been repulsed, in some instances after an engagement which lasted all day long. On our right wing there is nothing new to report."

TO THE COMMITTEE

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—The greatest teacher is example, not precept. Of what use is it to preach honour and to practice the reverse? To preach religion and to practice worldliness? Of what use then is it to preach the love of God because it is a good paying business? Of what use is it to preach single-mindedness on a business basis? The strength of our clergy lies in the fact that preaching is poor "business." The most appalling damage that can be done to the cause of that sweetness which is light and of that light which is pure sweetness, is to put it all at the mercy of a lecture bureau. There seems to be no hope of regeneration from the worldliness and commercialism of the present day. Even our leaders treat it all as if virtue was a piece of pork. Better is it to load up a gramaphone with noble sentiments, with a nickel in the slot, and place it at the street corners, along with our gum-catchers, than to have flesh and blood speak for God and Home and Country, at so much per night as a good paying braineas. To the casual, the cynicism of it all is deadly. The goal of the good is reached through self-sacrifice only. How can men be led to it. How can the young be led to it by men whose tongues are in their cheeks and their hands held out behind their backs. Evangelism has received just such shocks and is dead. God help us if the hope of the home and the market-place is to be slain in the same way. Chastity is not a condition of the flesh. It is a virtue of the mind. Chastity is not for hire, neither are the chaste. Virtue must always, like Religion, speak for the love of it or she is a hireling.

Yours truly,
U. S.

FRENCH LESSONS

By Emile Baumer, graduate of the Philological Faculty of Strassburg (Alsace), and of the College de France, Paris. Apply 557 George Street. 23d-3t

SPECIAL PRICES IN BEEF FOR SATURDAY

R. Dale, Butcher, 245 Rubidge Street, will sell Sirloin Steak 20c., Porterhouse 20c., Round Steak 19c., Shoulder Steak 15c., Shoulder Roast 15c., Boiling Beef 12½c. lb. Owing to the low prices the above will be sold for cash.

Replenish Your Silver

Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass

Fern Dishes
Flower Stands
Cut Glass Vases
Cut Glass Banquet Holders
Candelabras
Tea Sets, etc.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
245 George Next Turnbull's

THE BIG STORE'S BARGAINS FOR SATURDAY SHOPPERS

Saturday Specials in Ready-to-Wear Garments and Millinery

A Saturday Special in Trimmed Hats $4.98
36 only trimmed hats all in the popular black velvet shapes, trimmed with wings, ostrich or ribbons worth up to $9.00. Saturday choice.....*See George Street Window*..... **4.98**

Black Velvet Sailors $1.98
Dozens of pretty styles in black, velvet shapes, mostly sailors and turbans in both large and medium models. Worth up to $3.00. Saturday..... **1.98**

Maker's Sample Coats $5.95, $7.95, $9.95
This is one of the finest collections we have ever shown, all smart distinctive coats including some makers' samples in Tweeds, Zebelines and fancy mixtures. Some have capes. About half regular prices or.....$5.95 $7.95 and **9.95**

Girls' Chinchilla Coats $2.98
Girls' Coats made of good quality Chinchilla, in Cardinal, fit 3 to 7 years. Usual $4.00, Saturday..... **2.98**

New Serge Dresses $4.98
Misses' and Women's Dresses, made of good quality French Serge, in Navy, Copen, Cardinal and Black, in long tunic style. Usual $7.50, Saturday..... **4.98**

$2.00 Satin Petticoats 98c
Women's Underskirts, made of good quality Satin, in popular close fitting style, finished with 9 in. knife pleated frill, in Cerise, Pink, Sky, Copen, Navy, Paddy, Cardinal, Purple, Fawn, Tan, Brown, Cream and Black. Lengths 36 to 40. Usual $2.00, Saturday..... **98c**

Saturday Specials in Home Furnishings

Heavy Axminster Hearth Rugs $2.39
A superior assortment of newest patterns to choose from in greens, crimson, blue and a large number of fawn and brown combinations in quite neutral colours that stand the heavy wear and still retain all their rich appearance, the larger proportion being designed in excellent Oriental patterns. Sizes 27 x 54 ins. Saturday **2.39**

New Bordered Curtain Nets 39c yd
The weave of these show newest designs in the more medium weights and in neat small patterns, finished on edge with narrow straight border about 1 to 1½ inches wide, colours in cream, white or ecru. Saturday per yard..... **39c**

$10 Hall and Den Wilton Rugs $5.95
10 only to clear in good quality Wilton, size 4½ x 6 feet. This size will be found most correct for hall, den or small sewing room; fawns, browns and green in the assortment, reg $10, Sat.. **5.95**

Plain White Linen Battenberg Insertion Trimmed Window Shades 39c
Full standard size 37 x 72 ins in white only, trimmed with neat narrow Battenberg insertion, and mounted on roller complete with brackets, nails and shade pull. Saturday..... **39c**

24 x 48 in Bathroom Mats 98c
Made in the rag rug effects of blue and white with neat fringe on ends, easily washed and absolutely fast colours. Both sides alike. Saturday..... **98c**

Special Saturday Bargains in the Basement

Cups and Saucers 15c
70 only, sample Cups and Saucers, these came to us as examples of a manufacturer's finer makes. Regular up to 50c, only one of a kind. Saturday each..... **15c**

Table Water Glasses 4 for 9c
A serviceable clear glass that is as good as the best for everyday use. Saturday 4 for..... **9c**

Special 25c Values in Kitchenware
A most comprehensive assortment that includes many of the most useful kitchen utensils at extra savings, included in lot are—Brooms Brushes of all kinds. Enameled Preserving Kettles. Steel Spiders. Covered Enameled Pots. Large Pudding Pans. Roast Pans. Large Tin Tea Kettles. Enameled Tea Pots, large size, each..... **25c**

Extra Special Saturday Offerings in Samples of China and Dinnerware at 59c
The following manufacturer's samples are offered at mere fractions of the real value, these were purchased by us at a very low price and the full saving goes to you Saturday.

60 beautiful finest hand painted China Cocoa Jugs in medium and large sizes Worth up to $4.00, Saturday..... **59c**

25 only covered vegetables dishes, 1 only of each decoration many from very expensive sets. Saturday..... **59c**

15 pieces finest decorated Rockingham ware in Jugs and Teapots, some in full silver finish, Saturday..... **59c**

SATURDAY SAVINGS FROM THE MAIN FLOOR

BIG SAVINGS IN SWEATER COATS

Children's Sweater Coats, 50c, 75c, 98c
An immense assortment to choose from in Children's Sweater Coats, in plain or combination colours, with or without collar or pockets. Prices range according to size..... **50c - 75c - 98c**

$2.00 Women's Coat Sweaters $1.39
This is an offering you should not miss as we cannot secure any more at the price. All the wantable colours, in plain or trimmed. Sizes 36 to 42. Usual $2.00. Saturday..... **1.39**

Knitted Wool Caps, 25c
Warm, closely knitted Hockey Caps, in plain Red, Grey or Navy, also Navy with Cardinal, Grey with Cardinal, Cardinal with Slate, or Tan with Khaki. Saturday, only..... **25c**

Reversible Eiderdowns & Kimona Cloths, 25c yd.
Those thinking of making a Kimona, Lounging Robe or House Jacket would do well to see this line offered for Saturday. Both Kimona Cloths and Reversible Eiderdowns are included in the collection, in plain grounds, figures and stripes, in colours of blue, pink, red, and tan. Saturday Bargain, yard..... **25c**

New Brilliant Set Hair Pins, 15c each
The new hair styles call for large Hair Pins. Our selection in this line is now complete. See the special offering we are showing for Saturday, in Shell and Amber shades, in plain or Brilliant set. Saturday Bargain, each.. **15c**

Fine Knitted Neck Scarfs 19c each
Something that is useful for present wear or a gift for some one, each is neatly put up in fancy box, colours are maroon, mauve, black, cream, Copen, navy or taupe. Saturday Bargain.. **19c**

Children's Mitts 15c and 19c pair
Children's Warm Wool Mitts knitted in pretty cross stitch weave in colours of black, brown, navy, cardinal or white. Saturday Bargain ..... pair **19c**

Children's Long Mitts 29c and 35c pair
Splendid quality Children's Long Woollen Mitts closely woven in colors of navy, black, cardinal or white. Sat. Bargain pr. 29c & **35c**

Heavy Wool Stockings 17c pair
It's none to soon to put on heavier Hosiery. This line is exceptionally good value, being Knitted from heavy all-wool yarns in rib weaves, sizes 7 to 10. Saturday Bargain ..... pair **17c**

3 Specials in Women's Underwear
No better opportunity will be offered for securing big values in Women's Underwear than Saturday. Three Special Lots at..... 19c, 29c, 49c

25 Women's Vests and Drawers 19c
Women's Fall Weight Ribbed Vests and Drawers, in natural colour. Usual 25c lines. Saturday **19c**

40c Women's Vests and Drawers 29c
Heavy Weight Underwear in both white or natural shade, Vests high neck, button front and long sleeves; Drawers either style. Usual 40c lines. Saturday **29c**

75c Vests and Drawers, 49c
Winter Weight Wool Vests and Drawers, in natural shade only; Vests have high neck and long sleeves; Drawers both styles, mostly size 38. The regular 75c garment. Saturday **49c**

Black Kid Gloves 79c pair
No excuse for wearing those old shabby Gloves when you can secure a new pair at such a low figure. Made from selected skins in all sizes, neatly finished with cord backs and dome fasteners. Sat. pair **79c**

$3.00 Double Bed Size Comforter $1.98
This is a clearance of a makers surplus stock of large size comforters, 72 x 72 inches. They are covered with fine American silkoline in dainty colourings or Turkey red chints and filled with fluffy pure white cotton, usual $3.00 lines, Saturday..... **1.98**
See Simcoe Street Window

Eiderdown Comforters $3.98
This is the lowest price we have ever been able to offer in a comforter filled with down and covered with down proof sateen, size 60 x 72 inches. Saturday or while they last..... **3.98**

Heavy All Linen Towelling 9c per yard
We have marked a collection of these at lower prices for Saturday's business, heavy all linen roller towelling finished with coloured or natural shade borders. Saturday Bargain per yd..... **9c**

Children's Cashmere Hose 25c per pair
Children's fine 1-1 rib all wool cashmere hose in black, cream, crimson, pink or sky, sizes 5 to 7½. Saturday bargain per pair..... **25c**

Pure Bristle Solid Back Hair Brushes 48c
These could not be bought at the factory for the price, as all classes of these goods have advanced in price. They're splendid quality made from pure bristles with solid back in ebony finish. Saturday bargain **48c**

TURNBULLS

Mr. Greenlaw's Career Is An Interesting One

Gifted Singer is a Native of Woodstock, Ont

Mr. Albert Greenlaw, the soloist, who has been singing so acceptably to the packed houses which have greeted Rev. Dr. Gordon every night during the past two weeks, has had a musical career from his youth that is an interesting result of having a voice, and being discovered early. That he had an unusual voice while very young, is shown by the following clippings from papers of that time.

The Concert Goer, a Canadian Musical Publication.—The principal musical event since last writing was the singing of Albert Greenlaw, basso soloist from the University of Nashville, Tenn. Albert Grenlaw is a young coloured lad, who was discovered by Mrs. Orr, a teacher of music in Woodstock. Through her exertions he was admitted to the Nashville University and is one of the soloists of the Glee Club. His voice is a rich powerful bass of wide compass, and possessing great possibilities.

The Daily Sentinel-Review, Woodstock, Ontario. — Chalmers Church was packed to its utmost capacity, and the audience was most enthusiastic in its applause from the opening until the close of the programme. Naturally the lion's share of the honours fell to Mr. Greenlaw, whose every appearance was made the occasion for a fresh burst of applause.

As will be noted, Mr. Greenlaw was born in Woodstock, and owes much to Mrs. Orr, who arranged for his admission to the Fisk University. After only a year and a half there he was given the solo parts in "Stabat Mater," which was presented at the University, and his singing so attracted the critics that it was said of him that he would be the greatest singer, black or white, that had ever been in Nashville, Tennessee.

After three years of study in the Fisk University, Mr. Greenlaw was taken on the road, with the Fisk Troup of Jubilee Singers, and stayed with them for four years, when the company disbanded. He then returned to his home in Woodstock, still a young man though well started on his brilliant musical carer. It was at this time that his first song, "Where the Sweetest Flowers Grow," was written, both words and music, and dedicated to Mr. Greenlaw's mother. The sale of this song has reached 6,000, and his last song, which has only been out for about five weeks, has already had a sale of 1,000 copies.

Two years were spent in intermittent concert and solo work at Woodstock, while a home was being established for two.

The next step was a call from Sarnia, where Mr. Greenlaw was appointed conductor and soloist of Central Baptist Church, and where he remained for four years. Regina was the next place of residence, and for another four years Mr. Greenlaw was leader and soloist of the First Baptist Church of that city.

Conditions again improved for the now well-known singer, and he transferred his field of labour to Winnipeg, where he rapidly rose from one position to the other, being, first at Nassau Street Baptist Church as leader and soloist for a year, followed by a year in the same capacity at Olivet Street Baptist Church, and, from there to the magnificent First Baptist Church, where he drew a salary of $1,200.00 a year as soloist.

Since then he has been singing in Rev. Dr. Gordon's church, the Central Congregational, at Winnipeg, and now accompanies the doctor on his lecturing tour.

All comments on the singing of Mr. Greenlaw while at Peterborough have been of most unqualified praise of his magnificent voice, and the effective way in which he controls and uses his great gift. Should he return to this city it is safe to predict that he would be given a hearty welcome by Peterborough's many lovers of a cultivated voice of such compass, volume and sweetness.

FUNERAL TO-MORROW

The funeral of the late Mrs. M. O'Brien will take place to-morrow morning at nine o'clock from the family residence to St. Joseph's Church and cemetery, Douro.

Mounted Men From Canada

Four Regiments Will Be Raised by the Government

OTTAWA, Nov. 6. — The Government has decided without further delay to mobilize four regiments of Canadian mounted rifles, one in Ontario, probably at Toronto; one in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, one in Alberta, and one in British Columbia.

There has been much debate over the fact that when the suggestions of the War Office were received as to the composition of the second Canadian contingent, no mention was made of cavalry, but it has been observed that a curious development of the war in France is the suspension of the role normally assigned to mounted troops, who are now fighting as infantry.

Sooner or later the situation will change and mounted troops will resume the role which, temporarily, they have abandoned. The four regiments of Canadian mounted rifles which the Government has decided to organize will probably be of 600 men each, a total of about 2,400.

A lime manufacturing plant in Wisconsin is the first in the United States in which the kilns are fired with gas instead of wood.

Bamboo Grown In Peterborough

Mr. Callander of the Examiner office, has grown at his residence, Weller Street, during the past summer, about fifteen of the "arundinaria dendrocalamus. It is in every day terms bamboo of the variety you trudge to the river on an idle summer afternoon. It grew to a height of about 16 feet, and was used only as an ornament in a flower garden.

Australian Cable Repaired.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 6. — The Australian cable is up and now working again. In the opening days of the war a German cruiser landed a party and wrecked the installation at the small island in the Pacific where the cable landed between Vancouver and the Antipodes. Much inconvenience was caused thereby and the work of the allied fleets in sweeping the Pacific was hampered.

This German Ship Didn't Know.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 6. — The German sailing ship Meipomene, which sailed from Tocopilla, Chile, July 8, laden with nitrates, was towed into Queenstown yesterday by the British cruiser which had captured her.

Capt. Endelman said neither he nor his crew had heard that a war was in progress.

LONG POSITION OF FIGHTING GRIEVES A GERMAN CRITIC

BERLIN, Nov. 4, via London, Nov. 5.—Major Morath, the military critic, discussing the military situation in the Tageblatt, indicates that the German objective in the operations around Ypres is to press the British back upon the sea, opening the way to secure possession of a strip of the seacoast. The Germans are trying to break the French left wing at Arras, he says, and the object of the operations to the east of Soissons must soon become apparent.

"That the German attacks everywhere are progressing steadily," he adds, "must give satisfaction to the Germans who have not been delighted with the long position of the fighting. In these days of our tense waiting, the German people rejoice over every indication of a victorious advance.

"This, however, can only proceed slowly owing to the strong defensive works built by the enemy for weeks.

"It is of the utmost importance for the solution of the remaining tasks of the army that the health of the troops remain excellent throughout the prolonged fighting in the trenches. Provisioning has met all requirements and the feeling in the army is excellent. Hence we can look to the future without concern.

"The losses have been very heavy during the past three months, as the soldiers know better than we at home, but just as we are not losing hope so the soldiers at the front are yielding nothing in duty and confidence."

BRITAIN ANNEXES CYPRUS

Has Been Administered by Britain Since 1878, and is now "Appropriated".

LONDON, Nov. 5 — Great Britain to-day formally annexed the Island of Cyprus in the Mediterranean, which nominally formed a part of the Turkish Empire.

The defensive alliance between Great Britain and Turkey having become annulled by the outbreak of war, the British Government decided that it was necessary to appropriate the island in order that proper provision might be made for its government and for its protection.

The island, since the Anglo-Turkish convention of 1878, had been occupied and administered by Great Britain, though it had remained under the sovereignty of the Sultan.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

OLD COUNTRY SOCCER FIXTURES

Some Interesting Results Looked For--War Interferes With Transmission of Football Results

Owing to the war it is found next to impossible to secure the results of the Saturday football games in time for publication on Saturday. This owing to the fact that the telegraph and cable services are congested with war news, which must of necessity be given the preference. However, efforts will be made to give local football enthusiasts as complete a service as circumstances will permit. This includes timely publication of the league tables and authoritative comment respecting the various fixtures. The following are the fixtures for tomorrow:

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Bradford City vs. Manchester United.
Barnsley vs. Oldham A.
Chelsea vs. Bolton W.
Everton vs. Blackburn R.
Manchester City vs. Sheffield United.
Middlesborough vs. Aston Villa.
Newcastle United vs. Liverpool.
Sheffield Wednesday vs. Sunderland.
Tottenham H. vs. Bradford.
West Bromwich A. vs. Notts County.

Division II.

Birmingham vs. Woolwich A.
Blackpool vs. Barnsley.
Bristol C. vs. Hull C.
Bury vs. Stockport C.
Grimsby T. vs. Clapton O.
Huddersfield vs. Leeds C.
Leicester F. vs. Glossop.
Lincoln C. vs. Derby C.
Notts Forest vs. Wolverhampton.
Preston N.-E. vs. Fulham.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Gillingham vs. Bristol R.
Brighton vs. Millwall A.
Cardiff C. vs. Queen's Park R.
Exeter C. vs. Southend U.
Luton T. vs. Swindon T.
Crystal Palace vs. Portsmouth.
Plymouth A. vs. Southampton.
Norwich C. vs. Croydon C.
West Ham U. vs. Reading.
Watford vs. Northampton.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen vs. Raith Rovers.
Airdrieonians vs. Motherwell.
Falkirk vs. Ayr United.
Kilmarnock vs. Celtic.
Clyde vs. Hearts
Hibernians vs. Dumbarton.
Morton vs. Dundee.
Hamilton A. vs. Partick T.
Rangers vs. Queen's Park.
Third Lanark vs. St. Mirren.

IRISH LEAGUE.

Glenavon vs. Bohemians.
Celtic vs. Linfield.
Shelbourne vs. Glentoran.
Cliftonville vs. Distillery.

If Peterborough Goes Out So Will The Senators; That Is London View

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The closer one is in touch with conditions in the Canadian League the more the 1915 circuit looks as though it would be operating in the cities which originally made up the Canadian League in 1911.

The story which took its origin in Ottawa came from the pen of one of the owners of the three-time champion Ottawa Club, which went on to say that a league composed of cities like Montreal, Ottawa, in the east, Utica and Syracuse in the middle, with Hamilton and London in the west looked very good on paper, but to get such a circuit into a paying basis is another thing. But the scheme as dreamt of by the Ottawa writer was in a manner feathering his own bed, as he realises that with Peterborough out of the Canadian League that there would be little chance of Ottawa gaining a foothold in the league next year.

Montreal has not been disposed of as an International League city, and with Barrow casting longing eyes upon Syracuse as a suitable spot to transfer the delinquent Jersey City franchise, makes the chances of securing these two cities as one of the legs upon which the new class "A" circuit was to stand upon an impossibility.

It is a foregone conclusion that the six clubs in Western Ontario, including Toronto, are not given to again making any effort to have Ottawa in the league next year. The reason for this is plain. Ever since Ottawa was admitted to the Canadian League it would hardly be fair to Ottawa to state that no western club ever made a cent on a trip to Ottawa, but that about expresses the opinion the owners of the teams in the west held.

In case the European war continues after April, there is little chance that a Canadian League would be advisable next year, and the outlook at the present time is such. In the event that peace is eclared before that, a class "B" or a class "C" league in Ontario would be out of the question, and the sooner the owners come to realize this, the better for the game. The old class "D" circuit composed of the original six clubs, will be plenty good enough under the existing circumstances, and to figure Ottawa in on that would be utterly out of the question.

The important basis most minor leagues base their business upon is in the sale of promising young ball players and the chances for this is even greater when the league plays in lower classification, since the majors realize that small or rather low classified leagues harbor more young and cheap ball players. Players who practically play with the idea of graduating and not for the salary they get from a class "D" league are more liable to have unbounded ambitions to get in faster company. It is this spirit that major leagues are seeking and a sample of this is shown in the number of players who were bought and drafted from the Michigan State League, which is only a class "D" organization.

Berlin, Guelph and Galt baseball fans are clamouring for an opportunity to get a Canadian league franchise and Owner O'Neill, of the Erie franchise, could easily gain their sentiments about next season should he desire them before the annual meeting of the Canadian league is held.

FOOTBALL

In an interesting game of football played at the King Edward grounds yesterday, the King Edward team defeated the Central team by 2 goals to 1. The goals for King Edward school were scored by Jackson and Taylor, while Sherrett counted for the Centrals. Mr. Rossel refereed satisfactorily.

GRAPPLED WITH ROBBER.

Brampton Child Seized Burglar To Save Her Mother.

BRAMPTON, Nov. 6.—Burglary is rampant in Brampton, three residences having been entered this week. About midnight Wednesday the home of Charles Booth, Main street south, was invaded. Mr. Booth is only at home during the week-end, and the only occupants of the house were Mrs. Booth, her 13-year-old daughter Jessie, and Mrs. Booth's father, Henry Schooley. Mrs. Booth was awakened by a man standing by her bedside. When asked what he wanted a handkerchief was stuffed in her mouth, but her daughter Jessie, who was in another bed, grappled with the burglar and called for her grandfather. Managing to free one arm, the burglar struck the little girl in the face and broke away. Mr. Schooley rushed to telephone the police but found the wires cut and the burglar escaped. In his haste to get away the burglar left a 32-calibre revolver behind him.

Revolt In South Africa Crushed.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A Cape Town despatch to the Reuter Telegram Co. declares that the rebellion of Gen. Christian F. Beyers in the Western Transvaal and the mutiny of Lt.-Col. Solomon Garhardus in Northwest Cape Town now appear to be completely crushed.

Unofficial reports, according to the despatch, indicate that something resembling an armistice is being observed. The rebels are still collected at certain points in the northern Free State, but all these points are marked by adequate loyal commandos.

Will Follow Husband.

Mrs. Hamilton Gault will follow her husband, the Montreal millionaire, who equipped the Princess Patricia Light Infantry, to the front. Mr Gault is a major with the regiment while Mrs. Gault is joining the British Red Cross corps.

DR. GORDON'S FAREWELL

(Continued from Page 10.)

tor. Everything depends upon the spirit of the occupant of the pew.

With reference to the question, "Should a Protestant Marry a Catholic," Dr. Gordon affirmed that the judgment of both the Roman Catholic priest and the Protestant clergyman, was to the effect that while sometimes very happy relationship resulted from the marriage between the representatives of the two great divisions of modern Christianity, yet, it was not safe for people to marry when they differed on things as fundamental, as that which divides the Roman Catholic and the Protestant churches. Dr. Gordon felt that he had the backing of both priest and preacher, when he ventured to advise young people not to violate the fundamental religious convictions which possessed them when they organized a home.

Dr. Gordon affirmed that the world is growing better and not worse. That no man can read history and come to any other conclusion than that the effect of Christianity in the world had been to improve and brighten. If one will simply stop for a moment and think of the Coleseum of Rome and five hundred years of bloodshed, not for war but for pleasure, and remember how the pleasures of the world have been improved, purified and elevated, they can only come to one conclusion, namely; that humanity is gradually rising to higher standards and to higher conditions.

He expressed his faith and confidence in the character of the man who stands in the Christian pulpit on the North American continent. He believes they are honest and sincere. That they express the convictions which have taken hold of mind and conscience and soul. That the preachers as a class, are not dominated by the Board of Management and ecclesiastical officials, but bravely and courageously utter the innermost convictions with reference to the fundamental facts and ideas of Christianity, and in their application to everyday affairs.

He thought that in a political campaign, a preacher should speak his mind, without partizanship or political bias. He rather thought that this should be done a month or so prior to that time when men lose their reason and common sense in the heat of a great political contest.

He did not believe in a standing army. A standing army is a standing invitation to fight. The untrained man who fights for his home and for his flag, is a better fighter than the trained man whose only ambition is a military promotion.

In answering the question, "Can a Man Make a Million Dollars Honestly," Dr. Gordon affirmed that in these days a million dollars was not a large amount of money. That he believed that some men were naturally gifted for the accumulation of wealth. In his opinion, it was a crime for certain men not to be rich, and an indication that they have mis-used their talents and failed to avail themselves of their opportunities. The question with reference to a man's wealth, is not the size of it, but the use which he makes of it, and the only solution for our race, commercially and socially, inside say, the next fifty or seventy-five years, will be expressed in on sentence, "What does the man of large wealth do with his wealth?"

In conclusion, Dr. Gordon asked the people who attended the meetings of this campaign to be loyal to church and pastor. Whether Protestant or Catholic, a man owes it to the welfare of the community, his home and his nation, to be true to his own church. Young people beginning married life and establishing a home, could do nothing better than at the same time to identify themselves with the church of their choice, and if at any of these meetings of this campaign, man or woman have received an inspiration and passed over the line into the Kingom of God, the Doctor knew of no better or more dignified way to place their faith in Christ, than to unite with the church, and he hoped at an early communion, after the conclusion of this campaign, multitudes would see fit to inaugurate a new life and higher aspirations, by identifying themselves with the Church of God.

Reverend Mr. Pogue of St. Paul's church, concluded by expressing on behalf of the committee and those interested in this campaign, their deep appreciation for the manner in which this camaign had been conducted by Dr. Gordon and his colleagues.

Doctor and Mrs. Gordon, who are stopping at the Oriental Hotel, will leave Peterborough on Saturday morning for Ottawa, where Dr. Gordon will conduct a Citizenship Campaign under the special auspices of the Presbyterian churches of the Capital City. The first week's service will be held in the Chalmers' Presbyterian church, and the plans for the Ottawa campaign are so comprehensive and well carried out that Dr. Gordon is looking forward to a most enthusiastic reception and a delightful period of delivering his plain talks on Christian Citizenship.

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Ball, practical tailor, over Madill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wfm

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Lively profit-taking, due to the fact that prices had risen to a higher level than at any time since early in September, brought about a decided downward swing today in wheat. The market closed heavy 7-8c to 1 3-8c under last night. Corn suffered a net loss of 3-8c to 3-4c and oats of 3-8c to 1-2c. Provisions wound up unchanged to 20c higher.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 18	to $....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 15	....
Barley, bushel	0 67	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 50	....
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 80	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 75	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. ca..	0 30	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids..	0 28	0 30
Butter, separator, dairy..	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, large	0 16	....
Cheese, new, twins	0 16½	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 35	....
Eggs, cold-storage	0 26	0 28
Honey, new, lb.	0 13	....
Honey, combs, dozen	2 50	3 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Nov. 6.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, old crop, No. 1 northern, $1.27½; No. 2 northern, $1.24½; new crop, No 1 northern, $1.23½; No. 2 northern, $1.20½.

Manitoba oats—Bay ports, old crop, No. 2 C.W., 45½c; No. 3 C.W., 44½c; new crop, No. 2 C.W., 41¼c; No. 3 C.W., 39½c.

Ontario wheat—Car lots, $1.03 to $1.10, outside according to freights.

Ontario oats—New, outside, 47c to 49c.

American corn—Fresh shelled, No. 2 yellow, 84c, Toronto; Canadian corn, 83c, Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, $1.20 to $1.25, car lots, outside, nominal.

Rye—No. 2 82c to 83c, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 66c to 68c; Manitoba barley, 64c to 65c, lake ports.

Rolled oats—Per bag of 90 lbs., $2.85 to $2.95; in smaller lots, $3.15 to $3.25; per barrel, $5.30, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Buckwheat—66c to 68c.

Millfeed—Car lots, per ton, bran, $22 to $24; shorts, $25 to $26; middlings, $27 to $28; good feed flour, $32 to $34.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 5.—The opening was strong on the Winnipeg market, caused by higher Liverpool cables and British millers buying heavily. Wheat prices were ½c to ⅝c higher, oats ½c to ⅝c higher, and flax 1⅝c to 2¼c higher. Following the opening there were further advances to the extent of ⅛c to ¼c, which placed May wheat about noon at $1.25 with the undertone strong. The heavy primary receipts in the south and receipts from the Canadian west tended to hold prices steady. The export business continues decidedly active and overnight offers were accepted this morning.

Anticipations were that more transactions in this line would be carried thru today.

A late despatch claiming a big victory for the Russians over the Germans broke the prices sharply and values declined under the previous low points for the day. Closing figures were ⅝c to ⅞c lower for wheat and ⅛c to ¼c lower for oats. Flax, on the other hand, closed higher, 1⅜c to 4⅛c.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Nov. 5.—The foreign demand for Manitoba spring wheat continues good and as cables were stronger at a further advance of 3d to 6d per quarter considerable business was done for December shipment from West St. John, from which port there was also a good demand for ocean grain room. One tramp vessel was engaged to sail from [illegible] quarter which is the highest rate paid this year so far. There was also some demand on spot for wheat and sales of 50,000 of No. 2 northern were made at 1.26⅝ per bushel c.i.f. the bay.

The market for oats continues strong and prices show a further advance of ⅛ to ¼c per bushel, but the demand is still somewhat limited. There was an improved demand from foreign buyers for low grade spring wheat flour today and sales of some round lots were made but the bids for export patent were 5d per sack below what millers are disposed to accept. Mill feed in good demand and firmer with sales of carlots for December shipment at $25 for bran and $27 for shorts.

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

The Largest Steamers from Montreal

MONTREAL - QUEBEC - LIVERPOOL

S.S. Teutonic Twin Screw, 12,917 Tons Nov. 14

Carrying 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers

PORTLAND - HALIFAX - LIVERPOOL

	From Portland	From Halifax
S.S. Arabic, 15,800 Tons	Dec. 1	Dec. 3
S.S. Megantic, 15,000 Tons	" 5	" 6
S.S. Iceland, 12,000 Tons	" 12	" 13

Apply Local Agents for full particulars or Company's Office, 118 Notre Dame Street West Montreal, Que

ROYAL Theatre

TO-NIGHT

Everything New, Featuring:

THE WOMAN OF MYSTERY

A Powerful Four Reel Drama

DON'T MISS IT!

Another of our Sterling Comedies

THE FLIRT

And THREE OTHERS

Extra Fine Concert Entertainers

MON. - TUES. - WED.

Lucille Love

5 cents--10 cents

EMPIRE THEATRE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

"The Play House of Quality"

A Scene of this Sort—in two parts. One of the best High Class Pictures ever produced.

The Advantages of Counterfeit Money—Another Exclusive Story with a touch of Comedy throughout.

The Path to Fame—A very excellent Drama, produced by the most famous artists.

Bound, Gold 4th—Financial Review. A picture of the most recent events throughout the World.

A Tragic Tragedy—An excellent play from start to finish.

Charge Time in Toyland—A Famous Comedy. Don't Miss It!

Our Aim is High-class. Clean and Educational Pictures, composed of Comedies, Melo-dramas, Dramas and Instructive plays by most famous stars.

YOUR FAVOURITE POOL ROOM

Commercial company, bright surroundings, first-class Tables, and plenty of room.

PRESENT PRICES

Boston Pool..... 5c
15 Ball Pool..... 5c
25 Ball Pool....10c, or 40c hour
6 Ball Pool..... 5c

PALACE BARBER SHOP

336 Georgie St. W. J. SPENCE, Prop.

W. V. FOWLIE, Manager

For cleaning the dust from blackboard erasers, there has been invented a revolving box with the sides made of netting.

NOTICE

Dr. Gordon's Books, "All's Love Yet All's Law" and "The Young Man and His Problems" are now on sale at TREBILCOCK BROTHERS

GENTLEMEN'S POOL ROOM

NOW OPEN ABOVE THE ROYAL THEATRE

LARGEST AND BEST EVER IN THE CITY

12 POOL TABLES and 1 ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, and all are absolutely new.

NO CROWDING.

PRICES REASONABLE

Pepper & Snelgrove, Props.

You will meet your friends if you come.

LOUIS YEOTES

Fine choice line of imported and domestic Cigars. . .

Fine Repairing a Specialty

BEST POOL ROOM IN TOWN

Pool - 5c

Good Music in Attendance

Shoes Shined. No Waiting.

Five Shiners.

Tan Shoes Dyed 25c guaranteed

HATS CLEANED

Red Mill To-night

5c TO ALL 5c

Saturdays and Holidays

5c —TO ALL— 5c

6 Reels 6 Come Early

OAK HALL

FOR MOST UNUSUAL CLOTHING OFFERINGS

Every week we are receiving from our large manufacturing plant, lines of Men's Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Pants, that are over-makes and cancelled lines—largely cancelled lines of goods our head office refused to ship, owing to uncertainty of trade & present strenuous conditions

$10.00 THIS WEEK Men's Clothing $15.00

Men's grey and brown mixed Tweed Suits, cut single breasted, good wool linings, perfect in style and workmanship. Only 30 Suits in the lot. Worth $12.00, $14.00 and $15.00, for..... $10.00

Men's Heavy Tweed Ulsters, of good English cloths, made convertible collar, double breasted good linings. Worth $12.00 and $13.50. Only 29 Coats in this lot, mostly larger sizes, for $10.00

39 Men's Suits in this lot & they consist of choice English Tweeds and Worsteds. High class goods, every one of them, best wool linings and guaranteed to retain their shape. Worth $16.50, $18.00 and $20.00 (some blues in this lot) for $15.00

Men's extra heavy all wool English and Scotch Tweeds, grey and brown mixture patterns, some plain grey & brown cloths with lofty warm finish. Only 25 Coats in lot, worth $18 & $20..$15.00

Men's Tweed and Worsted Pants, worth $2.00, $2.25, $2.50 and $2.75, for..... $1.95

Finer lines Tweed and Worsted Pants, worth $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 ..... $2.95

Boys' Bloomer Pants, choice Worsteds and Tweeds, worth $1.25 and $1.50, for $1.00

A few Children's Fall and Winter Overcoats, worth $5.00 to $8.00 (just a few left after a former ad.)..... $3.45

WORKMEN, NOTE THIS

We have about 60 Blue Smocks, only, worth 75c and $1.00. You may have your choice for..50c

Extra Heavy Wool Sox, dark, medium and light grey.... 25c

Lined and unlined heavy and medium Work Mitts. Special.. ..... 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c

Extra Heavy Natural Underwear 75c

English Cardigan Jackets, worth $2.00, for..... $1.50

HERE IS SOME SHIRT BARGAIN

About 20 doz. Men's Fine Shirts, grey, tan, white; soft, double cuffs, 1000 pleated fronts, beautiful cloths. Worth $2.00 and $2.50, for.. .....$1.49

Our extensive manufacturing plant and purchasing powers, in addition to our profit-sharing policy, at these strenuous times makes economy in your favour.

OAK HALL

YOU ARE GOING TO BUY AN OVERCOAT SOON

Then why not come to THIS STORE now, while the selections are best, and pick out the Overcoat you want.

Every style, in many patterns, at every price, in just the size you wear, is now here.

We are ready and glad to show you as many as you wish to see. Why not come in to-day or to-morrow and see these Overcoats?

Remember—we guarantee you COMPLETE SATISFACTION

Don't wait, come and see these New Coats right away—get our prices and compare our qualities with so called reduced price coats. Don't pay too little for a "bargain"—it may cost you too much.

We always put the importance of Quality before Price. But our prices are low when you consider the quality.

H. LeBRUN & CO.

The Home of the Overcoat for Men and Boys

Extra Showing

This Week and Next at

EDWARDS'

We have secured an extra fine lot of Meat for this and next week of

Choice Spring Lamb

Farm Fed Pork

Milk Fed Veal

And Prime Beef

We hang this on exhibition in our Store for the next few days—don't miss it. Prices the lowest.

Special—2 lbs. Lard 25c

J. W. EDWARDS

421 George St. [illegible]

ROBT. FAIR & CO., Limited

A Notable List of Saturday Bargains

And please observe that in every instance the prices are just as low as the quality is high. Elevator Service.

SATURDAY SALE OF DENT'S

Ladies' Cape Leather Gloves

In Tan or Slate. Perfect in every particular. Remember this price for Saturday only. Regular Price $1.00, for ..... per pair **75c**

$12.00 Coats Saturday $7.95
Every coat new, smart and attractive. The materials are novelties in fancy Tweeds, Broken Checks, Blanket Cloths, Cheviots and many other popular weaves. Regular price $12.00. Saturday Special, price 7.95

$16.50 High Grade Coats $11.95
An important mid-season clearance of new swell coats, made of the most fashionable materials in a variety of the wanted colourings. Reg. $16.50 Coats, Saturday, Clearance Price 11.95

Our Regular $20.00 Coats for $12.65
We honestly believe this is the greatest value ever offered in Ladies' Coats in Peterboro. They are brand new Coats made from high-grade cloths. Worth $20, and we will place the entire lot on Sale Saturday at each 12.65

$15.00 Women's Suits $9.45
We have taken from stock a number of $15.00 Suits and reduced them for a Saturday Bargain. All this season's fashionable styles and materials. You can purchase one of these Suits on Saturday at 9.45

Ladies' Flannelette Garments
Gowns of Pink and Blue Stripe Flannelette in a splendid quality. Generous sizes. Regular value 65c. Saturday 49c
Gowns of extra superior quality in Pink and Blue stripe, finished with edged frill. Regular 85c. Saturday 59c

$5.00 Trimmed Hats for $2.50
Velvet, Felt and Plush Shapes in small and medium styles. Handsomely trimmed by our expert Milliners. Saturday at Half-Price. Regular $5.00 for 2.50

Saturday Sale of Mantle Cloths
Beautiful Novelty Tweeds, Broken Checks and Plaids in Blanket Cloths. Every piece is new and all-wool. For Ladies' and Misses Coats and some designs suitable for Children's Warm Coats. Reg. up to $2.50 yard. Sat. price, yd. $1.00
Reg. up to $3.00 yard. Sat. price, yd. $1.50

Dress Goods up to 1.25 yard for 50c yard
Diagonals, Zibelines, Broken Check and Novelty Tweeds and many odd lines, average width 50 inches. Worth up to $1.25 yard. Saturday Special ..... yard 50c

50c Women's Hose, 3 pair for $1.00
All Wool Black Lisle Hose. A splendid warm hose for present wear, only 10 dozen to clear, worth 50c pair. Saturday 35c pair ..... or 3 pair for 1.00

60c Women's Hose, 3 pairs for $1.25
An extra superior quality, All-Wool Hose. A remarkable special for Saturday. Regular value 60c ..... 3 pair for 1.25

25c and 35c Dutch Linen Collars 10c
Plain, Stripe and Embroidered Linen and Pique in different styles of Dutch Collars, worth 25c and 35c. Saturday . . . . . each 10c

25c Ladies' and Children's Underwear 19c
Our leading line at 25c in white or grey, neatly trimmed. Drawers knee length in both styles. Children's grey only. Regular 25c, Saturday per garment 19c

50c Women's Underwear 39c
A special line for Saturday in white only. Nicely trimmed. Drawers ankle length, both styles Regular 50c. Saturday per garment..... 39c

$1.50 Low Bust Corsets 69c pair
We cannot repeat this particular corset and will clear out the balance of sizes 24 to 30 on Saturday. Low bust, long hip, for medium figures, 4 hose supporters, fine clasp steel in front. Regular price $1.50, for pair..... 69c

Men's and Boys' Hand Knit Socks
The genuine home-made socks that don't wear out. A big assortment to choose from, usually sold at 50c pair, Saturday per pair.. 39c

25c Factory Knit Socks, 8 pair for $1.00
The best quality we know of for 25c pair. You save the price of one pair on Saturday by buying 8 pair for..... 1.00

15c Scotch Tartans 10c yard
Will make pretty and very suitable school dresses for children, 29 inches wide. Regular 15c, Saturday Snap yard 10c

7 & 8c Laces and Insertions, 6 yds for 25c
Linen and Cotton Vals and Torchons that are big values. Will be on sale Saturday at 6 yds for..... 25c

3¼ Yards Towelling for 25c
The regular 10c yard Linen Towelling on Sale Saturday for..... 3¼ yards for 25c

36c Dark Stripe Flannelette 6 yds. for $1
Suitable for men's and boys' shirts and children's undergarments, 30 ins. wide. Regular 15c yd. Saturday.....6 yds for 1.00

$2.50 Silkaline Comforters $1.78
72 x 72 ins, the large size for double bed. A well filled warm comforter that sells regularly at $2.50. Saturday special 1.78

15c Rolls Cotton Batting 8 for $1.00
You might just as well buy your Batting here Saturday and save 20c on every dollar's worth. Reg. 15c Roll for . 8 Rolls for 1.00

12½c Stripe Flannelette 10 yds. for $1.00
Our regular perfect stock in pretty Pink, Blue and mixed stripes, 32 ins. wide. A standard value at 12½c yd. Sat. . . 10 yds. for 1.00

12½c Cream Flannelette 10 yds. for $1.00
Very heavy soft make in plain cream, 31 inches wide. See this 12½c value on Saturday at.....10 yards for 1.00

11 yards White or Pink Flannelette for $1
Worth 11c yd. but Saturday this line will be on sale for.....11 yards for 1.00

Yard Wide Stripe Flannelette 8½c yard
An exceptional big Saturday Snap, Pink or Blue stripe. Worth 12c for.....yard 8½c

$2.00 Flannelette Sheets $1.39 pair
68 x 90 inches. The largest size, being much larger than the big 12-4 size, splendid quality, in White or Grey with nice Pink or Blue borders. Regular $2.00. Saturday, pair 1.39

$7.50 All-Wool Blankets $6.25 pair
68 x 88 inches, an extra large heavy Blanket, weighing 8 pounds. Reduced in price for a Saturday Bargain. Reg. $7.50 for pair. 6.25

$2.00 Reversible Knee Rugs $1.25
Plain with border and reversible plaids, large size. Suitable for the Buggy, Auto and Travelling, also to make long warm Kimonas. Regular $2.00. Saturday 1.25

Children's Crib Blankets 50c each
30 x 40 inches in Pink or Blue ground with pretty design. Saturday, each..... 50c

Oil Cloths, The New "Lancaster" Quality
This special grade Cloth is the best for hard wear and splendid patterns ever sold at the following low price. 12 different designs in Tile, Floral and Block effects to select from. Regular price 50c. Saturday..square yard 35c

Printed Linoleums
2, 3 and 4 yards wide, English make in about 30 various patterns and colourings. The qualities are first-class and designs to suit any requirements in Parquet, Tile, Block and Floral patterns, four qualities and prices, per square yard.
Regular 55c for 42c Regular 70c for 50c
Regular 60c for 48c Regular 90c for 70c

65c Window Shades 49c
Mounted on best Hartshorn rollers with fittings complete, in White, Cream and Green. Regular price 65c. Saturday 49c

20c Bungalow Curtain Nets 14c yard
40 in. wide. A big selection of Nets picked out in special quality, in a number of choice patterns. Reg. price 20c. Saturday yard 14c

20c Scrim for 14c yard
With handsome coloured borders, plain centres in White, Cream and Arab shade. Will wash and launder well. Regular price 20c. Saturday ..... yard 14c

Brussels Rugs
A number of these squares in very best make and quality to be sold irrespective of cost. They are patterns which have been dropped by the makers, hence the great reduction in price and should prove of interest to anyone requiring a specially cheap rug. They are all of a very heavy quality. We have them on sale at the following low prices:
2¼ x 3 yds., reg price $12.50. Saturday..$8.50
3 x 3 yds., reg price $16.00. Saturday..$10.50
3 x 3½ yds., reg price $18.00. Saturday $12.00
3 x 4 yds., reg price $20.00. Saturday..$14.00

$1.25 Wool Carpet 85c yd
The best 3-ply quality. We have a range of patterns in these goods. Specially suitable for bedrooms or dens in green and fawn shades, floral and set designs, 36 inches wide, reg price $1.25. Saturday per yard..... 85c

Tapestry Stair and Body Carpet to Match
27 inches wide. Some very choice designs in red, green and fawn colourings. Extra strong quality. Reg 75c. Saturday yd.. 48c

CITY AND GENERAL

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 825, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d.t.f.

WINDOW CLEANING.

'Phone 149 or drop a card to J. Foster, 8 Hunter Avenue. Storm windows cleaned and put up. 2d-107

WILL BE DISCONTINUED.

The Tuesday afternoon meetings of the Graduate Nurses' Association will be discontinued until further notice.

PROBABILITIES.

Moderate winds, fair and cool. Saturday, easterly winds and becoming showery.

REMEMBER THE DATE.

See "My Aunt's Heiress" under the auspices of St. Peter's Sodality at St. Alphonsus' Lyceum, Monday evening, November 9th. 3d-107

CIDER FOR SALE.

Sweet Cider by the quart or gallon, now on sale at Porter S. White's, 320 George St. 'Phone 208.

MATTRESSES

Worth $10.00 for $6.65. We have another shipment of good, well-made mattresses, strong ticking, good white cotton felt filling, worth $10.00 marked for quick selling at $6.65. See the show window. 427 George Street.—E. B. Clegg & Co.

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 120 Aylmer Street. 2d-92

A Sunday morning's treat—Roman Meal Pancakes, muffins or gems. Delicious, digestible, and positively relieve constipation. At all leading grocers. But it to-day.

AUCTION SALE ON THE MARKET.

Live stock, furniture, stoves, etc. Parties who have anything to sell, send it along by 10:30. W. J. Jibb, Auctioneer. 'Phone 1571.

AUCTION SALE.

On the Market Square, Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, four sets of Scales, one capacity 240 lbs., and the others less, all in first-class shape.—J. F. Thornton, Auctioneer.

HOME-MADE COOKING.

The Junior W. A. of All Saints' are holding a sale of home-made cooking, cakes, pastry, bread, etc., at the store, corner of Charlotte and Aylmer St., to-morrow. Proceeds in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

GET OUT OF THE RUT.

Money saved is money earned; look around; get out of your rut; I can save you money for your table supplies. We excel on butter, eggs, and cheese. Winter potatoes supplied in any quantity. See James R. Bell, the Sanitary Grocer, 197 Hunter Street, West. 'Phone 455.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN.

The first call for assistance from the Patriotic Fund from families left at home by members of Peterbrough's second contingent, was recorded yesterday in the office of Mr. Miller. It was the case of a mother with five children.

POTATOES AND APPLES FOR SALE.

I have just received a carload of fine potatoes, as well as a shipment of apples. Potatoes will be sold at 60c per bag, and apples at closest prices.—E. H. Mann, 'Phone 249; car at G.T.R. station, between King and Charlotte Streets. 3d-105

HE OUGHT TO KNOW.

Jack McCann, the man always on the job, for the Street Railway, thinks that if a woman would carry her street car tickets in her boot she would save a lot of valuable time. For instance, lay down muff, hand umbrella to a friend, open handbag, extract purse, open purse, extract ticket-case, open ticket-case, extract tickets, tear off ticket, return tickets to case, close case, put it in purse, close purse, put it in hand-bag, close hand-bag, take back umbrella, pick up muff, put ticket in coffee pot, get transfer, lay down muff, hand umbrella to a friend, open hand-bag, put in transfer, close hand-bag, take back umbrella, pick up muff. "Jaak-aan-park car!" CHANGE here f'r Br'n-twn, Aubrn and C.G.E.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Dr. Frank is spending a few days at his home at Brampton, Ont.

Rev. Canon Davidson has gone to Effleville, and Rev. R. C. Blagrave, rector of Christ Church, of that city, will officiate at all services at St. John's Church on Sunday.

TURK ARMY IN MOTION.

90,000 Men Massed Along Caucasian Border—Many Villages Occupied.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5. — A Turkish army, 90,000 strong consisting of the 9th, 10th and 11th army corps, is massed along the Caucasian frontier according to the Novoe Vremya.

Many villages have been occupied by the outposts of this army.

This Turkish army, the Novoe Vremya continues would consist under normal conditions of 80 battalions of infantry, sixty batteries of artillery containing 240 guns, and forty squadrons of regular cavalry, but to it has been added fifty regiments of Kurd cavalry, amounting to 20,000 men.

Russia's sudden and energetic advance into Turkey is believed in Petrograd to have meant to disband and overawe the Kurd tribes, who are little interested in the success of Turkish arms and are more concerned in the safety of their own villages. Among the towns occupied by the Russians is Ashty, an important junction of the highways to the upper Euphrates River.

It is rumoured in Petrograd that General Sanders Pasha will assume command of the Turkish troops on the Caucasian front.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of station will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skilful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

WEDDING BELLS

McGarry—Conroy.

A very quiet wedding was celebrated on November the fifth at Holy Rosary Cathedral, Vancouver, B.C., by Rev. Dr. O'Boyle, when Miss Daisy Conroy, Peterborough, Ont., was united in marriage to Mr. Stephen J. McGarry, of Seattle, Wash. The bride was given away by her brother, Dr. R. J. Conroy, of Portland, Oregon, and was unattended.

NEWS FROM THE WIRES

The winter sailings of the White Star Line steamer Olympic have been cancelled, and yesterday the members of her crew were paid off.

Mrs. Catherine Roddy, aged 99, is dead at the County of Hastings House of Refuge, where she had been an inmate for over five years. She was born in Ireland in 1815.

The order closing the Chicago yards, on account of the widespread epidemic of foot and mouth disease, was yesterday afternoon extended to cover all yards and pens in the state.

Jay Bennett, whose home is near Marlbank, in Hungerford Township, was in the woods shooting with some companions, when he was shot through the heart, death being instantaneous.

James Sewards, aged 64, coal merchant, died suddenly of paralysis in his office yesterday in Kingston. He had lived in the Limestone City all his life. A wife, two sons and two daughters survive him.

The Panama Canal is again open to traffic. Col. Goethals cabled yesterday that shipping began passing Wednesday afternoon through a channel opened through the recent landslides north of Gold Hill.

Orders have been received by the military authorities at Kingston to organize a new battery for overseas duty with the second contingent. It will be composed of 145 men, 126 horses and four 18-pounder guns.

Luigi Rava, Minister of Finance, who held office in the new Italian Cabinet, announced Wednesday, was replaced yesterday by Signor Danco, until now Minister of Public Instruction. In the latter office Danco is succeeded by Signor Grippo.

TO JOIN GEN. FRENCH?

The Prince of Wales Will Probably Go To the Front.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Prince of Wales, who since he joined the army at the beginning of the war has been importuning his father and Lord Kitchener for permission to go to the front, will probably soon have his wish gratified. The prince may join Sir John French's staff. His regiment, the Grenadier Guards, is now in the thick of the fight.

Army Aviator Killed.

ALDERSHOT, Eng., Nov. 6.—Aviator Dunk of the aircraft staff was burned to death in midair yesterday when the biplane which he was testing caught fire.

While about 1,000 feet above the ground the biplane suddenly burst into flames. Dunk tried to descend by gliding. He continued this for nearly a mile, the aircraft blazing furiously. The aviator was burned to death before the machine struck the ground.

PERRIN'S
The People's Meat Market
1-7-6 Simcoe St.

SMOKED BREAKFAST BACON and WINDSOR BACK
17c PER LB.

Make Your Kitchen Work Easier By Using

UNIVERSAL HOME NEEDS

They will save you Time and Labour and make your kitchen work a Pleasure instead of Disagreeable Drudgery.

EACH UNIVERSAL DEVICE
has been designed to simplify and improve some department of housework—to make the work easier and results better.

UNIVERSAL HOME NEEDS
possess many patented features which add greatly to their efficiency and which cannot be found in any other make.

The Cost of UNIVERSAL APPLIANCES
is so low as to place them within the reach of every housekeeper

This Line Is Now On Display In Our Windows
DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND SEE THEM

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO
HARDWARE SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST.

Jiddah Not Bombarded.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The report sent from London Wednesday night that the British cruiser Minerva had bombarded the Arabian seaport of Jiddah, on the Red Sea, is devoid of foundation. The Minerva has not been within 500 miles of the place.

On issuing this denial yesterday the London official press bureau publishes the text of a proclamation circulated in India pledging the British Government not to molest holy places in Arabia.

Cyprus Annexed By British.

LONDON, Nov. 6. — Great Britain yesterday formally annexed the Island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean, which nominally formed a part of the Turkish Empire.

The defensive alliance between Great Britain and Turkey having become annulled by the outbreak of war, the British Government decided that it was necessary to appropriate the island in order that proper provision might be made for its government and for its protection.

The finest grained modelling clay in the world comes from Italy.

Peru has the highest railroad station in the world, 15,865 feet above sea level, at Ticlio.

Separate shaft drive for each wheel features a new motor truck of large capacity and power.

A CHRISTMAS JOY

If you want to give real pleasure to some one you care for—be she wife, sweetheart, father, mother or friend—send your photograph.

To ensure early copies, come at the earliest convenience to

THE STUDIO OF
W. F. MOULE Phone 46
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SPECIALS TO-DAY
AT WARNE'S CUT RATE DRUG STORE

Foot Warmers .....$1.00 & $1.25
Chamois Vests, reg. $2.00 for....$1.39
Hot Water Bottles, reg. $2.00 for ..$1.19
Chest Protectors, reg. 50c for.....25c
Water Bottle Covers, reg. 50c for 25c
Moth Proof Bags ..... 25% discount
Thermometers..... 10% off
Thermo Bottles (pocket size) 62c

Watch this Space Daily, Our Bargains will Save You Money.

WARNE DRUG CO.
—LIMITED—
361 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 527

SOMETHING NEW

Flower Show to be held at Jordan's sale room on Saturday Nov. 7th. Some of enormous "Mums" grown specially for the Toronto Flower Show which has been cancelled. Don't fail to see these mammoth flowers. 2d-106

AUSTRIAN LOSS, 1,000,000

Would Have Been Wiped Out Now But for Germany

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Dr. J. C. Kluthe of Los Angeles, returned from Europe yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner, Minnetonka, after serving two months as surgeon in the Austrian Red Cross.

"The Austrians estimate their losses at 1,000,000" he said. "Of that number 400,000 are wounded, 200,000 dead, and 300,000 prisoners. Had it not been for the support of Germany, Austria would have been wiped out long ago.

PIANO, ORGAN AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, 'phone or write Studio, 567 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1066. 1m-t.t.s.

THE OLD MADE TO LOOK LIKE NEW

About that Old Furniture

We will cheerfully give you information and suggestions for the BEST method of refinishing old pieces of FURNITURE, CHAIRS, TABLES, BEDS, Etc., by using

Chi-Namel

The Chinese Oil Varnish. A single application gives colour & luster.

If you know what we know about CHI-NAMEL, you wouldn't hesitate a minute to undertake to refinish your old floors. They can be made to look like hardwood—dries quick—waterproof—heel proof—tough and durable. No experience required. Come into our store and let us show you how easy and cheap the process is.

Brighten Up Your Home for the Winter Months by using Chi-Namel.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 204 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 108 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914. PAGES 1 TO 8 PRICE TWO CENTS

The Problem Solved---
Send a ROY Photograph this Christmas

THE ROY STUDIO
140½ HUNTER ST.

THE GERMANS SURRENDER TSING-TAU

Russians Only 240 Miles From Berlin

RUSSIAN VICTORY ON GALICIAN BORDER

Grand Duke Nicholas Reports Another Complete Success With Austrians in Full Retreat to Fortified Positions Near Cracow---Russian Troops Are Elated by Their Advances.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The following message has been received by Lord Kitchener from the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-chief of Russian forces:

"Following our successes upon the Vistula, a complete victory has just been gained by our troops along the whole of the front in Galicia. Our strategical manoeuvre has thus been crowned by what is incontestably the greatest success gained on our side since the beginning of the war. I am most confident of the speedy and entire accomplishment of our common task, persuaded as I am that decisive victory will be gained by the allied armies."

LONDON, Nov. 7. — The Morning Post correspondent at Petrograd says:

The Austrians are in full retreat over the entire Galician front. The movement is such as to indicate less a general defeat than a general obedience to orders to withdraw.

The Russians have been pressing with great energy upon the upper Vistula and San fronts, especially since the settlement of the main fight farther north against the German and mixed forces, but it was understood the Austrians were in possession of strong fortified positions which were still giving the Russians considerable trouble in spite of their constantly increasing numbers.

Russian Reinforcements.

On that subject by the way, I cannot too frequently correct the repeated error in the press about Russia piling up numbers at the front only in proportion as her mobilization reaches the more and more distant regions of the vast Empire. This is altogether wrong, but it is recognized here as a natural mistake for the British who are engaged in procuring and training volunteers in batches progressively. Russia maintains a large army at all times, and since the Japanese war this has become a new army in many senses. I have before explained how the Grand Duke takes to the fighting front sufficient men for the purpose of his strategic plan. Behind these and within easy reach are others ready to fill the gaps in the fighting line, and these constitute practically the second army, while far away, at home and in distant provinces yet another army is being polished up. Ever since the war began a continual flow in regular sequence has been taking place, and thus the fighting front is always kept up to full strength. From remarks in the British press one might suppose the mobilization of Russia meant that every able-bodied man is being enrolled for active service in the army and getting there as fast as the distance and sparse means of communication permit. This ridiculous notion would bring twenty million men at least into the field. Russia does not want them, but she takes all the men she wants as she wants them. It may be accepted that for every regiment at the fighting front there is a duplicate partly at the front, to fill gaps in the fighting line, while at more distant bases a second duplicate is having the final polish put on and is moving up as required.

Dead Piled up in Swathes.

I hear that the dead before the Russian lines where they were not heaps, were regular swathes, mowed down by Maxim fire during repeated and heroic attempts to force the Russian defences. Among the dead are a painfully noticeable proportion of boys of sixteen and seventeen years

Russians in Ecstatic Mood.

The spirit of the Russian troops is at a high pitch of exaltation, to which the doctors attribute some extraordinary recoveries from appalling wounds.

An unfailing entertainer

Nothing "breaks the ice" between new acquaintances so quickly — nothing makes a hostess so truly delightful to old and new friends alike as the ability to make her informal afternoon "different."

Giving real entertainment to afternoon callers is so simple when you have a

New Scale Williams Player Piano

Aided by the Meister-Touch Action this player piano embodies the soundest understanding of the principles of tone production—the easiest and simplest mechanism for the control of time and melody—and the finest cabinet work of piano makers who have spent a lifetime in our workshops.

A New Scale Williams Player is the key to the guarded treasures of the whole musical world—the "open sesame" that your untrained fingers have heretofore lacked.

Art Catalogue, illustrating the making of Pianos and Players, also containing portraits and biographies of Famous Musicians, will interest you greatly. Mailed free by

The Greene Music Co., Ltd., Local Agents
The Williams Piano Co., Ltd.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GOOD HOPE

Sunk With Rear Admiral Craddock and Crew of Nine Hundred--Monmouth Near Chilean Shore, May Be Safe

FLEET SOUGHT FIGHT

LONDON, Nov. 6.— The following statement from the Admiralty was issued to-night by the Official Press Bureau:

"The Admiralty now has received trustworthy information about the action on the Chilean Coast.

"During Sunday, the 1st of November, the Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow came up with the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Dresden. Both squadrons were steaming south in a strong wind and a considerable sea. The German squadron declined action until sunset, when the light gave it an important advantage. The action lasted an hour.

Good Hope Took Fire.

"Early in the action both the Good Hope and Monmouth took fire, but fought until nearly dark, when a serious explosion occurred on the Good Hope and she foundered.

"The Monmouth hauled off at dark, making water badly, and appeared unable to steam away. She was accompanied by the Glasgow, which had meanwhile during the whole action fought the Leipzig and Dresden. On the enemy again approaching the wounded Monmouth, the Glasgow which also was under fire from one of the armoured cruisers, drew off. The enemy then attacked the Monmouth again, but with what result is not known. The Glasgow is not extensively damaged and has very few casualties.

"Neither the Otranto nor the Canopus was engaged.

May be the Monmouth.

"Reports received by the Foreign Office from Valparaiso state that a belligerent warship is ashore on the Chilean coast, and it is possible that this may prove to be the Monmouth. Energetic measures are being taken on this assumption to rescue the survivors.

"The action appears to the Admiralty to have been most gallantly contested, but in the absence of the Canopus the enemy's preponderance in force was considerable."

Chose to Give Battle.

This was the news given to the British public by the Admiralty this evening just as the people were beginning to think that the German accounts of the result of the battle in the Pacific had been exaggerated. The only bit of satisfaction for the British is that their little Pacific fleet had itself chosen to give battle to a very much stronger squadron, and had not been overwhelmed until the last possible shot had been fired at the enemy.

The British cruiser Glasgow, which was with the Good Hope and Monmouth, also put up a fight against the two German cruisers Leipzig and Dresden and when her bigger sisters were put out of action managed to escape.

Lived up to Tradition.

Rear-Admiral Cradock lived up to his reputation of being one of the followers of that naval school which believes that the enemy should be engaged no matter what his superiority. According to the Admiralty, it was he who brought about the action, for the German squadron at first was disinclined to give battle. It was only when dusk came on and the light was in their favour that the Germans engaged the British, who were three to their four, while superiority in number of range guns was also in favour of the Germans. The battleship Canopus, which was sent to reinforce Rear-Admiral Cradock, had not arrived in time to place the advantage on the British side, and the British transport Otranto was of no value in the fight against armoured ships.

The loss of the ships and men, but particularly the latter, is a matter of deep regret in England.

The Family Store
McDermid & Jury's SPECIALS

15c Tin Camphor Ice for 8c
25c Tube Eureka Tooth Paste for 15c
15c Pot Cold Cream for 8c
25c Tin English Violet Talc for 15c
WHILE THEY LAST
We will give a PENNANT of the ALLIES FREE with each 25c purchase of Rexall Tooth Powder, Paste or Talcum Powder.

McDermid & Jury
The Most Satisfactory Cut Rate Druggists
Cor. George & Charlotte Sts.

MISSED KAISER BY 20 MINUTES

British Aviators Demolished Chateau He Had Just Left

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Belgian Government officially confirms the fact that the British attempt to demolish the headquarters of the German General Staff at Thielt, while the Kaiser and his Chief Generals were in the building, failed by only twenty minutes.

Having a report that the Kaiser was to review part of his troops in that vicinity, British aviators proceeded to the scene, flying very high. They swooped down across the chateau, which was occupied by the Duke of Wurtemburg and his staff, and launched half a dozen bombs, completely demolishing the building. Twenty civilians and two minor staff officers were wounded and two soldiers killed. The Kaiser, however, had left twenty minutes before in his armoured car.

ARROW Notch COLLAR
2 for 25 cents

AN UNCONFIRMED RUMOUR OF CAPTURE OF GERMAN SHIPS

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Nov. 7.—An unconfirmed report cabled from Tokio to-day, says that a Japanese fleet in the Pacific has captured the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, which on Sunday defeated Admiral Cradock's squadron. The report from Tokio says that the cruisers were caught while coaling. The Admiralty has no confirmation of the report. The claim that cruisers could be taken while coaling does not seem credible, inasmuch as they took on coal and supplies at Valparaiso on Monday.

Honduras exports much of its sarsaparilla to Russia, where it is used as a tea.

WHEAT PRICES SHOWS STRENGTH

Close Firm With Advance—Staples Finished Higher

ARGENTINE INQUIRY

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Notwithstanding that sharp advance in ocean freight rates checked demand from exporters, wheat prices to-day showed considerable strength, the result largely of fear that the Argentine crop had suffered serious damage. There was a firm close at 1-2c to 3-4c net advance. Other leading staples, too, all finished higher compared with last night—corn 5-8c to 3-4c., oats 3-8c to 3-4c and provisions 25c to 67 1-2c.

Say Injury Severe

How much harm had been done by cold and frost to wheat in Argentina could not be inferred, but some experts were not slow to assert that the injury was severe. It is said the crop there was at a critical stage, and that frost after frost, such as reported, could not fail to have done much mischief and may have caused an approach to disaster Decidedly higher quotations at Rosario and Buenos Aires appeared to bear out this view, and helped to lift the market here.

Continued heavy receipts at primary points in the United States led to a reaction in prices, but the effect failed to last. It was asserted that in many cases the arrivals were being counted twice, first at southwestern markets and again at Chicago, or first at Minneapolis and later at Duluth. A distinct falling off in the spring crop movement was said to be noticeable, and there were late reports of flour sold at Chicago for shipment to Europe

NOTICE

Dr. Gordon's Books, "All's Love Yet All's Law" and "The Young Man and His Problems" are now on sale at TREBILCOCK BROTHERS

SURRENDER OF TSING-TAU FORT

To Japanese and British forces Announced This Morning --Last of German Possessions on the Asiatic Mainland --Has Held Out Nearly Three Months After a Stubborn Defence---Many Prisoners Taken.

TOKIO, Saturday, Nov. 7, 11.30 a.m. —The German fortress of Tsing-tau stronghold and chief settlement of the colony of Kiau-Chau in the Shantung province of China, has surrendered to the Japanese and British forces, according to official announcement made here this morning.

The first step in bringing about the surrender of the fortress, the announcement says, occurred at midnight Friday, when the infantry charged and occupied the middle fort of the first line of defence. Two hundred prisoners were taken by the allies in this operation.

The fall of Tsing-tau ends the most picturesque of the minor phases of the great world war now raging. On two continents and in many of the islands of the seas where colonies of the warring nations were planted, combats of more or less interest have take place, garrisons have been captured and towns occupied peacefully, but in the little German concession on the south side of the Shantung peninsula of China there has been going on since late in August a reduced scale of war that from all accounts has duplicated nearly all the features of those battles in Europe that have resulted in the capture of fortified positions.

The capture of Tsing-tau loses to Germany her last foot of possessions on the Asiatic mainland, as well as her last strategic position outside of the German Empire in Europe. For nearly three months the German garrison amounting to about 7,000 men has held out against the land and sea attacks of the Japanese and of certain British detachments of both white and Indian troops that found themselves in China at the outbreak of the war. What the losses of the garrison have been are not known but the official Japanese and British reports have indicated that Tsing-tau has been taken at a heavy cost of men on the part of the allies.

Key to North China.

Kiau-Chau has been described as the key to Northern China, and it was because of its strategic value that Germany decided to seize it in 1897, although the ostensible reason was retaliation for the killing of two German missionaries. Four months later, in February, 1898, it was announced that the bay and province had been leased from the Chinese for a period of 99 years.

International Week of Prayer

The Y.M.C.A. International week of prayer for young men will be observed Nov. 8-14. Meetings will be held at the local Association building each evening at 7.30 o'clock with the exception of Tuesday evening when the service will be held at 7 o'clock sharp.

There will be very interesting services to which every man is invited to attend.

ITALY REMAIN NEUTRAL?

Embassy at Washington Thinks She Will Do So.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Formation of the new Italian Cabinet, news of which officially reached the Embassy here to-day, probably will mean the continuation of Italy's policy of strict neutrality, according to opinions expressed at the Embassy.

"The appointment of Baron Sidney Sonnino as Minister of Foreign Affairs," said an Italian official to-day, "does not mean a change of policy, but with a Cabinet representing more broadly the various elements of the country, the Government's policy will be a more truly national expression of Italy's interests."

There is a shortage of several million pounds of tea resulting from the Emden's raids on tea-carrying vessels. Although seriously inconvenienced the Salada Tea Company are still able to maintain the following prices without further advance. Brown Label 35c., Blue Label 45c., Red Label 55c., and Gold Label 65c. per pound.

SEVERE PAINS AROUND THE HEART

Are Nearly Always Caused by Stomach Trouble

Don't let a pain in the region of the heart frighten you into thinking you have heart disease Just as a pain in the back seldom indicates kidney trouble, so pain near the heart is scarcely ever present in organic heart disease The pain is nearly always caused by stomach trouble for the stomach and heart are connected by many nerves, and gas on the stomach causes pressure on the heart.

The alarming pains will disappear if you tone up the stomach, eat the right things and don't worry. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best stomach tonic. One or two Pills after each meal soon produces a healthy appetite, the food does not distress you, you are no longer troubled with gas, sour risings in the throat, and those misleading pains around the heart. Strength and energy return, and the rich, red blood, carries renewed vitality to every part of the body. Mrs. Henry Connolly, Brookvale, P.E.I., says: "For a number of years I was a great sufferer from indigestion which, despite all the treatment I took, was gradually growing worse. I would sometimes feel as though I was smothering, and when the trouble came on I would suffer from violent palpitation and pains around the heart which greatly alarmed me I was under the doctor's treatment for a long time, but with no benefit A friend suggested Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try them. In about a month I felt much better and by the time I had taken another four boxes I was in the best of health and able to eat all kinds of nourishing food It is now several years since I was cured and I have never felt a symptom of indigestion since. I take every opportunity of recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to friends who are ailing."

If your dealer does not keep these Pills you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Brockville, Ont.

'XMAS

Home portraits have the homelike air about them.

They are more natural and can be taken with far less trouble to our client.

Especially is this true with photographs of elderly people and children.

We will gladly send an experienced operator if you are unable to visit the studio.

Make an early appointment, as we are booking dates rapidly.

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Charlotte Street Phone 625

SEE and INSPECT—THE SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:
Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

F.R.J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
361 GEORGE ST. PHONE 386

ALL DOUBT REMOVED

Our Scientific Examination of the Eyes will remove all doubt as to whether or not glasses should be worn. In our consultation we make use of the most complete equipment of modern scientific instruments. Our long experience and our special facilities enable us to give the best and most responsible professional service to all of our patrons.

We manufacture, manufacture and do "PERFECT GRINDING" for which we have the exclusive right. These Perfect Lenses are ground in our own Lens Grinding Department, which is fitted with the most modern automatic lens grinding machines. Almost any kind of lens duplicated while you wait.

A. A. FOWLER Phm. B. EYESIGHT SPECIALIST Opt. D. Chicago Grad. R.O. Toronto
Optical Parlors and Lens Grinding Plant with
EUGENE DRUG COMPANY, 396 GEORGE STREET

ADVERTISING RATES

Measurement, Agate, 14 Lines One Inch.
Transient Display ..... 20c per Inch
Transient Reading ..... 40c per Inch
Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 1,000 Inch Contract, 15c per inch.
Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 25c per inch.
Legal and other notices, 8c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS
Minimum charge, 15c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 10c to cover postage on replies if out of town.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.
Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

PERSONAL
ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may accomplish do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY
Toronto--Chicago
Toronto-Montreal
The International Limited
Canada's Train of superior service
Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit p.m. and Chicago 8.00 a.m.
MORNING SERVICE
Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily.
Last Train out of Toronto at Night
Leaves 11.40 p.m., arrives Detroit 6 a.m. and Chicago 8.00 p.m. daily, assuring important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.
FOR MONTREAL
Leave Toronto 9 a.m., 8.30 p.m and 11 p.m. daily
Berth reservations, etc., at G.T.R. Ticket Office
S. A. MOSS, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
Phone Main 6580, Station Ticket Agent. Phones 309 & 126

CANADIAN PACIFIC
WINTER TOURS
TO THE LAND OF
Sunshine and Summer Days
CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA
LOUISIANA, ETC.
Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.
Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, cor. King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
JAS. BRIDGER, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.30 a.m
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.05 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m.	*9.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.05 p.m.	8.30 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	8.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
	5.50 p.m.	1.35 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
	6.15 p.m.	12.20 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.35 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**8.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*2.05 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**4.35 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph, Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo	6.25 a.m.
New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*5.34 a.m.
North Toronto	*3.57 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.34 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.51 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.33 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNichol, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

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OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

Painfully she began to climb the stepped path toward the upper level and Cliff Villa. And again it seemed to her the depths were calling; but now she felt positive she heard a voice—a voice she knew but could not exactly place—a hail very far away yet near — all very strange, unreal and terrifying.

"Oh—am I going to be ill?" she panted. "No, no! I *mustn't*! For the boy's sake, I mustn't! I can't!"

With a tremendous effort, now crawling rather than walking—for her knees were as water—the girl dragged herself up the path almost to her doorway.

Again she heard the call, this time no hallucination, but reality.

"Beatrice! Beatrice!" the voice was shouting. "O-he! Beatrice!"

His hail! Allan's!

Her heart stopped, a long minute, and then, leaping with joy, a very anguish of revulsion from long pain, thrashed terribly in her breast.

Gasping with emotion, burned with the first sudden onset of a consuming fever, half-blind, shivering, parched and in agony, the girl made a tremendous effort to hear, to see, to understand.

"Allan! Allan!" she shouted wildly. "Where are you? Where?"

"Beatrice! Here! On the bridge! I'm coming!"

She turned her dimming eyes toward the suspension bridge hung high above the swift and lashing rapids of New Hope River—the bridge, a cobweb-strand in space, across the chasm.

There it seemed to her, though now she could be sure of nothing, so strangely did the earth and sky and cliffs, the bridge, the jungle, all dance and interplay—there, it seemed, she saw a moving figure.

Dishevelled, torn, almost naked, lame and slow, yet with something still of power and command in its bearing, this figure was advancing over the swaying path of bamboo-rods lashed to the cables of twisted fibre.

Now it halted as in exhaustion and great pain; now, once more, it struggled forward, limping, foot by foot; crawling, hanging fast to the ropes like some great insect meshed in the wind-swung filaments.

She saw it, and she knew the truth at last.

"Allan! Allan—come quick! Help me—help!"

Then she collapsed. At her door she fell. All things blent and swirled, faded, darkened.

She knew no more.

CHAPTER XXIV.

"THE BOY IS GONE!"

The man, weak, wounded, racked with exhaustion from the terrible ordeal of the past days, felt fresh vigour leap through his spent veins at sight of her distress, afar.

He broke into a strange, limping run across the slight and shaking bridge; and as he ran he called to her, words of cheer and greeting, words of encouragement and love.

But when, having penetrated the palisaded area and stumbled down the terraces, he reached her side, he stopped short, shaking, speechless, with wide and terror-stricken eyes.

"Beatrice! Beta! My God, what's—what's happened here?" he stammered, kneeling beside her, raising her in his weakened arms, covering her pallid face with kisses, chafing her throat, her temples, her hands.

The girl gave no sign of returning consciousness. Allan stared about him, sensing a great and devastating change since his departure, but as yet unable to comprehend its nature.

Giddy himself with the loss of blood and terrible fatigues, he hardly more than half saw what lay before him; yet he knew catastrophe had befallen Settlement Cliffs.

The river now foamed through strange new obstructions. A whole section of the cliff was gone. No sign of life at all was to be seen anywhere down the terraces or paths.

None of the Folk, their blinking eyes shielded by their mica glasses from the morning sun, were drying fish or fruit at the frames.

The nets hung brown and stiff and dry; they should, at this hour, have been limp and wet, from the night's fishing. The life of the colony, he knew, had suddenly and for some incomprehensible reason stopped, as a watch stops when the spring is broken.

And, worse than all, here Beatrice now lay in his arms, stricken by some strange malady. He could not know the cause—the sleepless nights, the terrible toil, the shattering nervous strain of catastrophe, of nursing, of the swife rebellion.

But he saw plainly now, the girl was burning with fever. And, raising his face to heaven, he uttered a cry, *half a groan, half a sob*—the cry of a soul racked too long upon the torture-wheel of fate.

"But—but where's the boy?" he asked himself, striving to recover his self-control; trying to understand, to act, to save. "What's happened here? God knows! An earthquake? Disaster, at any rate! Beatrice! Oh, my Beta! Speak to me!"

Unable to solve any of the terrible problems now beating in upon him, he raised her still higher in his arms.

Loudly he shouted for help down the terrace, calling on his Folk to show themselves; to come to him and obey.

But though the shattered cliff rang with his commands, no one appeared. In all seeming as deserted and as void of human life as on the first day he and Beta had set foot there, the canyon *brooded under the morning sun*, and for all answer rose only the foaming tumult of the rapids far below.

"Merciful Heavens, I've got to do something!" cried Allan, forgetting his own lacerations and his pain, in this supreme crisis. "She—she's sick! She's got a fever! I've got to put her to bed anyhow! After that we'll see!"

With a strength he knew not lay now in his wasted arms, he lifted her bodily and carried her to the door of Cliff Villa, their home among the massive buttresses of rock.

But, to his vast astonishment and terror, he found the door refused to open. It was fast barred inside.

Even from his own house he found himself shut out, an exile and a stranger!

Loudly he shouted for admission, savagely beat upon the planks, all to no purpose. There came no sound from within, no answering word or sign.

Eagerly listening for perhaps the cry of his child, he heard nothing. A tomb-like silence brooded there, as in all the stricken colony.

Then Allan, fired with a burning fury, laid the girl down again, and seizing a great boulder from the top of the parapet that guarded the terraced walk, dashed it against the door. The planks groaned and quivered, but held.

Recoiling, exhausted by even this single effort, the dishevelled, wounded man stared with haggard eyes at the barrier.

The very strength he had put into that door to guard his treasures, his wife and his son, now defied him. And a curse, bitter as death, burst from his trembling lips.

But now he heard a sound, a word, a phrase or two of incoherent speech.

Whirling he saw the girl's mouth move. In her delirium she was speaking.

He knelt again beside her, cradled her in his arms, kissed and cherished her—and he heard broken, disjointed words—words that filled him with a passionate rage and overpowering woe.

"So many dead—so many!—And so many dying.—You, H'yemba! You beast! Let me go!—Oh, when the master comes!"

Allan understood at last. His mind now clear, despite the maddening torments of the past week, grasped the situation in a kind of supersensitive clairvoyance.

As by a lightning flash on a dark night, so now the blackness of his wonder, of this mystery, all stood instantly illumined. He understood.

"What incredible fiendishness!" he exclaimed, quite slowly, as though unable to imagine it in human bounds. "At a time of disaster and of death, such as has smitten the colony—what hellish villainy!"

He said no more, but in his eyes burned the fire that meant death, instant and without reprieve.

First he looked to his automatic; but, alas, not one cartridge remained either in its magazine or in the pouches of his belt. The fouled and blackened barrel told something of the terrible story of the past few days.

"Gone, all gone," he muttered; but, with sudden inspiration, bent over the girl.

"Ah! Ammunition gone!"

Quickly he reloaded from her belts. One belt he buckled round his wait. Then, pistol in hand, he thought swiftly.

Thus his mind ran; The first thing to do is look out for Beatrice, and make her comfortable—find out what the matter is with her, and give treatment. I need fresh water, but I daren't go down to the river for it and leave her here. At any minute H'yemba may appear. And when he does, I must see him first.

"Evidently the thing most necessary is to gain access to our home. How can it be locked, inside, when Beatrice is here? Heaven only knows! There may be enemies in there at this minute. H'yemba may be there—"

Anguish pierced his soul at the thought of his son now possibly in the smith's power.

"By God!" he cried, "something has got to be done, and quick!"

His rage was growing by leaps and bounds.

He advanced to the door, and putting the muzzle of his automatic almost on the lock, shattered it with six heavy bullets.

Again he dashed the boulder against the door. It groaned and gave.

Reloading ere he ventured in, he now set his shoulder to the door and forced it slowly open, with the pistol always ready his eyes caught on the darkened corners of the room. Here, there they pierced, striving to determine whether any ambushed foe were lying there in wait for him.

"Surrender!" he cried loudly in the Merucean tongue. "If there be any here who war with me, surrender! At the first sign of fight, you die!"

No answer.

Still leaving the girl beside the broken door till he should feel positive there was no peril—and always filled with a vast wonder how the door could have been locked from within—Allan advanced slowly, cautiously, into their home.

He was cool now — cool and strong again. The frightful perils and exposures of the week past seemed to have fallen from him like an outworn mantle.

He ignored his pain and weakness as though such things were not. And, with index on trigger, eyes watchful and keen, he scouted down the cave-dwelling.

Suddenly he stopped.

"Who's there?" he challenged loudly.

At the left of the room, not far from the big fireplace, he had perceived a dim, vague figure, prone upon the floor.

"Answer, or a shoot!"

But the figure remained motionless. Allan realised there was no fight in it. Still cautiously, however, he advanced.

Now he touched the figure with his foot, now bent above it and peered down.

"Old Gesafam! Heaven above. Wounded! What does this *mean*?"

Starting back, he stared in horror at the old woman, stunned and motionless, with the blood coagulating along an ugly cut on her forehead.

Then, as though a prescience had swept his being, he sprang to the bed.

"My son! My boy! Where are you?" he shouted hoarsely.

With a shaking hand he flung down the bedclothes of finely woven palm *fibre*.

"My boy! My boy!"

The bed was empty. His son had disappeared.

(To be continued.)

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WOUNDED CALL CZAR'S SISTER 'ANGEL-COMFORTER'

Officer Tells How Grand Duchess Olga Ministers Unceasingly to Soldiers Sent to Hospital

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6—An elderly field officer relates the following story:

"On arriving from the battlefield, where I was wounded by three bullets from a machine gun, I was brought to the hospital of Rovno, where the Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna is working.

"I saw her Imperial Highness on the first evening when we arrived. The Grand Duchess, in the white dress and cap of a hospital nurse, with the badge of the Red Cross on her breast and a towel thrown over her shoulder, was standing near an officer with a bad wound in his side, which a doctor was just dressing. When they had done with the officer I bowed to the august Sister of Mercy; she graciously tendered me her hand, which I kissed.

"She made me sit down on a stool, asked me about my wound, and, calling up another Sister of Mercy, left me. It was evening when my wounds were dressed, and I was put to bed. At 7 o'clock in the morning Her Highness came up to me, sat down near my bed and began to ask me about how I was wounded, about the battle, about my family.

"I answered all her questions. I was unable to take my eyes off the kind face of the Grand Duchess.

"Near me lay a captain who had been seriously wounded. He turned his head toward us; the Grand Duchess leaned down to his face and asked in a low tone whether he wanted anything; then, slowly and tenderly stroking his face, she said:

"'You are better to-day; let me take your temperature.'

CHIDED BY GRAND DUKE.

"At that moment a tall admiral entered the ward. He was visiting the wounded and approached us.

"'Lolia' (diminutive pet name for Olga), he said to the Grand Duchess, 'you will be quite ill; go lie down.'

"I afterwards learnt that he was the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch.

"'Well, how are you getting on, captain?' he asked my neighbour.

"'Pretty well,' answered the other. 'I am worried about one thing but as to my wound that is nothing; it is doing well.'

"'What is worrying you?' asked the Grand Duke.

"'I had to leave home, and I do not know whether my little son has been received into the Cadet Corps. Did he get in?'

"'He surely got in,' said His Highness. 'You will hear of this to-day.'

"'How so?'

"'Do not be uneasy about it. What is your name? What is the name of your son?'

"The Captain's eyes filled with tears, which rolled down his cheeks. The Grand Duchess got a handkerchief, wiped his tears away, and, saying something in French to the Grand Duke, took out the thermometer.

"'There; you're all right to-day,' said she.

"The Grand Duke went out. The Grand Duchess called another sister, told her to bring tea, and went on to the other beds. All day long I saw Her Highness moving about among the wounded. She either was giving orders, binding up wounds or comforting and soothing the sufferers, then again going off to the operating room.

ALWAYS IN ATTENDANCE.

"I saw her with medicines and basin in her hands during the operations; I saw her day and night, early in the morning and at dinner time and evening too. Constantly and everywhere Russia is able to throw into the field, figure, appearing in all places where help and relief were most needed.

"Her presence alone, with her motherly ways, seemed to bring relief to the wounded and make them brave and patient in bearing their sufferings and pain. This Sister of Mercy was the object of our veneration and unceasing devotion.

"In the evening the Captain received a telegram which was brought to him by the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch.

"'Your son has been received into the Cadet Corps,' His Highness told him, and the Captain began to murmur words of gratitude.

"'Silence,' said the Grand Duke, with gentle severity. 'You are not to excite yourself. Sister will be angry if you are not calm.'

"Ten days after that I left the hospital. In leaving I went to the Grand Duchess and thanked her. She gave me her hand; then, taking my head in her hands, she said gently, stroking my face:

"'Now, cheer up—and good health.'

"Tears were in my eyes.

"'Your Imperial Highness,' I entreated, 'grant me a favour—write me something in memory of this time.'

"The Grand Duchess took a sheet of paper and wrote in pencil:

"'To Lieut.-Col. N—— of the XX Regiment: In kind remembrance.—Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna.'

"I always shall keep this paper, and I will bequeath it to my children to keep as a precious souvenir of the hospital and our 'Angel Comforter,' as all the wounded call the Emperor's sister."

WHEN BLOOD IS POISON

The blood must be altered, otherwise you are poisoned. If the kidneys fail the liver is overworked, and becomes torpid. By using Dr Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills you get both these filtering organs working right, and also ensure healthful action of the bowels. For this reason these pills are our ideal family medicine. They cure biliousness, constipation, chronic indigestion and kidney disease.

What are Peps?

Peps is the name bestowed upon a new scientific preparation put up into tablets—or pastille form, which provides an entirely new and effective treatment for coughs, colds and lung and throat troubles generally.

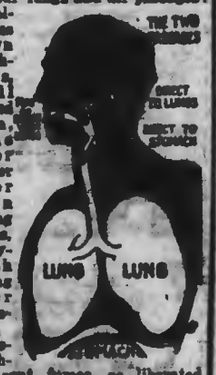
Did it never occur to you as peculiar that when you have a cough or a cold, or any chest trouble, you should apply medicine—not to your lungs, but to your stomach?

Look at it the other way round. Suppose you suffered from some stomach complaint—indigestion or ulceration. How strange you would think it if you were asked to take a medicine which had to be breathed in, and which went—not to your stomach, but to your lungs and breathing passages?

There is no connection between the stomach and the lungs (see diagram below), and when for a cold or a cough or any chest complaint you take some medicine, such as liquid cough mixtures, syrups, lozenges, which go—not to your lungs, but to your stomach—you are wasting time.

Peps—this newest remedy for coughs, colds, and lung troubles—go to the lungs and breathing-tubes, direct. Peps are really pine fumes and certain highly beneficial medicinal extracts specially prepared by a new scientific process and then condensed into tablet form. It is like making a breathable gas solid!

You put a "Pep" on your tongue and let it dissolve. As it does so the healing essences it contains turn into vapor, and you BREATHE them direct to your lungs and air passages!



These healing essences pass down your breathing-tubes, bathing all the inflamed surfaces, which no liquid or solid matter can ever reach, in health-giving pine fumes, and carrying health and healing wherever they penetrate.

These tissue-strengthening, pleasant fumes, so liberated from the dissolving Peps, are not only healing in their operation, they are antiseptic. They kill the germs of consumption, catarrh, and these many and varied throat and lung troubles so common to-day. Peps fumes—like the fumes from nature's Pine woods—get direct to the lungs and chest, and give instant relief to colds, tightness, bronchitis, etc. In short, Peps bring pine forest air to your home!

You have a nasty night cough? Take a Pep before going to bed—your cough will not trouble you! Your lungs are a little weak, and going from the warm house into the cold air outside makes you cough? Just before going out put a Pep in your mouth—there will be no coughing! Your throat feels "stuffed up," your chest feels tight, and your breathing troublesome? Peps will put matters right for you very quickly.

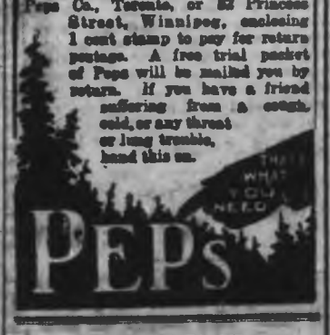
Peps, while gradually turning to vapor as soon as put into the mouth, will retain their greatness indefinitely if kept dry. Each little Peps pastille is packed in an air-tight wrapping, which is easily removed, and they are packed in neat tin pocket boxes. They are not sticky (the minister or public speaker can carry a few loose in the vest pocket); they do not spoil the appetite and ruin the digestion, like cough syrups and mixtures do; and—they DO cure coughs, colds and lung trouble!

Just as the outdoor treatment for consumption—the "breathing" treatment—is now admitted to be the only rational treatment, so the "Peps" treatment for colds and lung troubles is the only rational home treatment.

Peps cure catarrh, coughs, bronchitis, sore throat, tightness or aching across the chest, difficulty in breathing, night cough, hoarseness, asthma, laryngitis, smoker's throat, etc. Best for children because free from opium, morphine, or any poison.

All druggists and stores sell Peps at 50c. a box or 3 for $1.25. Should your dealer be out of stock, order direct (post paid) from Peps Co., Dupont St., Toronto, or 82 Princess St., Winnipeg.

FREE TRIAL.—The proprietors wish this great discovery to be widely appreciated, and have decided to offer a free trial packet to all persons who would like to test this unique remedy. Cut out this article, write across it the name of this paper, and mail it to Peps Co., Toronto, or 82 Princess Street, Winnipeg, enclosing 1 cent stamp to pay for return postage. A free trial packet of Peps will be mailed you by return. If you have a friend suffering from a cough, cold, or any throat or lung trouble, hand this on.



IT OUGHT TO BE.

"What are you going to call the new baby?"

"Reginald Claude," replied Mr Biggins.

"Isn't Reginald Claude a rather affected name?"

"Yes, I want him to grow up to be clubbable, and I fancy that Reginald Claude will start something every time he goes to a new school."

MEN DRESSMAKERS OF PARIS ON DUTY ON FIGHTING LINE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Anyone who thinks that a man who goes into the dressmaking business is necessarily effeminate has another guess coming—at least so far as the big French dressmakers are concerned.

Practically every one of the "big French dressmakers" went to the front at the first call to arms, according to Miss Gladys Hinckley, one of Washington's most notable belles, recently returned from a strenuous summer abroad, in which only the wearing of the American flag protected her and her mother from insult and injury at the hands of a mob.

"Sous les drapeaux" is the legend that adorns practically all the smart shops of the Rue de la Paix in Paris. Some of them are closed; others are in the hands of underlings and assistants.

It may or may not be true that a new army overcoat has won officer's rank for Poiret; but it is certain that Poiret is seeing service somewhere.

"They told me with pride that he was in his uniform—that ugly, baggy red and blue French uniform—by August 4th," said Miss Hinckley. "It really was a test of patriotism for Paul Poiret to have to get into that. It must fret his artistic soul if he ever looks in the glass.

The Two Worths and Others

"And Poiret was not the only one. The two Worth 'boys'—Jean and Jacques—who are regarded as British because their father was British, in spite of their very French names and their even more French looks; Doeuillet, Wagner of Drecoll's, Winter of Premet's, Bechoff David, Beer, and probably a lot of others that I don't happen to recall, all answered the call. And they did it at the time when it meant the greatest possible loss to them. Really, France could not have chosen a more inconvenient moment for hostilities, so far as the Rue de la Paix was concerned, than about the 1st of August, when all the fall and winter models were either just ready or just not ready to be shown.

"One gets a lot of interesting side lights among the establishments of the Rue de la Paix—which stands for the entire French dressmaking business to the American mind, though half of them are not on the Rue de la Paix, but on the Place Vendome, Avenue de l'Opera, Avenue d'Antin, etc., and all of them are luminous with the fires of French patriotism. All of the great couturiers answered the call when it first sounded, but some who were temporarily stationed in camps near Paris were able for a while to direct their business from camp and continued to design their models there.

Sergt. Poiret.

"Poiret's closed completely the 4th of August, but was able to re-open early in September in charge of one of the head women of the establishment. And since then this creator of fashions, which have made his name a household word on both sides of the Atlantic, is credited with having 'created' a service overcoat, unbelievably ugly, but so splendidly practical that he has been promoted from private to sergeant. He is about the youngest of them all, being still under forty—which is why he was among the first called.

"The elder Worth is the only other instance that occurs to one of so big a reputation in the world of fashion being achieved so young. But their methods are entirely different. A fashion authority has said of them: 'Worth dressed women as they were; Poiret makes them something different, so that he can dress them according to an idea that he has in his mind.'

"Worth is dead, but his two sons are no less patriotic than the others. They also are young enough to be among the first called out; and they were just able to get the fifty new models which they had designed for the fall and winter season off to Britain before going to the front.

Wagner Reported Wounded.

"Winter, another of the younger generation, now manager of the famous house of Premet, went into camp and continued sending from there designs for new gowns. Moreover, in spite of the decree of the syndicate (they have them over there as well as on this side) that under existing conditions there must be no credit to buyers, he insisted on extending credit to every American who had ever had an account with the house of Premet.

"Beer, Bechoff, David, Wagner of Drecoll's, Doeuillet, all shouldered their muskets as soon as war broke out. From Drecoll's door the word 'Vienna' was promptly torn. It is told that Wagner, waiting his orders to mobilize, worked madly putting the finishing touches on one of the best collections of model gowns that the firm has put out in years. When he went to the front his wife, a fascinatingly pretty woman, who is said to be the firm's designer, went immediately to Red Cross work.

"It is rumoured in Paris—but it is a thing hard to prove—that poor M. Wagner has ben wounded."

250,000 PAIRS MITTS.

British War Office Orders Them from Canada.

MONTREAL, Nov. 6.—Requisition from the British War Office for 200,000 pairs of woollen mitts was received by Mr. Frederick Sephart, the purchasing representative, here today. This is the second large order for mitts to be sent to Canada, and will be distributed among many firms without delay.

The large order for flannel shirts, a million in all, may be closed tomorrow.

It is understood that the average price to be paid will not be much short of $1.50 per shirt. This will therefore mean a distribution of about $1,000,000 among Canadian houses.

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MONTREAL, CANADA DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

HOME-COMING OF THE CHILDREN
INFLUENCE OF THE MOTHER'S WELCOME

"I can't stay any longer," said a young mother as she rose and excused herself at the club meeting. "I always make it a point to be in when the children come home from school."

She hurried out of the room. The other mothers exchanged glances. "Over particular, isn't she?" asked one.

"I don't know that she is," answered an older member, thoughtfully. "If I had children at home now I should be just as particular as Mrs. Evans is. I should make it a point to be at home, if I possibly could, when they arrived from school."

"It is long ago," she continued, reminiscently, "but the memories of my school days are still very fresh, especially the times of home-coming. We children really looked forward to those times and we have never forgotten them.

"Mother was a busy woman, but no matter what she had on hand, she was always within call when we got home. We always knew she would come to the door to greet us with a loving kiss. We felt, every one of us, that she was glad to see us home again, glad to have us with her. She took the deepest interest in whatever we had to tell her. We always knew that in mother we would have an interested, sympathizing listener, and that habit of loving confidence saved us from many a pitfall, I am sure.

"If it was in the winter, mother would draw us to the cheerful fire, help us off with our coats, and always had something for us to eat—a slice of home-made bread with sugar or jelly, a cooky or a red apples. Those were happy times! How we loved our mother! There was not one of us who, while we were in school, did not look forward with pleasure to the time when the day's tasks would be over and we would go home to her.

"I can never remember a home-coming that was not exceedingly happy.

"You could never make any of us believe, either when we were children or after we had grown up, that it was a trifling matter that mother was always waiting and watching for us, with her loving welcome, her interest and her sympathy. It is one of the earliest impressions and one of the most lasting influences on us."

Again the members of the club exchanged glances.

"I'm going," said one of the mothers, rising abruptly. "I want to be there when John and Julia get home."

A number of the other members rose with one accord.

"We had better adjourn our meeting," laughted the president. "Most of our members seem to have children who need them. Shall we not vote that our meetings bein a half hour earlier after this, so that we can all be at home and ready to greet the children and make their home-coming a pleasure—something which they will remember in after years, as Mrs. Evans does hers?"

The vote was unanimous. The club adjourned, and there were some surprised, but very happy youngsters in that community ever after, when "school was out."

The military note is evident in many of the new fashions

Tricorne and continental shapes are in favour for winter hats

Black enamel jewellery set with minestones is in high favour.

THE HOME CIRCLE COLUMN

Pleasant Evening Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as They Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide

CRUDE THOUGHTS FROM THE EDITORIAL PEN

A HAPPY HOME

As a reader of your paper, I believe your Home Circle Department has made many of our homes more happy. I have studied for five or six years what it would take to make a pleasant and happy home, and there is nothing that excels shrewdness, energy and intelligence. Father, mother, and children should always do or study something to comfort or please the other members of the family. There is a large family of us, and all seem to have a kind and loving disposition. When one of the family goes off on a visit and comes back, all meet that one with kisses. The happiest hours I have ever spent were at home, sitting at the table or fireside, father and mother giving us good lectures, teaching us right from wrong, telling us how to live, to make friends, and everybody would love us, and all those kind words will ring in my ears as long as I live, and will make me love their graves after they are dead and gone.

Let me tell you kind friends, life is to short to ever make it anything but happy and pleasant. We can make this life pleasant or unpleasant, just as we wish. It gives me so much more comfort to do or say something consoling to the family. I have often heard it said where there was a will there was a way, and without a will the way is dim. We must have a good will, and the way is open wide for us.

Just a few words in regard to the girls. Let them be honest and truthful, and then their neighbours will be always glad to see them coming. A girl should always keep her home nice and clean, especially her dining room, and learn how to cook, and never wait for mother to go in front of her. When a young man starts out to get himself a wife he wants to know that he is getting a nice, smart housekeeper. A nice, neat, housekeeper carries the day everywhere.

SUBSCRIBER.

Every youth should be taught that it was intended he should fill a place in the world which no one else can fill; that he should expect to fill it; and train himself for it; taught that he was made in the Creator's image, that in the truth of his being he is divine, perfect, immortal, and that the image of God can not fail. He should be taught to think grandly of himself, to form a sublime estimate of his possibilities and of his future. This will increase his self-respect and self-development in the well-proportioned living.

* * *

Be of Good Cheer.

It is useless to be disheartened because things do not go just as you would like to have them. Murmuring does not cure troubles. A disagreeable face will not alter a disagreeable fact. Try to extract some grain of comfort out of your adversities. Never despair: under whatever circumstances be cheerful and hope in the darkest hour. There is nothing so philosophical as a smile. A merry heart is the height of wisdom.

The greatest part of our griefs will disappear when viewed through the lenses of cheerfulness. Let the dark past sink out of sight. Triumph in the Lord. Look toward the sunrise. Shout in the midst of shadows as if you saw the dawn kissing the hills. Fill your soul with the visions of morning and the song of the lark. Then all will become suffused with daylight—all gloomy places will pulse with sunshine, the clammy rocks will glisten with dew.

Would you like to know the key to unlock the dorway to a happy life? It is cheerfulness; and if the earth has nothing to bring you, you can still rejoice in the Lord and rejoice evermore.

* * *

Beyond Your Ken.

The other day a man was heard discussing upon the kingdom of heaven. From his words one would have thought that he was an undisputed authority. When he was done his hearers were no wiser than before he spoke. Man can explain and define many things but the kingdom of heaven is beyond his ken. All we know about this mysterious place is what we read and believe, or what we have been told by people who know, from reading and believing or having been told. Unless our thoughts turn childward we become hopeless in our belief.

There is in a child something so pure, so much removed from the sordid and selfish tendencies of the world that it is perfectly natural to accept his belief of the kingdom of heaven. The Master doubtless realized this when He said "of such is the kingdom of heaven." Never attempt to air your belief or explain the wherefore of the great unknown. You will never be able to enter the kingdom of joy hereafter or upon earth unless you become as a little child.

* * *

Bear no grudges, my beloved. They are worse than wheat rust and the pear blight. Many a fellow has all the fruit of his heart knotted and dwarfed by grudge germs. Spray your soul with brotherly love and kindness. Forget all your hard feelings. They are not worth a place in your mind. A good sort of memory to have is one that remembers well your own faults and forgets those of others.

Sunlight Soap

and water makes your home sparkle with cleanliness—just like all nature sparkles on a sunlit morning after rain.

Sunlight is the purest of all household soaps—with a gentle strength that moves dirt quickly but without the slightest injury to fine fabric or dainty hands. On sale at all grocers— 5c.

SHOULD ENGAGEMENTS BE SHORT OR LONG?

Engagements—should they be long or short?—is a mooted question whose answer depends upon many conditions.

What constitutes the wisdom of waiting in the case of a pair of lovers who have formed a boy and girl attachment and become engaged before their united ages reach forty would be sheer folly and waste of precious time in the case of a man and woman who have each reached two-score years or more, and who have fully considered the question and made up their minds that they will be happy as man and wife.

Such a couple are far more likely to be certain concerning their choice than a couple of younger lovers who, with the impetuosity of youth, have rushed headlong into an engagement and are anxious to let nothing interfere with marrying in hot haste.

Such a couple too often live to find to their everlasting regret that there is more than a grain of truth in the old saying about repenting at leisure.

In a case like this, an engagement of a couple of years, or even more, will be a most valuable safeguard. In the first place, the pair are young enough to afford to wait; in the second, a long engagement may prove a most valuable preparation for marriage, inasmuch as the test of time are ideally suited to one another. A are ideally suited to one another. A may only help to show them that they long engagement may also help to enable young people to cultivate tastes in common, which in their turn promote that companionship of pursuits that is such an essential factor in establishing happiness after marriage.

* * *

On the other hand, many an engagement of long standing has practically demonstrated that two natures attracted to one another at first sight are in no way suited to one another.

Unable to bear the fret and worry of a long engagement, it is hardly likely that they will get on any better in double harness. Unfortunate and uncomfortable as a broken engagement is—

Nobody will deny that it is better to have an opportunity to discover the disagreeable truth that the couples are unsuited to each other before marriage rather than afterward.

Although there are always exceptions to every case, it will be generally admitted that as a rule long engagements are a mistake, not only so far as the young people themselves are concerned, but as regards the families of both parties, they are at the best of times nerve-wearing, tedious affairs.

Love's young dream that drags itself year after year, with no prospect of marriage for a long time to come, is apt to sink to prosaic levels and lose much of the charm and romance that should surround the days of courtship; while marriage itself, when it does come, under such circumstances loses a great deal of its ideal bliss by reason of a too familiar and prolonged intercourse resulting from a lengthy engagement.

Far, far better marry in the ardour of first love than let your romance grow stale and spoiled in the early days of matrimony by reason of a dragged-out engagement, for prosaic romance is a bad thing to start wedded life on.

Someone once said that "to be ideal an engagement should be just long enough to enable the couple to study and understand each other's characters, but not so long that they grow away from each other in taste and feelings."

* * *

This is all very well in cases where prospects are good, and where the couple know something about one another beforehand. In many cases when a couple of comparative strangers meet and become engaged the test of a long engagement is not only wise but almost imperative, as the risks of matrimony are increased fourfold, for not only temperament but environment plays no small part in contributing to matrimonial bliss.

Also, trying and nerve-wearing as it may be for Edwin and Angelina not to be allowed to start housekeeping on nothing more substantial than bread and cheese and kisses, but to be kept waiting by the mundane considerations of providing themselves with enough to live upon, a long engagement is infinitely better than a too hard struggle for existence in the early days of matrimony.

For, whatever the novelists and sentimentalists may say to the contrary in this every day world of ours, which is ruled by money, it is very hard work for love not to yield to the temptation of slipping out of the window when poverty comes in at the door.

$8,500.00 Damages Awarded in Street Railway Accident

Nervous system so terribly shattered that paralysis set in.
Examined by eleven doctors.
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Mrs. May Wright

Mrs. May Wright, 113½ King St. W., Toronto, has written of her wonderful recovery as follows:—"On May 25th, 1913, I met with an accident when a Bathurst St. car crashed into a Queen St. car and I was thrown over three seats and under the front seat. As a result my spine was badly injured and paralysis set in. My nerves were shattered and for a whole year I was in a completely helpless condition. I had no appetite and could not sleep and when it was necessary for me to appear in court I was carried in on a stretcher. I was examined by eleven doctors and among them were several of the very best medical authorities in the city of Toronto. Some of these doctors claimed I could never recover and the court awarded me $8,500.00 and costs.

The most wonderful part of it all is the benefit I have obtained by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Gradually and certainly this great nerve restorative has built up the nervous system until I am getting back the old time health and vigor. I sleep well now, appetite and digestion are good, and I cannot say enough in praise of this great medicine."

Facsimile of final check received by Mrs. Wright in settlement of Court's award

This interesting case proves once more the marvellous up-building and reconstructive influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food on the nervous system. In the most natural way imaginable this great food cure nourishes the exhausted and depleted nerve cells back to health and strength and thereby removes the cause of nervous headache, sleeplessness, nervous indigestion and nervous prostration. In almost every community of this great country are to be found people who have been cured of serious disease by this great restorative. Write for booklet on the "Nerves." Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, three months' treatment, 12 boxes for $5.00. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

HOME HEALTH CLUB

By DR. DAVID H. REEDER

Household Drudgery: I presume that if you were to ask the average farmer of to-day to go back to the methods of farming and do his farm work as it was done 50 years ago he would laugh at you. It was a common thing 50 years ago for the farmer to draw all of the water for his stock from a well, either by hand or with the help of a windlass or old-fashioned sweep. I have painful personal recollection of this kind of work during the long winters of Minnesota. Also of all of the hay being cut with scythes; the wheat, oats, barley and rye harvested with cradles and have even helped with a flail in the threshing of the grain. The best inventive talent has been devoted to lightening the burdens of the farm and thus enabling one man to produce more than was formerly produced by three.

The farmer finds that he must have all of the latest and best labour-saving devices and that I agree with most heartily, but what about the housework? Not only on the farm but in nearly all the homes of working people, the modern kitchen range is about the only advantage the housewife has over her grandmother's method of doing the household drudgery. True, she doesn't save all the scraps of fat and make her own soap like grandmother did, neither does she weave the cloth for the homespun clothes of her children, but she scrubs the kitchen, rubs the clothes on the wash board, and what I believe is the hardest, most frequently necessary and most dreaded work of the household, washing and drying the dishes. Three times a day for 365 days for 50 years dishwashing has been the appalling penalties imposed upon the bride who celebrates her golden wedding. The worst feature of the burden has seemed to be that it grew heavier instead of lighter because more, many more, dishes are used nowadays than were used 50 years ago.

It's only during the last ten or fifteen years that the inventors have seemed to wake up to the situation, and we now have just as good and effective labour-saving machinery for the household as we do for the farmer. On the up-to-date farm there is now a gas engine, which is used in connection with a storage battery system for lighting, and through this power the housewife who keeps up her end with the modern farmer has an electric vacuum cleaner, which does away with the sweeping and carpet beating, besides keeps her home much more sanitary than a broom ever could. One wash day she simply pushes a button connected with an electric washing machine, and in twenty minutes all of the rubbing on a big batch of clothes is done, and while these are being wrung through the electric wringer after rinsing, the washer is cleaning the second lot of clothes.

For several years the big hotels and restaurants have had successful dishwashing machines. You see men usually do the work there, and when men find hard work they try to, and do usually, find a machine to do it. I presume it will be claimed by some that because women suffrage has compelled men to wash the dishes while the wife made political speeches, that has finally developed effective dishwashing machines for small or large families, but be that as it may, I am glad we have them at last and that woman is no longer compelled to spend a couple of hours in the kitchen after each meal washing and drying the dishes because some of these little machines both wash and dry without breaking, nicking or cracking a single dish or glass, and that's better than any man could do anyway.

The fireless cooker saves a tremendous amount of work as well as fuel and food. A water supply and waste pipes also are most excellent labour-saving devices for the household, but I am inclined to think that the machines that are going to be the greatest blessing to housewives will be the dishwasher.

A GOOD MEDICINE FOR THE BABY

Baby's Own Tablets are the very best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds, promote healthful sleep — in fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. The mother may feel absolutely safe in giving them to her children for they are guaranteed by a government analyst to be strictly free from all injurious drugs. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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READ THE EXAMINER

LUCILLE LOVE
THE GIRL of MYSTERY

BY THE
"MASTER PEN"

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(Continued from Friday.)

CHAPTER II.

A Man With but One Thought.

HUGO LOUBEQUE turned the packet of papers and orders over and over in his hand, a brooding expression in his eyes that told his thoughts were very far away from the butler gentleman who had just brought them to him. A massive figure of a man, he seemed to fill the room with his presence, the chair in which he sat seemed to have been built about him, the room itself with its magnificent furnishings was dwarfed by its occupant. Greatest of international spies, the rise and fall of many nations might have been placed at his door, rivers of blood had burst their barriers at the touch of those powerful fingers, yet all his thoughts were directed toward revenge against one man, toward the destruction of General Love.

Over and over he turned the stolen papers. Only another link it was in the chain he was drawing about the old army officer. The Italian coughed nervously, and his master looked up, waving him away without a word of praise. The man had but done his duty. Hugo Loubeque expected that.

The telephone rang and the spy stiffened in his chair, no more the dreamer. Loubeque was at work finishing this detail in his scheme of revenge.

* * * * * * *

With the ruins of every hope smashing about her, without a thought save the need for a confidante and friend in time of distress, Lucille took up the telephone to speak with her chum, the wife of a young officer who had only just reached the post a month before.

For a second, sensitized by suffering though her mind was, she did not catch the significance of the orders being given by the man whose wire had crossed her own. Then a feeling of faintness caused her to reel at the power and strength she caught in the tones. She listened, conquering her fear in one triumphant throb of love for the imprisoned officer:

"General Love's orders and papers are in my possession now. For Shanghai on the Empress tonight. Have the launch ready."

And then the buzzing of the instrument told her that she could hear no more. She rushed to the window, her heart sinking at sight of the smoke curls spewing from the big liner's funnels. The Empress was ready—ready—and her sweetheart was arrested.

Resolution so vague as to be indefinable urged her across the floor and out the door. She did not stop to analyze the impulse which urged her feet across the parade ground, down the streets of Manila toward the dock. A mad despair possessed her as she

"It means the honor of the man I love."

caught the signs of readiness from the Empress and saw there was no boat to take her out to the ship which carried the precious orders.

She beat her tiny fists fiercely together. There must be a way. There must be. Faintly to her ears came a humming sound from the boat. It reminded her of another sound she had heard recently, a sound she identified with the solution of her problem—Harley and his aeroplane.

It was a five miles, but her horse could do the distance in short time. Faster even than she had reached the dock did she get to the stables. No time for saddling, for anything save the wild ride before her. Through the moonlight she dashed, the little mare accepting this new freak of his mistress with delight.

The aviator had only just returned from the dance when she flung herself from the mare and grasped him fiercely by the shoulders, shaking him in the vehemence of her command. He stared at her unbelievingly as he made out what she desired, but there was something in the entreating eyes, the drawn face, that told her deadly earnestness.

"It means the honor of the man I love."

Harley turned away, turned toward the giant plane. Breathlessly she watched him, waiting his decision. There was a curiously twisted smile upon his lips when he faced her again.

"Get in," he motioned.

* * * * * * *

Hugo Loubeque leaned against the liner's rail, pencil poised over the open page of the diary which was headed "Loubeque's Account With Love." Items upon that page had been canceled, more remained clear. The hand started to draw through one of these last when faintly to his ears reached down a drumming sound from the heavens.

As his eyes wandered up the great bird in mid heaven grew more and more distinct, the figures of a man and woman emerging. A grim smile crossed the spy's face as he put the diary and pencil back in his pocket, for Hugo Loubeque was thorough, and the item might not be canceled yet.

Grimly Hugo Loubeque watched the aeroplane approaching the Empress. Ruthless, above all authority, next to omnipotent with the power he had given his life to build up that he might be revenged upon the man who had brought about his ruin early in his career, the international spy watched this attempt at interference with his plans—for such he instinctively knew it to be—keenly.

Cheers rose from the deck at the masterly manipulation of the plane. Then the aviator's purpose of landing on the liner's deck became clear. The explosions of the motor died out abruptly. Then the plane swooped down toward the deck nose-on, righted itself and glided to a perfect landing.

Lucille separated herself quickly from the passengers. She was beginning to think again, to realize what a task lay before her. The orders and papers of her father were upon the boat, but who carried them she did not know. Of all these hundreds any one might be the thief. Harley interrupted her mood of black depression, taking her hand and wishing her luck.

"Everything is arranged with the captain," he reported. "And, Miss Love," he added earnestly, "I don't know what there is to be done, but you cannot help succeeding when you start with such spirit."

The encouragement dimmed her eyes, blinding out the sight of the aviator as he started his engine once more and, with one short glide, rose toward the element he loved. Her slender figure straightened as she turned from the rail, her head uplifted itself courageously, almost defiantly.

The sound of her own name, repeated twice in a hoarse whisper of incredulity, brought her out of her abstraction. She looked wonderingly at the man who had called her by name, amazed at the emotions twitching his powerful face.

Hugo Loubeque mastered himself with an effort. He had never seen the general's daughter before, this girl with the face and form of her mother, and this apparent resurrection of what had been a living memory so long had stunned him out of his usual composure.

"I beg your pardon," he murmured as she passed him. "I thought I recognized"— He stopped abruptly, amazed at the expression of delight and craft and joy and guile which mingled on her face as she stepped and stared into his face, and in the clash of eyes the man knew that this slip of a girl recognized him for her enemy.

Lucille stared after his retreating figure, her lips parted, her eyes twin stars for the hope that had been kindled there.

"The voice on the telephone," she whispered over and over to herself.

* * * * * * *

The international spy paced up and down the floor of his suit, for the first time in years a prey to emotions that threatened to overwhelm him.

The message in his eyes had been clear. This girl knew that the papers his underling had stolen from the general's safe were in his possession. She was his enemy, determined to go appalling lengths to thwart him, just as he must forget the instinctive love he had felt for her, this girl who came from the sky and stirred up visions of days when he had known such a thing as happiness. He settled himself in a chair, closing his eyes while he rearranged all he knew of the general's household. Undoubtedly the general's aid, with whom she was in love, had been charged with the theft.

His somber eyes glowed at the completeness of the havoc he had wrought. Not alone had General Love been struck, but his entire household.

It was an hour before Loubeque rose and moved toward the door, an expression in his eyes which told the problem had worked itself out.

In the wireless room he wrote out his message, waiting idly while his fingers clicked the operator adjust his instrument and send the message hurtling back to Manila. He wondered at the indifference of the wireless man to the import of the message.

"Not the aid, General Love sold me papers."

The operator turned indifferently.

"Signature?" he queried.

The international spy shook his head, smiling at the expression of interest kindled in the young man's eyes. He must for once do work of the most difficult sort and do it himself instead of trusting it to a subordinate. To do this he must ingratiate himself with this man.

That accusatory message must not be answered. Undoubtedly upon its receipt at Manila an investigation would be started which would open with finding the source of the original charge. To obviate this the wireless must be put out of order, must be wrecked so thoroughly it would be impossible to repair it until the Empress was out of the zone of communication.

It was a matter of hours before he got his opportunity, the operator leaving his board and going to the saloon. Hugo Loubeque wasted not a second. The sound of the man's boots had not ceased to sound before the box lay open before the spy. His hands moved like lightning, carrying out the plan he had conceived as the safest and most effective from the instructions of the operator. In and out his fingers moved, loosening a screw here, a wire there.

This story can be seen in Photo-Play at the Royal Theatre, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

(Continued Next Friday.)

A bee can carry honey equal to twice its own weight.

OUR COAL
IS STILL SELLING AT MAY PRICES

Stove Coal, per ton.....$7.00
Nut Coal, per ton.....$7.00
Pea Coal, per ton.....$6.00
Cannel Coal, per ton $6.00

Why pay more for perfectly screened coal

Mark Your Orders Delivery Prompt

LOW & CO. COAL AND WOOD DEALERS
Office—385 Bethune St. 'Phone 697

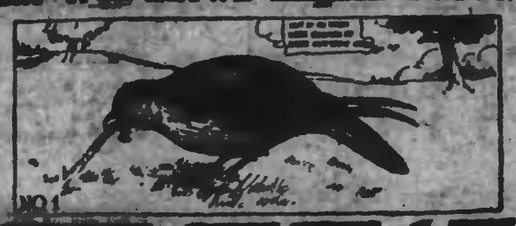
EAST CITY COAL AND WOOD YARD

FIRST QUALITY Dry Hardwood
$6.50 Per Cord

Mixed Wood $5.00 Per Cord
Cutting and Splitting Extra

DRY PINE AND HEMLOCK SLABS
111 Hunter St. E. 'Phone 96
A. Weir J. F. McCarthy

What Well-known English Proverbs Do These Pictures Represent?



FREE $5000.00 IN PRIZES GIVEN AWAY IN EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD'S GRAND PROVERB CONTEST—ENTER TO-DAY

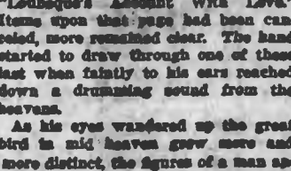
FIRST PRIZE $500.00 IN CASH
Greatest prize ever offered by any Publication.

Can You Guess the Answers to the Above Pictures?

This is the most wonderful opportunity ever offered by a great magazine, as its friends and readers. $5000.00 in cash is the generous sum you can win. Count up the number of dollars it is worth, make a total prize list aggregating over $5,000.00 in value. Send your entry TO-DAY.

How to Enter This Great Contest.

One of our clever contributors has compiled a series of twelve humorous pictures, each one representing a well-known Standard English Proverb. We have chosen two of these pictures from the set (Numbers 1 and 4) which are shown above, and they are the only ones of the series which will be published in this paper. In order to start you correctly we will tell you that the picture Number 1 represents the well-known


2nd Prize
$450.00 Upright Piano.

FREE—A Fine Book of Standard English Proverbs and the Series of Twelve (12) Proverb Pictures, Completing Contest

The publishers of Everywoman's World have had produced a handsome book containing the twelve Proverb Pictures, and also the correct solution of the complete Proverb Picture Contest. This book will be mailed to you free of charge, together with all the prize-winning solutions received by the close of the contest. Every reader of Everywoman's World should have a copy of this book.

The makers of the winning answers, chosen by the judges in accordance with the conditions of the Contest (see conditions below) will be awarded the magnificent prizes shown on the prize list to the right.

Prizes are provided for the correct and most successfully solving the twelve Proverb Pictures—Every Contestant will be awarded a prize.

This Contest is open to all residents of Canada, with the object of introducing Canada's greatest ladies' home and family magazine, Everywoman's World, into the homes of the thousands of Canada's Proverb Contest Prize Winners. Every reader of Everywoman's World should enter this great Contest. Every reader who will enter this great contest it will be awarded a prize. Every reader who will enter this great contest it will be awarded a prize. Every reader who will enter this great contest it will be awarded a prize.

Read Carefully the Simple Rules Governing Entry to the Contest.

3rd Prize—Magnificent Shetland Pony, Cart and Harness Complete. Value $250.00.

1.—Write on one side of the paper only your solution to proverb picture No. 1, and give your full name (Mr., Mrs., or Miss) and complete address. Anything else but your answer to picture No. 1 and your name and address should be written on a separate sheet of paper and should be confined to fifty (50) words.

2.—Members and employees of this firm, or relatives of members or employees are absolutely excluded from competing.

3.—Enclose with your answer two (2) two-cent stamps (4 cents). This is to pay postage on the book of English Proverbs, complete series of pictures, illustrated prize list, and free copy of Everywoman's World, which we will mail to you.

4.—Different members of a family may compete, but only one prize will be awarded to any one family.

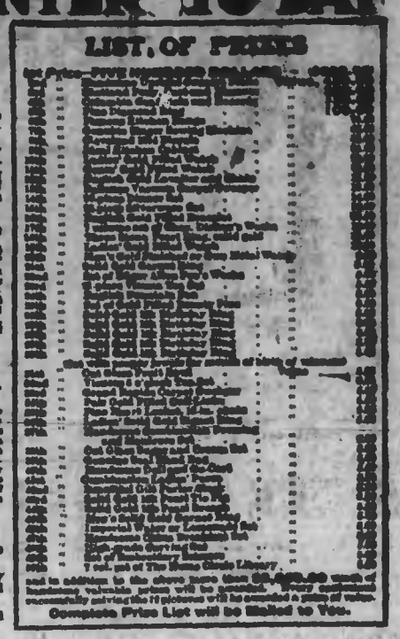
5.—All letters must be fully prepaid in postage.

6.—The Judging Committee will consist of five (5) prominent Toronto business men whose names will be published in due course. Prizes will be awarded to correct or nearest correct answers in accordance with handwriting and general neatness and contestants must agree to abide by the decision of the judges.

7.—Contestants will be asked to show the copy of Everywoman's World, which we will send, to those of your friends or neighbors who will want to subscribe.

8.—As soon as your answer is received and found correct we will write advising you and send you the complete set of proverb pictures and the Book of Famous English Proverbs, together with a copy of the current number of Everywoman's World. Address your letter plainly to Contest Manager.

LIST OF PRIZES



Complete Prize List will be Mailed to You.

CONTINENTAL PUBLISHING CO., Limited, Publishers of "Everywoman's World," Dept. 7 TORONTO, CANADA

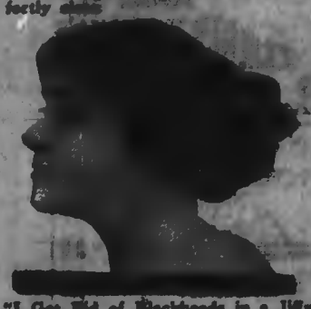
It Was no Use For Jeff to Finish His Speech

By "Bud" Fisher

Faces As Fair As A Summer's Day

Are Possible If Stuart's Calcium Wafers Are Used for a Short Time After Each Meal.

Many people have been heard to say that they used creams and lotions for years without effect, yet after five or six days of Stuart's Calcium Wafers their complexions were perfectly clear.



"I Got Rid of Blackheads in a Jiffy by Using Stuart's Calcium Wafers."

It's easy to understand why. Creams and lotions only get at the surface, while Stuart's Calcium Wafers go right into the blood and instead of a sluggish deposit in the skin the impurities that cause skin diseases are destroyed in th perspiration that is exhaled through the pores in the form of invisible vapor. You'll never have a good complexion without pure blood, but you positively will have a fine, beautiful complexion if you use Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

They contain no poisonous drug of any kind, are perfectly harmless and can be taken with absolute freedom, and they work almost like magic. Calcium Sulphide, their principal ingredient, is the greatest blood-cleanser known to science.

No matter how bad your skin may be, Stuart's Calcium Wafers will quickly work wonders with it. It's goodby to blackheads, pimples, acne, boils, rash, eczema and a dirty "liver-up" complexion. You can get a box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers at any drug store at 50 cents a box, and you will be positively delighted with their wonderful effect. A small sample package mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Villa's Troops In Battle.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 6.—An official report received yesterday by Villa officials in Juarez said that a battle was in progress between Villa and Carranza troops 20 miles south of Aguascalientes, where the convention of chiefs recently attempted to adjust their sectional difficulties. It is said Villa has sent a force of 10,000 men and more than 100 cannon to meet the advance of the Carranza troops, whose strength is not known.

Smallpox Epidemic In Zion City.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—With thirty-five cases of smallpox in their midst, the religious colony at Zion City, Ill., founded by the late John Alexander Dowie, with faith healing the most notable feature of belief, bowed yesterday to strict quarantine measures.

William Glenn Voliva, present head of the sect, has fought the use of ordinary precautionary measures since the malady became epidemic.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative used as directed is guaranteed to restore gray hair to natural colour or money refunded. Positively not a dye, and non-injurious. On sale at MacDonald & Dow's Drug Store, Peterborough. Price $1 (postpaid). Write Tremain Supply Co., Dept. EX., Toronto.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

2277

Girl's Dress.

This dainty dress is a pleasing variation of the popular middy style. It has the plain collar blouse with a short opening in the neck, trimmed with a wide collar and a plain skirt joined to the drop waistline. The plaited skirt buttons to the lower edge of the blouse. In most cases the materials are used for these frocks, but one will be pretty if preferred.

The dress pattern, No. 6,977, is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 1¾ yards of 36 inch light material and 1 yard of 44 inch dark material.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

Woman Teacher, Penniless, From Belgium, Tells of the Misery She Experienced

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Penniless and thousands of miles away from friends Mme. E. Chenet Bihet, a Belgian teacher of languages in Seattle, Washington, has arrived in New York after being driven by the advance of the German army cross across Belgium from Liege to Ghent, and back to Maestricht, Holland. With other refugees she fled half-clothed from Liege to Brussels, where she was fed and clothed and housed at the expense of Mr. Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, until the entrance of the German army into the capital, when she again went on, this time to Maestricht and then to Liverpool, whence she left for this country.

During the time she was in Brussels she says she was one of the hundreds who owed what care they received to the activity of Mr. Whitlock. "Mme. Bihet declared that he stood out as the one unruffled, dependable figure in a maelstrom of hysteria, after the Belgian government was removed from Brussels. For Americans driven from one part of Belgium to another, she says, he found lodgings and provided them with money sufficient to purchase food. When this became impossible, she said, he established soup kitchens, to which not only Americans but hungry Belgians were bidden.

"I have relatives in the war," she also said. "Where the others who are not at war may be, I do not know. The situation in the country is inconceivable. Everywhere desolation, ruin. Cities, villages, districts, once so beautiful to the eye, with their vine-covered buildings, their little checkerboard fields of grain and flower - splashed courtyards — are abodes of the dead. The Germans, it seems, are actuated by some evil spirit. They destroy everywhere in wanton pleasure. I have seen so much misery and ruin that words cannot express the depression that has settled on me.

"The poor creatures who come from Louvain into Brussels were the epitome of misery and despair. There were few dry eyes in the capital before these people came; there were none after they arrived. It was a city that wept when the tales were told. I saw men, women and children who had left dead in Louvain their homes looted by German soldiers, burned, they came up the crowded streets, bringing such pathetically useless treasures. Many were almost mad from what they had endured.

"They told of the Germans who dragged them from cellars where they were hiding and shot their men folk while they looked on, afterward burying them in holes which the German shells blew in the streets. They saw their homes looted by German soldiers who went about drunk, and with torches set fire to houses. They they were driven out of the city by Uhlans, who herded them into the country like cattle.

Gruesome Scene of Misery.

"Into Brussels while I was there came such a succession of suffering bewildered persons from Wavre, Vise, Termonde, the district of Liege, that at times I wondered how a world of such horror could exist any longer. Walloons and Flemish, each trying to understand the other, told their tales of woe.

At nights the streets, usually so gay and cheerful with their little out of door cafes and lights, were filled with tired old men, women who tried wearily to soothe, screaming children, ugh! It was hideous. I have seen little groups of wounded, gathered by the sum of misfortune from all of Belgium, gossiping miserably over their meals. All of them had sons, husbands and sweethearts fighting the 'barbarians,' and they talked always of them, telling what they did; of their little likes and dislikes, and sometimes showing pictures. How much worse it must be now, with Antwerp, Ghent, Ostend and all the rest of the country overrun with the Germans, can only be dimly imagined."

Mme. Bihet, while waiting funds to take her back to Seattle, has been selling postal cards of Belgian scenes. Few, although well known in the city where she has lived for many years, as is attested by letters of reference which she carries, she is penniless here, having lost all of her personal belongings and what money she had with her at Liege.

SOLDIERS FIGHTING BATTLE OF EUROPEAN RULERS USING AMERICAN ARMS AS WAR WEAPONS

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Whether they know it or not the European soldiers fighting the battle of the Kaiser, and the Czar, the president and the kings, are using instruments of American invention, or, at least, arms which had their origin in the United States and which, in some cases, have been improved abroad.

Colt, Gatling, Hotchkiss, Winchester and Maxim are names familiar to every school boy when applied to revolvers, rifles and even to quick-firing guns of larger calibre. These men, aroused to their inventive genius by the Mexican and Civil Wars, perfected the art of killing men to a remarkable degree. The guns at Liege and Antwerp are the descendants of those first used at Buena Vista and Gettysburg.

Each one of these inventors worked under conditions which might be called romantic. None of them was brutal enough to sit down and figure out a way to kill many human beings at once—which is precisely the result achieved by the terrible engines of destruction to-day.

Dr. Gatling, for example, had a noble purpose in mind when he devised the rapid-firer which bears his name. It was during the Civil War. A regiment of worn-out, starving soldiers were passing by. Gatling was moved to compassion. He thought that he could invent a gun which would make many soldiers unnecessary by using one wagon to do the work of a hundred men. His machine gun was the result. It could fire 1,200 shots a minute, but the United States government was just as slow to adopt a new military invention in 1861 as it is to-day and Gatling's invention was thrown into discard. But General Benj. F. Butler bought twelve of them at his own expense and the successful use of them in 1863 persuaded the government to adopt the invention.

The Colt revolver had its origin on a sailing vessel which carried Samuel Colt, then twelve years old, to Calcutta, in 1826. Colt was bored to exasperation by the voyage. To while the monotony he started whittling in true Yankee fashion and finally evolved the rough pattern of a revolver. When he got back to the states he followed up the idea. He submitted it to the government ten years later. The authorities at Washington laughed at him until General Zachary Taylor—like Butler in the Civil War—introduced a thousand of the weapons for his cavalrymen, to be used in Mexico. Success followed and the Colt "gun" became famous in the world over.

Hotchkiss was riding in a railroad train in 1875 when the idea of a magazine rifle which bears his name came in his mind. Some years before he had devised the murderous Hotchkiss shells and a "revolving cannon." But the masterpiece he sketched in fifteen minutes on the margin of the newspaper he was carrying at the time. The value of that rifle was appreciated almost immediately for the governments of this country. France and England adopted the weapon.

Although strictly speaking not an inventor, Winchester had enough mechanical ability to see possibilities in a "volcanic" rifle; he capitalized the invention until to-day the Winchester rifle scarcely needs all the advertising which is given to it.

Perhaps the most versatile of the quintette of American firearms inventors is Hiram Maxim, who is not to be confused with his brother, Hudson, another genius in the inventing apparatus for the fine art of killing. Hiram's inventiveness was given a bump in the right direction when he was knocked over by an old-fashioned muzzle-loading rifle. Like Newton, he profited by the blow and thought out a way to make use of the force. The Maxim-Nordenfelt rapid-firing gun—which makes the recoil serve as the motive for reloading—followed from his unconscious train. He also invented the world famous cordite, a powerful smokeless powder.

These are but a few of the great names in the history of American military and naval inventions. One could exhaust the list indefinitely by adding the names of Whitehead, the torpedo designer; Ericsson, a naturalized American, who invented the Monitor; Hudson Maxim, an authority on explosives and inventor of many different kinds; Holland, the father of the submarine boats which are now doing such extensive damage in the North Sea, and many others whose lives were spent in bringing the arts of war to a high degree of perfection.

Then, by that strange irony which seems to be revealed in striking fashion during the war-times, it can be proved that Americans have given the world the best protection against the bullets and shells of other Americans; the finest armour plate that is made anywhere!

COLDS OR COUGHS

Should Never Be Neglected.

If They Are, Some Serious Lung Troubles Are Sure To Follow.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Cures Coughs and Colds on their first inception, and will thereby prevent you from becoming affected with some serious lung trouble, such as bronchitis, pneumonia or even consumption.

When you ask for "Dr. Wood's" see that you get it as there are many imitations on the market.

"Dr. Wood's" is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price, 25c and 50c; and manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. Thomas Bridges, Gowrie, Ont., writes: "I was so bad with a cold I gave up work, and I was in bed four weeks being unable to do anything. I thought the cold was turning to bronchitis, so I changed my medicine to Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I used three bottles, and they completely cured me, and I am as strong as ever. I highly recommend it to all sufferers.

D.D.D. Prescription

—for 15 years—

The Standard Skin Remedy

Agts.

McDERMID & JURY and E. L. PAYNE, Peterborough.

No increase in price. Notwithstanding heavy increase in cost of important ingredients price remains the same.

CONSUMPTION CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Is a medicine—not a serum. Moreover, it is a medicine with a record. It has won cases of consumption given up as hopeless by doctors and specialists. Ask for the record of David Warnock's case, one of the most striking illustrations of its power. So desperate was Mr. Warnock's condition that the specialist called in by his doctor said that he was past all hope of recovery and could not live more than 5 or 10 days. To-day, Mr. Warnock is alive and well; still living in Toronto. At the lowest ebb of his illness, he weighed only 97 lbs., and while four months of that time he lost altogether his normal weight of 133 lbs. The facts of that case are not confined to ourselves, but can be corroborated by a dozen or more independent witnesses.

In the same manner as this medicine has wrought a cure of consumption, it has proved most effectual in stubborn cases of chronic bronchitis; which had persisted for over 30 years all other medical men and other medicine could do for them.

A letter from a well-known resident of the east side of Toronto will serve to show how beneficial this medicine is for bronchitis. It reads as follows:

Mr. W. H. Copeland:

Dear Sir,—For some time past I have been thinking that it is my duty to write and tell you what a boon your medicine has been to me. I have suffered with bronchial tubes and Chronic Bronchitis for over 30 years, and have tried numerous cures, and dosed by others of our best physicians, and have never got anything to do me the least good as your Consumption Cure.

I would like to recommend your medicine to every one suffering with throat, bronchial or lung troubles. I am sure if this does a blessing to me, and will be to any who try it. You can do as you see fit with this letter.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) H. FLEMMING.

35 Howland Road, Toronto.

"Copeland's Cure for Consumption" has been on the market now for three years. During which time hundreds of letters have been received from all classes of people telling us how benefited they have been by its use.

If you are a consumptive, or know of a consumptive or anyone suffering from weak lungs or throat, copies of letters, bearing upon their ailment that others have suffered and conquered by taking this medicine, will gladly be sent on request.

Sold at drug store, $1.00 a bottle. Ask your druggist or send direct in a plain wrapper by Copeland Medicine Company, Limited, 511 Pape Avenue, Toronto. 4-16

HEADACHE, COSTIVE, BILIOUS?—"CASCARETS"

To-night! Clear Your System and End Headaches, Colds, Sour Stomach.

Get a 10-cent box.

Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system, is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months.

General Christian De Wet—now in revolt in South Africa. In the Boer war he was Commander in Chief of the Orange Free State forces and noted as an active guerilla leader.

Best Treatment For All Complexion Ills

I'll tell you my panacea for all complexion troubles. If the skin be colourless, sallow, muddy, over-red, if it be rough, chapped, blotchy, pimply or troubled, there's nothing that will so surely overcome the condition as ordinary mercolized wax. The wax literally takes off a bad complexion—absorbs the dead and scarcely perceptible particles of surface skin, so gently, gradually, you experience no inconvenience at all. A new complexion is seen in evidence, one so clear, smooth, delightfully soft and beautiful, you look many years younger. One ounce of this wax, procurable at any drug store, will rejuvenate even the worst complexion. It is smeared on like cold cream before retiring and removed morning with warm water. The mercolized wax habit is a healthier and more economical one than the cosmetic habit.

If the skin be wrinkled or creased, bathe it daily in a solution made by dissolving one ounce of powdered saxolite in a half pint witch hazel. This acts immediately, effacing even the deepest wrinkles.—Mrs. Rosamond, in Beauty's Mirror.

TURKS' RULE IN EGYPT ABROGATED BY THE BRITISH

The threatened Turkish invasion of Egypt presents the unique spectacle of a nation preparing to invade territory that is nominally its own. But, while Egypt still is a tributary State of Turkey, the Ottoman Empire for forty years at least has been a nothing but an active governmental parquet.

Great Britain for the last forty years has exercised a virtual protectorate over the northern African State and, in many directions, absolutely dominates Egypt. The actual administration of Egypt is vested constitutionally in native Ministers, whose number and titles correspond closely to the Cabinet of the American President. Its reigning power, however, is a khedive, at present Abbas Hilmi, who succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Mohamed Tewfik, in 1892. The title is Persian in origin and signifies a king.

Turkey began to lose her domination of Egypt when, in 1873, the Ottoman government gave to Ismail, grandfather of the present Khedive, the rights of contracting commercial treaties with foreign nations and of maintaining armies, rights which hitherto had been withheld.

Slowly both France and England gained a foothold in the Egyptian territory, and from 1879 to 1883 considerable power in government affairs was held by two Controllers-General, appointed by those nations. England, however, intervened and suppressed a military uprising in the summer of 1882. Then she restored the authority of the Khedive.

But as France did not join in the intervention a decree was signed early in 1883 by the Khedive dissolving the previous joint control of England and France In its place, on English recommendation, the Khedive appointed an English fiscal adviser. No financial decision can be made without his concurrence, and in consequence no really important decree has been promulgated without the approval of the British Minister Plenipotentiary since the rebellion of 1882.

British domination has been made more complete by virtue of the fact that ever since 1882 the entire military occupation of Egypt has been in the hands of British officers, whose commandant has the title of sirdar. There is maintained also a British garrison, or army of occupation, consisting of a cavalry regiment, a horse artillery battery, a mountain battery a company of sappers an four battalions stationed in the Nile delta.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA

"My system were very low and I could not sleep at night, nor could I control my organs of body," writes Miss Robert Bustard, Maxwell, N.B. "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cured me of what I believe was the early stage of locomotor ataxia or paralysis. I cannot describe what I suffered but now I am entirely cured."

THE WAR.

My Day Dream.

In a moment I was carried
To that terrible battle scene;
I thought I felt, I heard, I saw,
So vivid was my dream.

'Twas not an aeroplanic flight
That bore me there so soon;
It was my love for Britain's right,
That winged me there at noon.

I thought of our noble Kitchener—
God guide him to command
Our brave soldiers, as a Britainer,
In air, on sea, on land.

If on Jehovah he rely,
We, victory, shall have, sure;
The Omnipotent will ne'er deny
His help; His armies will endure.

As I viewed the soldiers mustering,
And the horses prancing on,
I heard the shout, sharp order "Fire"
And the roaring of the gun.

There were flash and crash, and shrieking,
And cannonading boom;
There were bursts of muffled weeping
And the air was thick with gloom.

I watched the sabres swinging,
As they glittered in the sun;
The British steel kept ringing—
How I wished the battle done!

I say more troops advancing,
The pipes were sounding cheer;
The Highlanders came marching;
'Twas the "Seaforths" brought me cheer.

Then the "Gordons" gay, I noticed,
"The King's Own," I love so dear,
And the "48th" from Canada,
I gave them cheer and cheer.

I saw our heroes falling,
Unhorsed, and trampled o'er;
Unheeded by frenzied comrades,
To lift them from the gore.

No time for else but duty;
Our brave soldiers have to fight;
For war is war—the beauty
Of the soldier is his heroic might.

To defend our British soil,
Let us think of them and pray
That the enemy they may foil,
And thus end this blood day.

The ground, with bodies lying,
For miles are thickly strewn;
Both men and horses dying,
And lads in youthful bloom.

To mark their slumbering bed, no stone,
For loved ones to know where;
But The Omniscient eye beholds His own;
He'll wipe off every tear.

His angels are watching o'er them,
And their souls to Heaven are borne;
Their bodies, too, He'll raise to view
On the Resurrection morn.

—M. B.

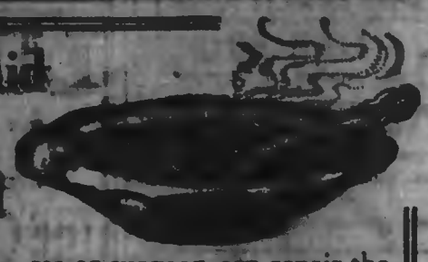
Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1914.

Her Real Demand.

Harry: Marry me and your smallest wishes will always be fulfilled.

Carrie: I am able to do that myself. What I want is a man who will gratify my biggest wishes.

First Aid to the Injured



The skilled nurse or surgeon can repair the broken body, but after the surgeon must come the food that will assist Nature to build up wasted tissue into new life and strength. As a body builder nothing equals

SHREDDED WHEAT

It is made of the whole wheat steam-cooked, shredded and baked—contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs and costs much less. Being ready-cooked and ready-to-serve it is a boon to the thrifty housewife who knows how to serve it with fruits or creamed vegetables.

For breakfast heat the Biscuit in oven to restore crispness and then pour hot milk over it, adding a little cream. Salt or sweeten to suit the taste. Better than many porridges that are boiled down without thinning. A hot, nourishing breakfast for a chilly day. Delightfully nourishing for any meal with sliced bananas, baked apples or creamed or preserved fruits of any kind.

MADE IN CANADA

From the choicest Canadian wheat by

The Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Limited

Niagara Falls, Ontario

Toronto Office: 49 Wellington Street East

Elections in Feb. Rumoured

The Rogers Wing of Conservative Party Again Pressing For Contest

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 6.—The abandonment of the recent well-organized movement in a certain influential wing of the Government for an immediate appeal to the Federal electorate is believed in certain well-informed circles here to be simply temporary. While disappointed that dissolution of Parliament was not brought about three weks ago, the Rogers wing of the Cabinet has by no means given up hope of an early election, and there are evidences of a probable dissolution immediately following a short session in January. This will give the Government an opportunity to put into effect certain very necessary financial legislation, to place before the country its record since the war commenced, and to outline an extensive programme for the future, both in military and naval maters.

To Overcome the Senate.

It will appeal for re-election on the grounds that such a programme should have the ratification of the electorate before it is proceeded with further and on the plea that the Government desires to be free from interference in its legislation by the Senate.

In the meantime as great a measure of "reform" of that body as possible will be brought about by the filling of present vacancies with Government supporters.

Government supporters profess to believe that they are losing good votes by the departure of Canadians for the front. If the Opposition had contested the bye-elections in Quebec it would have given an excuse for a general election.

IF YOU ARE A DRINKING MAN

You had better step at once or you'll lose your job. Every line of business is closing its doors to "Drinking" men. It may be your turn next. By the aid of ORRINE thousands of men have been restored to lives of sobriety and industry.

We are so sure that ORRINE will benefit you that we say to you that if after a trial you fail to get any benefit from its use, your money will be refunded.

When you stop "Drinking," think of the money you'll save; besides sober men are worth more to their employers and get higher wages.

Costs only $1.00 a box. We have an interesting booklet about ORRINE that we are giving away free on request. Call at our store and talk it over.

Wm. Medill, corner of Hunter and George Streets.

Feet and ankles so swollen, she could not walk up stairs

Every woman and every man, who suffers with Rheumatism—who has acute attacks of Rheumatism, Sciatica or Lumbago—whose Kidneys are weak and whose hands and feet become swollen and painful—should read carefully these two letters of Mrs. Salsbury about the magical effects of

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

On February 14th, last, Mrs. J. A. Salsbury wrote about Gin Pills, "I can certainly say Gin Pills have done a lot of good for me. Some six years ago, I could not walk upstairs, my feet and ankles were so swollen, but I took three boxes of Gin Pills and the trouble has never returned. My mother, 63 years of age, is taking them and feels fine". Writing again on April 22nd, in reply to a request for permission to publish her letter, Mrs. Salsbury says, "You may do so, as I think it was Gin Pills that cured me, as I have not had the Rheumatism since and it is six years this spring since I was so bad".

Swollen hands and feet are a sure sign of Kidney Trouble. So is Backache or brick dust deposits in the urine. So is uncontrollable or suppression of the urine. So is Gravel (or Stone in the Kidneys.) If the urine is hot and scalding the Bladder is irritated or inflamed. In all these cases you need Gin Pills at once. Take them as Mrs. Salsbury did and cure yourself.

Gin Pills are sold in every part of Canada at 50c. a box, six for $2.50—and every box is sold with our spot cash guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Sold in the United States under the name "GINO" Pills.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

14 Pages

The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-14

PETERBOROUGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.

THE ENEMY'S ATTACKS HAVE FAILED

THE ALLIES GAIN GROUND AT SEVERAL POINTS

THE RIFLE CLUB WILL TAKE A DRILL COURSE

Arrangements Are Being Made by Which the Members Will Get Some Military Training

EXECUTIVE TO MEET

A course of drill for its members is being planned by the Peterborough Civilian Rifle Association and the executive will decide upon the details at a meeting to be held on Monday night. The difficulty of securing rifles just now has hindered the activity of the club, but with a drill course and shooting practice on the miniature range the members should be kept busy. All members of the executive are reminded of the meeting on Monday night, which wil lbe held in the office of Peck, Kerr and McElderry, 15 Water Street, at 7 o'clock sharp.

POLICE FORCE CALLED OUT

To Handle One Man—Was Said to be Unruly

PORT HOPE, Nov. 7.—John McCullough appeared in the police court yesterday on a charge of being drunk and fighting on Mill Street. If all reports are true John is no exception to the rule of "good goods in small parcels." He is a slightly built chap and would not turn the scale at more than 140 pounds. However the Chief required the assistance of two other men, the handcuffs and a delivery waggon before the prisoner could be lodged safely in the cells. The prisoner pleaded not guilty but the evidence of the Chief, Edward Wolfram and Charles Wells showed that he was very unruly and quite drunk.

When asked if he wished to give evidence, McCullough replied in the negative and was sent down for two months without the option of a fine.

Made In Peterboro

Peterborough people read with interest the "made in Peterborough" articles in the Examiner, and they would remark to themselves that this progressive spirit that is filling and infusing new life in so many of our cities and towns throughout the Dominion. Let us hope that everyone will catch the spirit, for in other words, it is "boost Peterborough." Let us talk, write and proclaim it all the time. We will feel the good of this thorough tonic. Let it mean, help our present factories to grow by demanding home made goods whenever possible.

Right here let it be said, that all the manufacturers should embrace this opportunity of advertising their wares "made in Peterborough." Only yesterday I heard a lady remark: "Why, are brooms made in Peterborough? I'll try one, the prices are the same."

This is only one commodity and one example, and it is a boost to our broom and brush manufacturers. Then by demanding home-made goods we are making that factory busier, he will require some more help, and the problem of the unemployed will begin to be solved, although we have been fortunate in this respect this winter.

If the manufacturers of Peterborough want the people of Peterborough to use their products they should let them know of them. Let them tell the people what they make and where it can be procured. The people haven't the time, nor the inclinations to get out a search warrant to find out what's made in Peterborough. That's not their business. But if you make anything in Peterborough and desire to earn the home market on that thing and don't know how to get that market, take some space in the Examiner and tell the people the advantage of buying them

C.M.B.A. NOTES

The regular meeting of Branch 30, C.M.B.A., will be held on Tuesday night, November 10th. Business of very special importance to be considered and it is imperative that every member be present in his own interests and that of the Association. By order, Grand Deputy.

GERMANS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

Violent Day and Night Attacks on Allies' Position Cost the Enemy Dearly---The Allies Everywhere Are Holding Their Own and Are Advancing at Certain Positions

PARIS, November 7.—Violent night and day attacks by the Germans on the Anglo-French front southeast of Ypres, and on the Britsh line at Nieu Chapelle, between canal of Labassee and Arras, and against the British positions on the Oise, have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. To-day's official statement declares that not only are the allies holding their own at every point, but that at certain positions they are pressing forward. The situation along the Yser is described as comparatively calm. The French, it is announced, have occupied Haucourt and Hogeville.

PARIS, November 7.—Advices from the front today say that the allies are pushing north between the flooded area of Belgium and the ocean, apparently with the intention of occupying Ostend.

The Germans are reported to have heavily entrenched to the northeast of Ostend, and to be preparing for the expected attack.

There is also severe fighting to-day on the French right, where the Germans are desperately endeavouring to break through the advance toward Metz.

To-day is a holy day for national thanksgiving throughout all Russia, to celebrate the continued advance of the four great Russian armies now in the field, against her enemies. Two armies are advancing on German soil, one on Austrian, and another on Turkish, and all, according to the reports of the war office, are at this moment victorious.

The Russians are finding the German wounded in their retreat in a terrible condition. At many points wolves have come down from the mountains and across the steppes, and have eaten the bodies of the dead and wounded. The retreating Germans are destroying everything in their path.

NEW LIGHT MAY BE ADOPTED

A new type of incandescent light has been placed at the corner of George and McDonnel Streets. The light is suspended from the pole by a stationary iron bracket. Its illuminating powers are very effective and it is altogether probable that it will be adopted by the Utilities Commission for general use throughout the city. It is an improvement over the old-style of arc lighting in that it is not so easily effected by wind or storm.

Many complaints have been heard from certain quarters of the city respecting the inadequacy of the street lighting system. These complaints are not fully borne out in the monthly report of outages which is in the hands of the Utilities Commission. Before the system was taken over by the city, lights were not reported out unless they were out all night. Now they are reported out if out at any time the officer happens along. The police are authorized to report all lights that are out, but their report does not cover the length of time that the light may be out in any one night. Sometimes a light will go out for a few minutes or an hour and then burn the remainder of the night. However, the Commission have assured the Council that steps will be taken to replace the present lighting system with something that will prove more effective. In the words of one of the Commissioners, "we have only been married a month and have not had time to get our furniture straightened around."

VILLA'S TROOPS DEFEAT FORCES OF CARRANZA

EL PASO, Nov. 6.—The Carranza troops retired before an advance of 10,000 Villa soldirs after fighting 20 miles south of Aguascalientes, according to an official Villa report to-day. Gen. Leon commanded the Carranza forces.

INDIVIDUAL CHEESE FOR EVERY FAMILY

New Method of Retailing Employed by Geo. A. Gillespie Meets Favour

Mr G A Gillespie showed the Examiner, yesterday, a new departure in the retailing of cheese He has arranged to put on the market, and is now selling, miniature cheese, each weighing slightly over one pound. They are of the same shape as the big cheese and, of course, are of the same quality. Instead of being wrapped in cheese-cloth, the small cheese have a firm covering of paraffin, which affords a thorough protection and keeps the food clean and wholesome. These individual moulds are of desirable size for family use and are already meeting with general favour.

REV. H. J. KEITH WILL PREACH FAREWELL SERMONS ON SUNDAY

Rev. H. J. Keith will conclude his pastorate at Knox church on Sunday. He will have charge of the regular Sabbath services and meetings and will preach farewell sermons in the morning and evening. During his residence in Peterborough Rev. Mr. Keith has won many friends who, apart from his congregation regret his departure from Peterborough. His sympathies have extended well beyond his parishioners, and while always thoughtful of the welfare of Knox church he had the capacity and the interest to include in his thoughts and plans the general welfare of the community. It will not be surprising, therefore, if Knox church is crowded at the Sunday services. His friends outside Knox church are reminded of his departure and his farewell messages. It is understood that the congregation is arranging for a final social on Monday evening. This will afford the opportunity of a personal farewell to Rev. Mr. Keith and also to Mrs. Keith, who in a quiet way has won the hearts of those who have met her.

A FIELD TELEPHONE

Belgian scouts making use of one of the latest additions to a modern army's equipment, to transmit information to headquarters. In this way one general has complete control over a much wider area than would otherwise be possible.

WILL ENLIST THREE BRIGADES OF ARTILLERY

Composition of the Second Contingent Has Been Decided on by the Militia Authorities

BATTERY AT KINGSTON

OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—The Government has decided on the full composition of the second contingent and orders for enlistment for all units such as artillery, amoulance corps, medical corps, and engineering corps were sent out to-day. The infantry are already being enlisted. The three brigades of artillery, which comprises nine batteries in all, which make up a division, will be enlisted at once. For the time being they will be trained with 12-pounders, but will be supplied with 18-pounders when they leave for the front. Ontario has been assigned four batteries, two to be raised in Toronto and one each at London and Kingston. One battery will be raised in Quebec at Montreal. There will be one battery raised in the Maritime Provinces, two in Winnipeg and one in Calgary. Each battery has approximately 160 men, making with officers some 1,500 strength.

A. M. C. Company in Toronto.

The second contingent will include four companies of the army service corps. They are to be mobilized with one company each in Halifax, Montreal, Winnipeg and Victoria. There are 88 men in an army service corps. Of the army medical corps, a company will be enlisted by the Toronto division, and one by the Montreal division. The third company will be enlisted in three sections, part at Winnipeg, part at Victoria, and the remainder at Calgary. Each company has 283 men. The two field companies of engineers of 220 men each, which will be required, will be mobilized at Ottawa, though they will be recruited from various parts of the country.

Cyclists, Signallers, Supply Units

Orders for the recruiting of these units were issued to-day by the Militia Department. Orders for recruiting a company of cyclists and signal corps will be issued in a few days. The Cyclists will likely be mobilized at Ottawa, though recruited at various divisions. The signal company will likely be incorporated with the engineering corps.

In addition to these units there are a mass of administration units for line of communication, which will be decided upon later as to recruiting and mobilization centres. These include a divisional ambulance, a divisional supply park, a reserve park of waggons, field butchery, field bakery, railway supply detachment, and two depot units of supply.

There will also be raised later a heavy battery of artillery, which will be recruited in various parts of the country.

KAISER SAID TO BE IN SUPREME COMMAND

Is Trying to Coax or Drive His Men in Their Last Effort to Break Through the Allies' Lines---Terrific Bombardment by German Artillery

PARIS, November 7.—Baffled in attempts to carry the strong allied positions barring the way to the coast, the Germans are to-day utilizing their artillery in the hope of blasting an avenue through the opposition.

Hundreds of heavy guns are reported to be in action along the line from Ypres to the south of Arras. A perfect hail of exploding shells is being directed against the allies who, however, are well protected by deep bomb proofs.

Reports here say that the Kaiser is actually in supreme command. He is declared to be constantly moving from point to point along the line of conflict, encouraging, cajoling, threatening, as the case seems to require, but always endeavouring to stimulate with his presence the bravery of the men.

The German reserves are being distributed preparatory to another attack which will most certainly follow when the fury of the artillery bombardment slackens.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Secretary of State Lansing was given notice to-day by the British Ambassador that cargoes of United States copper at Gibraltar, were destined for Krupps, and are being detained.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Germany is facing a shortage of cotton, according to a cable from the American embassy in Berlin to the State Department.

LIMA, Peru, November 7.—Four big warships, whose nationality could not be ascertained, passed here on their way south yesterday.

CLOSING SESSION OF COUNTY COUNCIL

Was Recorded This Morning—Will Meet Again in January

The Fall Session of the Peterborough County Council came to a conclusion this morning. A number of by-laws were passed and other minor details adjusted. After a few valedictory remarks by the warden, Mr. Robert Shaw, the Council adjourned until January. Some of the councillors left this afternoon for their respective homes.

No action was taken in regard to the suggestion that was made by Mr. Campbell, who submitted that the 1915 Council be elected without a contest, and that the money which would be saved as a rsult of that plan, be devoted to relief purposes.

The following clipping which was taken from the Fenelon Falls Gazette has the followoing to say regarding similar action:

There are many appeals being made at this time for the alleviation of needs and conditions brought about by the war. Could not our municipalities elect their present councils next January without a contest? As an election costs about one hundred dollars, the total over the whole Dominion would amount to a large sum. It may seem a trifle soon to make this suggestion, but it may give others an opportunity to discuss the matter.

RIPE NOVEMBER STRAWBERRIES

Mr. Archie Moore has left with the Examiner a remarkable freak of the season—strawberries ripened in the open in mid-November. Mr. Moore was in Bobcaygeon yesterday, and Mr. William Loucks gave a fine cluster of ripe strawberries, grown and ripened in his garden, to Mr. Moore. Such luscious-looking fruit, ripened in November, is too good to thrust into the mouth of the author of "Our Lady of the Snows," but his poetical slander of the Canadian climate could, with poetic justice, be thrust down his throat.

WILL REMEMBER THE SOLDIERS

Shield Will be Placed in Murray St Baptist Church

A suggestion made by Rev. J. R. Webb, the Pastor of Murray Street Baptist Church, has been readily accepted by certain members of his Church, and has been carried to completion by Messrs. J. J. Turner & Sons, whose services were engaged for the purpose..

On Sunday morning next the Trustees of the Church will be asked to accept a handsome shield with the words "Lest we forget" at the top, while directly underneath is the quotation "Though sundered far, by faith we meet," after which there appears a list of the nine young men from families in Murray Street Church, who have away as soldiers for active service. A Canadian flag is draped above and at one side of the shield and the entire work is a credit not only to the designers, but those who conceived the idea. The Canadian flag, which is a part of the gift, comes from Rev. Dr. Webb, the pastor's brother, who resides in Philadelphia.

The expectation is that with these names before the worshippers during the war that they will be made the subjects of special prayer and that the families from which they have gone will realise that though absent they are not forgotten, and that the loyalty of the people shall be stimulated by the presence of this artistic reminder of the fact that Murray Street Church has worthy representation at the front.

Needless to say the families whose sons are soldiers have had no part in the arrangement. It has been done by a few who prefer that their names should not be given.

Mr. George Cochrane, the Chairman of the Trustee Board, will accept the gift on behalf of the congregation at the service to-morrow morning

THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.

Mr. Leo Young showed the Examiner a rose bush from his garden that is literally covered with rose buds. On another bush was a rose in full bloom. For this season of the year and outside, this is remarkable. Mr. W. O'Brien of Boswell Avenue, has also a bush in his garden with a number of buds on it.

LOCAL SOLDIER BOY'S NOVEL EXPERIENCE

One of the 57th Contingent Receives Testimony of the Gratitude of the Belgians

EMBRACED IN LONDON

It cannot be denied that many of the Canadians serving with the First Contingent are having experiences in the Old Country which, to say the least, are novel and original. The relatives of a Peterborough boy have just received a letter from him, in which he states with ingenuous frankness that while looking at the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square, London, during a visit there for dental purposes, a Belgian lady threw her arms around his neck and kissed him repeatedly. She could only speak broken English, but managed to explain that she recognised him as a Canadian soldier and wished to express her gratitude. The letter did not state whether or not the lady was young and pretty. Already one member of the First Contingent has married a young French lady; it is quite probable that another may marry a Belgian. It is gratifying to learn that a Peterborough boy was picked out as the recipient of such sweet expressions of national gratitude.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

Special Wire to The Examiner:

Following were to-day's Scottish League results:

Clyde 1, Hearts 2.
Kilmarnock 1, Celtic 3.
Falkirk 1, Ayr 1.
Airdrie 4, Motherwell 1.
Rangers 4, Queens 0.
Third Lanark 0, St. Mirren 0.
Aberdeen 1, Raith Rovers 3.
Morton 2, Dundee 0.
Hamilton 2, Partick 2.
Hibernians 2, Dumbarton 2.

Leave For Kingston

Two more Peterborough boys ene train for Kingston at 8:10 by G.T.R. on Monday morning.

The names are William Hughes, of 475 Bolivar street, and Charles East, of Grand View avenue.

They enlistd in the cavalry as signallers under Lieut. Rackham about three months ago and were disappointed when no cavalry was being sent from Canada for the second contingent. They enlisted in the infantry signallers and only received their transports on Friday. They leave in civilian clothes like the other boys, and receive infantry uniforms on arrival at Kingston.

Big Programme At Royal Theatre This Evening

Manager Clayton has secured the World's Baseball Series for to-night. There will also be a complete change of motion pictures, featuring "Justice," a wonderful drama in four parts, and other special vaudeville on the same bill. Come early.

New Members Were Enrolled

The regular weekly meeting of the Kitchener Red Cross Club was held in the Green Room of the Y.W.C.A. on Tuesday evening. Quite a number of new members were enrolled, which was very encouraging to the president, Miss Garrow, who has worked hard to make the club a success. The club decided to hold a sale of home-made cooking and candy on the Market on Saturday, November 14th. This will be good news to the ladies of the City who patronized this table some time ago. Further announcements will be made in the coming week.

Evening Examiner

'Phones—Editorial 139, Business Office 139. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

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Hon. E. B. STRATTON, President.

B. M. GLOVER, Managing Director.

Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed."

SATURDAY, NOV 7, 1914

CHILDREN AND CIVIC BEAUTY

Though we are deep in the stress of war that is no reason why we should relax any effort to carry on the work of education and progressive civic betterment "as usual," as well as carrying on business "as usual." We, in Canada, are interested in the war, but it does not, except in some cases, touch us closely enough to make us downhearted, or indifferent to all the usual duties of citizenship.

Peterborough spends liberally upon education. Last year we paid in taxes for the support of our schools the considerable sum of $104,651. Do we get adequate value for this? We may do in the matter of intellectual training, the implanting of hard facts, or the ability to pass examinations. But do we succeed in fitting our children to the highest point for the discharge of all the duties of citizenship? For these, not only the head, but the heart, the soul, the taste, must be developed; the higher faculties cultivated.

Even in this war time most of the processes of private life are going forward as usual. Our citizens are preparing to beautify their premises and homes for the winter and in outlook for the coming year. Housewives are potting their bulbs for winter, blooming. Men are busy tidying lawns and putting them in trim for the spring.

Though the heathen may rage and the Kaiser imagine a vain thing; though the war scythe may reap its awful harvest of death, and the devastation of war blight and destroy the beauty of other lands, yet the cycle of the seasons will make its inevitable round; spring will come and the beauty of leaf and flower unfold as surely and as sweetly if the poison of desolation did not foul the air of Europe.

We must not forget our duty in the way of keeping all the machinery of civic enterprise going. We must, in some sort of way improve our standing; we must or should prune our street trees and plant more. We must or should, in a civic way, do something — it is regretted that it cannot be said do more—for general civic beautification.

Are we ready for this? Are we morally equipped? Is the cult of the beautiful a general feature of the ethical equipment of our citizens? It unfortunately is not if we judge of the representatives the people elect to do their civic business and give impulse to the idea of the city beautiful.

In this regard it is a pleasure to say that the City Council does not represent the people. It is a notorious fact that the hypothetically representative authorities of the city are not seized of any embarassing sense of responsibility as to the duty of beautifying the city. They do not as they should do, set an example for citizens to imitate.

If the taste and interests of the citizens in beautifying and keeping beautiful their private premises were modelled upon the attitude of the city authorities, Peterborough would be the frowsiest city in Canada.

Instead it is one of the most beautiful, thanks to private enterprise; but not a tenth of what it could be made with general cooperation—of the authorities and the citizens at large.

It is unfortunate that all our citizens are not solicitous for the creation and preservation of beauty of public places; and there is a possibility that this indifference is somewhat due to our home and school educational shortcomings. There is not sufficient rubbing in of the sense of respect for the property and accomplishments of others. A writer in the Craftsman has a pertinent paragraph on this point—

> While Mayor of Montpelier, I noted the fact that many boys were defacing property, scattering litter in the streets and elsewhere, destroying city improvements, tampering with devices for municipal service, trespassing upon private rights, and in numerous other ways showing either ignorance of or intent to interfere with the orderly course of community life. The police, legal and sanitary departments were frequently invoked in such cases. To me it seemed needless for a community to maintain a police force to protect itself against the vandalism of its youth who were being educated by said city at large expense.

This is pertinent to existing, and precedent conditions in this city. If, during the past generation, the system of education in our schools had been devoted to the culture of the child as a whole and not only his or her poor little fact-stuffed mind; if every child had been soul taught—the best part of his being devloped, his sense of beauty intensified his sense of right towards his neighbour; his sense of respect for the rights of others; his respect for the beauty of public and private places created by men and women with souls above the sordid care of bread and butter making—we should have had in this generation of citizenship influenced by the cult of the beautiful and fortified with the inbred principle of right regard and right doing.

The actions of children in their relations to the public, to property rights or individual nterprise, should not be a matter of discipline and police supervision. Their right action should come from principle—a principle that must be implanted by home training and, where this fails as it too often does—by school training, by something more than mere book-learning.

The undue exaltation of intellectual tillage; the education of the mind alone, without the counterbalance of moral and ethical culture is exemplified in the disastrous manifestations of German "Kultur," which, with the literary and scientific triumphs of German achievement in these fields, becomes a curse and blight to the world. For generations the children of Germany in the schools, the youths in the gymnasia and universities, have had their souls saturated with the spirit of brute force as the summum bonum, the prime thing in national life, and, lo, the result.

If education persistently and sedulously practiced can corrupt human nature and implant false ideals in a great and naturally good nation, certainly then, education, if as sedulously and persistently practiced upon Canadian children, with the object of implanting high ideals, cultivating the sense of the beautiful and all the ethical virtues that not only adorn, but form the effective basis of, the highest citizenship, can effect these objects.

It is a pleasure to note evidences that this ideal of education is being included in the curriculum of some of our teachers. It has been noted before that the Queen Mary School is a centre where honest attempts are made to educate the heart and soul, and taste of the pupils, as well as the head. The children are taught and made to respect the beauty of the school grounds and surroundings. This may be a mere matter of discipline; but it is contributory to an ethical culture that will lead the pupils to think of their duty to the public outside the area of discipline; and go far to create a generation of citizens that will be factors in the creation of a sentiment and principle that will make the work of the city beautiful an automatic process, instead of a perpetual struggle against a spirit, negative perhaps—of essential vandalism.

Last night the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society was held in preparation for the 1915 campaign of civic beautification. The work of the Society would be all the more successful, if education had done the work of culture in the hearts of the children, grown to men and women, and made them in all ways a cooperative factor in spirit and sympathy—in love of the beautiful—in the enterprise of the highest achievement of the idea of the city beautiful.

BELGIAN RELIEF

Why do we send Canadian contingents overseas? Because we desire to loyally do our duty and exercise our high privilege. We go to strengthen the army of the Mother Country in its fight for the vindication of British honour, the keeping of plighted faith. So far as Canada and Peterborough are concerned we are in this for Belgium and for the international principles of national integrity and national individuality involved in the wanton outrage of her neutrality. For Belgium, for principle, for the sake of her pledged word, whose integrity, and inviolate sanctity gives Great Britain her preeminent place of beneficial influence in the world. Britain has gone to war. She is pouring out the blood of her soldiers and the treasure of her vaults in the greatest conflict in which Britain has ever been engaged; and Canada and the Empire are with her as in duty bound. But Britain is doing more Belguim has been war swept and desolate, as with the besom of hell; her homes have been levelled and their occupants become outcast and fugitve and starving. Great Britain, which has always been the home of the desolate and oppressed, has taken to her shelter 300,000 refugees, which does not include a tithe of the remnant of her decimated population of seven million. We can't fancy the condition of these who remain except faintly by picturing Peterborough wrecked from centre to circumference, with shot and shell, and fire; with the people outraged; with every home almost destroyed; with food supplies stolen by German vandals; with all the operations of industry in city and surrounding country ceased; with entire population breadless and starving; with everything contributing to a ghastly pancrama of universal desolation and universal suffering; not to speak of the moral misery of the presence of a gloating and brutal enemy. Conceive Peterborough in such a condition, and wealthy and prosperous Canadians reduced to ruin and desolation and you can have some idea of the call that comes to us for suffering Belgium. It is not only a national duty that confronts us, but a religious duty. The Belgians are our neighbours in the sight of God, who made all men of one blood.

Are we doing what we should do? The only concerted attempt to give relief to the Belgians outside the activities of a few ladies, has been the action of the Board of Trade, which slipped its responsibilities from its shoulders by the easy way of placing subscription lists in some of the banks, with the result that might have been expected from such a fatuous method—a total of $71 contributed in the course of two or three weeks—by nine contributors, one of whom, a lady, gave $20, nearly a third of the total.

Are we doing our duty? No, is the emphatic answer. We are not even doing our duty to our good name, nor satisfying the highest call of duty implied in the divine sum of religion — love thy neighbour as thyself.

BEST MEANS.

"Sustain the Pay Roll" is a slogan that appeals to everybody. The best means of keeping up the Canadian pay roll is by buying "Made-in-Canada" goods. It provides the means for Canadian patriotic and Belgian relief funds.—Stratford Beacon.

HUMANITY'S CAUSE.

This war makes everyone serious. Serious men forget old party quarrels, old controversies which are a little bit academic. Or, if they do not forget them, they ask if there was really anything vital in these conflicts, and of so, what side are they on. Disraeli said he was on the side of the angels; but after all that was only a picturesque way of saying hat he was on the side of all sane and decent people — on the same side as Gladstone.—Toronto Star.

THE SPIRIT OF THE WEST.

With the departure of this second contingent the call comes once again to those remaining behind to prepare themselves, and thus be ready should further contingents be required. Only a mere skeleton of the old 95th Saskatchewan Rifles will remain in the city to-night. The battalion must be immediately recruited up to full strength once more. The young men of Regina owe it to those who have gone to keep the old regiment alive, and to provide men to fill the gaps created, or which may be created in the overseas contingents. Many of the substantial men of the city have already enrolled themselves in the business men's company. Their action is worthy of emulation by hundreds more.—Regina Leader.

SORE-SMITTEN BELGIUM

Seven million men, women and children in Belgium are threatened with imminent starvation The population of the United States is 100,000,000. The Belgian Relief Committee, which began work September 28, reports contributions amounting to $300,000 on October 30. This is ten cents apiece for 3,000,00 of the starving. The wealth of the United States is computed to be 130 millions. The following poem, while written for the United States, will apply to Canada:

The word went forth from Prussia:
"We do what war requires.
Before the hosts of Russia
And the slow English shires
Can move, our conquering masses
Shall smite the heart of France.
Our host through Belgium passes;
'Way for the Prussian lance!

"We would not harm you, Belgium,
Our neighbour and our friend;
But when war comes upon us
We go straight to our end.
Our way lies through your cities,
Your well-tilled fields beside;
Woe to the ill-starred neutral
Would stem the Prussian tide!"

Then up spake little Belgium,
Outnumbered ten to one:
"By the faith of all the nations,
For thus the compacts run,
We give no aid or comfort
To any in this fight.
Your way lies further southward,
Your threatenings despite".

And Belgium, little Belgium,
Upon her faith stood fast;
She murmured not nor wavered
Before the coming blast.
Without a doubt or tremour
She barred the Prussians' way,
Where are her old, famed cities,
Her fruitful farms to-day?

Where are her best and bravest
Let Prussian guns reply.
Where are her babes and mothers?
Their turn has come to die.
Their husbands and their fathers
Have paid the last great price;
Their country is a desert—
Lord, will not this suffice?

The bitter cry of Belgium
Dies out upon our shore.
Deep sympathy we give her,
What can we give her more?
Her fame is surely founded;
What would she have but fame?
Long will the world pay tribute
To the glory of her name.

Children of nations yet unborn
Will marvel when they hear
How little Belgium steadfastly
Embraced the Prussian spear;
And when, far down the ages,
Heroic deeds betide,
Men still will tell with bated breath,
How little Belgium died.

And what of the great nation,
Bulwarked by friendly seas,
Whose sons in peace and plenty
Hug close their well-earned ease?
Her fame, linked fast with Belgium's,
Will be: She had no bread
To spare for Belgium stricken,
But she mourned for Belgium dead.

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THE ESSENTIALS TO GOOD SHOOTING

Written Especially For The Examiner.

The following timely, comprehensive and well prepared article has been written especially for the Examiner by a recognized authority on rifle shooting and military training generally. It should be clipped out of the paper and read and re-read, not only by the members of the Rifle Association, but by the members of the 57th as well, as it covers the subject in a most capable manner:

Military marksmanship is the highest form of shooting, and naturally claims first place in the many phases of training in which the soldier is expected to excel, and no amount of perfection he may have attained in the other parts of his training can upon service remedy any want of proficiency in military marksmanship.

Skill in good shooting is acquired by personal effort. All the instructors in the army can never make a good shot out of you if you do not apply yourself with all your might.

It is in the power of every soldier or civilian to become a good shot: when the first principles of aiming and trigger pressing are mastered, determination and will power, to succeed will pave the way.

The following qualities are possessed by every soldier and civilian in more or less degree, must be developed by daily practice:

1. Determination to hold rifle steady on the mark.
2. To obtain perfect control of trigger finger.
3. To aim correctly.

To a great extent marksmen are made at home and not on the ranges as a good many people think, and it is with the purpose of directing the personal efforts of those who desire to become good shots, into proper channels, that the essential points necessary are enumerated below.

DAILY PRACTICE.

This is the first essential and constant practice only will give the muscles complete mastery of the rifle.

The eye, brain and forefinger also need constant training to work in harmony.

Every time the rifle is taken out of the rack, or any position in which it is kept, a correct firing position should be assumed and a few snaps taken with muscles and mind braced up to determination point, observing the following rules:

1. Always open the breech of rifle to see that it is not loaded. (It is always a "supposed" empty rifle that shoots someone).
2. Select some small indistinct mark to aim at and put imaginary distances on the sights.
3. Assume a correct firing position. No fancy tricks.
4. Don't dwell on the aim—10 seconds should be the extreme limit.
5. Declare the point of aim at the instant of pressing the trigger.
6. Retain the aim on the mark after pressing.
7. Finish off with a few minutes of snap shooting and rapid fire practice.

FIRING POSITIONS.

The most essential points for all positions are:

1. A good firm grip with both hands.
2. The eye and cheek well back on the butt.
3. The butt pressed firmly into the hollow of the shoulder and not on the muscle of the arm.
4. Comfort, ease and entire absence of constraint are absolutely essential whilst firing.
5. After firing always bring the rifle to a convenient position for reloading.

AIMING.

The essential points are:

a. Sights upright.
b. Foresight central in the V or U.
c. Full sight for each shot.
d. Consistent point of aim on the six o'clock line.

TRIGGER PRESSING.

Particular attention should be given to the following points:

1. Hook the first joint of the forefinger round the lowest part of the trigger.
2. Grip the small with the remaining fingers and thumb.
3. Squeeze the thumb and forefinger toward each other.
4. Take off the first pull immediately the butt touches the shoulder.
5. Restrain the breathing whilst pressing.
6. Note whether the aim is disturbed at the instant of pressing.
7. Frequently test your own "let off" by balancing a coin on the foresight or outer hand and don't be satisfied until it remains undisturbed by the pressure of the trigger.

The firer should strive to know the exact instant the trigger should be pressed, and then apply the final pressure in the fraction of time that the sights are on the mark; this perfect trigger control is only acquired by constant daily snapping practice, during which thought must be concentrated on the trigger pressure, and the firer must be determined not to snatch or pull.

CARE OF THE RIFLE.

The accuracy of the rifle depends entirely upon the care bestowed upon it. Every bang of the butt of a rifle on the ground and every time it is roughly forced in the arm rack, or dropped, may be said to take a day off its effective life.

Too much care cannot be devoted to the cleaning and general use of the rifle.

Every person who is entrusted with a rifle should keep a constant eye on the barrel, sights pull-off and magazine:

1. The barrel and chamber must be perfectly clean and free from oil before firing. (An oily barrel throws shots high, low, right and left at different times).
2. The sights should be black and clean. Avoid using flannelette on them as this makes the sights woolly.
3. To preserve a smooth pull, keep the nose of the sear and bent of cocking piece slightly oiled.
4. Wipe the magazine out with a dry rag thoroughly. Nothing is more irritating than constant jams when firing rapid or snap shooting practices.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION.

Clearness of vision, steadiness of muscles, delicacy of touch on the trigger are not found in the man who smokes 50 cigarettes a day. Moderation is the key word to a good sound mental and physical condition.

To suddenly cease smoking the day before the shoot begins, will as certainly spoil a score as too much smoking. The same may be said of drink.

Men who are inclined to be a little nervous should try and concentrate all their energies of mind and body on the shot about to be fired, being determined to hit the object. Confidence and self-reliance will come to the firer as he becomes intimately familiar with the handling of his rifle. A heavy meal preceding shooting, tight equipment, tight braces and collars, are all detrimental to the would-be marksman and should be avoided. He should, above all, endeavour to cultivate determination and will power, coolness of mind and hand, for these are the foundation qualities of shooting.

ATMOSPHERIC INFLUENCE.

Once the principles of aiming and firing positions are mastered, careful attention should be given to the atmospheric conditions at the time of shooting. More bullets miss their mark owing to misjudgment of these influences than from any other cause except judging distance.

LIGHT.

In a dull light the foresight is less distinctly seen than in a good light, and more of it is unconsciously taken when aiming, therefore slightly less elevation is required on a dull day than on a bright day. (Light up, sight up. Light down, sight down). In the case of quickly changing light, such as sunshine and cloud, a more careful aim to accustom the eye to the changed conditions is all that is needed to make a good shot.

TEMPERATURE.

Before commencing to shoot any practice it should be borne in mind that the bullet meets with more resistance in cold weather than in hot weather. A high temperature acts upon the cordite in addition to lessening the resistance of air to the bullet, therefore less elevation will be required on hot days. The following table, which is easily memorised, will be found useful:

ELEVATION TABLE.

MORE	LESS
Bright day.	Dull light.
Dry day.	Wet day.
Cold day.	Hot day.
Head wind.	Rear wind.

WHAT TO DO ON THE FIRING POINT.

Select as level a place as possible and lie down obliquely, but with the face square to the target. Select a place for your elbows and take a sight at the target over your rifle. If the position is satisfactory, lower your rifle and mark the spots where your elbows rest so that you may select the same place for every shot. Having satisfied yourself that your sights are set correctly proceed to aim.

Now comes the critical moment, the "let off." No matter how good the aim, should you lose your self-control or nerve, your shot will be wasted. Do not hesitate, but with your finger firmly on the trigger, slowly close your hand, your hand, eye and brain working in perfect harmony, and you may have perfect assurance of a good shot, whatever happens.

HOLDING THE RIFLE TO AIM AND FIRE.

The position of the butt should always be the same in the shoulder, otherwise owing to the point of support changing, the shots will vary, i.e., if placed too high, high shots will result and vice versa.

The butt will be held more firmly in the shoulder if the hand is placed well to the front of the magazine, both hands must be used to press the butt into the shoulder. The firmer the butt is held the less will the recoil be felt.

Whilst aiming the following methods for focussing the vision should be employed:

1st—Look at the backsight and see that it is upright.

2nd—Look at the foresight, get it central, and take the correct amount in the V or U.

3rd—Direct the eyes to the mark.

AIMING OFF FOR WIND.

The wind gauge is invaluable for elementary shooting when firing at stationary targets, with the wind steady but for quickly changing objectives and unsteady winds, the most practical method is to aim off the mark.

To keep elevation when aiming off without difficulty, keep the 6 o'clock line thus:

TRIGGER PRESSING.

The best aids to obtaining a perfectly smooth let-off are:

Declaration of point of aim at instant of pressing.

Retaining aim on the mark after pressing.

Constant snapping practices, to train the eye, brain and forefinger to work in harmony.

To restrain the breathing.

Trigger pressing should be regarded as the most important part of firing instruction. The following points should be noted:

That the forefinger can be moved independently of remainder of hand.

To prevent jerking and pulling, a firm grip of the remaining fingers and thumb on the small of the butt are necessary.

To discharge the rifle correctly the pull must be done gently and steadily. Any sudden jerk will cause the rifle to gutter, and the result will be a poor shot. It is necessary to take a firm grip of the stock and then place a steady squeezing pressure on the trigger.

A rifleman should know when his rifle is going to discharge, yet he must know it unconsciously. His whole attention must be centred in having his sights in the correct place and his rifle plumb, so that when he has them where he wants he will find the trigger go of its own accord. This, of course, can only be obtained by constant practice.

The following should be noted:

The forefinger is used in preference to the second, because it is nearest the guard, has a quicker action, and is more readily placed on the trigger.

The first joint is used because it is more sensitive than higher up the finger, being hooked round the lower part of the trigger to obtain greater leverage.

Joseph Ashton—Chief engineer of H.M.S. Monmouth, which was sunk off the coast of South America in a naval engagement with a superior ranged German squadron.

Trades And Labour Notes

By The Official Scribe

"Modern civilization" is now passing through the most terrible crisis in the world's history and the eyes of everyone are centred on the battlefields of Europe, where a stupendous effort is being made to crush the spirit of militarism for ever. Although patriotic meetings and war bulletins are claiming first place in the minds of our citizens at the present time, there was a good attendance of delegates at the last regular meeting of the Trades ad Labour Council ready to do "business as usual," in the interests of the labour men of Peterborough, who have responded nobly to the "call to arms."

President J. J. Hartley occupied the chair.

The action of the Independent Labour Party of Hamilton in nominating W. R. Rollo, Secretary of Hamilton T. and L. Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. John S. Hendrie member of the Ontario Legislature for West Hamilton, received the hearty approval of the delegates, and the Secretary was instructed to forward a donation for the campaign fund.

Labour Bureau.

The following letter was received from the Minister of Labour, in reply to a request for the establishment of a Government Labour Bureau:

Ottawa, Oct. 26th, 1914.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 16th instant suggesting that a government labour bureau be established in your city, I may say that at the present time the government has no authority from parliament to establish such bureaus, and if it were determined to do something in that direction I don't feel that in the beginning we should establish them in the smaller places, such as Peterborough.

Many seem to think that the existence of labour bureaus would create employment for the unemployed; that is a great mistake. A few such bureaus have been established by the governments, both of Quebec and Ontario, but they cannot be said to be a success; certain municipalities have also established such bureaus, with no more satisfactory results.

The experience in Canada is that employers prefer to deal with private agencies. However, I have given considerable thought to this matter and it has not been definitely decided. We may do something toward the establishment of such bureaus in the larger cities of the country, but it is not our intention at the present time to establish them in the smaller places.

Faithfully,
T. W. Crothers,

J. J. Hartley, Esq., President, Peterborough Trades and Labour Council, Peterborough, Ont

Assessment Criticized.

It was claimed that the present system of assessment was unfair to small property owners, who were assessed to the limit, while every consideration was shown to those who were fortunate enough to possess a more substantial share of this world's goods.

The Light Brigade.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed regarding the way in which citizens of Peterborough, men of "proved" experience, had been ignored when important positions in connection with the Hydro Electric system were to be filled. Without wishing to reflect in any way upon the men chosen by the "powers that be" it was the opinion of the delegates that "home talent" should have been considered.

Independent Labour Party.

Plans for the formation of an Independent Labour Party were again discussed. Representation on the City Council is urgently needed and the delegates decided to choose a candidate to represent "labour" in the Mayoralty contest.

The next regular meeting will be held November 18th, when it is important that every delegate be present.

To insure the possession of good hair, two things are essential—reasonable care and the intelligent use of a sanitary hair dressing.

Hair that receives no attention but the daily combing and an occasional shampoo cannot be pretty. Dandruff forms on the scalp, the hair becomes dead, brittle, unwoven and falls out. There is an entire lack of that life, lustre and luxuriance which are imparted to the hair by proper care and Newbro's Herpicide.

Herpicide strikes at the very root of hair trouble by eradicating the contagion that causes dandruff and falling hair. The scalp is clean and free from scale. The hair looks alive—has gloss, beauty, snap. The itching due to dandruff stops almost instantly.

The cleanliness and purity of Newbro's Herpicide together with its exquisite fragrance, recommend it to every refined taste.

Try Herpicide. You will be delighted and your hair benefitted.

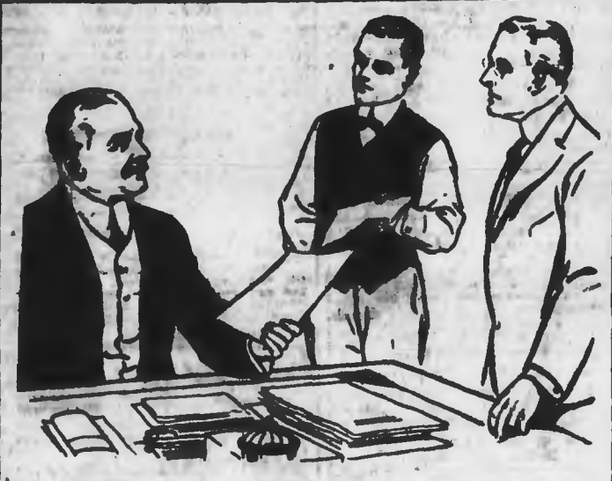
Send ten cents for sample Bottle and Booklet—See Coupon.

Your dealer guarantees Newbro's Herpicide and if you are not satisfied will refund your money.

Sold in two sizes at all Toilet Goods Counters.

McDermid & Jary and Payne's Drug Store, Special Agents.

DON'T WAIT—SEND 10 CENTS FOR SAMPLE AND BOOKLET TO-DAY.
THE HERPICIDE COMPANY, Dept. 11TB, Detroit, Michigan.
Gentlemen: Please find enclosed 10 cents for which send me sample bottle of Newbro's Herpicide also a booklet on the care of the hair.
Name
Address
City State



Why Smith Succeeded

He was on the job—alert and energetic. Mental ability and physical activity made him shine in his old job and brought promotion.

Smith took care of himself.

Right there is the keynote of success—one must be mentally and physically fit.

A good start is to avoid the heavy, greasy foods that cause indigestion and kindred ills, and use a wholesome, building food such as

Grape-Nuts

This healthful, appetizing food is made of selected wheat and malted barley. It contains those vital mineral salts, so necessary to health, that are often lacking in the every-day diet.

The partial melting of the barley, with the long baking (about 20 hours), makes Grape-Nuts a food that digests easily and quickly.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

POULTRY PAYS!!

Make The Most of Your Poultry This Fall. . . . . .

W. SCOTT Company, Ltd.
Peterborough, Ont.

We are large buyers of all kinds of live poultry, and are prepared to pay the highest price for same. All purchases are made on a quality basis, so that it will be in your interest to have your poultry properly fattened, as thin, poor birds are not wanted at any price.

We are paying a premium for milk fed, crate fattened chickens.

Write for quotations and special circular of information to W. SCOTT Company, Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.

FITS CURED

By TRENCH'S REMEDY

The Famous Home Treatment for Epilepsy and Fits. . . . .

Recommended by Clergymen of all Denominations. Twenty-four Years' Success. Over 1,000 unsolicited Testimonials in one year.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY

Has been given by people in every walk of life. Those interested should write at once. Pamphlet containing proof positive sent free from

TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LIMITED
716 St. James' Chambers, TORONTO.
Sole Proprietors Trench's Remedies, Limited, Dublin, Ireland.

Radway's Ready Relief

Mrs. L. Dittmar, 710 E. 145th St., New York City, writes: "I caught a cold. I used one bottle of your Radway's Ready Relief with wonderful results. I have also found it acts like a charm for sore throat. I used it with great benefit for several ailments my children have had, and recommend it to my friends."

NEURALGIA

The Relief is the best counter irritant known, and therefore the best embrocation that can be used in Neuralgia. Rub it on the part affected, and keep flannels soaked with it on the seat of the pain until ease is obtained, which will usually be in the course of ten or fifteen minutes.

RADWAY & CO., Montreal, Can.

On a Pedestal

Those things we value most highly, as symbolizing the best in Art, in Science or in Literature, are fittingly placed upon a pedestal, where we can look up to them.

Figuratively speaking, we also place upon the pedestal of our imagination, those high ideals, those lofty aspirations, by which, in our more thoughtful moments, we would wish to guide our conduct.

Among those guiding principles, why not place upon a pedestal of its own, an ideal that may be better described as "Canada First," rather than "Made in Canada."

The "Made in Canada" movement stands for far more than mere commercial patriotism. Pride of country, pride of national resources, pride of national accomplishment in the realms of literature, art and science, pride of virile citizenship, and pride of national destiny, are all embraced within the broad sweep of this deep seated and soul stirring movement.

Future generations will look back to 1914 as an epoch marking year in Canada's history if you, in common with all her citizens, will only resolve, from this day forward, to be guided by the motto

"CANADA FIRST"

11A

HOW TO EAT WISELY

As a universal rule in health, and, with rare exceptions, in disease, that is best to be eaten which the appetite craves or the taste relishes.

Persons rarely err in the quality of the food eaten; nature's instincts are the wisest regulators in this respect.

By eating fast, the stomach, like a bottle being filled through a funnel is full and overflowing before we know it. But the most important reason is the food is being swallowed before time has been allowed to divide it in sufficiently small pieces with the teeth; for like ice in a tumbler of water, the smaller the bits are the sooner they are dissolved. If it has been seen with the naked eye that if solid food is cut up in pieces, small as half a pea, it digests almost as soon without being chewed at all as if it had been well masticated.

Comfy, Smart, and New Are These

Coats For Little Folk

INCLUDING every new Winter style in Corded Velvets, Cheviot, Chinchilla, Novelty Tweeds and Bear Cloth of fine all wool materials. Warm Winter Coats they are, in colours of Navy, Brown, Saxe, Tan, Fawn, and Novelty Mixtures. Sizes to fit ages 3 to 12 years.

Mothers—bring in your little girls—we have a Coat that will please you—and the little one also.

CHILDREN'S COAT DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

FLOWER SHOW MAY BE HELD NEXT AUGUST IN PETERBOROUGH

Annual Meeting of Horticultural Society Was Held in City Council Chambers Last Night

OFFICERS FOR 1915

The annual meeting of the Horticultural Society of Peterborough was held in the City Council Chambers last evening. Mr. H. Beal, president, was in the chair, and during the evening the election of officers was held. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mr. W. Stocker.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. Ritchie.
2nd Vice-President—Mr. Wise.
Secretary-Treasurer—C. H. Williamson.

Board of Directors—Messrs. Dumble, Cowan, Fisk, Kennedy, Riddle, Young, Denne, Jordan, Beal and Howard.

Park Board—Messrs. Wise, Campbell, Stocker, Kennedy, Lytle and Denne.

Auditors—Messrs. R. M. Glover and T. A. S. Hay.

Mr. T. A. S. Hay, who was present, spoke briefly of the good work of the retiring president. If the Association had accomplished anything worth while in the past year, it was due in a great measure to Mr. Beal's leadership and earnest efforts. He could say how much his efforts had been appreciated by his fellow members and how effective they had been.

The president announced that at a meeting of the Board of Trade Tuesday evening the Secretary of the Board of Trade and himself had been appointed a committee to act with one from the Horticultural Society to urge the Council to appoint a Park commission. The Society expressed itself as heartily in sympathy with anything that could be done in this matter, and it was the general opinion that whatever could be done in this matter should be looked after.

Bfore retiring Mr. Beal suggested that a cinder path be placed in Victoria Park from the fountain to the Central School, and that the path down the south side of the park, parallel with Brock street, be filled in. In both of these suggestions his opinions were concurred in by the Society and it is very probable that something along this line will be done in the near future.

The president, secretary and Mr. H. B. Cowan were appointed as delegates to the Horticultural Convention in Toronto, November 10, 11 and 12.

There was some discussion last night as to whether it would be advisable to hold a flower show in Peterborough next August. It was felt that it would be a good thing for the city if the expense would not be too heavy. Mr. Wise thought that the citizens, particularly those from English homes, would take very kindly to the idea, and that Peterborough would have a splendid flower show. A committee of Messrs. Beal, Wise and Young were appointed to look into the matter and report back to the Society as to whether or not a flower show was feasible.

Mr. Wise informd the Board that a good caretaker for Victoria Park was needed next year. He should be an experienced gardener, andthe members present agred to be on the lookout for a suitable man.

The following reports of the year's finance were received:

PARK ACCOUNT—1914.

Receipts.

Balance on hand from 1913..$	2.89
County of Peterborough Grant	100.00
City of Peterborough Grant..	900.00
Grant for Painting Bandstand	25.00
	$1,027.89

Expenditures.

Wages, caretaker and helper $	518.08
Concrete curbing by H. Shurter	120.68
Bedding flowers, and bulbs..	161.30
Painting bandstand	25.00
Materials and tools	71.49
Cartage, cinders, etc.	16.05
Supervision	50.00
Printing	20.45
Fertilizer	28.18
H. T. Millard, mower	6.50
Painting Fountain, 1913 and 1914	7.65
Balance in bank	5.42
	$1,027.89

HORTICULTURAL ACCOUNT—1914

Receipts.

Balance on hand from 1913...$	3.19
Ontario Government Grant....	200.00
Membership fees, 1914	258.00
Retained from 1913	12.00
Receipts of banquet	50.00
Miscellaneous receipts	4.50
	$635.69

Expenditures.

Cash prizes lawn and garden competition ...$	20.00
Purchase of flowers, shrubs and bulbs	235.59
Horticultural publications subscriptions	148.30
Secretary's salary	50.00
Banquet expenses	68.15
Current expenses	99.57
Cash in bank	6.98
	$635.69

Are French, Not Germans

Interesting Letter From E. Baumer and G. Knipper

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly permit me a few lines in your valuable paper. Can any one of the Peterborough genealogists let me know to what nationality Mr. Knipper and myself belong? I would be very thankful for it. As far as I know, we are French. Mostly all here take us for Germans, and, like all the Germans and Austrians in Canada, we have to report every week to the Chief of Police. But we can bring proof that we are not Germans. In the following I will give you a short outline of my nationality. According to the documents which we have in our possession, one of our ancestors was an officer in the French troops under King Charles VII. of France (1622-1461), and fought against the English at Castillon on February 17th, 1453. He received for his bravery a coat of arms from the King, which remains till to-day in our family, with the right of wearing it. His descendants fought under Henri II. (1547-1559) in Lorraine. Afterwards they came under the Bourbons (1589-1789) into Alsace, and from that date on our tree of genealogy is uninterrupted till to-day. In the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871) my father, my wife's father, Mr. Knipper's father and all my uncles were fighting under the French army. After this war they did not give their oath of allegiance to the German Government, and so they and we were always treated as French minded, and our names were put on the so-called black list. They could not expel us from Alsace Lorraine. We behaved all right, so they had no reason to do it. The Prussians wanted to Prussianize everything in Alsace, so all the names of the streets and of most of the towns got changed from French into German. Every man that did not take the oath of allegiance for the Germans had to change his name in German. Our name used to be Beaumaire. The Prussians changed it to Baumer. My wife's name is Calcaire. They baptized it as Kulck. Mr. Knipper's name used to be Niepres. The town of Luverne got Zahem, Chatenois got Kestenhols, Cernay got Sennheim, and so on. As long as the Germans are in possession of Alsace-Lorraine, we cannot change our names. We remember a few years ago our cousins from France sent us letters with the name Beaumaire on it. The postmaster of our city (a Prussian) refused to deliver them, stating there is nobody with this name in the city, and so my cousins received their letters back again, and we never got them. Some people here say we are Germans because our names are German. Of course they are, because we had to change them. If the name of a man will give his nationality, then Ackerman, Hagermann, Burke, Grubbe, Heiderman, Hoffman, Metzler, Schaib, Wildman Wolff, etc., all of this City, must be Germans. Some of those names are genuine Prussian. All the young men are compelled to serve in the army, but when we Alsatians leave it, we are more French-minded than before. Supposing the Germans take Canada and the boys have to serve in their army, are they afterwards Germans or Canadians? Supposing a Canadian family emigrates to China, or to the Eskimos, are their children afterwards Chinese or Eskimos, or are they still Canadians? We would like some ethnologist of the City to explain that for me. Our language is Alsmanic, Francenis and French, and in the schools they teach the high German. We hate the Prussians more than the British do, because we know how mean they treated us for the last 44 years. We would advise some people in this City to take up more lessons in geography and history, so they can distinguish the different nations. They don't know the difference between a German, a Dutchman and a Prussian. They call every one that comes from Europe, and does not speak the English, a Dutchman. They also call the contingent that left for England from Canada "The Canadian Contingent." In reality it is "The British Contingent from Canada, intermingled with a few real Canadians." They even do not know that King George V. of England is of German descent. Didn't the Elector of Hanover succeed Queen Anne as George I.; was not the mother of Queen Victoria a German princess? Was not her consort, Prince Albert of Saxony-Coburg Gotha a German prince? Chancellor Sir John A. Boyd, in his address to the jury at Haileybury, seeing that a lot of Germans and Austrians wanted to get the naturalisation papers, said that those papers should not be given to them, and, indeed, the applicants were refused, but all the Finlanders, Russians and Italians got them. What shall we Alsatians do? They won't let us go to the States. They won't let us go back to fight in the French army against the Germans. Even Mr. Knipper wanted to join the oversea contingent to fight the Germans and he was refused. Nobody will give him work. Apparently the Chancellor did not hear anything of the proclamation of King George V. referring to the aliens. Such an action throws a bad light on Canada. They send propagandists all over Europe so as to win emigrants to Canada, and when they come here to show their loyalty and to become good Canadian citizens, and spend all their money here, they refuse to give us the naturalisation papers. We repeat it again, we are not Germans, even if we had to serve in the German army. We are French, and we hope, that after this war, our province will be under French rule again. If there is a genealogist or a ethnologist in this city, we would like him to explain to me whether we are German or French.

—Yours very truly,
Emile Beaumaire, alias E. Baumer.
Georges Niepres, alias G. Knipper.

GREATEST VICTORY OF WAR ANNOUNCED

Russian Advance Has Been Successful at Every Point and Austro-German Armies Are Back on Their Frontiers, After Disorderly Flight—Road Blocked Only by Town of Wirballen

LONDON, Nov. 7. — The Grand Duke Nicholas has wired Gen. Joffre that the Russians have won the greatest victory of the war.

Advices from other sources convey the same information. The Town of Jaroslav, 17 miles from Przemysl, the Galicia fortress which has been besieged for many weeks, has fallen, the Russians taking 5,000 prisoners. Jaroslav was taken in the early days of the war by the Czar's forces and then evacuated for strategic reasons.

Wirballen is now declared to be the only strong fortress which bars the advance of the Russians in East Prussia. A strong flanking movement is now in progress in the zone protected by Wirballen, and there is some likelihood of the German forces there being completely enveloped.

The Austrian army which came up to the relief of the corps disputing the western bank of the River San had a terrible experience in penetrating the passes of the Carpathians, which are filled with snow.

On the centre the Czar's cohorts are massing for a drive against the main German forces on the Silesian frontier.

The correspondent of The Times has sent a long message to his paper, covering operations in the east. He says, in part:

"Victory all along the line is today's news from the commander-in-chief and from his staff and line. Not only on the battlefront on the Vistula itself, some 300 miles long, but likewise on the front designated as East Prussia, over a whole campaign exceeding 400 miles in a straight line, the German hordes are broken, defeated and despairing.

"The retreat is most marked as a point where the highest and most vital interests of the Germans required continued defence, namely on their right flank, where alone there was any chance of assisting their armies beaten in Poland.

"Once more in German territory, thereby cutting off all connection between the East Prussian front and the retreating armies, now nearing the frontiers of Poland, the Russians have taken Bakalarsheve, selected for practical reasons by the Germans for stubborn attacks.

"The Germans are now approaching the Polish frontiers. Their rear guard has been beaten out of Kola, still further east by south. The Russians have thrown the Germanic armies past Kielce, capturing 600 men and all their maxims.

"It seems that the Germans now have the bitter choice between abandoning East Prussia to insure a strong defence of the direct route to Berlin and endeavoring to hold everything at the risk of losing all."

According to information from Petrograd, Wirballen is the only obstacle to a general advance of the whole Russian front into East Prussia. The Germans, it is declared, soon will be forced to evacuate, being threatened by a flanking movement of the Russians.

Austrian troops are pushing through the passes of the Carpathians to support the Austrians who are falling back before the Russian advance in the region west of the San river. A correspondent of Lemberg states that these troops have been exhausted by the struggle through the snow-filled mountain passes and are incapable of a serious resistance.

The Russian War Office yesterday claimed that the Germans are retreating precipitately into East Prussia with the Russian armies harassing them at every point. The cold weather has apparently demoralized the Germans and many of them are reported surrendering without a fight. At several points the Russians have already penetrated the Prussian border, and some of the reports indicate that the German left wing has been isolated from the main body of the troops.

ZAM-BUK CURES PILES

Read These Strong Proofs.

Mr. Henry Fougere, of Poulamond, N.S., writes: "I suffered terribly with Piles, and could not find anything to give me relief until I tried Zam-Buk. After using this balm I am completely cured. I consider Zam-Buk the finest salve on the market."

Mr. W. J. Donovan of New Edinburgh, Ont., says: "For two years I suffered from bleeding piles; the pain was very intense. I tried numerous so-called cures, but without effect. At last I tried Zam-Buk, and am glad to say that perseverance with this ointment has resulted in absolute cure."

Mr. H. E. Hill, Shevlin, Man., writes: "I suffered a great deal with Piles and had tried many remedies, but without effect. Having tried a sample of Zam-Buk, and being encouraged by the results, I persevered; it worked like magic, effecting a complete cure."

These are but a few of the many letters received from people who have ended their suffering by Zam-Buk. Hundreds have proved that nothing will end the dull gnawing pain like Zam-Buk. Its rich herbal essences quickly end the inflammation of the hemorrhoid veins and restores them to their normal condition.

Zam-Buk is best for piles, eczema, cuts, burns, bruises, ulcers, chapped hands, cold sores, rheumatism, sciatica, and all injuries and skin diseases.

Every home needs Zam-Buk; it is purely herbal and can be used for baby or grandparent with the same gratifying results.

Refuse all substitutes; insist on having Zam-Buk; there is nothing "just as good." At all druggists and stores, or postpaid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, on receipt of price, 50c. box, 3 boxes $1.25. For free trial box send your name and address, this advertisement name of paper, and 1c. stamp.

Scout News

The Ambulance Class will be held at the Armouries on Tuesday, Nov. 10th at 7.30 p.m. sharp. Please turn out, as this class is very important.

Junior troop will meet at the Armouries on Wednesday, Nov. 11th at 7.30 p.m. sharp in full uniform and no staves to be carried.

Senior troop will meet at the Armouries on Friday, Nov. 13th at 7.30 p.m. sharp in uniform.

AN EXPLANATION

To the Editor of The Examiner

Sir,—The report of my remarks at Downer's Corners does me an injustice. I did not say that the Catholic priests of France were fighting for the Church alone and not for their country, and the cause of the allies. No one will say that the Catholic soldiers of Europe are not doing their best against each other and for their respective sides. But what I did say was that religion views wars as the chastisement of the people for their sins and that all churches and creeds expected good to themselves to come out of this horrible struggle. But the Protestant religion is a religion of sects and individuals, and being a matter between each individual Protestant and his God, can never triumph as a united body, or as a theocracy, nor seek to do so. That is an impossible supposition.

J. H. Burnham.

Note. — The Examiner cheerfully gives the portion of Mr. Burnham's letter that does him the justice of correcting an error in reporting; but it withholds the remainder, which is of a controversal character that would eminently fit the occasion upon which his speech was given, but if printed would be altogether too bitter to leave a pleasant and wholesome taste in the public mouth.

GENERAL VON BERNHARDI
Well-known author of the now popular book "Germany and the Next War." He has been described as "the leading exponent of militarism in Germany."

LOOKING FOR SECRET WIRELESS

Germans Have Secret Stations, British Diplomats Believe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — Out of the flood of letters which pours into the British Embassy, offering, for various considerations, information of German wireless stations on American territory, some which claim information of secret stations in Maine are being used as a basis for investigation.

Others tell of stations on the Pacific coast, in South America, and in the mountain country in Scotland, where the stations are said to communicate with German ships waiting to raid the English coast.

The remarkable recent mobilization of the German ships off the South American coast with such disastrous results to the smallest British squadron has strengthened the belief of British Embassy officials here that some secret means of communication extends into South America, and that the German ships operating in southern waters may have been receiving supplies from somewhere on the Pacific coast of the southern continent.

Flag For Park Is Suggested

At the annual meeting of the Peterborough Horticultural Society last night the question of a flagpole and flag in Victoria Park came up for discussion. Mr. Wm. Lytle was responsible for opening the question, but it was objected that the cost would be too great.

Mr. Cowan—"Some public spirited citizen might donate one."

"We have no public spirited citizens in Peterborough," replied Mr. Wise quickly. "Our patriotic fund would shame a village. Lakefield could raise a larger amount than Peterborough has."

"Well, the fact remains," put in Mr. Lytle, "that the Union Jack in Peterborough is conspicuous by its absence."

A little later in the evening there was some discussion about the boulevards and driveway idea, which Mr. Cowan said should be gone ahead with as public sentiment supported the idea and as $600 a year for the next three years had been subscribed to the idea. Some one made the suggestion that the assistance of the Board of Trade be asked.

"We might better ask assistance from the Salvation Army," was Mr. Lytle's caustic remark.

ONE FARMER IN THREE LOSES .. MONEY, SAYS U.S. EXPERT

Receives 45 to 55 Per Cent. of Retail Price, Which Is Less Than in Europe.

WISHITA, Kan., Nov. 5.—A plea for more efficiency in the business of farming was made in an address before the International Dry Farming Congress here by Thomas Cooper, director of the South Dakota Experiment Station.

"Estimates indicate that the average farmer in this country receives forty-five to fifty-five cents from each dollar expended by the consumer," he said, "while farmers in most European countries receive sixty to sixty-five cents.

"In an investigation of groups of farms located in townships in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa it was found that one farmer out of every twenty-two received a labour income of more than $2,000 a year; one of every three paid for the privilege of working; that is, after deducting five per cent. interest on their investment, they lost money."

Another Sketch of Belgians

Women Bravely Send Their Men Back To Fight—King Albert is One With His Soldiers

DIXMUNDE LIKE LIEGE

NIEUPORT, Nov. 6. — (Correspondence New York World)—I dined last night with the twenty-five remaining members of a mitrailleuse company of seventy, which went into the trenches on Monday. The rest had been blown to pieces by the German artillery. Of the twenty dogs eight were alive; such is the pluck of the Belgians.

This remnant of a company attached itself this morning to another shattered company of the Belgian army, and returned to battle, laughing. Last night they feasted and saw their mothers and wives. This morning they were back in the fight.

Leave After Dark.

At a little town near Nieuport, where I slept, we were within two miles of falling shells, and during the night new, long-range batteries took up a position behind us. But the town was full of women folk of the army.

It is a seaside resort, and many of the hotels are full. At night, after a day's fighting, some soldiers always are permitted a few hours' leave. Last night, as evening approached, the women began to appear, walking out toward the Nieuport road.

Five miles away there was a carriage. Watching their faces I could see when husband, brother, or son appeared. Father and son came together and lifted a weight from a little Belgian woman's heart until she saw her son's head was bandaged. Both father and son made light of it, and I saw them later dining together and having a good time.

Ten or more women still were waiting when I passed that way, about four o'clock. The only one I saw who learned the worst was met by a kind Belgian boy, who led her away before he broke the news to her, to spare the others. He came into the hotel an hour later subdued by a woman's grief; but in half an hour he was laughing and drinking with the rest.

In the fight to-day I heard him joking. This air of devil-may-care is real. It satisfies one's idea of a soldier, and takes the grimness away.

They are all that way. Dozens of men going forward to-day once wore bandages. One had his right hand wrapped up, except his thumb. He could pull the trigger with that.

King Everywhere.

A dozen soldiers told me that the King is everywhere. I saw him twice yesterday and he slept in a little village near my hotel last night. He had no special guard. He runs around in an automobile like any staff officer. I would not have known who he was if he had not been pointed out to me. He is an informal King, who sleeps securely surrounded by the remnant of his people.

A private in a mitrailleuse company, who sat beside me last night, told me he passed the King walking on a street an hour previously, and the King recognising the insignia of the company, stopped and asked leave to shake his hand. It was to him the most natural thing in the world. He did not remember until I mentioned the King that King Albert had sent his congratulations to the brave little company. They then drank to the King of Belgium and in my honour to the United States.

Fight and Make Merry.

There is no line left between the officers and soldiers. They are just Belgians now. They fight, drink and make merry, as well as die, together, and they talk about Christmas in Brussels as if it were a certainty.

Her war is not cut and dried and manoeuvred from the rear. The King is right behind the trenches, and directs the battle in person. It is an army of individuals, all of whom are sharpshooters. They hardly know what discipline is. Instead they have esprit de corps. Now that they have been reinforced, instead of taking a rest, they are re-forming informally and heading back to the battle to die.

Gave 8,000 Lives.

The victory of the Belgians at Dixmunde is now history. For the second time since the war began the Belgians held the Germans at a crucial time. Dixmunde is another Liege, only the Belgian guns were this time mitrailleuses, to which the Germans gave the same treatment that the forts at Liege received. These mitrailleuses, dog-drawn, have been right in the trenches. Within a few hundred yards of the Yser, they are not giving the Germans a moment's rest on what dry land they have been able to find.

After watching the battle on the Yser for twenty-four hours it looked to me as if the German advance could get no further. I also doubt whether the 40,000 German troops in this little corner of Belgium will be able to hold what ground they now have.

Victory is due to the Belgians. They have held the Germans at the Yser for ten days and have paid 8,000 lives for it. They have fought practically without artillery and their losses are largely due to the Krupps rather than the German infantry.

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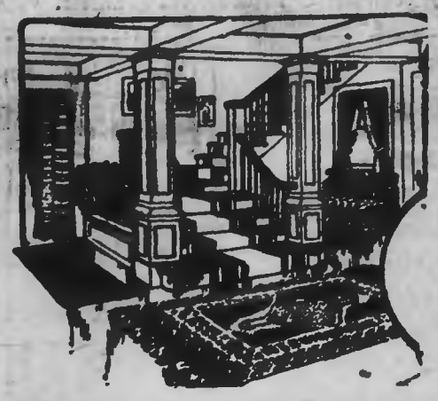

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ANOTHER DONNYBROOK STAGED IN LINDSAY

Brutal Fight at the Fair Grounds---One Man Used a Crow Bar--Scalp Was Torn Off---A Trail of Blood

LINDSAY, Nov. 7.—The baseball diamond at the Agricultural Park was the scene of a stiff argument of a wordy, as well as wrestling and fighting nature yesterday, when, according to all accounts, Messrs. Chas. Stone and Fred Brooks, of the North Ward, were assaulted by Mr. Alf. Robinson and his son, "Nipper" Robinson.

Space forbids going into lengthy details of the battle which was fought, but which was apparently of very short duration, but it appears that Messrs. Stone, Brooks and Robinson, Jr., were employed by Mr. Reese Williams in cutting the green sod off the baseball diamond. An argument of some kind took place between Stone and Robinson, and according to Stone's own statement he hit Robinson a slap for giving lip and then resumed work.

USED A CROW BAR.

Robinson, however, left his work, (so it is said), went down town and looked up his father, who returned to the fair grounds. No attention was paid to their entry, but immediately they drove across the diamond the father jumped out and grappled Stone. The latter was down in an instant, and, according to an eye-witness, before he had a chance to retaliate, young Robinson grabbed a crow bar 5 feet long and proceeded to beat Stone over the head.

The nature of the beating he thus received can be better described in the words of the attending doctor, who remarked: "Stone is very seriously hurt. He has a bad cut on the back part of the head which was apparently struck by a heavy blunt instrument as one inch of hair is torn off the head as clean as if by a razor, and below this is a 2-inch scalp wound. He was also struck behind the right ear, just on top of the bone, which blow left a lump as large as a hen's egg. Another blow on top of the right eye has completely closed the optic and discoloured the surrounding flesh. He was also bruised about the face."

Fred Brooks, who was working a few feet away first knew of the fight when he received a severe blow over the head from a shovel, and as a result he has a scalp wound 1½ inches long.

TO THE RESCUE.

Mr. John Hutchinson, who was driving on the track when the fight took place raced to the scene and the assault ended. He pictures with awful realism how Robinson wielded the 5-foot iron crow bar and endeavoured to beat the life out of his victim who was lying helpless on the ground with the blood flowing from the deep gashes in his neck and head.

TRAIL OF BLOOD.

Stone was rendered unconscious for a while, but on coming to, got to his feet and walked to his home on the corner of Colborne and Albert Streets. As he walked the blood was flowing profusely from the various wounds he received.

Drovers Miss The Prosperity That Reigned A Year Ago

A year ago drovers were not worrying whether Santa Claus came or not. Some of them might have felt able to buy his pack, so kindly had the market played into their hands. Mistake it not that any of them had a notion of starting something original and foolish. They gathered in droves of yellow-backs and papered some of the banks with them. It was the end of a perfect year for cattle dealers and the woods were full of them.

In the meantime, however, the scenes have been shifted, and those who prepared to ride high on the tide of prosperity are within hearing of the breakers.

Let it not be understood that the drover's forces of prosperity are routed. Not at all. They have been hard pressed all along the front and both wings have been threatened with an enveloping movement, but the lines of communication are intact and it is believed that any necessary retreat will be made in good order.

In brief, some of the drovers report that the glowing conditions of a year ago have been robbed of their rosiness. The outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in the United States has closed the Buffalo market and cattle cannot be shipped there. Hence there is no outlet from the Province and buying at Toronto has been light. Some drovers filled up their ranches last Spring in anticipation of the 1913 briskness repeating. Others, expecting the business pendulum to swing back, decided to be satisfied with their profits. They played the game safe and in any case have not lost. Some drovers purchased cattle in the Spring at 6c a pound, and today it looks as if five cents is the top price for their graders. Another says that had he sold his stock six weeks ago he would have received one cent a pound more than the market offers now.

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19 "Makes music plainer and clearer."
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21 "Makes homes joyful in city or country."
22 "A thousand and one nights' pleasure."
23 "For your pleasure at your leisure."
24 "No needles to change, to scratch and grind."

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Tommy Atkins Gets 'is Meals 'ot an' Reg'lar

Thanks to Army Service Corps, Which Runs Motor Wagons to the Front With the Things He Likes

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The efficient work of the British Army Service Corps in feeding the army that is fighting in France is the subject of a leter to the Morning Post from its Paris correspondent.

"No difficulty," he says, "has prevented them keeping our troops well supplied even when we were engaged in retreat, and now that happier days have come the task of the A.S.C. is carried on with clockwork regularity. It is one of tremendous magnitude. The Germans, with all their boasted ability for organization, were unequal to cope with it. They planned to live on the countries through which they passed rather than devise a scheme by which their army would be supplied from its home base. They are now, according to all accounts, suffering from their lack of foresight in this, no less than in other respects.

Field Bases and Supply.

"The British Army has its base in Britain, with depots at convenient points on the Continent. From these bases in the field the supplies are drawn and forwarded to railheads, where they are transported to the field by motor waggons. The organization fits together so well that the French commissariat are studying it closely with a view of copying its methods.

"In detailing the work arrangements had to be made to meet every possible eventuality, from a rout to a victory. Unexpected movements of troops do not affect the supply of provisions for them. Mechanical transport has made the supply columns so mobile that an additional ten or twenty miles means nothing. The combatants are never so long without food as to lose their nerve. They can bear any amount of fatigue so long as well fed.

"The amount of stores at the base is necessarily large and requires a big staff to deal with it. Shortly after the Germans began to retire from before Paris the train service was somewhat disorganized, but that difficulty no longer exists. The stores loaded on the trains for railheads—convenient positions where the motor waggons can assemble, are not really termini—are then transferred to heavy road motors obtained from British trading firms who did most of their despatch of goods by the highways. These again travel to selected spots, and from them the daily supplies go out to the soldiers.

Tea, of Course.

"Troops in reserve and those encamped refitting are given well-cooked meals of fresh meat, vegetables, etc., just as if they were at Aldershot or on Salisbury Plain. Great quantities of chilled beef and mutton are in store, and in the case of many regiments who have the latest types of army cookers dinner is served hot on the march, usually taking the form of a well-flavoured Irish stew or something similar. They also get hot tea regardless of the vagaries of German shot and shell.

Recently the Army Service Corps have become the letter-carriers to the troops, and they always include in each journey tobacco, cigarettes, matches and cheap pipes. The men have a curious eagerness for sweet things, and chocolate and jam are favourites with all ranks. Than jam, it was found by the Army Service Corps in South Africa, nothing was more popular with our troops, and the same craving is noticeable here.

"We are not providing the special and additional supplies for the Indian contingents, who have caste and religious prejudices to observe. The only complaint one hears is that tinned beef makes a monotonous diet, but that is only during the time the men are so busy fighting that they have no chance to do cooking."

THE ADVANCE IS STEADY

British War Office Says German Offensive is Failing

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The British official press bureau has issued the following statement:

"The enemy's attack has decreased in vigor and the process of pressing them back is making slow but steady progress.

"The advance has been most marked to the south of Dixmude and toward Gheleweldt, but the weather has been misty and has tended to hamper operations."

"We are on the eve of a new victory, comparable to that of the Marne." So writes Gen. Bonnal, one of France's greatest military leaders and experts, to The Paris Matin.

From the region of Ypres to Rheims the Germans yesterday hammered persistently at the allied front, but with nothing that resembled success. French troops in the neighborhood of Roye won important positions commanding the road to Andechy.

Messages from widely-separated points tell of the allied drive into Belgium, and it now seems that the Germans have been cleared from the coastal plain right up to the outskirts of Ostend. The flooded area which completed the German disaster on the Yser is hindering the movement, it being very difficult to move men and guns in such number along the comparatively few highways not under water.

Great movements of troops around Ypres are reported by French aviators. That town was the centre of vicious fighting throughout the day, the Franco-British lines holding firmly under a terrific artillery fire. It is reported that the Kaiser himself directed the assault on Ypres.

Around Arras there was sanguinary fighting.

At every point on the long front in Lorraine, France and Belgium the situation is favorable to the allies. The Germans are sacrificing men with an extravagant disregard of the "human element" that draws forth the greatest admiration from the opposing forces. But the result is everywhere futile.

A despatch from Sluis to The Telegraaf says: "It is now obvious that the Germans have abandoned their attempts to cross the Yser. Belgian troops occupy both banks of the river.

"German troops have retreated eastward in large numbers, and continued to arrive in Bruges throughout Thursday."

The Exchange Telegraph's correspondent at Amsterdam says the Germans have concentrated in Munster, 78 miles northeast of Cologne, 160,000 fresh troops, which will be sent into Belgium Sunday, when all railway traffic will stop for the present.

Reports come from the Dutch frontier that the Germans are making preparations for retirement, but military observers here say that from the fact that reinforcements are being brought up, it is certain they have not yet despaired of breaking through the allies' front and reaching either Calais or Boulogne.

Elsewhere along the great front there has been a repetition of isolated encounters which, in the French official communications, are referred to as minor affairs, but which in ordinary wars would be considered fair-sized battles.

The British fleet, according to unofficial accounts, again has taken action along the Belgian coast and has been bombarding Knocke and Zeebrugge, where the Germans are supposed to be organizing bases for their submarines.

Other Cattle Centres Profit.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—A large part of the cattle receiving and meat packing industries of the country, long centered here was shifted temporarily to Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Mo.; and other western cities, last night, and the Chicago Union Stock Yards, for the first time since its organization in 1864, was closed down for nine days in consequence of the prevalence of hoof and mouth disease among cattle.

The quarantine against the stock yards and all other cattle pens within the state went into effect at midnight.

TSING-TAU IS TAKEN

Kaiser's Stronghold Surrenders After Infantry Charge

LOSS TO ALLIES HEAVY

TOKIO, Nov. 7.—It is officially announced that the German fortress of Tsingtau has surrendered to the Japanese and British forces.

The first step in bringing about the surrender of the fortress occurred at midnight, when the infantry charged and occupied the middle fort of the first line of defence. In this operation they took 200 prisoners.

The capture of Tsingtau loses to Germany her last foot of possessions on the Asiatic mainland as well as her last strategic position outside of the German empire in Europe. For nearly three months the German garrison, amounting to about 7,000 men, has held out against the land and sea attacks of the Japanese and certain British detachments of both white and Indian troops that found themselves in China at the outbreak of the war. What the losses of the garrison have been are not known, but the official Japanese and British reports have indicated that Tsingtau has been taken at heavy cost of men on the part of the allies.

The operations in this isolated far eastern theatre of the war have been

VIEW OF TSINGTAU.

reduced to a scale of some 200 square miles, as compared with the whole continent of Europe, but on that account they have been none the less interesting. Aeroplanes and all other accompaniments of modern warfare have figured in both the Japanese and the German operations.

The number of the expeditionary forces has never been officially divulged, but it is said to have been upwards of 3,000 men. A British detachment, consisting of some 300 men of South Wales Borderers and 400 Indian Sikhs, under command of Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel W. Bonardiston, commander of the north China forces, was at their head; and is said to have formed a part of the centre of the Japanese line in the investment of Tsingtau. Fighting continued from the middle of September intermittently until the fall of the fortress yesterday. During this period both the German and the Japanese warships and aeroplanes engaged in the bombardment of each other's positions. In one of the most severe of these engagements on Oct. 1 it was announced that the Japanese loss was 1,700 killed and 500 wounded. It was then reported that the general would await the arrival of the siege guns before continuing hostilities. The German casualties were said to be very small. On Oct. 17 the cruiser Takachiho was blown up by the German torpedo boat S-90. The Germans had five forts exclusively for shore defences.

FRENCH HELD THE BRIDGE

Germans Are Defeated Near Sempigny as Result of Rush

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The story of an exciting incident that took place near an important bridge over the Oise, not far from Sempigny, has been received here.

The French were ordered to hold the bridge at any cost. They placed quick-firers, which played havoc for twenty minutes in the German ranks and prevented the German advance. Suddenly the bugle sounded for a French retreat and the Germans quickly pursued them over the bridge. A moment later a French aviator, who had been hovering overhead, dropped a bomb, which completely destroyed the bridge.

The French then delivered a bayonet charge, forcing the enemy into the river. A pontoon bridge was quickly constructed and the French crossed. They succeeded not only in gaining the lost position, but in establishing themselves in an advanced position at Tracy.

Body Found in Woods.

BRACEBRIDGE, Nov. 7. — The body of Joseph Gleason, about 55, was found yesterday morning in a bush about three miles from town by a search party, who have been hunting for him for several days. He left home over two weeks ago to hunt partridges. There was a bullet wound in the head and the gun was lying across his arm. No suspicion of foul play is entertained, nor no cause is known for suicide. An inquest will be held.

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The Photo Drama Company's "After The Ball"

Among the supporting cast of Kelcey and Shannon in "After the Ball" is little Joyce Fair, who has made New York sit up and take notice of her acting on the legitimate stage. This is the little maiden that climbs on Mr. Kelcey's knee and to whom he tells his sad story of why he is single and why he has no home. She is a very beautiful child, blonde with big blue eyes and her acting in the film production with Mr. Kelcey wins all hearts. Some say that she is a pocket edition of winsome Effie Shannon, Mr. Kelcey's co-star. Little Joyce is now electrifying New York as the child who gets kidnapped in the "Dummy" and is the star of that production.

"After the Ball" will be shown at the Grand Opera House, Monday and Tuesday, Nov 9th and 10th. Several performances will be given each day and evening, so that all may set their own time to see it. Matinee at 2.30 and 4; Night, 7.30 and 9. Seats on sale at Box Office.

BUFFALO CATTLE MART COMPLETELY PARALYZED

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Pending the completion of the disinfection of the pens and yards at the East Buffalo yards, business is at a complete standstill. Not a head of cattle, sheep or hogs is at the yards to-day. Expectation that business would be resumed in a few days was blasted to-day when stock yards officials were notified by Washington authorities that not even stock shipped from clean districts in quarantined states could be handled or shipped to inter-state points for immediate slaughter. The ruling limited the source of supply to Canada and states not under quarantine.

ELECTION TRIAL POSTPONED FOR THE PRESENT

VALLEYFIELD, Que., Nov. 6.—By the consent of all parties concerned, the petition proceedings in connection with the Chateauguay by-election have been indefinitely postponed. The procedings arose out of the election of James Morris, Conservative, over Hon. Sydney Fisher, Liberal. The supporters of Mr. Fisher contested the election on the grounds of alleged bribery, and Mr. Morris entered a cross-petition.

The postponement was brought about by the intervention of Sir Charles Davidson, chief justice of the province, who advised the trial judge, Mr. Justice Charbonneau, that it was in the public interest to shelve the case during the war.

When the case came up before Judge Charbonneau last night he explained the situation. W. K. McKeown, K.C., counsel for Mr. Fisher's supporters, and J. Bisaillon, K.C., counsel for Mr. Morris, both agreed to an adjournment.

Judge Charbonneau, in closing the brief session, said: "Gentlemen, I thank you both on behalf of the chief justice and on my own behalf, for what you have done. Indeed, I think I may thank you on behalf of the Canadian people."

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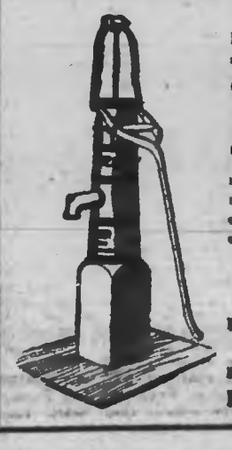

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THE BROWNING CLUB

The Browning Club met, as arranged, on Friday night at the Y.W.C.A. at 8 p.m. A further discussion of "Childe Roland" took place and the leader then read a paper on the poem and its interpretation. Next week's meeting will also be on Friday, at the same hour. The poems for discussion are "Home Thoughts From Abroad" and "Prispice." After next week the meetings will revert to their regular day, Thursday. Those who wish to be reading ahead will be glad to know that "An Epistle of Karshish" follows the two shorter poems above-mentioned.

The poem "Childe Roland" suggested itself to Browning as he read the verses sung by Edgar in his role of Tom o'Bedlam:

"Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came,
His word was still fee, foh and fum,
I smell the blood of a British man."

Browning implies that it was the first of these three lines which called the picture up in his mind, and whether the lines are consecutive or not in the original ballad, or whether even they are all taken from one and the same ballad, we do not know. Anyway they are consecutive in Edgar's thought and cannot but have helped to create the impression that the tower to which Childe Roland came was dark with magic as well as mystery. Antiquaries tell us that Roland was the youngest brother of one Ellen, enchanted in fairyland; that he attempted her rescue and was successful. The ballad from which the lines are taken is not known, and the doubt which attaches to the form the story took in the original romance would be a good reason for Browning not attempting to tell what happened to the knight when he got there. Browning's artist sense would forbid him to interfere with the facts of the ballad if it should prove to be extant after all. Instead, he paints in the scene just before the hero reaches his goal, a picture that no artist could paint half so well, and that certainly would contradict no fifteenth century ballad or metrical romance—the picture of a soul, a soul in the dark ages, the thoughts and emotions of a brave but simple, unlettered knight, after he has entered the domain of a mysterious foe, dread, malignant, and, of diabolical power.

Browning told Dr. Furnivall, the president of the Browning society, that the poem flashed into his mind as a vivid picture, and the poem has many qualities of a dream-vision. The images that in a dream succeed one another in mere order of time are rationalised by the waking mind, when translating into language, and forced into a logical sequence of cause and effect—post hoc, ergo propter hoc. But the continuity of the poem is largely on the surface, and when one goes deeper, at a thoughtful re-reading, all sorts of difficulties and inconsistencies begin to arise, ghosts that, unlike the problems in studied compositions, will not be laid by mere hard thinking. To Stopford Brooke the poem is "a scamper over the moorlands of imagination" and reads from stanza to stanza as though the poet did not know what was coming next; nearly all will agree with this; it even reads from line to line as though the thread of thought were floating loose "for rhymes to catch at and let go."

In view of Browning's own disclaimer of any moral purpose in "Childe Roland" we have no right to interpret the poem down to its minutest details as an allegory or to insist on any very definite purpose, in the poet's conscious intentions. Dr. Furnivall tells us that Browning gave him on three several occasions an emphatic denial to the question of allegory, and the opinion of other great artists working in the same field is surely significant. The Hon. Roden Noel, one-time chairman of the Browning society, said he had never thought of the poem as having a hidden meaning, nor would he care so to regard it. And Stopford Brooke declares us altogether too bold and too bad if we read allegory into it. Doubtless the poem—quite apart from any purpose intended—does, like any other work of art, serve some good purpose, perhaps more than one. Dowden suggests that the question occurred to Browning, "What would be the hardest task to set a mediaeval knight," and in that care true courage' or 'constancy to an ideal' might represent the central thought of the poem. But other questions may well have been in Browning's mind even if he was not aware of them, e.g., "Need a man be a coward when the whole animal in him is reduced to a shuddering mass of superstitious dread?" or "Given the right conditions, the phsychological moment, and how much of the supernatural will a man read into nature?" or even, "Cannot a natural origin be found for the general belief of primitive races and even mediaeval men in giants and warlocks, sorcery and magic?"

Questions like this may well underlie the poem, but they are all subordinate to Browning's constant purpose, the purpose which runs through all his poems and which dictated their form (the dramatic monologue) as well as their matter. Browning's interest did not lie in Fairyland or in scenes of glamour; hardly any of his poems are really romantic. Browning's one absorbing interest was psychological. The human mind, its moods, motives and character, on all occasions, amid the most diverse circumstances in distant ages and in alien races, he strove to see the thoughts and emotions of his dramatis personae in actual working. He spent "a lifetime training for the sight" and he was certainly no fool to go "a-dozing at the very nonce."

Browning wants to show a mediaeval mind at work; he sets Childe Roland a harder task of knight errantry than any heroic romance ever conceived. "Take a knight," (he seems to have said to himself) "in the hour of his greatest weakness, when mind and body are exhausted and dejected after years of disappointment, when he feels he has outstayed life's welcome, set him at the weary close of a dreary day on a path that is gloomy and of appalling ugliness; pit him against an unseen, mysterious foe of superhuman power and malignant nature, make everything in the scene without add to the despondency within; reduce the animal in him to a shuddering mass of superstitious horror; and when he has reached the last degree of creepe—both body and mind—see if his soul be craven too.

Synopsis of "Childe Roland."

To the primitive savage, the woods and wilds, especially after sunset, were peopled with giants, wizards, warlocks and elves; mediaeval man believed just as strongly in witchcraft, but Christianity had translated the pagan folk lore into a new language. Enchantment was spoken of as the Black Art, and was supposed to emanate from Satan. Men knew nothing of natural laws in the Dark Ages and became as little children, facing the night side of nature. Like children, even the bravest of mediaeval warriors feared to go in the dark and peopled the night, if they had any imagination, with fearsome forms of life and dread powers of darkness.

Childe Roland is brave, but superstitious; the thing he has sworn to destroy has a most malignant nature and powers far beyond human. Its deadly influence has blighted and deformed (even demoralised) all nature round about, and the tract surrounding the Dark Tower is reputed full of peril. None of those before him whose search for the magic castle was rewarded, has ever lived to tell the tale.

As usual, in Browning, the poem takes the form of a dramatic monologue; the hero is narrating to some unseen but actual audience his experiences in approaching the Dark Tower and we are enabled to read his thoughts and emotions from the moment when he entered the ominous tract. As in a short story, we are plunged at the first words into the middle of the subject and for several stanzas our wits are on the stretch, trying to fill in the antecedent conditions that have led up to the situation of the opening lines.

The speaker is evidently back from a most perilous quest; his foe, no mortal man, but one of the powers of darkness against whom ordinary weapons—physical prowess, coat of mail and trusty steel—would be useless. Until the day he is telling of, he has followed his quest vainly, far and wide, through many a long year; all his brother knight-errant have failed; more than one of his friendship's idols have fallen, shattered; the hey-day of youth is long gone; he feels as though he had had more than his share of life's disappointments, as though he had outstayed his welcome.

On this particular day he seems to have touched the lowest depth of despondency. Extreme mental dejection and physical exhaustion combine to make him wish the thing were ended. With the courage of despair he turns out of the highway into a lonely path leading towards the unseen foe. In his mind he is aware that the power he has sworn to meet is supernatural, malignant and of devilish subtlety; the way is strange to him and the light uncertain; the long, grey day is settling slowly down into gloom; it is the hour when magic and the spirits of darkness are abroad; the tract he is crossing is reputed to be part of the domain of the Dark Tower, hidden somewhere in its midst. A sense of eeriness assails him, and he is gradually overcome, mind and body, with superstitious dread. He loses the balanced judgment of broad daylight and every object that meets his senses takes on a weird and unnatural shape. The beggar, who directed him, becomes a malicious agent in the interests of the Dark Tower, and his every action is interpreted anew in the light of this idea. Even Nature is in league against him; a red gleam in the west seems a grin of cruel joy at the capture of one more victim by the ominous tract. The sudden swallowing up of the road in the waste of the blasted heath seems quite sinister, and the work of sorcery. The very ground and what grows on it is cursed, and as it were envenomed by the baneful influence of some malignant being. The only living object in sight, a starveling old horse, gaunt, blind and mis-shapen, appears of such appalling ugliness, that, in a sudden revulsion of feeling, he fairly hates the brute, and gets savage satisfaction out of an article of his mediaeval creed that pain is a judgment for sin. By this time his senses are so tortured that he can endure no more, and, closing his eyes, he attempts to refresh his spirit at the springs of memory. But, horror of horrors, he finds them poisoned by the same insidious influence which has coiled about his very heart, an enemy sly and serpentine. He dare not look within any more, and forces his attention outwards, straining ear and eye to pierce the gathering gloom. By this time the whole man is shuddering with superstitious dread, and his heated imagination distorts the view; at each step he is looking for sorcery, and he finds it everywhere. The stream he espies can be no ordinary stream; it has come there by magic; it suggests wrath and spite and fiendishness. As the knight fords it he undergoes an agony of fear, expecting to set his foot or his lance on a dead man's face; the cry of some creature scotched by the spear rings through his brain with the awfulness of a human shriek. A confused trample of footprints on the further bank suggests a hideous melee of people fighting — shut up in a narrow space like lords writhing in a poisoned tank, or cats in a red-hot cage; and he remembers stories of what the Turks do for sport when they capture a convoy of pilgrims to Palestine Further on a rusty-toothed implement of strange design revives these images of hellish torture, Then once more, for a space he can see only the waste and blasted heath, good for nothing. Then a solitary tree, distorted and cleft at the top into the ghastly semblance of a human mouth, gaping at death. He has been looking for some weird thing to emerge from the gloom and direct him to the awful Tower, some creature of the darkness, an owl or a bat; and presently, silent as death, sails by a great raven; and as the knight looks up, he finds himself no longer in the midst of a plain, but hemmed closely in on all sides by dark, menacing mountains. He can't explain to his audiences how they got there; at the time it seemed sheer sorcery, but his hearers, with their cooler judgment, may find some natural explanation. Then there comes over him that weird, uncanny sense—so often found with mental fatigue—of having been in this same place before, a sense as vague as a memory from some pre-existence, and it persists long enough for him to test it by several successive objects of vision—the scene to right and to left, all strangely familiar. And in the midst looms up — the Tower; round, low, with never a window, made of brown stone, like nothing else in the world. From time to time, as he tells his story, a look, a protest or a question warns him that he is not carrying his audience with him, and he tries to explain. How could he see it so clearly? Why a belated gleam of sunlight revealed the mountains, bending over him like giants watching the quarry they had brought to bay; next moment, all the dark, and a yell of triumph, like the mort blown on a huntsman's bugle, blared out of the blackness. A confused babel of voices rang in his ears, shouting the names and virtues of the lost members of his brotherhood. A flare of light seemed to flash round the circle of hills and in it he saw the lost ones' faces, every one distinct, staring out at him. His soul has been harrowed up, his blood frozen, his brain tortured, through eye and ear, till the whole animal in him bristles with goose-flesh. Is he proved craven? No! in this supreme moment the will soars triumphant: "Dauntless the slug-horn to my lips I set,
And blew.

RINGWORM COVERED CHILD'S FACE

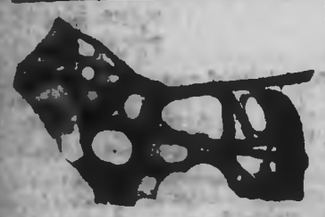
Much Inflamed. Child Not Recognizable. Troubled with Itching. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Free from Trouble.

Stanfield, Que.—"A year ago my little boy, three years old, was affected with ringworm on the chin. It did not appear to make him suffer and I paid no attention to it. But what was my surprise when after a time the eruption increased by half and was much inflamed. I commenced to use a remedy, but the breaking out only spread so that it covered the whole of his face. He was not recognizable. He scratched the eruption often, which made it red. What troubled him was the itching.

"I had taken care of it for a year without doing him any good. Then I sent for some Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I washed his face morning and evening with the Cuticura Soap and warm water before applying the Cuticura Ointment. At the end of a month he was completely free from the trouble." (Signed) Mrs. Alfred Trepanier, May 16, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands; itching, burning palms, and painful finger-ends with chapped-on nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Soak hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."



Finished in Single Turnouts for Pleasure Duty and Working and Delivery Purposes. Guaranteed. Driving given special attention. Good drivers kept. Stalls heated. Handy, well lighted houses and comfortable rigs.

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WHOOPING COUGH

SPASMODIC CROUP ASTHMA CONCHS BRONCHITIS CATARRH COLDS

Vapo-Cresolene

Est. 1879

A simple, safe and effective treatment avoiding drugs. Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough and relieves Spasmodic Croup at once. It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma. The air carrying the antiseptic vapor, inhaled with every breath, makes breathing easy; soothes the sore throat and stops the cough, assuring restful nights. It's invaluable in colds with sore throat. Descriptive booklet sent free on request. Sold by druggists everywhere.

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Notwithstanding that a sharp advance in ocean freight rates checked demand from exporters, wheat prices today showed considerable strength, the result largely of fear that the Argentine crop had suffered serious damage. There was a firm close at 1-2c to 3-4c net advance. Other leading staples, too, all finished higher compared with last night—corn 5-8c to 3-4c, oats 3-8c to 3-4c and provisions 15c to 67½c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 10	to $....
Goose wheat, bushel	1 15	....
Barley, bushel	0 67	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 50	....
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 90	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 29	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 28	0 29
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, large	0 16	....
Cheese, new, twins	0 16½	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 35	0 35
Eggs, cold-storage	0 28	0 29
Honey, new, lb.	0 13	....
Honey, combs, dozen	2 50	3 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Nov. 6.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Canada western oats—No. 2, new, 43c, October shipment; No. 3 new, 42½c, track, bay ports.

Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $6.70 in cotton, and $6.40 in jute.

Ontario oats—No. 2, new, white, 40c to 50c, outside; 51c to 52c, Toronto.

Rye—93c to 95c.

Buckwheat—70c to 72c, outside.

Bran—Manitoba, $23 to $24, in bags, Toronto, and shorts, $27, Toronto; middlings, $29 to $30.

Rolled oats—$3.25 per bag of 90 pounds.

Barley—Ontario, No. 2, 65c to 66c, outside.

Manitoba wheat—May ports, No. 1, old northern, $1.26; No. 2 old, $1.23½; No. 1 new, $1.24; No. 2 new, $1.21.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 79½c, c.i.f., Collingwood.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent., $4.40 to $4.50, seaboard, Montreal or Toronto freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 2, $1.08 to $1.10, outside.

Manitoba barley—No. 3, C.W.'s, 66c, bay ports.

Peas—No. 2, $1.40 to $1.50.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 6.—Wheat prices opened strong today and altho trading was quiet in futures cash wheat was eagerly snapped up. Oats opened ¼c up and flax 1c to 2c higher.

Cash: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.19½; No. 2 No., $1.16; No. 3 do., $1.11; No. 4, $1.06; No. 5, $1.02; No. 6, 94½c; feed, 92½c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 57½c; No. 3 C.W., 54½c; extra No. 1 feed, 54½c; No. 1 feed, 53½c; No. 2 feed, 52½c.

Barley—No. 3, 70c; No. 4, 65c; rejected, 60½c; feed, 60½c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.23½; No. 2 C.W., $1.20½.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.17¼; No. 1 northern, $1.13¼ to $1.14¼; No. 2 do., $1.10¼ to $1.14¼; December, $1.13¼.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 59c to 60c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 45¾c to 46c.

Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Nov. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.15; No. 1 northern, $1.13; No. 2 do., $1.13; December, $....

CHEESE MARKETS.

NAPANEE, Ont., Nov. 6.—On the cheese board today there were offered 660 boxes, and all were sold at 14½c.

PICTON, Ont., Nov. 6.—On the cheese board today, 1007 boxes were boarded, all colored; 291 sold at 14 11-16c, and the balance at 14½c.

CORNWALL, Ont., Nov. 6.—On the Cornwall Cheese Board today the returns were 948 boxes of colored cheese. The board was called at 1 o'clock. This year at this date the offerings for the two weeks were 1224 boxes of cheese and the prices were 12¾c and 12 15-16c.

CATTLE MARKETS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2000; market steady. Beeves, $6.25 to $11; Texas steers, $5.60 to $8.85; cows and heifers, $3.30 to $9.00; calves, $7.50 to $11.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market slowly; pigs $8 to $8 lower; light, $7.10 to $7.60; mixed, $7.15 to $7.75; heavy, $7.05 to $7.70; rough, $7.05 to $7.20; pigs, $6.50 to $6.75; bulk of sales, $7.25 to $7.60.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 21,000; market higher; native, $5.75 to $6.60; yearlings, $6.75 to $7.75; lambs, native, $7.50 to $8.25.

Kaiser's Relative Dead.

ROME, Nov. 7.—Count von Schwerin, a relative of the Kaiser, who was wounded at the Marne is dead, according to a despatch from Berlin.

IF KIDNEYS ACT BAD TAKE SALTS

Says Backache is Sign You Have Been Eating Too Much Meat

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and loggy. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels; removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells; your stomach sours, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scalds and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about two ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is a life saver for regular meat eaters. It is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia-water drink.

WINDOW BROKEN IN HOTEL ROW

In a row at the Grand Hotel this afternoon Patrick Lavery, it is alleged, broke a window and the police were summoned to still the troubled waters. Lavery was arrested and will appear in police court Monday morning. Nobody was hurt in the affair, which for a moment was a miniature Donnybrook fair, but it caused a big commotion at the hotel, and before it was over a crowd had gathered to take in the proceedings.

Appointment of Wiring Inspector

A joint meeting of the Fire, Water and Light and Power committees was held on Friday evening. Ald. Green, who presided, characterized the meeting as a "family gathering" to discuss the street lighting question, and its improvement. The question of appointing an inspector of wiring was also considered.

On motion of Aldermen Duncan and Stratton, it was moved that the matter of the appointment of an inspector of wiring be referred to the Utilities Commission with the request that they consider it and inform the committee of their finding.

CLEANED.

Living springs found; wells dug and cleaned, tiled and cemented; drains dug and pipe furnished; pumps sold and repaired. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. No dirt can get into these wells when finished. Apply R. Elliott, corner Erskine and Woodbine Avenue. Orders left at W. G. Morrow's Blacksmith Shop on Water Street, will receive prompt attention. 192-56-t.f.s.

The Churches

ANGLICAN

St. John's Church

REV. J. C. DAVIDSON, RECTOR.

2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

DEDICATION FESTIVAL

8.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Morning prayer and sermon.

Organ prelude, "Chant du Matin" (Holstensolme).

Processional hymn 601, "Praise my soul."

Venite 7.

Te Deum, E. Smart.

Office hymn 5, "Now that the daylight."

Hymn before sermon 560, "My God, my Father."

Anthem, "O come let us sing" (from Mendelssohn's 95th Psalm)

Offertory, presentation. Doxology.

Amen 139.

Recessional hymn 298, "Fling out the banner."

Organ postlude, "March of the Israelites from Elli" (M. Costa).

3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7 p.m.—Evening prayer with sermon.

Organ prelude, "Prelude in Db" (Eisolds)

Processional hymn 402, "Pleasant are Thy Courts."

Psalms to Chants 120, 121

Magnificat, Turner.

Nunc Dimittis, Turner.

Office hymn 408, "I Love Thy Kingdom Lord."

Hymn before sermon 606, "Rest of the weary."

Anthem, "There is a blessed home" (Barnby).

Offertory, Doxology

Amen 139.

Recessional hymn 465, "For ever with the Lord."

Organ postlude, "War March of the Priests" (Mendelssohn's "Athalie").

Mr. Richard J. Dewey, Organist and Choirmaster.

All Saints' Church

REV. R. B. GROBB, M.A., RECTOR.

2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

DIOCESAN ANNIVERSARY SUNDAY.

8.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Morning prayer. Preacher, The Rector.

Hymn 417, "Brightest and best are the sons of the morning."

Venite 76. Psalms 67. Te Deum 25, 27, 29. Jubilate 55.

Hymn 343, "Now thank we all our God."

Hymn 567, "O for a heart to praise my God."

Offertory anthem, "To God on high" (Mendelssohn).

Alms presentation 135.

Hymn 520, "The Church's one foundation."

Amen 139.

3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.

7 p.m.—Evening prayer. Preacher, The Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A.

Hymn 343, "Now thank we all our God."

Psalms 100. Magnificat 181. Nunc Dimittis 182.

Hymn 516, "Jesu my Lord, my God, my All."

Hymn 560, "My God, my Father, while I stray."

Offertory anthem "Hymn of Peace" (Callcott).

Alms presentation 139.

Hymn 544, "O God our help in ages past."

Amen 137. Vesper 40.

Choirmaster—Mr. Geo. E. Chandler.

Organist—Miss M. Flowers.

St. George's Church South Peterborough

(Look and Braidwood)

REV. J. PRICE, RECTOR.

CHOIR REVIVAL.

11 a.m.—Matins and sermon.

2 p.m.—Sunday School.

7 p.m.—Choral evensong and sermon.

During the morning offertory Mrs. Schooley will sing a sacred solo, and at evensong Mrs. Ryerson Ritchie will sing.

Monday, 6 to 8 p.m.—Annual Choir Supper. 8.15—Concert.

Thursday, 2.30 p.m.—Ladies' Guild.

Thursday, 8 p.m.—Choir Practice.

Friday, 7.30 p.m.—Boys' Brigade.

Organist and Choirmaster, E. M. Turner.

ST. ALBAN'S MISSION.

(CHURCH OF ENGLAND—168 Western Ave.)

MR. C. A. G. SPENCE IN CHARGE.

2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.

7 p.m.—Evening service and sermon.

Worshippers are requested to bring their own prayer books.

St. Luke's Church

REV. F. J. SAWERS, M.A., RECTOR.

2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

8.30 a.m.—Holy Communion. Corporate Communion of the Young Men.

11 a.m.—Morning prayer and sermon.

2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

The Rector's Bible Class in the Church.

7 p.m.—Sunday prayer and sermon.

The Rector will preach in the morning and Rev. R. B. Grobb in the evening.

All Seats Free.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Peter's Cathedral

There will be three masses celebrated: At 8 a.m., Low Mass; at 9.15 a.m., Children's Mass; at 10.30 a.m., High Mass; at 7 p.m., Vespers, with sermon.

METHODIST

George Street Methodist

REV. R. G. PREVER, B.D., PASTOR.

11 a.m.—Divine service.

7 p.m.—Evening service.

Charlotte Street Methodist

REV. J. P. WILSON, B.A., PASTOR.

11 a.m.—Morning service.

7 p.m.—Evening service.

Mr. J. Edward Fisher, Organist and Choirmaster.

Mark Street Methodist

REV. L. PHELPS, PASTOR.

10 a.m.—Fellowship meeting.

11 a.m.—Communion service.

2.45 p.m.—Sunday School.

7 p.m.—Evening service.

The Pastor will preach at both services.

Organist and Choirmaster, A. Nicholls.

St. James' Methodist

REV. J. N. CLARRY, B.A., PASTOR.

(Corner of Romaine and Aylmer Streets)

10 a.m.—Class meetings.

11 a.m.—Rev. Mr. Connor, of Park Street Baptist Church, will preach.

2.30 p.m.—Open meeting of the Sunday School. "Temperance and Patriotism," illustrated by lantern.

7 p.m.—The Pastor will preach. Subject: "God's Guidance."

Monday, 8 p.m.—Senior Epworth League.

Wednesday—Prayer meeting.

PRESBYTERIAN

Knox Church

REV. H. J. KEITH, B.D., M.A., PASTOR

11 a.m.—Morning service.

Prelude, "Scherzino" (Colborn).

Soloist, Miss Mabel Penrose.

Anthem, "The Splendours of Thy Glory" (Woodward).

Sermon, Rev. H. J. Keith.

3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes

7 p.m.—Evening service.

Prelude, "Serenade" (Schubert).

Soloist, Mr. John Smith.

Anthem, "Jesus our Saviour" (Tolhurst)

Sermon, Rev. H. J. Keith.

Strangers Welcomed.

Geo. Kenyon, Organist and Choir Leader.

St. Andrew's Church

REV. JAS. ROLLINS, B.A., MINISTER.

11 a.m.—Divine service. The Minister will preach.

3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes

7 p.m.—Divine service. The Minister will preach. Subject: "Welcked and Found Wanting, or Why a Great Nation Fell"

EVENING MUSIC.

Prelude, "Andante" (Mozart).

Anthem, "O Canada, Beloved Fatherland" (Lavalle).

Offertory, "Narcissus" (Nevin).

Solo, "Angels Serenade" (Braga). Miss Ruby Quartermaine

Postlude, "March of the Israelites" (Costa).

Mr. Herbert C. Treneer, Organist and Choirmaster

Strangers Welcomed. Seats Free.

St. Paul's Church

REV. ROBERT POGUE, PASTOR.

11 a.m.—Morning service. The Pastor will preach.

Organ prelude, "Andante Moderato" (Tilly).

Solo (soprano), "Because They Sin Not" (Sanderson), Miss Dorothy Allan.

Offertory anthem, "I Love to Speak the Name of Jesus" (Rawley) Solo part by Miss Allan.

Organ postlude, "March of Israelites" (full) (Costa).

3 p.m.—Sabbath School. Young Men's Class—Teacher, Mr. W. B. Conman. Young Women's Class—Teacher, Dr. Mary Mitts. Adult Bible Class—Teacher, Mr. Robt. Harrison.

7 p.m.—Evening worship. The Pastor will preach.

Organ prelude, "Reverie in A" (Rutherville).

Duet (soprano and contralto), "Sun of my Soul" (Jerome), Miss Allan and Mrs. Ferguson.

Offertory anthem, "Hasten unto me" (Sullivan) Solo parts by Miss Allan and Mr. Rathbone.

Organ postlude, "Chorale Triumphale" (Rhodesch).

Organist and choirmaster, Mr. John Allan.

PAIN CONSTANTLY TORTURED HIM

Student Became So Ill, He Was Forced To Leave Berthier College. Suffered For Two Years Until Cured By Wonderful "Fruit-a-tives" Tablets.

MAGLOIRE PAQUIN, ESQ.

St. Boniface de Shawinigan, Feb. 3rd, 1914.

"It is a pleasure to me to inform you that after having suffered from Chronic Constipation for 2½ years, I have been cured by the use of "Fruit-a-tives". While I was a student at Berthier College, I became so ill that I was forced to leave College. Severe pains across the intestines continually tortured me and it came to a point when I could not stoop down at all. At times, I used to be for three or four days without a single motion of the bowels, and I became so sick that my digestion became paralyzed. Some one advised me to take "Fruit-a-tives" and at once noticed a great improvement. After I had taken four or five boxes, I realised that I was completely cured".

MAGLOIRE PAQUIN

Many famous physicians have stated that fully 50% of the cases of Kidney Trouble, Pain In The Back, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Appendicitis, Nervousness, Headaches, Typhoid Fever, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are found in people who habitually suffer from Chronic Constipation. Surely, you must realize the danger of Constipation "Fruit-a-tives" acts directly on the Liver; stimulates this organ to renewed vigor; enables the Liver to give up sufficient bile to move the bowels and insures the bowels moving regularly and naturally every day. "Fruit-a-tives" will positively cure every case of Constipation, no matter how severe it may be. [illegible]

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

BAPTIST

Murray Street Baptist Church

REV. J. R. WEBB, PASTOR.

Residence, 104 Hunter St.

11 a.m.—Morning service.

3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7 p.m.—Evening service.

Strangers Cordially Welcomed.

All Seats Free.

Park Street Baptist Church

REV. F. A. CONNOR, PASTOR.

Residence, 267 King St.

11 a.m.—Rev. J. N. Clarry of St. James' Methodist Church, will preach.

2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.

7 p.m.—The Pastor will preach.

MISCELLANEOUS

Salvation Army Temple

ADJUTANT AND MRS. McELHINEY IN CHARGE.

7 a.m.—Knee Drill.

10 a.m.—Bible Study.

10.45 a.m.—United Open Air, Cor. Louis and Charlotte Sts.

11 a.m.—Old Time Holiness Meeting. Salvation Army Temple.

2 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.

2.15 p.m.—Open Air, Cor. Hunter and George Sts.

3 p.m.—Old Fashioned Experience Meeting.

7 p.m.—Sunday School.

7.15 p.m.—Songster Brigade. Market Square.

7.15 p.m.—Senior Band, Hunter St., near Gestrey.

Monday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service.

Monday, 8 p.m.—Soul Saving Service. Junior Band in attendance.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Soldiers', Converts' and Recruits' Meeting.

Thursday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service.

Thursday, 8 p.m.—Soul Saving Service.

7.15 p.m.—Open Air. Corp Cadets and Songster Brigade in attendance.

Friday, 8 p.m.—Old Fashioned Holiness Meeting.

Saturday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service.

Saturday, 8 p.m.—Salvation Meeting. Senior Band in attendance.

Bethany Tabernacle

REV. F. E. JOHNSON, PASTOR.

Residence, 633 Aylmer St.

10.30 a.m.—Prayer circle.

11 a.m.—Preaching.

3 p.m.—Sunday School.

7 p.m.—Evangelistic service.

Thursday, 8 p.m.—Prayer and praise service.

A Cordial Welcome to All.

Free Methodist

Aylmer Street, between Charlotte and King Streets.

REV. E. SNYDER, PASTOR.

A quarterly meeting will (D.V.) be held in the Church on Aylmer Street, commencing on the 13th inst. and lasting over the Sabbath.

The District Elder, Rev. R. Bateham, of Uxbridge, will preside.

Preaching, Friday and Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Sabbath—Love Feast at 9.30 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

All are Welcomed.

Gospel Hall

11 o'clock—Breaking of Bread.

3 o'clock—Sunday School meets.

7 o'clock—Gospel meeting in the Hall.

8 o'clock—Gospel meeting in General Park.

Salvation Hall

(Undenominational and non-sectarian)

Mill 1-2 Water Street.

Meetings.

Sundays—11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in the hall. 3.30, Street meeting, cor. George and Hunter.

Thursday—8 p.m. in the Hall.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

Johnny Evers Is On The Square or He Wouldn't Have Made $40,000

If John J. Evers captain of the new world's champions, had broken his word of honour last winter he would not have earned $40,000 this year for his services on the ball field. When President Gaffney of the Boston Braves received permission from the National League to negotiate with Evers after the little Trojan had been declared a free agent because of the trouble with Charles Webb Murphy, he took Evers into a private room at the Waldorf.

"I want you to sign with the Boston club, Johnny," said Gaffney. "I am prepared to talk terms with you now."

"I have given my word to the Chicago Federal League men, Weegham and Tinker, that I will talk with nobody until they have named their terms," replied Evers. "But I promise to come back and accept your terms if they equal the Chicago figures!"

"Your word is good enough for me, my boy," responded the Boston magnate. "Go to the Knickerbocker and see the Feds, as you have agreed to do."

Evers promptly left Gaffney and 10 minutes later he was closeted with Gilmore, Weeghman, Tinker, Knabe, Hanlon and other Feds Evers was asked to count a big roll of yellow-backs on the table. He counted $30,-000 in cash and was told he could have it in advance if he would sign a three years' contract at $15,000 a year.

"I'll have to see Gaffney first," explained Evers, as the Feds urged him to accept "I gave my word I wouldn't sign with you before he had a chance to do business with me!"

So Evers returned to the Waldorf, much to the surprise of the Feds, and when Gaffney met him Johnny related what had happened.

"Just because you kept your word, Johnny, I'll give you a bonus of $25,-000 in cash if you will sign for three years at $10,000 a year," said the Braves' owner "If we finish first you will have an extra $3,000 and also money coming from the world's series".

Evers signed up at once and he isn't a bit sorry Several years ago the little second baseman lost his savings $16,000, in a business venture in Troy On top of this he broke his leg during a game with the Cubs, and also had an automobile accident, in which a Chicago newspaper man, who was his closest friend was killed. Evers became a nervous wreck and did not play again until 1912. He succeeded Chance as manager of the Cubs two years ago and received onather shock when Murphy suddenly deposed him in favour of Hank O'Day. It's almost a sure thing that Evers next year will receive another bonus for acting as the Braves' field marshal. He says that it pays to be on the square.

WILL BE A HARD BATTLE

Hardy and Gibson Meet at Brock St. Rink To-night

The big wrestling match at Brock St. Rink to-night between Andy Gibson, of Toronto, and Alf. Hardy, has aroused a lot of interest and speculation as to the result. Both men have many admirers and a big crowd will be there to see what promises to be the warmest contest of the series. Two local boys, H. McLean and J. Cartlidge, will meet in the preliminary.

A LETTER FROM SALISBURY PLAINS

Mrs. E. Phippe, King George Street Hears From Her Son

Mrs. E. Phippe, King George street, has received the following interesting letter from her son, Pte. A. W. Phippe, who is on of the 57th quota in the first contingent of the Canadian Overseas Forces:

Oct. 19th, 1914, A Company,
Canadian Overseas Contingent,
Salisbury Plain, Eng.

Dear Mother and All,—I am pleased to say I have just received your two letters, with cards and photos, and was just starting to write you when I heard by name called out for the mail. Well, dear, I must say I feel great at present. Jack and myself are in the same tent again. We are keeping together good. Dear mother we were on the boat just three weeks and three days. It did seem a long time. I was glad to get off. When we did get off it was dark, for it was 9 o'clock Sunday night, Oct. 18th. Then we had to march to the station which was 2 miles from the docks, and as we marched through the streets of Plymouth we were cheered and the people came and shook hands, and gave us lots of fruit. It was as much as we could do to hear ourselves speak, and I shall always remember it, also the sights which I seen coming along.

Well, dear, it was 12 at night when we got into the train for Salisbury, and we could hear the cheering for a long while after we left the station. I had one or two smiles to myself. There were the same old sights once again. The fellows still wear the tight trousers here, everything seemed so different. The trains and the engines look so small after seeing them at Peterborough. I knocked my head getting into the carriage.

It was about 8 o'clock Monday morning when we got out of the train at Salisbury. Then we had to march to the camp, which was about 6 or 9 miles away. I must say I was pretty tired out when we arrived, for we had to carry everything with us, and you know we had fairly well to carry when we left Peterborough, well we had lots more from Valcartier.

I guess you have heard of Stonehenge. Well we had to pass it on our way to Salisbury Plains. It is wonderful how they can place such large stones. I will send you a P. P. of it in my next letter.

Dear mother, I am pleased to say I am a good shot with the rifle, and I bet if ever I have to go to the front I shall try not to miss one of the Germans. I am anxious to get there you know. Well, I must say the weather here is grand for the time of the year.

They do say here we may get two or three days' leave. If so, Frank Giles and I will go to Kiddie, all being well.

I remain, your ever-loving son,
ART.

P.S.—I am pleased to say we all got a bedding made of straw; also a pillow and three blankets, so don't think I shall be cold. I forgot to say a word of the airships since I got here yesterday. I have seen lots of them all around the camp. It is a grand sight to see them flying around.

Good night,
ARTHUR.

SUPPLIES WERE PLENTIFUL

On the Farmer's Market This Morning—No Increase in Price of Beef

The local demand for produce of all kinds was strong this morning. Offerings were fairly heavy and farmers had little difficulty in realizing on their stocks. Between 11 and 12 o'clock trading was particularly brisk and several tons of produce changed hands at prices that varied little from last week. As usual the first hour was given over to skirmishing for price levels. This is necessary to enable the vendors to feel the pulse of the market, so to speak, and determine the prices that should be asked for the various commodities offered. A buyer will often visit the market between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock and refrain from buying until the market has been open for at least an hour, when they will purchase freely, believing that they have avoided the possibility of paying more than market conditions might justify.

The Inside Market

Was crowded to capacity. Among the buyers in this section was Fire Chief Howard. The latter was the proud possessor of a couple of chickens and a plump-looking goose. The Chief will doubtless agree that a nice roast goose, supported by a brace of chickens, constitute a pretty fair Sunday dinner for a hard-working Fire Chief. Geese were selling at from $1.25 to $1.50 each. Chickens sold at 75c to $1 a pair. They were a little higher than last week.

It would not have taken a very large basket to contain all the eggs that were exposed for sale at 35c per dozen. eggs are scare and ligely to remain so for some time to come. Large quantities of butter were sold at the prevailing price of 30c. a pound. A few turkeys changed hands at 20c a pound.

The Outside Market

Meat and vegetables were plentiful on the outside market. Lamb sold as high as fifteen cents a pound, which is about two cents more than the price asked in the local retail stores. Very little beef was to be had. Most of the beef that is marketed is absorbed by the retailers at about 12c. per sixteen ounces. When asked as to whether the foot and mouth disease, which has resulted in the closing of some of the largest cattle markets in the United States, would have any effect on local prices, a local butcher remarked that it should have a tendency to lower prices, as it would mean a big reduction in the amount of beef exported to the other side. Pork sold at 14c a pound.

Potatoes sold for 65c. a bag, some of the farmers charging an additional five cents for single bag lots. Apples were fairly plentiful at $2 a bag. Cabbages, 35c. a dozen, and cauliflowers at 5c. each.

BOTH RAISINS AND FIGS WILL BE DEARER

Turkey's Entrance Into Theatre of War Will Affect the Market

The following comment on the market situation as regards food stuffs appeared in the Canadian Grocer this week:

The action of Turkey in taking up a role in the European theatre of war has had a direct effect on the market for figs and raisins, while the closing of the North Sea has cut off shipments of Java Coffee and other goods which come through Amsterdam. These are the important developments of the week in which the war is shown to be playing an important part in the grocery markets.

Communication with Turkey has been cut off and it is not expected that there will be any further shipments. Prices of figs and Sultana raisins are sure to advance further and Valencias are dearer in sympathy.

On Wednesday there was a reduction of 30c per cwt. in the price of sugar announced by the Canadian refiners. This change comes rather sooner than the trade had been counting on in view of the attitude of the refiners and is likely to be followed by others now that the peak load has been passed. It had been thought that the price would remain firm until about the end of the year, but it would appear that the refiners have either been shorter on high-priced raws than had been thought or that it has been decided to stay closer to the present American market.

The new No. 16 Dutch sugar standard recently issued by the Government is at least two points darker than that in use at the Montreal customs office. It is considered by the trade in that cityt that a mistake has been made as this standard threatens to cut out much of the Muscovado sugar now coming from Barbadoes, as well as much of the Jamaica yellow crystal. The trade hopes that standard will be allowed to remain as before. E. P. Mouir, secretary of the Canadian West Indian League is taking the matter up with Ottawa.

The tea situation has become even more acute during the week and promises to continue critical for some time at least until there are new supplies in London. At the sale this week the price advanced another ½d. making 3c to 4c pound during the past six weeks. Sales at auction have dropped from 30,000 to 40,000 chests to 6,000 chests, and one big firm with a weekly requirement of 1,000 to 1,500 chests this week got but 18. Cabling has been discontinued on order of the admiralty with the result that importers do not know what they have afloat; there is nothing to indicate what of their purchases have been shipped. Japans are scarce and Chinas also firm.

Shipments of fruits have been received direct at Montreal. Prices are generally lower than the tail end of the old stocks was being held at. New nuts have also come through. California fruits are very dull and lower prices are expected for apricots and prunes.

Situation regarding beans is very unsettled, particularly as the dealers in some markets were overloaded with dear stuff. Prices indicate a firm situation in the country and prices are strong.

Flour market is very dull and mills are beginning to slacken operations. Domestic demand for high-grade flour is very weak and millers have difficulty in getting second-grade for export. Besides export bids are out of line owing to high prices of wheat as compared with United States and difficulties of transportation coupled with increased freight rates.

Great Britain continues to take Canadian eggs and the price for strictly fresh is higher. The situation here will be balanced by the fact that there is a big overplus of supplies in the United States upon which we can draw

TURKS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

Russians Continue to Drive Troops of the Sultan Backward—Many Villages Captured

BRITISH WARSHIP HIT

LONDON, Nov. 6.—There was a lull in operations along the Turco-Russian front in Caucasia to-day except at points where the Russians continued to drive the Turkish troops backward, capturing several small villages and inflicting considerable losses. Both sides appear to be preparing for an important battle in that region, according to reports received here from various points to-night.

A despatch received by the Daily Telegraph from Tiflis, by way of Moscow, says:

"The Turkish town of Van (140 miles south-east of Erzerum, Turkish Armenia) is being besieged by a detachment of Armenians, who are aiding the Russians. The town has a large arsenal. Another Armenian detachment is operating in the rear of the Turkish army."

Bombarded Dardenelles.

The bombardment of the forts on the Dardenelles by the French and British Mediterranean fleets was kept up throughout the day, but reports from the commanders are lacking. From Constantinople despatches were received announceing that one of the British warships was struck by a shell from the forts and that an explosion occurred on board.

The Turks are said to have seized the British steamships Assiout and City of Khios at Smyrna. The Assiout, of 1,994 tons, and the Khios, of 2,283 tons, hail from Alexandria, where they left in October. The Turks are also reported to have sunk an unnamed British steamer off Aivali, in Asia Minor, after putting the crew and cargo on shore.

In the Black Sea the Turkish fleet is reported to have bombarded the fortified port of Batoum on the east shore.

The Russian troops, according to a statement from Petrograd, are approaching Erzerum, the principal city of Turkish Armenia, the advance being led by Cossacks. The city is defended by modern fortifications and a siege is expected, for which the Russians will have to bring up big guns.

The Russian Consul-General from Constantinople who had reached Odessa, has issued a statement reporting that Turkish officials were as much surprised as the Russians at the offensive undertaken by the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea. He says:

"The news of the Turkish bombardment became known in Constantinople some time after the occurrence Admitting that Turkey was fully prepared for war, nevertheless German action precipitated the crisis. I regard the extreme courtesy shown Russian officials for two days following the attack as proof of the Turkish surprise at recent events".

The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs furnished a large guard to the Russian Ambassador and the Consul and the private secretary of the Grand Vizier superintended the departure

A report from Athens to-night is to the effect that the former Governor of Sairniki, in Epirus, has notified the Epirotes that their country has been annexed by Greece.

Used the Bayonet.

Apparently the Russians are depending to some extent on the element of surprise in their operations in the Causcasian frontier. By forced marches they have taken several detachments of Turkish troops unawares and have routed them at the poit of the bayonet by unexpected attacks upon strongly held forts. In several cases the Turks fled, leaving behind them their wounded and artillery and supplies.

Reports from Athens and Rome say that Albania was a centre of disturbances to-day, a number of conflicts between Mussulmans and Christians being reported.

Before his departure from London the Turkish Ambassador is understod to have promised safe conduct out of the country for French and British officials in Turkey.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE BELGIAN FUND

Subscription lists for those who wish to contribute to the Belgian relief fund have been left at several of the local banks. The amount subscribed amounts now to $71. The subscriptions are:

Ed. Courtney	$ 5.00
Mrs. Wadell	5.00
Mrs. Keerns	1.00
Mr. Card	1.00
S. Yeates	1.00
Jas. Blackwell	1.00
B. D. Hall	5.00
Mr. ——	50.00
Mrs. Edcumbe Pearse	20.00
Total	$71.00

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the worst cases the air passages, stops drop plugs in the throat and prevents by mail. Catarrh and Hay Fever 25c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

You will meet your friends if you come.
LOUIS YEOTES
First-class line of imported and domestic Cigars.
Pipe Repairing a Speciality
BEST POOL ROOM IN TOWN
Pool - 5c
Good Music in Attendance
Shoes Shined. No Waiting.
Five Shiners.
Tan Shoes Dyed 25c guaranteed
HATS CLEANED

Have You Tried O'Keefe's "Gold Label" ALE
The O'K brewmaster says it is his masterpiece—so rich, old, creamy ale of matchless purity.
J. M. BROOKS & CO., Distributers, 416 Water Street. 'Phone 61.

COAL
Best Quality Lehigh Coal, Properly Screened
AUG. CASH PRICES
Stove, ton.....$7.55
Chestnut.....$7.80
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Remember all orders of One Ton and over—Weighed over Market Scales.
R. W. Davidson
171 Antrim Street, 'Phone 1200

Second Contingent
OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
Shipment of Serge and Greatcoat materials just received.
Service Dress, Greatcoats, Fox's Spiral Puttees, regulation pattern. Cut, fit and workmanship of highest grade.
Prices and samples upon application, for Cadets, Bands, Police, Street Railways, etc.
Crown Tailoring Co. Limited
Uniform Department
Corner College St. and Euclid Avenue, Toronto.

ALLAN LINE
Montreal to Liverpool
Scandinavian, Thurs., Nov. 12
Grampian, Tues., Nov. 17
To Glasgow: Hesperian, Wed., Nov. 11; Grand View, Thur., Nov. 12; Pretorian, Thurs., Nov 24
To London: Sicilian, Tues., Nov. 10; Corinthian, Tues., Nov. 17; Steamer calls at Havre
For full information apply local agents or THE ALLAN LINE, 95 King St. W., Toronto
Christmas Sailing, St. John to Liverpool, "Hesperian" Friday, Dec. 11

SIMPLEX For Mine All the Time
SIMPLEX SHOE POLISH Brightest and Best

TOAST for BREAKFAST
Made with an Electric Toaster means better Toast. Crisp and evenly browned; no waiting for the fire to burn up, and no badly burned edges. We have them in various styles and sizes, closely priced.
430 George Street
GRANT & THORPE

HEARD & NORTHEY
Have removed their Agricultural Implement and Carriage Warehouse across the street from their former stand to 383 Water Street, where they will be pleased to have a visit from all their old patrons and others.

GENTLEMEN'S POOL ROOM
NOW OPEN ABOVE THE ROYAL THEATRE
LARGEST AND BEST EVER IN THE CITY
12 POOL TABLES and 1 ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, and all are absolutely new.
NO CROWDING.
PRICES REASONABLE
Pappas & Snelgrove, Props.

YOUR FAVOURITE POOL ROOM
Congenial company, bright surroundings, first-class Tables, and plenty of room.
PRESENT PRICES
Boston Pool.....5c
15 Ball Pool.....5c
25 Ball Pool....10c, or 40c hour
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PALACE BARBER SHOP
328 George St. W. J. SPENCE, Prop.
W. V. FOWLER, Manager

EMPIRE THEATRE
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
"The Play House of Quality"
A Son of the Sea—In two parts. One of the best High Class Dramas ever produced.
The Advantages of Counterfeit Money—Another Humorous Story with a touch of Comedy throughout.
The Path to Ruin—A very excellent Drama, produced by the most famous actors.
Hearst-Selig 46—Pictorial Review. A Review of the most recent events throughout the World.
A Tragic Tragedy—An excellent play from start to finish.
Cissy Tries to Typhoid—A Famous Comedy. Don't Miss It!
Our Aim is High-class, Clean and Educational Pictures, composed of Comedies, Male-dramas, Dramas and Instructive plays by most famous stars.

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5c TO ALL 5c
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TO-NIGHT
FIRST IN THE CITY
World's Baseball Series
DON'T MISS THIS
LOOK! LOOK! AT LAST!
FIRST INSTALLMENT OF
Lucille Love
MON. - TUES. - WED.
7 OTHER GOOD REELS
5 cents--10 cents

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181 CHARLOTTE ST., PETERBOROUGH
Special Showing This Week
of Indigo Blue Serge, Special Irish Serge in Blue and Brown (usually sold at $25), Grey Pick and Pick in 3 shades. All at $14.00 (to measure).
SPECIAL OVERCOATINGS
in Chinchilla (five shades), Whitneys (five shades), Scotch Tweeds, Cheviots and Friezes.
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INSPECT OUR WINDOWS.
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Judge For Yourself After Comparing The Following Which Policy Is The Better?
Insurance with profits or Insurance without profits.
INSURANCE WITH PROFITS
Policy No. 46419—age 34—Ten Pay 20 year Endowment with profits—annual premium $70.90.

Cash payment at end of twenty years	$1293.75
Total premium paid	709.00
Cash received in excess of premiums paid	$ 585.75

INSURANCE WITHOUT PROFITS
Age 34—same date of issue—same plan—annual premium $63.70.

Cash payment at end of twenty years	$1000.00
Total premiums paid	637.00
	$ 363.00

For an extra premium of $7.20 per year for 10 years only, or $72.00 in all, the policy holder received $294.75 which is considerable over 10% compound interest on the small extra annual investment, or the insured has the option of drawing out in cash $689.95 which is all the money he paid in except $19.05, and received in addition a fully paid up policy for $1000. payable at death and participating in profits annually. Think of it, a paid up participating policy of $1000. for only $19.05.
The above policy was taken out in the
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
20 years ago, and matures now.
'PHONE 14 — 402 Water St. — W. H. HILL, Manager Central Ontario.

NO ALUM
IN
ROYAL BAKING POWDER

QUESTION WAS NOT ANSWERED

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—In the list of questions in your paper Thursday evening which Dr. Gordon was going to answer, the 14th reads, "Why is it that we cannot heal the sick as the apostles did?" When the reverend doctor came to it, he said, "I will leave this for the last," but he did not refer to it again. Perhaps the committee can tell us why this question went unanswered.

Very truly yours,
ENQUIRER.

WILL ARREST ALL SUSPICIOUS ALIENS

Military headquarters has orders to arrest all suspicious aliens against whom a vestige of proof may be brought for plotting against the government in any way.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act quickly on the liver, stomach and bowels, and soothe the delicate membranes of the bowels.

Carter Carter Carter

Headache and Indigestion, or sallow face.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

ARMY WORM DID $300,000 DAMAGE

A Deadly Enemy to Trees, However, Might be Expected Any Time and Farmers Are Warned to be on Lookout.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—Three hundred thousand dollars is the amount of the damage done by the army worm in Canada during the past summer, according to the estimate given yesterday at the fifty-first annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario by Mr. A. Gibson, of Ottawa. Of this Ontario was the loser to the extent of $260,000. The remainder of the damage done was in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The pest worked its havoc in 142 townships in 37 counties.

At the meeting yesterday there was a prolonged discussion about the destructive little worm, and many interesting points were brought out. No place in the world where the army worm has ravaged the crops one year does it return the next, and, in the opinion of Messrs G. W. Baker, of Guelph, and Gibson, who read papers yesterday, there will be no return of the pest next summer in those parts of the country which were infested with it this year. Mr. Baker pointed out that there were eleven species of parasites which helped in the destruction of the worm and spoke of the best manner of dealing with it when crops were attacked. The method he advocated was that one taken by the farmers in Ontario during the summer of digging a trench a foot deep and then putting deeper holes in at given spaces. The crops attacked were oats, barley, wheat, corn, millet and clover.

Berlin Issues Threat.

BERLIN, Nov. 7. — The following announcement is given to the press from official sources:

"Germany's warning of retaliation in case German subjects between the ages of 17 and 55, who are now detained in England, were not treated differently before Nov. 5, has been unanswered by the British Government. Therefore the German Government has ordered the detention of all British of similar ages who are residing in Germany.

"This measure is not only for English subjects, but soon will be extended to British colonials, unless Germans living in British colonies are left unmolested."

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There Has Never Been Any Doubt

as to the ability of the Tait Optical Co. to properly fit your eyes with Glasses. Their long experience, undoubted ability, perfectly appointed parlours and complete and modern equipment make mistakes impossible with this firm.

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LITTLE GATEWAY TO PERFECT VISION

Ginger & Vim Follow the use of Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25 and 60c. at all Druggists.

(Take Abbey's VITA Tablets for Sick Nerves) 4

SPECIALS TO-DAY

AT WARNE'S CUT RATE DRUG STORE

Foot Warmers .....$1.00 & $1.25
Chamois Vests, reg. $2.00 for....$1.39
Hot Water Bottles, reg. $2.00 for ..$1.19
Chest Protectors, reg. 50c for.....25c
Water Bottle Covers, reg. 50c for 25c
Moth Proof Bags ..... 25% discount
Thermometers..... 10% off
Thermo Bottles (pocket size) 62c

Watch this Space Daily. Our Bargains will Save You Money.

WARNE DRUG CO.

—— LIMITED ——

351 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 527

CITY AND GENERAL

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 565, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d.t.f.

WINDOW CLEANING.

'Phone 149 or drop a card to J. Foster, 9 Benson Avenue. Storm windows cleaned and put up. 28d-07

WILL HOLD A SALE.

The L. A. S. of the Murray Street Baptist church will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles, home-made cooking, etc., Nov. 17, 18 and 19.

Gifts to Church.

The Park Street Baptist Church has been made the recipient of the gift of a very handsome octagon shaped clock, from Mr. F. S. Schneider.

REMEMBER THE DATE.

See "My Aunt's Heiress" under the auspices of St. Peter's Sodality at St. Alphonsus' Lyceum, Monday evening, November 9th. 3d-107

MATTRESSES

Worth $10.00 for $6.65. We have another shipment of good, well-made mattresses, strong ticking, good white cotton felt filling, worth $10.00 marked for quick selling at $6.65. See the show window, 427 George Street.—E. B. Clegg & Co.

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 199 Aylmer Street. 29d-02.

VICTOR HUGO'S MASTERPIECE.

To hear Dr Cleaver tell the story of 'Jean Val Jean' is to become thoroughly acquainted with one of the greatest characters of literature. George Street Methodist church, Tuesday evening, Nov. 10.

HIS TURN CAME.

Mrs. Henpeck—Is there any difference, Theodore, do you know, between a fort and a fortress?

Mr. Henpeck—I should imagine a fortress, my love, would be harder to silence.

FLOWERS TO HALIFAX.

The Peterborough Floral Co. is attracting considerable business from outside florists, hundreds of miles away. To-day a fine shipment of young flowering plants was expressed to Halifax.

PIANO, ORGAN AND VOCAL.

Mr. J. H. Renwick will resume teaching on Saturday, Sept. 5th. Those who desire to make appointments are requested to call, 'phone or write. Studio, 567 Aylmer Street. 'Phone 1068. 1m-4.t.s.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

It is now forty-eight hours since an individual subscription has been added to the patriotic fund. A list representing the sum of six hundred and four dollars has been turned in from sub-division number fourteen.

PROBS.

Strong winds and moderate gales; southerly shifting to westerly and northwesterly; mild with occasional showers. Sunday—Northwest to west winds, strong to moderate gales at first, mostly fair and cooler, with local snow flurries.

GET OUT OF THE RUT.

Money saved is money earned; look around; get out of your rut; I can save you money for your table supplies. We excel on butter, eggs, and cheese. Winter potatoes supplied in any quantity. See James R. Bell, the Sanitary Grocer, 197 Hunter Street, West. 'Phone 455.

A. O. F. Anniversary

The 25th anniversary of Court Stanley, A.O.F., will be celebrated by an open patriotic meeting on Tuesday, November 10. Bro. Butt, Chief Organizer, will be present with his pictures of the war. All are welcome. Admision free. 3d108

DISPLAY OF "MUMS"

The display of "Mums" at Jordan Bros. to-day attracted numerous buyers. The bulk white and pink specimens made a captivating show, interesting not only for their size, but also for the beautiful waxen curls of the white variety and the feathery freakishness of the delicate pink.

FOOTBALL.

A very interesting game of football was played yesterday afternoon at the Central School grounds between the King Edward and Central teams.

In the first half the King Edward took one goal scored by Taylor, while in the second half Central evened the score on a goal made by Frost. The game thus ended a tie 1-1.

Mr. Kerr refereed satisfactorily.

KETCHECUM CLUB.

Mr. Fred Roy came down from Ketchecum for a few days. He says that the members are enjoying themselves, but up to his coming down very few deer had been obtained. Mr. J. D. Collins shot at two deer and was absolutely sure he had killed them, but on getting to the ground they could not be found. Mr. Manson Comstock sent down a 6 1-2 lb. trout.

WOODMEN HALL SERVICES.

Elder F. W. Johnston will preach on Sunday night at 7 o'clock in Woodmen Hall over Nugent's Drug Store, opposite Cressman's. Topic for Sunday night will be "If Strong Drink Is Prohibited by the Bible Why Did Christ Make Wine at the Marriage of Cana?" And on Tuesday at 8 p.m. "Does It Make Any Difference What We Believe as Long as We Are Honest?" All are welcome. Bring your Bibles.

FAREWELL SERVICES AT KNOX CHURCH

To-morrow will see the close of seven and one half years' pastorate of Knox church for Rev. Henry Keith.

Special farewell services will be held, and on Monday evening a congregational gathering will be held in the Lecture Hall, when various speakers will take part.

Rev. Mr. Keith and family will leave it is expected, next week for their new field, Edmonton.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skilful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Herb Peters of Cold Springs, is representing the county at the Provincial Sunday School convention be-

Miss Ida Turner, Gilmour Street, who has been in Vancouver five years, has returned home.

Rev. F. J. Sawers of St. Luke's church and Rev. R. B. Grobb of All Saints' will exchange pulpits to-morrow evening.

OBITUARY

ADAM HAVERY.

The death occurred this morning at 7 o'clock of Adam Havery, 471 Albert Street, who passed away after a lingering illness of over two years. His death will be deeply regretted by a large number of friends.

He leaves to mourn his loss a sorrowin gwife and three daughters, Mrs. Wm. Nickol, Maxbass, North Dakota, Jessie and Christian at home.

The funeral service will be conducted by Rev. H. G. Keith, Monday, Nov. 9th, at 2 o'clock. The funeral will be held to the Little Lake Cemetery at 2.30.

MRS. W. H. IRWIN.

The death occurred in Toronto last evening of Mrs. Walter Irwin, wife of Mr. W. H. Irwin, formerly of Peterborough. The late Mrs. Irwin had been in the hospital in Toronto for some week before her death. Deceased, whoe maiden name was Elizabeth Maud Montgomery, was thirty-five years of age. She was born in Buckhorn, but lived for some time in Peterborough, she has many friends in both places who will be sorry to learn of her death.

The late Mrs. Irwin is survived by her husband and four small daughters in Toronto. Five brothers and five sisters also survive her. The remains will be brought to Peterborough to-night and the funeral will be held on Monday from the home of L. Gray, Charlotte Street.

GEORGE SINGLETON.

A well-known and respected citizen in the person of Mr. George Singleton, 161 Stewart street, passed away at his home this morning. The late Mr. Singleton has resided in Peterborough for about fifteen years and during that time he has won many friends, who will sincerely regret his death. He was born in Ireland, but for years formed in this neighbourhood, retiring some years ago to this city, where he has since resided. He was 76 years of age.

He is survived by his wife, and three daughters, Mrs. A. Cameron, Toronto; R. Little, Lakefield, and Mrs. Wilson, of Warsaw.

The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon from the family residence to the Little Lake cemetery at 3:30 o'clock. Service will be conducted at the house at three o'clock.

MRS. JOHN PEDLAR.

The death occurred in Toronto last night of Mrs. John Pedlar, of that city, and formerly of Peterborough. The late Mrs. Pedlar had been ill for a long time before her death, and passed away at her home, 55 Major Street.

Deceased was very well known in Peterborough, where she resided up till nine years ago. At that time she moved to Toronto, where she lived until her death. She was very highly respected by all who came in touch with her, and her death will be widely and sincerely mourned.

She is survived by her husband, of Toronto, and four sons, Walter, of Toronto, William of Detroit, and Lewis B. and Orland, of Toronto. One daughter, Mrs. McMillan, of Toronto, also survives her.

The remains will be brought to Peterborough on the noon C. P. R. train on Monday, and the funeral will be held to the Little Lake Cemetery.

PARIS MORE CHEERFUL.

Failure of Germans to Cross Yser Raises Hope in French Capital.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Paris appears to be more optimistic. The hope is freely expressed that a few more weeks of patient effort on the part of the allies will result in forcing the Germans right back into the interior of Belgium and so compelling the withdrawal of the whole line from Lille to Moselle toward the frontier.

This hopefulness is based to a considerable extent on the progress of the allies east of the Yser, which is accepted as establishing that the Germans have fallen back some distance from the river. The lack of the former energy in the German offensive between Dixmude and the Lys whether it indicates a general retirement or the temporary exhaustion of their troops, is held to be all the more remarkable since there are no less than eight army corps massed on that front.

REV. DR. CLEAVER WILL PREACH

To-morrow will be missionary anniversary in the George Street Methodist Church. Rev. Dr. Cleaver, of Toronto, one of the ablest Methodists in Canada, will preach at both services. On Tuesday night he will give his celebrated lecture on "Jean Valjean" in the same church. Do not fail to hear him.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND

Following is a statement of contributions received to date — Sub-Division No. 14:

W. Stocher	$ 10.00
H. W. Mesphet	10.00
E. Puttuck	2.00
J. E. Puttick	1.00
Bonner-Worth employees, first instalment	10.00
Mrs. W. H. Lyons	1.00
George Young	1.00
J. R. Goodfellow	1.00
M. Goodfellow	1.00
J. Edgar	10.00
M. A. Morrison	10.00
C. H. Rogers	10.00
W. R. Breyfogle	10.00
Two friends	3.00
J. H. Callander	2.00
Lynn Callander	1.00
H. Edmondson	1.00
W. H. Cunningham	1.00
Jas. Frowde	2.00
W. H. Collier	2.00
C. A. Landerville	1.00
H. W. Bishop	3.00
R. J. Kidd	10.00
J. W. McDermid	5.00
R. Begley	1.00
A. P. Brown	2.00
C. E. Canfield	10.00
G. W. Johnston	2.00
Mr. Howard	2.00
W. Bradshaw	1.00
Bonner-Worth Co.	200.00
J. A. Storey	5.00
A. W. Turner	5.00
Mrs. Scott	2.00
Mrs. T. W. Robinson	1.00
W. C. Switzer	5.00
J. E. Richardson	1.00
Arthur Blade	1.00
Arthur W. Blade	1.00
Mrs Derry	1.00
Mr. Weese	.50
Mr. Griadale	.25
Mr. Weir	1.00
Gus. White	2.00
W. G. Merrow	50.00
Miss E. Richardson	1.00
A. W. Lockhart	2.00
G. Walter Green	50.00
E Worth	25.00
D. Worth	25.00
Mrs. Jane Wood	10.00
Miss A. L. Wood	10.00
Miss A. E. Wood	10.00
J. H. Davidson	1.00
Lillian Davidson	1.00
G. F. Douglas	2.00
H. Lundgren	2.00
Bonner-Worth employees, second payment	10.85
Bonner-Worth employees third payment	11.35
W. C. Austin	5.00
Bonner-Worth employees fourth payment	11.65
L. J. Picard	2.00
E. Connelley	1.00
Mrs. Ebbs	.25
T. J. Doris	1.00
W. A. Brand	.50
P. Barret	5.00
W. F. Miles	.50
W. Lynch	.50
Hickson	.50
M. McFadden	1.00
M. Lynch	.40
P. Phelan	.25
J. Cupoli	.50
D. Dunlop	1.00
J. Hardill	.50
J. J. Hickey	.50
J. Roach	.25
P. Lynch	.50
J. Lynch	.50
W. Gould	1.00
P. Long	1.00
	$401.95
Int. 1 Oct.	.47
	$402.42
Int. to 4th Nov.	1.75
	$404.17

Cheque to Frank Adams, Treas., 4th Nov., 1914.

DIED.

SINGLETON —At his late residence, 161 Stewart Street, on Saturday, November 7, 1914, George Singleton, in his seventy-seventh year.

Funeral on Monday afternoon at 2.30 from the above residence to the Little Lake Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

HEART WOULD PALPITATE.

HAD WEAK and DIZZY SPELLS.

Palpitation of the heart is one of the most common of all heart troubles. The heart will beat fast for several seconds, then slow, then start to flutter, and a feeling of utter depression will come over the system accompanied by weak and dizzy spells, making you feel that you are surely going to die. When you feel this way what you require is a real good heart and nerve tonic; one that will strengthen the weak heart and build up the nerve system. For this purpose we know of nothing that can equal Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. J. S. Michelle, Lipswel, Ont., writes: "I was weak and run down, my heart would palpitate, and it would take weak and dizzy spells. A friend advised me to try your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills so I started at once, and found that I felt much stronger, and my heart was ever so much better within a short time. I cannot praise your medicine too highly for it has done me a world of good. My husband has also been bothered with heart trouble ever since childhood and finds great relief in using your valuable pills."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Make Your Kitchen Work Easier By Using

UNIVERSAL HOME NEEDS

They will save you Time and Labour and make your kitchen work a Pleasure instead of Disagreeable Drudgery.

EACH UNIVERSAL DEVICE

has been designed to simplify and improve some department of housework—to make the work easier and results better.

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possess many patented features which add greatly to their efficiency and which cannot be found in any other make.

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is so low as to place them within the reach of every housekeeper

This Line is Now On Display in Our Windows
DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND SEE THEM

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO. Limited
HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST

ENEMY AGAIN TRAPPED IN AN ARRAS SUBURB

PARIS, Nov. 7.—"We are on the eve of a new victory, comparable to that of the Marne." So writes General Bonnal, one of France's greatest military leaders and experts, to The Matin to-day.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The violent German attacks at Arras indicate, it is thought here, that another attempt is being made to turn the French forces, similar to the effort on October 31, which failed because the French obtained early information of the German plans.

A despatch to The Soleil du Midi from Boulogne says that the attacks were made by two columns, one from Lens and the other from Douai, which joined at Bailleul (17 miles north-west of Lille).

The French had evacuated the villages north of Arras and kept their troops carefully concealed in the city. The Germans, expecting no opposition, marched into the suburb of St. Nicholas with bands playing and colours flying. Suddenly fire was opened from the houses as the enemy debouched onto the bridge over the Scarpe.

GUARDSMEN SURRENDERED.

A battalion guard with fixed bayonets dashed forward hoping to escape into the city, but French Dragoons unexpectedly appeared. Caught between quick firers and the sabres of the cavalry, the guardsmen threw down their arms, while the troops behind them beat a hasty retreat.

Meanwhile a French aviator dropped bombs, destroying the track behind an armoured train which was following the columns. On the train was found a 16-inch gun, which was being transported in sections and accompanied by a number of engineers from Krupps.

For gathering dust from walls a woman has patented a bag to be placed by suspender like straps

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS, EAST CITY.

The Water Supply of East City will be cut off on Sunday, November 8th, from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m., while a valve is being set, at the Corner of Queen and Hunter Streets. By Order, The Peterboro' Utilities Commission R. L. DOBBIN, Waterworks Superintendent.

A CHRISTMAS JOY

If you want to give real pleasure to some one you care for—be she wife, sweetheart, father, mother or friend—send your photograph.

To ensure early copies, come at the earliest convenience to

THE STUDIO OF
W. F. MOULE Phone 46
374½ George Street

AT THE OKE FRUIT STORE

APPLES
For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies; Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE OKE FRUIT STORE
N. DOUROS, Prop.
'Phones 18-19

SAVE YOUR FLOORS AND CARPETS BY USING
THE ONWARD SLIDING
FURNITURE SHOE
Made with Glass Base & Mott Metal Base in all Sizes & Styles

Neat in Appearance

Cheap in Price

ONWARD SLIDING FURNITURE SHOE (Successor to the Wheel Castor), takes the place of the Wheel Castor, and will not injure Floor, Carpet, Matting or Rug, nor wrinkle the Rug on a polished floor. Attachable to any Furniture. No sockets required, and perfectly noiseless.

TRY THEM AND BE CONVINCED

Peterboro' Hardware Co., Ltd.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 CEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 394 CEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 109 12 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 8 PRICE TWO CENTS

Have You

Had the BABY Photographed yet for the EXAMINER CHRISTMAS GROUPE - -

If not arrange at once at

THE ROY STUDIO
140½ HUNTER ST.

BRITISH SUCCESS AT YPRES WAS COSTLY

Russians Less Than 200 Miles From Berlin

BRITISH BAYONETS USED WITH TERRIBLE EFFECT

Two Regiments at Ypres Withstood Fierce Bombardment and Attacks During Week's Attempt To Break the Line

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A despatch to the Times from Dunkirk, France, filed Saturday night, says:

"After a desperate attack lasting the whole week the German attempt to break the allid line at Ypres has failed.

"It may be admitted that the position at Ypres two days ago was serious. The town itself was bombarded by the Germans with extraordinary violence, and under the fierce cannonading the allies had to withdraw from the town, which became a 'no man's land," across which the shells from both sides burst.

"The Germans made a superhuman and final effort under cover of a fierce bombardment of the British positions. They had prepared a determined onslaught, masses of men were launched in succession at chosen points on our front. The assault was met in a supreme way. Two regiments, one Scottish and one of the Guards, went down with bayonets to step the advance. It was the most terrible bayonet charge of the whole of the war. It succeeded; the break in the line was repaired, and the German attack was once more driven back.

"That was their last effort. To-day the Germans are dropping an occasional desultory shell in Ypres, but their attacks have ceased. They are now assailing the allied line at Arras, 40 miles further to the south, but not with the same fury as they exhibited in the onslaught of the past week.

"So fierce has been the fighting around Ypres that the casualties of the Germans are believed to have reached the enormous figure of 160,000, though these figures may prove to have been exaggerated."

CAPTAIN KARL MULLER

Captain of the German cruiser Emden which, after escaping from Tsing-Tau harbour, has been harassing the Allies' commerce. Captain Muller is described in Berlin as "the terror of the seas."

ITALY WILL NOT IGNORE TURKS' ACTS IN TRIPOLI

Kaiser's Promise Has Been Broken--Bedouins Raid Italian Possessions and Fire on Troops--Will Act Quickly If No Explanation is Given

ROME, Nov. 8.—Italy is sending troops to Tripoli to defend her settlements and loyal tribesmen against Arab rebels and Bedouins, who have raided supply columns in the interior and have attacked an encampment of submissive tribesmen at Derna.

Turkey has disregared the promise made to Italy by Germany that the Porte would not attack the Italian colonies and that Turkey had no designs on Tripoli. Events are tending more and more to force Italy into the war on the side of the allies. The newest, most momentous crisis has developed in Cyrenaica, due to the aggressions of Bedouins stirred by the preachments of Turkish and German agents.

News received here to-day indicates Turkey's intention to drive the Italians out of Tripoli and to regain the provinces lost in the war between Italy and Turkey. For a weak Bedouins in the interior have waylaid small detachments of troops and have fired upon and wounded Italian soldiers. Bedouins appeared in force at Derna, on the eastern extremity of the Cyrenaica promontory, and made a savage effort to destroy the encampment that was there. The desert marauders were driven off by the Italian infantry.

It seems likely that Italy within the next day or two will demand an explanation from Turkey, and possibly from Germany, since Germany has assumed to guarantee the safety of Tripoli. The situation is already comparable to that which resulted from the acts of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, when Great Britain, Russia and France, giving Turkey the opportunity of disavowing and making amends, declared war when satisfaction was refused.

The Jewelry Store
McDermid & Jury's SPECIALS

15c Tin Camphor Ice for 8c
25c Tube Eureka Tooth Paste for 15c
15c Pot Cold Cream for 8c
25c Tin English Violet Talc for 15c
WHILE THEY LAST

We will give a PENNANT of the ALLIES FREE with each 25c purchase of Rexall Tooth Powder, Paste or Talcum Powder.

McDermid & Jury
The Most Satisfactory Cut Rate Druggists
Cor. George & Charlotte Sts.

HAVE DIVIDED ALLIED ENEMY

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A despatch from Petrograd to the Rome Tribuna says that the Russians have completely separated the Germans and Austrians. The Germans were encircled on their left flank and compelled to retreat precipitately and on Thursday the Russians, by a swift movement, occupied all the lines of retreat toward Cracow and the Austrian army was pushed toward the Carpathians, closely pursued by the Russians.

According to the correspondent of the Tribuna, the position of the Austrians is desperate, as their only line of retreat lies across the Carpathians into Hungary, and these mountains, with the recent snowfalls, are almost impassable to a million and a half of men with provisions and munitions, transport and artillery.

HUSBAND MUST WOO AFTER WEDDING SAYS THIS DETROIT PASTOR

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 6.—Happiness in married life depends first of all upon the affility of the husband to marriage as during courtship. This marriage as during courtship. This is the opinion of 100 Detroit wives, expressed by letters collected by the Rev. Howard A. Field, pastor of the Simpson M. E. Church. All answered that the ideal husband first must be considerate lover, and also that he must also love the home; industrious even to the extent of being willing to roll up his sleeves and help tidy the house.

'XMAS

Home portraits have the home-like air about them.

They are more natural and can be taken with far less trouble to our client.

Especially is this true with photographs of elderly people and children.

We will gladly send an experienced operator if you are unable to visit the studio.

Make an early appointment, as we are booking dates rapidly.

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GROUND FLOUR
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What County Council Did

Minutes of Last Week's Session Abridged for Benefit of Country Readers

The following are the minutes of the County Council's session, which closed on Saturday:

On motion of Messrs. Garbutt and Squire, this Council, by way of appreciation of the trophy presented to the ploughing competition, the Clerk was authorized to convey to Mr. Burnham, M.P.P., the gratitude of this body for the same.

On motion of Messrs. Campbell and Coben, the Poultry Association was granted the same of $40 on condition of there being an exhibition held.

On motion of Messrs. Coben and Fitzgerald the report of the Chairman of the House of Refuge, was adopted.

The Chairman drew the attention of the Council to a request he received to visit an old gentleman who had left the House of Refuge, who wished to make a statement to the effect that correspondence between him and his friends during his stay at the House of Refuge, was in some way obliterated, notwithstanding the fact that he had had several letters written to his friends that did not reach their destination, and also letets purported to be written to him had never reached him.

On motion of Messrs. Squire and Coben the Board of Management and Mr. Brown were authorized to carry into effect a thorough investigation.

The reports of the several committees were read and adopted:

In the financial report, a recommendation appears to provide for the paying of $400 per month until the January session of 1915, with a recommendation to the succeeding Council to continue the same as long as necessary, the said money to be paid to the Belgian Relief Fund, the Red Cross Society, or the Canadian Patriotic Association, as directed by a Committee named in the said report.

By-laws confirming the adoption of the several committee reports received their necessary readings and were finally passed, duly signed, and stamped with the Corporate seal.

The Finance Committee also provided for the paying of the sum of $150 to the Eastern Dairymen's Association in the event of a meeting being held in the City.

On motion of Messrs. Coben and Wilde the County Treasurer was appointed Honourary Treasurer for the County, re funds for the relief of the present situation as a result of the war, to be paid out at the instance of the local Associations sending them in.

On motion of Dr. Kindred and Mr. Squire, resolved that this Council express their appreciation of Mr. Campbell's services as a member of this Council, and also that this Council is extremely sorry that he contemplates retiring from public life at present, and hope he will change his mind.

Mr. Campbell, in response, said that words failed him to express his feelings with regard to the kind references to himself and that in his connection with the Council he had tried to do his duty and trusted he had made no enemies.

The Warden, on behalf of the Council, assured Mr. Campbell that the stand he had taken under all circumstances was so upright that it made no enemies, but on the contrary, had won the utmost respect of every member of the Council.

Japan Peeves The Germans

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, commenting on the German defeat at Tsing-Tau, says:

"Germans will never forget the heroic fighting at Kiao-Chau and those who defended the colony. Never shall we forget the brutal violence of the yellow robbers not Britain, who instigated them. We know that we cannot settle our account with Japan at present. For years she will enjoy her booty. Our mills will grind slowly, but even if years should pass before the right moment comes at last, then a shout of joy will resound through Germany. Woe to you, Nippon!"

REBELS ACTIVE IN ORANGE FREE STATE

PRETORIA, Nov. 8.—An official statement issued to-day, says:

"Three hundred and fifty Transvaal rebels under Lieut.-General Beyers, were captured with all their waggons.

"The rebels in the Orange Free State are very active. They have again looted Harrismith.

"The Government has strengthened the garisons at Kroonstad, Bloemfontein and Kimberley, and they are perfectly able to deal with the situation.

"A great force surrounded the rebels from Senekhoetspoort and killed, wounded and captured many of them. Many of the rebels have become disspirited."

Russian Machine Speeding

Advance Guard in Posen Province Less Than 200 Miles From Berlin —Austrians Fleeing Yet

OPEN ROAD TO CRACOW

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.—Russia has definitely begun the long promised invasion of Germany. A Russian advance guard has broken the German defence at the River Warthe, and has penetrated ten miles within the Province of Posen holding a position at Pleschen, which is 15 miles northwest of Kalisz and 62 miles north-east of Breslau. For the first time since the war began the Czar's troops have set foot in a province where the great estates of the German nobles are located.

Simultaneously the Russian drive at East Prussia has driven the Germans from Wirballen, their last position in the Russian Province of Suwalki, and has overflowed East Prussian territory from Stalluponen, 10 miles west of Wirballen, to Lyck, a distance of 60 miles, the Russian front being from 7 to 10 miles within East Prussia. Cossacks are raiding toward Gumbinnen and Insterburg.

On the southern front, South-west Poland and Galicia, the advance of the Russians has been equally rapid and irresistible. An advance guard which drive the Austrians and Saxons southward along the left bank of the Vistula after the great victory of Oct. 13 to Oct. 25 has reached the River Nidzica, less than 35 miles from Cracow, and the closest a Russian army has ever been to the gateway of Silesia.

This movement has had two results. It makes the capture of Cracow a probability and it has cut off the two Austrian armies, estimated with their German supporting corps at about 600,000 men, which have been operating at the River San and south of Przemysl.

The Official Statement.

Russia's battle front is practically a straight line from the Baltic to the Carpathians, and there seems no doubt that the Grand Duke Nicholas is ready to advance on Cracow, Breslau and Berlin with armies whose combined strength is placed at 1,800,000 effectives. The successes in East Prussia, in Western Galicia have been decisive and astonishing. Germany and Austria have been beaten in every engagement and are now pushed back to their own soil.

Rejoicing in Petrograd.

The news that Russian troops are in the Province of Posen are overrunning East Prussia and are within striking distance of Cracow has created the wildest joy in this city. Great crowds marched to the Winter Palace this afternoon and cheered the Emperor, the Grand Duke Nicholas and the popular generals. Thousands knelt while they sang the national anthem. Processions organised in the enthusiasm of the moment paraded to the British and French Embassies and saluted the Ambassadors and their suites with cheers and songs.

Venezuela has put into force drastic regulations concerning the preparation and sale of medicines and of food products.

British Show Heroism In Long Struggle

Have Fulfilled in Brilliant Manner Their Task Between Ypres and La Bassee

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The war correspondent of Le Tempes says:

"The British troops are fighting with magnificent heroism. Their vitally important mission is to hold the German hordes between Ypres and La Bassee. They have been in the trenches for several weeks, facing an enemy of overwhelmingly superior numbers, who attacks with savage fury.

"The carnage around the British trenches is frightful. Night and day the thin British line steadily faces the desperate German rushes, piling the German dead upon their breastworks.

"After one night attack a single British battalion accounted for 700 Germans, whose bodies were strewn a few yards from their trenches.

British Losses Terrible.

"The British losses also were terrible. I saw one Guards battalion with a subaltern the sole remaining officer. Some of the cavalry regiments have lost 50 per cent. of their effectives during the last week's fighting. One regiment of Lancers sat calmly upon their horses near Messines beneath a withering shrapnel fire. The order to advance was not given until the stationary regiment was decimated. Then the remainder charged into Messines afoot, completely clearing the village.

"Three days ago a British battery surprised a German brigade in close formation and within a few minutes massacred 4,000 of them.

"Despite their frightful losses, it is not true that the German army is demoralized. The youths being brought into Belgium to reinforce the Germans fire badly, but go to their death bravely, and as long as the Kaiser is able to send such young soldiers against us the German attacks will continue violent."

HEAVY LOSS IN ACTION AT YPRES

British Repulse of German Masses Was Not Without Big Toll

Special to The Examiner:

PARIS, Nov. 9.— The German attack in the vicinity of Ypres has been completely checked for the time being and with notable gains made by the Allies along the Aisne. The War Office to-day expressed complete satisfaction over the situation along the entire front. It is admitted that the crushing of the German offensive at Ypres, where they concentrated for the most violent assaults has not been accomplished without heavy loss. It fell to British troops to check and then throw back the massed German forces with the bayonet. The fighting is declared to have been the most terrific of the war and the German losses far exceeded those of the Allies. For an entire week the principal German attack in an effort to pierce the Allied lines was centred upon Ypres. It is believed this attack has been so checked that the next severe pressure upon the lines is to be directed about Arras, forty miles to the south.

Von Moltke Was Ousted By Intrigue

Evidence of Kaiser's Desire to Take For Himself Complete Control of Operations

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Standard says: The dismissal of General Von Moltke, which is now officially announced, has produced a significant and far-reaching effect on Berlin. Nobody, of course, believes that General Von Moltke has left his post on account of ill-health, as the authorities declare. Everybody knows, too, that there was a rupture between the Kaiser and Von Moltke. Nevertheless, nobody believed that the Kaiser would decide at such a critical moment to dismiss the leader of the German General Staff.

In Germany complications are foreseen with alarm as the result of General Von Moltke's being succeeded by General Von Falken Hayn. The appointment is regarded as manifesting the desire of the Kaiser to take into his own hands the complete control of all military operations. In military circles it is thought that, with the exception of the Kaiser's support, the new chief possesses no qualifications whatever. Neither has he sufficient authority or requisite military knowledge to be able to command the German army successfully. Some people hold that the change in the General Staff may create the same unfavourable situation as in Austria, where similar changes had very serious consequences and were splendidly made use of by the enemy. It is openly maintained by competent men that General Von Falken Hayn will merely be a puppet of the Kaiser, and in no sense can be compared with General Joffre.

RUSSIAN ROADS ARE HARDENING

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The roads in Russia are hardening with the frost, and the armies can now be moved more quickly, although the Russian do not possess the strategic railways that the Germans do. Silesia, too, with better going for the horses, offers an excellent field for the use of cavalry, in which Russia has proved herself to be superior, both in numbers and efficiency, to the other nations at war. The Cossacks are regaining the reputation which they lost in Manchuria, and the raid they have already made into Silesia, it is expected, will be repeated many times.

Bishop O'Brien Urged Generous Aid To Belgians

At yesterday morning's 9 o'clock mass, at St. Peter's Cathedral, His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, outlined the changes that would take place with the opening for services of the Church of th Immaculate Conception, which it is expected would take place the first Sunday in December. Rev. Dean McColl is to be Rector with Rev. Father McCarthy assistant. The latter has been assistant to Dean Kelly at Trout Creek.

At St. Peter's Cathedral Rev. Father Phelan will be rector with Rev. Father McGinnity and Rev. Father Leonard assistants. In his address His Lordship made much deserved and kindly reference to Dean McColl, who is severing his connection with St. Peter's after a number of years of faithful work.

His Lordship also urged strongly for all in his congregation to assist the Belgians by donating what they possibly could and deliver it to the car at the C.P.R. station which is leaving to-day. He briefly outlined the manner in which Belgium was drawn into the struggle, referred to the desolation that had been wrought throughout the little country, and urged not only the citizens but the farmers to contribute generously in the gifts being forwarded to alleviate the distress and want that threatens the Belgian people.

To-day's War Bulletins

HEAVY GUNS AT OSTEND.

London, Nov. 8. — Engineers from the Krupp Gun Works are mounting heavy guns at the Belgian seaport of Ostend and facing them seawards, according to a despatch from Rotterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—There is a semi-official report that the Germans are transferring a large number of troops from Belgium and France for a defence of East Prussia and Silesia.

TOKIO, Nov. 8.—Japan is still celebrating the capture of Tsing-tau. The Japs took 2,300 prisoners and lost 14 officers wounded and 428 soldiers killed or wounded.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Many trainloads of German cavalry and guns are being sent back to Germany by way of Brussels and Louvain, evidently on their way to reinforce the armies opposing the Russians.

WHOLE PRUSSIAN REGIMENT WAS CAPTURED IN A FOG

PARIS, Nov. 8.— The Eighth Regiment of Prussian Infantry, with a battery of artillery, was captured in a fog near Warneton by two French infantry battalions. One battalion approached the Germans unperceived, while the other silently worked to the rear of their position, and they were overwhelmed before they could deal a blow. Not a single man escaped. All who attempted to run were shot. The prisoners numbered 900, and six guns were taken.

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Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	6.20 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.05 p.m.	5.25 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m.	*8.10 a.m.
	5.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	6.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	8.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
	9.50 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
	5.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa	*11.32 a.m.
Montreal, Quebec	
Indian River, Norwood	**3.10 p.m.
Havelock, Tweed	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*3.05 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**4.35 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph, Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	4.53 a.m.
North Toronto	*5.07 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.30 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.01 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*6.05 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

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OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from Saturday.)

CHAPTER XXV.
THE FALL OF H'YEMBA.

Blinded with staggering grief and terror, stunned, stricken, all but annihilated, the man recoiled.

Then, with a cry, he sprang to the bed again, and now in a very passion of eagerness explored it. His trembling hands dragged all the bedding off and threw it broadcast. By the dim light he peered with wide and terror-smitten eyes.

"My boy!" he choked. "My boy!"

But beyond all manner of doubt the boy had been stolen.

Unable to understand, or think, or plan, Allan stood there, his face ghastly, his heart quivering within him.

What could have happened? How and why? If the door had been securely locked and the old nurse been with the child, how could the kidnapper have borne him away?

What? How? Why?

More, ever more, questions crowded the man's brain, all equally without answer.

But now, he dimly realized, was no time for solving problems. The minute demanded swift and drastic action. He must find, must save, his son! After that other riddles could be unravelled.

"H'yemba!" he cried hoarsely. "This is H'yemba's work! Revenge and hate have driven him to rebel again. To try to seize Beatrice! To steal my son! At this time of peril and affliction, above all others! H'yemba! The smith must die!"

But first he realized he must get Beatrice into safety.

In haste he ran to the door, picked up the girl and carried her to the bed. Here he disposed her at ease, covered her with the bedding, and bathed her face and hands with water from the cooling-jar.

The old nurse he laid upon the broad couch by the fire and likewise tended. He saw now she had been struck with a stone axe, a glancing blow, severe, but not necessarily fatal.

"Probably trying to defend the boy!" thought he. "Brave heart! Faithful even unto death—if death be your reward.

Leaving her, he returned to his wife.

Now, he well understod, he had no time for emotion. There must be no false move. Even at the expense of a little time, he must plan the campaign with skill and execute it with relentless energy.

He alone now stood for power, rule, order, law, in this disintegrated community—this colony racked with disaster, anarchy and death.

Upon him alone now depended its whole fate and future, and, with it, the fate and future of the world.

"Merciful Lord, what a situation!" he whispered. "At home, disruption and savagery. Outside, the Horde—the Horde now pressing onward after me!"

He sat down beside the bed and forced himself to think. Weak as he was and wounded with a spear-thrust in the lower leg as well as a jagged cut across the breast, he felt that he might still keep strength enough for a few hours more of toil.

Of a sudden he realized an overpowering thirst. Till now he had not felt it. He arose, drank deeply from the jar, then — something cooler and more calm — once more returned to Beatrice.

"The first thing is to help her," he said. "No use in losing my wits and rushing out unprepared to find the boy. If H'yemba has stolen him it's certain the boy is hidden beyond my present power in some far recess of the inter-communicating rabbit-warren of caves below there in the cliff.

"I feel positive no bodily harm will be done the child. H'yemba will hold him for power over me. He will try to exact terms—even to leadership in the colony, even to possession of Beatrice. And the penalty of refusal may be the boy's death—"

He shuddered profoundly, and with both wasted hands covered his face. For a moment madness sought to possess him.

He felt a wild desire to shout imprecations, to rush out, fling himself against the cave-door of H'yemba and riddle it with bullets — but presently calm returned again. For in Stern's nature lay nothing of hysteria. Reason and calm judgment dominated. And before he acted he always reckoned every pro and con.

"It must be a battle of wits as well as force," thought he. "A little time will decide all that. For now Beatrice demands my first care and thought!"

Now he examined the girl once more. Closing the door and lighting the bronze lamp, he carefully studied the sick woman, noting her symptoms, pulse and respiration.

"What to do?" he asked himself. "What means to take?"

He arose and rummaged the stores for drugs. Above all, he must break the fever. He therefore prepared and administered a powerful febrifuge, covered the girl with all the available bedding, and determined, if possible, to make her sweat. This done, he found no further means at hand and now turned his attention once more to Geaafam.

Her wound he bathed and bandaged and, having given her a stiff drink of brandy, poured between resisting teeth which he had to separate with his knife-blade, he presently perceived some signs of returning consciousness.

But, though he questioned the old woman and tried desperately to make her answer, he could get no coherent information.

Only the name of H'yemba and some few disconnected mutterings of terror regarded him. He knew now, however, with positive certainty that the smith was responsible for the kidnapping of his son.

"And that," said he, "means I must seek him out at once. All I ask is just one sight of him. One sight, one bullet—and the score is paid!"

He arose and, again making sure his automatic was in complete readiness, stood for a second in thought. Whatever he was now to do must be done quickly.

In a few hours, at the outside, he knew the vanguard of the pursuing Horde would enter the last valley on the other side of the canon. By afternoon another battle might be on.

"Whatever happens, I must get my grip on the colony again at once!" he realized. "Such of the Folk as are still sound must be rallied. Otherwise nothing but annihilation awaits us all!"

But, even as he faced the exit of Cliff Villa, all at once the door was hurled violently open and a harsh, discordant cry of hatred and defiance burst into the cave.

Stern saw the detested figure of H'yemba standing there, loose-hung, powerful, barbaric, his eyes blinking evilly behind the mica screens that Allan himself had made for him.

With a cry Allan started forward.

"My son!" he gasped.

There, clutched in the smith's left arm, lay the boy!

Allan heard his child crying as in pain, and rage swept every caution to the winds.

He sprang toward H'yemba, cursing; but the smith, with a heartless laugh, raised his right hand.

"Master!" he mocked. "No nearer or ye die!"

Allan, aghast, saw the flicker of sunlight on a pistol-barrel. With only too true an aim, H'yemba had him covered.

Came a little pause, tense as steel wire. Somewhere down the terrace sounded a murmur of voices. Allan seemed to sense that the rebel had now gathered his forces and that a general attack was imminent.

Time! At all hazards he must gain a moment's time!

"H'yemba!" cried he. "What is your speech with me, your master?"

"Master?" sneered the smith again. "My slave! Power has passed from you to me. From you, who speak the false, who entrap us here to suffer and die, who slay and ruin us, to me, who will yet lead the people back to their far home, to safety and to life!"

"You lie, hound!"

The smith laughed bitterly.

"That shall be seen—who lies!" he gized. "But now power is mine. I have your son in my hand. Move only and I fling him from the cliff!"

Allan felt his brain whirl; all things seemed to turn about him. But he fought off his faintness and in a shaken voice once more demanded:

"What terms, H'yemba?"

"Slavery for you and yours! Your son shall be my serf; your woman my chattel! Ha, that woman! She has already fought me, like one of these strange woods-beasts you have made us kill! See! My hair is burned and my flesh blistered with her fire-beating! But when I hold her in these hands then she shall pay for all, the vuedma!"

Stern's hand twitched, with the automatic gripped in the fingers, but the blacksmith cried a warning.

"Raise not that hand, slave!" he ordered. "You cannot shoot without the danger of killing this vile spawn of yours! And remember, too, the river lies far below, and very sharp are the waiting rocks!

"Fool that you are, that think yourself so wise! To leave this place with me! With me, skilled in all labours of metal and stone, strong to cut passage-ways—"

"You devil! You hewed a way into my house?"

H'yemba laughed brutally.

"Silently, steadily, I laboured!" he boasted. "And behold the reward! Power for me; eternal slavery for you and all your blood—if any live!"

Insane with rage and hate, Allan, nevertheless realized that now all depended on keeping his thought and nerve.

One single premature move and his son would inevitably be hurled over the parapet, down two hundred and fifty feet to the river-bed below. At all hazards, he must keep cool!

The smith, after all only a barbarian and of limited intelligence, had not even thought of the obvious command to make Stern drop his pistol on the floor.

Upon this oversight now hung all Allan's hopes.

Even though the man's retainers might rush the cave and slaughter all, yet in Allan's heart burned a clear and steady flame of hot desire to compass H'yemba's death.

And as the smith now loudly boasted, insulted, vilified, in the true manner of the savage, imperceptibly, inch by inch, Allan was turning his pistol-barrel upward.

Higher, higher, bit by bit it crept toward the horizontal. Unaccustomed to shoot from the hip, Allan realized that right before him lay a supreme test of nerve and marksmanship and skill.

To shoot and kill his boy — the thought was too hideous even to be considered. His father-heart yearned toward the frightened, crying child there in the traitor's grip.

(To be continued.)

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GREAT WHITE THRONE AND ITS BLESSINGS

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HEAVEN AND EARTH TO FLEE

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[The matter under this heading is supplied by the Pastor Russell Lecture Bureau, who conduct the Brooklyn Tabernacle (unsectarian) Bible Studies, and who have arranged for its insertion.]

Philadelphia Pa., Nov. 8.—Pastor Russell preached to-day to a deeply interested audience. His text was, "I saw a great White Throne, and Him that sat upon it, from whose face the earth and the heaven fled away; and there was no place found for them." (Revelation 20:11.) He said in part:

Sin made moral cowards of our race. From early infancy fear and apprehension, especially in respect to things future, have been impressed upon us. We realize our imperfections, and know that our God is perfect, that perfection is the only standard which He could approve, and that some kind of punishment for sin must be expected. The Adversary, taking advantage of our forefathers, misrepresented the Almighty, and has used our fears to alienate us from Him and to distort His Message to us in the Bible. St. Paul assures us that this is Satan's general procedure; that he puts light for darkness and darkness for light. Thus it comes that our text, which is really one of the most beautiful and comforting in the Bible when understood, has to many become a lash in the hands of their fears.

It is needless to say that our text is one of the symbolisms of a Book filled with symbols. Guided by the Holy Spirit, God's people will in due time understand these symbols. For many of them the due time is already here.

The Throne is Messiah's, and represents His Mediatorial Dominion of earth for a thousand years. Its whiteness symbolizes the purity, the justice, of His Kingdom of Righteousness under the whole heavens. The heavens and the earth which will flee away from the presence of the great Immanuel will not be the heavens of God's Throne, nor the earth which He has given to the children of men. The heavens and the earth which will flee away, and for which no place will be found, are the symbolic ones.

In Bible symbology the earth represents established civilization; the sea represents the restless, dissatisfied masses of humanity; the mountains represent human governments, kingdoms, which constitute the backbone of present social institutions; and the heavens, spiritual influences—Ecclesiasticism, Churchianity. Thus interpreted, our text declares that when Messiah shall assume control of the world, when He shall sit upon His Throne, when He shall exercise rulership amongst men, the result will be that the social system of to-day, as well as the present day ecclesiasticism, will "flee away," will pass out of existence—no place will be found for them.

Some man may be inclined to ask, Has not Christ been the great Ruler of the world for these past nineteen centuries? And whatever may be said of the four thousand years before the coming of Christ may it not be claimed that He has been reigning ever since His ascension to the right hand of the Father?

We answer that if this be true, if the Redeemer of men has been reigning as the King of earth for these nineteen centuries, there should be something in the Bible so to teach. But we find nothing. On the contrary, we hearken to the Master's own words telling us that Satan is the Prince of this Age. (John 14:30.) Again He says, "My Kingdom is not of this world"; "I will come again and receive you unto Myself." (John 18:36; 14:3.) Again He tells us that He "went into a far country" to receive the title to His Kingdom, thence to return to take possession of it (Matthew 21:33; 25:14); and that at His Second Coming He will be the great King of Glory. In Matthew 25:31, He declares the same thing—"When the Son of Man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him, then shall He sit upon the Throne of His glory."

On the other hand, as we scan the pages of history during the past eighteen centuries we are convinced that Messiah has not been the King of the world. To think of Him as such, with the omnipotent power which we ascredit to Him, would be to charge Him with responsibility for bloody and cruel persecutions, for wars, famines and pestilences. Surely no right-minded person, after mature consideration, can rationally accept the theory that the glorious Messiah's Reign of Righteousness for the blessing of the whole earth, the uplifting of the whole race, the enlightenment of every creature and the bringing of all possible into accord with God, is in the past. We must agree that it is in the future; and that, when established, its effect upon the institutions of the present—political, social, financial, religious—will be such that they will flee away. No place will evermore be found for them.

From this standpoint alone is there hope for humanity. To-day we are living at the very climax of civilization. Yet to-day we behold more clearly than ever before that the deeply-ingrained selfishness of humanity is a blight upon all the blessings of our day.

I do not need to do more than to remind you that selfishness is to be found in every one of us; and that a semblance of righteousness is insisted upon by us all and adhered to, violators of which are styled criminals. Nevertheless it seems impossible to legislate equity, justice. The keen intellects of men find opportunities for circumventing the laws and for committing theft, murder and sin in the face of the law without likelihood of being punished.

Let me illustrate this thought: We have heard of the famines in India and of the expenditure of millions of pounds sterling by the British Government for irrigation purposes to compensate for irregularities in the rainfall. Undoubtedly the famines are to some extent due to scarcity of water. Nevertheless one of the ablest of engineers informs the world that in fifty years there has not been such a scarcity as should have caused the famines.

The famines of India, which have cost the lives of millions, are to be accredited to greed — selfishness which has flourished under the shadow of the law. Wealthy milling concerns purchase rice from the natives and grind it into flour. By agreement amongst themselves they do not compete, but press the market price of rice lower and lower until the poor natives, unable to make a profit, decline to plant, care for and harvest the crop. As a result there is famine. The poor natives suffer; but the managers of the milling properties pay large dividends of from fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent. on invested capital.

As an illustration of the exorbitant profits I will relate a case: Two young men whose accumulated savings amounted to thirty thousand rupees—about two thousand pounds, or ten thousand dollars—invested the money in rice-milling. The first year their profits were eighty thousand rupees—about five thousand pounds, or twenty-five thousand dollars. They were not in the combine to depress the price of rice, but they profited by what the combine accomplished. Such inequities of our present social order are beyond the reach and correction of the comparatively few men of ability not directly or indirectly interested in them.

Neither Jehovah nor His great Representative, Messiah, can in any sense or degree be a party to injustice, or inequity. The fact that injustice has been permitted, and that inequity has been the rule for centuries, is to be accounted for by the other fact that during all this period the world has been under the reign of sin and death, and not under the reign of Righteousness and Life. It has been under the reign of Satan, "the Prince of this world," and of the darkness of selfishness and evil—all of which his name represents—and not under the dominion of Messiah, the Representative of Jehovah and His righteousness, not under the King of Glory, the antitypical David and Solomon, the antitypical Aaron and Melchizedek.

The New Dispensation which Messiah's Kingdom will usher in is pictured in our text. It will be the dominion that will be world-wide—pure, holy, righteous, just; truthful, God-like—a great White Throne. No wonder we read that the symbolical heavens and earth, representing the old order of things—social and ecclesiastical—will all vanish away!

But let no one think for a moment that ecclesiastical princes, financial princes and political princes will voluntarily acknowledge that the hour has come for a full surrender to Messiah and to all the principles of His absolute righteousness. On the contrary, these privileged members of our race will more and more be drawn together for mutual protection—for the preservation of the special privileges which have come into their possession. Even now we see the prophecy of the Second Psalm in process of fulfilment.

We are in the very time when the Lord through the Prophet David calls the great ones of the earth to recognise the true situation of our wonderful day—that it means that the Day of Messiah has arrived, and that He should be acknowledged and His principles of righteousness obeyed. The call is, "Salute the Son, O ye kings of the earth, while ye are in the way with Him, before His anger be kindled and ye perish by the way." (Psalm 2:10-12.) But no! The prophecy declares that we are in the day when the people, the masses, will have foolish imaginations—when they will think that by their own strength they can inaugurate a reign of righteousness along the lines of Socialism or by anarchy. The people must learn that their help is in the Lord, and not in their own frail arm. They must see the force of the statement, "Blessed are all they that put their trust in Messiah." The Lord is about to establish the great White Throne of absolute justice in the world.

On the other hand, the money kings, the earthly rulers and the ecclesiastical princes are taking counsel together to-day for the preservation of the present inequities of the world, by which they are profiting. The Lord declares that in this they are banding themselves against Him and His newly-appointed King, Messiah. For over a century human liberty has been making progress, despite every endeavor to restrain it. The potentates of earth perceive the rising tide of human intelligence and of demands for equal rights. They perceive that unless something be done to counteract this general movement, the special privileges of the privilege class will disappear.

Even now they are taking counsel together how the restraints which the people are putting upon them may be broken and a reign of autocracy—political, financial and religious—be reinaugurated—a reign such as prevailed centuries ago, but now upon a higher plane, controlled by brighter wits, holding under restraint more intelligent masses.

Would that the cultured and influential princes of earth could take the proper view of the situation, and realize the fallacy of their counsels, the impossibility of averting the great changes which are upon us by reason of the time having come for Messiah to take unto Himself His great power and reign! Hearken to the Lord's words through the Prophet: "Be wise, now, therefore, O ye kings! Be instructed, ye judges of the earth! Serve the Lord with fear and rejoice with trembling. Do homage to the Son."—Psalm 2:10-12.

Could the wise of earth realize the situation and fully submit themselves to the Divine requirements of absolute justice and truth, what a blessing it would be to the world! If these princes would turn their attention from the grasping of power and wealth to the enlightenment and uplifting of the people, they would become ministers, servants, of the New Dispensation, which would be ushered in with rejoicing. But the Lord informs us that this will not be the case; and that as a result Messiah's Kingdom will be inaugurated by "a Time of Trouble such as was not since there was a nation."—Daniel 12:1

The Psalmist tells us the same—God will have in derision the puny efforts of the worldly-wise and great to establish autocracy again. He will speak to them in His wrath the lesson which they refuse to hear by loving exhortation. The new King and His Kingdom will be established in the earth; and the declaration is that amidst such Divine displeasure He shall "break them in pieces like a potter's vessel."—Psalm 2:4-9; Revelation 2:27.

God is no respecter of persons. Hence, before His Judgment Throne punishments will be meted out to the little, as well as the great, when found to be violators of the principles of justice. Would that I could impress this thought upon many of the lower classes who are crying out against the injustices in high places while practicing similar injustices themselves. Let it be remembered that the great White Throne speaks blessings, Divine favor and uplifting to all who love righteousness and hate iniquity—the small and the great.

If in the past a certain retributive justice has seemed to proceed along national lines, blessing the nations which take the more righteous course, and frowning upon those which take the more evil course, this will no longer be the case in the not distant future. The testing imposed by Messiah's Kingdom will be along individual lines. He who eats the sour grape of sin will find his teeth on edge, and his alone. Justice will then be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet. All the "refuges of lies" by which mankind in high places have sought to deceive themselves and others will be swept away. The hidden things of darkness will be brought to light, and the glorious things of light will everywhere be recognized. Ultimately "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess," to the enthroned Messiah.

The Master said, "My Word shall judge you in the Last Day." Happy has it been for comparatively few who have heard the Master's Word in this present life, who have judged themselves thereby and have submitted themselves to His righteous precepts! These blessed ones will share with Messiah the glories of His Spiritual Empire, invisible to men. But during the Thousand-Year Judgment Day of the world (2 Peter 3:7, 8) the same words—"wonderful words of life" to those who will obey, but words of death to those who will refuse to obey—will be the standards of justice for all.

The books to be opened to all will include not only the words of the Master and of the Apostles in the New Testament, but also the Divine Message through the Prophets of Israel. According to those standards whoever would have life everlasting must conform his living and his thinking. At the end of Messiah's Reign the approval will be delivered over to the Father as perfect human beings, but the disapproved will be destroyed in the Second Death.—2 Peter 2:12; Jude 12; Acts 3:23.

Another book of life will be opened—another besides that which is now opened, which is styled "the Lamb's Book of Life," and in which are written the names of the faithful followers of Jesus in the present time. The new book of life will be for those who will be on trial during Messiah's Reign. By the close of the Millennium it will include the names of all of Adam's race found worthy of everlasting life.

The judgment of the Church in the present time is not according to works, the perfection of which would be impossible under present condition. Hence the Church's judgment is according to faith and the obedience of faith. But the world's judgment will be according to works; for knowledge will then be so great that faith will no longer be at a premium. The great Mediator will accept imperfect works according to the ability of the people; but as they rise out of degradation more will be expected until they reach perfection. Then perfect works will be required.

BACKACHE

WAS SO BAD

COULD NOT SWEEP THE FLOOR.

For backache, lame or weak back, one of the commonest and most distressing symptoms of kidney inaction, there is no remedy to equal Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twitches and twinges, limbering up the stiff back and giving perfect relief and comfort to all poor, suffering women who suffer so much from a weak lame back.

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Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

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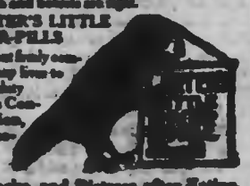

STUDY OF AIR CRAFT NOT NEW TO RUSSIANS

LONDON, Nov. 5.—According to an article by an aeronautic expert in the Morning Post Russia has all along taken a much more lively interest in the employment of aircraft in assisting in military operations than she has been given credit for. The subject has particularly interested her since the Crimean days. In 1882 an aluminum airship was built in Russia to the designs of Schwarz, an Austrian whose idea for a rigid frame dirigible was the basis of the Zeppelin airship of to-day, this inventor's patents having been acquired by Count von Zeppelin befor he began building.

There are a number of aerial societies in Russia, headed by the Imperial Aero Club, which has branches at Petrograd, Odessa, Rostow and Don. Three years ago thre was an equipment of a hundred military aeroplanes. Of course, all those have long passed out of date, but in the interval fresh supplies have been purchased in much larger quantities, a circumstance which shows that before the outbreak of war there were several hundred military up-to-date aeroplanes in the Russian equipment. What is even more important is the fact that during the last eighteen months it has been a condition of the placing of orders that the bulk of the machines must be produced in Russia under license. Now that Russia is engaged in war it means that she has to-day ample facilities for replacing losses sustained in action, and even for supplementing her aeroplane equipment as fast as she can train pilots.

Her handicap is in connection with motors for aircraft, but France is easily able to produce sufficient aero engines for her own use and Russia's, apart altogether from the consideration that the British motor industry is able to-day to manufacture many times the number of motors required for her own service. Therefore so long as means of communication remain open between England and Russia there need be no handicap in her equipment on this account. Russia has six military and naval aerodromes, including the one for hydro-aeroplanes at Golodia Island, near Petrograd, and exclusive of the naval station stablished at Libau. Moreover, apart from the mere possession of machines, various Russian inventors have produced valuable and exclusive auxiliary instruments of offence for service with aeroplanes, of which more will undoubtedly be heard as the campaign develops.

Russia does not possess a great number of airships, but she has sundry examples of the German frameless Parseval type; of the French Clement-Bayard and Zodiac frameless types, and of the French Lebaudy semi-rigid sort. Native ideas have been exploited in the frameless Forzmann and the Jastreb and Goloubj craft, which, however, have no notable achievement in their record to date.

INDIGESTION ENDED STOMACH FEELS FINE

"Pape's Diapepsin" Fixes Sour, Gassy, Upset Stomachs in Five Minutes.

Sour, gassy, upset stomach, indigestion, heartburn, dyspepsia; when the food you eat ferments into gases and stubborn lumps; your head aches and you feel sick and miserable, that's when you realize the magic in Pape's Diapepsin. It makes all stomach misery vanish in five minutes.

If your stomach is in a continuous revolt—if you can't get it regulated, please, for your sake, try Pape's Diapepsin. It's so needless to have a bad stomach—make your next meal a favourite food meal, then take a little Diapepsin. There will not be any distress—eat without fear. It's because Pape's Diapepsin "really does" regulate weak, out-of-order stomachs that gives it its millions of sales annually.

Get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. It is the quickest, surest stomach relief and cure known. It acts almost like magic—it is a scientific, harmless and pleasant stomach preparation which truly belongs in every home.

Tom Gallon Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The death is announced in London of Tom Gallon, the English novelist and dramatists, yesterday. He was born in 1866.

No French In Cathedral.

ROME, Nov. 7.—The Pope has received from Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, an emphatic denial of the reports that the Cathedral of Rheims has been used by French troops for military purposes.

The cardinal says he has personally ascertained that the cathedral has not been used as an observation post. He states that no guns have been placed near it and no soldiers have been employed in its vicinity.

PILES

Do not suffer from Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. We guarantee Zam-Buk to cure any case, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Zam-Buk Ointment will also quickly relieve and cure Eczema, Ulcers, Abscesses, Blood Poisoning, Sores, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Cold Sores, Chilblains, Frostbite, Ringworm, Scalp Sores, Inflamed Eyelids, Bad Legs, Varicose Veins, Abscesses, Boils, Pimples, Blackheads, Skin Diseases, and all forms of Skin Injuries and Blood Poisoning. Of all druggists and stores, 50c box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

OFFICIAL IS ARRESTED.

Government Employe at Halifax Had Wireless In Room.

OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—Arthur Lauf, an employe of the Government at Halifax, has been arrested on suspicion as a German spy, and is being detained by the military authorities. Lauf was employed as an interpreter in the Immigration Department. He was arrested shortly after the war broke out, but was released on producing his naturalization papers. He was arrested again as a suspected spy, his rooms were searched and a complete wireless outfit was found. He will likely be interned as a prisoner until the war is over. He has been dismissed from the service.

The Government is working at the present time on plans for the best method of handling the Germans and Austrians who will be interned as a result of the registration which is now progressing. The proposal which has met with the most favor, and which will likely be adopted, is that of utilizing their labor in the Federal and Provincial parks, cutting wood and clearing brush.

The aeroplane hasn't improved war any—only added to the horrors of it.

Though eggs may not be unscrambled, plucked officers may be refeathered.

In the process of leveling all rank love also levels a lot of good sense at times.

A VETERAN WHO WAS WITH LORD ROBERTS

Laid Low With Rheumatism—But Cured By "Fruit-a-tives".

CHATHAM, ONT., APRIL 3rd, 1913.

"I am a veteran of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, volunteering from the Royal Artillery into the Royal Engineers, and served under Lord Roberts during the Indian Mutiny, and am a pensioneer of the British Government. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting and continual exposure left me a great sufferer from Rheumatism, so much so that my legs swelled up, making it impossible for me to walk.

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GEORGE WALKER.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

HAVE HAD FINE YEAR.

Hydro-Electric Municipalities All Show Big Surpluses.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—In spite of a period of trade depression that has later been aggravated by war disturbances, the Hydro-electric municipalities are heading towards the close of a prosperous year. From figures compiled of the operations of the various municipalities, particularly those on the Niagara transmission system, up to the end of September last, a substantial surplus is shown in each case, in some instances amounting to many thousands of dollars. The list given out is not complete. Toronto will show a handsome surplus, but some slight adjustments have to be made before the exact ratio of surplus is determined. In all cases provision has been made for deducting interest and depreciation charges, and after that has been done London leads the list with a net surplus of $27,067. St. Tohmas $14,025, Hamilton $12,213, Guelph $11,468.

Ottoman Officers Freebooting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7. — Merchandise of every conceivable value is being seized by officers of the Ottoman Government in cities of Syria under the general orders of mobilization of troops, according to reports from missionaries made public yesterday by the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church.

"Under the order of mobilization," the board states, "unwilling conscripts are being gathered, each soldier being required to bring with him from his home eight days' rations, with a certain amount of money. The local officials have turned the orders to commandeer horses, mules, food and fodder into a most wicked and unbridled system of plunder."

A WORD OF GRATITUDE

"It instinctively prompts me to tell you that I was a great sufferer from itching piles and have found Dr. Chase's Ointment the best treatment obtainable," writes Mr. Fred Hins, Brodhagen, Ont. "It gives instant relief and I can recommend it to any sufferer from this dreadful disease."

Canadians Have Too Much Money.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Some development is likely over the difference in the pay of the Canadian soldier and his brother in England. The Canadian gets pretty well three times as much as the British and obviously has so much more to spend. Many in authority are doubtful whether this altogether is an unmixed blessing, especially as leave has been granted so far very generously. It may be that arrangements will be made whereby payment of the full pay will be deferred the soldiers, instead being paid only a proportion of the amount due.

Dinner Under False Pretences.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—(Via London.)—A newspaper of Ansbach, Bavaria, prints a letter from a post in the field, dated Oct. 28, in which the writer mentions attending a dinner on the previous evening to celebrate the return of two aviators from the vicinity of London who had dropped bombs near Dover.

More War Prisoners.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 6. — There is now a regular village at Fort Henry, 37 more prisoners of war having been brought to Kingston from Montreal, making the total enrollment 360. The men are putting in the most of their time at soccer football and have of late given their guards no trouble.

TURKEY ENTERS THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.—A section of Turkish artillery photographed recently on parade in the streets of Constantin ople, before Turkey showed her hostile attitude towards the allies.

UNDERLYING REASONS FOR CONFLICT

PRETEXTS and CAUSES of WAR

Prince Otto von Bismarck, "The "Iron Chancellor" of Germany. Who Edited the "Ems" Telegram.

Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. of France, to Win Whose Love the Duke of Buckingham Forced England to Fit a Fleet to Relieve La Rochelle.

From "Daily Court Life in France," by Frances Elliot, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Madame de Pompadour, the Famous Favorite of Louis XV. of France, Who Helped Along a War of Conquest Because She Was Flattered by Maria Theresa of Austria.

By Richard G. Conover.

SUPPOSE it be admitted that the Hague Peace Tribunal is a grim burlesque and that nations are bound to wage war, how shall we distinguish between a righteous reason and a prearranged pretext for the taking up of arms?

Germany and Austria cry deep-rooted danger to the Fatherland as their causa belli. England, France, Russia, Belgium and Servia duplicate the cry. Germany and Austria declare the battle motive of their foes a rank subterfuge. England, France, Russia, Belgium and Servia declare ditto. Which is the real and which is the false war cry is left to the sword to decide. Unbiased study of past world conflict in total reveals a medicum of real provocation to balance a mass of pretence, humbug, falsehood, duplicity, covetousness and reprehensible ambition, all responsible for wholesale, inexcusable human slaughter.

War statisticians set down in varying estimates that since the dawn of recorded history, fifty centuries ago, between 200,000,000 and 400,000,000 men have fallen on the battlefield or have perished as a consequence of fighting there. This is an average of from 40,000 to 80,000 war-killed a year. At first it seems an impossible figure. Commence to compute and doubt disappears. And most of those killed died for no righteous reason.

In considering causes for war these classifications may be made:—First—The deep, remote racial or national differences. Second—The immediate differences, the outcome of sudden happenings. Third: The pretexts or pretended differences.

The first two differences may possibly yield an honest reason for war, if war must be. But if they do not, they have often been played up and fanned into a war flame by the diplomatists so as to seem to carry good reasons. When there is no good reason at all of course No. 3 difference is used outright. Out of this grows very naturally:—A—the reason for the war as the man who fights it sees it. B—The reason for the war as the diplomatists who may have made it see it. And out of this again comes for public announcement:—C—The given reason for the war—in some cases it may be the real reason. D—The given reason that is a pretext. E—The specific reason showing material injury in detail. All of these reasons for a time are merely written ones. The striking of the first blow makes a solid visible reason for the nation so struck. Japan has a way of shifting quickly from intangible to tangible reasons for warfare.

Cato a Grouch.

About the year B. C. 150 had you been sitting in the gallery of the Roman Senate you would have been compelled to take notice of the champion grouch of his day, a rough, stern, red haired man with protruding teeth, known through all these centuries as Marcus Porcius Cato, the Censor. He spoke often and always with a "slam" at those who liked to take things easier than he. And always when he finished what he had to say in criticism of your shortcomings he wound up with these immortal words:—"Delenda est Carthago." This sentiment:—"I vote that Carthage no longer be," or "Also, Carthage, methinks, ought utterly to be destroyed" was expressed in season and out of season, no matter whether old Cato was talking on the Panama Canal treaty of that day or speaking against an eight hour law for the chariot drivers. He pounded it home all the time that Carthage, the rival of Rome, should be destroyed. It made no particular difference that Carthage hadn't done a thing against Rome, she ought to be annihilated. And so the grim old grouch has filled his niche in history as the unsatisfied advocate of a PRETEXT FOR WAR. Since his time there have been many Catos, but none of them so daringly to the open.

There is an oft repeated story that by the advice of her great Minister, Kaunitz, the famous Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, put aside her pride of rank and wrote a personal letter to Mme. de Pompadour, the favorite of Louis XV. of France, seeking her aid in the establishment of a war alliance. The letter was addressed "My Cousin" and written on the plane of one equal asking a favor of another. The scheme worked perfectly. Pompadour was delighted to be deemed so powerful by the daughter of mighty monarchs and lost no time in wheedling the King to war. May 1, 1756, a treaty was signed between Austria and France pledging the conquest and partition of Prussia. France had nothing to fight Prussia for, but an appeal to a king's vanity soon found a pretext.

While not exactly a pretext for war, the initial reason for the conflict between England, France and Turkey on the one hand against Russia on the other, in the Crimea, 1854, was so inconsequentially odd that it approximated a pretence. Hundreds of thousands of lives were lost and hundreds of millions of money sacrificed because of a dispute between a few Greek and Latin monks as to which had the right to repair the roof of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre or carry the keys of the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem. This caused the clash. The deeper causes, remote or immediate, were the political greed of Russia, the chronic revolutionary condition of the Danubian States or provinces, the rival schemes of England and Russia, a general state of military jingoism and, lastly, doubt as to the legal classification and status of Latin and Greek Christians in Turkey. But the church roof squabble started the war blaze.

Pretext for 1870 War.

The pretext for the late Franco-Prussian War, 1870 and 1871, was the objection of France to the placing of a Hohenzollern prince on the throne of Spain. The prince was Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and he was related through the families of Murat and Beauharnais to Napoleon III., Emperor of the French himself. Queen Isabella of Spain had been banished, and the king job was offered Leopold by General Prim, the leader of the Spanish revolt. Some say that Bismark had engineered the making of the offer, well knowing that Napoleon would seize the occasion to call the affair a reason for war—or, rather, he would use it as a pretext for war.

The name of Leopold was withdrawn, but France demanded assurances that Prussia would discountenance a repetition of an attempt of a similar kind. This Prussia refused, and war came. It is pointed out that France didn't care a rap whether or not Leopold became King of Spain and that the real reasons for the war were: 1. The wonderful growth in power and consequence of Prussia. 2. The easy triumph of Prussia over Austria four years previously. 3. The bound-to-win feeling of the French army. 4. Napoleon's jealousy of Bismarck. 5. Bismarck.

As a pretext for war that of the native soldier of India, which brought on the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, was certainly novel. The mutineers claimed that the cartridges they were compelled to use in a new rifle adopted were greased with tallow. These cartridges had to be torn with the teeth. As Hindoos were forbidden to use cow's fat, making them handle the greased cartridges was declared a deliberate scheme to insult and degrade them. As a matter of fact, when the English government heard of the anti-cartridge murmurings, it was arranged that the Sepoy should not have to use a weapon that would be repugnant to him. But as the real cause for the mutiny was deeper than this, having to do with the spread of discontent by native princes against the English conquerors, the withdrawal of the cartridge cause was of no avail. The Sepoy rose and the mutiny spread.

Another famous pretext for war is said to have followed the visit of the Duke of Buckingham to France in the year 1628. He met the French Queen, Anne of Austria, and was deeply smitten with her grace and beauty. He contrived a private audience at which he declared his devotion. As the Queen was at bitter enmity with the political master of France, Richelieu, she only half refused Buckingham's offer of service. He sprang to the chance and upon the promise of another meeting when he should prove his love in some manner eminently agreeable to the Queen he hastened back to England. He induced King Charles I. to fit out a fleet, place him at the head of it and give aid to the Huguenots being besieged at La Rochelle by Richelieu for the French King. The pretext for the war was the righteousness of one Protestant nation giving aid and succor to the Protestant portion of another nation. But this aid and succor would not have been given—so the close chroniclers say—had not the Duke fallen in love with the Queen.

In the Spanish-American War of 1898 there was a substantial sort of pretext for the declaration of hostilities against Spain by the United States, in the sinking of the battle ship Maine in Havana harbor. But while it was a fact that there was a tragic reason for wanting satisfaction or reparation, it was also a fact that the catastrophe could not be indisputably laid at the door of Spain. Nevertheless it served. Spanish barbarities in Cuba had fired the sympathies of the United States, and when the Maine blew up the country blew up, too. It was a sombre pretext, but still a pretext.

The antithesis of the pretext causing a war is the waging of a war for a good reason and then making no mention of the good reason when the treaty of peace is signed. That is, in the case of the War of 1812, when the United States fought England because the latter country insisted on searching American ships, we have an instance of peace delegates signing a peace document in which there is not a single word relative to guaranteeing the vessels of the United States from search. Territory captured during the war was listed for restoration by both nations, and some minor matters of boundary between the United States and Canada settled. But not a word about firing a shot across the bow of an American ship and conducting a forcible search. You may say this is as it should be. Why bother about unpleasant matters in making a peace? Just so, and similarly when you want to make war don't bother about the unpleasant real causes. The pleasanter pretexts will do.

The Mithridatic Wars, B. C. 88 to B. C. 63, were brought by Rome against Mithridates the Great, King of Pontus, a man of remarkable energy and genius. The cause of the first war was the charge made by Rome that Mithridates had encroached upon client cities of hers in Asia Minor. The second war was because land specified for evacuation in the first peace treaty had not been abandoned. The cause of the third war was simply strained relations and a chip on the shoulder of each. Rome won as usual.

The Crusades, or wars for Christianity, extended from A. D. 1096 to A. D. 1270. The Crusades were eight in number and the causes for them were:—The pilgrimages of the Christians to the Holy Sepulchre, where St. Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, had built a vault for the sepulchre of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, were interrupted after the Fatimites, and yet more the Seljuks, came to power. Many were ill treated and, receiving no redress, appealed to Christian Europe. The Kingdom of Jerusalem was established as a result of the first Crusade. After that the immediate causes for the subsequent crusades varied according as the defenders of the newly established kingdom attacked or were attacked by the Mohammedan enemy.

Until James I. ascended the throne of England the integral parts of the kingdom—England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales—had not been firmly blended in Great Britain. There had been many a battle between the welding nations. Sometimes war was waged on the ground of revenge for an alleged previous attack, sometimes on the plea of seizing lands inherited or owned by right of conquest and sometimes by out and out intent to forcibly annex. Several noteworthy battles were fought between the Scotch and the English for these reasons, but the events connected with them could not be designated as a regularly declared and waged war.

The Hundred Years' War.

The Hundred Years' War began A. D. 1328 and had for its cause the claim of Edward III. of England to the throne of France. The old Salic law of the Franks declared the kingdom could not fall to the distaff. Edward was the son of the daughter of Philip IV. and insisted that he inherit despite the Salic law. Sheer exhaustion of the fighters brought peace intervals, but during the century or more of struggle the great battles of Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt were fought, with England the winner of all. But by the end of the war in 1453 the English title to anything French was reduced to the city of Calais.

The Wars of the Roses, fought in England, lasted from 1455 to 1485. The conflict was between the House of York and the House of Lancaster over the succession to the throne. York based its claim on descent from the third son of Edward III. and Lancaster from the fourth son of the same monarch. York wore a white rose as its emblem and Lancaster a red. Twelve pitched battles were fought and York seated three kings on the throne during the wars. Lancaster finally won on the field of Bosworth when Richard III. was slain.

Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France met on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," a specially prepared spot near Calais for the entertainment of the English monarch during the year 1520. They skylarked in great shape, feasting and playing together like schoolboys. When they parted each swore never to cut his beard until he had visited his "good brother." Hardly had Henry got back to England when he joined a league consisting of the Pope and the German Emperor, who was also the King of Spain, Charles V. There was no good reason for it except the pretext that Francis was getting so powerful he should be trimmed down a trifle. The underlying reason was that Cardinal Wolsey, Henry's powerful minister, had been assured of succession to the papacy. Later on Francis I. was captured at the battle of Pavia and imprisoned at Madrid. He signed his name to everything that could be put on paper to gain his release, but immediately repudiated his oaths on the ground that anything obtained by threat was void.

The Forty Years War lasted from 1568 to 1609 and was the occasion of the rise of the Dutch Republic. It was brought about by Spanish persecution in the Netherlands, during which the Inquisition was established on the usual religious lines of the time by the Duke of Alva. William of Orange was the hero of the troublous period.

The Thirty Years' War, lasting from 1618 to 1648, was remotely caused by the smouldering religious hatred of half a century, principally throughout Bohemian territory. The more immediate cause was the Protestant seizure of church lands which the Catholic princes sought to reclaim, and the Emperor Ferdinand's determination, backed by Spain, to subjugate Germany to his house and faith. And the immediate cause was the pitching out of a window in the Prague palace of two of Ferdinand's royal councillors by exasperated Bohemians. As the war proceeded it took on the conquest tinge and land annexation intention.

Four great wars were waged by Louis XIV. of France solely to gratify his pride and ambition to extend the power of his realm. The war of Flanders, 1667 to 1668, was waged in the name of his wife, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, which was considered some kind of reason along inheritance lines for forcing the conflict. The War with Holland, 1672 to 1679, was for revenge on the little republic because it sided with Spain now instead of with France as of old. The War of the Palatinate, 1688 to 1697, was just a continuance of the previous war because those who were beaten by France were not willing to stay beaten when they saw Louis reaching out for more. Finally came the War of the Spanish Succession, 1701 to 1714. Charles II. of Spain, on dying, willed his crown to the grandson of Louis XIV. of France. Archduke Charles of Austria also was a claimant. The naval powers of England and Holland refused to permit the crown of the great Spanish monarchy to be united with the French or to be worn by the ruler of Austrian territory. This is the period of the great Marlborough victories. Louis' grandson was made Spanish king.

England's Civil War.

The civil war of England through which Charles I. lost his head and Oliver Cromwell's name became world known lasted from 1642 to 1648. It was caused by the exalted ideas of the King as in his prerogatives and the refusal of Parliament to be considered a lackey in government.

Between 1700 and 1721 was fought the Northern war. It was caused by the determination of Peter the Great to make Russia a naval power and to get possession of the harbors of the Baltic. More immediate cause was the attempt to unite Livonia and Poland and the quarrel between Frederick IV., King of Denmark, and the Duke of Holstein, as well as the plot to dismember Sweden.

The war of the Polish succession, 1733 to 1735, was caused by a division of the Polish nobles, the majority of whom offered the crown to Stanislaus Leczinski and the minority to August III., Elector of Saxony.

The war of the Austrian succession, 1740 to 1748, was because Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria; Philip II. of Spain, and August III. of Saxony would not recognize the pragmatic sanction secured by the late Emperor Charles VI. of Austria by which his crown passed to his daughter, the great Maria Theresa of history. This is the time that Frederick the Great of Prussia considered the psychic moment for him to steal the Austrian province of Silesia.

As soon as Maria Theresa had secured herself on her throne she started after Silesia. This brought on the Seven Years' War and made Frederick of Prussia immortal. It lasted from 1756 to 1763 and Frederick kept Silesia.

The French revolutionary and the Napoleonic wars, extending from 1789 to 1815, had for cause many complex things. One was the defence of France against all of Europe in the early days. The rescue of the French royal family was the cause of the allies. Later the ambition of Napoleon to become lord of all Europe—if not the world—continued the various constant campaigns. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, the cause of the Hundred Days was, of course, the effort to regain his throne.

Is there any need to tell the cause of the American Revolutionary War? The general cause was taxation without representation in the English Parliament. The remote cause was the British attitude in America that the Englishman was a better man than the American. The throwing over of the tea in Boston harbor rather than receive it and pay tax had something to do with it. And finally Lexington. No doubt 1775 to 1783 is well marked down.

The war of Denmark against Schleswig-Holstein, 1848 to 1851, was caused by an open letter of Charles XIII. of Denmark arbitrarily decreeing the continuance of the duchies with Denmark despite different laws of inheritance in the two States.

The Prussian-Denmark war of 1864 was brought by Bismarck for the sole purpose of wresting the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark. Austria helped and when it came to divide the spoils there was, of course, trouble. This led to the Prussian-Austrian War of 1866 in a way, although the conflict was part of a deliberate policy of Bismarck to oust Austria out of German affairs in Europe for once and all. The immediate cause was the refusal of Austria to discuss to the extent that Prussia demanded mutual disarmament were to be carried out.

The civil war of the United States, 1861 to 1865, has had many far reaching effects assigned to it. There is no doubt that slavery was both a remote and an immediate cause, although the "last straw" seemed to have been the election of Abraham Lincoln. The principle of secession was not at all settled by the war. The constitution of the United States does not specify in letter or word that a State may not secede. At the close, the constitution was not altered in this respect, it being taken for granted that the result of the war was an object lesson. The firing upon Fort Sumter may be said to have forced hostilities, although the sending of supplies to the fort as an act, in perilous times, warranted some trouble.

The Boer War extended from 1876 to 1906 in an intermittent way. At one time the Transvaal was annexed to Great Britain and then relinquished—1881. Finally in it a life and death struggle began and Oom Paul and his heroic Burghers were defeated, the conflict ending 1902. The cause was the continual clash between the Dutch and the English, living as neighbors and yet feeling jealousy and contempt for each other.

The Russian-Japanese War of 1904 came about through the seizure of Manchuria by Russia with a covetous casting of eyes on Corea. The previous Chinese-Japanese War of 1894-5, occasioned by a Corean revolt and a calling upon China for assistance, had brought Japan to the front as a force and national power to be reckoned with and Russia determined she must as well settle a few things first as last.

Numberless minor wars have not been brought up for cause comment here. If they were, the tussles between the Hittites, and the Amalekites and the Philistines and the South American States, and so on, by the score, would have to be listed. All wars for independence have not been dwelt upon—the cause self-evident, as in the case of the long struggle of Cuba against Spain. There have been many flippant causes assigned for some wars that are plainly romances. Take the Balkan trouble started the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 and a tale connected with it is that a tax collector insulted a blacksmith's daughter and was killed with the smith's hammer. An Afghan war is said to have been started because of failure to return a tobacco pipe and a Spanish war by the stealing of a lady's lace petticoat by a Moor.

No Pretext Needed.

In the ancient days whenever it was desired to wage war it was not necessary to hunt for a pretext. There was always the Delphic Oracle to consult and blame it on. It is even recorded that in B. C. 510 the oracle was bribed into pronouncing war against Athens! The clan of Megacles were the guilty ones, passing the money to the temple keeper at Delphi to be passed in turn to the priestess. When the Lacedæmonians came to her for a tip she earned her bribe by declaring, "Athens must be freed," which was enough leeway for the fighters straining at the leash.

England once went after Afghanistan because it would not receive a British embassy. Several years ago the London Board of Trade committee on the proposed Channel scheme had a report made concerning war and war possibilities. It showed between 1700 and 1870 altogether 117 cases of hostility. Of these ten were preceded by actual war declarations; 107 without any warning. Of forty-one cases the reason for giving no warning was to gain time to take the enemy unawares. Twelve cases of outbreak were due to opposition to governmental plans to postpone hostilities and throw the responsibility for breaking the peace on the enemy. Nine cases of motive were to anticipate the designs of other powers. Sixteen cases were sudden raids and acts of reprisal. Four cases were the outcome of the progress of war with one state leading to violation of other countries' rights. Five cases showed that help had been given to states already in hostility. This has been said of war by an eminent publicist:—

"In no country can the statement by the responsible Minister of the cause of war be taken in a spirit of faith. It is necessary he should deceive the public. He must secure the solid support of the country, and this he cannot do if he tells the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Being human, he must do all he can to save himself from blame in the event of disaster, and for this purpose he has to convince people that the war is justly expedient, and even inevitable. He has also to conciliate the public opinion of nations—at least of those nations powerful enough to thwart him; and this he does not hesitate to do at the expense of his veracity. Thus he tries to make still more obscure the state of affairs which is already too obscure for the ordinary understanding. He shoves prominently forward whatever factor in the case best serves his purpose and calls it the whole cause of the war."

Cicero's famous aphorism was "The natural state of man is war." It used to be thought the Roman system was solely responsible for the truism. But was it not so applied now?

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OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

A Gentleman Chauffeur

A Story of the Purchase of Mexican Oil Lands

By F. A. MITCHEL

Cuthbert Harrington, a portly gentleman with mutton chop whiskers, partly gray hair, florid complexion indicating high living and making a fine contrast with an azure polka dot neck scarf, sat in his private office in a skyscraper not far from Wall street, New York, opening his mail. He put the letters in different baskets as he read them till he came to one that arrested his earnest attention. He pondered over it for some time, then tapped a bell.

"Tell Mr. Erskine I would like to see him," he said to the attendant who entered.

Mr. Erskine, a tall, slender man with a shirt collar so high that it seemed to have pushed his hair back from his forehead, entered with a serious look on his face. No one of Mr. Harrington's subordinates ever entered his presence without appearing to suppose that he had been called for a purpose of supreme importance.

"Mr. Erskine," said the magnate, "I have a letter from Mexico this morning from Perkins saying that Manuel Furtado is very ill and likely to die."

"Senor Furtado is dead," replied Erskine, with unheard of daring, venturing to interrupt his chief.

"Dead! How do you know that?"

"His death is mentioned in the morning papers."

"What! Furtado dead! I didn't see it. Let me have the paper."

A journal was produced and the item pointed out.

"Erskine," said Harrington, turning to his subordinate, "this is a crisis in the oil industry of Mexico. Furtado owned the most valuable petroleum lands in that distracted country. There will be a race between some one sent out by me and some one sent by Sir Oliver Tisdale's British combination to buy these lands that belong to the Furtado estate. It is well known that the prospective heirs have wished these lands sold, but Furtado would sell nothing. General Grant said that victory in war depends on getting there first with the most men. In this case victory for us depends upon who gets there first with the most money."

"We are nearer Mexico than England."

"In this case we are at the same distance. Joe Blinker has kept me advised that John Handiside, the Tisdale manager here, has long been trying to get possession of this property. He will send"—

The door opened, and a clerk entered.

"Joseph Blinker says that he has important information for you, sir."

"Send him right in."

Mr. Blinker was about twenty-five years old, stupid looking, but a close observer would have remarked a crafty eye. He was a spy of Mr. Harrington's in Mr. Handiside's employ.

"What is it, Joe?" asked Mr. Harrington eagerly.

Joe instinctively looked at the walls and the ceiling for an eavesdropper, then said:

"Mr. Handiside is leaving by train this evening for Mexico."

"The deuce you say! How do you know that?"

"I was directed to purchase his sleeping section and his ticket."

"But how do you know they are for Mr. Handiside?"

"I was directed to engage a cab to be at his house at 5 o'clock this afternoon."

"How much of all this have you done?"

"Bought the tickets."

"How about the cab?" asked Mr. Erskine.

"I have not yet ordered it."

"Mr. Harrington," said Erskine, "may I have a few moments' conversation with you?"

"Yes. Joe, wait outside."

When alone Mr. Erskine said: "This information gives us a fine advantage. We may possibly delay Mr. Handiside while some one leaves by the evening train empowered to buy the Furtado property."

"How delay Handiside?"

"Let Joe give me the order for the cab. I will manage the rest."

"I think I see your point."

"Whom will you send?"

"Whom will I send? Why, I'll go myself! Whoever gets the Furtado property will own what turns the scale of a monopoly of the oil product of Mexico. The matter is altogether too important to trust to a subordinate. Now tell me how you propose to delay Handiside."

The door was locked to avoid interruption, and the two men went into secret conference.

* * * * * * *

"Bee," said Hugh Erskine, who surprised his wife by going home to luncheon, "I have a bit of work for you this afternoon."

"What is it?"

Erskine told his wife of the rivalry for the oil property in Mexico, unfolded his plan to delay Handiside and explained how he wished her assistance. Then he kissed and went to the garage in the rear of his house.

"Clark" he said to his chauffeur, "I wish you to take a note to a man on Staten Island. You needn't hurry. Take the whole afternoon."

When Carl had departed his master began an examination of his cars, selecting a closed one, on which he had gas to make certain changes. He sent for a locksmith, whom he directed to fix the locks to the doors so that they could not be opened from the inside. This done, Erskine drove a nail into the sash of every window so that it could not be opened. Next he bored a hole from behind the driver's seat into the interior of the car. Having finished all this, he went to a drug store and purchased a rubber bulb and tube.

Mr. Erskine then went to his dressing room, where he found his wife with cosmetics ready to make him up so that he would not be recognized for himself. He was smooth shaven, and his wife had no difficulty in fixing on him a beard. His hair was light, and she blackened it with pomade. Then he got into a suit of his chauffeur's clothes that he had brought from the garage and, after surveying himself in a pier glass, went out to get the car he had altered.

At the appointed hour Chauffeur Erskine pulled up at the residence of the representative of Sir Oliver Tisdale's British oil corporation. The front door was opened, a gentleman whom Erskine recognized as Mr. Handiside came out, kissed his hand to his wife who appeared at an upper window and got into the car, giving his directions before closing the door.

Mr. Handiside was being driven through a narrow street leading down to the Hudson river when there was a puff and the car was filled with a fine powder. Astonished, he tried to let down a window. It could not be moved. Then he tried the one on the other side of the car. This, too, was stuck fast. He rapped on the partition between him and the chauffeur. No response was accorded him. Lastly, he tried to open a door and failed.

Meanwhile Mr. Handiside was breathing in the powder that filled the car. It had been injected by the chauffeur, who had squeezed a rubber bulb, forcing it through the tube, an end of which had been inserted into a hole bored in the partition. The man inside began to feel languid, drowsy, and his efforts to get out of the car relaxed. Finally he passed into dreamland.

When Mr. Handiside came out of his trance it was quite dark. He vaguely saw what was evidently a hall, but his surroundings, being invisible, he could not see them. He got up and felt about him till he came to a door and, turning the knob, opened it and looked into a dimly lighted corridor. Returning to the room, by the increased light he saw a dresser, and on it were matches. Lighting one, he stood before an electric switch and turned on more light.

By this time it was evident to Mr. Handiside that he was in a hotel. Pushing a button, he called for some one from below. A bellboy responded, who called the night clerk, and Mr. Handiside was informed that the evening before a chauffeur had driven up to the hotel, said that he had a fare who was ill and begged to be permitted to leave the invalid till his family could be communicated with. The landlord had consented, and Mr. Handiside had been carried in and put to bed. The chauffeur had gone off to bring a doctor, but had not returned. Since the invalid seemed to be gently sleeping he was left to himself.

Day was breaking, and Mr. Handiside, feeling weak, decided to return to his bed. At 8 o'clock he arose, called up his own chauffeur by telephone and was driven to his home to break the news of his strange adventure to his wife.

How near Mr. Handiside's surmises as to the cause of his experience were to the truth is not known. He certainly never knew who had been his chauffeur in his ineffectual effort to reach the railway station. He took the next through train southward, but somehow he had a feeling that the delay he had been subjected to would be fatal to his buying the Furtado oil lands.

Meanwhile Cuthbert Harrington, dressed in somewhat shabby traveling clothes and a felt hat pulled down over his eyes, was driven to the station, where he entered a private compartment in a sleeping car. He reached his destination without having been recognized, and the morning after the funeral of Manuel Furtado appeared at the home of the deceased man's oldest son, and after an effort that lasted ten hours succeeded in getting the property at a price the heirs never had dreamed of. The papers were signed sealed and delivered at 10 o'clock that night, when Mr. Harrington went to bed to sleep the sleep, if not of the just, at least of the winner.

The next morning he called on young Furtado to say goodby before going to the station, and while standing in the patio who should come through the large Mexican doorway but Mr. Handiside.

"Good morning, Mr. Handiside," said the American magnate. "Come to buy the Furtado oil lands? There's the principal heir to the property right there. Mr. Handiside, Senor Furtado."

With this Mr. Harrington took his departure, was driven to the station and returned to New York.

Hugh Erskine was well to do before he demeaned himself to become Mr. Handiside's chauffeur, but this service made him a double millionaire. Mrs. Erskine has since assumed a leadership in New York society. She says she made more by dressing her husband once than she ever made in dressing herself in all her life.

As for the Furtado heirs, though they became rich by the sale of their lands they have been miserable ever since that they did not get more.

HOW "TIZ" HELPS SORE, TIRED FEET

"TIZ" is grand for aching, swollen, sweaty calloused feet or corns.

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelling feet, tired feet.

Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet—the only remedy that does. Use "TIZ" and wear smaller shoes. Ah! how comfortable your feet will feel. "TIZ" is a delight. "TIZ" is harmless.

Get a 25 cent box of "Tiz" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.

YOUR BLOOD is the canal of life but it becomes a sewer if clogged up. All life consists of building up and tearing down and just in the same manner that the blood carries to the various parts of the body the food that the cells need for building up, so it is compelled to carry away the waste material that's thrown down. These waste materials are poisonous and destroy us unless the liver and kidneys are stimulated into refreshed and vigorous life.

DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery is the balancing power—a vitalizing power. It acts on the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition—on the purifying filters which clean the blood. Then fresh vitalized blood feeds the nerves, heart—and brain. This well known alterative relieves catarrh of the stomach and headaches accompanying same, and has been successful for more than a generation as a tonic and body-builder. It builds up the run-down system. You need it—if you are always "catching cold"—or have catarrh of the nose and throat. The active medicinal principles of American Native roots are contained, without alcohol, and you can get this tonic in liquid or tablet form at any drug store or send 50 cents in 1-cent stamps for trial box of tablets.

SEWER

Send 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only, for free copy of Doctor Common Sense Medical Adviser, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Surgeon, Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

A despatch from Salonika says that Onegraphos, the former governor of that seaport, has addressed a proclamation to the Epirotes, informing them of the annexation of Epirus by Greece.

The British steamer Italia of the Anchor Line, bound from New York to Mediterranean ports has been detained at Gibraltar. The authorities there state the the Italia has contraband of war aboard.

Michael Serago of New York was sentenced yesterday by Justice Davis to serve from 20 years to life imprisonment in Sing Sing for the murder of William G. Martin, a Toronto milliner, last February.

A fourth squadron is being raised in London, Eng., by King Edward's Horse to make good losses sustained by the regiment in the firing line. One hundred men from any of the dominions are required.

The Carranza troops retired before an advance of 10,000 Villa soldiers after fighting twenty miles south of Aguascallentes, according to an official Villa report yesterday. Gen. Leon commanded the Carranza forces.

The correspondent of The London Times in Pas de Calais sends the following under Thursday's date: "I am credibly informed that the German losses in the supreme attack on the British between Ypres and Lille are well over 50,000."

The North German Lloyd Line steamer Kronprinzessin Cecelie, arrived in Boston Harbor yesterday, ending her trip from Bar Harbor, Me., where she had been interned since a few days after the opening of the European war.

STRAIN TOO GREAT.

Germans Are Weakening as Result of Terrible Losses in Flanders.

NORTH FLANDERS, Nov. 7.—There are signs of the morale of the German troops, who for the last fortnight have been hurled against the British army around Ypres, is giving way. The army cannot attack day after day an enemy who resists successfully and only falls back when overwhelmingly outnumbered without losing heart.

A letter written by a German reserve officer to his wife fell into the hands of the British a few days ago. Its tone is absolutely hopeless. The writer described the sufferings and losses of his regiments. They had been eleven days continuously in the trenches, had all lost hope, and he feared they were doomed. On the strength of this evidence as to the morale of the Germans a counter-attack ordered by the Germans was repulsed from the positions they had just occupied.

German Steamer Blown Up.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 7.—A large German steamer has been blown up south of the Danish island of Langeland, in the great belt by a mine said to have been placed by the Germans. A number of her crew were lost.

During the past fortnight two German trawlers and one German steamer have been destroyed in this region. There are no Danish mines in the waters where the disasters have occurred, as they were gathered up by a Danish steamer some time ago.

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IS MILD, PURE, APPETIZING
Just the Beverage for the busy man:—rests the nerves and ensures sound sleep.
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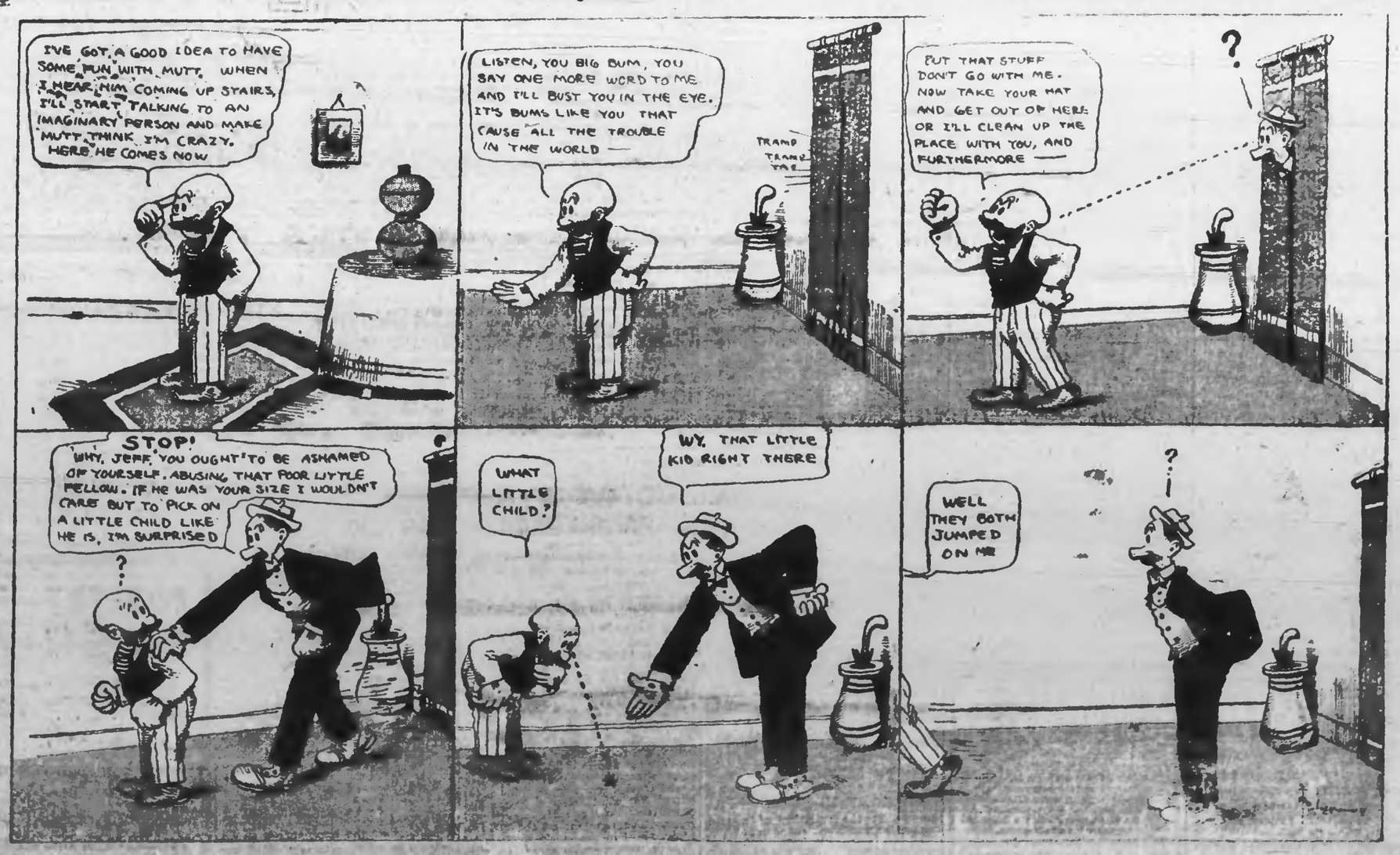
It Was No Use For Jeff to Finish the Speech -:- -:- By "Bud" Fisher



AN EASY WAY TO STOP HEAD NOISES

Good Advice For Those Who Have Deafness

Men and women who are growing hard of hearing and who experience a stuffy feeling of pressure accompanied by tension, sometimes in their head like water falling or steam escaping should take prompt and effective measures to stop this trouble. Head noises are almost invariably the forerunners of complete or partial deafness and many deaf people suffer from them constantly. Sometimes these head noises become distressing and nerve racking, with their never ceasing "hum" that drives the sufferer almost frantic and complete nervous breakdown and even violent insanity have been known to result.

Thanks to a remarkable scientific discovery made recently in England it is now possible to almost instantly lessen the severity of these head noises and in a very short time to completely and permanently overcome them. With the disappearing of the head noises, the hearing also greatly improves and very frequently can be restored to normal. This English treatment is known as Parmint and can be easily and safely self administered at home. Leading druggists in Peterborough and vicinity now have it in stock. Get from your druggist 1 oz. Parmint (Double strength) and mix it at home with ½ pint of hot water, and 4 oz. of granulated sugar. Stir until dissolved and then take one tablespoonful four times a day until the noises disappear and hearing improves. Parmint is used double strength in this way not only to reduce by tonic action the inflammation and swelling in the Eustachian tube and thus to equalize the air pressure on the drum but to correct any excess of secretions in the middle ear and the results it gives are both remarkably quick and effective.

Important: In ordering Parmint always specify that you want double strength; your druggist has it or he can get it for you; if not, send 75c to the International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, P.Q., who make a specialty of it.

Berlin Alleges Afghan Move.

LONDON, Nov. 7. — A report received in Berlin from Constantinople says that the Ameer of Afghanistan has sent an army of 170,000 men, with 136 guns, to the Indian frontier. This news was given out in official quarters in Berlin yesterday to the press. The railroad from Herat to Kushk has been destroyed, says the Berlin story, and a number of Indian border tribes have joined the Afghans.

According to information given out in Berlin official quarters yesterday to the press, Sheik Ul Islam, the chief ecclesiastical dignitary of Mohammedanism in Turkey, has issued a decree in Constantinople, saying in the fighting with Russia, Britain and France, the duty of every Mussulman is to his faith. This decree has been spread throughout the Mohammedan world and announced to the pilgrims at Mecca.

NOTHING LIKE IT FOR COLDS

Mrs. Holland Ferguson, Sheffield, N.B. writes: Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has cured my children and myself of severe colds. We are never without it in the house. There is nothing like it for colds and throat trouble and it is so soothing and pleasant to take, my children would drink a whole bottle if they were permitted.

NOTICE

Dr. Gordon's Books, "All's Love Yet All's Law" and "The Young Man and His Problems" are now on sale at TREMLCOCK BROTHERS

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DAILY FASHION HINT.

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Lady's Apron.

This all protecting apron is made with both front and back gathered across the top, where they are joined to a small square band yoke. This is open at the back. There are patch pockets at the sides and the pattern provides an overskirt which may be used or not as desired. Calico, cambric and gingham are best liked for such useful aprons.

The apron pattern, No. 6,898, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 36 inch material.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

Missionary Problem Is Not Hopeless

But Encouraging, Said Rev. Dr. Cleaver Yesterday — Despair Toward Christianizing the World Was Most Damnable of Attitudes

SPLENDID MUSIC BY CHOIR

The Rev. Dr. Cleaver, D.D., of Toronto, occupied the pulpit of the George Street Methodist Church at both services yesterday. The occasion was the Missionary Anniversary of the Church, and at both morning and evening services there was a good congregation present.

In the morning the Choir rendered a splendid unaccompanied anthem, which was a beautiful vehicle for its ability. The Choir, yesterday morning, excelled its usual standard, which has proved so acceptable to the congregation of, and visitors to, the Church, and their rendition of the difficult anthem was very effective and acceptable. The Choir appeared to be exceedingly well balanced and perfectly trained. The goodly number of voices added to the effect, and at both services yesterday the Choir acquitted themselves very creditably under the leadership of Mr. J. H. Renwick.

In the morning, Dr. Cleaver took his text from the 35th verse of the fourth Chapter of John, which reads as follows:

"Say not ye there are four months and then cometh the harvest; behold I say unto you lift up your eyes and look on the fields; for they are white already for the harvest."

The general tone of Dr. Cleaver's whole sermon was encouragingly optimistic. He drew attention to the fact that as yet the Church had given only insignificant sacrifice for the Christianizing of the heathen abroad, yet they had accomplished wonderful things. What then could be accomplished if the work was attacked in real earnest? All that was needed was a little more consecration and a good deal more zeal.

In order to prevent overlapping, explained the speaker, each Christian Church had agreed to be responsible for a certain definite proportion and portion of the heathen in foreign lands. To the Methodist Church in Canada fell the lot of Christianizing 14,000,000, ten million of them in China and four million in Japan. At present there were in the neighbourhood of 150 missionaries representing the Canadian Methodist Church at work with this object in view. To accomplish it in the present generation five hundred missionaries were needed. Yet, to support these five hundred, in place of the one hundred and fifty now there, would only take one cent per day contribution from every member of the Methodist Church.

In referring to the difference between the life of a woman in a Christian and non-Christian country, Dr. Cleaver said that an educated Turkish woman, who was touring America, was asked what the life of a woman in Turkey was, and she replied in all seriousness, "It is hell." This statement would describe the life of the ordinary woman in non-Christian countries. It was unnecessary to dwell on the horrible conditions in India, where, out of the 144,000,000 women, 26,000,000 were widows and of those 100,000 were widows under ten years of age. A widow in Indian was treated as an outcast and cursed as no black slave in any land had ever been cursed. To combat these customs, to bring about a condition of Christianity and its attendant good influences in that part of India known as North Bengal, there was only one missionary to every two million people. In Africa there were 5,000,000 women who were not even included in the plans of the missionary societies of the Christian Church. According to estimates there were 500,000,000 people in the world to-day who must go down to the grave without having heard the Gospel teachings—without having the opportunity of embracing Christ.

In the face of these facts some of the Church members pleaded despair, and threw up their hands, saying: 'We cannot do anything. The problem seems infinite." Despair, said the speaker, was the most damnable of all attitudes. There was absolutely no justification for it. Three hundred years ago the Christian Governments of the world controlled seven per cent. of the world's territory. Now the Christian powers controlled eighty-two per cent. One hundred years ago there were 400,000,000 people under Christian regime, whereas now there are 1,000,000,000. The heathen nations had increased in numbers 40 per cent., whereas the Christian nations had increased 200 per cent. In these Protestant nations alone—Germany, England and the United States there were 600,000,000, more than all in the non-Christian nations of the world.

Ten years ago there were 12 missionary societies, now there are over 1,000. At that time North America did not support a single missionary abroad, and now they had an army of 33,000. So the increase of late years, in Protestant Christian missionaries was 3,000 per cent. whereas the increase in the population of heathen nations was only 40 per cent.

Dr. Cleaver, in continuing, presented many other encouraging statistics, showing that while as yet the Church had been only playing with the problem of foreign missions yet they had accomplished wonderful things. The future held in store a great possibility and the realization of the great need constituted a call. In concluding Dr. Cleaver made a stirring appeal for greater interest in missions. If the members of the Canadian Church would only care for the heathen then there would be a resultant changes in the interest shown and the work done.

The Editor's Daughter.

"No, Mr. Perkins, I can never be yours—but the rejection of a man does not necessarily imply that he is lacking in merit. Any one of a number of reasons may render you unsuited to my present case."

THE GERMAN RETREAT TO THE RHINE. The Kaiser—"Ill you up there, give me a lift to Berlin." Cartoon by James Frise

FIERCE DON COSSACKS ACHIEVE WILD DEEDS OF VALOUR FOR TSAR

Untamed Troopers on Spirited Horses Are Hardly Restrained From Attack on Warsaw, Knives in Teeth, Thinking They Have Reached Berlin—Youth Kills Eleven Germans, Another Captures Captor

WARSAW, Oct. 10, 1914.—The gathering of the Russian hosts has poured a stream of picturesque soldiery through Poland to the frontiers of Germany and Austria, writes Alan Ostler in a letter to the New York Herald.

There are Cossacks from the Don, wearing their caps on one side and flaunting bushy love locks over their temples, like the cherished "horns" of the Arab warrior; Georgians; narrow-waisted, dandified Circassians; Little Russians; flat-faced, withered-looking Siberian troops; men from the Altai and the Urals; and, most picturesque of all, wild-eyed, bewildered Mohammedans from the Kirkhiz steppes and Turkestan.

Of all that have passed through Warsaw, none made so strange a show as these untamed Bashi-Bazouks. They came clattering into town on shaggy ponies that squealed and snapped at one another and wanted to fight with tramcars and motors and the sober steeds that are harnessed to the droshkas. And the men were as wild as the horses they bestrode. Perched on their high-framed, uncomfortable looking saddles, they stared about them in ferocious wonder, swearing strange guttural Moslem oaths, "Mashallah!" and "Wallah!" and "Billahi!" They wore striped wide trousers of mixed silk and cotton and turned up embroidered riding boots of red leather. Broad knives and knobbly butted pistols were stuck into their sashes, and their rifles clinked and dangled at their backs.

Their great-grandfathers fought Napoleon clad in mail, and the Parisians of 1814 crowded to see them in their camp under Platoff in the Champs Elysees, and wondered at their yataghans and painted bows and arrows. Save that the gun has superseded bow and arrow, they are much the same in 1914 as their ancestors of a century ago.

Thought Warsaw Berlin.

At sight of Warsaw, they believed already that they had reached Berlin, and spurred forward, knives between their teeth and guns held ready. It was with the greatest difficulty that they were halted for a while on the outskirts of the town, while a regiment of more sophisticated troops was turned out to escort them through the streets. Finally they were marched through between a double line of soldiery, by side streets and byways, to the racecourse on the further side of the town, and there they bivouacked.

The eager sightseers who would fain have flocked to the place were discouraged after the Russian method; but a privileged few were permitted. It was of little avail, however, to question them, for hardly anyone could understand their outlandish dialect. My Polish friend, Mr. S——, striving hard to make himself understood by one hairy, muscular horseman, whose bridle was tastefully decorated with sequins and whose saddlebags were gloriously striped and fringed in Oriental style, seemed to me to make less headway than a Tyneside collier would make in conversation with a Devon or Cornish fisherman.

The dialogue became a thing of frowns and head shakings and pantofimic gesture. The Bashi-Bazouk, it seemed, had questions to ask, too, and urgently desired answers. By dint of patience and distinct articulation an understanding was achieved at last.

Seeking Gold Watches.

"Is it true," the wild man wanted to know, "that the Germans carry gold watches, or have they only silver ones?"

I fancy that S——, to keep him in a good temper, declared that every German is born with a magnificent gold watch in his waistcoat packet. If that is so, judging from the gleam of joyful resolution that forthwith illuminated the hairy gentleman's countenance, I foresee a painful experience in store for the first Teuton who fails to disgorge a gold watch on demand.

The hairy individual had five saddlebags on his crupper, but only two of them appeared to contain anything.

S—— asked the reason of these five saddlebags. The explanation was simple. One, it semed, was to carry hay for the shaggy pony; another contained oats, intended for the consumption of that same intelligent if ill-tempered animal—except in time of need, when the rider might be obliged to make porridge of them for himself.

As for the three empty sacks—

"I dare say I shall find something to put into them before the war is over," said the owner, hopefully.

Stories of the individual prowess of the Cossacks, hopelessly incredible stories, many of them, are the order of the day in Warsaw.

We have revelled in the valour of the young Don Cossack who slew eleven Germans with his own hand and came out of the encounter with no fewer than sixteen sword and bullet wounds. His photograph, that of a wildly, heroically handsome lad, had been in all the newspapers for days, and his unpronounceable name is heard everywhere. Doubtless it has travelled even as far as Britain by now.

There is the story of the Cossack who was captured, horse and all, by an Austrian scouting party, but yet contrived to escape and bring an Austrian officer back to camp as his prisoner. He was tripped in the half light of early morning by a rope across the road and lay stunned for a time, as the story goes. When he recovered his senses he was disarmed and a captive.

The Austrian officer commanding his captors mounted the Cossack's pony, but the pony would not move. It remained indifferent to beatings with the flat of a sabre and prods from the point of it; for there is a special method of stimulating Cossack mounts to activity, and the Austrian officer knew it not.

The Cossack prisoner said that he could make the horse go, and finally he was ordered to mount behind the officer and do so. Whereupon he clasped the Austrian tightly above the elbows and dug his heels into the animal's side.

"Hik!" said the Cossack, and the horse flew like the wind.

This is a perfectly true story. At least—well, anyhow, I didn't invent it.

Belgians In North France Fight Bravely

With Allies' Aid Have Beaten the Enemy Into Unmistakable Retreat From Dixmunde

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 8.—It is now more than three weeks since a fluke of fate led me into Dixmunde. It seemed to me then an impossible thing that the Belgians, with all their courage, their dogged, desperate gallantry, on this last strip of territory could resist and hold that great mass of hostile men who were trying to smash their way through behind those guns. But what seemed to me impossible is now a splendid achievement. The remnant of the Belgian army, aided in the nick of time by French troops, who came up with their batteries, have not only held and stemmed the dreadful thrust of the enemy which was enormously superior in weight of metal, but have beaten them back into an unmistakable and continuing retreat. There is no doubt about this. The very air in all that region between Furnes and Nieuport, Dixmunde and Pervyse is cleared of odour and fume of battle. Peace and a strange new quietude have come to places like Oostkerke and Ramscapelle, which ten days ago were under the pall of sulphurous smoke and in the zone of bursting shrapnel.

At Furnes it is no longer an adventure, with the chance of death at every turn in the road, to travel through villages on the way to Nieuport, Plage or Wulpen. Dixmunde itself is accessible to any man who wishes to study the effect of the war upon this town, which has sustained its powers of destruction to the full.

Purely Personal.

Ward Boss: Where'd ye git the black eye, Grogan?

Grogan: Look here, Spillisey, Oi'm a mimber av the organization an Oi belaves in sticking to yer leader, but Oi'll not permit ye to pry into me personal and family affairs.

Batch of Letters From the Front

AN OLD FOOT-BALLER.

(From Private F. Wagstaff of the Bedford Regiment, who played for Sandy Town Football team).

I did have a rough time of it when I got wounded. I got hit about three o'clock, and I had to lay like a little frog from that time until it got dark, and the time seemed to me days, for I dare not chance getting up. It was pouring with rain all the time. I thought sometimes: "I wish they had done me in altogether."

The other week we were the other side of the River Marne, and went to attack a big hill. There were about 200 Germans, all mobs. We had got through one wood and then we had to retire, and you ought to have seen the way we rolled down a great hill with fixed bayonets, all of a heap.

I hadn't been down on the road many minutes when who should come along but Chicky Smith, all of a pant and blow.

He twigged me, and said. "Oh Stub, I never saw anything like it in all my life." I said, "More ain't I," and we went down the road together, dodging the shrapnel as it burst, into the village.

Dodging shrapnel is like children running for scrambling sweets. The shells don't half let you have it. The Germans fire six guns at a time, and they sound beautiful.

OUTPOSTS' SURPRISES.

(From Private Alexander Fotheringham, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers).

I was engaged in a cycle corps, and one day a handful of our company were engaged in outpost duty when we were taken by surprise by a batch of Uhlans.

There was absolutely no alternative, on account of the overwhelming numbers against us, but leave our cycles and beat a hasty retreat.

For three miles we were pursued by the enemy, until the 15th Hussars appeared on the scene to effect a timely rescue.

Our turn, however, was not long in coming One Saturday night 10 of us—all privates—were out on a road when we observed a number of horsemen in the distance galloping in our direction.

After a hurried consultation the eldest member of our little company gave a whistle at an arranged time when the Germans, who were at the time unaware of our presence, were within shooting distance, and quick as lightning we spread ourselves across the road and opened a rapid fire.

Within a matter of minutes all the horsemen were accounted for, much to the relief of the Villagers, who had been alarmed at the approach of the Germans.

"EARLY DOORS".

"A party of the King's Own" writes a sapper, "went into their first action shouting 'Early doors this way! Early doors, sixpence!'"

"The Kaiser's Crush" is a description by a sergeant of the Coldstreams of a dense mass of Germans emerging to the attack from a wood and preparing to meet them with the bayonet.

"Lord, Bill, it's just like a play, an' us in the limelight," says a little Cockney, and as the artillery fusillade passed over their heads, and a great ironical cheer went up from the British trenches, he added, "but it's the Kaiser wot's gettin' the bird.'

"PEOPLE WOULD GIVE YOU THEIR HEARTS."

(Leter from Private Talbot, of the Army Service Corps).

You ask for facts regarding the war. Well, you would have to see things with the naked eye to believe them. What you see you know is the truth.

As regards France in general, they are a long way behind England in so far as trams, 'buses, etc., are concerned, but the country is simply handsome. There is not a bit of idle land anywhere for all you can see for miles is nothing but wheat and fruit trees. The houses and villages, I should think, were built years ago. They put you in mind of the old-fashioned pictures of villages you see at home. The people are the most cordial I have seen, and at the present moment they would give you their hearts if they could . . . .

The German soldier in himself is nothing more than a doll. He does not know what he is fighting for and thinks his Kaiser is a supreme being. When our boys meet them on the straight it's all up. You never saw such pictures of misery.

I must close—the familiar order is being shouted along the line: "All rifles loaded and handy by your side"

'BUS DRIVER AT THE FRONT.

Private F. Dodkin, home from the front on sick leave, writes to refute the suggestion in a French soldier's letter (published in The Evening News on Wednesday) that the accidental burning of a British ammunition waggon was caused by 'bus drivers from London" smoking pipes, contrary to orders, while filling petrol tanks. Private Dodkins says:

"I have been driver of a motor lorry in charge of ammunition. I would like to publish the following facts to contradict the French soldier's letter:

"In the first place our officers take every precaution to guard the safety of ammunition waggons. When we are not on the move we have a roll call at 7 a.m., and afterwards we muster with rifles and put in from one to one and a half hours' rifle drill. We also take our turn in line picket and outpost duty.

"I do not want to blow my own trumpet, but I must say that the 'bus drivers from London are doing splendid service in the field, and I think that our officers and N.C.O's will be the first to admit the truth of this."

The government is encouraging experiments in France with a device to protect against hail, essentially a large lightning rod of pure copper, which is said to so affect atmospheric electricity that hail storms cannot form.

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12 Pages

The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-12

PETERBOROUGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1914

GERMAN ASSAULTS ARE RENEWED

ALLIES LINES REFUSE TO GIVE WAY

RENEWED ASSAULTS BY THE GERMANS ARE REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

Enemy Again Presses Attack on Dixmunde and Ypres With Fresh Violence but the Allies Have Checked Them at Every Point, Says Official Communique.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BREAK THROUGH

Examiner Special:

PARIS, November 9.—The Germans have again assumed the offensive at Dixmunde and Ypres. After a general slackening of their attack, following a week of constant artillery fire and night infantry charges, the forces of the Kaiser have returned to their task of endeavouring to pierce the allied lines at these points, with renewed vigour. The official communique issued by the war office to-day, declares the allied lines still hold at every point. The renewed attacks of the German forces have been held in check, and suffered heavy losses.

LONDON, November 9.—With Parliament convening on Wednesday for its second war session, the greatest interest is being manifested in the attitude of the Opposition towards the Government, especially in relation to the affairs of the Admiralty. There is also the question of the plans adopted by the war office in raising the army for service in France and Belgium, as well as the system of censorship which permits the public to know but little of what is transpiring in the field.

Members of the Opposition feel that despite the fact that the vessels sunk in the North Sea by the German submarine raid, were of little real value, England has ben humiliated by the heavy toll taken there. The defeat of Admiral Craddock's squadron off the Chilian coast, came as a climax to the growing sentiment for demand that the Admiralty assume some offensive to offset these victories for the Germans.

There is a possibility that the same patriotism that prompted the opposing factions in Parliament to present a united front when war was first threatened, will work its influence against any criticism from the Opposition. There has been a great demand, however, for the abolishment of much of the red tape still clinging to all war office transactions. Many Unionist leaders believe the Government must either resort to conscription or adopt a radically different system of recruitng. There was no official comment to-day on the late Berlin wireless stating that the fleet of Admiral Craddock had been "annihilated in the Pacific." The wireless also stated that the Kaiser had conferred the iron cross upon the officers and crew of the cruiser Karlsruhe.

PARIS, November 9. — A very heavy fog still prevails between Dixmunde and the Lys, seriously interfering with the work of the artillery as well as that of the air scouts. Despite these handicaps, however, the allied forces have advanced slowly in this section, the communique states. The situation elsewhere is unchanged.

TOKIO, Japan, November 9.—Since the fall of the German position at Tsing-Tau, the question of Japan sending an army to Europe, has begun to attract increasing attention. It is believed that such a move would be welcomed by France. The army would go by way of Canada.

ATHENS, Nov. 9.—Reports reaching here declare that the British and French warships are bombarding and rapidly reducing the Turkish forts at the Aegean entrance of the Dardanelles. It is believed here that with the fall of these forts the allied fleets will turn their guns on the Trojan Plain and on the ancient city of Troy.

CRESSMAN'S NEW ARCADE IS STRIKING

Opened for the First Time on Saturday, It Attracted Wide Attention and Won General Compliments Upon Fine Addition to Street's Appearance.

THE LARGEST STORE IN EASTERN ONTARIO

The new arcade entrance to Cressman's big departmental store delighted the Saturday night crowd that saw it for the first time in its flood of light playing uponon rich mahogany and quartered oak panels, and the dress materials which were used in the first display.

The arcade is the feature of the latest addition to the Cressman store. Just a year ago the increasing business necessitated extensive alterations which provided for a largely increased space on the second, third and fourth floors. Recently the adjoining Schneider premises were taken over, permitting a sweeping change in the frontal appearance and in some of the departments.

There are few stores in the province that employ the arcade idea for their entrance, but in Toronto and Montreal there are a number of splendid effects achieved in this manner. The Cressman arcade is first of all proportionate to the building. It extends forty-four feet back from the street line and along the greater length of the passage way is six feet wide. At the entrance and rear it widens out freely and in its entirety is roomy, airy and well lighted. Naturally, both sides of the passage are devoted to show purposes, and the ample facilities provided have been utilised to the fullest extent.

Great Silent Salesmen.

In their capacity and attractive finish these two long windows and the deep display window at the rear of the arcade produce a striking effect. At the same time they give the store a wealth of show windows in fact a total of 180 feet. This exceeds the show window space of any store in the province, as the store itself is the largest with the exception of the very large departmental stores like those in Toronto. The former central entrance has been closed and gives way to the main arcade entrance. This alteration gives one great central window thirty-four feet in length. The advantages thus afforded by the use of the new an old window spaces places the Cressman store in the very front rank in this regard. Its extensvie "silent salesmen" are on the main thoroughfare, and the arcade actually invites one to examine the goods thus displayed so advantageously.

Have Fine Appearance.

The arcade has a dome of panelled quartered oak. The back wall of the show windows is made of crotch cut mahogany imported from New York. The floors are of quarter cut oak with a pretty inlaid border. The arcade's floor is of terrazzo and a rich tone is added by the marble base of the windows. Forty-seven 60 c.p. lamps provide the necessary light required to give the display windows their full value at night.

At the rear of the arcade there are entrances into men's wear and main store. The idea should not be conveyed that the men's department is otherwise separate from the rest of the building, for there is easy communication within the building and behind the arcade's rear wall. On Saturday night there was the first evidence of the display advantages which the arcade offers. The north windows were devoted to children's wear; the south containe a fine showing of ready-to-wear, millinery and accessories, and the rear show case displayed dress goods and silks. The effect is really beautiful, and while utility was the principal object aimed at, the design brings out a decorative effect that immediately strikes the attention of the passing crowds. The staple department has been changed as a result of the addition. The men's wear section is roomier than ever and is well located. Other departments requiring attention will be arranged in the near future. The whole work was carried out under the direction of Mr. E. N. Jones.

MORE MEN TO BE RECRUITED IN PETERBORO'

Major Walker Receives Order to Re-commence Enlisting for Second Contingent

START TO-NIGHT

Local boys who were disappointed in not getting a chance to go with the second contingent quota to Kingston last week, will be glad to hear that they will get another opportunity at once. Major Walker, commanding officer of the 57th Regiment, has received orders from Kingston to recommence recruiting here and to continue until further notice. 200 men are needed to comlete the battalion at Kingston, and the different centres will recruit more men until this number is made up. To insure getting a chance, therefore, Peterborough recruits who are anxious to go should lose no time in enlisting. A medical examiner will be at the armouries at 8 o'clock to-night to examine applicants. Word has been received from Kingston that only three or four of the 57th contingent have been rejected at Kingston, which is an effective testimony to the work of the doctors here.

RED MILL TO-DAY

Series No. 1 of the Great EUROPEAN WAR

Remarkable moving picture taken on the scene of action by Cherry Kearton, special agent of the Belgian Government. Admission only 5 cents.

NEW G. T. R. LINE SHOULD BE BUILT HERE BY CHRISTMAS

If the present rate of progress on the laying of the heavy rails on the Grand Trunk line between here and Belleville is sustained the work ought to have progressed as far as this city by Christmas. Whether the work goes on as satisfactorily as it has or not depends largely upon the weather, which may hamper operations considerably. Th new track should make a phenomenal chanbe in the line between here and Belleville.

RECITAL AT CONSERVATORY

Enjoyable Programme Was Given on Saturday Afternoon

The pupils of Miss Palmer and Miss Logan gave a very interesting recital in the Conservatory of Music Hall on Saturday afternoon, assisted by Master Paul Gliddon and Master Harold Lancashire. Following was the programme, (a) designating Miss Palmer's, and (b) Miss Logan's pupils:

(a) Violin solo—Melodie ..... Fred Morrison

Cornet solo—"Beautiful Isle of Somewhere"—Paul Gliddon.

(b) Violin solo—"Morning Prayer" ..

Violin solo—"Morning Prayer" ..... Tchaikowsky

Harold Porter

(a) Violin solo "The Little Drummer" ..... Papini

Kenenth Lang.

Cornet solo—"Perfect Day". ..... Paul Gliddon

(a) Violin solo—"Il Trovatore" Verdi Earl Barrie

Piano solo—Marche des Troubadours, Harold Lancashire

(b) Violin solo, "Cavatina," Schnsidt Elva Jaakson

There will be no pupil recitals this Saturday on account of the first of the winter's series of twilight musicales.

DR. PAKENHAM WILL SPEAK

An address by Dr. Pakenham, Dean of the Faculty of Education, Toronto University, and an old Peterborough boy, will be the feature of the joint session of the City and County Teachers' Association in the Assembly Hall of the Collegiate Institute on Thursday night. Dr. Pakenham's subject will be "Some Problems in Ontario Education." There will be a musical programme as well.

TRYING TO GET RID OF SAM GOMPERS

Leader of Miners' Federation Leading a Movement to Place Himself at the Head of American Federation.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Special to The Examiner:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 9. — the American Federation of Labour opened this morning, with all the delegates present, including many from Canada, it was evident that this might be the last term for the veteran leader, Samuel Gompers, as President.

Under the leadership of Murdock McDonald, leader of the Miners' Federation, there is a determined open campaign to retire Gompers this year on the score that his methods are out of date and conservative. McDonald leads an organization representing the membership of nearly half a million, and its influence is great. The Federation will also discuss a means of ending the European war, by working through the labour organisations of Germany, France and Great Britain.

LIEUT.-COL. YOUNG LEFT FOR OTTAWA

Has Volunteered For Active Service With Second Contingent

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Young went to Ottawa early this morning. He was one of the first officers in Peterborough to volunteer his services, when the war broke out. The 10th Brigade ranked fourth in efficiency at Petawawa Camp, last summer, only Toronto, Kingston and Ottawa being higher. If he cannot get command of a Brigade he is willing to go as surgeon to one of the Brigades being formed.

Norwood Man Appointed To

Position of Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue at Peterborough

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—The following appointments have been made in the Inland Revenue Department: George W. Taylor of Ottawa to be Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary of the department: William F. Miller of Hamilton to be District Inspector of Inland Revenue for the Toronto Inspection District; William Parker of Norwood to be Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue at Peterborough.

MASSEY-HARRIS WORKS WILL START AGAIN

Examiner Special:

BRANTFORD, Ont., Nov. 9.—The good news has been received here that the extensive industries controlled by the Massey Harris Co., which closed down when war broke out, will be reopened at once, to employ eight hundred men, five days a week for an indefinite period. It is expected other Massey Harris concerns in various parts of Canada will also be reopened shortly.

TO-DAY'S MARKETS

Examiner Special:

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—Live Stock Market—Receipts heavy, trade low, prices varied. Extra prime steers, $7.65 to $7.75; good butcher steers, $7.25 to $7.50; choice butcher cows, $6.40 to $6.50; choice butcher bulls, $6.25 to $6.60; heavy stockers, $6.25.

ONE THOUSAND IN DONATIONS

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 9.—At its regular meeting, Woodstock Water and Light Commission voted $200 to the Oxford Patriotic Fund, and $800 for the relief of the Belgians.

RUSSIA'S WIN IS A COMPLETE ONE

Lines of Communication of Austrian and German Army Are Practically Cut Off and Their Position is Serious--Czar's Forces Now Ready for the Dash to Berlin.

Special Cable to The Examiner:

LONDON, November 9.—So complete is the victory of the Russian army along the East Prussian and Galician frontier that the Czar's general staff may now choose the manner in which the campaign in the interests of the allied powers arranged against Germany may be conducted.

With an advance cavalry patrol in the provinces of Posen and with the East Prussian frontier crossed, the army of the Czar has attained its full movements. The speed with which the last force has been moved has startled the military experts. It is declared in official circles that motor sleds in great numbers are now en route to the front from Petrograd, and should it be decided to press the advance into Germany, the Russian artillery will be able to transport its guns over the snow with the greatest possible speed.

Additional reports bring fresh details of the great Russian victory, and the British war office express the greatest satisfaction at the success of the Russians.

The lines of communication of the Austrian and German armies are declared to have been practically cut and the position of the enamy is now extremely serious.

Word has reached here that the Turkish treasury is empty. There is a great sentiment against the war party in Constaninople is also evidenced by the fact that martial law has been declared in that city; many arrests have also been made. The offenders have been immediately courtmartialed and executed.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A despatch from Copenhagen to the Central News says: "According to a Berlin telegram, Germany is making great preparations for a winter campaign, with tents, sleighs and furs for its entire army."

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Nov. 9.—The retirement of the German forces behind the Warthe River, is admitted in an official statement from the war office to-day, but there was nothing to indicate that concern is felt officially over the continued advance of the Russians. Reports reaching here declare that many of the great estates in Posen province are being deserted. The border inhabitants are heading for the interior. Reports of some excitement in Vienna, following rumours of general Russian victories have reached here, but the war office declares the German and Austrian armies are still intact, and conducting their strategical retreat in the best of order.

Faced Serious Charge To-day

Case Was Adjourned for a Week and Prisoner Was Allowed Out on $4,000 Bail

A McGill Street man appeared in the Police Court this morning to face a very serious charge of an offence against a young girl thirteen years of age. Mr. G. N. Gordon appeared on behalf of the prisoner and Acting Crown Attorney Wearing was in charge of the prosecution. At the request of the Crown the case was adjourned a week to allow them to prepare a complete case against the accused. He pleaded "not guilty" to the charge.

The prisoner is a comparatively young man and the young girl against whom he is alleged to have committed the offence, resides in the same part of the City.

This morning he was allowed out on $4,000 bail—two sureties of $2000 each.

A novel satchel contains a burglar alarm so arranged as to sound when an unauthorized person handles it.

Vermont Poisoning

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Nov. 9. — Fifteen persons are dead and several others are in a dying condition in the hospital at Bristol as a result of the most extensive poisoning case in the history of the State. The tragedy is the direct result of a prohibition law that failed to pephibit, and Dr. J. A. Bisbee, owner of the Bisbee drug store, at Bristol, is under arrest charged with selling the poisoned substance.

Dr. Bisbee, who admits making a mistake in the concoction of liquor intended for sale at his store, will be given a hearing before Judge James Donoway early next week. He has been threatened with death by relatives of those who died as a result of drinking th poisoned liquor, and is in a condition of collapse at the jail, requiring the attention of a physician daily.

All of those who died as a result of the mistake bought liquor at the store, and the source of the trouble was soon located. In all twenty-five persons were affected by the druggist's error, and of the ones made ill seven are still in a serious condition.

Dr. Bisbee is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and practiced for several years in Chicago before coming to Bristol. State's Attorney Tuttle is investigating the case and will take charge of the prosecution.

Evening Examiner

'Phones—Editorial 1600, Business Office 1601. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

The Paid Circulation of The Daily Examiner is Over

4800 DAILY COPIES

SWORN TO AND GUARANTEED

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Hon. J. R. STRATTON, President.

E. W. GLOVER, Managing Director.

Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed."

MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1914

THE HANDWRITING.

General Von Bernhardi, the literary mouthpiece of the German doctrine of force as the ideal of government, in one of his utterances thus gave voice to the aspiration of the ideal of its mission. H says: "For as (the German military party) there are two alternatives and no third—world dominion or downfall." The alternative vised edition of the calgraphic mural on its plate. "World dominion" is rapidly merginging into "downfall." The Kaiser is confronted with another handwriting than that of Bernhardi. He is confronted with the rehas ceased ot exist and certainty takdecoration of the banquet hall of Belshazzar.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The congratulations extended by The Examiner to Rev. Father Phelan, upon the occasion of his promotion to the office of Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, will be shared by the citizens as a whole, irrespective of religious affiliations. This promotion is significant for two or three reasons. It is a pleasure to see a Peterborough boy, born, reared and educated amongst us, made the recipient of a great dignity and responsibility. His appointment, appears to a layman, as no doubt it did to his ecclesiastical superior—by the way another Peterborough boy—to be suggested, by faithful service as a priest and by high character of manhood. Congratulations will naturally come from those associated in former years with Rev. Father Phlan's prominence in the field of lacrosse, where he displayed the qualities of throughness and aim to excel, that in a different sphere in later life have paved the way to a promotion that may be regarded as the first step in the fulfilment of the Divine plandit—"Thou has been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things." Rev. Father Phelan, with no doubt, however, of his success, will not find it easy to follow Very Rev. Dean McColl, who, as rector of St. Peter's, has accomplished a work in the material as well as spiritual upbuilding of the parish, that will need energy and zeal to equal, and will find correspondingly effective expression in a new field of priestly pioneering—in the parish of the Immaculate Conception, East City, of which he has been placed in charge.

HAIL AND FAREWELL.

Peterborough citizenship and the guild of the Gospel ministry suffer a distinct loss in the removal of Rev. H. J. Keith, who leaves to-morrow for Edmonton; and Edmonton cannot say that Peterborough has not sent her of our best. Jacob, the patriarch, served seven years for Rachael, but in seven years' service to Knox Church Rev. Mr. Keith has won more than a wife; he has won for Knox Church a prominent place among the flourishing churches and congregations of the city. The beautiful new church, erected during his regime, has been filled with a correspondingly increased congregation, and a comparatively struggling charge has become, not only a prosperous self-sustaining ecclesiastical entity, but a peer among the prosperous, progressive and progressing church centres of Peterborough. Rev. Mr. Keith has made himself abundantly worthy both as a minister and a citizen, of the universal esteem in which he is held by all classes of citizens, as well as by his ministerial co-workers. Like King Duncan he hath borne his faculties meekly. To meekesty—and almost demureness—of demeanor he has added inveriable courtesy and kindliness; and in all his relations he has attained a rare combination of achievement seldom reached by men in public life—at once faithfully done his duty and faithfully minded his own business, in every application of that term. Rev. Mr. Keith in his seven years' residence and usefulness in the city, has "won golden opinions from all sorts of men," and we all regret to lose, what Edmonton gains—a good man, a good preacher, a good minister, and a good citizen.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

If the result of the recent elections is prophetic of coming events, and if th progress of Republican advantage continues, that party will stand a fair chance of winning the next presidential election. In that event we may expect to see radical changes from the tariff policy now in operation under Democratic administration, which has not yet had a chance to show complete effects. In the event of the Republicans coming to power, we may expect to see a substantial return to the conditions that obtained under the Payne-Aldrich policy of extreme protection. If that happens we shall find a great curtailment of the lucrative market that Canadian farm products now have in the United States. Still the sane steady and safe administration of President Wilson, his great financial reforms, he has only bgeun to put into practice, his careful and cautious Mexican policy, his steady hand at the national tiller in this time of international complication, may be factors in conducing to a popularity for himself and his policy that may commend him to the confidence of the electors in the presidential election of 1916. He will need all the popularity he may gain, for it is possible that at the next presidential struggle, the Republican party will show a more united front. The rebuff givn the "progressive" wing of the Republican party, led by ex-President Roosevelt, a few days ago, points to the probability that the breach in the ranks of the great Republican party will be pretty well closed by the time another test of party struggle is due.

THE EXPLANATION.

A reader of the New York Herald asks:

"Is it not queer that the peoples of India, Australia, Canada and South Africa, are fighting for Britain and the British."

To this the Herald replies, in substance, that they are not fighting for Britain and the British, but for the British Empire, "in which they feel they have as deep an interest as the British have." And the Herald adds:

Of the significant developments of this great war this is by no means the least. If Canadians, Australians, Africans and Indians regarded themselves as conquered by or mere appendages to England they would not be fighting at all.

British policy towards the outlying elements of the Empire has created a bond, which is not one of force but of affection that has made imperial interests common. The overseas dominions are so intimately adopted into the imperial family; so thoroughly invested with all the privileges, rights and benefits, inherent in the British scheme of constitutional application of the highest principles of Christian civilization, that region or place, latitude or longitude, religion or race, do not affect the oneness of the family relationship. We of the British Empire are one in citizenship, and why should we not be one in the discharge of the highest duties of citizenship—in rallying to repel the assault upon the liberties of mankind, of which the British Empire is at once the example and the champion? Under the circumstances it is not "queer," but the most natural, the most inevitable thing imaginable, that the peoples composing the British Empire should, from centre to circumference, be united in defence as if they were all the denizens of one compact little state. The vaunt of a Roman in the palmy days of the Empire was, "Civis Romanus sum." That was a proud, but a brief, boast; for Roman citizenship founded on force, was a far different thing from the boast a British islander, a Canadian, an Australian, a New Zealander, an East Indian, a South African, a Catholic, a Protestant, a Moslem, a heathen, can make with infinitely more justifiable pride—Civis Britannicus sum—I am a British citizen. Each British citizen stands in civil status; in the matter of right, of privilege, of personal freedom, upon the same high level.

ECONOMIC EPIGRAMS.

Dr. Samuel Johnson defined patriotism as "the last refuge of a scoundrel." The man who gets his income from this country in a time of war, and spends a good share of it in another, is the last kind of scoundrel that could be considered a patriot.

Buying Canadian-made goods is not a fad. It's organized common sense. Only foreigners can afford to ignore a policy that means our National prosperity.

Every dollar spent for the goods your fellow-countrymen make is as important just now as every Canadian bullet sent into the ranks of the enemy.

What do you think of the man who draws his pay in one country and spends it in another? Leave that to the Chinaman and the Italian.

It's as much the duty and to the advantage of every Canadian to buy goods made in Canada as for a Canadian soldier to fight for his own country, instead of going over to the enemy.

After this it will be hard to convince Germans that anybody ever went to Ostend for pleasure.

The Plight Of Belgium Is Worse Than Described

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Conditions in Belgium are far worse than they have been described. This is the statement made here by Mr. Willard K. Shaler, the American who, as a representative of the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium, has made a tour of that country.

"I left Rotterdam," said Mr. Shaler, "on October 28 for Brussels by way of Bergen-op-Zoom and Antwerp, accompanied by Mr. H. A. Johnson, American Consul at Ghent, and the Dutch Consul at Ghent. As we neared the Belgian frontier we saw the pitiful plight of refugees in Holland. Once in Belgium we came across a stream of poor persons pouring back into Antwerp in every conceivable kind of conveyance and on foot. They carried their babies and belongings.

"Between Antwerp and Mechlin the destruction of habitations in every town and hamlet was practically universal. Families were living in partially burned buildings or in improvised structures. The suffering is intense and food supplies practically do not exist.

"The news I brought to the central committee in Brussels that 10,000 tons of cereals purchased by the American commission for the immediate relief of the situation in Belgium, was en route from England to Rotterdam, spread quickly among the people of Brussels and in the neighbouring districts. The announcement was timely, for in many sections the inhabitants were growing restless, foreseeing certain famine. As more than thirty per cent. of the Brussels population now live entirely on soup and bread which is distributed to them daily, and on potatoes, which they receive only once a week, the fear that the bread supply would cease loomed large. On Friday and Saturday last many of the well to do persons in Brussels had no bread. I could not buy any myself at any price, but fortunately the poor got their meagre supply through the soup kitchens.

"The Central Committee in Brussels for the last three weeks have been receiving appeals imploring immediate assistance from many parts of Belgium. They have pumped new courage into the people with the news that food is being brought to them through the American commission.

"On Saturday two delegates from Captain T. F. Lucey, the commission's Rotterdam representative, arrived in Brussels with the information that the first food vessel had arrived in Rotterdam and that supplies had been loaded into small steam craft and lighters and were to leave by canal by way of Antwerp for Brussels on Sunday. If those who are giving so generously in America could have shared the joy of Brussels when it heard this news they would have been more than repaid for the many sacrifices which generosity on such a scale must entail.

"On Monday, as I traced my way back through devastated Belgium, I passed on the frontier of Holland our lighters with the grain that will bring hope and life to these afflicted people. They constantly express their undying gratitude for American help and sympathy. Without America they feel they would be crushed out of existence by famine and war."

Mr. Shaler brought with him a letter written by Field Marshal Baron Kolman von der Goltz, Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium, to Mr. Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, regarding the relief work. Baron von der Goltz, in his letter, welcomes the undertakinng of the American committee and gives assurances that the food imported by the committee will be kept exclusively for the use of the Belgian civil population, that it will be exempt from requisition by the military authorities and that it will remain entirely at the disposal of the committee.

TO CRUSH DEMOCRACY.

Strip off all wrappings, take off all disguises, eliminate all the fervid or frenzied appeals to a higher power and militarism or absolution — or whatever else it may be called—has set out to crush democracy.—Brooklyn Eagle.

VOLTAIRE'S MISCALCULATION.

The test of the value of a prophecy lies in its fulfilment. Voltaire predicted that less than a century after his time the Bible would be practically unknown. To-day, it is printed in 600 languages and read throughout the world. Diocletian, the monster, after his long and bloody carnival of martyrdom, imagined he had annihilated the Christian faith, and vain-gloriously issued a medal commemorating the event. To-day there are nearly 500,000,000 of Christians on the globe, while Diocletian is well nigh forgotten. It is well to remember these facts at a time when we hear the would-be prophets of our day fulminating against Christianity. —Christian Herald.

WAR TIME GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCES.

The separation allowance to the families of Canadian soldiers is on the following scale per month:

Rank and file	$20.00
Sergeants and staff sergeants	25.00
Warrant officers	30.00
Lieutenants	30.00
Captains	40.00
Majors	50.00
Colonels and lieut.-colonels	60.00

The allowance is payable to wives of soldiers on the Overseas Contingetn, also to widowed mothers whose sons were their sole support. Payment is made monthly from the Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, cheques being issued between the 15th and the close of the month.

A MUCH ABUSED WORD.

No German, it seems, can either write or speak for five minutes on any subject without making a reference to what he calls "German culture." In all those publications issued in Chicago, New York, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati, and which exercise so very litle influence on American public opinion, there is a sickening repetition of the phrase, "German culture." It is lugged in over and over again in every heated article served up in those publications, but none of those writers seem to have any idea of what it is that they are talking about, but they speak of it as some rare and wonderful blessing that they alone have the secret of, and evidently they feel that they ought to confer it on other races even if they have to grind it into them with their boot-heels.

The editor of "The Open Court," which is published in Chicago, is Edward C. Hegeler, who explains in his paper that he was specially educated by his father for the purpose of coming to Western American and "planting the seeds of German culture. Sometimes they speak of it as if it could be carried about as seeds, and sometimes as if it were a soap you could wash with. But they all have it in some form, and nobody on earth but the Germans, possesses it. They have seeded most of the fertile fields of Belgium with it in the past few weeks, and some parts of France. There its seeds have been bullets But they want to carry it all over the world. The whole planet is a disappointment and will be until it is Germanised.

The word "culture" is being so abused that its usefulness will be quite gone very soon. For all that it used to mean some new word will have to be coined.—Toronto Star.

BIG CONVENTION TO STUDY THE ROAD QUESTION

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, has issued invitations to the mayors of over two thousand cities throughout the United States and Canada to send delegates to the Fifth American Good Roads Congress, which is also the Eleventh Annual Convention of the American Road Builders' Association, and the Sixth Annual Good Roads Show, which will be held at the International Amphitheatre, Chicago, December 14-18. Mayor Harrison suggests in his invitation that city engineers and street superintendents, or similar officials, be named among the delegates.

Scretary E. L. Powers, of the American Road Builders' Association, is in receipt of a number of acceptances from those assigned by the Programme Committee to prepare the papers which will be used as texts for the discussions of the different subjects at the sessions of the convention. In each case the committee aimed to select persons who are intimately in contact with the best and most recent practic on the subjects involved.

Copies of the papers so prepared will be furnishd to the persons selected to lead and participate in the discussions. Each of thse will prepare an address on the subject, with a view to bringing out all the facts and views and developments. After the paper and addresses have been presented at the convention, the discussion will be open to all.

Among the acceptances so far recived for the preparation of the paper, the following may be mentioned:

L. A. Johnston, Division Engineer, Massachusetts Highway Commission, on the subject of Road Foundations.

John N. Carlisle, Commissioner of Highways of New York, on the Organization of a State Highway Department.

Professor T. R. Agg, of the Highway Engineering Department of the Iowa State College, on the various uses and care of machinery in Road Construction and Maintenance.

A. W. Dean, Chief Engineer, Massachusetts Highway Commission, on Road Traffic.

Jahn Laylin, Division Engineer of Ohio, on Brick Roads and Strets.

H. J. Kuelling, County Commissioner of Milwaukee, Wis., on Concrete Roads.

William D. Uhler, Assistant Engineer of Highways of Philadelphia, on Bituminous Construction and Maintenance.

Thomas H. MacDonald, State Highway Engineer of Iowa, on Street Paving in small cities.

Clifford Older, Bridge Engineer of Illinois, on Surfaces or Floors for Bridges.

Other acceptances of assignments to prepare papers and lead in discussions will be announced from time to time.

WANTED

WANTED—A BOARDER OR ROOM TO let. 879 Bolivar. 6d-104-1410

WANTED TO BUY—A MAN'S FUR COAT. Apply Box 1395, Examiner. 3d-108-1395

WANTED—A SCOTCH COLLIE MALE PUP, preferably, 3 to 6 months old. Apply Box 1491, Examiner. 3d-108-1491

WANTED — A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR six months. No children. Apply Box No. 1504, Examiner Office. 3d-108-1504

WANTED — DRESSMAKING OF ALL kinds by experienced dressmaker. Now open for engagement. Apply 215 Lake Street. 3d-108-1494

WORK WANTED BY GOOD COMPETENT boy. Accustomed to farming. Apply Cor. Erskine and Woodbine Ave., East City. 3d-1-en-w-69-1139

FURNISHED ROOMS—TWO OR THREE Comfortable Well Heated Rooms wanted for light housekeeping. Address "D.," Examiner Office. 3d-107-1473

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WANTED

WANTED—TWO SMALL FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping. South part. Box 1521 Examiner. 1d-109-1521

LOST

STRAYED FROM PREMISES OF GEORGE Milburn, a Large White Sow. Finder notify Examiner. 3d-107-1467

LOST—SATURDAY, BLACK AND WHITE Round Dog. Pup. Leave information, Service, care of Examiner. 3d-109-1513

LOST—BROWN COLLIE PUP ON SUNDAY. Reward if returned to 262 Hunter St. 3d-109-1519

LOST — PEARL CRESCENT PIN BETween Charlotte St. and lane and St. Peter's Cathedral. Reward at Examiner office. 3d-109-1523

STRAYED FROM PASTURE ON WOLSLEY Street, North End, Tuesday night, Oct. 27th, Yearling Jersey Heifer. Any information as to whereabouts will be thankfully received. J. J. Hartley, 234 Antrim Street. 'Phone 736. 6d-107-1465

FOUND

FOUND — A BROOCH. OWNER PROVE property and pay expenses. 193 Romaine Street. 3d-108-1485

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY, SATURDAY, in South End of City. Owner call have same by describing and paying ad. Apply W. J. Jamieson, 211 Prince St. 1d-109-1529

FOUND—ABOUT A WEEK AGO A POCKET Book, containing a small sum of money. Owner please call at Examiner Office. 3d-107-1468

SITUATION WANTED

A LADY WISHES POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper or companion's help. Apply Box 1505, Examiner. 3d-108-1505

HELP WANTED—Female

ABLE-BODIED MEN, GOOD EYESIGHT, for firemen and firakemen. Good wages. Experience unnecessary. State age. Railway, care of Examiner. 5 m-4 s-103-1404

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS CORE Maker. Apply Canadian General. 3d-107-1450

WANTED — TWO MEN TO APPOINT agents. Salary $20 weekly. Will pay more salary later. Lacon Finish Co., Niagara Falls, Ontario. 6d-108-1435

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED, AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay us after we secure you position. American Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED

$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley Garretson, Desk Q, Brantford, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. WE have specialty selling at sight to automobile owners. Big profits. Investigate immediately. Clyde Specialty Co., 85 River St., Verdun, Que.

OTHERS RECEIVE $15 TO $65 WEEKLY! Why Not You? Write immediately for full particulars, sample picture, literature, etc. Experience unnecessary. Enclose 10c to cover cost. Clifford C. Mitchell, P. O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. dtf-11-6884

NOTICE

NOTICE — PARTIES WISHING TO DIS pose of their entire household furniture, either by bulk or public auction, should 'phone 1069, or call and see W. J. Hancock, 689 George Street. 6d-104-1417

ANY WOMAN IN PETERBOROUGH

Who is not satisfied with her

Coffee, Sugar, Butter, or General Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables or Provisions

Is invited to leave me a trial order

Rush orders, or orders sent by children, will receive the same close attention as if the lady of the house called. We intend to business closely and keep overhead prices down to the lowest notch, so that we can always quote you lowest cash prices. Are you looking out for No. 1?

D. M. Minicola

410 George St. 'Phone 935

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AUTO LIVERY

AUTO LIVERY — AUTOMOBILES TO Rent. Good autos, equipped with electric lights and shock absorbers. Careful chauffeurs. C. R. Banks. 'Phones 288 and 1031.

BOARDING HOUSES

MONTREAL HOUSE — TEMPERANCE House; Boarding House, Lunch Room, and Soft Drinks. Reasonable board by the week. 282 Aylmer St., 204 King St. James Read, Proprietor.

MUSIC

PETERBOROUGH CONSERVATORY OF Music—Rupert Glidden, Musical director, 19th Year. A staff of 20 Resident and Visiting Teachers. Subjects taught, Piano, Vocal, Violin and other Stringed Instruments, Wind Instruments, Musical Theory, Social and Fancy Dancing. Corner of Hunter and Rubidge Streets. 'Phone 338.

TYPEWRITING

PETERBOROUGH TYPEWRITER CO. — Typewriter and office supplies of every description. Typewriter repairs. 'Phone 666.

WORK WANTED

A RELIABLE MAN WANTS CARE OF Furnaces. Apply A. Young, 423 Smith. 3d-109-1507

BUSINESS CHANCES

PIGEONS PAY DOLLARS WHERE chickens pay cents; small capital needed; small space required; always spread up; ready markets; send for May issue of our Journal; fully explained there; price ten cents. Reliable Squab Journal, Versailles, Mo

ACTIVE INTEREST IN EXCEPTIONAL, profitable manufacturing business is offered to a first-class man with a knowledge of bookkeeping who can invest five hundred dollars with option of withdrawing same. 2d-109-1524

FOR SALE

FOR SALE — COOK STOVE. NEARLY new. Apply 362 Hunter St. 3d-108-1492

FOR SALE—A DAVENPORT. PRACTICALly new. Apply 374 Downie St. 'Phone 1493. 3d-109-1512

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEhold Furniture, including cook stove and gas range. Apply 277 Park St. 6d-108-1510

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT. NEW house, corner Lock and Braidwood Sts. All conveniences. Apply 84 London St. 3d-108-1499

$2,200.00 BUYS 4½ ACRES OF THE BEST of gardening land, ½ mile from City, with brick house, frame barn. Apply J. A. Gibbs, 174½ Charlotte St.

FOR SALE — A COAL HEATER IN good condition. Apply 471 Mark St., 3d-109-1522

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—SET OF Platform Scales and Weights weighing 4000 pounds, with Shed complete. Cost $125 will take $30 the lot or will sell seperately. Write W.J.B., The Examiner. 5d-106-1466

TO RENT

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Central. Apply to 533 Harver Street. 6d-109-1516

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 376 STEWART ST. Modern. Possession immediately. Apply J. Craig, 380 Stewart Street. 3d-109-1509

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 223 STEWART ST. Desirably situated. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply 437 George St.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, COR. REID AND Dalhousie Streets. Rent low for the winter. Also House on McGill Street. Apply at once, A. H. Stratton, 373 Park Street. dtf-107-1479

TO RENT—SUITE NO. 3, GRAND CENtral Building. Heated and all modern improvements. Immediate possession. Apply at the Suite.

TWO FRONT ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, TO Rent. All conveniences, with use of 'phone and use of attic for storing. Apply Examiner Office. 3d-109-1511

TO RENT — A VERY COMFORTABLE Little 5-Roomed Cottage. Electric light and City water. Central. Near George Street. Rent reasonable. Apply 183 Antrim Street. dtf-102-1395

TO RENT—9-ROOMED HOUSE ALL CONveniences. Hardwood floors. Conveniently situated. Warm. Rent moderate. Apply 140 Reid St., Corner Simcoe St. 6d-71-957

A FLAT TO LET, LUNDY BLOCK All modern improvements, with heat hot and cold water. Apply J. J. Lundy 96 Hunter St. dtf-123-5526

TO RENT—GOOD CORNER STORE for Farm and City trade. Apply to 183 Antrim St. City.

TO RENT — MODERN HOUSE, 148 Rubidge Street, near C.G.E., rent $11.00. Also 453 Water Street. Rents low. Also property for sale or exchange. Apply 451 Water St. or 'phone 1281. dtf

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 89 AYLMER ST. Suitable for Boarding House. Modern conveniences. Possession immediately. Apply 697 George Street. dtf

TO RENT—ONE STORE IN GRAND OPERA House Block. Steam heating. Immediate possession. Also good Shoe-Room to rent, 25 ft. by 80 ft. Hardwood floors throughout. Immediate possession. Apply J. J. Turner & Sons. dtf-97-1344

HAIR STORE

HAIR GOODS

Braids and Switches are necessary in the new style of Hairdressing. Bring your combings to us and see what artistic fales hair we can make. Highest Class Workmanship Guaranteed. Mrs BYRNE, 634 George Street.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—60-ACRE FARM, TWO MILES west of Pontypool. All clear. Frame house, bank barn, creek, etc. Price, $3,700.00. Will exchange for two to ten acres close to City of Peterborough. What have you to offer? Apply J. A. Gibbs, 174½ Charlotte Street.

SOCIETIES

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR CARE of Neglected and Ill-Treated Children. Incorporated by Act of Legislature. Information required. Informant's name kept Strictly Private. Children for adoption. Geo. Cochrane, Agent and Assistant Secretary.

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GORDON & WIDDIFIELD, Barristers, Solicitors. Patent applications receive special attention. Offices: Cor. George and Hunter Streets.

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NEW BOOKLET OF COMPLETE INFORMATION FREE (MENTION THIS PAPER) M. 3713

FOR RENT New House, Corner of Charlotte Street and Ellen Avenue. Parlour, Livingroom, Dining-room and Kitchen, 4 Bedrooms and Attic. Five Floors, Bath, Furnace and Gas. A beautiful place for a very low rent to a good tenant. Apply

W. J. KOSTER

880 Charlotte St. 'Phone 1346

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704 George St. Peterborough

Bargain Counter

In this space we will weekly offer property which we know is extraordinary value and which now may be obtained upon payment of from one half to two thirds the cash previously required. Now is your opportunity to purchase a home on very moderate terms. Watch this space for real bargains possibly a house, lots, farms etc.

TO RENT

First-class house in every detail, hardwood floors up stairs and down at a bargain.

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140 SIMCOE STREET

Office 'Phone 749 House 'Phone 773

NOTICE!

I have 3 good houses to sell at $600, $1200 and $1500; also 15 Choice Lots at $150 and $200. Any reasonable terms desired.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

20 Lots for Gardens, 60 x 125 ft.

3 Houses to Rent $6, $8 and $15.00

Always Buy When The Owner is Anxious to Sell

Apply to

T. HURLEY

Corner Stewart and Hunter Sts.

To-night and To-morrow (One Matinee Performance at 2.30 One Evening Performance at 8.15) GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Herbert Kelcey & Effie Shannon in their first big Photo-Play "AFTER THE BALL" Taken from Chas. K. Harris' famous song of that name. As shown all last week Grand Opera House, Toronto, and Russell Theatre, Ottawa. 6 Reels of thrilling situations that will hold you spellbound.

Evenings 10c, 15c & 25c
Matinee 10c and 15c

THE WORLD OF SPORT

HARDY BEAT GIBSON IN HARD MATCH

Toronto Man Got the First Fall But Yorkshire Lad Came Back With Next Two—Fourth Successive Victory for Hardy in Peterborough.

Alf. Hardy, the English wrestler, won his fourth match in a row in Peterborough on Saturday night, when he defeated Andy Gibson, of Toronto. The latter got the first fall in fourteen minutes, but Hardy came back with two falls in twelve and nine minutes, respectively. It was the last appearance of Hardy before a Peterborough crowd for some time, as the little Yorkshireman sails for home on Thursday, unless he can arrange a match with Eugene Tremblay, of Montreal, the Canadian lightweight champion.

Saturday night's match was very late in starting, and for a while it looked as if there would be no match betwen Hardy and Gibson. The Toronto man missed the local C.P.R. train, and when 9 o'clock came, and no sign of Gibson, the announcement was made that Jack Forbes and Hardy would go on instead, Hardy to endeavour to throw Forbes twice in an hour. The two were ready to start when Gibson arrived, getting a big hand from the crowd. He had come down on the Grand Trunk, reaching here at 9 o'clock and rushed direct to the rink.

The match was faster than the other meeting between the two. Gibson rushed things from the start and had Hardy in several tight places within a few minutes of the start. The English lad wiggled out successfully, however, although he lost a little more worried than usual. Finally, however Gibson secured a toe-hold and hammerlock on Hdy, and although the latter budged for a minute, he finally lost the fall.

The going was harder than ever when the men took the mat again. Hardy, aroused by the first decision against him, was more aggressive and he had the better of the argument, although Gibson was always dangerous. Hardy evened the count in twelve minutes when he secured a fall with a face-hold and scissors.

Nine minutes after it was all over. Hardy gettin a step-over toe-hold on Gibson. The latter could not endure the pain, and had to accede the fall.

In a preliminary bout Joe Dwyer and Geo. Crowe gave an interesting exhibition, each getting a fall.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The results of Saturday's football fixtures in the chief leagues were as follows:

English League—Division 1.

Bradford City 4, Manchester United 2.
Burnley 3, Oldham A. 0.
Chelsea 2, Bolton Wand. 1.
Everton 1, Blackburn Rovers 3.
Manchester City 0, Sheffield U. 0.
Middlesborough 1, Aston Villa 1.
Newcastle U. 0, Liverpool 0.
Sheffield U. 1, Sunderland 2.
Tottenham H. 3, Bradford 0.
West Brom. Alb. 4, Notts County 1.

English League—Division II.

Birmingham 3, Arsenal 0.
Blackpool 1, Barnsley 1.
Bristol City 5, Hull City 2.
Bury 2, Stockport C. 1.
Grimsby Town 2, Clapton Orient 1.
Huddersfield 1, Leeds City 0.
Leicester Fosse 3, Glossop 2.
Lincoln C. 0, Derby County 0.
Notts Forest 3, Wolverhampton 1.
Preston N. E. 2, Fulham 1.

Southern League.

Gillingham 0, Bristol Rovers 1.
Brighton 2, Millwall Athletic 2.
Cardiff City 2, Queen's Park R.
Exeter City 7, Southend U. 1.
Luton Town 2, Swindon Town
Crystal Palace 1, Portsmouth
Plymouth A. 0, Southampton
Norwich C. 1, Croydon Comm. 1.
West Ham. U. 3, Reading 2.
Watford 0, Northampton 0.

Scottish League.

Clyde 1, Hearts 2.
Kilmarnock 1, Celtic 3.
Falkirk 1, Ayr 1.
Airdrieonians 4, Motherw 1.
Rangers 4, Queen's 1.
Third Lanark 0, St. Mir 0.
Aberdeen 1, Raith Rove
Greenock Morton 2, Dde 0.
Hamilton 2, Partick T le 2.
Hibernians 2, Dumbn 2.

Northern U.

Batley 13, Bradford 16.
Bramley 28, St. Hel Runcorn 3.
Broughton Rangers Keighley 3.
Hull K. Rovers 3.
Hunslet 7, Dewsb 3.
Oldham 17, Hull
Salford 7, Barrow Leeds 3.
Wakefield Trinity Leigh 3.
Rochdale Hors 7,
Widnes 30, Yo

Irish League.

Celtic 2, Lin 1.
Glentoran 6, Bonville 0.
Distillery 1, Belfast 0.
Glentoran Shelbourne 0.

HAVE GOT SIX DEER

Six deer have been shot to date by the Peterborough party of hunters consisting of Messrs. R. A. Elliott, C. S. McCrea, R. J. Sodec, H. B. Taylor, Barnard, R. McCamus, G. Mitchell, T. Mitchell, M. Cook and C. Chevrier. The party, which left here about a week ago, are located in the Parry Sound district. Partridge are said to be very scarce. Deer tracks are plentiful and the railway line around Parry Sound is lined with camps, from any as one hundred hunters get off at one station. A Richmond party shot a large bear on Friday and another party of six have sold their coats. The weather has been showery with some thunder, but generally fair.

UNITED STATES PRESS ON THE LATEST WAR ENTRY

"Turkey Takes Existence."

Albany Knickerbocker Press—"By attacking Russia and entering the war Turkey has staked its existence as a European power. The Allies will exact the full retribution if they are able to do."

Hard to Understand.

Philadelphia Press — "That Germany should want the assistance of Turkey on the flanks of both England and Russia is easy enough to understand. But what Turkey has to gain by her complaisance is very difficult to understand."

"One Compensation."

Ohio State Journal—"If only Turkey is driven out of Europe and the Black Sea connected with the Mediterranean, there would be at least one good compensation for this sad war."

"Interesting Possibility."

Washington Post—"One of the interesting possibilities of Turkey's outbreak is the wrenching of Palestine from the Turk and the restoration of the Holy Sepulchre to Christian hands."

"The Settlement."

Savannah News—"If the Allies are victorious in the war it is certain that they will not deal gently with Turkey in the final settlement."

"Germany Must Win."

Boston Post—"Whatever happens, Germany must win or Turkey disappears from the map of Europe. That will furnish an additional reason for hope that Germany will not win."

"If a Losing Cause."

Pittsburg Post—"In one aspect the entrance of Turkey into the struggle may be welcomed. If she has favoured a losing cause, at last her expulsion from Europe may be realized."

Treasury of Turkey Empty.

LONDON, Nov. 9. — According to private information received here from Constantinople, says The Morning Post's Berne correspondent, "the Turkish treasury is empty and an economic crisis threatens the country. The Turkish customs receipts for August were only $40,000, against $350,000 last year during the same period. The Government employees have received no salaries for several months. The money advanced by Germany already has been exhausted."

RUGBY

On Saturday the P.C.I. second played the Lakefield High school at Lakefield. In spite of the superior weight of the Lakefield team, the P.C.I. came out victors by a score of 19 to 9. The tackling of Simpson of the P.C.I. was the feature. O'Brien did some good punting. F. Jobbitt refereed satisfactorily. The line-up for the victors was as follows:

Scrimmage—Harstone, Byers, Webster.
Insides—Cameron, Austin.
Middles—Cunningham, Lyle.
Outsides—Milburn, McIntyre.
Quarter—Frost (captain.)
Halves—Stone, O'Brien, Soward.
Flying wing—Simpson.

COLD STEEL STEMMED RUSH

German Attempt in Vain to Break Allies' Line at Ypres

END IN DISASTER

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A despatch to The Times from Dunkirk, France, filed Saturday night, says:

After a desperate attack, lasting the whole week, the German attempt to break the allied line at Ypres has failed.

It may be admitted that the position at Ypres two days ago was serious. The town itself was bombarded by the Germans with extraordinary violence and under the fierce cannonading the allies had to withdraw from the town which became a "no-man's land," across which the shells from both sides burst.

"The Germans made a superhuman and fatal effort under cover of a fierce bombardment of the allied positions. They had prepared a desperate onslaught. Masses of men were launched in succession at chosen points on our front. The assault was met in a supreme way. Two regiments, and Scottish and one of the Guards, went down with bayonets to stem the advance. It was the most terrible bayonet charge of the whole war. It succeeded, the break in the line was repaired and the German attack was once more driven back.

"That was their last effort. To-day the Germans are dropping an occasional desultory spell into Ypres, but their attacks have ceased. They are now assailing the allied lines at Arras, forty miles further to the south, but not with the same fury as they exhibited in the onslaught of the past week.

"So fierce has been the fighting around Ypres that the casualties of the Germans are believed to have reached the enormous figure of 100,000, though these figures may prove to have been exaggerated."

Notwithstanding that fresh onslaughts have been made by the Germans against the allied forces all along the other great line of battle, the Kaiser's forces either have been repulsed, or else held back well in hand. The Germans evidently have been unable to discover the desired weak spot in the line of the allies.

The notably stout and effective resistance on the part of the British army at Ypres seems to have prevented the German forces from launching their new attack against the Franco-British troops southeast of Ypres, as at first planned and attempted.

The left wing of the German army was yesterday the new objective point of the French, the campaign starting in aggressively between Rheims and the frontier of Lorraine. After desperate encounters, the French succeeded in capturing important strategic positions along the River Meuse and to the north of Nancy. The losses on both sides are reported as extremely heavy. Reinforcements have been sent to the French and British armies, which are holding the line of battle between Ypres, Belgium, and Roye, France, in the expectation that the German troops soon will advance the new army of 350,000 men now being organized in Belgium for a final onslaught in the attempt to reach the French sea coast.

At only one point on the two battlefronts do the Germans claim success. That is to the west of the Argonne region, there the German Emperor's forces have succeeded in taking from the French an important height near Vienne-le-Chateau region. Elsewhere the French troops have made progress and retaken the positions which they had lost during the course of the week. This is notably so in the Aisne valley around Soissons, where they have regained the ground which the Germans by fierce assaults had taken from them.

The Belgians, who are holding the line reaching to the coast, have also made progress, and it would thus seem that the Germans are still waiting for additional reinforcements before renewing their attempt to smash through to the French seaport.

The fighting yesterday was carried on in a fog, which interfered with the work of the airmen, and likewise with the artillery.

While the reports of the allies' offensive in the west have given hope in London that the Germans will fall back to a line further removed from the sea, all uneasiness has not passed, for they have previously shown wonderful recuperative powers. The presence of the Russians in East Prussia and Silesia, however, although the latter are only cavalry, it is believed here, will prevent the Germans from sending any more troops to the west if it does not compel them to withdraw some of their troops from that region.

Engineers from the Krupp gun works are mounting heavy guns at the Belgian seaport of Ostend and facing them seawards, according to a despatch from Rotterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Co.

The Telegraaf's correspondent at San Vangeant states that the Germans are persistently reported as retreating toward Antwerp, and that the troops stationed at Saluste have been transferred by transport to the left bank of the Terneuzenghent Canal.

The Telegraaf's correspondent quotes a German officer as declaring: "We must go back, but nevertheless we shall conquer."

Extensive investigation of smoke prevention by the United States Geological Survey has led to the conclusion that it is mechanically possible and that the best results have been attained by the use of mechanical stokers.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Predictions that domestic receipts of wheat next week would show a decided falling off, helped today to give quotations a lift. As a result the market closed steady at 1-4c to 5-8c above last night. Corn wound up with a net gain of 1-8c to 1-4c, and oats of ¼c to 5-8c. In provisions; the outcome varied from unchanged figures to 37½c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 18	to $....
Goose, wheat, bushel	1 15	....
Barley, bushel	0 67	0 69
Peas, bushel	1 50	....
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 90	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 29	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 28	0 29
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, large	0 16	....
Cheese, new, twins	0 16½	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 35	....
Eggs, cold-storage	0 26	0 28
Honey, new, lb.	0 13	....
Honey, combs, dozen	2 50	3 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, old crop, No. 1 northern, $1.17½; No. 2 northern, $1.15½; new crop, No. 1 northern, $1.15½; No. 2 northern, $1.13½.

Manitoba oats—Bay ports, old crop, No. 2 C.W., 45½c; No. 3 C.W., 44½c; new crop, No. 2 C.W., 43½c; No. 3 C.W., 42½c.

Ontario oats—New, outside, 42c to 43c.

American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, 86c, Toronto; Canadian corn, 85c, Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, $1.30 to $1.35, car lots, outside, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 82c to 83c, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 60c to 62c; Manitoba barley, 54c to 55c, lake ports.

Buckwheat—65c to 66c.

Millfeed—Car lots, per ton, Bran, $22 to $24; shorts, $25 to $26; middlings, $27 to $29; good feed flour, $3 to $3.10.

Manitoba flour—First patents, $5.60 in bags; second patents, $5.10 in bags.

Cornmeal—Yellow, 98-pound sacks, $2.65 to $2.75.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.20 to $4.70; Montreal or Toronto freights, in bulk, nominal.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 6.—The wheat market opened ⅛c to ⅜c higher, oats ⅛c to ¼c up and flax made a sharp advance of 2⅛c to 94½c. One prominent firm in the export trade stated that all that they had on sale for export were sold, and no offers were accepted, which indicates the demand is still unsatisfied. Trading in futures was fair, and despite fairly heavy selling operations prices were strong generally. November takes the lead in strength, being 1⅞c higher. The advance which occurred at the close was due to fronts in the Argentine, wheat closing 1⅛c to 2⅜c higher, oats ⅜c to ½c, and flax 2⅛c to 2½c higher.

The cash situation was visibly improved today, offerings of all grades were good and trading active in all lines. Exporters and millers were bidding fairly heavily for cash wheat.

The total number of cars inspected Friday were 378, as against 1,207 last year, and in eight were 380.

Deliveries thru the elevating houses were: Wheat, 15,000 bushels; oats, 6500 bushels, and flax, 7000 bushels.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7.—The demand from foreign buyers for Manitoba spring wheat today was good, but with the limited quantity of ocean grain room available from here and other ports the volume of business was steady, and sales of a few loads were made. The spot demand for coarse grains continues rather quiet owing to the fact that buyers seem to be fairly well supplied for the present, but the tone of the market is firm. Demand for flour for both export and local account was quiet. Trade in millfeed is more active and the undertone to the market is firmer. Butter unchanged. Receipts for the week 4878 packages, as compared with 5140 for the same week last year. Cheese steady. Receipts 51,700 boxes, as against 34,963 for the same week a year ago. Eggs 1c per dozen higher. Receipts for the week 1218 cases, against 8179 for the same week last year.

Stocks: Wheat, 4,448,814; corn, 24,222; oats, 1,120,262; barley, 98,290; flax, 82,498; flour, 86,078 sacks.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 94.18½; No. 1 northern, $1.17½ to $1.17½; No. 2 do., $1.11½ to $1.15½; December, $1.14½.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 69c to 70c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 46c to 46½c.

Flour—Fancy patents, $5.20; first clears, $4.75; second clears, $3.60.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Nov. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.19½; No. 1 northern, $1.18½; No. 2 do., $1.14½; December, $1.16½ to $1.18½.

CHEESE MARKETS.

VICTORIAVILLE, Que., Nov. 7.—On the cheese board here today, 1000 boxes were sold at 14c.

COWANSVILLE, Nov. 8.—On the dairy board here Saturday eight factories offered 291 packages of butter. All were sold at 30½c.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Seven factories offered 1200 boxes of cheese, and 120 boxes sold at 14 13-16c. Bidding ranged from 14c to 14 13-16c.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Nov. 8.—The offerings Saturday were 1150 boxes white cheese, and sales 900 at 14½c. Balance was refused at 14 11-16c.

Master—Alphonse tell the chauffeur that I want the limousine left out.

Valet (to chauffeur)—Monsieur desire zat sa limousine be omitted.

1914 1914
WORLD'S SERIES
(Boston vs. Philadelphia)
First Time Shown in Canada.
2 DAYS ONLY 2
EMPIRE THEATRE
Charlotte Street
Don't be deceived — See THIS YEAR'S PICTURES
Along with our regular Programme.
Not a few of Last Year's which were behind glasses at another local Theatre.

SOLDIER BOYS SEE LONDON

Many of Canadian Contingent Pay Visit to British Capital

LONDON, Nov. 9.—One of the unusual signs of the town just now is the large number of Canadian troops who have been brought to the city from their camp on Salisbury Plains, and shown the big city from the vantage point of taxicabs. The men seem to be plentifully supplied with money and have enjoyed their vacation hugely. New batches have been brought in every second day and London has more than welcomed the brothers from across the water.

There is a prospect of a big parade through the streets of London when Britons will get a chance to size up their stalwart compatriots. Everybody is demanding this honor for the men and the Canadian colony is especially anxious to see it accomplished.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

It is officially announced in Vienna that there were 256 cases of cholera in Galicia last Thursday. Of these, 126 cases were in Przemysl.

The nine-year-old son of Joseph Perkins, was accidentally shot by his brother, aged seven, at their father's home yesterday morning, and died shortly afterwards.

The body of Minghella Michiele, an Italian, was found lying in a ditch alongside the G. T. R. tracks near Kingston Saturday afternoon. He was struck by a fast west-bound train.

An agitation is proceeding in Britain strongly backed by trades union bodies for the payment of a pound weekly to disabled soldiers, sailors, and widows of those killed in action.

Augustin Rodriguez, member of the Huerta commission sent to Niagara Falls mediation conference last May, was arrested Saturday in Mexico City. The charge against him is not known.

The Petrograd Bourse Gazette's Warsaw correspondent says that 21 persons have died in hospitals there during the last few days from wounds received from German bombs dropped from aeroplanes.

F. C. Dulmage, manager of London branch of the United Typewriter Co., and one of the best known breeders of white Plymouth Rock chickens, in Canada, died yesterday after a long illness. He was 44 years of age.

Word has been received at Kingston to recruit a portion of the heavy battery. The guns to be used will be the 4.7 inch type. The section to be organized here will consist of lieutenant and 39 men, besides shoemakers and saddlers.

To Tie Up Belgium Railways.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—(Via London.)—According to the newspaper Vaterland, all the employes of the Belgian railways plan to go on strike, thereby adding to the difficulties of the Germans.

Comment On German Defeat

German Paper Says Fall of Tsingtau Will Be Avenged

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—(Via London.)—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, commenting on the German defeat at Tsingtau, says:

"Germans will never forget the heroic fighting at Kiaochau and those who defended the colony. Never shall we forget the brutal violence of the yellow robbers nor England who instigated them. We know that we cannot settle our account with Japan at present; for years she will enjoy her booty. Our mills will grind slowly, but even if years should pass before the right moment comes at last, then a shout of joy will respond through Germany, 'Woe to you, Nippon!'"

You will meet your friends if you come.
LOUIS YEOTES
First-class line of imported and domestic Cigars.
Pipe Repairing a Speciality
BEST POOL ROOM IN TOWN
Pool - 5c
Good Music in Attendance
Shoes Shined. No Waiting. Five Shiners.
Your Shoes Dyed 25c guaranteed
BATH CLEANED

GENTLEMEN'S POOL ROOM
NOW OPEN ABOVE THE ROYAL THEATRE
LARGEST AND BEST EVER IN THE CITY
12 POOL TABLES and 1 ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, and all are absolutely new.
NO CROWDING.
PRICES REASONABLE
Pappas & Smolgrove, Props.

ROYAL Theatre
TO-DAY
Series No. 1 of
LUCILLE LOVE
The Girl of Mystery
Don't Miss the Start of These Wonderful Pictures
7—Other Reels—7
5 cents--10 cents
COME EARLY TO SECURE SEATS

YOUR FAVOURITE POOL ROOM
Commercial company, bright surroundings, first-class Tables, and plenty of room.
PRESENT PRICES
Boston Pool 5c
15 Ball Pool 5c
25 Ball Pool .... 10c, or 40c hour
8 Ball Pool 5c
PALACE BARBER SHOP
326 Georgie St. W. J. STRICK, Prop.
W. V. FOWLER, Manager

EMPIRE THEATRE
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
"The Play House of Quality"
The Other Girl—A very interesting Drama in two parts.
Lido's Lottery—A splendid Mein-drama.
A Transatlantic Rival—An excellent Drama
Hearts of Men—A fine example of a Western Drama.
With a Burglar's Help—A thrilling Comedy.
Bothered a Piro—Another Big Comedy.
COMING!
Wednesday and Thursday
Second Instalment of
"Kathlyn Series"

YOU ARE GOING TO BUY AN OVERCOAT SOON

Then why not come to THIS STORE now, while the selections are best, and pick out the Overcoat you want.

Every style, in many patterns, at every price, in just the size you wear, is now here.

We are ready and glad to show you as many as you wish to see. Why not come in to-day or to-morrow and see these Overcoats?

Remember—we guarantee you COMPLETE SATISFACTION

Don't wait, come and see these New Coats right away—get our prices and compare our qualities with so called reduced price coats. Don't pay too little for a "bargain"—it may cost you too much.

We always put the importance of Quality before Price. But our prices are low when you consider the quality.

H. LeBRUN & CO.
The Home of the Overcoat for Men and Boys

Here are Household Necessities At Attractive Prices

These Specials in our Staple Dept. will interest those thrifty housewives who know the way true thrift lies. Of course you only want good qualities and like a chance to get these at prices considerably lower than the ordinary. So here you are:

Linen Table Cloths $2.69

Table Cloths, all Linen, good quality, size 2½ x 2 yards, Rose, Lily and Fleur de Lis designs . . . . . each $2.69

Table Napkins, dozen $1.25

Size 22 x 22 inches, nice quality, pretty centre designs with attractive border pattern . . . . . dozen $1.25

Cotton Pillow Cases, 5 for $1.00

Pillow Cases, plain hemmed Cotton, French seamed, size 40, 42 and 44 only. . . . . 5 for $1.00

Honey Comb Quilts $1.19

Snowy White Honey Comb Quilts, in pretty block patterns, fringed all around. each $1.19

Roller Towelling 9c yard

17 inches wide, Scotch Crash Roller Towelling, pure Linen, very absorbent, yd. 9c

Sponge Cloths 5c and 10c

Cordial Sponge Cloths. A splendid useful cloth for washing dishes. Two sizes. . . . . 5c and 10c

Unbleached Towels 49c pair

For bedroom use, size 35 x 19 ins., good quality huckaback, nicely hemstitched. pair 49c

Flannelette 10½c yard

English Flannelette, 35 inches wide, soft but strong firm quality, light and medium grounds with pretty pink, blue and grey stripes . . . . . yard 10½c

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

SCRAPS OF WAR NEWS

FAMILY LOSS HEAVY.

COPENHAGEN—The house of Saxe-Meiningen has suffered more than any other German princely family. Prince Frederick was killed at Namur, and the princess, who is now seriously prostrated, has lost also her father-in-law, her cousin, her grandnephew, and her 19-year-old son Ernest, who fell at Maubeuge.

"A PETROL WAR."

LONDON—"This war is a petrol war," writes a young officer of the staff of Gen. Sir John French, to his wife. "Everything is done by machinery, and victory will come to the side that has the most petrol. An army crawls on its stomach and the upkeep of the stomach depends on the petrol supply. Most of our transport is composed of motor-lorries, and many a familiar firm name is now seen on the roads of France. Our old friends Carter, Paterson (London's biggest delivery concern) is particularly in evidence, their vans having been commandeered by the score. There are plenty of brewers' vans, too, no longer carrying beer, but biscuits and beef." The success of the British flying corps he attributes largely to the fact that an adequate supply of the first quality is kept constantly at the front. "Our aeroplanes," he says, "have rendered ordinary scouting quite obsolete."

PARIS—A fox terrier belonging to a French reservist followed its owner to the fighting line and remained with him until he fell wounded. The faithful animal then managed to attract the attention of the ambulance men and led them to his master.

VIENNA—Mourning for those in action has been forbidden by a special imperial decree.

HELSINGFORS, Finland — The famous Russian writer, Maxim Gorky, has enlisted as a private in the Russian Army Medical Corps.

LONDON—British journalism has contributed 600 men to Lord Kitchener's army. Most of them were already members of the Territorials.

LONDON—Half of the Germans we saw while fighting at Cambrai had no boots, and to obtain them they robbed the dead and wounded, writes Private Bloomfield in a letter home.

COPENHAGEN — According to the Kolnische Geitung, the Riveria has been converted into a howling wilderness by anti-war riots, and that Nice, Monte Carlo, Cannes, and Mentone are little better than a heap of ruins.

PARIS—The war office has found it necessary to issue a special notice warning the people not to play with German shells picked up on the battlefield. Several souvenir collectors have been badly hurt by exploding shells.

LONDON—Trooper George Pritchard, writing from Netley Hospital to his mother, says: "I got hit in the arm from a shell. What do you think of the charges of the 9th? It is well worth getting hit for. Seven of our officers got killed last Thursday, but Captain Grenfell got saved at the same time as me. H is going on fine."

"HUMAN VEGETABLES."

PETROGRAD—A German colonist, driving toward Warsaw, was stopped by a Cossack patrol. Asked what were the contents of the car, he replied, "vegetables." The Cossack pierced a sack with his sword, producing a resounding cry. "That kind of vegetables?" said the Cossack, hastily examining the contents of the sacks. In the upper ones two Germans were found, one wounded by the sword, then a few sacks of cucumbers, and underneath German proclamations calling on the inhabitants to revolt against Russia. The spies were handed over for court-martial and the proclamations burned.

ROUGH MARCHING.

LONDON—In a letter to "all the boys at home," an Irish guard says: "I can tell you w are having a rough time as regards marching. I shall soon be marching on the stumps of my legs, with sore heels and blisters. We do about 15 miles a day, with Germans annoying us at night, so we cannot get any rest. I go to sleep on the march. I want to ask one favour of some of the 'bhoys,' and that is to put in one-half penn'weight each and send us a little bit of tobacco now and again, as we have had no pay yet and not likely to get any. I'm sure some of them will not mind doing a good turn. Tobacco is very scarce; if one is seen with a 'fag' about 20 ask for the end."

COSSACKS THOUGHT CANNIBALS.

PETROGRAD — A wounded Cossack relates that when searching a hayloft at Insterburg he found a man and his wife and child, who threw themselves at his feet. When brought before an officer speaking German the latter burst out laughing. It appeared that reports has been circulated amongst the people that Cossacks were cannibals, and that three Germans in the hayloft had been begging the Cossack not to roast and eat them.

To feed for health! Is that your eating end? Eat Roman Meal, that Doctors recommend. At all leading groceries. Pancakes or gems, at Boston Cafe.

Honoured By Choir

Mr. Fred Cole Receives Wrist Watch on Eve of His Departure With Second Contingent

An interesting event took place at the close of the evening service of the George Street Methodist church last evening, when Mr. Fred Cole, of the Dominion Bank, and for several years a member of the choir, was made the recipient of a wrist watch as a slight token of the esteem in which he is held by the choir-members.

Mr. Cole is going to the front with the second contingent. An address was read by Miss Maisie Armstrong, and the presentation was made by Miss Lillian Garbutt. Mr. Cole replied, expressing his appreciation of the kindness of the choir and the pleasant associations which he had had with all the members.

Rev. R. G. Peever, the pastor, spoke briefly of Mr. Cole's service to the choir, and his sacrifice in volunteering for the front, after, which he offered prayer. The choir concluded by singing a verse of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

Mr. Cole leaves behind him a warm circle of friends who will miss him very much. His associations with the choir have been of the most pleasant character and his cheerful services in that connection have been greatly appreciated. His friends all wish him God speed and a safe return.

DID GERMANS SPREAD DISEASE AMONG CATTLE

Suspicion That They Want to Cut Off Supply of Meat From the States.

MOOSE JAW, Sask., Nov. 7. — That the foot and mouth disease, which has spread with such rapidity through the States which are largely the packing house centres, is a measure of reprisal by Germany in the United States is the suggestion of a well-known local man who points out that it is a well-known fact that the large packing houses of the United States have been given an enormous export trade in beef for the British and French armies. He also bases his contention on the fact that the disease has apparently broken out in widely separated quarters of the Union, and believes that it is part of a plot by Germans in the States to destroy the source of fresh meat supply which is absolutely necessary to an army in the field.

He instances that there is a large German element in all districts where packing houses are located, and this would indicate a well-organized plan.

A motor driven cutting tool has been invented for trimming the edges of wall paper borders.

REMARKABLE ESCAPES FREQUENT IN BATTLE

There is a story told of an old veteran, of the First Napoleon, who lived until 1895, in the French village of Savary, and who owned a wooden leg, a wooden arm, a glass eye, a silver palate, a complete set of false teeth, and a silver plate on the top of his head, and yet died peacefully in bed. Compared with such men the proverbial nine-lived cat is nowhere. But as one reads the stories of great wars of the past, the manner in which famous generals have played touch and go with death is little short of miraculous.

The wonderful escape of Napoleon and Wellington were proverbial. Although bullets grazed them and riddled their clothes, and both had their horses shot under them, yet both passed through a life of battle and danger with two or three slight wounds each. But their grim old companion-in-arms, General Blucher, did not fare as well. Wounded several times while serving under Frederick the Great, he retired from the army when that irascible monarch swore at him.

In response, however, to the patriotic call he took up arms against Napoleon, and was seriously wounded at Lutzen. At Ligny, too, he was thrown down and ridden over by the French and Prussian cavalry, but by drinking quantities of his favourite gin and water the old war dog was able to lead his troops on the following day and to materially assist in the winning of the battle at Waterloo.

Marshal Ney, the bravest of the brave, was continuously fighting for 20 years, yet he escaped with only a few slight wounds to meet a traitor's doom at the hands of the Bourbon King. He headed countless charges, had dozens of horses shot from under him, eagerly courted death when leading the Old Guard at Waterloo, and yet was never seriously wounded.

Few cases are more remarkable, however, than that of General Skenzynechi, who got 30 bullets through his cloak during the battle of Ostrolenka, in the Polish insurrection of 1831, or Sir D. Lacy Evans, whose ear was perforated by a bullet in the Carlist war of 1837. Garibaldi, too, had a number of narrow shaves, but none closer than when he was resting one day at Vakurno. While drinking from a pail of water a splinter from a ricochet shell grazed his thigh and killed some people standing near.

The number of people who have escaped death through having a Bible, a coin, love letter, or some other article in their pockets is legion. During the South African war one man owed his life to the fact that the Queen's chocolate box, which he carried in the breast of his tunic, stopped a well-aimed bullet. In another case a man found a bullet embedded in a small book he carried in his pocket, and a third owed his escape to certain silver coins which deflected the mischievous missile.

Lord Wolsey came with an ace of death while serving as a captain before Sebastopol. He was assisting to replace a number of gabions under a severe fire, when a big shot struck the gabion he was holding, drove a large stone through his cheek and jaw to his neck, smashed his right wrist and severely injured him. But Lord Roberts was even more fortunate. As he stood on the tower at Lucknow signalling for the British army to advance, thousands of shots were fired at him and the flag was shot from his hand. Calmly stooping down he raised up a regimental colour and continued to wave that. His escape on that occasion was little short of a miracle.—Tid-Bits.

SLOW TRIPS FOR ENGLISH SHIPS

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Transatlantic steamships will take nearer ten days than a week henceforth to cross the ocean, owing to the fact that the shipping companies, working in co-operation with the Admiralty, will take every precaution against mines. Where mines are suspected it is likely that scout ships will be sent out in advance over the course the passenger ship is to take.

The winter trips of the Olympic, of the White Star Line have been cancelled, and to-day her crew was paid off.

QUITE DIFFERENT.

"That woman treats her husband like a dog."

"How dreadful!"

"Yes, but the dog she treats him like is an important Pomperanian pup she's crazy about."

News From The 21st Battalion

Medical Examination is Completed and Men Have Received Their Outfits

KINGSTON, Nov. 9.—Orders were received here to recruit, 1 lieutenant, 1 collar-maker, a farmer, trumpeter, shoe-smith and thirty-nine others for a new heavy battery being formed in this division for overseas service. As the heavy battery of this district is being situated at Cobourg the men will be recruited there.

The medical examination of the recruits of the 21st Battalion is about finished and Saturday afternoon the services of two Justices of the Peace were engaged to complete the work of attestation. A large number of men appeared at drill in their new uniforms and presented a very smart appearance.

The recruiting for the new battery has progressed very rapidly and over 100 men have enlisted already.

The innoculation of the members of the 21st Battalion against typhoid fever will be started, Tuesday.

There will be no Ambulance Corps formed in this division for service with the next contingent. The corps will be made up of men from the other districts.

Lieut.-Col. Hughes has a most efficient staff of officers. Seven or eight speak French and English and several can converse fluently in German, as well. It is doubtful if any detachment service has a more thoroughly trained staff of officers than has the 21st Battalion.

Sixty-three men, formerly of the R.C.H.A., have withdrawn from the 21st Battalion to join the new battery being organized for overseas service.

Bishop Bidwell addressed the soldiers at the services in the Armouries yesterday afternoon.

Lieut. H. O'Hara will be paymaster of the 21st Battalion. The parade of Friday showed the strength of Lieut.-Col. Hughes' detachment to be 993 men.

The class in signal instruction was commenced in the Armouries Friday.

The kitchens in the Artillery Park dormitories are models of cleanliness and efficiency. In addition to the cooking stoves, gas ranges have been installed to facilitate the task of preparing the large number of meals each day.

PACIFIC CABLE REOPENS WITH A TALE OF PILLAGE

VANCOUVER, Nov. 6.—The Pacific cable, which conects Canada with Australia, was opened to-day. It was put out of business on September 7, when the German cruiser Nurnberg steamed up to Fanning Island, flying a French flag, and accompanied by a collier.

So sure were the cable men that the ships were friendly that they launched a boat to greet the newcomers. They had hardly started when two cutters loaded with German marines and sailors in tow of a launch, came for the beach at full speed. The Germans jumped over into waist deep water and with bayonets fixed charged ashore and seized the cable headquarters. The Nurnberg's guns covered the landing party.

The Germans then lined up the cable operators. Several parties were directed to locate the shore end of the cable and this was blown to pieces by dynamite. Other men blew up the engine room, the boiler room, the refrigerating room and the dynamo room. All the instruments were smashed with sledge hammers. The papers were taken from the office and transferred to the Nurnberg. These revealed the fact that spare instruments and arms and ammunition were buried in various parts of the island, and that there was $3,000 in the office safe.

An officer went ashore, ordered the safe to be blown open and then took the money. The arms, ammunition, and instruments were found and destroyed.

CITY HALL PARAGRAPHS

Meeting of Board of Health—Court of Revision To-morrow

The Patriotic Fund committee will meet this evening at eight o'clock in the committee room of the City Hall. A number of matters respecting the distribution of the funds will come up for discussion.

Board of Health.

The Peterborough Board of Health will meet to-morrow morning at nine thirty o'clock. Matters concerning the health of the community will be considered.

Court of Revision.

The Court of Revision will meet to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, when a deputation representing the Retail Merchants' Association will be heard.

Legal Committee.

The Legal committee of the City Council is anticipating a meeting this evening this week for the purpose of dealing with the point at issue respecting the City and the Fitzgerald estate, in which the closing of street is concerned.

Mayoralty Candidates.

It is impossible to turn a deaf ear to the insistent rumour crediting Alderman Johnston and Duncan with aspirations. Neither of the aldermen will deny or affirm the rumour.

Patriotic Fund.

It is a matter of several days since an individual contribution has been turned in to the patriotic fund. This morning, the third consecutive day, City Treasurer Adams reported that no additional contributions had been received.

NON-JURY SITTINGS OF HIGH COURT

The non-jury sittings of the High Court will be held to-morrow and Wednesday, in the Court House. Only one case, that of the Bank of Ottawa vs. R. R. Hall will be heard, and while the Court will open to-morrow the hearing of the case will not commence until Wednesday. Judge Kelley, of Toronto, will preside at the

Deported Labor Men Return.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Durban, Natal, correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Co. says that the labor leaders who were deported to England after the Rand riots last January have returned in conformity with an amnesty decree, recently issued.

Dr. H. J. Poutsma, one of the deported, stated in behalf of his companions that all had come back unconditionally, but had promised not to embarrass the Government during the war. Their landing was accomplished by any demonstration.

LOCAL YOUTH PAYS FOR WEEK END JUBILEE

Several Minor Cases Before Magistrate Dunbabin This Morning

In the Police Court, this morning, William Lavery, a local young man, was fined for being drunk and disorderly in a local hotel, on Saturday afternoon. Lavery, during a row in which he was involved, broke a window which cost him an extra $1.50, making the total bill for the spree, $7.25 plus the price of the drinks.

Joseph Fallen and Everett Castle were charged with being disorderly on George Street Saturday night. Both pleaded not guilty and they were remanded till to-morrow, as Mr. O'Connell, who is defending them, had to appear in connection with another case in Division Court.

William McMaster of Norwood was arrested yesterday for being drunk, but was allowed out on his promise to appear this morning. He did not appear, but was fined $2 and costs, totalling $5.45.

James Robertson, who had also been allowed out on parole, failed to show any signs of being present. His case will come up to-morrow.

SONGSTER BRIGADE WAS IN CHARGE

Meetings Saturday and Sunday at the S. A. Temple

The meetings Saturday and Sunday at the barracks were in charge of the songster brigade. Big crowds were in attendance, each gatherings being addressed by members of the brigade. To-night a great musical festival will be held under the auspices of the songsters. Selections played by foreign bands at the Congress will be rendered by the brigade. It is expected that Bandmaster F. W. Beer, wife and family, late of London, England, will arrive from Calgary on the local and will be present at the meeting to-night. Bandmaster Beer was for many years cornet soloist in the International Staff Band, and has held other prominent positions with leading bands.

CHAIN LETTER INVITING PEACE

Chain letters for peace are being sent broadcast at the present time, the following one having been received by a Peterborough lady:

"O, Lord, bless all mankind, and let there be peace. I implore Thee, and bring us all to dwell with Thee."

This prayer is being sent around the world, and it is said that all who write it will be free from misfortune. It is to be copied within nine days, and sent to nine people.

ENGRAVING

Just at the commencement of calling season is the time to see about your supplies of Visiting Cards. Do not send your orders to Toronto. We are prepared to look after your requirements in Engraved Cards, (Ladies', Misses' and Gents'), Private and Business Stationery, Wedding Invitations and Wedding Announcements, and orders are filled 2 or 3 days' time.

VISITING CARDS

Ladies', Misses' and Gents', including plate, printed in Script, per 100 . . . . . $1.75
In Old English, per 100 . . . . . $2.50
If you have your own plate, per 100 . . . . . $1.00

WEDDING STATIONERY

Engraved Wedding Invitations, per 100 . . . . . $13.00
Engraved Wedding Announcements, per 100 . . $10.00

We will be pleased to show you our complete line of Samples at any time.

TREBILCOCK BROS.

'PHONE 285. 417 GEORGE ST.

FOR 12 DAYS ONLY You Can Get a Whole Year's Subscription for

30c THE "DESIGNER" FOR 30c

During the next few days Mrs. Reid, pattern expert of the Standard Fashion Co., will be in charge of our Pattern Department, during which time subscriptions for "THE DESIGNER" will be booked at 30c for the entire year.

"THE DESIGNER" is a splendid monthly Fashion Magazine. It tells you all about smartness in Dress, shows by illustrations just what well dressed women are wearing and are going to wear, tells all about home decoration, gives novel cooking recipes, menus, shows how to care for children, how to entertain, and publishes the finest stories obtainable.

Enter Your Subscription at the Pattern Counter To-day

TURNBULLS

No Mail or Telephone Orders Accepted

Store Opens 8.15 Closes 6.00 | The GRESSMAN Store | The Store of Better Values

The Lammermoor Scotch Wool Blanket
Doubtless the Best Your Money can Buy

WE CANNOT emphasize too strongly the sterling value of the Lammermoor Scotch Wool Blanket, for which we are Peterborough's exclusive agents. They truly represent the best in "blanketdom." They are made from selected materials, thoroughly scoured, and finished with the softest, warmest and best washing napping; we guarantee them to give satisfaction in every way. During this month every pair is marked at a special price—a price much lower than you would expect on such "lumps of warmth and comfort." Note the following examples:—

66 x 80—6 lbs—$4.98 | 66 x 86—7 lbs—$6.98
66 x 80—7 lbs—$5.98 | 72 x 90—7 lbs—$7.90
70 x 88—8 lbs—$8.90

Personal Greeting Cards
Not a bit too early to select your Personal Greeting Cards. If you wish for something a little different you should certainly see our assortment.

Visit Our New Victrola Dept.
A complete assortment of machines and records awaits your inspection. Come in and hear a few selections—no trouble whatever to put your favorite piece on.

TROOPS ARE FIGHTING WITH MAGNIFICENT HEROISM

Their Vitally Important Mission is to Hold the German Hordes Between Ypres and La Bassee—Carnage Around the British Trenches is Frightful.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The war correspondent of Le Temps says:

"The British troops are fighting with magnificent heroism. Their vitally important mission is to hold the German hordes between Ypres and La Bassee. They have been in the trenches for several weeks, facing an enemy of overwhelmingly superior numbers, who attacks with savage fury.

"The carnage around the British trenches is frightful. Night and day the thin British line steadily faces the desperate German rushes, piling the German dead upon their breastworks.

"After one night attack a single British battalion accounted for 700 Germans, whose bodies were strewn a few yards from their trenches.

"The British losses also were terrible. I saw one Guards' battalion [illegible] officer. Some of the cavalry regiments have lost 50 per cent. of their effectives during the last week's fighting. One regiment of Lancers sat calmly upon their horses near Messines beneath a withering shrapnel fire. The order to advance was not given until the stationary regiment was decimated. Then the remainder charged into Messines afoot, completely clearing the village.

"Three days ago a British battery surprised a German brigade in close formation and within a few minutes massacred 4,000 of them.

"Despite their frightful losses, it is not true that the German army is demoralized. The youths being brought into Belgium to reinforce the Germans fire badly, but go to their death bravely, and so long as the Kaiser is able to send such young soldiers against us the German attacks will continue violent."

Sale Of Buckley Hats

For this week, we put on sale a line of the celebrated BUCKLEY ENGLISH FUR FELT HATS, guaranteed.

Regular price $3.00, now

$1.50

These are strictly new Fall Styles. Come in while line is unbroken.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter
866 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 736

RUSSIANS IN GERMANY

Cavalry Has Reached Plaschen and Has Damaged Railway

PETROGRAD, Nov. 9. — The following official communication was issued from general headquarters yesterday:

"On the East Prussian front our troops have dislodged the Germans from the region of Wirballen, which was strongly fortified, and have progressed as far as Stallupoenen, 16 miles east-northeast of Gumbinnen. In the region of Rominten forest and Lyck our troops continue to press on the heels of the rear guards of the enemy.

"On the left bank of the Vistula our cavalry has penetrated German territory, damaging the railway near Plaschen station, to the northeast of Kalisz.

"On the roads to Cracow on Nov. 6 we attacked the Austrian rear guards along the Nida river and the next day were operating on the River Nidzica.

"In Galicia our troops are continuing their offensive movement. In the latest engagements on the San river we captured 135 officers and 12,000 soldiers, as well as rapid firers and munitions of war. South of Przemysl, on Nov. 6 we took more than 1,000 prisoners."

The following official communication has been received from the Russian general staff in Caucasia:

"Our troops on Nov. 6, after a fierce battle, seized the Turkish position at Koprukeui, in Turkish Armenia, 30 miles east of Erzerum, a naturally strong position and well fortified. The position covers the route to Erzerum.

"Our troops continue to pursue the defeated enemy."

Late advices from the front state that the Russians are assaulting the German forces at Sierads, on the Warthe river, southeast of Kalisz and about 15 miles from the German border. This is the only fortified position in Russian Poland still in the hands of the Kaiser's armies.

Between Oct. 25 and Nov. 4, the Russians captured on their centre 274 officers, 18,500 troops, 3 howitzers, 40 guns, 28 rapid-firers and a vast quantity of ammunition and stores.

The roads in Russia are hardening with frost and armies can now be moved more quickly, although the Russians do not possess the strategic railways that the Germans do. Silesia, too, with better going for the horses, offers an excellent field for the use of cavalry, in which Russia has proved herself to be superior, both in numbers and efficiency, to the enemy. The Cossacks are regaining the reputation which they lost in Manchuria, and the raid they have already made in Silesia, it is expected, will be repeated many times.

Retreat Cut Off.

ROME, Nov. 9.—(Via London.)—The Tribuna's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs that the Russians have completely separated the German and Austrian armies, and the Austrian retreat on Cracow has been cut off. The forces of the dual monarchy are making for the Carpathians, short of food and ammunition.

The Vienna correspondent of The Giornale d'Italia says that Vienna newspapers admit a grave defeat on the San. One hundred thousand wounded have been brought back from the front in the last ten days.

WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Of Lindsay Horticultural Society

LINDSAY, Nov. 9.—One of the most successful meetings in the history of the Lindsay Horticultural Society was held in the Agricultural Department. There was a splendid attendance of representative citizens, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. The future outlook for the society is exceedingly bright.

Mr. E. C. Armstrong was elected as president.

Rev. H. J. Keith's Farewell Message

Large Congregations Attend Morning and Evening Services—A Tribute of Respect

EVENING SERVICE

With characteristic dignity and simplicity of manner Rev. H. J. Keith, on Sunday evening delivered his farewell message to a large and appreciative congregation. The large gathering of adherents and others that filled Knox Presbyterian Church to its capacity was a striking tribute of respect to the ministerial head who, for the past seven and a half years, has guided the spiritual destinies of the Church over which he has presided. Having accepted a call to Westminster Church, Edmonton, Rev. Mr. Keith will leave on Tuesday for his new field of labour in response to a natural ambition.

In a few brief moments of speech the retiring pastor touched upon the past and the present, the alliance that had been created between Pastor and congregation, and the happy associations that he would have to sacrifice. His text was based on Paul's exhortation to the Corinthians in which the Apostle admonishes his hearers to

Be perfected, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live at peace, and the God of power shall be with you. 2 Cor. 13: 11.

Life's Relationships.

The constant desire of the emotions to express themselves on such occasions as these, said Mr. Keith, shows how much the heart rules in all of life's relationships.

When one considers the difficulties and strained relationships that existed between Paul and the Corinthian people and then finds these closing words expressing a bond of fellowship, surely under the conditions in which we meet to-day with no painful memory of the past, we can use these words with even deeper feeling. The ideals they present are not too high for me to hold them up to you on this occasion as I bid you farewell. The first apostolic exhortation is to be perfected. That may seem an impossibility, but it would not be given if we could not aim at it. Some hear it and then say we are so far from being perfect what is the use of trying and others, fortunately few, are so satisfied with their present state that they think there is nothing more to gain. One man had said it would take 100 years at present rate to attain perfection, but Mr. Keith thought the rate should be increased so that living friends might get the benefit.

A Complete Surrender.

There is no possibility of attaining perfection unless one makes a complete surrender of his life into the hands of Him who alone can make it possible. And having begun one must continue to cooperate with Him in the changing process.

"He will teach me how to live,
All my sinful thoughts forgive,
Pure in heart I still would be,
Let my Saviour dwell in me."

And one day we shall stand before Him, by His grace, perfected. The second apostolic exhortation was, be comforted.

Bring Comfort.

There is comfort from a divine source and how necessary that source is, the minister realizes in his endeavours to bring comofrt to the hearts of his people. The late Ian McLaren had said that if he were starting his ministry again he would strive to speak more comfortingly to his people. Mr. Keith stated that for seven and a half years he had been with his people in all kinds of experiences and he felt one with them. If he had any success in ministering to their sorrows he attributed it largely to inherited power which his own mother had possessed to a wonderful degree, to such an extent that all kinds of people sought her in trouble. God had found that power in Him and had used it in the ministry to the suffering and sorrowing. From Mr. Keith's own experience he was able to point people in sorrow to the divine source. Christ had given that that the presence and power of the comforter might be more clearly realized.

"Come ye disconsolate, wherever ye languish,
Come to the mercy seat, fervently kneel.
Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell your anguish,
Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot heal.
Again, be of one mind.

A Common Cause.

During all their years together they had worked in harmony, united in a common cause which was not the special work of a few, but of all. He urged them to continue, ever aiming at the mind of the Master who forgot himself in the desire for the many, and had sacrificed all for their sakes. They should yield to others in all non-essentials and stand shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against the world, the flesh and the devil.

Last of all they were to live in peace. Mr. Keith made a plea for the peace of God in every man's heart, the peace that results from a life forgiven. There was another peace that should exist between themselves and their fellows. He referred to the happy relationship between Knox, St. Andrew's and St. Paul's, that united them in the common cause, Presbyterianism and the broader churches and the city in the common cause of righteousness.

The Assurance of Paul.

The larger peace of the world would also come and Jesus would be enthroned. Mr. Keith closed his message with the assurance of Paul, 'the God of Love and Peace will be with you. That was his prayer for them, and how great and necessary experience that God, the God, love and peace should be with them. He reminded them of the farewell of Samuel, when he said to the people, "God forbid that I should sin against the Lord by ceasing to pray for you." That expressed his own thought as he took leave of them. He was convinced they would continue to grow as in the past, under new leadership. "The old order changeth, giving place to new, and God fulfills Himself in many ways, lest one good custom should corrupt the world.

The Workers Change.

So the workers change, but God continues as the glory is His. The blessings of God in the past were the assurances of His presence in the future. God would continue with Himself and with them until He brought all face to face, where partings and separations were at an end. The shadows would have then disappeared and thus those who had pressed on would reflect His own glory as they stood before Him perfected. Mr. Keith closed his message with the benediction.

"Now the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever.

Col. F. W. Kerr Is Killed

Commander of the Gordon Highlanders Killed in France

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A British casualty list dated Nov. 7 and issued here Saturday night, gives the names of 15 officers killed and 60 wounded.

Among the killed are Col. Frederick Walter Kerr, of the Gordon Highlanders, third son of the late Admiral Lord Frederick H. Kerr, and Sir Gilchrist Nevil Ogilvy, of the Scots Guards, who married a daughter of the Earl of Elgin.

In the wounded list occur the names of Lieut. Lord John Wodehouse, well-known as an international polo player; Capt. Sir Victor Audley Falconer Mackenzie, of the Scots' Guards, son-in-law of Viscount Knollys, private secretary to King George; Lieut. the Hon. H. R. H. Macdonald, of the Scots' Guards, son of Baron Macdonald; Lieut. the Hon. D. E. F. Howard, of the Third Hussars.

Plenty of Mounted Men

Crack Riders in West Stampeding To Enlist

OTTAWA, Nov. — Orders will go out to-day for the recruiting of the four new regiments of mounted infantry which the Government has decided to mobilize so as to be prepared for any eventuality. The Ontario regiment will be drawn from the various cavalry squadrons throughout the Province, but will likely be mobilized at the Exhibition grounds at Toronto. The Mississauga Horse and Governor-General's Body Guard of Toronto have between them enough men anxious to enlist for active service to make up the whole regiment. However, other cavalry squadrons will be asked to furnish a certain quota.

A Stampede to Enlist.

As for Western Canada there will be a regular stampede to enlist. It will not be a question of securing the men, but it will be a problem of selection.

The Pincher Creek cowboys, the Medicine Hat ranchers and the Regina frontiersmen who are eager to get to the front but have insisted on saving the Empire on horseback, will now have their opportunity.

The West is full of expert riders and crack shots and the three Western regiments, which will be raise, should be the equal of any mounted infantry in the world. Good mounts will be more difficult to secure than good men and this may hold up speedy mobilization.

No End of Mounted Men.

More than half the Militia of the West are mounted men, so that it can be easily seen there are plenty of horsemen and they all want to go. The Manitoba military division has seven squadrons alone and there are as many more in both Alberta and British Columbia.

One Manitoba mounted regiment, the 39th Fort Garry Horse of Winnipeg, were so eager to enlist that they went with the first contingent as infantry. They can be easily transferred to cavalry as they are all riders. The British Columbia regiment is already enlisted. Col. "Jim" MacDonnell of Vancouver, has been recruiting his regiment of Rough Riders for some time. They will form the British Columbia quota and will likely be mobilized in Vancouver. The Alberta contingent will be mobilized in Calgary, and the Manitoba and Saskatchewan corps in Winnipeg.

These May Go to Egypt.

The four new regiments, like the second contingent, will be recruited by the divisional headquarters, and will be equipped at the local mobilization centres. Just when the regiment will go to the front will depend entirely upon the British War Office. So far the war office has not even asked for these men and the Government is merely preparing for any emergency. The statement issued officially last night showed that at present there is little use for cavalry. The fight is a ding-dong trench affair. However when hostilities are transferred to German soil cavalry in abundance will be required, while the Canadian authorities are inclined to think that the Western mounted infantry may be needed in Egypt to meet the hordes of Bedouin horsemen if they espouse the side of Turkey.

Expects Peace Before Easter

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The work of destruction in Arras continues. The cathedral has been badly damaged and many civilians have been killed in their houses.

Two French aviators after an aerial battle brought down two Taubes while their comrades watched, during the recent bombardment. The shells fell at the rate of 32 per minute.

The breaking of the morale of the German troops is evidenced by a new song they now are reported to be singing instead of "Deutschland Ueber Alles." The verses of the new song are to the fleet. "Glory, Glory, we are going back home to our own firesides, where there is no more war." An eminent economist here says it is certain that peace will be signed in Berlin by Easter.

A Victim of Science

Prof. Mines, of McGill, is Killed While Experimenting on Heart

MONTREAL, Nov. 9—G. E. Mines, professor of physiology at McGill University, met death mysteriously and tragically Saturday evening in his laboratory at McGill University. Just what caused his death is not known, but Principal Peterson believes Prof Mines, in the course of experiments, upon himself in his chosen branch of physiology, dealing chiefly with the phenomena of the heart action and respiration, probably lost his life through the apparatus which was attached to his body getting out of order in some unknown manner.

Prof. Mines had been in the laboratory all afternoon, working on his experiments, and his prostrate body was discovered by the janitor shortly after six o'clock. The broken mechanism was still attached over the professor's heart. He left a widow and two children.

Dr. D. D. McTaggart has issued a certificate of accidental death.

Prof. Mines was 29 years of age. He was a Cambridge University professor, and came to Montreal from Toronto University, where he was a colleague of Prof. Birdie.

LIEUT.-COL. W. H. YOUNG
Who has volunteered for active service—He left for Ottawa this morning.

HEAD OF SIEGEL STORES ON TRIAL

GENESEE, N.Y., Nov. 9. —Henry Siegel, one time merchant prince and head of the Siegel system of great departmental stores, went on trial here to-day before Justice Clark on a charge of grand larceny. Siegel, with a former partner, Frank E. Vogel, was indicted on 14 counts following the collapse of his stores, representing a loss of approximately two and a quarter million dollars. Vogel died suddenly a few weeks ago, and Siegel is said to have collapsed yesterday.

A LINDSAY MAN'S WILD HALLUCINATION

Man Said He Shot and Killed Another—Had Been Indulging Rather Freely

POLICE INVESTIGATED

LINDSAY, Nov. 7.—There were more than razors flying in the air last night, according to the reports around the police office this morning. Last night's escapade was a thriller to the blue coats, for when they started out on their tour of investigation they did not really know what danger they were about to face.

It was nine o'clock when Night Constable Woods on his usual beat, was informed by a woman, who appeared fearful and excited, that something of a terrible nature had happened to her son, and asked the officer to accompany her to her home on John Street.

Constable Wood communicated the information received to Chief Short, who was in the business office looking over the records of the day's doings. He as once enlisted in the service of his subordinate officer, and proceeded to the scene of the trouble.

On ariving at the informant's house the lady of the house was found lying on the bed prostrate, in deep mental anguish, and her son, who was the cause of such depression was nearby.

Chief Short enquired the cause of the excitement, and the young man replied that he had shot and killed a man at the boathouse on the river bank, near Parkins' mill.

This caused another icy shiver to run up the officers' spines, and they asked the man to lead the way to the scene of the awful tragedy. It was pursued across rough lots and darkened streets, without a sound from anyone of the trio, until the boathouse was reached.

"Here," said the self-convicted assassin, "is where I stood and over at the corner of the boathouse was the man whom I fired two shots into from a rifle."

Chief Short and Constable Woods went over to pick up the supposed victim but no dead or wounded man was found, nothing but the boat house was injured, and it had two large holes torn in the corner as a result of the shots.

It apears that the fellow had been indulging rather freely during the day, and it was all a wild hallucination.

Chief Short has placed a charge against the fellow for discharging firearms in the corporation limits. The gun with which he did the shooting is in the possession of the Chief, awaiting an owner.

Kaiser Holds War Council

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A Reuter despatch received to-night from Rome says:

"German advices received here say that Emperor William, much affected by the Russian victories, has held a council of war, which was attended by General von Hindenburg, the Duke of Wurtemburg and the Austrian chief of staff, Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf, to decide on a further plan of campaign."

GERMAN PRISONERS WELL FED.

LONDON—"German prisoners in this country," writes a British soldier's wife, "are living on the fat of the land, and I am hardly able to keep body and soul together and feed and clothe my little children while their father is at the front. Is it quite fair? I have given my all. I receive in return a pittance."

BULBS
Largest and Finest Collection in City
FERNS, PALMS, Etc.
Fine Assortment
CHOICE CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, CARNATIONS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, Etc.
FLORAL TRIBUTES, WEDDINGS, ETC.
Peterborough Floral Co.
(Successors to F. Mason)
2 Stores 346 GEORGE STREET 346 GEORGE STREET
Telephones—1320, Evenings 1647

Replenish Your Silver
Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass
Fern Dishes
Flower Stands
Cut Glass Vases
Cut Glass Bouquet Holders
Candelabras
Tea Sets, etc.
Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Next Turnbull's

Tuesday's 3 o'clock Surprise

PRETTY BLOUSES in many dainty New November Styles. All of them fresh from the Designer's Pencil since the 1st of November. This is the first of a series of really attractive Bargains to be changed every day. Follow each day's announcement on this page and take advantage of the wonderfully low priced articles from every department. Every day will be different and the sale will be for 2 hours only—3 to 5. SEE EACH DAY'S WINDOWS.

$3 American Fancy Blouses at $2.49
We guarantee these $3.00 values. Arrived from Philadelphia Nov. 5th, every one newer than you know. At 3 o'clock.
$2.49

$4 & $5 Canadian Makes at $2.99
Very catchy and snappy novelties. Include every colour. Made in Canada. At 3 o'clock.
$2.99

$5 to $8 Fancy Styles for $3.49
Arrived November 5th, you pay $10.00 for these same places. Every one newer than new. At 3 o'clock.
$3.49

New Surprise Windows Every Day.
ELLIOT'S
New Historical Patterns Just Arrived

ROBT. FAIR & CO., Limited

This Week we are Showing New Styles for November in DRESSES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS

A Special Serge Dress
Smart new all-wool Serge Dresses, in navy, new blue, Copen. & black, trimmed with silk, velvet, braid and buttons. Skirt has the tunic effect. Will be shown for the first time tomorrow. Special prices ..... $5.95 and **8.50**

Clever Model Velvet Cord Dresses In the new blue shade, embroidered chiffon collar and cuffs, V shape neck. A very special introductory price of..... **7.50**

Messaline Silk Dresses We are showing many lines, but we mention this popular priced one in particular, in shades of black, brown, new blue and navy. They are clever copies of high priced models and interesting when you can purchase one for..... **11.50**

Separate Skirts of Serge—All wool black or navy English serge. Has the latest tunic effect. An unusual value in skirts. Worth $5.00 as a special at,. **3.98**

Plaid Silk Waists—A very dressy silk waist in the popular plaids, yoke, pique collar and cuffs. Price **6.75**

Watch Handbills Announcing the Regular Big Wednesday Sale

OBITUARY

MRS. WALTER PATERSON.

Sunday afternoon a telegram was received by relatives in the city announcing the death of Mrs. Euphemia Paterson, widow of the late Walter Paterson. The deceased passed away at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. R. B. Williamson, of Milwaukee, in the presence of her two daughters and near relatives.

The late Mrs. Paterson, after the death of her husband, had made her home with her son-in-law, Mr. R. B. Williamson, first in Cincinnati, and afterwards in Milwaukee, where she enjoyed the companionship of her two remaining daughters, Mrs. William I. Lane, and Mrs. Robert B. Williamson, respectively. Here she livd a quiet and happy life, sharing her leisure moments in acts of beneficence and church work.

Mrs. Paterson was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. Her friends in St. Paul's Church here will remember her as one who was always identified in the various schemes of the church. Her home was a hospitable one, and no needy seeker ever called at her door in vain.

Besides her two daughters, she is survived by her son, James Paterson, of Toronto, and four brothers and two sisters: Robert Menzies, of Detroit; James Menzies, of Montreal, and Donald and William Menzies, and Catherine and Jane Menzies of this city. She was in the 72nd year of her age.

The remains will arrive in Peterborough for interment in the Little Lake cemetery on Tuesday, and the funeral will take place from the residence of W. Menzies, 291 Rubidge street, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES

The world's week of prayer for the Y.M.C.A. will be observed on Tuesday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock and Friday at 8 o'clock. All interested are invited to attend.

Motor equipment has completely replaced horse drawn apparatus in the Manilla fire department.

Will Meet On Thursday

Grand Trunk Railway Officials Will Wait Upon the City

The Grand Trunk railway officials have arranged to meet representatives of the City and Canadian General Electric Company on Thursday for the purpose of discussing the question of a lease in which all three parties are interested. The Canadian General Electric Company is anxious to secure the lease of a piece of unused railway line belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The City was first appealed to for a right of way on the Monaghan road, but the Council conceived the possibility of securing the lease of a mile of track from the Grand Trunk railway. The track is a part of the old Chemong line. The track will be used for testing electric locomotives manufactured by the Canadian General Electric Company.

SCHOOL REPORTS

October report of S.S. No. 3, Ennismore. Names in order of percentage obtained in the monthly examinations:

Class IV., Sr.—Katie Crough, 72.

Class III.—Iola O'Rielly, 80; Jimmie Gifford, 79; Annie Conway, 57; Charlie Perdue, absent from the examinations.

Class II—Olive Calvert, 63; Celia O'Rielly, 58; Lillian Perdue, 22; John Bichard, absent from examinations.

Class I., Sr.—Nellie Gifford, 66; Patricia Crough, 20.

Class I., Jr.—Eugenie Gifford, 74; Frances O'Rielly, 72.

Primer A—Florence Geary (promoted to Primer I.)

Primer B—Patrick O'Rielly, John Duffy, Frances Carr, John Conway.

Number on roll, 24. Average attendance, 21.

Mae O'Rielly, Teacher.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE J. J. Turner & Sons, Managers

To-night and To-morrow Matinee & Night. This year's great success in Moving Pictures

KELCEY and SHANNON in "AFTER THE BALL"

Taken from Charles K. Harris World's Greatest Song—Pictured and Produced by Pierce Kingsley

6—REELS—6 6—REELS—6

Prices 10c, 15c and 25c. Box Office now open for Sale of Seats. 3d-108

SPECIALS TO-DAY AT WARNE'S CUT RATE DRUG STORE

Foot Warmers .....$1.00 & $1.25
Chamois Vests, reg. $2.00 for....$1.39
Hot Water Bottles, reg. $2.00 for ..$1.19
Chest Protectors, reg. 50c for.....25c
Water Bottle Covers, reg. 50c for 25c
Moth Proof Bags ..... 25% discount
Thermometers..... 10% off
Thermo Bottles (pocket size) 62c

Watch this Space Daily. Our Bargains will Save You Money.

WARNE DRUG CO.
LIMITED
351 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 567

CITY AND GENERAL

The simplest health law, plainly stated: Eat Roman Meal; don't be constipated.

PROBABILITIES.

Fair and cool to-day. Tuesday, fresh winds, fair and milder.

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 486, The Gregne Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d.t.f.

WINDOW CLEANING.

'Phone 149 or drop a card to J. Foster, 8 Benson Avenue. Storm windows cleaned and put up. 28d-97

REMEMBER THE DATE.

See "My Aunt's Heiress" under the auspices of St. Peter's Sodality at St. Alphonsus' Lyceum, Monday evening, November 9th. 3d-107

MATTRESSES

Worth $10.00 for $6.65. We have another shipment of good, well-made mattresses, strong ticking, good white cotton felt filling, worth $10.00 marked for quick selling at $6.65. See the show window, 427 George Street.—E. B. Clegg & Co.

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 120 Aylmer Street. 28d-92.

ST. GEORGE'S ANNIVERSARY.

The second anniversary supper at St. George's church will take place from six to eight this evening. At 8.15 a concert will be held. Turner's orchestra will take part in the entertainment.
Congster brigade

THE STORY OF JEAN VAL JEAN IS VICTOR HUGO'S MASTERPIECE.

At Dr. Cleaver's FIFTH telling in Trinity Methodist Church, Toronto, the Church was crowded from floor to ceiling and the listeners were held as by a spell. George Street Church on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10.

GET OUT OF THE RUT.

Money saved is money earned; look around; get out of your rut; I can save you money for your table supplies. We excel on butter, eggs, and cheese. Winter potatoes supplied in any quantity. See James R. Bell, the Sanitary Grocer, 197 Hunter Street, West. 'Phone 455.

A. O. F. Anniversary

The 25th anniversary of Court Stanley, A.O.F., will be celebrated by an open patriotic meeting on Tuesday, November 10. Bro. Butt, Chief Organizer, will be present with his pictures of the war. All are welcome. Admision free. 3d108

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. R. McGill Hood, 536 George Street, representing Falter Bros., Toronto, returned to the City on Saturday after an absence of three months.

HAVE BOUGHT THE MANITA

Stoney Lake Navigation Company Will Have Four Steamers in Commission

The Stoney Lake Navigation Company, which already has three steamers in operation on the Kawartha Lakes routes, have purchased the steamer Manita and will place her in commission on the Peterborough-Stoney Lake route, via the Canal, next season. The Manita, running independently, had this route during the past seast season. The sale gives the Stoney Lake Navigation Co. four steamers, the Stoney Lake, Empress, Islinda and Manita.

LIFT LOCK HAS BEEN CLOSED

To Navigation For Year 1914.

This week will mark the closing of the Hydraulic Lift Lock for the year 1914. To all intents and purposes the Lock has been closed to navigation for several days, but it remains for the men engaged on the work to make everything snug and tight for the winter. Among the last boats that passed through was the 'Handy Boy' and the "Bessie Butler." The Captain of the former states that the water is very low and that the boat scraped the bottom at various points along the route. The tug "Beaver" has arrived with a cargo of wood. Upon her arrival here some of the wood was discovered to be afire. The blaze was easily extinguished.

Collegiate Thirds Lost to The Grove

By the score of 23 to 23 Grove school defeated Collegiate Thirds on Saturday afternoon at Lakefield. The boys enjoyed the trip and expect a return game here on Saturday. The locals lined up as follows:

Outside wings—Rutherford, Park.
Inside wings—Fanning, Sloane.
Middle—Parks, Smith.
Scrimmage—Gollop, Northey, Spellman.
Halves—Theobald, Common, Green.
Flying wing—Stevens.
Quarter—Lundy.

Motion pictures of a bullet passing through wood show that it penetrated completely and was well on its way before the wood began to splinter and fall apart.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skillful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

Ministers Not Superstitious

Thirteen Sat Down to Dinner—Banquet to Retiring Pastors

To-day at noon an informal banquet was tendered Rev. H. J. Keith, retiring pastor of Knox Presbyterian church and Rev. F. A. Connors of Park Street Baptist church, by the Ministerial Association. Rev. Mr. Keith leaves for Edmonton to-morrow, where he has accepted the pastorate of Westminster church, and Rev. Mr. Connors expects to relinquish his duties in connection with Park Street Baptist church in a month. Thirteen ministers attended the banquet, which was held in Coleman's palm parlours. Rev. Canon Davidson was unavoidably absent. Rev. Jas Rollins, president of the Association, presided. General regret was expressed at the departure of two members who have won for themselves the respect and esteem of the community in which they moved.

OFFICIALLY APPOINTED

Mr. G. W. Hatton has been officially appointed Crown Attorney for Peterborough County. He succeeds the late Mr. R. E. Wood.

HOLDING EVERYWHERE.

French War Office Says Allies Have Take Offensive In North.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The following official communication was issued by the French War Office last night:

"To the north the enemy appears to have concentrated his activity in the region of Ypres, without result. On the remainder of the line we are holding our ground everywhere.

"On the River Aisne we have reached to the northeast of Soissons, the Plateau of Vregny, on which we had not previously gained a foothold.

"Elsewhere there is nothing to report."

Yesterday afternoon's French War Office report says:

"Yesterday, between the North Sea and the Lys the fighting was less violent. Some attacks, not general, of the enemy, were repulsed in the direction of Dixmude and to the northeast of Ypres. On almost all of this front we, in turn, took the offensive and advanced, notably in the region to the north of Ploemines.

"In the neighborhood of Armentieres the British troops progressed slightly. Between La Bassee and Arras the attacks of the enemy were repulsed.

"From Arras to Soissons nothing worthy of note took place.

"Around Soissons our forces made a marked advance. In the region of Vailly, and equally on the right bank of the Aisne, we strengthened our progress to the North of Chavonne and Soupir. A German attack on Carnoelle and Heurtebise was repulsed.

"In the neighborhood of Verdun to the northwest and to the southeast of that place, we are establishing the supporting positions recently gained.

"A dense fog prevailed all day in the north, as well as in Champagne and Lorrain, hampering the action of the artillery and the aviation corps."

FLEET IS ACTIVE.

British Ships Bombard Important Points on Turkish Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Co. at Athens says:

"Two British destroyers bombarded the telegraph stations at Sarmoussak and Ayasmat. The Turks sank a Greek steamer that was flying the British flag at Aivali.

"The Greek inhabitants of Smyrna are fleeing panic-stricken. A British destroyer went to Aivali to embark the British consul, but the Turks refused to permit this.

"It is stated that Forts Sedie Bahr and Kum Kaleh, in the Dardanelles, have been completely destroyed by the bombardment. The Turks, under the direction of German officers, are hastily fortifying Aivali."

Aivali is midway between Smyrna and the Dardanelles.

Bombarded Concealed Troops.

ATHENS, Nov. 9. — A British squadron cruising along the litteral of Asia Minor bombarded concealed Turkish troops on the east.

A telegraph station near Smyrna was destroyed.

A British battleship has gone to Aivali to seek the British consul, in consequence of the attitude of Turkish authorities toward British subjects.

Turks have mined the waters outside of Fort of Skiro, with a view to isolating the forts.

THE CASE OF MESSRS. BAUMER AND KNIPPER

"Lex" Writes Interesting Letter on the Subject

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Dear Sir,—I read the letter written by Messrs. Baumer and Knipper, which appeared in Saturday's issue, with very great interest. If what is stated in the letter can be proved to be correct, they have made out a very strong case for sympathetic action on the part of the people of Peterborough.

With regard to the action of Sir John Boyd in refusing to grant naturalization certificates to Germans and Australians in Haileybury, Messrs. Baumer and Knipper must remember that it is one thing to treat aliens with whose fatherland we are at war, with consideration and even, respect, so long as their conduct warrants it; but quite another to admit to all the privileges and liberties of British citizenship those whose only purpose in becoming naturalised would be treasonable. It is so well known that the German system of espionage is the most comprehensive that the world has ever known, that British people at a time like this have every right to view with suspicion the person of every one German born in the country, except such as have been naturalised sufficiently long to dispel any doubt as to their hostility. In the case of those applying now for naturalisation papers it would be folly to grant them unless it could be proved conclusively that because of their terms of residence here, together with their loyal attitude, it would be an injustice to refuse the applications. No doubt there are cases where British justice would approve the application for citizenship. And in the case of Messrs Baumer and Knipper, they must expect suspicion. They admit that they have served in the German army, and for that reason must be reservists. Surely they themselves, must see that, prima facie, they are enemies, and should be treated as such. If they were British and in Germany they would most assuredly be in a compound and treated simply as prisoners of war. For the simple purpose of self preservation it is necessary to put all Germans applying now for liberty of action in this country to the strictest proof of their loyalty to the Allies. On the face of the letter which appeared Saturday it would undoubtedly appear that Messrs. Baumer and Knipper are, to say the least, not loyal to Germany, whatever else may be said of them.

The question is asked in the letter whether Messrs. Baumer and Knipper are Germans or French, because of the fact that they were born in Alsace and their sires fought for the French in the Franco-Prussian war. Presuming that they were born since the war, there is no doubt that British law looks upon them as Germans. In Foote's International Law, 3rd ed., p. 20, it says: "Nationality, according to the English Common Law, was decided absolutely, once and for all, by the place of birth. Those who were born within the allegiance of the British Crown, and those only, were regarded throughout their lives as British subjects." It is true that the Common Law has been considerably modified, but the principle of our law is to judge nationality by place of birth. And even if Messrs. Baumer and Knipper were born before 1840 the law here would regard them as Germans. On the same page of the work referred to, it says: "On the cessation or abandonment of territory by conquest or otherwise the nationality is generally provided for by treaty, but in the absence of treaty, provisions will probably depend upon the voluntary transfer or retention of their domicile." Even though Messrs. Beaumaire and and Niepres fought against the Germans there is no doubt that by remaining in Alsace after the war they became Germans themselves, according to the rules of international war and certainly would be regarded as such by British law.

However, if what Messrs. Baumer and Knipper state is true, they call for special consideration, and since they cannot be French should be allowed to become British, if they can really qualify. Alsatians, who have remained loyal to France, demand the fullest sympathy from people who love freedom, as we do. In modern history there is nothing more pathetic than the severance of Alsace and Lorraine, not only from their beloved France, but from the ideals of democratic government, which they cherished. I suggest that the case of Messrs. Baumer and Knipper should be taken up by the Police Commission and if what they state can be conclusively proved, a strong recommendation should be made to have them admitted to the privileges of Canadian citizenship.

Yours truly,
LEX.

TWO PETERBOROUGH BOYS LEAVE FOR ARTILLERY WORK

Mr. Fred Reed of the production department of the C.G.E. works and Mr. Fred Cole teller of the Dominion Bank leave on Wednesday for Kingston to enlist in the Canadian Field Artillery for overseas service. Mr. Reed was one time a member of the Examiner staff. He was a Belmont Club man and as a Peterborough boy is widely known here. The employees of the Production Dept. presented him with a purse, and the Knight Templars remembered him with a wrist watch.

Mr. Cole was secretary of the Belmont Club, and sang in the George Street ethodist choir, who presented him with a wrist watch.

Both young men are good fellows and enjoy a wide popularity. The best wishes of their friends follow them.

Sergt. Robert Biggs, caretaker of the artillery quarters has also been selected, and four others will be chosen.

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HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS
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Big Earthquake at Messina.

MESSINA, Nov. 9.—(Via Rome.)—A strong earthquake shock, which was felt in this vicinity on Saturday, has caused considerable alarm among the populace, especially as following so closely the fresh activity of Mount Vesuvius. Fears are entertained that the new shock is but the forerunner of another period of earthquakes. According to the registrations at the observatory, the centre of the earthquake was about 77 miles distant from Messina.

Suicide of Soldier.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 9.—While despondent, John Donnaghue, of Ottawa, a volunteer for overseas service, jumped into the St. Lawrence river Saturday afternoon and was drowned. He enlisted with the Governor-General's Foot Guards and arrived in the city on Tuesday last. The body was recovered shortly afterwards. He has a brother serving with the United States army.

Saxony's Crown Prince Wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 9. — Owing to a serious wound in the leg, received in action on the battlefield in France, Crown Prince George of Saxony has arrived at the royal castle at Dresden and will take no further part in the campaign, says a despatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Co.

DIED.

PATERSON.—In Milwaukee, Wis., on Sunday, November 8th, 1914, Mrs. Euphemia Paterson, widow of the late Walter Paterson, formerly of Peterborough, in the 72nd year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of W. Menzies, 291 Rubidge Street, on Tuesday afternoon, November 10th, to the Little Lake Cemetery for interment.

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Ball, practical tailor, over Madill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wtfn

WHAT A JAR.

Old King Cole was a merry old soul,
And laughed till he burst his clothes,
When he saw the things,
That are done by kings,
In some of the movie shows.

A CHRISTMAS JOY

If you want to give real pleasure to some one you care for—be she wife, sweetheart, father, mother or friend—send your photograph.

To ensure early copies, come at the earliest convenience to

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For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies; Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen
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VOL. LVI. No. 110 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1914. PAGES 1 TO 6 PRICE ONE CENT

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LARGE SLICE OF PRUSSIA IN THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS

Germans Abandon Concrete Trenches Near Cracow

KITCHENER SURE ALLIES WILL WIN

Million and Quarter Men in Training in Addition to Forces From Overseas Dominions--Losses Are Severe But Recruits Are Joining Rapidly.

WAR MINISTER CONFIDENT OF OUTCOME

LONDON, Nov. 9—Confidence in the ultimate success of the allied arms was expressed by Earl Kitchener at the Guildhall banquet tonight. He pointed out the great issue at stake, the advantages possessed by the allies in men and material, and in "that wonderful spirit which has never understood the meaning of defeat."

Lord Kitchener praised the territorials, particularly the London Scottish and the East Indians; spoke of the admiration of the British troops for "the glorious French army," and said: "Under the direction of General Joffre, who is not only a great military leader, but a great man, we may confidently rely on the ultimate success of the allied forces in the western theatre of the war."

He praised the brilliant leadership of Grand Duke Nicholas, and also "the splendid deeds of the gallant Belgian army," and the gallantry of the Japanese forces. Continuing, Lord Kitchener said:

Fighting for Existence.

"The British Empire is now fighting for its existence. I want every citizen to understand this cardinal fact, for only a clear conception of the vast importance of the issue at stake can come the great national moral impulse without which the Government's War Ministers, or even their navies, can do but little. We have enormous advantages in our resources of men and material, and in that wonderful spirit of ours which has ever understood the meaning of defeat. All these are great assets but they must be used judiciously and effectively.

"I have no complaint to make whatever about the response to my appeals for men. The progress in the military training of those who already have enlisted is most remarkable and the country may well be proud of them, but I shall want more men, and still more, until the enemy is crushed.

Discomforts Diminish.

"Armies cannot be called together as with the magician's wand, and in the process of formation there may have been discomforts, and inconveniences in some cases—even downright suffering. I cannot promise that these conditions will wholly cease, but I can give you every assurance that they have already greatly diminished and everything that administrative energy can do to bring them to an end assuredly will be done.

"The man who have come forward must remember that they are enduring for their country's sake, just as their comrades are in the shell-torn trenches.

"The introduction of elaborate destructive machinery with which our enemies had so amply and carefully supplied themselves has been the subject of much eulogy on the part of military critics, but it must be remembered that in the matter of preparation those who fix beforehand the date of a war have a considerable advantage over their neighbours.

A New Warfare.

"So far as we are concerned we are clearly open to no similar suspicion. This development of armaments has modified the application of old principles of strategy and tactics, and reduced the present warfare to something approaching siege operations.

"Our losses in the trenches have been severe, but such casualities are far from deterring the British nation from seeing the matter through. They will act rather as an incentive to British manhood to prepare themselves to take the places of those who have fallen."

In paying a tribute to the leadership of Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force, and his generals, and to the high efficiency and courage of the army, the War Minister said:

1,225,000 in Training.

"I think that it has now been conceded that the British army has proved itself to be not so contemptible an engine of war as some were disposed to consider it." He concluded: "Although our thoughts are constantly directed towards the trops at the front and the great tasks they have in hand, it is well to remember that the enemy will have to reckon with the forces of the great dominions, the vanguard of which we already have welcomed in this country in the very fine body of men forming the contingents from Canada and Newfoundland, while from Australia, New Zealand and other parts are coming in quick succession soldiers to fight for the Imperial cause. And besides all these there are trains in this country over 1,250,000 men eagerly waiting for a call to bear their part in the great struggle.

"As each soldier takes his place in the field he will stand forward to do his duty and, in doing that duty, will maintain the credit of the British army, which, I submit, has never stood higher than it does to-day."

ALLIES HAVE HELD FIRMLY ALONG LINE

600,000 Germans Estimated Number in Yesterday's Attacks—Lost Every Battle After 48 Hours' Fighting

WITHDRAWAL AT HAND

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The hardest fighting of yesterday and to-day was in the extreme north of France, and just over the border in Belgium, where the Germans continued without any success their effort to shatter the wedge which the allies are steadily pushing north-eastward.

Between Dixmuede in Belgium and the region of Armentieres in France German columns of an estimated strength of 600,000 attempted three main operations—to cross the Yser Canal at Dixmuede, to drive the allies from the fortified heights and woods south and east of Ypres, and to batter through the French and British line holding the River Lys and advancing from Armentieres toward Lille.

Enemy Repulsed.

The official reports of these battles state that the German attacks were repulsed by nightfall yesterday, and that the allies maintained their ground between the Lys and Langemarck, and made an important advance between Langemarck and Dixmuede. The communiques assert that the allies have made slow progress all along this line as the net result of 48 hours of fighting.

Further to the south, along the west flank to the River Oise, a heavy fog interfered with military activities, and it appears that the conflict in this region has been much less violent than for several days. East of the Oise and northeast of Soissons, along the Aisne, the allies are reported by the Government to have continued their slow progress, and are strengthening positions wrested from the Germans in the past week.

On the rest of the battle line through Rheims and the Argonne to Lorraine there were no important movements by either side. In Alsace the Germans launched an attack yesterday against the pass of Sainte Marie, but were repulsed. The official news indicates that the French line between Verdun and Belfort is effectively protecting the barrier fortresses and is maintaining a foothold in Alsace.

The outstanding feature of the unofficial reports is that the Germans are beginning to send army corps from Belgium to the Russian frontier, and that there are fresh indications that the withdrawal of the Germans from Southern Belgium and Northern France is very near at hand. Such rumours have been current often before, but the unquestionable victory of Russia and her invasion of Germany gives these reports a new importance.

Two Weeks to End It.

News has been received from official circles in Berlin that Germany reckons with certainty that the end of the struggle on the French side of the European battlefield will be definitely solved in November. The order of the Kaiser that the enemy's line must be broken at whatever sacrifice still remains unchanged.

Withdrawing Forces.

The significance of the obviously important movements of troops in Belgium in the past few days is not explained by the allied commanders. The correspondents in the rear differ as to the situation, though the majority seem to favour the view that the Germans are withdrawing important forces to stem the Russian advance.

There is, however, nothing to suggest that the Germans contemplate a general retreat to the west. Nevertheless, the tendency here is hopeful. The military experts emphasize the importance of Russian progress, saying that the Cossacks are at last at the gateway of Silesia and that German resources are being strained to the breaking point to continue the pretense of seeking in the west for a decision no longer within reasonable hope.

Near Panic in Berlin.

An Amsterdam correspondent wires: "A Berlin despatch says that almost a panic exists over the advance of the Russians, and troops are being rushed to Poland from Belgium. The movement of German troops from the western theatre of the war on a big scale is now progressing. A large number appear to have been withdrawn from the Ypres. Long military trains, filled with men and munitions, are moving into Germany by way of Brussels and Louvain."

FIRST CANADIANS LEAVE FOR FRANCE

No. 2 Stationary Hospital and Fifty Nursing Sisters Left Yesterday--Ottawa Officers in Command--One Hundred and Fifty Men in the Party.

RECEIVE FIRST HONOURS OF CONTINGENT

SALISBURY, Nov. 9.—The honour of being the first Canadian unit to leave for the front has fallen to No. 2 Stationary Hospital and fifty Canadian nursing sisters. They left to-day for France, Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Shillington, Ottawa, in command. The staff includes nine officers and one hundred and fifty men.

Seven thousand of the Canadian expeditionary force on Salisbury Plains, including the Fourth Infantry Brigade, moved into huts to-day.

The officers of the No. 2 Stationary Hospital who have gone to the front include, in addition to Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Shillington, the following: Majors S. H. McKee, C. J. Williams, Captains N. E. Munroe, S. H. Morris, Myrand, F. E. Currie. Supernumeraries: Captain J. W. C. Johnson, Dental Surgeon S. L. Neilly.

Dr. the Hon. H. S. Beland, who has served with the Belgian army since the outbreak of the war, applied some time ago to be attached to No. 2 Hospital whenever it was sent to the continent. All the officers named are Ottawa men.

The nursing sisters of the Canadian expeditionary force number about one hundred, and are in charge of Nursing Matrons M. C. MacDonald and H. Ridley.

SAYS EMDEN IS DESTROYED

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Nov. 10---10 a.m. (Flash)---The Admiralty reports that the German cruiser Emden has been destroyed. No details as to how and when.

GERMANS RETIRE FROM STRONG TRENCHES IN PATH OF RUSSIAN ADVANCE

Examiner Special:

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.—That all the Russian territory is now cleared of the Germans, and that a large slice of East Prussia is in the hands of the Russians, is the claim of the Russian War Office to-day, as additional reports arrive telling of the mighty sweep of the forces of the Czar as they press onward into East Prussia, Posen and Galicia. With heavy snows having already fallen in the north, the Russian transport divisions are equipped with sledges.

THE CAVALRY IS REPORTED TO HAVE PIERCED THE LEFT GERMAN FLANK AT KONIN. THE LINE OF ENTRENCHMENTS, ERECTED BY THE GERMANS FROM CZERSTOCHOWA TO CRACOW AND KALIZ ARE DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN ABANDONED. These trenches are partially constructed of concrete and it was expected that along this line, the forces of the Kaiser would make a decided stand.

Goldap, one of the first points to be taken in the first Russian invasion, is again in the hands of Russians. The advance guard, rushing through Posen province, is declared to be approaching Thorn. The great estates of the Kaiser and the German nobility will again probably serve as battle grounds for the advancing Russians, and the retreating Germans contesting their march upon their native soil.

FRENCH CRUISER WINS IN STRANGE STRUGGLE

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A thrilling story of how a French cruiser engaged with an aeroplane and several submarines simultaneously is told by a midshipman, who says the French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau was heading for Cattaro in the small hours of the morning, when she was warned that three submarines had stolen out to get her.

Day had scarcely broken when an Austrian biplane came sailing through the air, straight towards the cruiser, hovering at not more than fifteen hundred feet above the ship. Unmoved apparently by a hail of shot from the quick-firers, the biplane let fall a bomb, which splashed into the sea about thirty feet only to the starboard abaft the bridge. A second bomb just missed the port quarter. At the same moment the lookout signalled that a submarine was only eight hundred yards to starboard. The submarine discharged a torpedo almost as soon as she was sighted, but the ship had time to shift her helm, and the deadly shaft went swirling by not more than three feet from the stern. Before it could make a second shot the cruiser had blown away its periscope and another broadside must have sunk the submarine, for she was never seen again.

Another submarine came sneaking up on the other side, and a destroyer endeavoured to draw the cruiser's fire while the submarine crept in to deal a deadly blow. The Waldeck Rousseau was easily a match for the two of them, however, and shortly after the destroyer turned and ran for the harbour with a nasty list to port, while the submarine dived to escape the storm of shell, and did not show itself again.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS FETED IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 9—Rarely has London's population turned out in such vast numbers to witness a Lord Mayor's show as to-day when Sir Charles Johnston assumed the ancient office. Interest in the affair was immensely increased by reason of the show partaking largely of a military display, in which the Canadians played a most conspicuous part. Three hundred men of nearly every branch now at Salisbury Plains were in line.

They were in command of Colonel Williams and Colonel Reid. A detachment of the Strathcona Horse and Princess Patricia Regiment was also included.

The men, who came from each brigade, received a vociferous welcome. At the last moment they were, by special request of the Lord Mayor, placed immediately around the state coach in recognition of his Lordship's lifelong connection with the Dominion. King Edward's Horse, in which many Canadians are serving, also played a prominent part in the procession, in which the Honourable Artillery Company and City of London battalions were conspicuous. Representatives of Australian and New Zealand corps were also in line.

A battalion of the London Scottish, who recently distinguished themselves in France, swung along to the skirl of the pipes, the crowd hailing them with great enthusiasm. But none of the military created more interest than did the veterans of the naval battalions who survived the fall of Antwerp.

Yellow flaming arc lamps have been found to give the best light in fog-drifts as their rays penetrate dust, smoke and gases.

Turks Defeated In the Caucasus

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Britain is not deeply concerned over the official statement from Constantinople that the Turks, "with the help of Allah," have crossed the Egyptian frontier. It is not believed here that the invasion can be of any great consequence.

A despatch from Petrograd says: Army headquarters in the Caucasus, under date of November 7, sends the following official communication from Tiflis regarding the Russian operations:

"Two Turkish divisions, with forty-eight pieces of field and several pieces of heavy artillery, and with a numberless band of Kurdish cavalry, moved in the direction of the hills of Hassan Kalah, twenty miles east of Erserum, towards the position at Koprukeis, which we occupied Friday night.

"They pursued a vigorous offensive turning movement, striving to surround the right wing of the Russians. Our artillery opened a murderous fire, and the Turks, though they attacked again and again, were finally compelled to take to flight. First their left wing retired and then the whole front followed. They are seeking refuge in the obscurity of the broken and uneven country to the west of the scene of their attack."

For the convenience of men there has been invented a chair, the back of which is formed to hold a coat and vest while a shoe polishing outfit is contained in the seat.

XMAS

Home portraits have the home-like air about them.

They are more natural and can be taken with far less trouble to our client.

Especially is this true with photographs of elderly people and children.

We will gladly send an experienced operator if you are unable to visit the studio.

Make an early appointment, as we are booking dates rapidly.

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COWAN
GROUND FLOUR
STUDIO
Charlotte Street 'Phone 686

"WINTER MILLINERY"

For your Approval and Selection.
Which will be sure to appeal to your judgment.

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SEE and INSPECT—THE
SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:

Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

F.R. J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
341 GEORGE ST. 'PHONE 285

CANADIAN CATTLE AFFECTED BY U. S. QUARANTINE LAW

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—A despatch from Washington this morning announcing that shipments of live stock from Canada to the United States are for a time barred in consequence of the quarantine regulations and a somewhat discouraging effect upon traders this morning at the Union Stock Yards.

A number of United States buyers made a tour of Ontario last week in search of fat cattle for export to United States centres, and large quantities of cattle were purchased, some of which have not been shipped and will now come under the quarantine regulations.

Buy Stockers and Feeders.

"I was out with an American on Saturday," declared a member of the firm of MacDonald and Halligan, live stock dealers, "and when he got an inkling of what Washington would do he immediately quit buying in the main. United States purchases of Canadian cattle generally consist at this market of stocking and feeding cattle, but the American demand for cattle became pronounced when the quarantine across the border was declared, and undoubtedly prices would have been higher for such stock had the prohibition against the importation of Canadian stock not been passed.

Demand for Fat Cattle.

Another live stock dealer said that while the purchases for the United States at the markets consisted largely of cattle of a rather light variety, buying of heavy cattle in Western Ontario was not uncommon at all times of the year.

"It seems to me," he said, "that the effect of this prohibition will be that the Americans will have their Canadian purchased cattle killed and dressed in this country and sent across the border in this way. This should mean a better demand for butcher cattle and probably higher prices will prevail."

The receipts announced by the Union Stock Yards this morning, were large.

To-day's War Bulletins

LONDON, Nov. 10.— The Emden was run down by the Australian cruiser "Sidney."

LONDON, Nov. 10.— The British warship Chatham has chased the German cruiser Konigsberg into port in German East Africa.

"KULTUR" CAMPAIGN IN U. S.

GENEVA, Nov. 9. — America is threatened with an invasion of "kultur." Funds are being subscribed privately to enable some university professors who speak English to go to the United States about Christmas to explain what German "kultur" is. They intend also to explain the war.

A new Italian aeroplane with numerous wing surfaces is designed to act as its own parachute and come to earth safely in event of a mishap.

McDermid & Jury's SPECIALS

15c Tin Cucumber Ice for 8c
25c Tube Eureka Tooth Paste for 15c
15c Pot Cold Cream for 8c
25c Tin English Violet Talc for 15c
WHILE THEY LAST

We will give a PENNANT of the ALLIES FREE with each 25c purchase of Rexall Tooth Powder, Paste or Talcum Powder.

McDermid & Jury
The Rexall Druggists
Cor. George & Charlotte Sts.

ALL DOUBT REMOVED

Our Scientific Examination of the Eyes will remove all doubt as to whether or not glasses should be worn. In our examination we make use of the most complete equipment of modern scientific instruments. Our long experience and our special facilities enable us to give the best and most responsible professional service to all of our patrons.

We manufacture, manufacture and fit "KRYPTOK QUADRIFOCAL" the only lens the exclusive right. These Double Lenses are ground in one even lens containing Magnifying which is fused with the main medium eliminating lens grinding machines. Advance why Kind of lens duplicated while you wait.

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Opt. D. Chicago Grad. R.O. Toronto
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Measurement, Agate, 14 Lines One Inch.
Transient Display ..... 20c per inch
Transient Reading ..... 40c per inch
Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 25 inch Contract, 15c per inch.
Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 25c per inch.
Local and other notices, 5c per line for first insertion; 3c per line for subsequent insertions.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS
Minimum charge, 15c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 10c to cover postage or replies if sent of town.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 15c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.
Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

PERSONAL
ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of town address.

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DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY
Toronto--Chicago
Toronto-Montreal
The International Limited
Canada's Train of superior service
Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit 9.30 p.m. and Chicago 8.00 a.m.
MORNING SERVICE
Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.40 p.m. and Chicago 9.40 p.m. daily.
Last Train out of Toronto at Night
Leaves 11.45 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 8.00 p.m., daily, connecting important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.
FOR MONTREAL
Leave Toronto 9 p.m., 8.30 p.m. and 11 p.m. daily
Berth reservations, etc., at G.T.R. Ticket Office
R. A. BOND, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
Manifold, System Ticket Agent. Phones 260 & 126

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WINTER TOURS
TO THE LAND OF
Sunshine and Summer Days
CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA
LOUISIANA, ETC.
Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.
Your nearest agent or any of our agents named overleaf Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. C. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
JAS. SUMNER, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.55 p.m.	5.25 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.
	5.20 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m.	*2.10 a.m.
	5.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
	5.20 p.m.	8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	3.20 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	5.25 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
	5.20 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
	5.15 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
	7.20 p.m.	3.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.32 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood	**3.10 p.m.
Havelock, Tweed	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	*3.05 a.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**5.55 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph	6.30 a.m.
Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo	
New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*5.30 a.m.
North Toronto	*3.07 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Harleton, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.30 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.31 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*4.35 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port Mcnicholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

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OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Cas. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

The unconscious form of Beatrice fever-burned and panting on the bed, seemed calling aloud to him: "Aim true, Allan! Aim true!"

For one false shot inevitably sealed the child's death. To wound H'yemba and not kill him meant the catastrophe. If the bullet failed to enter brain or heart H'yemba — though mortally hurt—would of a surety, with his last quiver of strength, sling the boy outward over the dizzying parapet.

Allan prayed; yet his prayer was wordless, formless and unconscious.

He dared not glance down at the automatic. His eyes must hold the smith's. And he must speak, must parley, at all hazards must still gain another moment's respite.

What Allan said in those last terrible, eternal seconds he could never afterward recall.

He only knew he was treating with the enemy, making terms, listening, answering—all with mechanical subconsciousness.

His real personality, his true ego, was absolutely absorbed in the one vital, all-deciding problem of that stiffening pistol-hand.

Suddenly something seemed to cry in his ear:

"You have it now! Fire!"

His hand leaped back with the crashing discharge, loud-echoing in the cave.

H'yemba did not even yell. But at the second when he seemed to crumple all together, falling as an empty sack falls, some involuntary jerk of his finger sent a bullet zooning into the cave.

It shattered beyond Allan in a little shower of steel and lead fragments, mingld with crock-dust.

Before these had even fallen Allan was upon him.

Neglecting for an instant the bruised and screaming child, who lay there struggling on the terrace-path, Allan seized the still-twitching body of the monstrous traitor.

With passionate strength he dragged it to the parapet.

Below, down the path, he caught a swift glimpse of grouped Folk, wondering, staring, aghast.

To them he gave no heed.

He lifted the body, dripping bright blood.

Silent, indomitable, dishevelled, he raised it on high.

Then, with a cry: "See, ye people, how I answer traitors!" he whirled it outward into the void.

Over and over it gyrated through vacant space. Then, with an echoing splash, the river took it, and the swift current, white-foaming, boisterous, wild, rolled it and tumbled it away, away forever, into the unknown.

With harsh cries and a wild spatter of bullets aimed high above them, Allan drove the cowed and beaten partizans of H'yemba jostling, fleeing, howling for mercy, down the terrace-path between the cliff and parapet.

Only then, when he knew victory was secure and his own dominance once more sealed on them, did he run swiftly back to his boy.

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CHAPTER XXVI.

THE COMING OF THE HORDE.

Now that, for an hour or two at least, he felt himself free and master of the situation, Allan devoted himself with energy to the immediate situation in Cliff Villa.

Though still weak and dazed, old Gesafam had now recovered strength and wit enough to soothe and care for the child.

Allan heard from her, in a few disjointed words, all she knew of the kidnapping. H'yemba, she said, had suddenly appeared to her, from the remote end of the cave, and had tried to snatch the child.

She had fought, but one blow of his ax had stunned her. Beyond this, she remembered nothing.

Allan sought and quickly the aperture made by the smith through the limestone.

"Evidently he'd been planning this coup for a long time," thought he. "The great catastrophe of the landslide broke the last bonds of order and restraint, and give him his opportunity. Well, it's his last villainy! I'll have this passageway cemented up. That's all the monument he'll ever get. It's more than he deserves!"

He returned to Beatrice. The girl still lay there, moaning a little in her fevered sleep. Allan watched her in anguish.

"Oh, if she should die—if she should die!" thought he, and felt the sweat start on his forehead. "She must not! She can't! I won't let her—"

A touch on his arm aroused him from his vigil. Turning, he saw Gesafam.

"The child, O Kromno, hungers. It is crying for food!"

Allan thought. He saw at once the impossibility of letting the boy come near its mother. Some other arrangement must be made.

"Ah!" thought he. "I have it!"

He gestured toward the door.

"Go," he commanded. "Go up the path, to the palisaded place. Take this rope. Bring back with you a she-goat. Thus shall the child be fed!"

The old woman obeyed. In a quarter-hour she had returned, dragging a wild goat that bleated in terror.

Then, while she watched with amazement, Allan succeeded in milking the creature; though he had to lash securely all four feet and throw it to the cave-floor before it would submit.

He modified the milk with water and bade the old woman administer it by means of a bit of soft cloth. Allan, Junior, protested with yells, but had to make the best of hard necessity; and, after a long and painful process, was surfeited and dosed off. Gesafam put him to bed on the divan by the fire.

"A poor substitute," thought Allan, "but it will sustain life. He's healthy; he can stand it—he's got to. Thank God for that goat! Without it he might easily have starved."

He tied the animal at the rear of the cave, and had Gesafam fetch a good supply of grass. Thus for the present one problem at least was solved.

Beatrice's condition remained unchanged. Now and then she called for water, which he gave her plentifully. Once he thought she recognised him, but he could not be certain.

And day wore on; and now the hour of noon was at hand. Allan knew that other duties called him. He must go down among the Folk and save them, too, if possible.

Eating a little at random and making sure as always that his pistols were well loaded, he consigned Beatrice and the child into the old woman's keeping and left the cave.

On the terrace he stopped a moment, gazing triumphantly at the bloodmarks now thickly coagulated down the rocks.

Then, out over the canyon and the forest to northward he peered. His eyes caught the signal-fires he knew must be there now, not ten miles away; and with a nod he smiled.

"They've certainly trailed me close, the devils!" sneered he. "Since the minute they first attacked my two men and me, trying to repair the disabled Pauillac in that infernal valley so far to northward, they haven't given me an hour's respite! Before night there'll be war! Well, let them come. The quicker now the better!"

Then he turned, and with his determined step, still clad in his grotesque rags, descended toward the caves of the Folk, such as still were left.

Where all had been resistance and defiant surliness before, now all had become obedience and worship. He understood enough of the barbarian psychology to know that power, strength and dominance — and these alone—commanded respect with the Folk.

And among them all, those who had not seen as well as those that had, the sudden, dramatic, annihilating downfall of H'yemba had again cemented the bonds of solidarity more closely than ever.

The sight of that arch-rebel's body hurled from the parapet had effectually tamed them, every one. No longer was there any murmur in their caves, no thought save of obedience and worship.

"It's not what I want," reflected Allan. "I want intelligent co-operation, not adulation. I want democracy! But, damn it! if they can't understand, then I must rule a while. And rule I will—and they shall obey or die!"

Quickly he got in touch with the situation. From cave to cave he went, estimating the damage. At the great gap in the terrace he stood and carefully observed the wreckage in the river-bed below.

He visited the hospital-cave, administered medicines, changed dressings and laboured for his Folk as though no shadow of rebellion ever had come 'twixt them and him.

The news of Bremilu's death moved him profoundly. Bremilu had been one of his two most competent and trusted followers, and Allan, too, felt a strong personal affection for the man who had saved his life that first night at the cliffs.

Beside the body he stood, in the morgue-cave whither it had been borne. With bowed head the master looked upon the man; and from his eyes fell tears; and in his heart he felt a vacant place not soon to be made whole.

With profound emotion he took Bremilu's cold hand in his—the hand that had so deftly and so powerfully stricken down the gorilla—and for a while held it, gazing on the dead man's face.

"Good-by," said he at length. "You were a brave heart and a true. Never shall you be forgotten. Good-by!"

He summoned a huge fellow named Frumuos, now the most intelligent of the Folk remaining, and together they directed the work of carrying the bodies up to the cliff-top and there burying them.

By the middle of the afternoon some semblance of order and control had become organized in the colony. He returned to Cliff Villa, leaving strict orders for Frumuos to call him in case of need.

Very beautiful the world was that afternoon. In the soft wind the fronded palms across the river were bowing and nodding gracefully. Overhead, dazzling clouds drifted northward.

It seemed to him he could almost hear the rustle of the dry undergrowth, parched by the past fortnight of exceptionally hot weather; but, above all rose the eternal babble of the rapids. High in air, a vulture wheeled its untiring spirals. At sight of it he frowned. It reminded him of the Pauillac, now wrecked far beyond the horizon, where the Horde had trapped him. He shuddered, for the memories of the past week were infinitely horrible, and he longed only to forget.

With a last glance at the scene, over which the ominous threads of smoke now drifted in considerable numbers, he frowned. He re-entered the villa.

"No matter what happens now," he muttered, "I've got to snatch a few minutes' rest. Otherwise, I'm liable to drop in my tracks. And, above all, I must try to pull through. For on me, and me alone, now everything depends."

He sat down by the bed again, too stupefied by the toxins of fatigue and exhaustion to do more than note that Beatrice was, at any rate, no worse.

Human effort and emotion had, in fact, reached their extreme climax in him. He felt numb all over, in body, mind and soul. A weaker man would have succumbed long ago to but half the hardships he had struggled through. Now he must rest a bit.

"Bring water, Gesafam!" he commanded. When she had obeyed, he let her wash his wounds and dress them with leaves and ointment. Then he himself bandaged them, his head nodding, eyes already drooping shut from moment to moment.

His head sank on the bed, and one hand sought the girl's. Despite his wonderful vitality and strength, Allan was on the verge of collapse.

Vague and confused thoughts wandered through his unsettled brain.

What was the destiny of the colony to be, now that the Pauillac was lost and so many of the Folk wiped out? Were there any hopes of ultimate success? And the Horde, what of that? How long a respite might be counted on before the inevitable, decisive battle?

A score, a hundred questions, more and more illusory, blent and faded and reformed in his overtaxed mind.

Then, blessed as a balm, sleep took him.

A violent shaking roused him from dead slumber. Old Gesafam stood there beside him. She had him by the arm.

"Waken, O master!" she was crying. "O Kromno, rouse! For now there is great need!"

Dazed, he started up.

"What — what is it now? More trouble"

She pointed toward the door.

(To be continued.)

SIGNS OF KIDNEY TROUBLE
In the early stages kidney troubles are known by backache and urinary disorders. Later come dropsy, stone rheumatic pains and perhaps diabetes. But don't wait for these. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will help you in a few hours. Their thorough action on the liver, kidneys and bowels will clear away the pains and aches and make you well again.

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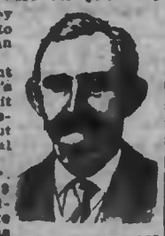
Cured Fifteen Years Ago of Piles and Eczema

By Using Dr. Chase's Ointment—Certifies That the Cure Was Permanent.

Some people have tried so many doctors and so many treatments in their search for cure for piles and eczema that they find it difficult to believe there is an actual cure.

The strong point about Dr. Chase's Ointment is that it not only brings relief promptly, but brings about actual and lasting cure.


MR. KETCHESON

In 1897 Mr. Ketcheson, 59 Douro street, Peterboro', Ont., wrote as follows:—"I was troubled for thirty years with itching piles and eczema. I could not sleep at night, and when I got warm the itching was terrible. Eczema covered my legs down to the knees, perfectly raw. I have tried every preparation I could hear of. Seeing Dr. Chase's Ointment advertised, I procured a box, and this Ointment effected a complete cure."

On Sept. 28, 1912, Mr. Ketcheson wrote as follows:—"I received a letter from you to-day, saying that you found on file a statement made by me 15 years ago. I have always given Dr. Chase's Ointment a good name since it cured me, and shall tell you how I came to use it.

"I had suffered for many years from eczema and piles, and had tried doctors and everything I could hear of in vain. Reading about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I purchased it at once, and was soon completely cured. That was fifteen years ago, so there can be no doubt of the cure being a permanent one. I have met a great many people who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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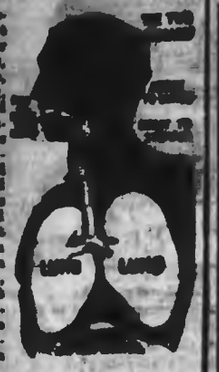
Listen!

Have you heard about Pepe? Pepe is a new scientific preparation put up into tablet or pastille form, which provides an entirely new and effective treatment for coughs, colds and lung and throat troubles.

There is no connection between the lungs and the stomach.

Suppose something were wrong with your stomach—say indigestion, or ulceration—would you think of taking some medicine which went—not to your stomach, but to your lungs? Certainly not!

Why then, when your lungs and chest are affected, should you dose your stomach—an absolutely separate organ—with medicine? Is it not far better to treat the ailing organ direct?



Pepe provide a direct treatment for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all lung, chest and throat troubles. Pepe contain highly medicated essences and pine extracts condensed into tablet form. You put a Pep on your tongue, and as it slowly dissolves, these volatile essences turn into vapor.

You BREATHE the remedy to your sore aching lungs direct—not swallow it to your stomach, which is not ailing. (See diagram.) The healing fumes, thus breathed deep, bathe the delicate, inflamed membranes of your breathing tubes and pass right on to the tiny passages of the lungs—a course no liquid or solid medicine could possibly take.

Pepe fumes are healing and antiseptic. They heal sore tissue and kill disease germs. Pepe bring pine-forest fumes to your home, instead of you going to the pine forest!

For that cold, that night cough, that touch of bronchitis, don't dose your stomach! The trouble lies in your lungs. Pepe go to the lungs direct and will cure you.

All druggists and stores 50c. box. Write for free sample to Pepe Co., Toronto, or 68 Princess St., Winnipeg. Send only 1c stamp for postage and enclose this advertisement.

Mount Aetna Is Active.

CATANIA, Sicily, Nov. 9.—Mount Etna is again showing signs of unrest. Rumblings may be heard in the interior of the volcano and this is accompanied by the emission of great quantities of smoke. These phenomena are believed to be connected with the earthquake felt near Messina Saturday and the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.

Warship Leaves Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—According to officials here the German warship Geier, which has been undergoing repairs at Honolulu for a number of weeks, yesterday had been either interned, or has left the port. The limit of the Geier's stay expired at midnight Saturday.

Nine Men-o'-War Taken.

LONDON, Nov. 9. — According to The Westminster Gazette there are in the port of Tsingtau nine men-o'-war, including a German cruiser, four German gunboats, three German destroyers and an Austro-Hungarian cruiser, in addition to five German merchantmen, two of which were naval transports.

There are also one or two prizes, including the Russian volunteer steamer, which was captured by the Emden on Aug. 4, directly after the declaration of war, and taken to Tsingtau.

FAMOUS DESPATCHES OF PAST CAMPAIGNS

Reports From Nelson, Wellington and Lord Roberts Carefully Kept in British Museum

The despatches of Wellington from the Peninsula are classics of their kind, so concentrated and masterly are they, but possibly the most memorable despatch which ever reached Britain's shores lies under a glass case in the British Museum. It is the despatch announcing the Battle of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson. It is one of the great thrilling messages of the world, a message which meant, although perhaps not even English statesmen realized it at the time, that command of the seas and that immunity of Britain's shores and the shores of her great colonies from fear of attack which go with a supreme navy.

The despatch is simple and unadorned. It was written by Nelson's second in command, the noble Collingwood. "The ever-to-be-lamented death," it runs, "of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory." Then follows an account of the great fight, concluding with a generous note of praise for the gallant fight put up by the foe, and finishing with the words, "It pleased the Almighty Disposer of all events to grant His Majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory."

Perhaps the most famous despatch of modern times was the one from Lord Roberts announcing the relief of Mafeking. It concludes: "The flying column under the command of Colonel D. Mahon, which relieved Mafeking, marched at the rate of fifteen miles a day for fourteen consecutive days, and successfully accomplished its object despite the determined opposition of the enemy." Simple and direct, like the man who wrote it.

Havelock's despatch concerning the relief of Lucknow is one of the nation's treasures. "The cheers of the troops echoed through the courts of the palace," he writes, "responsive to the bugle sound, and on they rushed to assured victory. The enemy could nowhere withstand them. In a few minutes the whole of the buildings were in our possession."

In the British Museum are stored many volumes of Wellington's despatches, the most interesting and safe of the longest being that which concerns the Battle of Waterloo. He first describes the action in some detail and the immensity of the result, and concludes: "Such a desperate action could not be fought and such advantages gained without great loss, and I am sorry to add that ours have been immense. The army has never upon any occasion conducted itself better. The Division of Guards set an example which was followed by all, and there is no officer or description of troops that did not behave well. I should not do justice to my own feelings or to Marshal Blücher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day to the arrival and timely assistance I received from them."

"Jack" and "Tommy"

Perhaps it may be of interest to learn how Jack Tar and Tommy Atkins came by their nicknames.

The popular name given to a sailor by the man in the street originates from the tarpaulin waterproof worn by Jack in stormy weather. Curiously enough, although the subsequent is in common use, the boys in navy-blue usually resent it.

The soldier's nickname arises from an official source. Many years ago, when very few of the men in the ranks were able to write, each was supplied with a little book, in which his name, age, date of enlistment, and full particulars as to his wounds, medals, etc., were entered. If a soldier was unable to write his name in the space allotted for that purpose the colonel of the regiment would do so for him, the man himself making his mark.

In the official instructions as to the filling up of this space, in order to signify that the name was to be written in full, it gave as an example: "Name (Thomas Atkins)." Thus the British soldier came to be dubbed "Thomas Atkins."

An Unfailing Way to Banish Hairs

(Beauty Notice)

Ugly hairy growths can be removed in the privacy of your own home if you get a small original package of delatone and mix into a paste enough of the powder and water to cover the hairy surface. This should be left on the skin about 2 minutes, then removed and the skin washed and every trace of hair will have vanished. No harm or inconvenience can result from this treatment, but be sure you buy real delatone.

Heroes of British Air Raid on Dusseldorf.—On the left is Squadron Commander D. A. Spencer Grey, R. N., leader of the expedition; in the centre is Lieut. R. L. G. Marin, who destroyed a Zeppelin, and on the right is Lieut. S. V. Sippe, also in the expedition.

How Modern Submarines Are Fitted For Their Deadly Work

Description of Naval Units That Have Done More Service for Their Country Than Any Other Type of Craft in Present War.

HOW THEY ARE OPERATED

So much has been written concerning what the submarine, by a fight of imagination, may achieve, writes the naval correspondent of the London Morning Post, that most people are somewhat uncertain as to what the submarine actually is and does. To begin with, she is shaped like a cigar, and she carries a tower on her back. Inside the tubular steel hull, valves and tubes and pipes line the walls; aft, in a space so low that the engineers can hardly stand upright, are the internal combustion engines and the electric motors which drive the vessel when she is under water.

Below the floor, or deck, of the inside of the hull, are petrol and stores. Forward are the torpedo tubes. Amidships there projects downwards from the ceiling a thick brass column ending in a brass cross-piece. This is the base of the periscope. When the boat is submerged and the officer desires to see what is going on above, he sets a hand on each arm of the cross-piece which is level with his face, and rotates the column, while he looks into the mirror.

Image in Mirror.

In the mirror he beholds an image, little and bright, of a section of the sea and horizon, and by swinging it round he can scan the whole circle, reflected in the periscope above, which is the eye of the steel fish.

Alongside the periscope is the upright steel ladder leading through two hatches to the deck of the conning tower which is raised five or six feet from the top of the hull. It is about four feet in diameter, and is protected by a breast-high rail lined with canvas. Here is the wheel, and here, when the vessel is running awash, stand the captain and the quartermaster. In fine weather those of the crew who are not required below are grouped on the little half-deck below the conning tower, just above the steel hull itself. Officers and men are dressed in sea-boots, sweaters and rough clothing.

What She Does.

The submarine running awash forges sullenly onwards with a heavy grinding noise, the water lifting and dripping from the gills which project on either side of her snout. Below, the hull is filled with the crashing of the furious engines cramped into the narrow tube of steel. The engineers squat placidly among the racing rods and pistons, in the thick atmosphere tainted with fumes. Should the sea-water enter the hull and mix with the petrol gas, the fatal chlorine gas is formed, and the crew are suffocated.

The method of the submarine is to cruise at economical speed, ten knots or less, on the surface, until she sights a hostile vessel. As she is so small she can see another vessel before the other vessel can see her. Then she sinks. The captain and the crew go below; the hatches are closed; and the captain, swinging his weight upon the cross-piece from the periscope, his eye upon the mirror, gives his orders. The crew are lying along the sides, ready to turn valves on or off. The internal combustion engines are stopped and the propeller shaft is connected up to the electric motors. There is a sudden silence.

Captain's Part.

The process of submerging is a process in the brain of the captain. He has a mental picture of what each tank contains, and how much weight is driven out forward or aft at each order, and what will be the effect upon the vessel. He communicates this process to the vessel itself. He must first dip her bows slightly, then her stern, then bows again, and so on. If he makes a mistake the submarine may dive down, and then all is done.

The process is reflected in the brain of his lieutenant, who stands nearby by the captain. In ordinary vessels, if an officer faints or makes a mistake, there are a dozen people at hand who can put it right, because they know what ought to be done. Not so in the submarine. The only person besides the captain who knows what is going on is his lieutenant; but the consequences of a mistake would follow so quickly that the lieutenant could not rectify it. Nor would he know in all probability that a mistake had been made until the consequences began.

The men lying beside the valves know nothing except how to do what they are told. Nor if there any sensation of motion as the boat sinks. It seems to be as still as a drawing-room on shore.

The periscope, which is about the size of a saucer, remains about eighteen inches above the surface, and, viewed from the deck of a ship, all that is seen is a flitting pennant of white spray, as it cuts the waves, like a seabird's swing.

Upon approaching to attack the submarine sinks lower and submerges her periscope, so that her captain, looking in the mirror, sees his little and bright picture washed out in green—the green of the water. And from above nothing is visible at all.

The submarine is now blind. She cannot see through water. But she can steer a course. Her captain has made his calculations before he submerged his periscope. And the range of a German torpedo is about 3,000 yards at 25 to 30 knots. The submarine can fire her torpedoes, go about, presently rising until her periscope is above water, then herself continues underneath the surface until it is safe to rise, and like a whale, to breathe again.

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Try it! Your hair gets soft, fluffy and luxuriant at once

If you care for heavy hair, that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine.

Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff; you cannot have nice, heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots famish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast.

If your hair has been neglected and is thin, faded, dry, scraggy or too oily get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine at any drug store or toilet counter; apply a little as directed and ten minutes after you will say this was the best investment you ever made.

We sincerely believe, regardless of everything else advertised, that if you desire soft, lustrous, beautiful hair and lots of it—no dandruff—no itching scalp and no more falling hair—you must use Knowlton's Danderine. If eventually—why not now?

UNDER BRITISH EMPIRE AS SEEN ACROSS LINE

Under the heading, "That Queer British Empire," the "Chicago Herald" commented on the rally of the Dominions to the aid of the Mother Country:

Indian troops anxious to fight in the war for Great Britain.

Irishmen, Ulsterites and Nationalists ready to help the Empire!

Australia prohibiting the export of foodstuffs except to the Mother Country!

Canada sending strong contingents!

The same story in England, Scotland, Ireland, and all the dependencies of the Empire! In this war the queer, crazy British Empire!

"It haven't a thing by take back," says Ireland, "but under the circumstances kindly show me the enemy as much as possible. I want to get at him."

"Hours of recent date received," says Canada. "Am sending men as fast as they can be gotten ready and transportation secured."

"Hurrying for a more auspicious time, may learned a part of our population justifiably beam to England," says South Africa, "we are prepared to do our utmost in the present war."

"Serious local dissatisfaction will arise, which, unless Indians are permitted to give their lives for the honorable empire, now that it is at war with a foreign nation," says India.

It's everywhere the same story. In brief it's "Confound your stupid, unreasonable, fat-headed, doomed, arrogant soul!" In time of need it's "Count on us to the limit!"

Which is why we say that the British Empire is a queer, queer institution!

BY ACTUAL COUNT

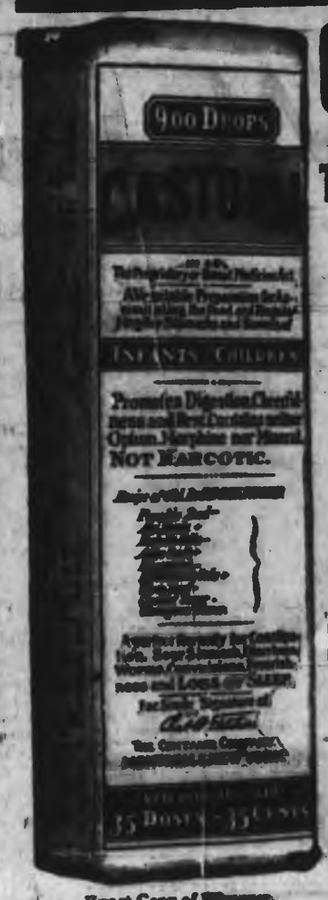
Willie—Mamma, I saw a dog to-day that had only three legs.

Mother—Weren't you awfully sorry for him?

Willie—No; he had one more leg than I had.

A LUMBERMAN'S OPINION

"I was troubled with palpitation of the heart and sleeplessness," writes Mr. Wm. Pritchard, Lumber Inspector, Lansdowne House, Ont., "and used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food with very great benefit, as my whole system was strengthened and built up." Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new, rich blood and restores the lost nerve force.



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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

KENDALL COMMANDER OF AUXILIARY CRUISER

MONTREAL, Nov. 8 — Captain Kendall, formerly Captain of the Empress of Ireland, has been gazetted commander of the auxiliary British cruiser Calgarian. He was made lieutenant-naval commander of the vessel soon after the war broke out; now he has been advanced to commander. It is understood that he is engaged in scout duty.

One Result of The War Is Certain

CANADA must Manufacture for part of the World now involved in War.

Europe can no longer supply the Export Markets.

If you are proud of Canada, you want to see our Factories hum, our Stores alive with Business, and our Offices piled with Orders.

Let Peterborough enlist in this movement to boom Canadian Made Goods.

Let Peterborough Manufacturers get on the job, and let us read, mark and hear more of "Made in Peterborough" Goods.

How many good-going factories in Peterborough never tell our own Citizens what they manufacture.

And if they don't tell, how can they expect to sell.

Much of the European trade that was exported into Canada should now become our own. Who but our own Manufacturers should now make the Foodstuffs, the Hosiery, the Underwear, the Toys, and much of the Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, and other things Germany has supplied us?

Advertising will soon reveal which of our industrial enterprises are most worthy and best prepared to profit by Europe's need. The Firms first to advertise for this business will be the first to profit.

Who, among our manufacturers, is willing to be left out in the cold? Who, among such Firms, will fail to Advertise?

THE EXAMINER

Will Be Pleased to Consult With you about Advertising

AUSTRIAN ENGINEERING CORPS ON THE DANUBE. SCOUTING PARTY OF AUSTRIAN ARMY.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN ACTION.—The picture on the left shows a section of the engineering department of the Austrian army at work near the Danube river. On the right is a scouting party from one of the best Austrian corps, of which very little is left since its retreat before the Russian hordes in the earlier days of the battle.

DEFENCE OF MODERN CITIES

FAMOUS SIEGES

SEVASTOPOL-1856 · PLEVNA-1877

A Night Attack on the Russians by French at Sevastopol.
From a Contemporary Sketch.

Plevna Pass. The Defence of Plevna by Osman Pasha, the Turkish General, in 1877, is One of the Most Famous Incidents in Balkan Annals.

Storming of the Malakoff Tower, Sevastopol.
From a Contemporary Sketch.

By Henry M. Snevily.

SEVASTOPOL and Plevna are names synonymous with dogged, enduring resistance in the face of famine, chivalrous courage, relentless aggression in the face of staggering losses, and marvellous engineering skill. In the one case Russians heroically defended a city, in the other they formed a circle of impenetrable steel about a foe who, in the end, capitulated to starvation as much as to overpowering odds.

With the exception of Port Arthur, probably the siege of greatest magnitude in modern times was that of Sevastopol.

It required eleven months for the French, English and Sardinians to reduce the Russian garrison, who put up a superb defence under the direction of Todleben, perhaps the greatest military engineer of his age. There was not a device known to warfare that Todleben did not bring to the defence of Sevastopol. The allied armies had 800 cannon, which was considered a great number at the time of the Crimean War, and some diligent statistician of the times reckoned that in all 1,000,000 shells and solid shot were fired.

In 1856 the effective range of an ordinary siege piece was not much greater than the distance travelled by a projectile in the first two seconds after leaving the mouth of a modern breechloader, and the initial velocity of shells was so low that the eye could follow their trajectory almost from the mouth of the piece, and men were able to dodge to a place of safety after seeing where the missile would fall.

Every avenue of entry or egress from Sevastopol was closed by the allied armies and fleet and the siege soon became a question of whether the Russians could hold out against famine, disease and losses from gunfire until relief should come.

So deadly was the fire from the besieging cannon that the defenders dug pits for safety, and Tolstoy, who was within the Russian lines, has graphically described them.

According to him they were mere excavations in the earth, the entrances to which were steep tunnels, narrow at the openings and broadening as they descended. Above some of the larger pits masts from dismantled Russian vessels were laid as beams, a sort of flooring was made, and the whole covered with earth to such thickness that neither shells nor solid shot penetrated it. Men lived in these pits for weeks, and the descriptions of conditions there, even where important officers were sheltered, are not suitable to reprint. Disease lurked in every corner and crevice. In places the walls were damp where men had been shot to pieces, and there was not always time to remove either the dead or the wounded.

While the bombardment was carried on continually, the French, under the direction of General Niel, whose engineering ability was second only to Todleben's, had sapped so close to the Russian works that a man might reach from the end of their trenches and lay his hand upon the shields of the Malakoff works. Malakoff, it was agreed by the generals of the allies, was the key to the works.

The French mine, which were far superior to those of the British in this case, were made by men who were kept digging day and night. About half of those who went into the pits never returned, and it is estimated that in every twenty-four hours 150 sappers were killed or disabled by wounds.

The British were directing their energies against the Little Redan, but because of the inefficiency of their superior officers their work was very slow. The French came into the field after the British had begun work, but they were ready for the final assault long before their allies.

At a conference of the commanders of the three armies it was decided that on September 5 a bombardment should be opened with 800 guns and that it should be sustained day and night for three days, when a grand assault should be made. At dawn of the appointed day the French batteries roared, and an unparalleled storm of shot and shell swept the Russian works. Smoke like a heavy blanket hung over the attacking batteries and earth spouted like spray from the face of the Russian defences as the shells exploded against them.

At first the Sevastopol batteries replied feebly, but as though the besieged were stunned with the deafening roar and the maelstrom of iron that surged about them, they soon ceased to work their guns and the allies hammered away at silent forts and earthworks.

The English did not join the bombardment until noon of the first day, showing once more that they were not prepared to the extent to which the French were. Military experts say that the fire directed against the defences of Sevastopol after the English batteries swelled the chorus was greater than any cannonading which the world until then had known.

In their redoubts 30,000 Frenchmen waited breathlessly for the order to charge. The French are noted for their brilliant charging, and at Sevastopol they outdid themselves. At the appointed moment—so exact had the French preparations been that the watches of the officers were set according to a single piece—three mines were exploded against the side of the Malakoff.

A roar, the mounting of the fighting passions of 30,000 men, rose even above the cannonading. Through rifts in the smoke curtain the sun glinted on keen steel as, with bayonets fixed, the charging column, an army in itself, thundered across the open ground toward the Malakoff.

The Russian guns cut loose. Rank after rank of the forward, crashing French went down, but the ranks behind swept over them as a wave plays over the backwash of its predecessor from a breakwater.

In the trenches there was fighting which has not been excelled. Immovable as rocks the Russians stood, and, irresistible, the French crashed upon them. Then the Russians wavered. It was steel against steel, and in the end men fought with bare hands and with teeth, but the French were not to be denied, and at last the Malakoff was theirs.

The English, attacking the Little Redan, had been slow in getting their charge under way. Again it was the fault not of the men but of their officers. The Ninety-seventh infantry had shortly before wavered under fire and as a punishment it was selected to lead the charge against the Russians. Not only was this a great tactical mistake but an injustice, for the Ninety-seventh was a raw organization and had scarcely ever been under fire, while almost every regiment in the British forces was clamoring for the honor of leading the assault.

It was but natural that these raw recruits whose one experience in action had been so baleful should waver again, and the British attack was all but hurled back upon itself. The Little Redan was taken through the sheer courage of the men and their field officers, not by reason of any competent commanding on the part of those high in authority.

Once in possession of the Little Redan and the Malakoff, the allies were able to destroy the Russian ships and the garrison was forced to evacuate the city.

At Sevastopol Russian military genius at its best was pitted against French ability of a brand as excellent and in the end was worsted by force of numbers and by the fighting qualities and valor of sometimes mismanaged troops. At Plevna things were somewhat reversed. The Russians were the besiegers and superior in numbers. For the most part they suffered from mismanagement, while the Turks, under Osman Pacha, exhibited staying qualities that aroused the admiration of the world and were directed by a commander whose military ability is ranked with that of the world's greatest captains. The Russians at Plevna showed aggressiveness and initiative quite equal to the stubbornness in defeat with which they are generally credited.

In 1877 the Russians, driving the Turks before them, were swarming through the Shipka Pass, which had been carried at the expense of tremendous battling, and Osman Pacha, realising the strategic value of Plevna, withdrew his army into the Bulgarian city, where met the roads from Widen, Sophia, Biela, Zimnitza and Shipka Pass. On July 18, 1877, the Russian staff awakened to the value of Plevna, and Grand Duke Nicholas ordered General Krudener to take the place.

Osman Pacha, however, was ahead of him, and where he had found nothing but a block house he had thrown up a system of defensive works by the time the Russian advance reached the town. Nevertheless, Krudener's intelligence staff was not aware that Osman Pacha had occupied Plevna, and 6,500 infantry with seven batteries were sent ahead. Straight into the town the advance guard rode, and the soldiers were already cheering over what they thought a bloodless victory when the Turks, from concealed positions, opened a deadly fire. The streets were crammed with confused fighting masses, and the Russians were slowly expelled from the city and driven back on their main body.

This showed the Russians they dealt with no passive foe, and reinforcements were sent to Krudener, but during the delay Osman built the famous Grivitza Redoubt. The excellence of the Turkish defensive works at Plevna is testified to by the statement of a military expert that their most valuable weapon was the shovel.

Reinforced, the Russians, under orders issued by Grand Duke Nicholas, hurled eighteen battalions of infantry and ten batteries at the Grivitza Redoubt, but with great slaughter they were repelled. Prince Shahofsky, whose impetuosity continually caused him to blunder, advanced with three brigades and took an important position on a hill, but the general orders for the assault had not included this move and before reinforcements could be sent him the Turks made a counter charge and with lead and steel drove the Russians out of the captured works. Shahofsky gathered the remnants of his command and in the face of an almost unbearable fire again took the hill, but the Turkish artillery pounded him and the infantry pressed him so closely that had it not been for Skobeleff and his Cossacks the brigades would have been lost.

The Russians suffered terribly in this assault, but the losses of the Turks, who were already in frightful condition from hunger, were even more severe. The black bread and cucumbers on which Osman's army subsisted were practically gone and so inadequate were facilities for caring for the wounded that the mosques were filled with men the surgeons could not attend, and in the streets the starving dogs gnawed those too weak to escape them.

On August 31 Osman Pacha made his one attempt to assume an offensive, but he was driven back. September 11 was the fete day of the Tsar, who was in the field. A grand assault was arranged, as though it were the occasion for manoeuvres and all done for show. At daybreak the cannon began a thunderous bombardment, which endured until eleven o'clock. After a lull the cannonading began again and continued until one o'clock, when it was interrupted until half-past two, and then resumed until three o'clock. As though set in motion by clockwork, as the last gun thundered three columns of Roumanians charged the Grivitza. Turkish cannon mowed down rank after rank. The defenders leaped over the battered walls and charged against the attacking columns, and all the while a merciless rifle fire decimated the Roumanian regiments, but they carried the works.

Four thousand men were killed or disabled in this superb charge, and then it was found the Turks had constructed a heavy line of fortifications in the rear of the redoubt.

At redoubt No. 10 charge and counter charge followed each other in deadly rapidity, but the Russians in the end were unable to take it. Skobeleff, under cover of a fog, took Redoubts Nos. 11 and 12, but his superiors sent him no assistance, although he had worked himself in as an entering wedge, and properly supported and reinforced could have split the Turkish defences. A few Russian cannon supported him in a dogging manner, but, while the big Turkish guns threw shells into his position, the infantry advanced steadily, pouring in a fire that all but annihilated his command.

Skobeleff and his men built ramparts of their dead, and he himself used a musket, but the charging Turks would not be denied, and the remnants of his command were obliged to retreat across open ground, where scores more were left dead or wounded.

In the assault the Russians had utilized 30,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry and 400 guns. Their loss—dead, wounded and missing—was 18,000 men.

The Russian staff decided that the only method was to starve out the Turks, and the Tsar sent Todleben, who had served so well at Sevastopol, to direct the operations. Every channel, no matter how trivial, through which the Turks might obtain supplies or food was closed. Men died in the streets of Plevna from sheer hunger. Osman Pacha himself was so weak that when he walked abroad he had to be supported by his aide.

On October 19 the Russians again assaulted the Grivitza, but were repulsed and assaulted again to starve the garrison. By December 11 Osman Pacha faced the alternative of losing his army unobtained by honor or making a desperate attempt to break through the Russian lines, and he chose the latter course. Under cover of an artillery action the Turks retired by night across the Vid, but they were confronted by a division of Siberians on the Sofia road, and after some of the fiercest fighting of the siege were hurled back on the main body. The Russians, awake at last to what the Turks were doing, succeeded in surrounding them and the gallant Turk was obliged to surrender.

The operations around Plevna had occupied over 142 days, during which the Russians lost 50,000 and the

Nightly Vigils of American Relief Workers in England's Capital

By Cora Rigby.

OUTSIDE the London railway station crowds hung expectant. The police kept them back to let taxicabs roll in and out. A body of young fellows in new khaki uniforms swung through whistling "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." The crowd cheered, then lapsed into silent waiting.

"Show your colors," admonished men selling the little flags of the Allies, and "For God's sake buy a flower so I can get food for the children," begged a flower woman, offering fresh roses for a penny and lucky white heather for tuppence ha'penny.

Men, women and children with strange looking bags and bedding came out of the station and filled several taxicabs. They were fleeing from the destruction of their homes in Belgium and the English murmured their sympathy.

This was the scene that passengers from the tops of buses on the Strand saw outside Charing Cross daily. The conditions were similar at the Victoria Station. The men and women, the boys and girls were at these places because they thought that wounded soldiers were coming. For a night of men touched by the cruel fingers of war they were willing to stand through many weary hours. They paid no heed to the assertions of the police that no wounded were to arrive there that day, and only when a man who had been at the Waterloo Station called out, "They are all coming in at Waterloo; I saw them," did they reluctantly disperse.

Inside the station there was a different picture. There in the dull hours when no trains were arriving and in the animated ones when section after section were pulling in at intervals of a few minutes members of the American Relief Committee remained on duty. As the trains pulled in the committee passed along their entire length, offering information and assistance. The very sight of the words "American Relief Committee" which appeared on their conspicuous badges inspired persons who had been battling with the perils of travel and the difficulties of obtaining sustenance in lands suddenly precipitated into war—with banks closed, agencies out of business, traffic demoralized and all the accustomed facilities of travel suddenly cut off.

While meeting trains was only one of the many activities of the American Relief Committee, which was organized as soon as the war was declared, it was a very important one. The railway schedules were so demoralized that not even the station masters were willing to predict when trains would arrive or how many passengers they would carry. All that was certain was that there would be unhappy, frightened, weary Americans arriving, and that at whatever cost of time or strength they must be met and helped by their fellow countrymen who were familiar with London and who had ample resources to draw upon for their assistance.

One night, after the war had been in progress several weeks and the number of Americans arriving in London was supposed to have diminished, the little band was waiting from seven in the evening until midnight, when the first section of the boat train pulled in, bringing only the vanguard of hundreds yet to come. It was Saturday night, the end of a particularly hard and trying week, but there was to be no rest for the committee that night. Section after section rolled in, filled with tired human beings claiming the sympathy and assistance of their compatriots. Some were so exhausted and disheartened by their experiences that they immediately sank down on the platform and would have remained there if there had been no one to care for them. Many were of foreign birth and had been in Germany, Austria and Hungary visiting their relatives. They had had return tickets on the German steamship lines and money had been sent to them which had never been received.

One woman, with a child in her arms and another clinging to her skirts, had been eight days on the way and most of that time had had to stand. The baby was pale and thin. "He was fat when I started," she said. "My brother was coming with me, but they took him for the army. My husband sent me money, but I did not get it. I have not heard from America for more than a month." It was the tale of hundreds. Of the twelve hundred who arrived that night four-fifths were practically helpless. The committee might have been pardoned if it had been so, too, in the face of such an unexpected service, but it merely became more energetic and capable. Until after three o'clock the members were busy seeking additional accommodations in hotels and boarding houses and in distributing the newly arrived.

"Stiff job; don't you want help?" asked an Englishman who had been watching the crowded buses and taxicabs rolling away. "I have my motor car here and I can carry a few for you." His example was followed by four other Englishmen who run their automobiles in the American service until the last unfortunate had been housed and food guaranteed by the American committee.

Every hostelry and lodging house to which the American committee sent people was carefully investigated beforehand. Young girls were especially well safeguarded in this respect. As to payment, those who had money paid and those who had none were paid for. Serving on the committee meeting the trains were several women possessed of unusual tact and sympathy, as well as worldly wisdom and a knowledge of London. Their presence not only inspired courage but prevented many a tragedy that otherwise would have been added to others for which the war was responsible.

There was no emergency for which the men and women who kept the nightly vigils were unprepared. The ill were tended and the sorrowing comforted. A wife who had been separated from her husband was assured that he would be found by the American Relief Committee and courage came back for the first time since this terrible thing had befallen her. A party had lost trunks and hand luggage. They had nothing but the clothes they wore. They were assured that the committee had clothes of all kinds and sizes for distribution and that it had facilities for looking up and recovering baggage on the Continent.

For those who had German steamship tickets and checks, which seemed as useless as the paper they were printed on, there was the information that they could get at least a part of the money they had paid out and that the remainder required would be obtained for them through some of the activities of the versatile committee. After the Tenantess had distributed American money on the Continent some Americans arrived with no other money and the American committee immediately exchanged it for English money, so that the holders could supply their immediate needs.

Two women had been robbed of money, checks and steamship tickets. They hadn't a penny to pay bus fare. Moreover, it was important that they start for home that week. They were in a panic, but one of the members of the committee took them home for the night and in two days they were fixed up with money and tickets and departed full of courage and gratitude.

Not every one was so easy to deal with. Some were almost hysterical and were exasperated by all efforts made in their behalf, but even this attitude failed to disturb the equanimity of the workers.

The Americans were not the only ones who met trains and dispensed money and kindness. They were the first, however, to carry on such systematic, regular work so that no person could fail to receive assistance. Of the various organizations which followed the example of the Americans, the Women's Emergency Corps, which looked after the interests of the Belgian and other foreign refugees, and an English committee which came into the field later to assist belated and often suffering and needy English women who were arriving from the Continent, were the most important. Besides, there were Red Cross representatives and members of religious organizations.

The Americans not only worked regularly and faithfully, but they were ready for any emergency. For instance, at five o'clock one evening word came to the Savoy Hotel that the Tennessee was bringing Americans from Havre and that they would arrive at Southampton that evening. In less than two hours men and women were on their way not to Southampton, because the landing was not made there, but to Weymouth, where they waited all night and part of the next day for the arrival of the Tennessee, which brought over more of the wealthiest persons in America, as well as some who did not have money enough to get them away from the station. By the time they had reached London, however, everything had been comfortably arranged for them by the American committee.

Over and over one heard the remark, "What would Americans have done without the committee which greeted them, housed them, fed them and sent them on their way relieved of their anxieties?" To be in a strange land without money and without resources is a terrifying experience and this happened not only to the poor but to many who were suddenly deprived of immediate resources. There was none too high to accept help and some at first but that he could have it.

14 Pages

The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-14

PETERBOROUGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1914.

EMDEN HAS BEEN DESTROYED

AUSTRALIAN CRUISER STOPS TERROR OF PACIFIC

German Warship Konigsberg Out of Action

FLYING EMDEN DRIVEN ASHORE AND DESTROYED BY CRUISER SYDNEY AFTER LONG CHASE AND SHARP FIGHT; KONIGSBERG CHASED OUT OF ACTION BY THE CHATHAM

Australian Warship Puts an End to the Ravages of the Speedy German Vessel---Emden in a Blaze From Stem to Stern Goes Ashore Off Coco Island---Heavy Loss of Life Among the Crew---The German Cruiser Konigsberg Chased into Port by the Chatham, Who Put Her Out of Action by Blocking the Channel.

THREE MEN WERE KILLED ON THE SYDNEY

Examiner Special:

LONDON, Eng., November 10.—(Special Cable.)—The cruiser Emden, the German terror of the Pacific, whose sensational raids upon British shipping and even upon allied war ships, have been a continual source of humiliation to the British Admiralty, is no more.

Finally forced into battle by the Australian cruiser Sydney, the Emden was sent ashore afire from stem to stern. Her grave is on Cocos Island, in the Indian Ocean, south of Sumatra, where she was driven by the Sydney after a sharp fight.

The news of the destruction of the Emden was announced by the Admiralty to-day. Almost at the same time came word of another British victory on the sea, when it was announced that the German protected cruiser Koenigsberg had been driven into port in Rufigi Island, off German East Africa. The British cruiser Chatham ran her down and the Admiralty claimed the German vessel had probably been driven ashore.

It is believed that the loss of life on board the Emden must have been heavy. She carried a crew of 361 men. In the destruction of this German vessel, the sinking of the Russian cruiser Zemtchug and the French destroyer Mosquet, has been avenged. The Emden's career has been the most picturesque of any of the Kaiser's navy. Commanded by Captain Karl Von Muller, she has swept the Pacific, capturing or sinking more than a score of merchant vessels of the allied nations, and brought her raids to a climax by boldly entering the harbour of Penang, where she sunk two of the allies' warships.

Coming on the heels of the stirring war speeches of Lord Kitchener and Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the feat of the Sydney in destroying the Emden roused London to a fever of excitement to-day. The cry now is that the Good Hope and the Monmouth must be avenged. Weight of metal obviously told in the fight between the Emden and the Sydney, as the Australian ship carried heavier guns. Once on the trail of the German cruiser the Sydney was not to be denied. The Emden escaped when the Australian first came in contact with her. The German lost both of her storeships, one being captured and the other sunk, but the Emden herself fled, refusing combat. The Sydney continued her pursuit, finally overhauled her and forced her to battle.

A fleet of at least seventy vessels has been combing the Pacific in search of the Emden. She has always eluded her pursuers just when it seemed she must give battle and go to her doom before the heavier guns. When reported in one section she would suddenly appear in another and capture or send some merchantman to the bottom. In the midst of her career of sinking and capturing vessels, the Emden appeared off Madras on September 22, and shelled a portion of that city. It is estimated that she caused a loss of ten millions to the al-

(Continued on Page 12.)

START CAMPAIGN TO RAISE PATRIOTIC FUND TO $20,000

Patriotic Fund Committee Decide to Make Swift, Business-like Effort to Add Fifteen Thousand Dollars to the Fund---Will Be Affiliated With Canadian Patriotic Fund

The local Patriotic Fund committee, at a most enthusiastic meeting last night, decided to take immediate steps to raise twenty thousand dollars, inclusive of the amount already subscribed. The amount at present in the care of the City Treasurer is a little over five thousand dollars, so that an additional amount of fifteen thousand dollars will have to be collected. One half of the amount collected is to be retained for local purposes and the other half to be set aside as the contribution of the city to the Canadian Patriotic Fund of the Dominion. Action will be taken to have the Peterborough Patriotic Association affiliated with the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Committee's Report.

The report of the sub-committee, which was submitted at last night's meeting of the Patriotic Association, follows:

1. Your Committee recommends that the local Patriotic Association be affiliated with the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

2. Your Committee recommends further that the local Patriotic Association take immediate steps to increase the amount already raised to a sum of not less than $20,000.00 (inclusive of the amount already collected.)

3. Your Committee recommends further that one-half of the said sum of $20,000.00, or one-half of the amount collected, whether the amount attained is greater then $20,000.00 or not, be set aside for local purposes, and be retained in the hands of the local committee, and that the other half thereof be set aside as the contribution of the City of Peterborough to the Canadian Patriotic Fund of the Dominion of Canada and remitted to the Treasurer of that Fund.

Your Committee is induced to reach the conclusions set forth by the following among other considerations:

(a) The Canadian Patriotic Fund was established at the recent Session of the Parliament of Canada when an Act known as "The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act 1914" was enacted, being one of eight Acts of special importance enacted at the August Session of Parliament known as the War Session.

(b) The Act of Parliament in question is "to provide a fund for "the assistance in case of need of "the wives and children, and de-"pendent relatives, officers and "men, residents of Canada, who "during the present war may be on "active service with the naval and "military forces of the British Em-pire and Great Britain's Allies."

(c) That the sum of $5.00 raised by the City of Peterborough, viewed from any standpoint, must be considered as absolutely failing to represent the combined generosity and patriotism of our citizens, and that consequently every effort should be made to raise the fund to substantial proportions.

(d) Peterborough as one of the large centres of population in the Dominion of Canada, the eighth city in population in the Province of Ontario, the centre and leading city of a large and flourishing district, settled by a loyal body of citizens, should in the opinion of your Committee uphold and support the general scheme established by Parliament for the general benefit of Canada.

(e) Your Committee is convinced that an earnest appeal to the generosity and patriotism of the citizens accompanied by an energetic, earnest and active canvass will meet with such a response from the citizens of Peterborough as will justify Peterborough's position as a leader of this district.

(f) In the opinion of your Committee it would be unpatriotic and unwise to refrain from affiliation with the General Patriotic Fund, unpatriotic as calculated to prevent that unity of effort and co-operation that should characterize the Canadian people at the present time, and unwise as it would deprive the City of Peterborough from making any moral claim for assistance from the General Patriotic Fund in case of necessity, and thereby calculated to deprive the wives, children and dependent relatives of the officers and men on active service from the City of Peterborough from the benefit of and a share in the general fund established for Canada.

Was Adopted.

This report was adopted unanimously. It was also suggested that an effort be made to hold a public meeting, one or more of the following speakers to be invited: Rev. Canon Cody and Rev. Father Minehan of Toronto, and Mr. H. B. Ames of Montreal.

Mr. O'Connell made a stirring appeal in which he urged those present to do their utmost in an endeavour to bring about the desired result. Several thousand men have gone forth from Canada to uphold the honour and integrity of the Empire, and it remains for those at home to show the dependents of these men practical consideration. It was admitted that the Committee had been somewhat lax in their efforts to make the fund a substantial one. Now that a fixed sum had been decided upon, the committee would have some goal to aim at.

Some Comparisons.

It was pointed out that Orillia had contributed $8,000 in two days, Lindsay nearly $7,000 in four days, Kingston $52,000 in a few days. Fifty thousand dollars of this amount was forwarded to the Canaian Patriotic Fund. An additional $10,00 is being raised for home relief.

A communication was received from Mr. J. H. Burnham, saying that the moneys of the Fund should be distributed through someone other than City Relief Officer Miller and asking that this matter receive immediate attention.

Mr. Miller has been relieved of his duties as administrator of the funds. he committee tendered its appreciation of the services rendered by Relief Officer Miller in respect to the administration of the Relief Fund. Arrangements will be made whereby the funds will be administered otherwise than through the City Relief Officer.

Will Be Added.

His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, Rev. R. Pogue and Rev. J. R. Webb will be invited to become members of the Executive committee. The names of Rev. J. Rollins, F. D. Kerr, W. Stocker and R. E. Layfield were added to the Finance committee. Mr. W. H. Bradburn was added to the Relief committee.

Those present were His Worship Mayor Fuller (chairman), H. Rush, A. Mowat, Ald. F. H. Dobbin, J. John, F. D. Kerr, G. A. Gillespie, W. Stocker, Rev. Jas. Rollins, F. W. Miller, J. Ridall, E. A. Peck, D. O'Connell, Dr. G. S. Cameron, G. Ball, R. M. Glover, E. Navey and R. E. Layfield.

The Allies' Lines Still Hold; German Assaults Are Repulsed

Violent Attacks by the Enemy Have All Been Ineffective Says To-day's Official Communique From Paris ---Enemy Loses Heavily in Their Efforts to Pierce the Allies' Lines.

GENERAL SITUATION STILL UNCHANGED

Special to The Examiner:

PARIS, November 10. — A repulse of the German advance in the regions of Bixschoote, Ypres and Armentieres, was announced in to-day 3 o'clock communique. It was declared that the fighting continues with unabated violence between Armentieres and the sea, both sides clashing in offensive movements. South of Ypres the allies' succes in repulsing the German offensive was particularly marked. Elsewhere along the battle front, the statement declared there were but few if any changes.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—To make sure that the German cruiser Koenigsberg is effectually out of action, the British cruiser Chatham has sunk several vessels in the mouth of the Kifiji River channel, where the German crusier took refuge.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The fierceness of the recent fighting by the British army in the neighbourhood of Ypres, is emphasiesd by the casualty list of twenty British officers and eight Indian officers killed this week, and a corresponding large number of men. In North Belgium the operations are at a deadlock, neither side being able to move the artillery in the recently inundated ground.

LONDOS, Nov. 10. — In the hour of victory and rejoicing over the success of the Australian cruiser Sydney in finally running down and destroying the German cruiser Emden, the British press this afternoon does not neglect to pay to the gallant ship of the enemy and her comamnder the honour which is their due. The Evening News, in an editorial commenting upon the destruction of the German ship, says: "To the British nation there is one regret in the destruction of the Emden, that is the possibility of the loss of the Emden's captain. A brave, ingenious and courteous gentleman, he has played the game admirably. We hope he has been saved."

OTTAWA, Nov. 10.—Major General the Hon. Sam Hughes, who reached Ottawa last night, was in his office with a mass of correspondence this morning, and has again taken over his duties as Minister of Militia. "I did not go to the front," said General Hughes to the Examiner's correspondent, "only idle curiosity would have justified me in going. They have no time for visitors on the battlefield these days. The Canadians are doing splendidly at Salisbury; they are mastering the new platoon formation with great rapidity, and as for their shooting—well, it's been all we ever claimed for it. They had just started shooting the last time I was there, and the first regiment which shot made 87 per cent. It opened the eyes of those who saw it."

General Hughes stated that he did not know when they go go across to the continent. "I would not tell you if I did. You will hear about them when they get there," he remarked.

The Minister said that all accounts of wounded British officers from the front agreed that the slaughter of the German troops on the north western line of battle was appalling. Many of them declared that so dreadful were the casualties before the allies' rifle and machine gun fire as to turn the beholder sick.

A CHANCE FOR LOCAL CYCLISTS TO GO TO FRONT

Six Required Here and Will Be Enlisted With Other Recruits at the Armouries To-night

FIVE MORE ENLISTED

That there is no lack of volunteers in Peterborough was again in evidence at the Armouries last night, when, at the request of headquarters at Kingston, recruiting for the second contingent was recommenced. Fifteen applicants presented themselves and five were successful in passing the medical examination. The Medical Officer will be at the Aromuries again to-night and intending recruits should present themselves as soon as possible.

Information has also been received from headquarters by Major Walker to the effect that the authorities have decided to raise a corps of cyclists, and that six good cyclists are required from this district. Names for enlistment will be taken at the Armouries to-night.

Women's War Fund Committee

There will be the usual monthly meeting of the Women's War Fund Committee in the Armouries in whatever room the authorities give us for the purpose, on Wednesday, November 11th, at 4:30 p.m. It is earnestly desired that every member of the committee be there. Don't let a few people fight the battle of right and decency for you. Be a good soldier of the Lord and the King and be there. The woman who has the vote and neglects to be there is as bad as the Lucastas (of whom there are not a few in Peterborough), who go there and vote for selfish and unpatriotic ends.—"The Secretary."

TO DRILL ON THURSDAY NIGHT

A meeting of the Civilian Rifle Association was held last evening, and arrangements for drill masters were discussed. The matter is being taken up with some competent persons and announcement will be made to-morrow as to who will have charge of the drilling. It is expected that the first drill will be held on Thursday evening.

Pastoral Visitation

The regular monthly meeting of the Ministerial Association was held yesterday morning, in the Y.M.C.A., with Rev. Jas. Rollins, the President, presiding. An interesting and helpful paper on "Pastoral Visitation" was given by Rev. Leonard Phelps of the Mark Street Methodist Church, which was followed by a profitable disquasion. There was a large attendance of members.

THE STOCK MARKET

TORONTO, Nov. 10—Receipts fair, trade dull; cattle generally firm; spring lambs, $7.75 to $8; hogs, off cars, $8; fed and watered, $7.75; f.o.b., $7.65.

Evening Examiner

'Phones—Editorial 1626, Business Office 1661. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

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Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed."

TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1914

TWENTY THOUSAND, THE AIM

Last night a meeting was held in the interests of increasing Peterborough's Patriotic Fund. The report of the sub-committee was adopted, recommending that the Peterborough Patriotic Association affiliate with the Canadian Patriotic Fund. What this means will be learned by reading the report printed in another column.umn.

The report also included a decision to increase the amount already raised in Peterborough to, at least, $20,000, including the $5,000 already collected, and that half of this total, or $10,000, or more, if the total of $20,000 is exceeded, be retained in the hands of the local committee, for local administration in the interests of the dependents of our own citizens on duty at the front. And if this should prove inadequate, for local purposes, Peterborough having contributed $10,000 to the General Patriotic Fund, can consistently demand a share of this general fund, and draw upon it in proportion to the urgency of the local demand for funds for the benefit of local claimants upon it.

Peterborough has not done what, considering its size and importance, it should naturally be expected to do. With a patriotic fund totalling $5,000, Peterborough has not, it may be fairly claimed, done her share. Comparisons may be odious, but it is more distasteful to Peterborough to take a secondary place in comparison with other places.

For instance, Kingston, with virtually the same population as Peterborough—20,000—and with virtually an identical assessed value in 1913—$10,500,000—raised $52,000 in four days for patriotic fund purposes, of which $50,000 is devoted to the General Patriotic Fund and the balance retained for local distribution in relief, and the people are engaged in adding another $10,000. Moreover the Kingston city council voted $5,000 for patriotic purposes.

In proportion to population, Peterborough has contributed to the patriotic fund 25 cents per head of population, while Kingston, with virtually the same, or slightly smaller, population as Peterborough, has contributed $2.60 per head of population.

This is not mentioned by way of reproach, but by way of incentive and stimulus. Peterborough should do something in this matter worthy of herself.

Peterborough has, to institute another comparison, done better in proportion to population than most other places, in the matter of furnishing volunteers to the overseas contingent, having sent altogether 350 for all arms of the service, not including a large number of reservists. This shows that Peterborough is not lacking in loyalty to the Empire when it comes to offering flesh and blood and bravery to the cause of Empire.

It would be expected that Peterborough should make a corresponding contribution to the relief fund for the families and dependents of the large force we have sent to the front.

That we have not done better in this regard, is due perhaps to the fact that the public of the city have not been sufficiently penetrated with the knowledge of the circumstances and conditions, and the necessity of adequately meeting them. But it is evident that a better understanding of the situation will be brought home and a more decided and cooperative determination made to meet the responsibility.

At the meeting last night it was decided to increase the local patriotic fund to $20,000, including the $5,000 already raised.

The subject of bringing here some outside prominent orator to stir up public feeling in the matter of meeting our responsibility to be patriotic was discussed at the meeting. We did not need an orator to incite our soldier boys to play the stake of their lives in defence of Canada and the Empire. They volunteered—"go thou and do likewise."

Shall we be less patriotic than they? While they give services and perhaps their lives, shall be, who stay at home, pursuing the even tenor of our way, and enjoying all the benefits of peace and the comforts of home, fail to provide for the wards—their wives and children and mothers, whom they have left in our care?

Shall we set ourselves to make our patriotic fund $20,000, which will involve raising only $15,000 more?

That is the aim that is set; that is the target whose range we are to find. Every citizen is asked to read the report of the Patriotic meeting held last night, to thus seize the situation and resolve to meet the call.

Let the slogan be—

$20,000 FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

THE KAISER'S DOUBLE DANGER.

The allied armies at the gates of Berlin, the Russians on the east and the British, French and Canadians on the west—is something that the Kaiser is now beginning to realize as a not remote possibility. He did not think this when he set out jauntily to guide his war machine to Paris, Petrograd and London. But the circle is closing in, and grave and grim is the danger menacing his capital and his cause. There is possibly a greater danger from within the country. Socialism is very strong in Germany, and naturally so. Socialism is revolt against tyranny and oligarchic oppression; and these have reached the maximum in Germany. So far the net of militarism has entangled the rank and file of the Socialist element in the army, but the rest of the Socialists and those that sympathize with their antagonism to Kaiserism, are passive, but perilous,potentialities, occasion presented, of active resistance in the interests of their cause. In this regard the Kaiser will learn the force of the saying—laugh and the world laughs with you. So long as the Kaiser's hosts are putting up a strong fight, so long will Socialism, even which has been blinded by the glamour of the ground-in military cult of the war party, will be silent. But if reverse comes; if some decisive disaster befalls German arms, then Socialism seeing a chance, which force has long denied it, will probably strike for itself. Herr Bebel, the foremost and most dominant Socialist propagandist in Germany, has in his career felt the force of the mailed fist. He was prominent years in the labour movement and entered the Richstag, and in 1867 led a Socialist party of 82. His followers in Germany are said to number by millions. He has always been hostile to German aggression by the rule of "blood and iron"; yet he foresaw that sometime the Kaiser would make the mad plunge for world supremacy. He also foresaw that many of the Socialist element would be forced into the ranks, swept there by the wave of militarism. He also foresaw something else, and this is best expressed in his own words as below:

> "When Germany goes to war there will be whole armies of our adherents in the fighting ranks. As long as all goes well and victory crowns our banners they can do little but let themselves be swept along on the triumphant flood. But once let the impression take root that Hohensollern prestige has lost its magic—once let the War Lord's pride be greatly humbled by a genuine disaster to his arms—then prepare for a miracle!"

We shall soon see whether the Socialist Bebel is a better foreseer than the Kaiser, who saw himself feasting in Paris on August 11th.

NOTHING LIKE IT SINCE DAYS OF NAPOLEON

LONDON, Nov. 9. — A Petrograd despatch to the Post says: "The rapidity of the movements on the battlefields in Poland have been unequalled since the days of Napoleon. Deducting the time spent in actual fighting, the Russian pursuit has been pressed for over a week at a rate averaging 17 miles per day over the Polish roads, which are very heavy after the rainy season.

"There is believed to be no doubt that the Germans in their retreat passed Czenstochowa without stopping. The troops of this column, which apparently were marching in good order, were probably the first line of the German division extricated from the disastrous fighting in Poland at the cost of the reserve troops and the allied Austrians.

"Similar tactics seem to have been employed on other points, with the object of preserving the best troops. This would appear to indicate that the Germans have given up their Russian adventure, and will once more concentrate against France and Great Britain in Belgium. Clearly the Russians are sending along forces with great rapidity on both flanks of the positions on which the defeated Germans are retreating."

Natural Capital of Russia.

The correspondent continues:—"Grand Duke Nicholas' reference, in despatches announcing his victory, to the new task of opening a new period of the war, means, if I am not mistaken, that Russia will now turn her main attention towards the settlement of the Eastern question. This means, first and foremost, the breaking up of Austria-Hungary, followed by the expulsion of the Turk from Europe, and possibly the reconstruction of a new Armenia among other rearrangements of the Balkan States. No Russian doubts that Constantinople is the natural capital of the Russian Empire, and no sacrifice will be thought too great for the attainment of this historical goal."

How The Allies Are Rolling The Danger Zone Back Upon Germany

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The military expert of the New York Post, says: In describing the strategic situation in northern France and Belgium today,well into the fourth month of the war, it is necessary to take into account something more than the actual vents in Flanders, the sanguinary struggles along the River Yser, the terrific battling to the south around Ypres and down towards Lille and Arras, and the general failure of the German armies to do much more than guard their own lines of communications from France through Belgium to their own frontier. These are the obvious features. In connection with the bulletins from the battlefield we must take other facts that have emerged in the news, some to receive comment, some to escape almost unnoticed. Take such facters as the stories emanating from Bordeaux regarding the probable return of the French government to Paris; the story of a general shifting of the German armies to the northeast, so that the Wurtumbergers who were fighting east of Rheims are now in Belgium and the Bavarians who fought before Nancy are now around Arras *quite* at the other end of the line; the story of the shifting of the British army from its trenches along the Aisne River to the line from Lille through Ypres towards the coast of the North Sea; the reports of German successes on the Aisne trenches against the French; and in all these facts there is revealed a very solid connection.

Is it altogether premature to speak of the return of the French government to Paris? In Germany the report has been received with the caustic reminder to the French that after all, the battle line still runs close to Compiegne and Soissons, which are only about fifty miles from the capital. But Bordeaux is here on more solid ground than Berlin. There may still be fighting within fifty miles of Paris, but there is no longer any probability, there is scarcely a possibility, that the fighting can be brought nearer to the capital by any appreciable number of miles, or any rate can come near enough to the capital in such force as to give ground for apprehension. For the simple fact is that the allied strategy, while it has failed in the primary purpose of the great northward drive that has *now* been under way for eight weeks, namely, the envelopment of the German right wing and the expulsion of the enemy from France, has nevertheless succeeded in moving the centre of decisive operations from 120 to 140 miles away from Paris. From Arras south to Noyon and Lasigny from Noyon east to Ferdun, theer are armies in contact, but their operations have little meaning.

On both sides it has been agreed that a decision shall be fought out in the north. It was General Jaffre who laid down this necessity for the Germans when he set out on his march for the Belgian frontier. That the Germans have accepted the challenge is evidenced by the fact that they have not been content to pour fresh reinforcements into Flanders, but have removed the entire corps from the Aisne and the Meuse to place them on the battle line.

On the allied side there has been the same thinning of the line along this section to reinforce the extreme western wing of the army in Flanders. Fascinating is the official British story of how General French's soldiers were removed in the silence of the night fro mtheir trences around Soissons, while their French allies slipped in to take their place. Whether the Germans or the British were the first to make the move from the Aisne into Flanders does not matter. Which ever side took the initiative apparently thought it a safe move to make. The allies probably foresaw what happened—that the places left vacant by the British in the Aisne trenches could be filled only in part by the French, that there would result a thinning of the French line along the Aisne, of which the Germans might take advantage. The Germans did. Their success around Vailly, east of Soissons, where the French confess to have lost ground, was the probable result of this thinning of the line. But apparently the allied commanders discounted such *an event. A yielding of the line* at this point was of little consequence in the general scheme of the campaign.

We may go further. Even if the French line should break around Rheims or around Noyon, where von Kluck has been standing for two months nearly there can be no danger of an advance on Paris; and for the simple reason that the bulk of the German armies are confronting the bulk of the allied armies far to the north, between Arras and the coast. More than that, even if the Germans along the Aisne had men sufficient to make a threatening move against Paris, they dare not do so while the allied armies are in the field intact. This, after all, was the main reason why von Kluck's great march on Paris, early in September, had to swing away from the Capital when within thirty miles of the heart of the city. It would be absurd for a German army to camp around Paris while the allied armies were untouched. So, today, it is inconceivable that the Germans will march on the French capital with the hostile armies not only in full being, but successfully holding the bulk of the German hosts in check far *north in Flanders*, and far to the east, along the Meuse and on the frontier.

This, then, has been obviously the central point of General Joffre's strategy since the failure of the French offensive back in August—that fortified places and cities mean little and that the field army means everything. Whereever an army is there the enemy must come to seek it. By driving with force into Flanders and Belgium he has compelled the Germans to follow him there. With the heavy fighting now taking place around Ypres, the French are in a position to argue that a decision is being worked out nearer to the German frontier than to the French capital. Ypres is almost exactly the same distance from Cologne as from Paris.

There is no mortal doubt, Lord Nelson—they ha' done wi' you an' me!

Look thou again, Sir Francis! — I see the flags a-flapping!
Hearken once more, Sir Francis! — I hear the sticks a-tapping!
'Tis a sight that calls me thither! — 'Tis a sound that bids me Come!"
T'is the old Trafalgar signal!—'Tis the beating of my drum!

Art thou ready, good Sir Francis? See they wait upon the quay!
Praise be to God, Lord Nelson, they ha' thought of you an' me!

—London Times.

RED TAPE

Red tape is the bulwark of inferior minds. Language is said to conceal thought; red tape paralyzes action. Politicians use red tape to create offices; without it government would be so simple that everybody would understand.

If you would accomplish big results look not upon the tape when it is red.

Pool Expert Will Perform

Prof. McLean, the well-known fancy pool expert, will give an exhibition in the Gentleman's Pool Parlours, George street, over the Royal Theatre, to-night and to-morrow night. He is said to be a real wizard of the cue when if comes to fancy pool and billiard shots, one of his specialties being ten balls in one shot.

CALLED UP.

By Dudley Clark.

(The protector of England against the Great Armada and the Man of Trafalgar remind us that, though the methods of war vary with the centuries, Drake's Drum and Nelson's Signal still inspire the British Navy with the traditions of victory.)

Come, tumble up, Lord Nelson, the British Fleet's a looming!
Come, show a leg, Lord Nelson, the guns they are a-booming!
'Tis a longish line of battle — such as we did never see;
An' 'tis not the same old round-shot as was fired by you an' me!

What see'st thou, Sir Francis? — Strange things I see appearing!
What hear'st thou, Sir Francis? — Strange sounds I do be hearing!
They are fighting in the heavens; they're at war beneath the sea!
Ay, their ways *are mighty different* from the ways o' you an' me!

See'st thou nought else, Sir Francis? —I see great lights a-seeking!
Hearest thou nought else, Sir Francis? —I hear thin wires a-speaking!
Three leagues that shot hath carried! God, that such could ever be!

ANY WOMAN IN PETERBOROUGH

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Over 395 George Street

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A RELIABLE MAN WANTS CARE OF Furnaces. Apply A. Young, 423 Smith. 3d-108-1507

WANTED—WOMAN WANTS SEWING AT home or by the day. Charges moderate. Apply 182 Simcoe St. 3d-110-1527

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WANTED—A COUPLE OF BOARDERS OR 1 or 2 Rooms to let. 583 Chamberlain Street. 3d-110-1526

WANTED—TWO FRIENDS TO BOARD with English family. Apply Examiner Office, Box 1536. 3d-110-1536

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PIGEONS PAY DOLLARS WHERE chickens pay cents: small capital needed; small space required; always penned up; ready markets: send for May issue of our Journal: fully explained there; price ten cents. Reliable Squab Journal, Versailles, Mo

ACTIVE INTEREST IN EXCEPTIONAL profitable manufacturing business is offered to a first-class man with a knowledge of bookkeeping who can invest five hundred dollars, with option of withdrawing same. Apply Box 1524 Examiner Office 2d-109-1524

LOST

LOST—A BLACK PURSE AT ROYAL Theatre. Finder return to Examiner Office. Reward. 3d-110-1542

LOST—A SMALL BLACK LEATHER CASE, containing traveller's certificate and ticket to Kingston. Was lost yesterday morning between corner of Brock and Downie Streets and G. T. R. Station. Apply Box 1579. 1d-110-1540

LOST—A PERSIAN LAMB SCARF Between George Street Church and Water or in Church. Apply Box 1531, Examiner. 2d-110-1531

LOST—SATURDAY, BLACK AND WHITE Hound Dog. Pup. Leave information, Horace, care of Examiner. 3d-109-1513

LOST—BROWN COLLIE PUP ON SUNDAY. Reward if returned to 262 Hunter St. 3d-1091519

LOST — PEARL CRESCENT PIN BETween Charlotte St. and lane and St. Peter's Cathedral. Reward at Examiner office. 3d-109-1523

SITUATION WANTED

A LADY WISHES POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper or companion's help. Apply Box 1505, Examiner. 3d-108-1505

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FOR SALE — A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO. Owner leaving town. Apply 631 George. 3d-110-1535

FOR SALE — HOUSE, CORNER OF Rubidge and Brock, formerly residence of John Crane. Apply 225 Charlotte St. 2d-110-1534

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TO RENT

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Central. Apply to 533 Harvey Street. 6d-109-1516

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TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 283 STEWART ST. Desirably situated. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply 437 George St.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BEDROOM OR a Bedroom and Sitting Room with fireplace. Apply Box 1530, Examiner. 3d-110-1530

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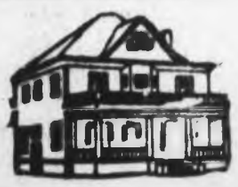

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MANAGING DIRECTOR

Deaths of Wounded Soldiers Few Compared With Other Wars

Dr. Osler Anticipates New Low Record for Mortality, Only One Out of Seven Hundred Having Died in British Base Hospital at Oxford

NEW YORK, Nov. 9. —It is very natural to suppose that most of the fatalities of war are the result of wounds, but that this is far from the case is shown by some interesting records contained in an article in the special war issue of the Scientific American of November 7, which gives the following figures:

In the Crimean war, out of every thousand of French troops 236 died by disease and only 64 from wounds. Among the English troops the corresponding figures were 179 and 47. Napoleon in the march to Moscow lost two-thirds of his army, though he fought only one general engagement. The Russian armies operating against him lost in the course of five months four-fifths of their strength. The losses of the federal armies in the civil war in two years amounted to 53.2 deaths in the thousand, of which only 8.6 were caused by wounds, the remainder, 44.6 being by sickness.

In the Franco-Prussian war the losses of the Germans were 34.7 a thousand from wounds and only 30 a thousand from sickness. This is explained partly by the shortness of the campaign (seven months) and partly by the fact that the Germans were greatly superior in numbers and were able to send their sick home. In the Russo-Japanese war the ratio of deaths from wounds was three to one among the Russians and two to one among the Japanese. As for the present war in Europe, Sir William Osler has made the following observations:

"I think this war will set a new record for low mortality among the wounded. Formerly, with the best first aid and hospital work, a mortality record of five or six per cent. of those who reached the base hospitals was considered creditable. Up to date there has been but one fatality out of more than seven hundred wounded who have reached the base hospital at Oxford. This death was caused by tetanus. Thus it has been estimated that in the Russo-Turkish war (1877-1878) the cost of one human life was $16,000; in the Russo-Japanese war it was $20,400. In the Franco-Prussian was the cost was exceptionally high, viz., $23,000. This is due to the small number of great battles."

A BATCH OF LETTERS FROM THE TRENCHES

THE MAGIC BANQUET.

(Letter from Armourer Staff-Sergt. R. J. Innes to his wife at Enfield Lock.)

You ask how we are getting on. Well, just listen to this: I don't know how it was done or where it came from, but for dinner the other day we had spuds, greens, bread, duff and tea. Of course, that doesn't come off every day, but just fancy that lot on active service!

The other morning we encountered a party of Germans in a wood, and some of the "Jocks" went for them. When the Germans saw the fixed bayonets they started crying. (Many soldiers' letters repeat this strange statement.) They don't like the cold steel. Our aviators are doing fine work.

MURDERED OFFICER.

(Letter from — Weeding, of the Surrey County Council staff, now at the front.)

Poor Captain Horne, of the Cameron Highlanders, was practically murdered. He was shot in both legs and was carried to a ditch slightly in the rear of the firing line and left with a sergeant.

Then the regiment had to retire. They made a red cross on a handkerchief with his own blood and hoisted it on a stick. They advanced again later and found Captain Horne with his head knocked in by rifle butts and shot.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

(Letter, dated October 3, from Trooper W. G. Fish, 9th Lancers, to his parents at Chingford.)

We are having very bad luck lately with the German shells. One day we came in from the trenches and got the order to groom our horses. When we had finished we were all talking together when we heard a whistling sound in the air.

Some of us scattered and some stood still; then all of a sudden there was a terrific report. A German shell had dropped right in the middle of our troop.

Altogether that day we lost eleven killed and forty-eight wounded, besides horses which had to be shot because of their injuries.

I had a little splinter each side of my neck and one beside the nose, and I think I was lucky indeed, because the sergeant I was standing beside was killed on the spot.

"OUR TROOPS MORE CONFIDENT EVERY DAY."

(Letter, from Pte. P. Young, R.A.M.C., to his brother at Brighton.)

We had a narrow escape the other day. We had all been called out of the barn where we sleep to attend a service in the hospital (which is a mansion belonging to a French admiral). We have got a parson here, so we have two services a week and Holy Communion on Sunday morning.

Ten minutes after we had left the barn a German "coal-box" crushed through the roof and through one side of the wall and dropped into the garden in front of the hospital, but luckily it did not explode.

We have not been getting so many wounded during the last few weeks. We go about as if we were at home. We have even played football in the garden, although there was a German aeroplane hovering over our heads, and a few shells bursting not far away. Our troops are doing well, and getting more confident every day.

RELIGION AND FOOTBALL.

(Letter from Private Edward Haltam, Royal Scot Fusiliers.)

As we can't always be killing Germans, we are sometimes hard put to it to kill time in the trenches. Next to religion, I think football's the thing that interests us most, and we are always eager to hear news of our teams at home.

The papers that reach us have not got much news of that kind in, and it would be a godsend to us if only somebody would take on hand to start a paper for circulating among the troops, giving nothing but the latest football news.

HOW ONE GERMAN WON IRON CROSS

HAMBURG, Friday. — The correspondent of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt gives the following account of the signal act of heroism for which Corporal Heinemann, of the field artillery, has been awarded the iron cross:

"I have had a talk with Corporal Hans Heinemann of the field artillery," writes the correspondent. "He received the iron cross at the storming of Liege. One-fifth of his battery had already been slain before it had advanced three miles and taken up its position in the trenches. All around the country the air reverberated from the thunder of the guns. The heavy artillery of the forts of Liege were hurling shells weighing hundreds of pounds.

"Suddenly in the heat of the battle one of these giant shells dropped right into the German battery. The sand was thrown up in all directions and the shell lay in the open hollow. Although it had failed to explode, the danger of it so doing at any moment was imminent, with annihilation to the entire battery. At this moment Corporal Heinemann sprang forward, picked up the 128 pound shell and carried it from the battery into the firing line, fully aware of the fact that in doing so he exposed himself to the fire of his own lines. Had the shell exploded during those seconds it would have torn him to fragments. However, luck was with him."

"Seventy feet from the battery he dropped it and hurriedly fled, but before he had covered fifteen feet the shell burst with a deafening roar, spitting its deadly hail of iron in all directions. A miracle saved the life of Hans Heinemann. Only a splinter hit his heel. Seven hours later Liege fell. Regardless of the wound, he took part in the storming and for three hours took part in the street fighting. Then he collapsed. A French surgeon dressed his wound. Belgium papers reported his dead."

DANGER OR RESPONSIBILITY.

Is danger or responsibility the heavier burden? We know a captain once, with a chance left for one night, with only a regiment of soldiers, in sole command of a post menaced by the enemy. He did not sleep that night, and the memory of that night's responsibility remained with him all of his life more vividly than any merely personal danger he had ever encountered. Yet his commanding officer met that same responsibility, on an enormously larger scale, every day and night through the campaign and the commander-in-chief bore through the whole long war the heavy burden of the everlasting fate of a nation. And the 1st sergeant of that company would probably have found the captain's regular burden, for one night, as heavy as the Captain found the colonel's.

"One volunteer from each company to man scaling ladders" they called at Vicksburg. And a dozen men from each company stepped forward, eager to take the great risk. But the commander who had first selected a single company for that service faltered in his courage before the command could be executed and rescinded the order. A whole multitude with the courage to face personal death, but too great a strain for even the grim commander to choose which of them should be ordered to do so.

The British Admiral on the sea, the French or German commander-in-chief, have the loneliest task in the world Each, like some Valkyrie must choose thousands of men for sacrifice. Each must choose a plan of action on whose success or failure the fate of his nation and the future of the world depends.

PROHIBITION IN FRANCE.

Drinks Similar to Absinthe May Be Added to the List.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Permanent prohibition of the sale of absinthe and kindred alcoholic beverages in France may be a result of the war. Transportation and sale of absinthe were forbidden when the war began, but the traffic in intoxicants was continued. The Government has now supplemented its original order with another forbidding the sale of any alcoholic drinks similar to absinthe.

INCREASE IN PENSIONS.

British Government Adds to Allowance to Widows and Children.

LONDON, Nov. 9—The Daily News says that a white paper will be issued to-day announcing a substantial increase in the pensions for disabled soldiers, but it will not concede a pound weekly, which has been asked.

The childless widow will receive seven shillings sixpence weekly, and may qualify for an old-age pension. The additional pension for a first child is five shillings weekly and a half crown each week for the next three. For the fifth child and onward two shillings each is allowed weekly. Thus a widow with five children would get twenty-two shillings each week. The children's allowance ceases when they leave school.

Clamps have been patented to prevent a cow kicking or switching her tail while being milked.

Fry's Chocolate Powder

makes every Chocolate Cake a triumph. Daddy, kiddies, guests all alike enjoy its purity and its rich, healthful flavor. Even inexperienced housewives get perfect results—its so easy to make. Mix one-quarter cup of FRY'S CHOCOLATE POWDER, with two cups of powdered sugar, adding two tablespoonfuls of cream or of boiling water.

Of course, remember, "nothing will do but FRY'S."

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Don't ask for just Rubber Heels—ask for "CAT'S PAW" Cushion Rubber Heels.

Have "CAT'S PAW" put on your winter boots—and you will walk safely, with a sure footed tread.

They cost no more than the ordinary kind—50c. attached.

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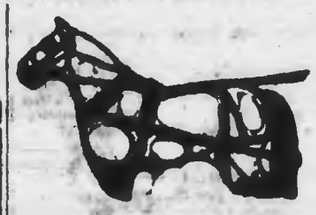

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193 Hunter Street (formerly Dr. Pilkington's Livery)
PHONE 782

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It costs money to put soap into cakes and it doesn't improve the soap. See this: One bar of N.P. SOAP at 15 cents weighs more than four 5¢ cakes of soap—more than 5 cakes of some. And ask any woman if N.P. isn't the best soap.

WEDNESDAY—All Over the Store is REMNANT DAY and

REMNANT DAY MEANS BARGAINS

Extraordinary Savings offered in all Lines to make a quick decisive clean-up of all Odds & Ends & Short Lengths in piece goods

We have gone through our Entire Stock in all departments, and where we have found a short piece of goods, or lines that have become broken in assortment, out they come and they join the other Remnants.

Golden Bargain Opportunities are offered to you in these Remnants, in marking them, cost price is not taken into consideration. They are marked at prices so little that you would hardly miss the trifling sums.

TO-MORROW
WEDNESDAY IS REMNANT DAY

All Remnants are in useful lengths and Odd Lines are perfect in every way, qualities are A1, in fact their just the left overs after a busy season's selling.

Rare Bargains are offered on Wednesday in all lines. Come early for best selection. See Window Displays.

Here's a partial list of the Lines offered in the various Departments.

ODD NAPKINS

Most of them are mill seconds but you will find them extra quality and all-linen, Belfast makes, but you may only find one or two of a design.

ENDS TOWELLING

All good quality, in lengths from ½ to 6 yards. Suitable for rollers, hand or kitchen use.

TABLE LINEN

In half bleached and bleached, they are in lengths of 1½ to 3½. Suitable for kitchen or better use. You will find them of the better quality.

WRAPPERETTES

In the better quality, in lengths from 2½ yards up. Suitable for warm house waists, kimonos, children's dresses, etc. English makes.

ENDS FLANNELETTE

Natty Scotch and English makes, in lengths from 3 to 12 yards. Extra quality and suitable for ladies' night dresses, children's wear, pyjamas.

GLACE KID GLOVES, Pr. 69c

Soft, pliable quality, colours of black, green, navy and grey, broken sizes. Pair 69c

Remnants of Ribbons, Laces and odd lines Hosiery and Underwear, offered Wednesday at wonderful savings.

HOME-FURNISHING REMNANTS

Linoleum and Oilcloth. Small pieces and pieces large enough for a good sized room.
Ends of Chintz. Enough of some patterns for a complete window drape.
Ends of Velvet and Velour.
Ends of Mesh, Madras; and Scrims and Voiles.
Odd Rugs, were we have only one of a size.
Window Shades in lots of one, two three and four of a kind.
Single pairs of Arch Curtains.
Brass Curtain Rods slightly tarnished.

Wednesday's Prices on these Lines extraordinary remarkable

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

SILK AND DRESS GOODS REMNANTS

SILKS COATINGS VOILES CORDUROYS SERGES
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TWEEDS CREPES DELAINES

In Waist, Skirt, Dress, Suit and Coat Lengths. A surprising assortment with still more surprising prices.

READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT OFFERS

Flannel Waists, Ginghams, Aprons, Dust Caps, Toques, Satin Underskirts, Children's Flannelette Drawers, Sweater Coats and Eiderdown Robes, Odd Lines, offered Wednesday at exceptional savings for a complete clean-up.

TOWELS

Odds and Ends in Linen Bed-Room Towels. A real snap, as they are mostly Mill Seconds but in most cases you will not be able to find a flaw. Irish and Scotch makes, all sizes and makers.

SHEETING

In ends from 2½ yards up, also some smaller lengths very useful for pillow cases, etc. In this lot you will find only the best English makers, either single or double bed widths, and plain weaves.

Knox Church People Paid Pastor Parting Farewell

Presented Rev. H. J. Keith and Mrs. Keith With Address and Purse of Gold—Many Tributes to His Sterling Character and Splendid Service.

A TOUCHING DEPARTURE

The congregation of Knox Church bade Godspeed to the Rev. H. J Keith and Mrs. Keith, last night, and presented them with an address and purse of gold in an endeavour to show the deep love which the associations of seven years had engendered and devlpd. ccccce lerb V.. and developed.

Rev. Mr. Keith received every assurance that his departure not only affected his late congregation, but that it was a loss to the whole city. Rev. J. R. Webb, Rev. Mr. Clarry, Rev. Robert Pogue, Rev. Mr. Connors, represented most of the churches of the City, and J. H. Burnham, M. P., and Sheriff Hall were prominent laymen, who spoke the sentiments of the great body of citizens. The farewell to the successful Pastor of Knox Church was peculiarly tinged by his own characteristics. There was nothing superficial in that parting. Effusiveness and a veneer of tinsel were entirely absent. The expressions of appreciation and esteem were, after all, but expressions and failed utterly to convey the depth of feeling that welled within. The attempts at raillery to lessen the pang of parting, fell short. In spite of the promise of future success at Knox Church, of future welcomes to the first Pastor when he may return from time to time, the severance of the ties of friendship were all too keenly felt. Not a few, but many of the congregation were visibly affected. A pastorate of nearly eight years had brough Rev. Mr. Keith in close touch with his people. His presence dominated even his ultimate meeting with his congregation and friends, and did it unconsciously and without design. And yet last night's farewell will be treasured by Knox Church people. It gave them an opportunity of expressing concretely the feelings which had gradually taken from during the past seven years. Satisfaction and regrets were strangely intermingled in the last assembly with the Rev. Mr. Keith.

Ministerial Appreciation.

The Rev. R. Pogue presided during the evening. With the Rev. Mr. Webb and Rev. Mr. Clarry, he spoke in the highest terms of Mr. and Mrs. Keith. The Pastor of Knox Church had made a mistake in creating the brother ministers, and in their references to him they left no doubt of the place he held in their hearts.

Mr. J. H. Burnham.

Speaking as a citizen for the citizens, Mr. Burnham ably responded to the demands of the occasion. The influence and service rendered to the citizens by Mr. Keith could not be summed up in a few words of froth. He appealed to the best and truest in us. He appealed to our character, and he had no patent method to employ. He did not believe that God had made a mistake in cerating the world; nor that this was a disagreeable place to live in, and the sooner we could shake off this detestable mortal coil the sooner would we have fulfilled our destiny.

Mr. Burnham said he felt Mr. Keith had believed that we were here for a purpose, to cultivate character, to cultivate the sense of responsibility to face and conquer temptation, to serve our fellow men. He had appealed to the true manliness and womanliness that is in us, and unless we possess that sense we are as but sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.

Mr. Keith has lived the life he preached. His life has overflowed and has been like a fine perfume in the air. I know that men speak of him as they do of few clergymen. I have heard them say: "There is a sound, good man who is earnest to his lips. He lives the life he preaches and I only wish I could live up to what he asks." Incidentally, Mr. Burnham touched upon the subject of fellowship, and as a parenthesis, remarked that all the preaching now heard would not be necessary if Pastors received an adequate assistence from the people.

The Presentation.

After Sheriff Hall had spoken a testimony to the services and personality of Mr. Keith, Dr. McCullouch read the farewell address from the congregation. Mr. J. F. Morrison presented Mr. Keith with a purse of gold. Mr. Keith shared in the tribute of the address.

In replying Mr. Keith said he had listened to all that had been said by the congreation, the Ministers, the citizens, and what had been written in the press, and he wished one-half of it were true. I wish the picture that has been presented of our services were what they declared it. No man is more interested in Peterborough than I am. I feel it is what it is—one of the finest cities in the Dominion, and I have had the opportunity of seeing a great many towns and cities, but I have concluded that Peterborough holds first place in my admiration and affection. Anything that I have done has been with the desire that it might be more and more an ideal city. I appreciate what Mr. Burnham said as representing the people, and I will be only too glad if my work has contributed anything to the lives of the people of this City. I have found co-operation everywhere.

Though the official records show that I severed conections with Knox Church last night, you are still my people, still my friends. There are things that records cannot break, distance cannot sever. The reason for the special tie that binds us was because this was my first charge, and the hearts of the people turned first toward me.

Rev. Mr. Keith urged the congregation to be loyal to him and Knox Church by continuing their most generous support to his successor.

At the conclusion he gave the Benediction and afterwards said a personal farewell to the congregation.

THE COURT OF REVISION

The Court of Revision will meet this afternoon for the purpose of considering a number of complaints against the assessment. A deputation of lawyers representing the Retail Merchants' Association, will wait upon the Board for the purpose of presenting the claims of the appellants connected with the Association. There is one merchant in the city who has declined the services offered by the Association. He has decided to submit his own defence, and unless some redress is made, will appeal the case in the County Court. He resents the statement of one of the members of the Court of Revision who is alleged to have stated "that as long as a property owner could sell his property for what it was assessed for, he should be satisfied."

City's Offer To Company

Commissioners Will Pay $4,450.55 For Part of Distributing System Outside of City

At a meeting of the Public Utilities Commission, which was held last evening, it was decided to write the Electric Power Company and ask them if they will accept the Commissioners' offer of $4,450.55 for that part of the system outside of the Company's system outside of the City on the same basis as the arnot acknowledged before December 1.

The Waterworks Superintendent was instructed to lay a two-inch main on Rubidge Street, from the end of the present main to a point 200 feet north. The cost of the work is estimated at $232.80. The revenue from service is $13.35, and from frontages $11.10.

Mr. C. L. Howse, manager of the Public Utilities Department, was authorized to order the necessary transformers from the Canadian General Electric Company. He was also instructed to put $4,000 of insurance on the plant in the Murray Street Power House.

A Recommendation.

A communication was received from the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission, regarding the composite curves and the measurements and billing for power, and the returns to the Electric Power Company. The Comission also recommended that an offer be made by the City to the Peterborough Light and Power Company, to take over that part over that part of the system outside the City on the same basis as the arbitrators shall fix for the system within the City.

A letter was read for mthe City Council, asking that water mains be laid on Maude street, Rubidge street, south of Murray street, and Gilchrist street, between Murray street and the creek.

The Waterworks Superintendent reported that the cost of construction, up to October 1st, this year, was $16,337.11, and the net revenue from this work was $710.98, or 16.65 per cent.

An Illinois woman has patented a screw hook that is made of a single piece of wire and so shaped as to serve both as a shade roller bracket and a curtain pole holder at the same time.

YOUTHS OBJECTED TO RECEPTION AT POLICE STATION

Fined For Disorderly Conduct

In police court this morning Everett Castle and Joseph Fallon were charged with being disorderly on Saturday night near the bridge on George Street, just south of Townsend Street. Mr. G. N. Gordon conducted the prosecution and Mr. D. O'Connell defended the young men.

Detective Meagher, the first witness, said that on Saturday night about ten minutes after eleven he was going home down George Street. Just below Townsend he came upon Castle and Fallon wrestling on the sidewalk. A woman and her daughter were approaching and as the boys were blocking the sidewalk, Meagher ordered them to go on home. Castle answered the constable back, replying to the effect that he could do what he liked on the street. After an altercation in which Castle (who is sixteen years old) said that the Police Department was no good and nobody that was any good would take a position on it, Meagher arrested the young fellow and brought him to the police station. Fallon followed, and Castle resisted arrest and made it necessary for the Detective to use force on him all the way to the station. In the scuffle to arrest Castle people passing had to go out on the road to get by.

P. C. Dainard said that Fallon followed Detective Meagher into the police station. He was told to get out and was put out three times, but insisted on coming back, and the last time started to give his opinion of the police force. As a result he was arrested and put in the cells.

Everett Castle, for the defence, said that he and Fallon were walking home Saturday night about eleven o'clock and as they separated at the corner of Townsend and George Street they had stopped to talk a little while about certain memories that particular spot called to mind. As they were standing Detective Meagher came along and told them to go home. They proceeded to do so, more slowly than the Detective thought reasonable. He told them to "get ahead," whereupon witness admonished the Detective not to get excited. Meagher then arrested him. On the way to the police station witness called the officer a "boob." The officer then threatened to "punch his d——d head in."

Witness was also exceedingly indignant at the way he was used at the police station and at the company he was introduced to when he arrived there. He related in an offended tone that when he entered the cell one drunk had "one boot off and the other on" and that "there was a man with a lump on his back who walked upon and down all night muttering about feeding horses in Norwood." He said that on Sunday night one of the policemen brought two young ladies into the cell and locked them up in the same cell with him for fun. Then on Saturday night, when the last prisoner was brought in the officer referred him to the witness (who was then wearing his overcoat) as the spiritual advisor and asked him what time he was going to hold service. All of which aroused the young man's ire.

Fallon (who was in the room during the hearing of the preceding witness) corroborated Castle's evidence with astonishing accuracy. They both agreed that Meagher, when Fallon first entered the station, turned around and kicked him out with the word, "Get to h——l out of here," whereas Detective Meagher swore when recalled to the box, that he had not laid a hand on Fallon during any of the proceedings.

At the close of the case Mr. O'Connell very ably summed up the evidence to show that the two youthful defendants were not guilty of disorderly conduct. The Magistrate, however, ruled differently and finding them guilty, fined them $2 each. The case may be appealed.

In his evidence Castle complained that he was not allowed to get in touch with his father, and was kept in the cell all day Sunday, as well as Saturday night. Mr. Castle, Sr., the boy's father, went in the witness box to say that his son, on Sunday evening when he was released, was given a parting shove and injunction. The evidence caused Mr. Gordon to remark that the young man might have expected a taxi-cab to take him home.

Detective Meagher absolutely denied the story that he swore at Castle or at Fallon.

Servia Defeats Austrians.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Reuter's Nish Servia, correspondent reports that there was severe fighting Nov. 8 on all the Servian fronts, the Austrians losing 1,000 killed and being compelled to retire to their former positions before Sirbatz.

Canon Davidson In Belleville

In an excellent sermon at Christ church Sunday evening, Rev. J. C. Davidson of Peterborough, said:

He had been struck by the flags flying, not only from public buildings, but also from individual homes, some small and worn, but each one carrying its message of National inspiration.

Canon Davidson made the suggestion that when the Canadian troops went from England to the front that flags should be hung out from the houses of citizens generally, especially of those who had the high honour of sending forth a soldier to fight for the Empire and of those who would have gone had the opportunity been given to them. The Union Jack should thrill the hearts of all who saw it, especially at this time. As a cross-emblazoned banner it was a religious flag and should carry not only a national but a religious message, stimulating to all who had eyes to see and hearts to respond.

The congregation then rose and enthusiastically joined in the National Anthem, after which the preacher proceeded with his sermon on "Concrete Christianity."

Of French invention is a revolving fan which may be carried in the pocket and operated by pushing buttons with the thumb and fingers.

DISTINCTIVE JEWELRY

Christmas thoughts are in the air once more.

The display of Beautiful STERLING and SILVER-PLATED NOVELTIES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, and PEARL JEWELRY all priced so low that really elegant lasting gifts may be secured now for lay-aways. We make a specialty of DIAMONDS.

E. V. WARNE
325 GEORGE ST.

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During the next few days Mrs. Reid, pattern expert of the Standard Fashion Co., will be in charge of our Pattern Department, during which time subscriptions for "THE DESIGNER" will be booked at 30c for the entire year.

"THE DESIGNER" is a splendid monthly Fashion Magazine. It tells you all about smartness in Dress, shows by illustrations just what well dressed women are wearing and are going to wear, tells all about home decoration, gives novel cooking recipes, menus, shows how to care for children, how to entertain, and publishes the finest stories obtainable.

Enter Your Subscription at the Pattern Counter To-day

TURNBULLS

No Mail or Telephone Orders Accepted

Wednesday Bargain Annex Offers Exceptional Values That Mean Big Savings

Brand New Line of P. C. Corsets—Made of imported coutil, trimmed with deep English lace; new model, slightly higher bust, four hose supporters. Regular $1.00 values for **79c**

Very Large Size Fl'ette Blankets—Measure 68 x 80; white or grey, blue or pink stripe borders. Reg. $1.89 value for..... **1.59**

Note.—Same quality Blanket, size 64 x 80. Regular $1.75 for..... **1.39**

Women's "Shefford Brand" Rubbers—Made of high-grade Up River Para rubber; sizes to fit every shoe. Regular 65c value for **49c**

Yard Wide Striped Fl'ettes—Light, medium and dark greys; good heavy quality. Very special, per yard **9½c**

Art Silkoline Comforters—Reversible, dainty floral patterns in pinks, blues, yellow and mauve. Regular $2.00 value for..... **1.59**

Fine Corduroy Velvets—Navy, Brown and Copenhagen Blue. Regular 75c value, 27 inches wide, beautiful quality. Per yard..... **44c**

All Wool Winter Coatings—Lovely warm fabrics, 54 and 56 inches wide. Good variety of colours; worth up to $1.60, for, per yard **99c**

Note.—Several pieces in the lot are plain friezes, and suitable for men's and boys' coats.

New Val. and Torchon Laces—Edgings and Laces up to two inches wide. Regular stock prices 5c, 8c and 10c. On Wednesday, per dozen yards.... **25c**

Women's Hygeian Underwear—Vests and Drawers in cream or white. Regular 50c value. Wednesday Annex **39c**

Two O'clock Leader—Clearing lines of Curtain Nets, 36 inches wide; dainty and attractive patterns. 15c and 18c value, at 2 o'clock, per yard **9½c**

Annex Opens 8.15 Closes 5.45 | The GRESSMAN Company Limited | The Store of Better Values

GERMANS STAKE EVERYTHING ON TERRIBLE ATTACK

At Ypres—British Are Holding Their Places and Have Actually Advanced in Face of Assaults of Unprecedented Ferocity—Fog Blankets Operations.

LONDON, June 10.—Following the comparative lull of the past few days in Belgium and along the line in Northwestern France, the Germans have thrown six Hundred thousand men into the fight for Ypres, held by British and French forces. When it seemed that the final word had been reached in the previous conflicts on his front, the fighting of yesterday is declared to be fiercer than ever before. The opposing armies simply fly at one another's throats and the attacking regiments come back in shreds. But despite everything the allies are still holding and have actually advanced at several points around Ypres and further west. The main German assaults are understood to have been delivered southeast of Ypres, all of which were frustrated. The present conflict will be the last on the present front. Either force must win or lose, and the allies await the outcome with perfect confidence.

From the bare and meagre details given out in Paris, it can be drawn that a major operation is under way. The opposing trenches are so close together that it is impossible to bring heavy guns into play for fear of inflicting as much damage on friend as on foe. Bayonet fighting is the order of the day and sanguinary contests mark every hour of the twenty-four. A heavy fog which rolled in from the North Sea served to complicate matters still further yesterday. Aviators were helpless in the face of this damp blanket and cavalry patrols were in constant danger of stumbling into a host of their enemies.

Along the sand dunes of the Flanders' coast, the Belgians are holding stubbornly to their own and all of the German efforts to advance have been beaten off. Another assault was attempted on Nieuport, but without success.

Dixmude has been under a heavy bombardment and infantry movements were reported from that zone, the allies holding their own steadily.

The storm centre is at Ypres and here the British have concentrated their effectiveness. Nothing which the Germans have been able to do has ruffled the calm of their defence. The German guns shell the British positions, their troops come forward at [illegible] line of dead and wounded marks their retreat. This manoeuvre is repeated over and over again, varied by counter assaults in which Tommy Atkins has so far more than held his own. But the cost in men is very serious, some regiments have lost nearly all their officers, and a number of splintered companies having been absorbed by others only less distressed. A chain of wounded is constantly moving rearward.

As indicated in the War Office statement the French have met with excellent success on their centre and extreme right. The situation improves steadily around Verdun.

Private advices from Berlin, by way of Copenhagen, confirm the report that the Germans are transferring a considerable number of troops from the west to the east.

The German newspapers have not published the news of the great Russian advance to the Silesian frontier.

The news has been confirmed that the Crown Prince, in person, is commanding the central army on the eastern front of battle.

Another Berlin report declares that the Germans most decidedly have not abandoned their project of reaching Calais. The report adds that the main object of the western operations is still to open a road to the French coast.

A despatch from Berlin received last night by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., says:

"Main headquarters reports that several of the enemy's ships again attacked our right wing yesterday afternoon, but were rapidly driven off by our artillery."

The correspondent of The Amsterdam Tijd at Antwerp says:

"The movement of German troops from the western theatre of the war, on a big scale is now progressing. A large number appear to have been withdrawn from the Yser.

"Long military trains filled with men and ammunitions are moving into Germany by way of Brussels and Louvain."

A despatch from Berlin says that a panic exists over the advance of the Russians into Eastern Prussia, and troops are being rushed to Poland from Belgium.

Black Wolf Sets

We would like you to see our stock of Sets in this popular Fur.

The neckpieces are made up in the newest animal effect and the muffs are made in both plain pillow, and fancy effects.

The quality of the skin is the very finest obtainable.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 736

2ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE

This Flourishing Little Church Held an Anniversary Supper Last Evening

The thriving and energetic little community of English-folk forming the congregation of the growing church of St. George in South Peterborough has been celebrating its second anniversary.

Last evening the proceedings took the form of a parish supper, followed by an entertainment, in the school room, at which a very considerable number—not only of the parishioners but of friends from St. John's Church in the city as well as a few members of other communions—were present, the school room being quite filled.

After the repast, which by the way, was of the type usually known as a "New England" supper—served by the ladies belonging to the Ladies' Auxiliary, the willing hands of "mere men" cleared away the tables and re-arranged the chairs when an impromptu, informal variety entertainment was commenced.

The rector, the Rev. Jas. Price, was chairman, and opened the proceedings by a few humourous remarks, which set the whole audience up to boiling good-natured point, observing that although chairman no chair had been provided for him and called on the orchestra to open the proceedings.

Mr. Turner's orchestra of seven pieces had most generously offered their services for the occasion, and the groupe added greatly to the general enjoyment of the evening, their offerings being largely appreciated.

Mrs. Scholey (nee Miss Bessie Grenhalgh), who is a prime favourite with the St. George's people, sang a couple of songs in her usual sympathetic, unaffected style, and needless to say, was highly applauded, more especially in "The Song That Reached My Heart." Mr. Cole, a ventriloquist, gave some good specimens of his ability, more especially in his imitation of a street newsboy selling the leading Peterborough paper, which, of course, all the world knows, is the "Evening Examiner." All the artists acquitted themselves creditably, winning a large meed of applause, not the least being given to two young vocal debutantes—the Misses Cole. During the performance the rector interpolated some humourous anecdotes, of which he has apparently an endless stock, which just convulsed his hearers.

In the interval between parts I. and II., of the programme, the Rev. Jas. Price took the opportunity of saying a few words anent the assistance given by some of the members of St. John's congregation to the daughter Church of St. George, as also to the offshoot of this church, viz., the St. Alban's Mission at Brownton.

The reverend gentleman remarked that without the help of St. John's there could not have been a St. George's Church, let alone a Saint Alban's Mission. Some of the St. John's people who have a very kindly feeling towards their poorer relations at St. George's, having provided a large number of requisites for St. George's, had now turned their kindly eyes to St. Alban's and were providing the requisites for that little mission. As an instance, he stated that on Sunday evening it was announced in St. John's Church that St. Alban's needed a heating stove. During the next morning he received four offers of a heater, all from St. John's people. From the members of this church, and from an occasional worshipper there, he had received forty-eight chairs, and a harmonium. These were only some of the many gifts coming from sympathizing members of the church which had fully earned its title of "Mother."

The following is the programme submitted:

Opening Speech—The Rector.
Selection—The orchestra.
Song—Mr. A. Leigh.
Vocal Duet—The Misses Cole.
Song—Mr. Woodrow.
Song—"The Song That Reached My Heart." Mrs. Scholey.
Selection—The orchestra.
Speech—The Rector.
Selection—The orchestra.
Comic Song—"It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." Mr. Farr.
Ventriloquism—Mr. Cole.
Song—Mrs. Scholey.
Song—Mr. Barn.
Vocal Duet—"Sweet and Low," the Misses Cole.
Song—Mr. Woodrow.
Song—"Last Night Was the End of the World," Mr. Farr.
Selection—The orchestra.
Chorus—"God Save the King."

Mr. Churchwarden Holmes then proposed a vote of thanks to the orchestra, the artistes and to the ladies who had provided the eatables and served the tables. This was seconded by Mr. Sidesman Jay, and, it is needless to say, was enthusiastically carried by this warm-hearted united audience composed mainly of British-born people.

Mr. Holmes further suggested that a similar entertainment should be held once a month — a proposition meeting with general acquiescence.

The proceeds of the evening are to be devoted to the liquidation of the cost incurred in building a shed for the accommodation of the horses and vehicles of such members of the congregation who have to drive to this place of worship, some seventy to eighty dollars having been disbursed on this project.—F. R.

CLUB HOUSES WERE SEIZED

Montreal German's Place Had Concrete Bed Foundation

MONTREAL, Nov. 10. — Through the arrest of John Hoe, alias John Hughes, Inspector Brousseau, of the Inland Revenue Department, believes that a plot has been uncovered whereby a foreign foe, by means of a battery of guns, might control from a strategical point in Longueill all five railroad lines entering Montreal. He is charged with selling liquor without a license.

Hoe's place of business, it is alleged was the rendezvous of many Germans of Montreal. The foundation of this club house is alleged to be of solid concrete construction in the style used for the mounting of heavy guns used by the German army.

Inspector Brousseau seized, when he raided Hoe's premises, a large quantity of ammunition, which turned out to be regular "war ammunition."

SEVEN PERSONS ARE INJURED

When Church Floor Collapses Near Port Hope

PORT HOPE, Ont., Nov. 10.—Seven persons were injured in the collapse of the rear half of the floor of the Methodist Church at Shiloh while special services were being held to mark the re-opening of the edifice, which had been closed a month for repairs. A large congregation had assembled for the occasion. Those hurt were: Master White, internal injuries; Albert Campbell, back hurt; Miss Elva White, leg broken; Miss Stalker, leg broken; Mrs. N. R. Smith, Mrs. Amos McMullen, and Mrs. Bullied.

The accident happened just after the congregation had assembled. With the people went down chairs, seats, and two stoves with fires burning in each.

Albert Campbell, one of the injured, had been unable to gain admission to the church owing to the size of the congregation, and he seated himself in the basement. He was crushed to the floor under the debris, and when found had a heavy beam across his back.

A REBELLION

Food Demanded.

The human body will stand a lot of abuse but sometime it will surely rebel and demand proper food in place of the pasty, starchy, greasy stuffs on which it has been made sick.

Then is the time to try Grape-Nuts, the most scientific and perfect food in the world.

A lady writes: "Three years ago I was very ill with catarrh of the stomach and was given up to die by one doctor. I laid in bed four months and my stomach was so weak that I could not keep down medicine or hardly any kind of food and was so weak and emaciated after four months of this starvation that my daughter could easily lift me from bed and put me in my chair.

"But weak as my stomach was, it accepted, relished and digested Grape-Nuts without any difficulty the first tim that wonderful food was tried.

"I am now strong and in better health than for a great many years and am gradually growing still stronger. I rely on Grape-Nuts for much of the nourishment that I get. The results have certainly been wonderful in my case and prove that no stomach is so weak it will not digest Grape-Nuts.

"My baby got fat from feeding on Grape-Nuts. I was afraid I would have to stop giving the food to him, but I guess it is a healthy fat for his health is just perfect." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Results of Investigation

The committee appointed by the County Council to investigate the complaint of Mr. Cochlan, brought in the following finding:

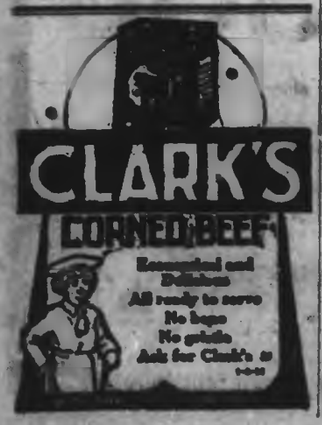
"With reference to the complaints of Mr. Cochlan now in the House of Providence as to him receiving no correspondence and his letters not reaching their destination while he was in the County House of Refuge, the superintendent and matron affirm that any letters either sent from the inmates or directed to them were handled in the usual way, there being no letters detained either way.

The superintendent acknowledged intercepting a note, not enclosed, directed to the parish priest at Lakefield, and upon interviewing the priest the next day, Mr. Beavis says the priest approved of such interception.

Mr. Beavis also stated that upon visiting the Mother Superior of the House of Providence, she stated that Mr. Cochlan made trouble there, and she expected he would do the same at the House of Refuge.

With regard to a letter that Mr. Cochlan said looked like having been tampered with, Mr. Beavis said that the letter was not properly directed and fell into the hands of some Mr. Cochlan in Douro, and was then forwarded to the House of Refuge.

With reference to being harsh with Mr. Cochlan while he was in the House of Refuge, Mr. Beavis said that he received the same treatment as the other inmates, but strict discipline with regard to cleanliness had to be exercised as Mr. Cochlan was the dirtiest inmate in the House of Refuge at that time.



TO TRAVERSE THE CANAL?

Seven British Dreadnoughts on Way to Pacific

PANAMA, Nov. 10.—Panama Canal officials and members of the Legation here say they have no information concerning the report that seven British Dreadnoughts were in the Atlantic bound west, possibly with the intention of proceeding through the Panama Canal to Pacific waters.

Col. George W. Goethals, governor of the Panama Canal zone, says he has heard nothing from Washington relative to the use of the canal by warships.

The whereabouts of the German warships in the Pacific is unknown here.

Glasgow in the Straits.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 10.—The British cruiser Glasgow, which was engaged with the German squadron in a battle off the Chilean Coast on Sunday, Nov. 1, and the British transport Otranto have passed Delgada Point Light in the Straits of Magellan, bound for the Falkland Islands, a British possession to the east of the extreme southern point of South America.

This information is contained in advices received here by the Admiralty from the naval authorities in the Straits of Magellan, who said they had seen the Glasgow and Otranto passing through the straits toward the Atlantic.

Jap Warship at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Nov. 10. — After receiving word that the German gunboat Geier had been interned here for the duration of the war, the Japanese battleship Hizen, which has been keeping a watch for the Geier outside the harbor entered this port yesterday for fuel and provisions. Under the neutrality regulations the Hizen is privileged to remain 24 hours.

CANADIAN UNIT LEAVES FOR FRONT

SALISBURY, Nov. 10.—The honor of being the first Canadian unit to leave for the front has fallen to No. 2 Stationary Hospital and fifty Canadian nursing sisters. They left yesterday for France, Lt.-Col. A. T. Shillington, Ottawa, in command. The staff includes nine officers and one hundred and fifty men.

Seven thousand of the Canadian expeditionary force on Salisbury Plains, including the Fourth Infantry Brigade, moved into huts yesterday.

CANADA'S FOOD GIFT NOT LEFT ON DOCKS

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Hon. G. H. Perley stated that there is no truth whatever in the report published recently in a London paper that Canada's food contributions have been lying neglected on the docks owing to a failure to provide sufficient accommodation for storage.

The Local Government Board, without exception, says Mr. Perley, has dealt promptly with all cargoes from Canada, which, at the outside, have only remained in the dock for a few hours.

As an example, it may be mentioned that arrangements have already been fully made for dealing with the farmers' contribution expected shortly.

INCIDENTS OF RHEIMS SIEGE

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.— Three soldiers of France, all discharged from the French army because of disability and all bearing wounds which showed they had been in the thick of the fighting, arrived here to-day on board the steamship Rochambeau, from Havre. They were George Pieriot and Leon Leblot, on their way to their homes in Canada, and John Rosenblem, returning to his home in Holbrook, Mass. Leblot hobbled off the ship with the aid of canes.

Pierlot and Leblot were wounded in the defence of Rheims. Leblot said that in the hand to hand fighting there he received a bayonet wound in his side and was carried to the rear, While a Sister of Charity, whom he knew only as Anna, was binding his wounds, a German bullet killed her and her body fell across him. Leblot said he later returned to the firing line and was twice wounded in one leg. After that he quit.

Bodies as Barricades.

"The Germans used the bodies of their dead as barricades, and we had to climb over them," said Leblot.

Pierlot received a sabre thrust in his left shoulder before Rheims and was carried to safety by a comrade.

He said that the artillery opened the battle and rained shells on the opposing lines for three hours. Then, he said, the men closed in and fought hand to hand for three hours. Then the artillery battle was resumed.

Rosenbem was wounded at Muelhausen. In the fighting he lost his rifle and was slashed in the arm with a sabre.

The Destruction of Ypres Has Been Complete

Examiner Special:

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Allied lines are holding solidly against the fierce, continuous attack of the Germans in the vicinity of Ypres. At the War Office it is declared that the enemy is bringing tremendous pressure to bear on what would seem to be a supreme effort to crush the allied defence. Ypres is totally destroyed by flames. The roar of the big guns is incessant, as the Germans keep constant artillery fire, under cover of which the infantry assaults are made upon the British and French trenches.

Didn't Know It Was Loaded

Mr. Harry Hall, son of Mr. Joseph Hall, South Ops, receive a painful wound in the right foot on Sunday afternoon through the careless discharge of a revolver in his own hand.

Mr. Hall had received the weapon as a gift from a member of the volunteer contingent on Saturday last, and it was at the home of Mr. Thos. Hawkins where the accident happened. It appears that young Hall, in company with Garfield Hawkins, and L. Vanstone, went out to the barn after dinner to examine the revolver, thinking it was empty, and Hall started snapping the hammer with the muzzle towards the barn floor. He clicked it around several times, when it finally went off, with the result that the ball went through his heel. On going to Mr. Hawkins' house and taking off his shoe the bullet dropped out upon the floor. He was taken to his home and a doctor summoned, who pronounced the injury not serious.—Lindsay Warder.

SAON CROWN PRINCE IS INVALIDED HOME

LONDON, Nov. 8.— Owing to a serious wound in the leg received in action on the battlefield in France, Crown Prince George of Saxony has arrived at the Royal castle at Dresden, and will take no further part in the campaign, says a despatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Replenish Your Silver

Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass

Fern Dishes
Flower Stands
Cut Glass Vases
Cut Glass Bouquet Holders
Candelabras
Tea Sets, etc.

Schneider Bros.
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SMOKED BREAKFAST BACON and WINDSOR BACK
17c PER LB.

BULBS
Largest and Finest Collection in City
FERNS, PALMS, Etc.
Fine Assortment
CHOICE CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, CARNATIONS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, Etc.
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Wednesday's 3 o'clock Surprise

COATS are the big subject for To-morrow. We expect you have already discarded your lighter Suit or else you are about to do so. Therefore you need a Coat. A heavy warm Tweed Coat up to the latest dictates of fashion. Is that not what you would ask for? One, proof to the cold wintry Canadian weather, with an unmistakable style stamp upon it and yet this year above all it must be moderately priced. Without a doubt To-Morrow's specially priced Coat is just what you want.

A small range of NEW Style COATS To-morrow. Reg. $12.50, between the hours of 3 and 5 will be priced..... $7.75

A Lot of NEW Fancy UNDERSKIRTS in pretty shades. Regular 75c. Between the hours of 3 and 5 To-morrow 49c

Every day will bring you something new in wonderfully Low Priced Articles for our Two Hours Sale.

KID GLOVES 49c pair | ELLIOT'S | Some Toys for Xmas arrived

400,000 Meals a Day Given to Belgians Through the American Commission

Systematic Arrangements Made for Distributing Food Throughout the Country--Two More Dutch Steamships Ready to Leave England With More Supplies---Officials Tell of Fears of Famine and Give Thanks for Help Thus Far Given

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Provisions sent to Brussels by the American commission for the relief of Belgium already are supplying 400,000 meals daily, and arrangements are now complete for carrying on a similar work throughout that part of Belgium occupied by the Germans.

The Dutch steamship Jan Block is on its way loaded with 2,000 tons of wheat, rice, peas, beans and flour, and it is expected that the Dutch steamship Tellus will leave with 1,700 tons of wheat. Both ships will proceed to Rotterdam, where their cargoes will be taken over by representatives of the American commission.

Herbert Clark Hoover, chairman of the American commission, received the following telegram from Captain T. F. Lucy, the commission's representative at Rotterdam:

"Langhorne, Wyman and Bell (Morris M. Langhorne, Secretary of the American Legation to the Netherlands and Luxemburg; F. B. Wyman, member of the Relief Commission, and Edward Bell, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at London) have returned from Brussels, where 400,000 meals per day are being issued. Those persons who are able to pay are being charged five cents for the meals. The meal costs fifteen cents, and Bell says that rich and poor stand in line for these meals as the only way they can get food."

"They state that very complete arrangements have been entered into by the Central Committee for receiving and distributing supplies throughout Belgium. The country has been divided into provinces, each province handling its own distribution and being represented by two members of the Central Committee. All requisitions on this office will come from the Central Committee through the American and Spanish Ministers. A sub-committee in turn will sell food to the committees which will resell or distribute free to those in need.

"The sub-committees are formed generally by members of the town councils, so that the whole organization has an official and unquestionable standing. They are all in accord and are holding meetings from time to time at Brussels and compiling data of the needs of every district regardless of how remote. The people are elated at the shipments and the practical results given.

"Some uneasiness is felt here by Belgians as the result of quotations from the American press to the effect that supplies would be seized by the military authorities. They are afraid that this will stop the shipment of supplies. I have assured them that the supplies would come regardless of these unfounded suppositions.

"Whitlock (Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium) is personally supervising and compiling the detailed requirements of the various districts to be forwarded to you."

PREPARED TO MEET EMERGENCIES.

That all emergencies are being forestalled is evident from a note issued by the Central Committee in Belgium, in which it is stated that the commission will have a delegate in each province who will see that the shipment of food supplies arrives intact, and who must be informed of any infraction by the German troops of the guarantees given by Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. If this delegate, protected by the American flag, learns of any such infraction he will verify it and immediately call attention to it, when the Ministers of Spain and America will make proper representations to the German authorities.

At a meeting of the Belgian Central Committee, Ernest Solvay, the Belgian manufacturer, who is a member of it, in thanking the American and Spanish Ministers and the American commission for the service rendered to Belgium, said that the population of Belgium was at the point of famine and that fear of disaster was general in view of the terrible days they had endured. Thanks to the Americans, he said, they had overcome, at least for the time being, the terrible position in which the country had been placed and the future now looked more favourable.

Joseph Botogne, Belgian Deputy and member of the Namur Town Council, and A. J. Jourens, Deputy and member of the Liege Town Council, in a signed statement sent to the commission, say:

"We have rudely suffered. After the atrocities and horrors of war we are now threatened by famine. The German armies since the beginning of the invasion have lived on our soil by requisitioning victuals of all nature.

GRAIN PRODUCTION INSUFFICIENT.

Our production of grain normally is hardly sufficient for a fifth of the consumption. The maritime route being closed for the import of grain, our country would be famished in a very short time. Solely for Liege and its environs 1,500 bags of grain a day is necessary. At the moment of writing we have hardly grain enough for a few days.

"Without the generous assistance of the United States it would mean for us famine with its unavoidable consequences of riots and plundering. We have suffering enough. At least let this misfortune be spared us. We are convinced that you will sympathize with our undeserved miseries.

"In the province of Liege the city has first been compelled to pay a war contribution of 20,000,000 francs ($6,000,000), while the requisitions which have been made so far exceed 80,000,000 francs. The city of Liege has a population of 117,000 inhabitants, and its ordinary annual budget hardly reached 14,000,000 francs."

Emile Digneffi and Paul Staes, members of the Liege town council, in a statement to the commission, say:

"To sum up the situation, an industrial population of high efficiency is entirely ont of work and cannot earn its food. It has no reserves any more in food or savings and rescue is immediately and urgently needed for fear that catastrophe would be brought home socsemht fra wdo ylly punnnnu about by impending starvation, and food for relief is only the beginning of all kinds of relief up to the time when the population is allowed to organise its work again."

Tsing Tau, the German Gibraltar of the Orient—which, after a two months' siege, fell into British-Japanese hands, on November 6th. Inset is the picture of the Japanese Admiral Kamimura.

WAR NEWS CONTINUED

(Continued from Page 7.)

lied powers by the destruction and capture of vessels, not including the loss of trade. The nearest approach to the record of the Emden has been made by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, which is still operating in the Atlantic. The Karlsruhe has sunk twelve British vessels to-date.

LONDON, November 10.—The German cruiser Emden, which has been one of the terrors of British shipping in the Pacific, has been destroyed by the British warship Sydney. The Admiralty announced to-day that the Emden has been driven ashore on Cocos Island and then burned to the water's edge.

The Sydney which finally ran down the Emden after a chase which has lasted for several days, is a part of the Australian navy. It is presumed that it was the Sydney which located the Emden only a few days ago, and sank one of her storeships and captured another. The fleet German vessel escaped, however, showing a clear pair of heels to the British vessel. The Emden's most notable feat was her raid into Penang Harbour, where she sank a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer.

The cruiser Sydney, which destroyed the Emden, called in Berlin, the "terror of the seas," is one of the protected cruisers belonging to the Australian navy. She was completed in 1913, displaces 5,600 tons, is 430 feet long, and has a speed of 25 1-2 knots. Her armament consists of eight 6-inch guns and some small quick firers, with two submerged torpedo tubes. She carried 400 officers and men. The Emden was a protected cruiser of 3,540 tons, with a maximum speed of 24 1-2 knots. Her armament consisted of ten 4.1 inch quick firing guns and two torpedo tubes. She carried 361 officers and men.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Admiralty announces that Captain Karl Von Muller, commander of the Emden, was among those rescued and taken prisoner.

LONDON, November 10.—That the Emden fought to the last for her life is evidenced by the fact that the Sydney did not escape without loss of life on board. Three men were killed and fifteen injured. When the Emden went ashore she was hopelessly out of commission but the Sydney made sure of her work by firing a few more shots before drawing off. Every officer and member of the crew of the Emden has been awarded the iron cross by the Kaiser for brilliant work at sea. Captain Von Muller and his men realized that sooner or later they must be sent to the bottom. The Emden's Captain was recently quoted as declaring to the German Admiralty that he knew that his vessel would some time or other be run down and destroyed, but until that time came the Emden would give a thorough account of herself.

One of the wonders in connection with the work of the Emden was the system under which she was kept supplied with coal and provisions. On August 6th it was reported that the Emden had been in action with a Russian cruiser and that both had been sent to the bottom. A month later the Emden suddenly appeared in the Bay of Bengal and sank five British merchantmen and captured another.

Since the opening of the war the German cruiser Emden has sunk or captured twenty-three vessels, including several war ships. Most of the merchantmen she acounted for were carrying the British flag. The Admiralty adds that it is thought many of the officers and men of the Emden lost their lives in the action with H.M.S. Sydney.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Earl of Annesley, who has large estates in Ireland and who is a lieutenant in the royal flying corps, left on a reconnaisance over Antwerp last Friday, has not been heard from since. It is feared that he has been killed by German aeroplane guns.

Glasgow and Otranto To Falkland Island

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 9.—The British cruiser Glasgow, which was engaged with the German squadron in battle off the Chilean coast Sunday, November 1, and the British transport Otranto have passed Delgada Light, in the Straits of Magellan, bound for the Falkland Islands, a British possession to the east and extreme southern point of South America.

This information is contained in advices received here by the Admiralty from naval authorities in the Straits of Magellan, who said they had seen the Glasgow and Otranto passing through the straits toward the Atlantic.

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 595, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d.t.f.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 10.—Reports received here declare that 35,000 Germans and 100 guns have withdrawn from Thieult and retreated in the direction of Ghent. The report declares this movement is part of a German retreat of considerable extent and that there is the greatest discontent in the ranks of the Kaiser's men.

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 10.—There was a startling rumour here to-day that the United States war ship, North Carolina, had been blown up by striking a mine in the Mediterranean. The Secretary of the Navy at Washington had no information regarding it.

WOMEN CAN HARDLY BELIEVE

How Mrs. Hurley Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Eldon, Mo.—"I was troubled with displacement, inflammation and female weakness. For two years I could not stand on my feet long at a time and I could not walk two blocks without enduring cutting and drawing pains down my right side which increased every month. I have been at that time purple in the face and would walk the floor. I could not lie down or sit still sometimes for a day and a night at a time. I was nervous, and had very little appetite, no ambition, melancholy, and often felt as though I had not a friend in the world. After I had tried most every female remedy without success, my mother-in-law advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and gained in strength every day. I have now no trouble in any way and highly praise your medicine. It advertises itself."—Mrs. S. T. HURLEY, Eldon, Missouri.

Remember, the remedy which did this was Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For sale everywhere.

It has helped thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means have failed. Why don't you try it? Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

PURE FOOD SPECIALTIES

"It's Confidence That Does It."

Flower Pots

Good assortments in all wanted sizes from 4 inches up to 4 gallons. Also

ROUND BOWLS, WITH FEET FERN PANS, ETC.,

Blooming Plants

Fine growing stock in choice blooms. Come and see them. If you don't see what you want we will get it quick.

Porter S. White
336 George 'Phone, 208.

You will find no better beverage than Knox's Stone Ginger Beer. It satisfies the taste and quenches the thirst.

Sold by all first class Grocers, Cafes and Liquor Stores.

D. KNOX
SODA WATER CO
MANUFACTURERS
GINGER ALE
LEMON SOUR
CIDER VINEGAR
PHONES Res. 61 Works 232 384 Queen St

TWENTY SUBMARINES FOR GREAT BRITAIN

NEW YORK, Nov. 9. — Twenty submarines are to be built at once at the Quincy works for a foreign Government. The submarines are not to be completed here, but are to be built in sections for shipment.

There is reason to believe that the officials of the plant do not know for which of the warring nations the boats are intended.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation sent the order to Quincy. The workmen at Quincy believe the submarines are destined to go to the English navy.

Quickest, Surest Cough Remedy is Home-Made

"Pinex" Prepared in a Few Minutes. Cheap but Unequaled

Some people are constantly annoyed from one year's end to the other with a persistent bronchial cough, which is wholly unnecessary. Here is a home-made remedy that gets right at the cause and will make you wonder what became of it. Get 2½ ounces Pinex (50 cents worth) from any druggist, pour into a 16-ounce bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Start taking it at once. Gradually but surely you will notice the phlegm thin out and then disappear altogether, thus ending a cough that you never thought would end. It also loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals the inflammation in a painful cough with remarkable rapidity. Ordinary coughs are conquered by it in 24 hours or less. Nothing better for bronchitis, winter coughs and bronchial asthma.

This Pinex and Sugar Syrup mixture makes 16 ounces—enough to last a family a long time—at a cost of only 54 cents. Keeps perfectly and tastes pleasant. Easily prepared. Full directions with Pinex.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, and is famous the world over for its ease, certainty and promptness in overcoming bad coughs, chest and throat colds.

Get the genuine. Ask your druggist for "Pinex," ounces, and do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

Death is Certain

For all of us. The only uncertainty is when it may visit you. Life Insurance provides protection for your dependents by creating an immediate cash estate in the event of your death. Last year this Company paid Death Claims of $491,529.52.

Get a policy to-day in

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.
374½ Water Street, Peterborough, Ontario
THOMAS MARK
GENERAL AGENT

RUSSIA MAY DEFER INVASION OF GERMANY

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Russia dominates the military situation to-day. The speed with which she has cleared the invaders from Russian Poland was totally unexpected, and must necessarily have a great effect on the campaigns in the other war theatres.

Already the terror-stricken inhabitants are reported fleeing from their prosperous Silesian homes, despite the fact that General Von Hindenburg's strong army is between them and the advancing Russians. But something besides the might of the Germans arms may enable them to remain still and for some time in security, for a significant message from Petragrad announces that Russia may defer the invasion of Germany until her historic mission toward the Bosphorus is accomplished.

The New Russian Plan.

This mission includes the complete subjection of Austro-Hungary, as well as the invasion of Turkey, and if this is the actual plan of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, the Russians may be content to hold their present positions along the German border while making an aggressive war toward the south and east.

The Cossack raids continue across the German border and Berlin now admits that the Russians are well beyond the River Warthe. The Russian advance has been made over bad roads at the unprecedented rate of 14 miles daily and the German retreat has now passed Czernstochowa without stopping. The Russian line is well back of the Warthe between Czernostochowa and Kalsiz.

Another Petrograd report states that Czernstochowa is still held as the last German position in Russia, but that this is regarded as untenable.

Holland, determined to preserve the neutrality of the River Scheldt, has announced that the Flushing forts will fire on any vessel not recognized as a mail boat or other regular harbour craft.

Private reports reaching Berne, Switzerland, from Constantinople, indicate that Turkey has entered the war with an empty treasury. She has exhausted the German loan, and used up the money derived from the tax on imports.

Free Treatment for Piles.

Sample treatment of Pyramid Pile Remedy mailed free for trial, gives quick relief, stops itching, bleeding or protruding piles, hemorrhoids and all rectal troubles, in the privacy of your own home. Pyramid Pile Remedy is for sale at all druggists. 50c a box.

Mail this Coupon

to the PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 59 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich., with your full name and address on a slip of paper, and sample treatment of the great Pyramid Pile Remedy, will then be sent you at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

A MESSAGE TO THIN, WEAK, SCRAWNY FOLKS

An Easy Way to Gain 10 to 30 lbs. of Solid, Healthy, Permanent Flesh

Thin, nervous, undeveloped men and women everywhere are heard to say, "I can't understand why I do not get fat. I eat plenty of good, nourishing food." The reason is that they do not get the fat, no matter how much they eat, unless your digestive organs assimilate the fat-making elements of your food instead of passing them out through the body as waste.

What is needed is a means of gently urging the assimilative functions of the stomach and intestines to absorb the oils and fats and hand them over to the blood, where they may reach the starved, shrunken, run-down tissues and build them up. The thin person's body is like a dry sponge—eager and hungry for the fatty materials of which it is being deprived by the failure of the alimentary canal to take them from the food. The best way to overcome this sinful waste of flesh building elements and to stop the leakage of fats is to use Sargol, the recently discovered regenerative force that is recommended so highly by physicians here and abroad. Take a little Sargol tablet with every meal and notice how quickly your cheeks fill out and rolls of firm, healthy flesh are deposited over your body, covering each bony angle and projecting point. Good druggists have Sargol, or can get it from their wholesaler, and will refund your money if you are not satisfied with the gain in weight it produces as stated on the guarantee in each package. It is inexpensive, easy to take and highly efficient.

Caution:—While Sargol has produced remarkable results in overcoming nervous dyspepsia and general stomach troubles, it should not be taken unless you are willing to gain ten pounds or more, for it is a wonderful flesh builder.

CATTLE IMPORT HAS CLOSED

Six Months' Ban Has Been Established Because of Disease

OTTAWA, Nov. 10.—The foot-and-mouth disease epidemic among cattle in the United States has assumed such serious proportions that the Government here has been compelled to pass stringent importation regulations applying to the whole of the Republic. Word was also received here that the United States has prohibited the importation of cattle from Canada for reasons given below. Several orders-in-council had been previously passed by the Canadian Government prohibiting the importation from a number of states of commodities which might carry the disease. The epidemic has now spread in a virulent form to no less than eleven states, including New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, while two other states are under suspicion. It has therefore been considered necessary to prohibit the importation from any part of the U. S. of the following: Cattle, sheep, swine or goats, or the flesh, hides, hoofs, horns or other parts of such animals (with the exception of cured meats, lard and tallow), or of hay, straw, fodder or manure. The prohibition is to be in effect for a period of six months, after which it may be raised or extended, according to conditions.

So far there has been no trace of the disease reported from any part of Canada.

Ribbon feed and a hinged screen for a new laundry mangle prevent injury to the fingers of operators.

We'll Eat More — OF — HOOPER'S BREAD

For the Sake of our Health

It is made of the purest and most nourishing ingredients.

It is sold from our stores and our waggons all over the City.

If your grocer does not handle it, send us his name.

T. H. Hooper
414 GEORGE STREET

CHAMPAGNE ALE

A Delightful Tonic

For sale by all Liquor Dealers

Manufactured by

THE

Calcutt Brewing & Malting Co., Ltd.
'Phone 98.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

THE BLACKBURN ROVERS PROVE THEIR SUPERIORITY

Sunderland Sprang a Surprise on Sheffield Wednesday--The League Tables

It was a near thing with Manchester City on Saturday. The "Blades" of Sheffield almost cut away that unbroken league record which the citizens are so proud of. It was not Sheffield's keenest blades either and the United are to be congratulated on running the Hyde road team to a goalless draw. Oldham continue to pursue the Mancunians closely and that was a very creditable victory they had at Burnley.

At Liverpool the Rovers of Blackburn proved their superiority over Everton and the points gained may be regarded as most valuable. Sunderland sprung a surprise on Sheffield Wednesday who for once found their shooting at fault. Liverpool the only team to lower Manchester City's colours this season (it was in a Lancashire Cup tie) did splendidly in dividing points at New castle.

Weak Gunners.

The Arsenal team are not doing so well now and seem to be short of ammunition. By losing to Birmingham on Saturday they drop from second place in the second division, a position which is now occupied by Bristol City, who are shaping extremely well this season. Huddersfield still hold a commanding lead.

Brighton Still Lead.

In the Southern League Exeter City were top scorers, Southend United going down before them by 7—1. Brighton and Hove just managed to share the points with Millwall, but as Reading fell to West Ham the team of the famous health resort keep their place at the top.

Poor Hibs.

While Hearts delight the Edinburgh folks Saturday after Saturday and all is joy at Tynecastle there is a feeling of depression at Easter Road where the Hibernians are none too well, and it is significant that whilst the one team is at the top of the table the other is right at the bottom. Raith Rovers had a brilliant victory at Aberdeen and Ayr's draw at Falkirk proves that the "Auld Toon" team's previous successes cannot be regarded as a flash in the pan.

LEAGUE TABLES.

Including Saturday's Results.

Scottish League.

	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts.
Hearts	14	12	1	1	31	9	25
Celtic	14	9	2	3	34	12	21
Morton	13	6	1	6	27	21	18
Ayr United	14	7	5	2	20	12	16
Rangers	13	7	5	1	23	17	15
Airdrieonians	13	6	4	3	20	19	15
Third Lanark	13	5	4	4	21	16	14
Clyde	11	6	4	1	13	11	13
St. Mirren	3	4	4	5	21	25	13
Hamilton A.	13	5	5	3	19	16	13
Falkirk	13	4	5	4	14	14	12
Aberdeen	14	4	6	4	15	19	12
Raith Rovers	14	4	6	4	20	23	12
Dumbarton	14	4	6	4	24	30	12
Partick T	14	4	4	3	16	17	11
Dundee	14	4	7	3	13	28	11
Kilmarnock	13	4	8	1	17	22	9
Queen's Park	13	2	7	4	17	24	8
Motherwell	13	3	8	2	17	25	8
Hibernians	14	1	6	5	12	20	7

English League—Division 1.

	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts.
Manchester C.	11	7	0	4	17	6	18
Oldham A.	11	7	1	3	25	16	17
Sheffield Wed.	13	7	3	2	28	14	16
Blackburn R.	12	6	3	3	23	16	15
Middlesbro'	11	4	1	6	18	13	14
Everton	12	5	4	3	21	13	13
Aston Villa	11	5	3	3	17	19	13
Newcastle U.	12	4	4	4	16	12	12
W. Brom. A.	12	4	4	4	17	12	12
Bradford C.	12	4	4	4	19	18	12
Burnley	11	4	4	3	18	14	11
Sunderland	11	5	5	1	20	23	11
Liverpool	12	4	5	3	21	20	11
Sheffield U.	11	2	4	5	12	14	9
Chelsea	11	2	4	5	14	21	9
Tottenham H.	12	2	6	4	17	28	8
Bradford	10	3	6	1	14	26	7
Manchester U.	11	2	6	3	14	21	7
Notts County	11	2	6	3	13	19	7
Bolton Wand.	11	2	7	1	12	19	5

English League, Division II.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Huddersfield	13	10	1	2	25	10	22
Bristol City	11	6	2	3	22	12	15
Arsenal	12	6	3	3	20	14	15
Preston N. E.	12	6	3	3	14	13	15
Derby County	11	6	3	2	23	17	14
Bury	11	7	4	0	24	22	14
Grimsby T.	12	4	3	5	12	17	13
Barnsley	11	5	4	2	11	17	12
Birmingham	11	4	3	4	20	14	12
Fulham	12	5	5	2	21	18	12
Clapton O.	12	4	4	3	11	13	11
Wolverhampton	12	4	5	3	14	18	11
Hull City	11	4	5	2	13	15	10
Notts Forest	12	4	5	2	17	23	10
Stockport C.	12	3	5	3	11	14	9
Leeds City	12	4	7	1	16	23	9
Lincoln City	12	3	6	3	14	21	9
Leicester F.	12	4	7	1	14	18	9
Glossop	12	2	7	3	14	23	7
Blackpool	11	2	8	1	12	23	5

Southern League.

Brighton and H.	13	8	2	3	15	10	19
Reading	13	8	10	2	26	15	18
Milwall	11	7	2	2	19	11	16
Watford	12	6	3	4	17	8	16
Exeter City	1	6	3	2	21	13	14
Swindon T.	12	5	3	4	19	19	14
Portsmouth	13	5	4	4	15	12	14
Northampton	11	5	3	3	15	13	13
Cardiff City	11	6	4	1	15	8	13
W. H. United	12	5	4	3	21	21	13
Luton Town	14	4	7	3	22	31	11
Plymouth	12	3	5	4	29	19	10
Bristol Rovers	12	4	6	2	20	26	10
Queen's Pk. R.	13	2	5	5	12	18	9
Southampton	12	4	7	1	22	30	9
Southend U.	11	3	5	3	11	14	9
Norwich City	11	2	4	5	12	15	9
Croydon	12	2	6	4	11	18	8
Crystal Palace	11	2	6	3	4	18	7
Gillingham	12	2	8	2	14	18	6

BIG BASKET BALL SEASON IN SIGHT AT THE Y.M.C.A.

Real basket ball weather is at hand, and every day finds a group of men and boys at the local Y.M.C.A. getting their eye on the basket, and their muscles in trim to put up a good article of this most popular indoor game.

All indications point to the most successful basket ball season in years. Many of the old boys who have the reputation of being the fastest that ever played the game in Peterborough are back and the way they are caging the ball shows that they have not lost their eye for the basket. And the speed they display in covering the floor will make some of the youngsters pant before the season is over. Among the old timers who are back will be found Ross Dobbin, who learned the game in the local Association, and had such good training that he made the 'Varsity team his first year in college. He also managed 'Varsity. Ross is chairman of the basketball committee which assures the followers of the game lots of sport. He will also lead a team for the business men in the league which is starting this week. Ray Best, W. Richardson, G. Robertson, H. B. Cowan, P. McCarrell will be some of the prominent figures on Dobbin's team.

Charlie Sisson, another faithful worker, will lead a team for the junior business men, and he has some A1 material.

The Cressman Co. is entering a team, with both Harry and Fred on it. Fred holds laurels for being a forward of the highest calibre, and is a hard man to stop once he gets going. The Cressman boys will put in a team that will make them all travel.

There will be three teams from the senior class led by Chaud Bartlett. Walter Flowers and Bill Rew. The youngsters have all got lots of fire and dash. The Young Men's Excelsior Club of George St. Church will enter a team under the leadership of Alex. Darling, while St. Paul's will be led by D. Loucks.

If there are enough men who want to play, and do not find a place on one of these eight teams, they will be taken care of in another league.

These games will not interfere with the regular gymnasium class work. While there are some games played on Monday and Wednesday nights, they will come after the regular class.

Schedule.

Nov. 11, 9 p.m.—Senior Business Men vs. St. Paul's.

Nov. 11, 9:30 p.m.—Dread-Nots vs. Cressmans.

Nov. 14, 8 p.m.—Junior Business Men vs. Bankers.

Nov. 14, 8:45 p.m.—Pirates vs. Excelsior Club.

Nov. 16, 9:15 p.m.—Junior Business Men vs. Cressmans.

Nov. 19, 9:15 p.m.—Senior Business Men vs. Excelsior Club.

Nov. 21, 8 p.m.—Bankers vs. Dread-Nots.

Nov. 21, 8:45 p.m.—Pirates vs. St. Paul's.

Nov. 23, 9:15 p.m.—Senior Business Men vs. Junior Business Men.

Nov. 25, 9.15 p.m.—St. Paul's vs. Cressmans.

Nov. 28, 8 p.m.—Bankers vs. Pirates.

Nov. 28, 8:45 p.m.—Dread-Nots vs. Excelsior Club.

Nov. 30, 9:15 p.m.—Cressmans vs. Excelsior Club.

Dec. 2, 9:15 p.m.—Senior Business Men vs. Dread-Nots.

Dec. 5, 8 p.m.—Junior Business Men vs. Pirates.

Dec. 5, 8:45 p.m.—Bankers vs. St. Paul's.

Dec. 7, 9:15 p.m.—Senior Business Men vs. Cressmans.

Dec. 9, 9:15 p.m.—Junior Business Men vs. St. Paul's.

Dec. 12, 8 p.m.—Bankers vs. Excelsior Club.

Dec. 12, 8:45 p.m. — Pirates vs. Dread-Nots.

Dec. 14, 9:15 p.m.—Senior Business Men vs. Pirates.

Dec. 16, 9:15 p.m.—Bankers vs. Cressmans.

Dec. 16, 8 p.m.—Junior Business Men vs. Dread-Nots.

Dec. 19, 8:45 p.m.—Excelsior Club vs. St. Paul's.

Dec. 21, 9:15 p.m.—Junior Business Men vs. Excelsior Club.

Dec. 23, 9:15 p.m.—Pirates vs. Cressmans.

Dec. 28, 8 p.m.—Senior Business Men vs. Bankers.

Dec. 30, 8:45 p.m.—St. Paul's vs. Dread-Nots.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF TROUBLE.

There's a bright side to trouble—
Don't you ever doubt,
But givin' time to Hard Times,
Keeps the good times out.

Yours—the glory of the day,
God's word and all that's His;
There is no "fun in the way"—
You only dream there is!

—Exchange.

RUSSIANS ARE AT THE FRONTIER

Zones of Contest Are All on German Soil in the East

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.—The following communication from the Russian General Staff was issued last night:

"On the East Prussian frontier fighting continues. The Russian troops have occupied Solap (Goldap?) in the direction of Mlawa (Poland) we have advanced and stopped the movement of railway trains of the enemy near the stations of Soldau (East Prussia).

"Beyond the Vistula, the Germans have withdrawn from Wieclawek to Niessuma and from Konin to Sheopsy (Slupse?).

"On the roads to Cracow we are continuing to push back the rear guards of the Austrians.

"South of Przemysl Nov. 7 we captured 1,000 prisoners and a number of cannon.

All the zones of contact are now inside German territory. The Russians took 1,500 wagons laden with coal standing in the railway sidings in East Prussia in positions which the Germans had evacuated. The Russian cavalry which invaded the position had pierced the left flank of the enemy at the crossing of the Warta at Konin. These cavalry operations, with strong supports, have nullified the entire defensive preparations of the Germans inside the Polish frontier.

The Russians now hold without resistance the great line of entrenchments running from Czenstochow southward on Cracow and northward on Kalisz.

Advices received from Vienna say that the Russians are rapidly advancing on Cracow, and that in consequence the Austro-Hungarian military authorities are betraying great anxiety, and calling up every available man to the colors.

Elected To Be Tried By Jury

LINDSAY, Nov. 10.— The Lindsay man who was arrested a few nights ago, charged with the theft of two $2.00 bills from a Peterborough man, came up for trial yesterday afternoon before Police Magistrate Jackson. The accused was represented by Mr. G. A. Jordan, while Mr. G. H. Hopkins, K. C., Acting Crown Attorney, looked after the interests of the Crown.

The accused elected to be tried by a jury at the next competent court of jurisdiction.

TO-DAY'S MARKETS

Examiner Special:

UNION STOCK YARDS, Nov. 9.—Receipts were liberal: 174 cars, 968 hogs, 1956 sheep and lambs, 170 calves and 400 horses.

Cattle: Owing to the embargo being placed on all Canadian cattle by the United States, no live cattle can be shipped across the border, which caused a stagnation in the trade. The best cattle sold at $7.75 to $8 up to the noon hour.

Choice butchers' steers, $7.75 to $8.
Good butchers' steers, $7.25 to $7.50.
Medium butchers' steers, $6.50 to $6.75.
Common butchers' steers, $6 to $6.25.
Choice butchers' heifers, $7 to $7.25.
Common butchers' heifers, $6.50 to $6.75.
Choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75.
Canners, $3 to $4.50.
Bulls, $5 to $6.75.

Feeders and stockers: Not many on sale and market very quiet at unchanged values.

Choice steers, $8 to $6.50.
Medium steers, $5.75 to $6.
Stockers, $4 to $5.50.

Milkers and Springers: Few offered and values unchanged at $50 to $95 each; bulk sold at $70 to $80 each.

Calves: Receipts were light, but values remained steady.

Choice veals, $10 to $10.50; common to good, $4.50 to $9.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts were moderately large. Values for sheep were firm, but steady, and lambs were slightly higher.

Sheep, $5 to $6.
Culls and rams, $2.50 to $4.
Lambs, choice ewes and wethers, $7.75 to $8.12 1-2; culls $6 to $6.50.

Hogs: Light receipts caused a firm market.

Selected, fed and watered, $7.15, and $7.50 f.o.b. cars, and $7.75 weighed off cars.

RUSSIANS MOVE SWIFTLY.

Huge Army Is Now In Perfect Condition For War.

LONDON, Nov. 10. — The correspondent of The Times in Warsaw, telegraphing under date of Nov. 6, says that after spending a fortnight in the Polish field of operation, he has arrived at the conclusion that the Russian organizations is at last under way in every direction, and that within thirty days Germany either will have to submit to an invasion by vast Russian hosts or withdraw substantial bodies of her best troops from the western frontier.

"Russia's huge army is now moving with a precision which is remarkable," he says, "and it is advancing with incredible rapidity and smothering every rear guard action with its numbers. The transports is keeping pace everywhere, moving forward night and day. In many cases the main bodies accomplish twenty verts (about 14 miles) daily."

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Speculative selling, due to the absence of any political bullish news, operated as a drag today on the wheat market. Prices at the close were unsettled, ½c to ⅝c lower than Saturday night. Other cereals, too, suffered a net decline—corn ½c to ⅝c, and oats ⅛c to ⅜c. In provisions the outcome was unchanged to 10c down.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 12	to $.....
Goose, wheat, bushel	1 13	.....
Barley, bushel	0 67	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 25	.....
Oats, bushel	0 34	0 35
Rye, bushel	0 90	.....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 32	0 33
Butter, creamery, solids	0 30	0 32
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, large	0 16	.....
Cheese, new, twins	0 16½	.....
Eggs, new-laid	0 36	.....
Eggs, cold-storage	0 28	0 30
Honey, new, lb.	0 10	.....
Honey, combs, dozen	2 00	2 50

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, new crop, No. 1 northern, $1.26; No. 2 northern, $1.22½; No. 3 northern, $1.17½.

Manitoba oats—Bay ports, old crop, No. 2 C.W., 46½c; No. 3 C.W., 44½c; new crop, No. 2 C.W., 41½c; No. 3 C.W., 38½c.

Ontario wheat—Car lots, $1.10 to $1.13, outside, according to freights.

Ontario oats—New, outside, 40c to 50c.

American corn—Fresh shelled, No. 3 yellow, 85c, Toronto; Canadian corn, 82c, Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, $1.25 to $1.30, car lots, outside, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 82c to 84c, outside, nominal.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 66c to 70c; Manitoba barley, 66c to 70c, lake ports.

Rolled oats—Per bag of 90 lbs., $2.60 in smaller lots, $2.15 to $2.25; per barrel, $5.00, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Buckwheat—65c to 70c.

Millfeed—Car lots, per ton, bran, $22 to $24; shorts, $25 to $26; middlings, $27 to $29; good feed flour, $31 to $34.

Manitoba flour—First patents, $5.60 in bags; second patents, $5.10 in bags.

Cornmeal—Yellow, 98-pound sacks, $2.65 to $2.75.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.60 to $4.70; Montreal or Toronto freights, in bulk, nominal.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 9.—The wheat market was steady this morning. There were no Liverpool prices quoted, but it was understood values there were unchanged. Trading was light generally, altho, owing to heavier receipts, quite a lot of hedging was being brought out, the causing for the time being an easier tone, and prices fractionally lower. Later there was some good buying of May futures by export houses, causing a strengthening of values. The cash demand for wheat was good, oats and barley were also wanted, and all offerings were easily sold.

Good sales for export have been marked and export firms were heavy buyers of both futures and cash grains. Winnipeg wheat futures closed ⅝c to ¾c higher, oats closed ¼c to ⅜c lower, while flax closed unchanged.

Winnipeg cash: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $122½; No. 2 do., $1.17½; No. 3 do., $1.13; No. 4 do., $1.07½; No. 5 do., 96¼c; No. 6 do., 84½c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 57c; No. 3 C.W., 54c; extra No. 1 feed, 54c.

Barley—No. 3, 70½c; No. 4, 66½c; rejected, 61½c; feed, 61c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.33½; No. 2 C. W., $1.33½.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Nov. 9.—There continues to be a good demand from foreign buyers for Manitoba spring wheat, and sales of several loads were made at an advance in price of 2d per quarter, but the counter offers were 2d to 1s per quarter below what exporters were asking. The local trade in coarse grains continues quiet, but the tone of the market is very firm. Demand for flour is quiet, but the undertone to the market is strong and higher prices are being talked of. Millfeed is fairly active with a better demand from both local and country buyers.

The butter market is quiet and steady, finest creamery at the auction sale today selling at 37½c. Cheese is firm, but business over the cable was quiet today. Exports for the week were 94,649 boxes, as compared with 54,327 for the corresponding week last year.

Demand for eggs is good, and the market is active and strong.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.19½; No. 1 northern, $1.18½; No. 2 do., $1.15½; Dec., $1.16½.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 3077 cattle, 968 hogs, 1956 sheep ar l lambs and 170 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Choice heavy steers sold at $7.75 to $8; choice heifers at $7.50; good steers and heifers, $7 to $7.25; medium butchers, $6.50 to $6.75; common butcher steers and heifers, $6 to $6.25; light heifers, $5.50 to $5.75; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good cows, $5.75 to $6.25; canners, $3.50 to $4.50; cutters, $4 to $4.40; bulls, $5 to $6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.

Choice feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., $6.50 to $6.75; good feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., $6 to $6.25; medium feeders, $5.75 to $6; common feeders, $5 to $5.50; stockers, $4 to $5.

Milkers and Springers.

A limited supply of milkers and springers sold at $58 to $95 each.

Veal Calves.

Choice calves sold at $10 to $10.50; good calves, $8.50 to $9.50; medium, $7 to $8; common, $6 to $7; inferior eastern calves, $3.50 to $5.

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep, ewes, $5 to $6; culls and rams, $2.50 to $4; lambs, $7.50 to $8.15; culls, $6 to $6.50.

Hogs.

Selects fed and watered sold at $7.50; $7.75 weighed off cars, and $7.15 f.o.b. cars at country points.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL, Nov. 9.—At the Montreal Stock Yards west end market an easy feeling continues to prevail for cattle, owing to the liberal supplies coming forward, but prices were practically unchanged from last week. Trade in fairly good steers was fairly active, of which the supply was fair, and sales were made at $7 to $7.35, while fair stock brought from $6 to $6.75 per 100 pounds. The tone of the market for canning stock was weak, owing to the liberal offerings, and prices scored a further decline of 25c per cwt., with sales of bulls at $4.25 to $4.60, and cows at $3.50 to $4 per cwt.

There was no further change in the condition of the market for sheep or lambs, but the feeling was strong, and the prospects are that prices will go higher in the near future, owing to the fact that supplies are falling off. Ontario lambs brought $7.50 to $7.75, and Quebec $7 to $7.25, while ewes brought $7 to $7.25 per cwt.

The demand for grass-fed calves was good, at prices ranging from $6 to $10 each. Milk-fed calves were scarce and wanted. The market for hogs was firm, with a good demand from packers, and sales of selected lots were made at $8, cows at $6, and stags at $4 per cwt., weighed off cars.

By touching a pedal an automobile driver can drop a new bumper so as to form a fender that will prevent anything going under the wheels

Reports Were Endorsed By County Council

The following committee reports have been endorsed by the County Council:

Committee on Roads.

1. That the appointment of Jas. Ellerton as caretaker of Booth's Bridge, Anstruther be confirmed, from Oct. 1st, 1914; salary $5.00 per annum.

2. That the account of Jas. Ellerton, Booth's Bridge, be paid, $8.00.

3. That the report of the Special Committee re Loon Lake Bridge, be adopted and the accounts be paid.

4. That Booth's Bridge be built of wood.

5. That Mr. Lean procure the timber and have it delivered for construction of Booth's Bridge.

6. That the report of Mr. Garbutt re Nassau Bridge be adopted.

7. That the matter of purchasing punt and settling with the O'Leary Estate re tools for Chemong Bridge be left in the hands of Messrs. Anderson, Killen and Garbutt with power to act.

8. That the Township of Belmont and Methuen be paid the sum of $12.50 re damages on Boundary Bridge paid by said township.

9. That the Warden, Chair and Mr. Coben inspect Salmon Lake Bridge and report at the January Session.

10. That the Warden, Mr. Brown, Mr. Squire and the Chairman be a committee to inspect Peel's Bridge, Norwood, and report at January Session.

W. A. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Committee on Finance.

1. That the accounts marked Schedule A be paid.

2. That the accounts marked Schedule B be ratified.

3. That the Eastern Dairymen's Association be granted $150.00 to defray the expenses of the meeting of such Association to be held in January next at Peterborough.

4. That the report of the Committee of the Whole Council be adopted, and this committee recommends the paying of $400.00 per month towards the Belgian Relief Fund, the Red Cross Society or the Canadian Patriotic Fund as directed by the following committee, namely: Messrs. Kindred, Shaw and Garbutt; said payments to continue until the meeting of the County Council, 1915, with a recommendation to the succeeding Council to continue the same as long as necessary.

5. That a group photograph be taken of this year's Council.

6. That in order to encourage the destruction of wolves the Council believes that the bounty upon killing of a wolf should be increased to at least $20.00 and that the Province should refund to the County at least $11.00, and that the Provincial Government be memorialized to adopt such legislature as will give effect to this view and the Provincial members representing the County be requested to assist in procuring such legislature.

G. H. GARBUTT,
Chairman.

Two Local Men Are Sergeants

Writing from Kingston to a member of The Examiner staff, Private Leonard Williams, of the 57th Contingent in the 21st Battalion, says:

"We are all settled down here now and are fitted out with uniforms, but have not been issued boots yet. Our company (E) is complete now in its four sections with the following sergeants: No. 1—Sergt. Williams, Cornwall; No. 2—Sergt. Alan Harper, Peterborough; No. 3—Sergt. Sam Thomas, Peterborough; No. 4—Sergt. Scott, Prescott. Capt. Gray, of Cornwall is in command, while the subalterns are Lieuts. Shepherd and Cunningham. Only one of the men from Peterborough failed in the medical examination. We have physical drill at 6:15, breakfast at 7:30, parade at 8:30 until 11:30 a.m., dinner at 12:30, parade at 2 p.m., until 4:30 p.m., supper at 6 p.m., lights out at 10 o'clock."

FIRST CANUCK TO MARRY.

TORONTO, Nov. 9—A letter confirming a cable report that Lieut. Jack Williamson, who went with the first Canadian contingent, had married a French girl at Plymouth, was yesterday received by his mother, Mrs. Williamson, of 28 Gloucester Street.

1914 1914
WORLD'S SERIES
(Boston vs. Philadelphia)
First Time Shown in Canada.
2 DAYS ONLY 2
EMPIRE THEATRE
Charlotte Street
Don't be deceived — See
THIS YEAR'S PICTURES
Along with our Regular Programme.
Not a few of Last Year's which are being shown at another local Theatre.

ROYAL Theatre
TO-DAY
Series No. 1 of
LUCILLE LOVE
The Girl of Mystery
Don't Miss the Start of These Wonderful Pictures
7—Other Reels—7
5 cents--10 cents
COME EARLY TO SECURE SEATS

You will meet your friends if you come.
LOUIS YEOTES
First-class line of imported and domestic Cigars.
Pipe Repairing a Specialty
BEST POOL ROOM IN TOWN
Pool - 5c
Good Music in Attendance
Shoes Shined. No Waiting.
Five Shiners.
Tan Shoes Dyed 25c guaranteed
HATS CLEANED

YOUR FAVOURITE POOL ROOM
Congenial company, bright surroundings, first-class Tables, and plenty of room.
PRESENT PRICES
Boston Pool 5c
15 Ball Pool 5c
25 Ball Pool .... 10c, or 40c hour
8 Ball Pool 5c
PALACE BARBER SHOP
326 George St. W. J. SPENCE, Prop.
W. V. FOWLER, Manager

SCIENTIFIC POOL AT Gentlemen's Pool Room
Above Royal Theatre
To-night and Wed. Night
PROF. McLEAN
Champion Pool Player of Canada
Do not fail to see this wizard of the Cue.
ADMISSION FREE.
Come and see this champion on fancy and trick shots TO-NIGHT
Pappas & Snelgrove, Props.

EMPIRE THEATRE
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
"The Play House of Quality"
The Other Girl—A very interesting Drama in two parts.
Life's Lottery—A splendid Mole-drama.
A Grandparents Ritual—An excellent Drama
Hearts of Men—A fine example of a Western Drama
With a Burglar's Help—A thrilling Comedy.
Building a Fire—Another Big Comedy.
COMING!
Wednesday and Thursday
Second Installment of
"Kathlyn Series"

GRAND OPERA HOUSE J. J. Turner & Sons, Managers
To-night and To-morrow Matinee & Night The year's greatest success in Moving Pictures
KELCEY and SHANNON in "AFTER THE BALL"
Taken from Charles K. Harris World's Greatest Song—Pictured and Produced by Pierce Kingsley
6—REELS—6 6—REELS—6
Prices 10c, 15c and 25c. Box Office now open for Sale of Seats. 3d-166

OAK HALL ECONOMY SPECIALS

Men's Suits
This lot consists of good strong mixed Tweeds and Worsteds, browns and greys. Worth $10.00 to $12.00.
8.00

Boys' Overcoats
Light and dark mixed Tweed Coats, 26 to 33, convertible collar Ulster. Worth $7.50 to $8.50.
$5.95

Men's Suits
Made of imported rough mix'd Tweeds and a few dandy Worsteds, all sizes. Worth $15.00 and $16.50.
12.00

Men's Pants
Worsted and Tweed Pants, worth $2.50 and $3.00
$1.95

Men's Shirts
The best we have in the house, made soft front and cuffs, 1000 pleat and silk mixtures, worth $2.00 to $2.50
$1.49

Boys' Bloomers
Good strong Bloomers, lined all through. Sizes 6 to 10 years.
Worth 75c for 49c
Worth $1.50 for 98c

Men's Sox
Black Cashmere Pure All Wool
Oak Hall Special
25c
"Invicta" worth 50c
3 for $1

Boys' Underwear
Heavy Elastic Ribbed 25c
Heavy Fleece Lined 35c
"Humphrey's" Pure Wool 75c
Every one a special.

Men's Caps
A line of Tweed Caps, worth up to 75c
Clearing at
29c

OAK HALL
400-11 George St. M. J. MAHER, Mgr.

ROBT. FAIR & CO., Ltd.

WEDNESDAY BARGAINS

For a further exceptionally interesting list see handbills being distributed to-day

$15 and $16 Women's New Suits for $8.50
8 only Tweeds, Serges and Fancy Mixtures, made in the most attractive styles that are being shown for present wear. You will be lucky if you are one of the eight to get one of these $15 and $16 Suits on Wednesday for..... $8.50

$11 and $12 Women's Suits for $7.50
These Coats were made to sell at the above price. The materials are Fancy Tweeds, Fancy Blanket Cloths, Cheviots and many novelty weaves. See this extra Wednesday Special; worth worth $11 and $12 for..... $7.50

11 Women's Coats, worth up to $15.00. On Sale Wednesday at $3.48
They are full length and splendid warm Coats. A collection of odd lines that must be cleared out and we have marked these Coats that are worth up to $15.00 down to $3.48

$9.00 Girls' Winter Coats for $1.98
Now for a rush sale of Girls' Coats for ages 10 to 12 years. Only five of them, but they are good ones; cardinal, brown, navy and olive Cheviots, and Kersey Cloths. Values up to $9.00. Wednesday Snap $1.98

Clearance of Children's Coats at Half Price
Samples and Odd Lines, from stock, in Cardinal, Bear Cloth, Black and White Check, Fawn, and Blue Blanket Cloths, for ages from 2 to 4 years.
Coats that were up to $3.00, marked at $1.69
Coats that were up to $5.00, marked at $2.19

Unmatchable Bargain in Mantle Cloths
All wool, black and white Shepherd's Check, broken plaids or checks in red, tan, brown, grey and blue, with black and plain blanket cloths. 54 to 56 inches wide. Our best selling lines up to $1.75 and $2.00. On Sale Wednesday at per yard $1.00

Mantle Cloths at Half Price
A reason for it: Imported cloths that should have been here in September, and have just arrived. Heavy all-wool check and ripple designs. They are very swell cloths. Worth $2.75 per yard in regular stock. On sale Wednesday at HALF PRICE, per yard..... $1.35

$1.50 Print Wrappers for 98c
They are a well assorted lot having high or low necks, long or short sleeves. Choice designs of splendid materials. Worth $1.50. Wednesday Special..... 98c

$1.50 Flannelette Gowns 98c
Superior quality of pure white flannelette, made in large generous sizes. Low neck, very prettily trimmed with lace and insertion; sleeves also finished with lace. This is an extra Wednesday snap. Worth $1.50 for..... 98c

65c Stripe Flannelette Gowns 43c
An extremely low price, but a wonderful bargain for Wednesday. Made from an extra good stripe flannelette. Just on sale the one day—Wednesday. Worth 65c for..... 43c

Children's Knitted Underskirts
Comfortable, all wool warm underskirts, in plain navy, cardinal and grey, white and blue, and white. Regular up to $1.75. Wednesday Special 98c

Sale of Wings and Mounts
A big collection of these wings and mounts that sold up to $2.00, will be on Sale Wednesday at each 25c

Another Lot of Sweaters for $1.00
Worth up to $3.00; odd lines of all-wool Balkan, Norfolk and Blazer styles, plain colours and stripes. An excellent chance to get Sweaters that sold up to $3.00. On Wednesday your choice for..... $1.00

$1.00 Tailored House Blouses for 48c
They are new and attractively made of White Batiste, with black sateen collar and black and white stripe trimming. Also black and blue stripe with pique collars. Regular values up to $1.00. Wednesday Special 48c

$1.50 Pique Blouses for 69c
Champagne and black and white pique. A splendid lot to go on Sale on Wednesday; worth up to $1.50 for..... 69c

90c Flannelette Underskirts 69c
Excellent quality in plain grey and pink and blue stripe. A snap for Wednesday, worth 90c for 69c

Felt Hat Shapes at 25c and 50c
We have divided a big collection of Shapes into two lots for Wednesday:
Shapes worth up to $1.50 for.....25c
Shapes worth up to $2.50 for.....50c

SPECIALS TO-DAY

AT WARNE'S CUT RATE DRUG STORE

Foot Warmers .....$1.00 & $1.25
Chamois Vests, reg. $2.00 for....$1.39
Hot Water Bottles, reg. $2.00 for ..$1.19
Chest Protectors, reg. 50c for.....25c
Water Bottle Covers, reg, 50c for 25c
Moth Proof Bags ..... 25% discount
Thermometers..... 10% off
Thermo Bottles (pocket size) 62c

Watch this Space Daily. Our Bargains will Save You Money.

WARNE DRUG CO.

——LIMITED——

281 GEORGE STREET - - 'Phone 527

CITY AND GENERAL

WINDOW CLEANING.
'Phone 149 or drop a card to J. Foster, 8 Hansen Avenue. Storm windows cleaned and put up. 22d-27

FROZEN RADIATORS.
Get a gallon of Millenium Anti-Freeze Solution for $1.25, at Banks' Garage and save your auto radiator. 3d-4 t.s.

KITCHENER RED CROSS CLUB.
The regular meeting of the Kitchener Red Cross Club will be held this evening at eight o'clock in the Y.W.C.A. parlour. A good attendance is asked for.

MATTRESSES
Worth $10.00 for $6.65. We have another shipment of good, well-made mattresses, strong ticking, good white cotton felt filling, worth $10.00 marked for quick selling at $6.65. See the show window, 427 George Street.—E. B. Clegg & Co.

WINDOW CLEANING.
W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 120 Aylmer Street. 22d-82.

BAND PRACTICE.
The members of the 57th Regimental Band are asked to turn out for practice in the Simcoe Street band hall to-night at 8 o'clock sharp.

INSPECTION TOUR.
Fire Chief Howard is conducting an inspection of the hotels to ascertain if they are properly equipped in event of fire.

ORATORICAL CONTEST.
The George Street Epworth League held a successful meeting last evening, when an oratorical contest was decided for medals by Mr. A. W. Cressman and Mr. G. N. Gordon.

MISSIONARY ADDRESS.
Miss Edith Campbell of Japan, will give a missionary address in George Street Sunday School room, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 11th, at 3.30. All ladies interested are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALE.
Of Household Furniture, etc., the property of F. T. Baylis, will be conducted in the Auctioneer's yards, 200 George street, on Friday, Nov. 13th, at 2 p.m.—W. J. Hancock, Auctioneer. 'Phone 1080. 3d-110

PROBABILITIES.
Fresh to strong southerly to westerly winds; a few light snow or rain falls, but mostly fair and milder. Wednesday, fair and comparatively mild.

Y.W.C.A. NOTES.
A service in connection with the Week of Prayer was held at the Y. W. C. A. this afternoon. There will be another service on Friday night, at 8 o'clock, especially for girls.

PATRIOTIC FUND.
The total contributions to the Patriotic Fund have reached a total of $5,706.73. Mrs. J. Braden is credited with a donation of two dollars, and the employees of the Prudential with eight dollars.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE.
Members are requested to attend the opening of their new home Loyal Order of Moose, in the Bank of Commerce Building, over the Royal Bank, tomorrow, Wednesday evening, Nov. 11th. Bro. Heyd, Supreme Dictator, will speak. Refreshments will be served.

MOTHERS' CLUB.
The Mothers' Club of the Y.M.C.A. will hold their regular monthly meeting at the Y.M.C.A. on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All members are requested to be present; also any women interested in the work of the Mothers' Club will be welcome.

GET OUT OF THE RUT.
Money saved is money earned; look around; get out of your rut; I can save you money for your table supplies. We excel on butter, eggs, and cheese. Winter potatoes supplied in any quantity. See James R. Bell, the Sanitary Grocer, 197 Hunter Street, West. 'Phone 456.

A. O. F. Anniversary
The 25th anniversary of Court Stanley, A.O.F., will be celebrated by an open patriotic meeting on Tuesday, November 10. Bro. Butt, Chief Organizer, will be present with his pictures of the war. All are welcome. Admision free. 3d108

CHORAL SOCIETY.
The Peterborough Choral Society will practice Elgar's "Banner of St. George," in the Collegiate Hall to-night at 8 p.m. New members will be gladly welcomed by members of the executive committee. Now is the time to join, as the work has only been in practice for two weeks.

AUCTION SALE.
Of household furniture, etc., etc., the property of Mr. Thomas Holden, 508 Waterford street, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14th, at 2 o'clock, p.m., including good wood and coal Range and Quebec Heater (new), and a quantity of hardwood.—J. F. Thornton, Auctioneer. 'Phone 986. 3d-10 111-13

AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.
By attending a course of instruction in "First Aid" you will find yourself able to help your fellows in many ways you do not now think possible. The St. John Ambulance Association, which meets to-night (10th) at 8 o'clock in Y.M.C.A., teaches you how to render practical assistance in case of accidents. The motto of the Order is "For Humanity."

For Relief of Belgians

A carload of food supplies for the relief of the Belgians was loaded today at the Grand Trunk Railway station. The car was loaded under the auspices of the farmers of Otonabee. The supplies included potatoes, apples, etc.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skilful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

LADIES' SODALITY IN THEATRICALS

The Ladies' Sodality of St. Peter's Cathedral presented a delightful playlet to a packed house last night in St. Alphonsus' Lyceum. It bore the delightful title, "My Aunt's Heiress," in two "flims." It proved to be a pleasant Cinderella story in which Miss Kathleen McCarthy "turned out" to be the real heiress to $100,000, and heir to Miss Mary Kelly, thereby defeating the machinations of Miss Veronica Carveth, who it likewise "turned out," was a mere pretender.

A very enjoyable musical programme was added to the pleasure of the evening. Selections were played by the trio, Miss L. Hurley piano, Mr. Chas. Seymour violin, and Mr. J. Minnicola cornet. Their numbers included a potfourri of patriotic airs. Vocal solos by Miss Mabel Mahoney, Mr. Geo. Daly and Mr. Minnicola were enjoyed. The audience sang "Tipperary" with Mr. Minnicola.

The cast of characters were:

Daughters
Mrs. J. Smith ..Miss Florence Lesthy
Anna Maria .....Miss Nora Shevlin
Jemima.....Miss Eva Clancy
Arabella.....Miss Gertie Clancy
Sophia .....Miss May Callaghan
Clementina .. Miss Margaret Hoolam
Jane M .....Miss Antionette Shevlin
Matilda (the heiress) Miss Kathleen McCarthy
Mrs. Alexandre de Courcy—Miss Veronica Carveth.
Mrs. Betsy Brown—Miss May Kelly.
Zippets .....Miss Margaret McGrath

CHURCH ASSOCIATION HELD FIRST MEETING

The first meeting of the Church Association of the All Saints' church was held last night in the Parish Hall. There were two hundred present and the indication was that the organization of the association is going to be amply justified by good results in making the congregation of the church feel on friendly terms with each other, and in cultivating to even a greater extent than in the past an "esprit de corps" among the church members.

A splendid social time was spent last evening and the meeting was a very enjoyable affair. A good programme was given and after the programme appetising refreshments were served.

One of the most enjoyable numbers was a recitation by little Miss Alice Dawson, who is only seven years of age. She captured the audience in her reading of "Papa's Letter," and was encored, reciting in a winning way, "Entertaining My Elder Sister's Sweetheart." Miss Dawson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dawson, Easton, Pa.

The programme was presented as follows:

Instrumental Duet — Mr. Hill and Miss Flowers.
Vocal Solo—Mr. Flowers.
Recitation—Miss Alice Dawson.
Instrumental Duet — The Misses Thompson.
Vocal Duet—Messrs. Chandler and Weller.

WOMEN'S ART ASSOCIATION.
There will be a meeting of the Women's Art Association in the Public Library to-night at 7:30 o'clock. The course of study for the year will be "The Cathedrals of Europe."

Are We Said Any Better

There Has Never Been Any Doubt

as to the ability of the Tait Optical Co. to properly fit your eyes with Glasses. Their long experience, undoubted ability, perfectly appointed parlours and complete and modern equipment make mistakes impossible with this firm.

For reference we refer you to our numerous clients.

Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed

TAIT OPTICAL Co.
Exclusive Opticians
410 George St.

RESTAURANT IS NOT LEGALLY A PUBLIC PLACE

Important Decision by Magistrate Dumble Covers Legal Definition of a Public Place

CHARGES DISMISSED

Magistrate Dumble this morning ruled that in Peterborough a restaurant is not a public place within the meaning of local by-laws. A number of local young men were charged with gambling in a public place. The games with dice took place in a Chinese Cafe, and while admitting that they were gambling with dice for money the defence claimed that th restaurant was not a public place. The Magistrate sustained their contention, dismissing the cases against them all. Mr. G. N. Gordon appeared for the defence. In his remarks the Magistrate commended the Proprietor for calling in the Police when the men refused to stop gambling.

The written judgment handed down by Magistrate Dumble, this morning, was as follows:

Rex vs. David Edwards.

This is a charge laid under By-law No. 25 of the City of Peterborough to prohibit gambling with dice in a public place, to wit, the Dominion Cafe. It is admitted that defendant did, against the will of the proprietor, gamble with dice, in the Cafe; but it is objected that the Cafe was not a public place within the meaning of the by-law.

The by-law in question, Sec. 25, prohibits such gambling at or upon any table or device or otherwise in any of the streets, lanes or public places of the Town. The next clause of the Act authorizes the Police to enter certain places where prohibited games are being played. But the clause making the offence can alone be looked at to find what makes the offence, and is clearly defined as gambling in a public place, a street, or lane, and the evidence shows that it took place in a restaurant, which though licensed as such, does not thereby become a public place within the meaning of the Act.

A street, square, park or place where the people have a right to go to without let or hindrance, is such a public place, but there are no judgments holding that a restaurant, hotel, or even a railway station, is a public place. Because people go to them freely is not sufficient to make them the people's, and take them out of the private control of the owners or proprietors.

This question was recently dealt with in the case of Rex vs. Cook, in the weekly notes of Nov. 25, 1912, where Mr. Justice Kelly delivered the judgment founded upon English cases, clearly deciding the meaning of the words, public place.

In Regina vs. Bell, 25 Ont. Rep. Page 272, it was held that a Custom house was not a public place within the meaning of a Toronto by-law, relative to public morals, on which the defendant was charged with having made use of profane swearing in a public place.

The charges against the defendants will be dismissed.

Dated November 10th, 1914.
(Signd) D. W. Dumble,
Police Magistrate.
Peterborough, Ont.

OBITUARY

HERBERT CONROY.
The death occurred last evening at his home, Lot 32, Concession 9, Otonabee, of Herbert Conroy, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Conroy. The deceased is survived by his parents, two brothers, James and John, living in Otonabee, and four sisters, Mrs. Timothy Garvey, Otonabee, Mrs. Robert Allin, East City, and Pearl and Carrie at home.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, from the family residence to St. Peter's Cathedral, and thence to St. Peter's Cemetery.

MRS. JOHN DUNLAY.
The death occurred last night, at 8 o'clock at her late residence, 127 George Street, South, of Elisabeth McCarthy, wife of John Dunlay. The deceased was born in Hastings, where she resided until coming to Peterborough, two years ago. She leaves a husband and one son to mourn her loss.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, to the G. T. R. station for Hastings, where interment will take place.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Joseph Wearing will receive for the first time since her marriage on Thursday afternoon, November 12th, at 133 Benson Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Harley received word to-day of the safe arrival in Rome of their son, Rev. Father Harley, of the Basilian Order.

Rev. H. J. Keith, Mrs. Keith and children left to-day for Hilmenton, where Mr. Keith will take up his new charge in a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Chittick, of Smith, have received an interesting letter from their son, Irwin, who is with the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery in the first contingent at Salisbury Plain.

Mrs. Gordon R. Langley, 261 Margaret Avenue, will receive on Wednesday, November eleventh, for the first time since her marriage, and afterwards on the fourth Wednesday of each month.

Save A Day Each Week

That is practically what you can do by adopting Universal Methods in your Housework.

Each Universal Device has been designed to fill a distinct household need. Their use will save you untold time, labour and will ensure far better results from your work.

They are Guaranteed to Perform the work for which intended to Your Entire Satisfaction.

If your home is equipped with Electricity you will be interested in Universal Electric Home Needs.

Perfection in Electric Heating and Cooking Methods has been reached by this make. These lines are now on display in our Window. Be sure to call and see them.

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO
HARDWARE SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST

CITY HALL PARAGRAPHS

The regular monthly meeting of the Peterborough Board of Health, which was to have been held this morning, did not materialize owing to the absence of some of the members. Dr. C. H. Arnys, chairman of the Board, turned up at the appointed hour. He states that there was nothing of an important nature to deal with.

AFTER THE BALL IS A REAL TREAT

"After the Ball," that fascinating detective photo drama, was given last night at the Grand Opera House, and an appreciative audience showed considerable interest in the unravelling of the excellent plot of the play. As a story alone the pictures are worth seeing, but besides that many thrilling features, including a dare-devil jump from a motor-cycle on to a fast travelling train, and a leap from a train into the river below, made the pictures the most wonderful in many ways that have ever been seen here. The plot is a thrilling one and the cast is a very strong one, making the whole feature a real treat in moving pictures.

A CHRISTMAS JOY

If you want to give real pleasure to some one you care for—be she wife, sweetheart, father, mother or friend—send your photograph.

To ensure early copies, come at the earliest convenience to

THE STUDIO OF
W. F. MOULE Phone 46
374½ George Street

War Cannot Slaughter MORE VICTIMS THAN PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia is described as a preventible disease if taken in time.

Pneumonia is the scourge of the able-bodied men and women "a little run down perhaps" but strong in the belief that they can fight off a cold. Colds are not easily fought off in this northern climate.

On the first sign of a cough or cold, our advice to you is "GET RID OF IT."

The slight cold, the irritating cough, the tightness of the chest, if not attended to, will sooner or later develops into some serious lung or bronchial trouble.

GET A BOTTLE OF
DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP
and you will find after the first two or three doses have been taken the cough or cold will quickly disappear.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c.

Be sure you see that the name of The T. Milburn Co., Limited, appears on both the label and wrapper.

Mrs. Edward Hugo, Moose Jaw, Sask., writes: "My little girl, three years old, contracted a bad cold which settled on her lungs, and turned into pneumonia, and she was given up by our doctor. I decided to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and by the time she had taken three bottles she was well again. I shall always keep a bottle of "Dr. Wood's" in the house."

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE

APPLES

For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies, Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE
N. DOUROS, Prop.
'Phones 18-19

FREE GIFT

OF A

$5.00 Auto-Strop Safety Razor

TO ANY MEMBER OF

His Majesty's Forces.

Who may now be serving his country, whether he be at the front or on his way.

ANYONE

purchasing an Auto-Strop Safety Razor at the full and regular price of $5.00 may send our receipt (which we will give you at time of purchase) to the Auto-Strop Safety Razor Co., Limited, Toronto, together with the name and address of Any Soldier or Sailor in the United Service, and this company positive agrees to send a $5.00 Auto-Strop Safety Razor, absolutely Free, to the address given without any other formality or conditions.

This Offer Holds Good During The War Only.

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The Evening Examiner.

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Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

VOL. LVI. No. 111 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 8 PRICE ONE CENT

WE HAVE

A wonderful new system of electric light which produces photographs in every respect the equal of day light.

If it is not convenient to come in the day-time, by special appointment we will make the sitting in the evening.

Drop in and see it, you will be interested.

THE ROY STUDIO
140½ HUNTER ST.

The Germans Alarmed By Russian Successes Have Asked For Peace

(ACCORDING TO ROME DESPATCH)

GERMANS HAVE ASKED RUSSIANS TO MAKE PEACE

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.— A Rome despatch to the Post says:

"Germany, alarmed at the Russian success, has made preliminary offers of peace to the Russian Government, which have been rejected."

VOLUNTEERS OF BERLIN PROVE GOOD FIGHTERS

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10. — Reports from Belgium state that the Berlin volunteers have fought with contempt for death. Although Nieuport, Ramscapelle and Dixmunde have been evacuated, these volunteer corps have tried to retake them, relying on their own attacks, while the veterans fought at Ypres. Thus occurred the murderous collisions by the Nieuport bridge, Dixmude and Ramscapelle, of which the two latter places the German volunteers, aided by marines, occupied, only to evacuate an hour later, after an attack by the allies' cavalry. The Germans lost near Dixmunde, Nieuport and Ramscapelle many guns and prisoners and thousands of killed, thanks especially to the brilliant French and British reconnoissance and the devastating artillery, which rendered the German naval guns useless. A great German troops movement is in progress. Troops lately arrived at Bruges have been sent to the front between Ypres and Dixmunde.

'XMAS

Home portraits have the home-like air about them.

They are more natural and can be taken with far less trouble to our client.

Especially is this true with photographs of elderly people and children.

We will gladly send an experienced operator if you are unable to visit the studio.

Make an early appointment, as we are booking dates rapidly.

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Which will be sure to appeal to your judgment.

Mrs. J. Wilson, 372 GEORGE STREET
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SEE and INSPECT—THE
SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large covers, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, good workmanship

BEST OF ALL:
Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

F.R.J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
341 GEORGE ST. 'PHONE 386

Von Kluk Was Prodigal Of Human Life

According to Report

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The World publishes a despatch from London from a staff correspondent saying:

Some important points I learned when with the German armies on the French and Russian fighting lines, and which the censorship prohibited me from using can now be given.

Chief among these is the flat statement made to me by a member of the German General Staff that Gen. Von Kluk who commanded the extreme right, has been superseded. A part of his army, tthis staff officer told me, has been taken over by von Buelow and the balance is being used as a "part army." Von Kluk is understood to have incurred the Kaiser's displeasure by his disregard of life in handling his men on the first advence to Paris, though his masterly retreat from the Marne won him much praise.

Crown Prince Popular.

The German Crown Prince, commanding the Fifth Army, makes his personal headquarters in a chateau near Stenay, on the Meuse, eighteen miles north and west of Verdun and about forty-five miles east of Rheims. Against the latter he has been directing the operations as well as handling the actions to the north and east of Verdun in the Argonne forest. The Crown Prince's troops lie east and south of what may be called the German northern line, and they are being used rather as an investing and a holding force than as an offensive army. The Crown Prince is beloved by his men. His daring, inclined to recklessness, is held in check by the General Staff. His bold life is simple and unceremonious.

Verdun Attack Delayed.

The plan was to open a big gun fire against Verdun last Thursday. The failure to do so indicates that the Germans are experiencing trouble on their right wing. Austrian mortar batteries were being moved within the Verdun range when I left the front.

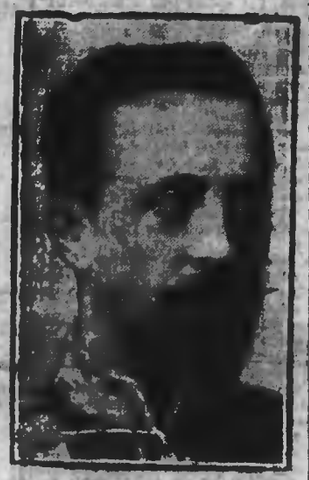
On the authority of Gen. Oberst von Strangs, Chitf of Staff, it can be said that no action has yet been taken against Toul, Nancy and on positions south of these points, including Belfort. The Germans have only a thin holding line in this region, and south of St. Mihiel their front runs to real German soil.

Six Austrian corps commanders and army leaders have been superseded by Germans. One Austrian commander in the field around Lemberg has been placed in an insane asylum near Vienna.

Moslems in West Africa Forward Expressions of Loyalty to Britain

Examiner Special:

LONDON, NOV. 11—Additional assurance of loyalty of the Mohammedan subjects of King George, despite Turkey's entrance into war, were received at the colonial office to-day. The Governor of Sierra Leone, British Possession on the West Coast of Africa, has transmitted to the colonial office letters from various Mohammedan Chieftains, all of whom declare the loyalty of their people. "We are incessantly praying that Allah grant victory to England" is the typical expression of Moslem leaders.



The Hero of the Hour.—Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, who has cleared Poland of Germans with surprising swiftness. A recent despatch says his popularity with the Polish people is such that they want him for their own King.

AUSTRIANS WITHDRAW TO PROTECT OWN FRONTIER

General Reports Indicate This Change in the Russian Front --May Play No Other Part in Campaign Against Russians Except Defend Own Territory.

LONDON, Nov. 10—Reports from many sources came to-night to confirm the news that the Germans are rushing every available corps from the Belgian front to strengthen the home defences of Posen and Silesia against the Russian menace, already heralded by Cossack raids at several points over the border. From Rome comes the statement that the Russians have captured many prisoners in the region of Kalisz, who were found to belong to the 11th corps of German cavalry known to have been operating in Flanders a week ago.

Confirmation of previous reports to the effect that the Austrian armies have been separated from the main German force by the sudden Russian movement towards Cracow, and indicates that the Austrians hereafter may play no part in the campaign more important than the safeguarding of the Hungarian frontier in the Carpathians, appears to be contained in the following significant despatch received from Vienna to-night:

"It was officially announced to-day that the situation on the north-eastern frontiers was unchanged. Later on another communication was issued stating that the war operations in Galicia would shortly be indefinitely suspended. For this reason the correspondents who are now there have been ordered to the south-east.

"This announcement is interpreted to mean that the Austrians have been defeated, and intend to withdraw to their lines of entrenchments, with the object of resisting a Russian invasion."

ENEMY STRONG BEFORE YPRES

Attempt to Take Villages at Bayonet Point and Attack in Force

Special to The Examiner:

PARIS, Nov. 11—There is every indication from reports reaching the War Office that the German forces about Ypres have been heavily reinforced. The attack of the Germans, continues with unabated force, and the troops which have been on constant duty in the trenches in this region are believed to have been relieved from the second line, which is pressing forward with the greatest determination. The most desperate fighting is reported all along the line. The Germans are attempting to take small towns and villages at the point of the bayonet. The heavy artillery fire from both the Allied and German lines has become more violent.

GERMANS RUSH FORCES TO CHECK RUSSIAN ADVANCE

Thousands of German Families Have Packed Up and Fled Behind Posen Fortress---What They Believed Impossible Has Happened.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.—The Russian light columns which have crossed and dislocated the outer line of German strategic railways running around northern and central Poland, report feverish activity. They have been able to arrest German movements on the railways nearest the frontier, but farther back the German lines are crowded day and night by trains bringing troops and equipment, especially artillery, from East Prussia to positions behind Thorn and Posen.

EXODUS OF PEOPLE.

The excitement among the German railway staff has thrown the civilian population into a panic. Many thousands of German families have hastily packed their portable belongings and fled behind Posen fortress, fearing the Russian invaders may avenge German cruelties in Poland. Others are abandoning their homes and making for Breslau and Dresden. It is evident the German General Staff feels it has again been out-generalled. Their experts were convinced that when the Russians had repulsed the movement on Warsaw and the Vistula and had turned the Germans back as far as the frontier the real campaign of invasion would be conducted through East Prussia.

THE IMPOSSIBLE HAS TAKEN PLACE.

They considered it absolutely impossible for the Russians to bring a great combined army with impedimenta for a winter campaign across Poland in November. This has already been done, hence the Germans are now concentrating at high pressure all their available forces from fortresses, garrisons and reserves in Silesia, Saxony and Prussia.

INDIANS ARE HANDICAPPED BY LANGUAGE

Germans Use Every Trick in Hope of Luring Them into Ambushes —Natives Have More Than Made Good

WILD STORIES UNTRUE

LONDON, Nov. 10 — The Indian forces in France have made good, but have achieved none of the daring and extraordinary exploits attributed to them, according to a statement issued by the Official Press Bureau tonight, under date of November 10th, written by "an observer with the Indian corps."

Above all, the account emphasizes the difficulties under which the Indians are fighting by reason of their ignorance of the French, German and English languages. Repeatedly they have been subjected to tricks on the part of the Germans.

"The Germans are full of resource," says the account, "and it is one of their favourite plans to lure the allied troops on to attack them by various devices, of which an indicated intention of surrendering is the most common. If this deception is successful, a skilfully concealed machine gun turns a murderous fire upon those who have advanced either to attack or accept srrender.

An Audacious Effort.

"The ingenuity of the enemy cannot better be illustrated than by a well authenticated statement of what took place last night in a trench held by the Gurkha regiment. A figure, silhouetted by the monlight and wearing a complete Gurkha uniform, approached the end of the trench, and delivered the message: "The Gurkhas are to move further up the trench; another Gurkha contingent is advancing in support."

"Puzzled by this announcement, the officer in command replied: "Who are you? Where do you come from?' To which the only answer was: 'You are to move up and make room for other Gurkhas.'

"The English was good, but something excited the officer's suspicion. 'Answer and answer quickly,' he said: 'If you are a Gurkha, by what boat did you cross?'

"This question, under the circumstances, was no easy one to answer, and the German—for such he was—turned and fled. But he had not gone five yards before he fell, riddled with bullets.

In Strange Conditions.

"If the officer had been deceived the trench, of course, would have swarmed with Germans almost before the Gurkhas had made room for them It can readily be imagined that under such conditions the Indian troops engage the enemy in circumstances of special difficulty. They are in a strange country; their training and instincts have accustomed them to quite different conditions. It is easy to distinguish German and French soldiers in the daytime, but it is not easy in the dark.

"The Gurkhas understand no language but their own, and very few others understand that. Their stragglers are exposed to difficulties in the way of rejoining their units which it is almost impossible to exagerate, nor must it be forgotten that the intentions which the German Emperor expressed with reference to the whole forces under command of Field Marshal Sir John French embraced to an equal degree the army corps composed of our Indian fellow-subjects.

Hated by the Enemy.

"Letters found upon wounded men and prisoners made it clear that the German military authorities have specially charged the troops with the task of inflicting the severest possible punishment upon the forces whose civilization they deny and whose soldierly qualities they wish to disparage.

"Under all these circumstances, it the Indian troops have so finely fulfilled the high expectations which were formed of them. A word of caution, however, should be uttered with regard to the amazing adventures and exploits attributed to them, recommendations desired neither by the officers nor the men.

"It need hardly be said that the conduct and example of the British officers, who have undergone precisely the same hardships as the men, have been worthy of the highest traditions of th service. In loss of officers and men, Great Britain has paid, and is paying, and will continue to pay, a cruel and constant price for the liberties of Europe and her own existence as a world-wide power."

509,000 Germans In Partial List of Casualties

And This Does Not Cover the Entire Period of Conflict

Examiner Special:

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11. — News despatches declare that the latest casualty lists published in Berlin give the names of 509,000 officers and men killed, wounded or missing. The list covers part of August, September and a few from October. It is thought that the total German casualties to date are at least a million men.

ANOTHER DEATH AMONG THE CANADIAN TROOPS

Montreal Man Found Dead in Secluded Portion of Salisbury Camp.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Gunner Walter Pendleton, belonging to Montreal, but a member of the heavy battery artillery, has died at Salisbury Plains under tragic circumstances. His body was found in a secluded portion of the camp. How he came by his death will form the subject of an inquest.

Montreal, Nov. 10.—(Special.) — Gunner Walter Pendleton was a son of Walter Pendleton, 53 St. Cecile Street, Montreal. He was twenty-six years of age, a native of Montreal, and prior to enlisting was a waiter at a Cathedral Street restaurant. He was a member of St. Patrick's church. His enlistment as a gunner followed an application he made to the naval service at Halifax.

The Globe understands that there were no indications of foul play in regard to his death.

The Famous Store
McDermid & Jury's SPECIALS

15c Tin Camphor Ice for	8c
25c Tube Eureka Tooth Paste for	15c
15c Pot Cold Cream for	8c
25c Tin English Violet Talc for	15c

WHILE THEY LAST
We will give a PENNANT of the ALLIES FREE with each 25c purchase of Russell Tooth Powder Paste or Talcum Powder.

McDermid & Jury
The Right Satisfactory Cut Rate Druggists
Cor. George & Charlotte Sts.

Turkey Cannot Stop Russians

Ottoman Empire Sacrificed to German Interests is Doomed

RESISTANCE SOON BROKEN

ROME, Nov. 10—Ifram Bey, head of the staff of Essad Pasha, the Albanian minister of war, who is here to negotiate for the landing of assistance by Italy to Albania, said to-day concerning the situation created by Turkey entering into the war:

"Turkey is finished. As a Mussulman I am sorry but in reality I know the Caucasus and am convinced that Turkey cannot oppose serious resistance to the Russians. At Erzerum, Turkey claims she has 300,000 men to resist the Russians, but her forces there are far below that number while Trebisond is in even a worse condition.

"Essad Pasha also thinks that a fight under these conditions is folly and that Turkey should have remained neutral, asking in exchange some compensation from the triple entente. Now she rushes toward ruin. When the Mussulmans know that the power of the Caliph has been sacrificed to German interests and a few politicians summary justice will follow, but it will be too late."

To-day's War Bulletins

MOVE THROUGH BRUSSELS.

LONDON, Nov. 10. — Ninety-two trains of German wounded, each carrying a total of 300 men (27,600 men in all), passed through Brussels on November 8, bound for Germany.

SOCIETY AT THE FRONT.

THIELT, Belgium, Nov. 10. — The Germans in the fighting in Flanders have made use of regiments composed of volunteers recruited from the best classes of Berlin society. Their officers are men of high standing.

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Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	6.30 a.m
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.55 p.m.	6.35 p.m
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m. 8.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m. 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west. Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m. 8.30 p.m.	*8.10 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 8.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m. 6.35 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.30 a.m.	7.15 a.m
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.55 p.m.	6.35 p.m
Markham	10.15 p.m.	6.35 p.m
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	8.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	6.30 a.m
	8.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m
Lakefield	8.55 a.m.	7.00 a.m
	8.15 p.m.	12.35 p.m
	7.55 p.m.	6.45 p.m

*Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.55 a.m
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**8.10 p.m
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*12.15 a.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*2.05 a.m
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.12 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock,	**4.35 p.m
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	6.55 a.m.
North Toronto	*4.50 a.m. *4.07 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.50 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Montreal, Chicago	*8.35 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Montreal, Lopdon, Detroit and Chicago	*4.55 p.m
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port Hoffabell, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**5.17 a.m.

*Daily **Daily except Sunday

Advertise in The Examiner

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN".

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

"Beyond there, master! Beyond the river there be many moving creatures! Darts and arrows have begun to fall against the cliff. See, one has even come into the cave! What shall be done, master?"

Broad awake now, Allan ran to the door and peered out.

Daylight was fading. He must have slept an hour or two; it he seemed but a second. In the west the sun was burning its way toward the horizon, through a thick set of haze that cloaked the rim of the earth.

"Here, master! See!"

Stooping, the picked up a long, slight object and handed it to him.

"One of their poisoned darts, so help me!" he exclaimed. "Cast that into the fire, Gesafam. And have a care lest it wound you, for the slightest scratch is death!"

While she, wondering, obeyed, he hastily reconnoitered the situation.

He had felt positive the Horde, after his escape from it by devious and terrible ways, would track him down.

He had known the army of the hideous little beast-folk, that for a year now had been slowly gathering from north and east for one final assault, would eventually find Settlement Cliffs and there make still another attempt to crush him and his.

But, knowing all this, knowing even that the whole region beyond the river now swarmed with these ghastly monstrosities, the actuality appalled him.

Now that the attack was really at hand, he felt a strange and sudden sense of helplessness.

And with a bitter curse he shook his fist at the dark forest across the canyon where—even as he looked—he saw a movement of crouching, furtive things; he heard a dull thump-thump as of clubs beating hollow logs.

"You devils!" he execrated. "Oh, for a ton of Pulverite to drop among you!"

"Look, master, look! The bridge. The bridge!"

He turned quickly as old Gesafam pointed up-stream.

There, clearly outlined against the sky, he saw a dozen—a score of little, crouching figures emerge from the forest on the north bank, and at a clumsy run dodge along the swaying footpath high above the rapids.

CHAPTER XXVII.
WAR!

At sight of the advance-guard of the Horde now already loping, crouched and ugly, over the narrow bridge to Settlement Cliffs Allan's first impulse was one of absolute despair.

He had expected an attack ere night, but at least he had hoped an hour's respite to recover a little of his strength and to muster all the still valid men of the Folk for resistance. Now, however, he saw even this was to be denied him. For already the leaders of the Horde scouts had passed the centre of the bridge.

Three or four minutes more and they would be inside the palisade, upon the cliff!

"God! If they once get in there, we're gone!" cried Allan. "We're cut off from everything. Our animals will be slaughtered. The boy will die! They can bombard us with rocks from aloft. It means annihilation!"

Already he was running up the path toward the palisade. Not one second was to be lost. There was no time even to call a single man of the Folk to reinforce him. Single-handed and alone he must meet the invaders' first attack.

Panting, sweating, stumbling, he scrambled up the steep terrace. And as he ran his thoughts outdistanced him.

"Fool that I was to have left the bridge!" choked he. "My first act when I set foot on solid land should have been to cut the ropes and drop the whole thing into the rapids! I might have known this would happen—fool that I was!"

The safety, the life, of the whole colony, including his wife and son, now depended solely on his reaching the southern end of the bridge before the vanguard of the Horde.

With a heart-racking burst of energy he sprang to the defence, and as he ran he drew his hunting-knife.

Reeling with exhaustion, spent, winded, yet still in desperation, struggling onward, he won the top of the cliff, swung to the left along the path that led t the bridge, and—more dead than alive—rushed onward in a last, supreme effort.

Already he saw the Anthropoids were within a hundred feet of the abutment. He could plainly see their squat, hideous bodies, their hairy and pendent arms, and the ugly shuffle of their preposterous legs, as at their best speed they made for the cliff.

Three or four poisoned darts fell clicking on the stones about him. Howls and yells of rage burst from the file of beast-men.

One of the horrible creatures even—with apelike agility—sprang up into the guy ropes of the bridge, clung there, and discharged an arrow from its bamboo blow-gun, chattering with rage.

Stern, running but the faster, plugged him with a forty-four. The Anthropoid, still clinging, howled hideously, then all at once dropped off and vanished in the depths.

Full drive, Allan hurled himself toward the entrance of the bridge. It seemed to him the beasts were almost on him now.

Plainly he could hear the slavering click of their tushes and see the red, bleared winking of their deep-set eyes.

Now he was at the rope-anchorage, where the cables were lashed to two stout palms.

He emptied his automatic point-blank into the pack.

Pausing not to note effects, he slashed furiously at the left-hand rope.

One strand gave. It sprang apart and began untwisting. Again he hewed with mad rage.

"Crack."

The cable parted with a report like a pistol-shot. From the bridge a wild, hideous tumult of yells and shrieks arose. The whole fabric, now unsupported on one side, dropped awry. Covered from end to end with Anthropoids, it swayed heavily.

Had men been on it, all must have been flung into the rapids by the shock. But these beast-things, used to arboreal work, to scaling cliffs, to every kind of dangerous adventuring, nearly all succeeded in clinging.

Only three or four were shaken off, to catapult over and over down into the foaming lash of the river.

And still, now creeping with hideous agility along the racked and swinging bridge that hung by but a single rope, they continued to make way, howling and screaming like damned souls.

One gained the shore! At Allan it bounded, crouching, ferocious, deadly. He saw the tiny, venomous lance raised for the throw.

"Flick!"

He felt a twitch on his arm. Was he wounded? He knew not. Only he knew that with blind rage he had flung himself on the second rope, and now with demon-rage was hacking at it desperately.

The snapping whirl of the cable as it parted flung him backward.

He had an instant's vision of the whole bridge-structure crumpling. Then it vanished. From the depths rose the most awful acclaim, quickly smothered, that he had ever heard.

And as the bestial bodies went tumbling, rolling, fighting, down the rapids, he suddenly beheld the bridge footway hanging limp and swaying against the further cliff.

"Thank God! In time, in time!" he panted, staggering like a drunken man.

But all at once he beheld two of the Horde still there in front of him—the one that had flung the dart and another. They were advancing at a lope.

Allan turned and fled.

His ammunition was all spent, he knew that to face them was madness.

"I must load up again," thought he. "Then I'll make short work of them!"

Fortunately he could far outstrip them in flight. That, and that alone, had already saved him in the past week of horrible pursuit through the forests to northward. And quickly now he ran down the terrace again—down to the caves below. As he ran he shouted in Mexican:

"Out, my people! Out with you! Out to battle! Out to war!"

Half way down to Cliff Villa he met Frumuos toiling upward. Him he greeted and quickly informed of the situation.

"The bridge is down!" he panted. "I cut it! The further shore is swarming with enemies. Two have reached this side!"

"What is this, O Kromno?" asked the man anxiously, pointing at Allan's shoulder. "Have they wounded you?"

Allan looked and saw a poisoned dart hanging loosely in his left sleeve. As he moved he could feel the point rubbing against his naked skin.

"Merciful Heaven!" he exclaimed. "Has it scratched me?"

With infinite precautions he loosened and threw off his outer garment. He flung it, with the dart still adhering, down over the cliff.

"Look, Frumuos!" he commanded. "Search carefully and see if there be any scratch on the skin!"

The man obeyed, making a minute inspection through his mica eye-shields. Then he shook his head.

"No, Kromno," he answered. "I see nothing. But the arrow came near, near!"

Stern, tremendously relieved, gestured toward the caves.

"Go swiftly!" he commanded. "Bring up every man who still can fight. All must have full burdens of cartridges. Even though the bridge be down, the enemy will still attack!"

"But how, since the great river lies between?"

"They can climb down those cliffs and swim the river and scramble up this side as easily as we can walk on level ground. Go swiftly! There is no time to lose!"

"I go, master. But tell me, the two who have already reached this side—shall we not first slay them?"

Allan thought. For the first time he now realized clearly the terrible peril that lay in these two Anthropoids already inside the limits of the colony.

He peered up the pathway. No sign of them above. Their animal cunning had warned them not to descend to certain death.

Now Allan knew they were at liberty inside the palisades, waiting, watching, constitnting a deadly menace at every turn.

In any one of a thousand places they could lie ambushed, behind trees or bushes, or in the limbs aloft, and thence, unseen, they could discharge an indefinite number of darts.

It was now perilous in the extreme even to venture back to the palisade. Any moment might bring a flicking, stinging messenger of death. Those two, alone, might easily decimate the remaining men of the colony — and now each man was incalculably precious.

"Go, Frumuos." Allan again commanded. "For the moment we must leave those two up there. Go, muster all the fighting men and bring them up here along the terrace. I must think! Go!"

Suddenly, before the messenger had even time to disappear round the first bend in the path, Allan found his inspiration.

(To be continued.)

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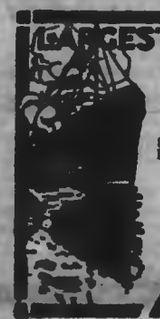

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MONEY TO LOAN
W. G. MORROW
MANAGING DIRECTOR

VICTORY FOR RUSSIANS WOULD CHANGE SITUATION

The great battle in South Poland is more important in its effect than anything that has happened in France, writes Hilliare Belloc, one of the foremost military writers in Europe.

If Germany were victorious in South Poland she could then maintain a merely defensive position against the Russian advance, and this would release the victorious forces which, with Germany's splendid railway communication, would in a very few days appear where they are so much needed in the western field, and particularly through the gate of St. Mihiel, kept open at great effort.

If the Russian victory in South Poland is as decisive as the Russian official reports say—and the German official report is silent as to what happened in South Poland — then no matter what happens in France, the menace overhanging Silesia will be of such weight that the Germans will certainly turn to a defensive in the west and will use every man they can spare for the defence of their eastern frontier.

The wealth, the mines, half the industrial life of Germany are there, in the upper valley of the Oder. In the lower valley lie the properties of the very class, the Prussian military caste, which is at the heart of this war.

Preparedness of Germans.

The extraordinary efficiency and preparedness of the German army is illustratd by the celerity with which the German general staff moved a great army eastward across Germany into Poland to stop the rout of Lemburg.

The Russian railways have a different gauge from the rest of Europe. The German invasion of Poland and Galicia was by two main lines of railway. Hundreds of trains were required. Arriving at the frontier of their own country, these German cars containing ammunition, heavy artillery, horses, and stores, were promptly lifted by machinery prepared in advance; turn the trucks and wheels that fitted the gauge of the Russian railways, and the movement of men to the battle lines continued almost without interruption.

Germany sent, according to the official reports, over 1,100,000 men across the frontier to stop the Russian advance. They not only stopped the advance, but they drove the Russian army back more than 75 miles before Russian reinforcements again turned the tide against the Germanic armies.

The Location of Tsing Tau—The map gives a good idea of the location of the strong fortress which was recently captured by the Japanese and British troops after a siege of a little over two months.

IN ONE MINUTE! CLOGGED NOSTRILS OPEN—COLDS AND CATARRH VANISH

Stops Nasty Discharge, Clears Stuffed Head, Heals Inflamed Air Passages and You Breathe Freely.

Try Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning; the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membranes which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake to-night struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith—just once—in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

GERMAN SECRET AGENTS WAGE A PROPAGANDA

(From the New York Herald)

In a strong effort to stem the tide of reproach against her in this country, Germany is waging one of the most extensive and elaborate propagandas ever attempted by any government. Realising that the moral support of the United States, next to victory, is the most desirable asset at stake in the present war, she is sparing no efforts to obtain it.

Thousands of secret agents are circulating everywhere in public and private gathering places, entering into arguments wherever possible to present the German side of the war in such a manner as to create sympathy. All of these men are highly educated and trained, many of them being German army officers unable to return to their country to fight, and they are acting under direct instructions from their government, through representatives here.

Nightly several of these agents are to be found in front of the Herald war bulletin board, always surrounded by interested groups of listeners, and always glibly reciting—from the German standpoint — the causes of the present war. They are thoroughly drilled in their subjects and during the last several nights, while a reporter has listened to them, it has been apparent that a man who has only the general information of affairs common to the well-informed has no chance in an argument with them.

The Herald bulletin board is only one of hundreds of places where representatives of the German government — well bred, plausible men — travel back and forth on the transcontinental trains between New York, Chicago, Omaha, Denver and far Western points, entering into arguments with passengers and striving to impress them with the German side of the controversy.

These men receive regular assignments from a government representative, and the propaganda work is carried on with rigorous system. Where possible the agent makes friendships that may become valuable through sales, letters or favours. In no case does the agent intimate that he is in any way connected with the German government, and in most cases the men are so perfect in the English language that their nationality is not discernible. Where their names might suggest too strong a flavour of the Teuton, it is sometimes changed.

Among the propagandists who are to be found every night in front of the Herald Building, surrounded by knots of interested listeners—for these men are interesting and present an exposition of their side of the controvery in a convincing manner—is one who is an officer in the German army. When the war began he was in this country and was unable to return home. As a result he was assigned by his government to take up this propaganda work. He draws his actual army pay for the service.

"We are everywhere," he said, in a moment of confidence. "Our men are in the hotels, the trains, in all the cities. Many of the mare German citizens who have come here from Canada or who were in this country when the war broke out. Others are German-Americans, who are identified with the German societies here. The German national spirit, you know, is a wonderful one, and all of us are willing to do everything for the Fatherland. We believe that, if in this country you understood the cause of this war, you would sympathize with us. But you are deceived, therefore my government has enlisted us to tell you the truth."

To tell that "truth" this man, who is a Bavarian, but who speaks English perfectly, with an English accent, which he acquired at Oxford, says that the German government is exerting every possible pressure within its resources. Through its channels of communication—and the German channels of secret communication in this country are said to be as perfect as they were in Europe—instructions on how to proceed in the propaganda are issued regularly.

Men are being sent wherever there are public gatherings. Carefully prepared answers to each new argument or charge against Germany and Austria-Hungary are hurried to them immediately after the new charge appears. Great business firms are finding that the long arm of Germany is reaching out and touching them through German-Americans here. Anti-German interests are being punished where possible by loss of business. The underground, labyrinthian system which is being perfected more day by day embraces with its tenacles every activity.

As the agent for the German propaganda said, his country believes that the people of the United States are prejudiced by falsehoods, and it is determined to kill that prejudice by "any means which justify the end".

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, GAS OR INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" settles sour, upset stomachs in five minutes.

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach easily within five minutes.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion.

Get from your pharmacist a fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating headaches, dizziness or intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odours.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large fifty cent cases contain enough "Pape's Diapepsin" to keep the entire family free from stomach disorders and indigestion for many months. It belongs in your home.

Ink can be removed from light coloured fabrics by washing with milk, then with turpentine, rolling up the cloth for half an hour and washing in water.

WHAT DYSPEPTICS SHOULD EAT

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE.

"Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble are, nine times out of ten, due to acidity; therefore stomach sufferers should, whenever possible, avoid eating food that is acid in its nature, or which by chemical action in the stomach develops acidity. Unfortunately, such a rule eliminates most foods which are pleasant to the taste as well as those which are rich in blood, flesh and nerve building properties. This is the reason why dyspeptics and stomach sufferers are usually so thin, emaciated and looking as that vital energy which can only come from a well fed body. For the benefit of these sufferers who have been obliged to exclude from their diet all starchy, sweet or fatty food, and are trying to keep up a miserable existence on gluten products, I would suggest that you should try a meal of raw food or foods which you may like, in moderate amount, taking immediately afterwards a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia in a little hot or cold water. This will neutralize any acid which may be present, or which may be formed, and instead of the usual feeling of [illegible] and fullness, you will find that your food agrees with you perfectly. Bisurated magnesia is doubtless the best food corrective and antacid known. It has no direct action on the stomach; but by neutralizing the acidity of the food contents, and thus removing the source of the acid irritation which inflames the sensitive stomach lining, it does more than could possibly be done by any drug or medicine. As a physician, I believe in the use of medicine whenever necessary, but I must admit that I cannot see the sense of dosing an inflamed and irritated stomach with drugs instead of getting rid of the acid—the cause of all the trouble. Get a little bisurated magnesia from your druggist, eat what you want at your next meal, take some of the bisurated magnesia as directed above, and see if I'm not right."

THE FALLEN ENEMY.

Where once rose happy homes and gardens smiled,
Here in the harvest field the dead are piled.
Foes of but yesterday sleep side by side,
Death garners here the sheaves of War's red tide.
O ye who watch above the common bier,
E'en to the foe grudge not a pitying tear.

What though they wrought destruction on your land,
Yet censure not, but rather those who planned
War's awful drama at the Council Board,
And in a frenzied moment drew the sword
That deluged Europe with a sea of blood,
The guilt is their's, they stand accused of God.

Bear then, no thought of enmity 'gainst those
Who silent sleep in hated garb of foes,
They had no choice, nor have they ought to blame,
They did but fight because the order came.

Another conscience settled Wrong and Right,
But simple soldiers these, just made to fight.
For these dead brothers sleeping silent there,
One Requiescat do ye, Christ-like, spare.
—Rev. D. A. Casey, Cambpellford

TIPPERARY MARY.

A pretty Irish colleen in a Tipperary town,
Took a notion for to cross the briny sea.
So she bade good-bye to Ireland, packed her little Irish gown,
And went away as happy as could be.
As she had lots of money you may bet she spent the cash,
All the saffors on the steamer with her style fell on the mash,
And when upon the promenade they would see this Irish maid,
She would hear them singing this refrain—

Chorus—

Mary Gray, you're a lady
And we think you're fine,
Awful witty, sweet and pretty,
Sure you're just the girl for mine.
You're as dainty as a dairy,
Are there more girls like you Mary
Way down in Tipperary, Mary Grady?

2nd Verse—

It really was provoking, for whenever she went out,
All the jolly tars were tagging at her heels.
So she went and told the captain what the Jackies were about,
Said he, that is just the way a sailor feels,
For you must know my dear they don't often see a girl,
And when they do most naturally their brain gets in a whirl,
But you must never fear,
They just all love you my dear,
There they go a singing it again—
—By E. S. Hopwood.
(Sung to, any old tune will do.)

AUSTRIA PUNISHED

(From the Providence Journal.)

When Austria so arrogantly made her demands upon Servia, late in July, the world regarded her as a great Power wrongfully attempting to coerce a weaker nation. She was confident, of course, of her ability to compel Servia to her way of thinking, irrespective of the rights of the case. She thought that she could repeat the coup by which she obtained possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina a few years before.

Now she is stricken to the point of exhaustion. A correspondent at Rome sends a graphic description of the disaster that has befallen her. Vienna is literally a great hospital. Barracks, school houses, theatres, offices, the museum and the rotunda of the famous Prater Park are all in use for the care of the wounded. Cholera and dysentery, the former in a mild form, but the latter in a fatal form, have invaded the city. The public is beginning to understand the failure of the campaign. There are no evidences of "patriotic passion, sympathy or enthusiasm." The empire is on the ragged edge of a catastrophe. Its dissolution would be the natural outcome of its latest and most disastrous military experiment.

PUZZLED.

With occasional eatin' and drinkin'
An' just forty winks now an' then,
'An' work in the trenches
Along o' the Frenchies,
We don't git much time for hard thinkin',
We men.
An' wot's me an' my comp'ny ain't yet made out.
If this 'ere's the culture they're talkin' about.

Tho' we don't get no "specials" we've heard a
Round dozen who tell the same tale,
How Germans will pillage
A poor little village,
An' quiet the natives by murder
Wholesale.
An' wot me an' my comp'ny ain't yet made out,
If this 'ere's the culture they're talkin' about.

They slash up the pictures with sabres,
Which seems a bit spiteful, an' odd.
Wi' search-lights they shows up
The churches they blows up
An' Bill when they've ended their labours,
Thanks God!
An' wot me an' my comp'ny ain't yet made out,
If this 'ere's the culture they're talkin' about.

Then the brave kindly men will strip lasses,
An' mothers and wives to their skin,
An' when they're a-cryin'
An' hopin' they're dyin',
Will jeer at each one as she passes,
An' grin.
An' wot me an' my comp'ny ain't yet made out,
If this 'ere's the culture they're talkin' about.

They use the white flag as a cover,
They use the Red Cross as a blind,
An' in ambulances
Their guns they advances
If one dirty trick fails, another
They find.
An' wot me an' my comp'ny ain't yet made out,
If this 'ere's the culture they're talkin' about.

I'm reckoned a 'ot argumenter,
An fust-rate at waggin' my chin,
But sharp as a bay'nit
I can't explain it,
An' shan't till we've licked 'em an' enter
Berlin.
When me an' my comp'ny ope to make out,
Wot this 'ere culture they're talkin' about.

J. TULLOCH FISHER,
In the Yorkshire Post.

To save the expensive waste of iron in the fine dust of blast furnaces a process has been invented for utilising the dust by incorporating it in pig iron.

Government veterinarians in the Philippines have found that cattle can be immunised against rinderpest with a loss of less than one per cent. of the animals.

WE'LL SEND THE FIRST few doses of Gin Pills to you free—if you have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble. After you see how good they are—get the 50c. size at your dealer's. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

LABATT'S STOUT
This very best for use in ill-health and convalescence
Awarded Medal and Highest Points in America at World's Fair, 1893
PURE—SOUND—WHOLESOME
JOHN LABATT, LIMITED, LONDON, CANADA

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH, C. H. FEATHERSTON, Manager
PORT HOPE BRANCH (Cor. Park & Ridout Sts.), A. E. WHITEHEAD, Manager
BARRIE BRANCH, A. G. WHITESIDE, Manager
BRANTFORD BRANCH, C. A. BEANLANDS, Manager
STERLING BRANCH, W. S. MARTIN, Manager

Good Roads for Telephone Talk

THE good roads movement has not been confined to the highways. The Bell Telephone System has covered the province with "good roads" for telephone talk, reaching nearly every nook and corner.

When, as at the present time, there is talk of hard times and poor business, these telephone good roads should not be overlooked. They are proving to be a big factor in getting business back to normal.

Are you using them? The *long distance telephone*, by cutting out travelling expense, saving time and labor and enabling you to keep in touch with rapidly changing markets and trade conditions, can keep things moving at greatly reduced cost and prove a real right arm to your business.

Prove it! Figure out how you can apply *the long distance telephone* to your business. Hundreds of business men are doing it with great success.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

Bad Spells With the Heart

Mrs. A. D. Cameron, Birch Brook, Pictou county, N.S., writes:—"For two or three years I was in a run-down condition, very nervous, lost strength, and was drowsy and sleepy. Then I began to have bad spells with the heart, and cold feelings would creep over me until I felt like death and as if I were sinking away. I would smother, and my hands would become stiff and cold, and windows and doors would be thrown open to bring me back to life. A year ago I read about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and began its use, and can now say that I am practically cured. As I am still gaining strength I shall continue its use for a time. During my illness I had two different doctors, but as I could see little benefit I turned to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, with great advantage. I will gladly answer anyone who wishes to hear direct from me."

Weak Heart—Palpitation

Mr. Stephen J. Leard, North Tryon, P.E.I., writes:—"At seventy-five years of age my heart gave out and became very irregular and weak in action and would palpitate. My nerves also became weak, and I could do nothing but lie in bed in a languishing condition, losing strength and weight. In that condition I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and am cured. Had I not obtained this treatment I would now be in the box with the roof over my nose. At eighty-one I have an energy which means go, and I am writing this letter so that old people like myself may prolong their health and strength by using this great medicine."

Blood Weak—Nerves Exhausted

Miss Edie Bancroft, Longwood, Ont., writes:—"A year ago I was very much run down in health. The blood seemed to be weak and the nerves very much exhausted. Having heard of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and of its success in curing cases similar to mine, I began to use it, and was very greatly benefitted by continuation of this treatment. Two of my sisters also used this medicine, and found it to be a splendid means of building up the system.

"We have also used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine with good results. One of my brothers had pneumonia twice, and we always use this medicine for him, as we find that it breaks up a cold the quickest and best of anything we can get."

Stomach Trouble—Fainting Spells

Mrs. A. A. Currie, ladies' tailoress, Bideford, P.E.I., writes:—"I had stomach trouble and fainting spells, and the gas would form on my stomach, so that I would feel like smothering. Often I could not sleep at nights without being propped up in bed, as I couldn't get a breath. For about five years I was like that, and consulted four doctors, without being benefitted. By using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills I have obtained the greatest benefits imaginable. No medicine I ever took did me so much good, and I want to recommend them."

Chorea—St. Vitus Dance

Mrs. Geo. Chisholm, R.R. No. 1, Grafton, Ont., writes:—"I have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for my little girl for what the doctors pronounced Chorea, a disease of the nerves. I consulted our family doctor, and he gave her a liquid medicine, but do what we would, we could not get her to swallow it. A neighbor advised the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and, being in pill form, she took it without any trouble. She was about seven years old, and got pale and run down. The muscles of the face were affected, and she became a pitiful sight. She seemed to improve right along under this treatment, and was entirely cured by using six boxes. She is nine years old now, and you cannot find a larger, healthier-looking child for her age. I shall always be grateful for what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done for us, and I can recommend it to all nervous people. You are at liberty to use this letter, so that others may benefit."

Old and Young Pay Tribute

to the Great Restorative and Upbuilding Influence of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

From Ocean to Ocean Come Letters of Gratitude to Tell of the Benefits Derived From This Great Food Cure.

Cheering Messages to Nervous Sufferers

Throwing aside all prejudice, the real test of any medical treatment must after all be, "Will it Cure?" Apply this test to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and you find the answer on this page from men and women who have no other object in writing these letters than the benefitting of their fellow men and women.

From bitter experience they can sympathize with all who are run down in health, nervous, irritable and discouraged. They know how slow and tedious nervous diseases usually are, and how difficult it is to find a real cure. They are grateful for benefits received, and anxious that others may know about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great food cure.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is for sale at all dealers at 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Chronic Indigestion Cured

Mrs. Herbert Arbuckle, Deschene, Que., writes:—"I had a bad attack of Chronic Indigestion after the birth of my baby, and though I went to three doctors they all failed to cure me. I read about a lady being cured by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and began its use. It was only a short time until the trouble was overcome, and I can eat anything I want now without ill effects. My weight now is 150 pounds, and I am writing this so other women may know of the Nerve Food and get well and strong.

"My brother had piles and was cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment."

Anaemia—Extreme Weakness

Mr. T. Hyndman, farmer, Rupert, Que., writes:—"I had been gradually failing in health for two years and tried many remedies. Among others I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and found them doing me good. Some neighbors told me the doctors said they were dangerous, so I quit their use and went to the doctor. Under his treatment I got so weak I was unable to raise my head from the pillow, and he told me that I had anaemia of the blood and could never be better again, so I sent for another doctor, and he told me the same. I could not take their medicine and was continually vomiting, so I gave them up, and said, 'Kill or cure, I will again try Dr. Chase's medicines.'

"I used altogether fourteen boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and six boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and now I can work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 at night, and I don't poke at it either. Any man that works a farm knows what kind of a job it is. I honestly believe that I owe my life to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Pills, and I praise them everywhere I go. Many of the people here use them to keep the system in good condition and prevent disease."

Dizzy Spells—Peculiar Feelings

Mrs. T. F. Cullen, Fairview Farm, Shepard, Alta., writes:—"My nervous system was so run down and exhausted that terrible dizzy spells would come over me, and I would have most peculiar feelings. Everything appeared as if it was falling on me, and caused me to jump after taking a few steps. While in this frightful nervous condition I heard of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and began using it. This treatment built up my nervous system and completely cured me, and for this reason I am always glad to recommend it for the sake of those who suffer as I did."

Nerves Exhausted—Feared Future

Mrs. R. J. Billings, nurse, North Bay, Ont., writes:—"I am happy to be able to say that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is fully worth all the praise given it. I have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for some time, and would not be without it in the house. I know that if it had not been for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I would have been out of my mind. My nerves were so far gone that I had gloomy forebodings of the future, and feared the loss of reason. I feel fine now, and do not lose an opportunity of recommending this treatment to my patients."

Nervous Breakdown—Sleeplessness

Mr. R. B. Hillman, Purbrook, Muskoka, Ont., writes:—"About four years ago I was all run down and could not work, and as to writing a letter, I could not do it on account of my hand shaking so badly. My nerves were unstrung and I was troubled with a nervous breakdown. I could not sleep roundly and would start up so suddenly as to almost jump out of bed. My kidneys were bad, too, and I had awful pains in the back all day. I doctored with our family doctor, but he did not seem to know what I needed. I was recommended to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and could sleep well three nights after starting the use of the Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills. I take great pleasure in recommending these medicines, as I have proved that they do all that is claimed for them."

HORRORS ATTEND MOVING WOUNDED MEN IN FRANCE

On the Rear of the Allies' Left, by Courier to London, October 19.—The day of the war correspondent is past, and any observant newsgetter, with a little "protection," is just as likely to see all that can be seen as the belligerent-clad gentleman who spends a hundred dollars a day upon an automobile in which he buzzes around the fringe of the scene of action at a tantalizing military zone distance of fifteen miles. If he is lucky he may hear the heavy guns booming in the distance, and even see a few puffs of smoke, representing bursting shells, out of which he sets to work to construct an admirable account of a great battle.

A vivid imagination, a skilful pen, more like a brush filled with lurid colours, and perhaps a regretful recollection of campaigns where he was allowed to ride far and free from front to front, are all that the war correspondent can offer his paper or the public.

As the storm rolls forward it is possible to follow in its track and reap the aftermath, but except from military writers, we shall probably never learn any connected story of the mighty struggle of the millions. In England the war is still little more than a sniffing romance with agony chapters, breaking off "to be continued in our next."

Wounded Exposed Four Days

The fearful horrors of the war can never be grasped by seeing the carefully attended wounded who come back to England and by hearing their tales, however, gruesome, while there is scarcely a day in any of the French towns near the armies that does not bring with it some live terror from the front. One example will suffice to point this truth. Several days ago the hospital corps and volunteers were notified that a convoy was expected toward midnight bringing the French and German wounded who had been abandoned by the Germans in their retreat. We had many trains of wounded before and the necessary arrangements were made as usual. But when this convoy arrived even the most hardened had to summon all their fortitude to the task of emptying the carriages.

When a man has a broken leg or arm or a bullet through his lungs the skilled ambulance staff soon has him comfortably placed; but here were human vestiges, so mangled that it was difficult to find a place to touch them without screams or moans. An insufferable charnel house smell pervaded the whole night air, for most of the wounded had lain four days and nights where they had fallen before they had been picked up, and had not yet had their wounds examined, much less dressed.

Germans Suffered Most

Under the burning sun and myriad flies, and under later rains, they had been left to suffer the torture of pain and hunger and thirst, until it was a marvel that they still breathed. The state of their wounds can be guessed, but will not bear description. It was three o'clock in the morning before they could be disposed off in the hospitals. Even twenty-four hours later not all of them had had a first dressing. It was the Germans who were in far the worst case, for the French fire seems far more destructive than the German, and when it does not kill instantly its ravages are horrible.

After four days it was decided to shift those men again, such of them as could be moved. The reason seemed extraordinary, for the authorities feared a mutiny, and had no troops to guard them properly.

That these poor wrecks should ever dream of rising appeared a fantastic idea, but some of them were morose, and half mad, and one or two, especially a sullen young officer, declared that they would not remain quietly in hospital. It must be the effect of a war fever that comes upon the maimed, for a batch of French wounded who had been transferred from Dieppe to Havre to make room had attempted to mutiny because they wished to return to Dieppe, where they had made friends, and had actually to be threatened with fixed bayonets. Though "official secrecy" had been observed the whole town in some mysterious manner gathered around the hospital to see the evacuation but were kept at a distance of about a hundred yards by a cordon of gendarmerie to avoid demonstrations of an unseemly nature.

To such a pitch have German atrocities enraged the French that they would be quite likely to wreak their spite upon even the wounded if the chance were given. In contrast with this popular spirit was the kindness of the French nurses and attendants who had been in actual contact with the prisoners.

The train that was to take them on was drawn up fifty yards from the hospital, and all the carriages and trucks were littered deeply with straw. The very worst cases were laid full length on the floors of the trucks. As they came out on stretchers several of them were holding the hands of the "ladies of France" who had been nursing them. Those who could totter along were also supported by having their arms around the necks of French railway employees or volunteers, and sometimes even of the nurses. It seemed hard to conceive there were units of the terrible German army, the nightmare of the world for forty years.

One young fellow kept a wistful watch at the window, and suddenly his face lightened up and he beckoned me to come near. "That little lady in black with the white coif—I want to see her." I fetched her, a buxom damsel who came up laughing, and jumped into the carriage. She could not speak a word of German, but kept shaking hands and patting the occupants on the head, with little interjections of "Tres-tiens! En voila de bons enfants! Bon voyage!" etc., and they would hardly let her leave. One who ought to have gone because he was not very badly hit, bid himself in a pantry until the train had started, and could not conceal his delight at being left.

Would not Surrender Dying.

The original order was that everybody was to be shifted, but the nurses absolutely refused to allow many of their charges to be removed. "They never ought to have been brought here, and the least that can be done is to let them die in peace," said one. This woman had charge of a wretched patient with a jagged wound in the head, and others. There were twelve cases of lockjaw, which appears to be almost confined to the German wounded.

French fire. It was terrible to hear a man call for the doctor, that his jaws and whole head were "growing stiff." They were probably almost the last words that he would utter.

One carriage in the train had "reserved" scrawled on the door in chalk. It was for the obstreperous officer. A short, bullet-headed, thick-set fellow, with close cropped hair and a sneering mouth, he marched contemptuously down the platform. A couple of reservists with fixed bayonets kept him company on the journey. This is the wood that lieutenants like Von Forstner are made of, and it is such as they who have brought everlasting infamy upon the German uniform.

In one of the next carriages were two well educated soldiers, one in spectacles, speaking French fairly, and keeping up a fire of question and answer with a few Frenchmen. Both of them were convinced that France had declared war and would suffer for it, and good humouredly retorted against the Kaiser and his false news. "We shall all be wiser in another month or so," they said.

See only Suffering Humanity

On one of the stretchers lay a fair-haired man with a more refined face, who also spoke French. His nurse insisted on him being made especially comfortable. I remarked that she appeared to have gained many future friends among the Germans. "What can one do, monsieur! They are men, and there are women they love, and who love them, and we who have husbands and brothers who are perhaps in German hospitals, come to feel for them when we are tending them night and day for four days. That is an attache of the embassy, and so grateful for the little that can be done for him. It is all very well to fight the German army, and crush their regiments, but when a soldier comes so wounded like some of these one soon forgets that he is a German. He is only a ship-wrecked splinter of humanity."

Another woman who was standing by said: "I never thought I should say a kind word for a German soldier yet just now I gave my handkerchief to a poor boy who was crying his eyes out because he thought that he was being taken away to be shot, and should never see his mother again. Nobody knew what was the matter with him until I had asked him and it made me cry too, but I had no handkerchief for myself then. I am going to leave the other hospital where I have been working and come here, where there is want of a little care and pity. Our own French soldiers are in Paradise compared with these miserable wretches."

HAD COLD IN THE CHEST.

"I am happy to tell you that I used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and was promptly cured of a very bad cold in the chest," writes Silas Gardiner, Lower South. Our [illegible] Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to relieve and [illegible] and protections of [illegible]

WEATHER WILL BE SIMILAR TO LAST WINTER

"Vim," a well informed and interesting contributor to the Weekly Sun, writes:

"Since eighteen years of age I have been trying to discover the key to the laws of the weather. This I have not found, but I have found that at least in an ordinary life-time, not two years are exactly alike, and that in Ontario there is a drought period at some season in every year. The average rainfall (counting snow as rain) for the last thirty years was 29 1-2 inches. If there is lack of rain at one season, it is usually made up at another, either in the form of rain or snow.

The year 1912 (three years ago) is known as the wet year, yet we had a dry June, and the following winter but little snow fell. The season of 1909 was very wet. Winter set in the first week in November, and many roots were not harvested. The following winter was exceptionally mild.

I have observed that a hot and dry summer is generally followed by a severe winter; but should the fall be very wet, the winter will be marked by frequent changes in the weather. If the growing seasons are very wet and the fall disagreeable, the winter following will be mild. There are so many things that influence the weather, such as sun-spots, glacier movements, temperature of ocean currents, and wind cycles, that it is not possible to know definitely what the weather will be even a short period ahead.

It is believed by many that the moon influences the weather. Science has proved this belief to be unfounded. Observation, too, is against it, for instance, last spring the weather was very dry in our northern countries, while in the Erie counties the season was wet. Heavy snowfalls occur in Northern Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, while but little falls in the three Prairie Provinces. How can the same moon dominate such a wide difference in weather conditions? The terms "wet" and "dry" moons are meaningless. Her orbit is fixed, and she is too far removed from the earth to exert any appreciable influence.

The belief that our weather changes come from the West is only partly true. The coldest wave of last winter came from the region of Hudson Bay. Both heat and cold waves are caused by differences of air pressure and may last a few or many days. The winter of '13 and '13 was one of great severity in Ontario, while in England it was one of the mildest recorded, and flowers bloomed all winter outside.

I may venture a guess of coming winter's weather, I would say that it will be similar to the last winter, with probably more snow and more marked and sudden changes.

It is to be hoped that, whatever the weather is here, it will be mild where the war is raging. War entails much suffering even under the most favourable conditions. May He, who alone can rule the weather, be merciful to the thousands fighting for our freedom.

CHRISTIANIA IS A SPLENDID CAPITAL

No City in Europe, Not Even Excepting Paris, is Laid Out to Better Advantage

Christiania probably is the most tastefully laid out capital of any state in Europe, Paris itself not excepted, says the Manchester Guardian. It owes its foundation entirely to King Christian IV. of Denmark, from whom it takes its name, who, in or about the year 1623 decided to erect for himself a new capital on the opposite side of the river to Oslo.

The whole of the main streets of the city run at right angles and are extremely wide. Indeed, it would hardly be an exaggeration to call them squares rather than streets. For the most part the architecture is rather heavy in design but the clear air that comes from the fiords tends to give the whole place a tone of lightness that it would otherwise lack. The River Aker contains a wonderful series of waterfalls in the upper courses some little distance from the city, where practically the whole of the necessary power for the ever growing manufacturing quarter of the Norwegian capital is generated. This quarter is rather rigorously restricted to the suburb of Sagene, on the north side of the city, since town planning is something more than a mere name in Norway.

The royal palace, which was built by Christian IV., is a handsome building of rather unattractive architecture. The interior has been much improved since Norway became a separate kingdom and King Haakon took over the crown, and many of the rooms are distinctly English in their appearance. This is largely due to the taste of Queen Maude, who has equipped one or two of her private apartments as close replicas of the rooms at Sandringham and Marlborough House as possible. The university, which is one of the most notable of its kind in the whole northern Europe, though founded less than a century ago, now contains some fifteen hundred students, whose studies are modelled upon those in Oxford and Cambridge. Its library is remarkably complete, comprising some 400,000 volumes, but it has few literary treasures, save some old Norse manuscripts.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The Russians, according to a despatch received at Copenhagen, have bombarded Kohlu and Sugiu on the coast of Asia Minor.

The military attaches of neutral countries have been authorized by the French Government to proceed for the theatre of war operations.

The Massey-Harris Company, which closed down the day after war was declared, throwing 1,200 men out of work at Brantford, will start again on a two-thirds staff.

Over fifty Italian reservists from Detroit and vicinity passed through Ontario yesterday to rejoin the colors in response to orders from the military authorities of Italy.

Impressive in its solemn simplicity was the funeral yesterday in Montreal of Prof. G. R. Mines, of McGill University, who died on Saturday while experimenting on himself.

Great Britain yesterday gave the United States official assurances that shipments of tobacco in neutral bottoms destined to any country in Europe would not be interfered with.

The sum of $10,850,000 was withdrawn from the sub-treasury at New York yesterday for shipment to Ottawa and other Canadian cities. All but $500,000 of the amount was in gold coin.

HAVE DARK HAIR AND LOOK YOUNG

Nobody Can Tell When You Darken Grey, Faded Hair With Sage Tea

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and abundant with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural colour and beauty to the hair and is splendid for dandruff, dry, itchy scalp and falling hair. A well known druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the grey hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural colour and becomes glossy, soft and abundant.

ECZEMA ONLY SKIN DEEP

A few skin troubles originate in the blood. But very few. Mr. Evans, ex-Commissioner of Health, and a famous writer on medical subjects, says:

"We shall begin to make headway with skin diseases when we learn two things. First, that skin disease does not come from impure blood; second, that so-called blood purifiers have no such action."

The skin can be cleared up, and the almost intolerable itching and burning stopped, by local treatment, applied directly to the parts affected, and give yourself a smooth, velvet complexion.

You can do it with the aid of the wonderful D. D. D. Prescription, a cooling, refreshing lotion—not a salve or grease. It soothes your tender skin, opens the pores, drives out the old impurities and gives you a skin like a baby—smooth and clear.

We sell D. D. D. on a positive no-pay guarantee.

You don't risk a cent. Don't suffer another day. Call at our store today. Ask also about D. D. D. Soap—best for tender skin.

McDermid & Jury and E. L. Payne, Peterborough.

No increase in price. Notwithstanding heavy increase in cost of important ingredients price remains the same.

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OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

...A... KIDNAPING

It Was Not For Ransom, but For a Benefit to the Kidnaped

By MARTHA V. MONROE

Rudolf Kenyon at sixteen graduated from the high school of the town in which he lived. He was a bright boy and would have been glad to go to college, but his mother had done all she could for him, and it was time he began to do for her. Consequently he must go to work.

The graduating exercises were over, the pupils had been handed their diplomas, and Rudolf started for his home to tell his mother all about it. Leaving the main thoroughfare, he entered the quiet street in which he lived, having still half a dozen blocks to go to reach his home, when an automobile that was being driven in the direction he was walking flipped to the curb a few yards ahead of him, a man alighted, took him by the arm and forced him into the car. Rudolf was physically no match for the man and offered little resistance. Once in the car he was powerless to call assistance, for it was a closed vehicle, and his captor at once drew down the curtains.

That he was kidnaped to be held for ransom did not occur to the boy for several reasons. In the first place, the man who had taken him was a mild mannered person, with no resemblance to the class of common kidnapers. In the second place, kidnaping was associated in Rudolf's mind with little children, too young to serve as effective witnesses against their captors. Thirdly, the man told him in a reassuring voice that he would be at no discomfort whatever. As they drove along he asked Rudolf a few questions.

"Do you remember your father?"

"No; he died when I was a little child."

"Has your mother ever spoken to you of him?"

"I don't remember that she has."

"And you have never had the curiosity to ask about him?"

"Indeed, I have, but have not done so because to mention him always gives my mother pain."

The man paused in his questions and seemed to be thinking. Then he asked another:

"Have you ever gathered from your mother or any one else that your father while living acted in a reprehensible manner?"

"No one has ever talked to me about him. The impression that I have received from my mother is that she mourned him as any widow would mourn her husband."

This seemed to produce a decided effect on the man sitting beside Rudolf. Again there was a pause, at the end of which came another question.

"Then you have never heard your mother say that your father was a bad man?"

"Certainly not."

The man seemed to be profoundly moved. He attempted to take the boy's hand in his, but Rudolf drew away, and his captor did not renew the attempt. They were some time in the car, at the end of which they turned into the grounds of a handsome house, and the car drew up under a porte-cochere at the end of the porch. The man got out and beckoned Rudolf to follow him.

"Come into the house with me," he said to the boy. "I have something to tell you. If after you have had plenty of time to consider what I shall say to you you wish to go home you will be sent there."

This not only caused Rudolf to feel easy, but by this time his curiosity was excited to learn something about this man who had asked him questions about his father and had kidnaped him on the very day he had been graduated from the high school. On entering the house a maid appeared, and the man told her to show the boy to a room and he was to come down to luncheon in half an hour. The maid did as required, speaking kindly to her charge and showing him every attention. The time did not seem long before she informed him that luncheon was ready. On going down stairs he found his captor in the library. Rudolf, so far as he had noticed the man's appearance, had done so regarding him as an enemy. Now that this feeling had worn off he was surprised to see a gentleman who gave evidence of refinement. He led the boy into the dining room, luxuriously furnished, and a butler stood ready to serve the luncheon.

"I shall not eat anything," said Rudolf, "till I have had an opportunity to send my mother a message."

"That you may do. Has your mother a telephone?"

"No, but our next door neighbor has one, and we are permitted to use it."

"Show him the telephone booth," said the host to the butler.

Rudolf went to the booth, called for his mother and found her much worried at his failure to return to her after the school exercises. He gave her a brief account of what had happened, finding her an excellent listener, but when he asked her for his views as to who his captor might be and what were his intentions he found her uncommunicative. As soon as he told her he had been promised that after he had listened to what the stranger had to say and had time to consider it, he might go home she seemed much relieved and told him not to try to escape, but await further developments.

On leaving the telephone Rudolf found his captor-host waiting for him in the dining room, and the two sat down to such a luncheon as the boy had never indled before. While they were eating the gentleman talked, but not about what Rudolf wished to hear—an explanation of this strange captivity. He asked Rudolf what he proposed to do now that he had left school, and when Rudolf told him that he was going to hunt for a position in business the other shook his head.

"You will never succeed in business," he said.

"What do you say that?"

"By the shape of your head and the expression of your face I judge that you were born for an intellectual career. How would you like to go to college?"

"Oh, I should like that above all things. But I can't. Mother has done everything for me up to this time, and now that I am really a man I must begin the work of taking care of her."

The host seemed to reflect at this and remained quiet for a time. Then he continued:

"If certain arrangements can be made which I shall propose to you, will you go to college?"

This quite took Rudolf's breath away. For one year during which his mother was ill she had been obliged to put him in a store as errand boy. This had given the natural dislike there was in him for business an opportunity to crop out. The bare idea of going to college filled him with delight.

"Where will the money come from?" he asked.

"I will furnish that."

Rudolf, though intent upon knowing more, thrust back the next question that was on his tongue and applied himself to a delicacy which the butler served him.

When the luncheon was finished his host led him to the library, pointed to an easy chair, then, seating himself in another, said:

"Rudolf, your father is not dead; he is very much alive."

The boy started, then sat looking at the speaker, waiting hungrily for more.

"He came to America from England about twenty years ago. He was the son of a nobleman, and in that country they have what they call a law of entail, which settles the family estate on the oldest son. Your father was the second son. He came to America, met your mother, who was then a beautiful girl, fell in love with her and married her. After you were born his father in England sent for him to come back—without his wife—and a proposition would be made to him. He accepted the invitation. His father told him that his older brother had received an injury while hunting from which he would never recover. If your father would remain in England, divorce his American wife and marry among his peers in England he should be put in possession of the title and estates. Your father after much persuasion wrote your mother of this proposition. She consented to it and obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion. Your father married again, and his wife died childless a year ago.

"These are the bare facts. I shall neither try to excuse your father nor to condemn him. That I leave for your mother to do. I will say, however, that he condemns himself bitterly."

"Where is my father now?" asked Rudolf, wondering.

"Here; I am your father."

There was a pause, after which the boy asked why he had been kidnaped.

"I came to America to make amends for what I have done. Your mother can best be made to forgive me through the one she loves best—her son. I desired to tell you the story in my own way and send my supplications for forgiveness to her through you. Now you are free to go back to her this afternoon and ask her if she will receive a visit from me."

Rudolf sprang to his feet. "I will go now; I am sure she will do as I wish, and I wish that she shall forgive you."

The car was ordered, and the two went hand in hand to the porte-cochere. There Rudolf threw his arms about his father's neck, kissed him and was carried away.

When Rudolf reached home his mother asked him to give her a couple of hours of quiet thought in her room and then she would give him her decision. For awhile she found it hard to conquer rebellious feelings against the husband who had deserted her, but memories of her early happy married life softened her heart.

Rudolf went back with a favorable reply. He remained at the house his father had temporarily taken during his stay in America while his father went for an interview which the boy hoped and prayed might bring a family reunion. During the time that he was left alone he was treated with every attention by the servants, but so great was his impatience to learn what might be the result of the interview between his parents that he found no enjoyment in the luxury by which he was surrounded. On the third day after his father's departure the car pulled up under the porte-cochere. Rudolf ran out eagerly. His father alighted, then—heaven be praised—handed out his mother. Rudolf ran to her, and she caught him in her arms.

What further explanation the boy received was given by his mother. The pair had just been married a second time and were to live together. The husband and father was now Earl of Edgerton, and the son was heir to the title and estates.

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Doctor Said She Had Bright's Disease.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER.

Bright's disease is a term applied to one of the most serious of all diseases of the kidneys, the symptoms of which are often of a severe character.

Severe pains in the back appear at first and are followed by disturbances of the urinary organs which show that the urine contains a large amount of albumen. Dropsy is also another forerunner of the dreaded Bright's disease. On the first sign of any kidney trouble you should at once put the kidneys right by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. The pill that cures kidney troubles only.

Mrs. C. A. Heistand, Mooswa, Alta., writes: "Last May I was taken down sick. The doctor told me I had Bright's disease. My kidneys got so bad I could not rest day or night. The doctor's medicine did not give me any relief. I used four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, and they put me in good shape again."

Doan's Kidney Pills are the original kidney pill, so when you ask for "Doan's" do not accept any others with similar names.

Price, 50c per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

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Do not suffer another day with Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

Building Young Canadians

to carry on the work of this growing commonwealth is the business of intelligent mothers who are willing to study the needs of the little ones entrusted to their care. You cannot build boys and girls out of school-books alone. The body is built out of nourishing foods and rational outdoor exercise. A daily diet of

SHREDDED WHEAT

combined with proper exercise supplies all the body-building material needed by growing youngsters. The food to study on, to play on, to grow on, to work on.

For breakfast heat the Biscuit in oven to restore crispness and pour hot milk over it, adding a little cream. Salt or sweeten to suit the taste. Better than mushy porridges that are bolted down without chewing. A hot, nourishing breakfast for a chilly day. Deliciously nourishing for any meal with sliced bananas, baked apples or canned or preserved fruits of any kind.

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FIGHTING IN GERMANY.

Allied Troops Have Invaded Empire at Three Points.

LONDON, Nov. 10—At three points in the area of hostilities, in Silesia, in East Prussia, and in Alsace, forces of the allies were on German soil yesterday, and for the first time since the outbreak of hostilities, conditions seemed to presage in the opinion of military observers, a reversal of the roles at present time Germany has been fighting, generally speaking, in the territory of her enemies, but now she would appear to be more or less seriously menaced from the east by the victorious armies of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief in the field, the advance guards of which are less than 200 miles from Berlin.

It is true that there was a brief Russian invasion of East Prussia during the early stages of the war, while the French have for a long time held their position in Alsace, but the latest development in the Russian advance, if the interpretation placed on it in London is not all wrong, is the most important of the campaign up to the present time.

Executions In Constantinople.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A large number of public executions have taken place in Constantinople in the past few days, the victims being principally those of opposite opinion to the Government. The police maintain the strictest watch and the expression of any idea favorable to peace or the allies is worth a man's life.

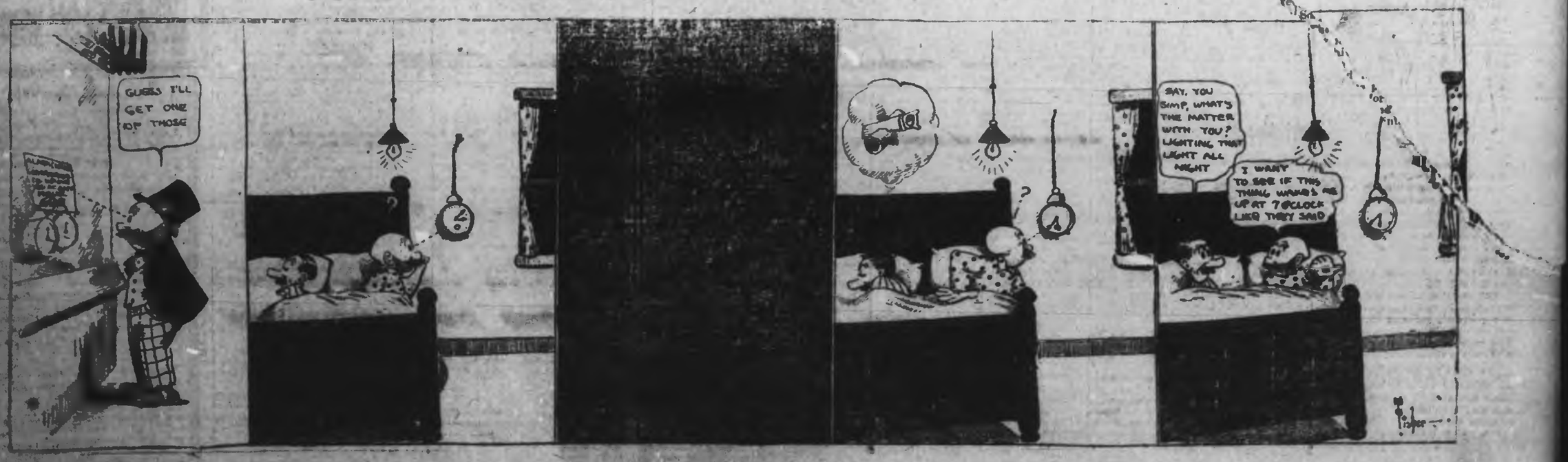
Radway's Ready Relief

E. L. Haddock of McGee, Mo., writes: "I had muscular rheumatism six weeks. Had three doctors, but did not get much relief. A friend insisted on me trying R. R. R., and sent me two bottles. In twenty minutes after the first application I could turn in bed with ease. Have used two bottles and am well."

Rheumatism
Apply the Relief externally to the part or parts affected, as briskly as circumstances will permit. Benefit will also be derived from Radway's Pills, their alterative action being chiefly suited to this disease. When the joints are swelled, stiff or contracted, the Relief, with sweet oil, is an admirable liniment.
RADWAY & Co., Montreal, Can.

How Was Jeff to Know When He Didn't Look

By "Bud" Fisher



MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL

BLUE PA DPNCEY BY FRENCH OFFICER

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Mail to-day gives prominence to an estimate of a distinguished French officer, whose name, it says, cannot be divulged, but who is in a position to make such an estimate that the Germans will not be driven back over the Rhine until February, 1916, and that peace will not be concluded before 1917. The officer bases on this estimate a strong appeal to Englishmen not to refrain from joining the army on the idea that the war will soon end.

A Hard Meal To Digest

Is Quickly Digested by the Taking of a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet After It Is Over.

Corn on the cob is hard to digest, for some folk, but with a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet it readily is disposed of by the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Don't drug your stomach. Give it just what it needs at the very moment it needs it. Here is the way a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet acts:

He—"I can eat corn now and feel O.K. A Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet will quickly digest it."

One takes a tablet just after meal is completed. It is taken the mouth like food; is mixed the saliva swallowed moist and tially dissolved. It goes stomach and is there mixed stomach juices which are of acids and alkalies.

A Stuart's Dyspepsia forces these juices. It the elements which juices cannot digest.

After a while the the meal partially through antestines, where Here, as in other stage of dispepsia Tabthe stomach, S of digestion lets strengthe and complete the meal. body the he harmful in these

There i ural ingredients tablets are supplied. In which t blood and digestive a shor the power they lack. juices any food without inMa entire health of the body ju Stuart's Dyspepsia Tabwherever drugs are sold, a box. Anyone wishing of these tablets please adA. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Marshall, Mich., and a small package will be mailed free.

Steel hooks carried on a revolving drum pulverise the soil to a considerable depth below a gasoline driven plough that has been invented in France.

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6870

Girl's Apron.

This simple model Apron. It consists of but a single piece. It consists of but a single piece. It consists of but a single piece

14 Pages

The Evening Examiner.

Pages 7-14

PETERBOROUGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1914

THE ALLIES ARE GAINING ALONG THE COAST

RUSSIANS ARE ADVANCING ON CRACOW

ALLIES ADVANCING ALONG THE COAST GERMANS GAIN LITTLE IN THE SOUTH

Official Communique This Afternoon Shows That Dixmunde Which Has Repeatedly Changed Hands During the Last Few Weeks is Now Occupied by the Germans While the Allies Have Gained Ground Nearer the Coast

FIGHTING OF MOST VIOLENT NATURE

Special Cable to The Examiner:

PARIS, November 11. — Fighting on the battle line from Nieuport to the Lys, continues with the greatest intensity, but with varied fortunes for both the allies and the Germans, the official communique issued at 3 o'clock this afternoon declares. It adds that the French have reoccupied Lombaertzyde, but the Germans, however, now hold Dixmunde.

This would indicate an advance of the French lines northward along the coast, but a similar slight advance for the Germans to the south. Dixmunde has changed hands repeatedly during the fighting, marking the efforts of the Germans to pierce the allied lines and reach the coast.

NEW YORK, November 11. — The Herald says editorially: "If it is true, as cabled from Amsterdam that Germany has threatened to prevent the American Relief Committee from distributing food and other supplies to the suffering Belgians the defenders of 'kultur' in this country will have some more defending to do. Germany's attitude toward and actions in Belgium are a crime against civilization. Having conquered and over-run a country with which they had neither quarrel nor excuse of quarrel the Germans have stripped the country of not only its valuables but of its food supplies, and at this time when neutral nations are compelled in the interests of humanity to undertake the task of saving the Belgian people from starvation, the Germans continue their pillage. Now that to their vandalism they add the threat of preventing the distribution of supplies to the needy, the spectacle is one that not even the greatest admirer of German prowess can view with any feeling save disgust."

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE WILL OCCUPY SPLENDID NEW ROOMS

Opening of New Quarters in the Bank of Commerce Building Will be Held This Evening.

200 MEMBERS

To-night will see the opening of the new home of a new fraternity that has gained a strong foothold on the men of Peterborough—The Loyal Order of Moose. The new quarters are in the Bank of Commerce building on the third floor, and every effort is being made to have them in good condition in time for the meeting to-night so that the members cannot help but be pleased at the prospect of having the immediate future of the order in these rooms.

Mr. E. N. McWilliams is Dictator of the local branch of the Order, and Mr. G. N. Gordon is Past Dictator. The future of the Order in this city looks particularly bright, as already two hundred well-known men of the city have been initiated into membership. To-night the opening will take the form of a social evening, and it is expected that Supreme Dictator Hayde, of Toronto, will be present.

The rooms are most comfortably furnished, include facilities for pool, a reading room, and an inviting lounging room. The furniture is of substantial but splendid character, and every detail has been looked into to see that the rooms are homelike and picturesque.

REGULAR MONTHLY W.M.S. MEETING

An unusually large number attended the regular monthly meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the George Street Methodist Church, yesterday afternoon, and the meeting was a splendid one in every way. Mrs. Kendry, President of the Society, presided, and final arrangements were made in connection with Miss Campbell's address to-day.

A vocal duet by Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Freeman constituted a very welcome musical contribution to the afternoon's programme. The duet was nicely rendered and well received. That the members of the Society are showing considerable interest in the work was shown by the fact that every woman on the "Watch Tower" reported briefly but comprehensively, regarding recent developments in the various mission fields.

A good report from five representatives of the Mission Study Class was also received, showing that that branch of the Association has also been active. Three new members were enrolled and every indication was that the Society is accomplishing much that is worthy in connection with their efforts to interest the women of the Church in suporting the mission work.

TO-DAY'S MARKETS

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—Live Stock Market—Receipts heavy, trade good, prices steady to firm. No change in cattle; spring lambs, $7.75 to $8.10; hogs, off cars $7.90, fed and watered $7.65, f.o.b. $7.15.

MORE BOYS FOR FRONT

Artillerymen and Signallers Left For Kingston To-day—Lakefield Sends Quota to 46th Regt.

RECRUITING TO-NIGHT

More Peterborough boys left for Kingston this morning to prepare themselves for service overseas. A party of eight artillerymen left at 8.10 a.m. to join the new batery being organized in Kingston, and two signallers also left to-day. Included in the party were Messrs. Robert Biggs, Fred Cole, Fred Reed and David Ivison.

Mr. George Perks left this morning for Kingston, where he will join the Fifth Field Company of Canadian Engineers, which is being organized as a university Corps.

His brother, Mr. Walter Perks, who enlisted in the Lakefield Company of the 46th Regiment was another of the party which left this morning. Among those from Lakefield were Messrs. Armsarong, Pemberthy and Webster.

Three more recruits were accepted by the 57th Regiment last night out of sixteen applicants, or a total of eight acceptable out of thirty-one applicants, since recruiting commenced on Monday night. So far no cyclists have been recruited. There were several volunteers for this branch last night, but thy failed in the medical examinations. A doctor will be at the Armouries again to-night at 8 o'clock to examine recruits.

Non-Jury Sittings

Opened This Afternoon

The non-jury sittings of the High Court opened this afternoon with Mr. Justice Kelly presiding. The first case called was that of the Bank of Ottawa versus R. R. Hall. The former was represented in court by Mr. G. M. Shipley, K.C., of Toronto, and Mr. G. W. Hatton, of Peterborough. Mr. G. H. Watson, of Toronto, and Mr. S. T. Medd, of this City, acted for Mr. R. R. Hall. The issue of the case concerned a promissory note for the amount of $10,000 that was given to the Bank of Ottawa by Mr. R. R. Hall in December, 1908. This was done at the request of the Bank of Ottawa, who, it is stated, asked the defendant if he would guarantee the indebtedness of the company that existed in December, 1908. The defendant refused, but finally agreed to guarantee a proportion of the indebtedness, which at that time was stated to be $220,000. On December 26, 1908, Mr. Hall handed Mr. Hollingshead, then manager of the Bank of Ottawa, a promissory note for $10,000, or one twenty-second part of the company's indebtedness.

Mr. Shipley submitted that the terms on which the bank held the note entitled them to retain the note as continuing security for any liabilities that might arise as events set up.

DEBT WAS PAID.

Counsel for defendant contended that the indebtedness was extinguished and that R. R. Hall was merely a guarantor until such time as the debt was paid. Mr. Watson submitted that the statement adduced from the bank showed that the existing debtedness was liquidated on July 19, 1909. The bank, so it is alleged, then assumed two positions in respect to the matter, viz., that the note was given by Mr. Hall in payment of shares subscribed for, and not paid for, and that it was given as security for whole account for past, present and future indebtedness, and therefore should be retained as continuing security.

Mr. R. R. Hall, examined by Mr. Watson, said that he was a shareholder in the Canadian Cordage Manufacturing Company, Limited. He ultimately became director and president of the company, which, on December 10th, 1910, went into liquidation. Mr. Hall related the circumstances which led up to the occasion when Mr. Hollingshead asked him if he would guarantee the indebtedness of the company.

The case is proceeding.

CHEESE BOARD CONTRIBUTES TO PATRIOTIC FUND

All the Factories Have Not Reported to Secretary But $991.32 Has Been Raised

LAST BOARD MEETING

The last meeting of the Cheese Board was held this morning with a good attendance of salesmen and buyers. 1,428 cheese were boarded, all of which were purchased by Mr. G. A. Gillespie at 14 11-16 cents.

The secretary, Mr. Hawthorne, read a report of the contributions of the various factories to the Patriotic Fund as a result of one day's make of cheese being donated for that purpose. All the factories have not yet made their returns, but so far $991.32 has been received, made up as follows:

Stoney Lake	$28.75
Myrtle	40.00
Warsaw	97.53
Fleetwood	78.62
Villiers	62.61
Westwood	95.00
Warminster	50.00
Missing Link	45.00
North Dummer	35.60
East Emily	60.00
Shearer	88.50
Keene	57.40
Trowern	67.35
Lang	87.07
Selwyn	71.24
Young's Point	32.25
Ormond	63.00
	$991.32

Ormond contributed $103 to the fund, but as a number of the patrons of this factory reside in Percy Township, which is in Northumberland, $40 was given to the fund of that county.

Mr. G. A. Gillespie, M.P.P., drew the attention of the salesmen and urged their attendance to the annual district dairy meeting which is to be held at Westwood on Thursday, Nov. 19th.

Messrs. Warde and Cameron, instructors, were also present, and in a few remarks pointed out how important it was for dairymen to attend the meeting at Westwood.

A resolution of appreciation of the work of the instructors, Messrs. Warde and Cameron, and the secretary was instructed to forward a copy of it to Mr. G. G. Publow.

Votes of thanks were tendered the Bank of Montreal officials for the use of the board room, and also the officers for their efficient work.

TO-DAY'S BOARD.

The number of cheese boarded today was as follows: Keene 40, Warminster 86, Shearer 100, Selwyn 70, Villiers 70, Warsaw 115, Westwood 90, Dalsdale 96, Daisy D, 53, Myrtle 100, Ormond 120, Young's Point 35, Lang 75, Indian River 60, East Emily 58, Trewern 38, Norwood 105, Fleetwood 43, Killarney 20—total 1,428.

The Board then adjourned until next March, when the annual meeting will be held.

A Big Night To-night at Royal Theatre

Manager Clayton has secured for to-night and to-morrow the best programme ever offered in this City. Detective Finn of Scotland Yard, will headline the bill. Florence Lawrence, in "The Girl O' the Woods," is well worth the admission, alone. Screaming comedies have been booked for these two nights and the best of all is the "Talking Eagle." This attraction will be here for the balance of the week. Come where you get your money's worth and you will never be deceived. The admission for this extra programme will be—this reader—and 5 cents only. Be sure and cut this reader out and you will be admitted for 5 cents. To-night will be your last chance to see No. 1 series of Lucille Love.

THE WEATHER

The foretaste of winter which we experienced yesterday afternoon and evening, came on the same date as the first fall of snow last year. Four weeks of good weather (some of it of the nature of Indian summer) followed the first snowfall last fall, and it is probable that real winter weather is not yet in sight.

KHAKI CLAD SOLDIERS AT THE OPENING

Brilliant Uniforms of Peace Time Are Missing in the Ceremonies Preceding the New Session

KITCHENER IN PARADE

Special Cable:

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Despite the rich robes of the peers and peeresses and the gay uniforms of heralds and diplomats in the House of Lords, there were unmistakable signs of the grim struggle proceeding in Europe when Parliament reassembled to-day and was formally opened by King George. Full state marked the ceremony, but the brilliantly uniformed troops which usually line the route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster were missing, and for the first time in history khaki-clad soldiers participated in the state procession. In view of the German spy scare the usual perfunctory search of the vaults under Parliament for possible imitators of Guy Fawkes was to-day of an earnest and thorough nature. The picturesque yeomen of guard carried out their historic search, but Scotland Yard men had performed the task far more efficiently before their arrival. In the House and lobbies there was the unprecedented sight of legislators in khaki. Over one hundred members of Parliament, and as many peers have joined or were already members of the naval and military forces. About fifty obtained leave from their camps to attend to-day's ceremonies.

The brilliant headquarters staffs were also missing, most of the generals being at the front. The few officers who could be spared from the War Office wore khaki or undress uniforms. The King wore a field marshals' uniform. He appeared careworn, but cheerfully acknowledged the enthusiastic plaudits of the thousands lining the streets. The Prince of Wales, a slight figure in khaki, was on duty with the guard of honour outside the House of Lords. Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, grim and alert as ever, found time to ride behind the King, "sacrificing his lunch time," as one of the staff remarked. The usual crowd of Londoners was reinforced by some thousands of French and Belgian refugees, and their shrill cries of "Vive le Roi," mingled with the roar of British cheering.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 11.—With his empire engaged in the greatest struggle in its history, King George in his speech from the throne to-day, called upon Parliament for the enactment of measures that will enable the government to carry the war being waged upon the continent to a successful conclusion. The King impressed upon the Lords and Commons the serious business ahead of the empire, and declared that only war measures would be submitted during the present session. "The energies and sympathies of my subjects throughout the empire are concentrated upon the prosecution to a victorious issue of the war in which we are engaged," the King said. "We have summoned you because duty is paramount and it is of supreme importance that you take whatever steps are needed for its adequate discharge. Throughout the area of conflict our army and navy continue to maintain their glorious traditions. We watch their steadfastness and their valour with thankfulness and pride. Throughout the empire there is a fixed determination to secure at whatever sacrifice the triumph of our arms and the vindication of our cause." Extra war measures to the extent of a hundred million dollars are to be submitted.

LUCILLE LOVE

In Photo Play at the Royal Theatre

Read what you see. See what you read. If you read the story of Lucille Love, in the Examiner of Friday and Saturday of each week you can see it played in photo play at the Royal the following Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. To-night is the last time to see the first of the series, then read Tuesday's and Saturday's Examiner, and see the play on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday following.

WORLD'S SERIES PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Warne Drug Co. is showing a window of photos taken by Mr. J. P. Bond, of the World's Series. They are an excellent exhibit of photos of the features of the big series.

RUSSIAN FORCES ARE MOVING ON

Are Preparing to Attack Cracow Now—Are Close to Stronghold and are in Possession of Main Line of Railway Making it Possible to Move Troops Rapidly

Special Cable to The Examiner:

PETROGRAD, November 11. — The investment of Cracow will be the next decisive step in the eastern campaign. Russian troops have been officially reported at Miechlow, only 20 miles from Cracow. The main advance upon the fortress is proceeding along the railway from Ivangorod. The advance upon Cracow may be expected to be rapid. Miechlow is on the main railway from Ivangorod and speedy transportation of the troops, as well as guns, munitions and supplies will be possible.

LONDON, November 11—The Admiralty announces officially that Captain Karl Von Muller, Lieut. Prince Franz Josef of Hohenzollern, and 154 officers and men of the Emden, were rescued, and are now prisoners of war.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—Alderman R. A. Riggs, delegate from Winnipeg, Canada, electrified the American Federation of Labour, in congress here today in appealing for action that will reach the courts of Europe, and enable the workers of the world once more to enter into brotherly relations with each other. He said that through the present bloody war the spirit of brotherhood of the workers of the American continent is being endangered, but speaking for Canadian Unionism he would say that the workers of Canada would never consent or assist in war between the United States and Britain, resulting from secret diplomacy, or any other means, to fly at each others' throats or spill the blood of any other fellow workers on the continent.

Movement For Nations' Complete Disarmament, Compulsory Arbitration And International Police System

Meeting Will Be Held in City Council Chamber Thursday Night at 8 O'clock for All Sympathizers.

LIST OF SPEAKERS

The movement which has been on foot for the past few weeks in this city to take some action toward making it possible to use the present war to make another conflict impossible has taken definite form and all who are in sympathy with the movement are asked to attend the meeting in the City Council chamber Thursday night. The meeting will be held at eight o'clock sharp and His Worship Mayor Buller will preside. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Jas. Rollins, President of the local Ministerial Association, Rev. Father McColl, Canon Davidson, City Solicitor Gordon, J. J. Hartley, H. G. Walker and Ald. Johnston.

The meeting is the result of a petition bearing about seventy-five signatures, which was presented to the City Council at its last regular meeting, and a large attendance is looked for.

The petition that was presented to the Council two weeks ago was as follows:

Peterborough, Ont., Oct. 7th, 1914.

We respectfully request His Worship the Mayor to call a public meeting of citizens at an early date to consider and take action upon suggestions which would use the present great war to make another conflict impossible: D. N. Carmichael, J. Edgar, H. Rush, R. B. McGill, J. F. Linton, E. D. Hall, J. T. I. Halliday, A. N. Allison, H. P. Morgan, Roland Dunne, J. Crane, R. J. Todd, W. Harstone, W. H. Denham, T. H. G. Dunne, Adam Hall, N. Routly, W. E. Conway, J. Allen, T. W. Marks, B. McGill, S. C. Moore, W. C. Ackerman, T. E. Coulthard, G. R. Coleman, J. C. Shook, W. H. Moore, J. S. Bell, E. G. Patterson, D. Walker, J. J. Hastley, G. A. Smith, A. C. Herridge, G. A. Gillespie, F. W. Miller, C. R. Pennefather, C. Walker, P. Campbell, P. E. Rutherford, R. W. Travers, W. H. Hill, A. Weddell, V. J. McElderry, E. A. Peck, V. Eastwood, Ed. M. Elliott, L. H. Picard, Chas. H. J. Mitchell, G. W. Hatton, C. J. Carroll, J. A. Harper, W. W. Coulthard, C. Peters, J. T. Donoghue, C. Stewart Cameron, T. F. Matthews, Samuel Jordan, D. W. Dumble, Jno. Carlisle, Jos. Stewart, Jas. A. Hall, D. O'Connell, J. T. O'Connell, H. R. H. Kenner, W. F. Nelson, H. J. McCannan, F. C. Cubitt, Fred M. Dela Fosse, H. W. Morphet, W. G. Morrow, A. Mowat, E. C. S. Huycke, J. M. Miller, R. J. Soden.

The movement is widespread and is being fostered with the idea that if it gets universal support it may be possible to influence the governments interested to insert a clause in the peace terms providing for compulsory arbitration, for the absolute disarmament of the great Powers and the substitution of an international peace service.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF RIFLE CLUB

Every Member is Expected at the Armouries To-morrow Night

A general meeting of the Peterborough Civilian Rifle Association will be held in the Armouries to-morrow (Thursday) night at eight o'clock. It is most important that every member who can possibly attend be present as the drill instruction will commence. Sergeants will be on hand and the main departure of the meeting will be rifle instruction which will be given every member present to-morrow night.

Evening Examiner

'Phones—Editorial 1600, Business Office 1601. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

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Hon. J. R. STRATTON, President.
R. M. GLOVER, Managing Director.

Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed."

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1914

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

In the matter of waging war—contributing soldiers—Peterborough is doing her duty nobly—but in providing the sinews of war—contributing money in its interests, we are not doing quite so well.

We don't which is natural, because we are 3,000 instead of 30 miles from the scene of conflict, "get down to brass tacks," as they are doing in Great Britain.

We are, except a few wives and mothers, not directly affected by the war, and we go on peacefully with our daily duties and even our pleasures.

We owe this condition of peace and safety to those who are fighting for us, and we are in duty bound to do our share.

We don't realize this duty as they do in the Old Country. In London the newspapers have suspended the "social column." There is no more society in the trivial time-wasting sense. The women that flocked to "bridges," teas, receptions, crushes, etc., are all now busy at their knitting for the soldiers in the field.

We don't take the situation so seriously, nor realize it so fully. We are aiming at putting our patriotic fund at $20,000. We shall do this easily, if we take inspiration and zeal from Asquith's great speech at the Guild Hall banquet—

"That is a great task, worthy of a great nation. It means for its accomplishment that **EVERY ONE AMONG US, OLD OR YOUNG, RICH OR POOR, BUSY OR LEISURE, LEARNED OR SIMPLE, SHOULD GIVE WHAT HE HAS AND DO WHAT HE CAN."**

At the Lord Mayor's procession, a detachment from the Canadian forces was honoured by being made the special escort of the Lord Mayor's coach. Among these were probably some Peterborough boys. They will all be at the front soon, fighting our battles, and possibly some Peterborough wives will be widows and some mothers sonless. Shall we fail to do our share in looking after those left destitute through the war?

The war will likely be long, and though there may seem to be large funds collected at present, they won't last long, and their necessity will be perpetuated and intensified as we send more contingents to the front.

Thus the need of strengthening the Patriotic Fund. The feeling is that Peterborough owes $15,000 to the Patriotic Fund, and that it is our duty to bring it up to a higher figure.

Let the slogan be, and be acted upon—

$20,000 FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

SOME LESSONS OF THE WAR.

This war has demonstrated many things and forced us to revise many opinions. It has shattered the general belief and fear of the invincibility and resistless power of the German war machine. It has broken down. We have had to revise, in a sense, the burden of Rule Britannia—"Britannia rules the waves." In one way Britannia does rule the waves. Her fleets keep the German fleets bottled, and useless in its home harbour; her fleets keep the seas paths of commercial shipping open to the Empire and all the world save Germany, Austria and Turkey, except for the depredation of some stray German cruisers; one of which has at last got its quietus.

The cruiser Emden, "the terror of the Pacific," whose buccaneering has been, in the language of a despatch, "a continual source of humiliation to the British Admiralty," is no more. Her destruction is not due altogether to Britannia ruling the waves. It fell to the lot of a Dominion cruiser, the Australian cruiser Sydney, to put an end to the terror of the seas, which had eluded the British cruisers for nearly three and a half months. That the Sydney cornered the Emden, may have been a piece of good luck, but that the Sydney sent the Emden to Davy Jones' locker was a piece of good fighting that any cruiser in the British navy might have been proud of.

This incident, to speak of it mildly, suggests a revision of other considerations. We were told in 1910 in Parliament and throughout the country, that a Dominion navy, like the existing Australian and proposed Canadian navy was a "Separatist" navy—a wedge that would split asunder British connection. This was a mistake. A navy like the Australian has a curious relation to the Empire, and partakes of the character of the bond between the Mother Country and the self-governing dominions expressed in the phrase—"daughter in my mother's house; mistress in my own." A navy like the Australian, under control of and maintained by that Dominion itself, is no more a "separatist" navy than the Australian or Canadian government under which the people govern themselves, is a separatist government. Such a navy or government is a magnificent contradiction in terms—free, yet bound, to the central power; independent, yet subject, to the central power, not by compulsion, but by community of interest and sentiment—at once a tangible and intangible entity, something unique in the political relations of the world. Britain does not consider the existing Australian navy or the proposed Canadian navy, as "separatist." In the impeccable and ever-reliable, statistical standard, Whittaker, the vessels of the Australian navy and the Canadian navy are classed with the vessels of the Royal Navy, with foot notes to identify them with the respective dominions. The dominion navies are not "separate," but one with the Royal navy—at the same time Dominion and British — truly imperial.

This war has also brought revision of opinion and attitude upon and towards the question of the Canadian naval policy. One party when it proposed, upon the mandate of an unanimous parliament, the organization of a Canadian navy, ignored the plea of another party for a contribution of money, in view of an emergency, that demanded the promptest kind of action. Both were right and both were wrong. There was an emergency as has since been made plain; but the plan of contribution proposed to meet it was not the right plan. If events have shown that there was an emergency, events have proven that the best way to meet it was the plan carried out by Australia. The provision of a home navy composed of battle cruisers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

In this war the Dreadnought has not yet figured actively; the work has been done by cruisers. That the cruiser's the thing, is shown by the fact that the present government, which has acted energetically in leasing Canada in the path of duty, wisely refitted the dismantled Niobe, still included in the British navy list, a proof that a Canadian navy like Australia's, consisting of the battle cruiser "Australia," the cruisers "Encounter," "Melbourne" and "Sydney," the destroyers, "Paramatta," "Warrego" and "Sydney," which won her spurs yesterday, would have been of more use to Canada and the Empire in this crisis, than half a dozen Dreadnoughts, gathering barnacles in home station waters.

The war has taught us this among many other things, including the lesson that our political and party squabbles, though honestly waged as to conviction and object, can well be subordinated to considerations of national and imperial interest. It shows us that both parties may be honest and sincere; that both may be partly right and partly wrong. This war and its lessons suggest the mollification of party strife, the enlargement of outlook, more patriotic cooperation, more mutual trust and mutual action when common interests are involved. For a generation perhaps, this war will sweeten and modify the bitterness of party relations in the old land, as it should do, and doubtless will do, in Canada. If the parties of Canada can unite and become as one man in the discharge of Canada's duty in relation to the war, there is no reason why their relations in the routine government of the country cannot be placed upon a higher plane.

THE HATRED OF ENGLAND.

People who had thought themselves safe from all dangers, in the midst of a world devoted to the cause of peace, now find that across a narrow strip of sea a great armed Power is gnashing its teeth in unrestrained Anglophobia, and desiring nothing so much as cut the throat of the British nation. From a day-to-day perusal of the German Press it is quite clear that German hatred for France and Russia is a faint and lukewarm sentiment compared with German hatred for England. We have spoilt their timetable; we have cut in before they were quite ready to tackle us; and therefore their hatred is two-fold. We have foiled, so far, their present plan; but above all, we are foiling their future plan, which was nothing less than to destroy and supersede the British Empire. Therefore if the Germans could they would work far more terrible havoc in England than they have wrought in poor, harmless, innocent Belgium. The British nation is waking up to the fact of this hatred which singes our cheek, like a blast from hell, across these narrow seas.—London Morning Post.

Why Armies Advance Slowly

The methods followed by the armies in France are not generally well understood from the published reports sent by inexperienced observers, who at best get but a fleeting glance of the firing line from a distance. Quite the contrary is the case of the "Letters from the Firing Line," by an aide-de-camp of the French army, which are appearing in the "Scientific American." In the special war issue of 7th November, this expert explains why the advance of a victorious army is so slow in these days of modern warfare, when the art of defence has ben so elaborately developed:

"A study of our trenches will show why the progress of the armies is so slow. They outline most of the trenches as they have been established by the enemy. The infantry when entering them are entering real fortresses. They are sheltered from view, from the shells, and from the rain.

"Neither our artillery nor our infantry can se the Germans encaved in them. To reach them it is necessary that our shells fall exactly in the trenches. The battle is no more a fight in the open; the offensive takes the character of a hunt; the danger everywhere comes from underground. Before fighting the enemy we must unearth him.

"Moreover, when we realize that the German artillery has also its fortified works; that everywhere it surrounds itself with wire netting in order to stop the assailants; that between the cannon mitrailleuses are concealed, the purpose of which is to act against our infantry; and that behind the field artillery is placed the heavy artillery, whose far-reaching shells are able to protect the retreat with a wall of fire, then we can understand the effort demanded of our troops to displace the German army from its positions and to drive it from the woods and the hills where it seemed to have taken root."

A HUGE CROP NEXT YEAR.

This year's acreage in wheat in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was, in round figures, 10,500,000. An increase of at least a third is now to be regarded as certain for next year, which, at the average number of bushels per acre for the past decade, will mean a crop of something more than 350,000,000 bushels.— Manitoba Free Press.

TAKING THE GREED FROM THE TARIFF.

The American people never were so rich and prosperous as they are today. Taking the greed and graft out of the tariff and financial absolutism out of Wall Street has not necessarily closed a single factory. It has not necessarily deprived a single man of work. It has interfered with the business of no one whose trade has not been bottomed on extortion and plunder. We have not been flooded with "pauper goods" from abroad. We are distributed only as all civilization is disturbed. Such commercial and industrial difficulties as appear are due to war, and nothing but war. Plutocracy, showing some symptoms of recovery, cannot belie the facts. That the people who not long ago repudiated a party which sold tariff schedules for campaign contributions appreciate these truths is proved by the complexion of the new Congress.—New York World.

A NEW WISCONSIN IDEA.

Wisconsin comes forward with a new idea in dealing with prisoners held for minor offences. It originated in the desire that had found expression in some other States, Pennsylvania included, to avoid visiting the penalty upon the wife and family of an offender by depriving them of their breadwinner.

Under a new act in Wisconsin when a prisoner is sentenced for a minor infraction, instead of being committed to the workhouse or the rock pile while his family suffer for the necessities of life, he is compelled to continue at work on his usual job, if he has one, or if he has not, is put to work at some job outside found for him by the Sheriff, but is required to report at the prison for his meals and at night, while his earnings are turned over to the court and paid to his dependents during his term of imprisonment.

The innovation is said to be working successfully not only in avoiding suffering to families, but in reforming the offenders. It has been applied chiefly in cases of drunkenness, of non-support, and the familiar routine of police court cases. It has been indorsed by a president of the Wisconsin Police Chiefs' Association, and is at least worthy of consideration by those interested in improving the far from satisfactory methods of dealing with minor offenders, under which the heaviest punishment has fallen so often upon innocent victims.—Pittsburg Despatch.

BRITISH "JEALOUSY" AND GERMAN EXPANSION.

The particular significance of the order issued by the Legislative Council of Honk Kong that all Germans must close up their places of business and leave lies not so much in the act itself as in its revelation of the large part Germans have played in the commercial life of this British crown colony.

The German contention that Great Britain is responsible for precipitating the great conflict in Europe is built solely upon the assumption that the English are "jealous of German's commercial success." It has no other possible foundation; none other has been suggested.

Isn't it a rather peculiar brand of "jealousy" that throws open British colonies to Germans on a plane of absolute equality, thus giving every possible aid and comfort to their commerce?

This he British have done at Hong Kong, as in their other colonies. There are as many German business houses as English at Hong Kong. Even in the great financial institution of the Far East, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, there is a large German interest which has full representation in the directorate.

Germany has not lacked opportunities for commercial expansion. These have presented themselves in all corners of the earth and German merchants have taken full advantage of them.

German merchants are not crying for "expansion". This is the cry of German militarism asking more lands to conquer in the name of "kultur."—New York Herald.

The top of a new gas range is equipped with pipes through which water circulates and is heated while the burners are being used for cooking.

BRAVO!

Kitchener sat in his London den,
Silent and grim and grey,
Making his plans with an iron pen,
Just in Kitchener's way.
And he saw where the clouds rose dark and dun,
And all that it meant he knew:
"We shall want every man who can shoulder a gun
To carry this thing right through!"

Bravo, Kitchener! say what you want,
No one shall say you nay!
And the world shall know, where our bugles blow,
We've a man at the head—to-day!

Jellicoe rides on the grey North Seas
Watching the enemy's lines,
Where their Lord High Admirals skulk at ease
Inside of their hellish mines.
They have drunk too deep to the boasted fight,
They have vowed too mad a vow!
What do they think—on the watch—to-night?
What toast are they drinking now?

Brave Jellicoe! Call them again,
And whenever they take the call,
Show them the way, give them their "Day!"
And settle it once for all!

And French is racing the enemy's front,
Stubbornly day by day,
Taking the odds and bearing the brunt,
Just in the Britisher's way.
And he hears the message that makes him glad,
Ring through the smoke and flame:
"Fight on, Tommy! Stick to them, lad!
Jack's at the same old game!"

Bravo, Tommy, stand as you've stood,
And, whether you win or fall,
Show them you fight as gentlemen should,
And die like gentlemen all!

So Kitchener plans in London Town,
French is standing at bay,
Jellicoe's ships ride up and down,
Holding the seas' highway.
And you that loaf where the skies are blue,
And play by a petticoat hem,
These are the men who are fighting for you!
What are you doing for them?

Bravo, then, for the men who fight!
To hell with the men who play!
It's a fight to the end for honour and friend,
It's a fight for our lives to-day!

Perry Worden.

Notice To Creditors

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS FITZGIBBON, LATE OF THE CITY OF PETERBOROUGH, IN THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, LABOURER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 121, that all creditors and others having Claims against the Estate of the said Thomas Fitzgibbon, who died on or about the Seventeenth Day of June, 1914, are required on or before the 25th day of November, 1914, to send by post prepaid or deliver to Daniel O'Connell, of 134½ Hunter Street, in the City of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, the solicitor for the Executors of the Estate of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of their securities, if any, held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE, that after such last mentioned date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said Executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1914.
DANIEL O'CONNELL, 134½ Hunter Street, Peterborough, Solicitor for the Executors.
4-4-11-18-1439

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WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERvant. Apply Mrs. Hatton, 490 Charlotte St. 2d-111-1559

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR CHORUS Work with Musical Comedy Co., must be young, good lookers, and be able to sing and walk. Good salary and treatment. Apply by mail only, giving address, to Wm. Rockey, Manager, Grand Opera House, Peterboro'. 2d-111-1556

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—ROUTE BOY FOR AYLMER and McDonnel Streets. Apply Examiner. 2d-110

GOOD STRONG DELIVERY BOY wanted. Must have knowledge of north end. Apply to 639 George St. 3d-111-1564

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN TO take orders for made-to-measure suits on a commission basis. Good remuneration for a smart man. Reply Box 181, Examiner. 3d-110-1539

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED, AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay us after we secure you position. American Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

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LOST

LOST—A BLACK PURSE AT ROYAL Theatre. Finder return to Examiner Office. Reward. 3d-110-1542

LOST—A PERSIAN LAMB SCARF BEtween George Street Church and Water or in Church. Apply Box 1531, Examiner. 2d-110-1531

LOST—SATURDAY, BLACK AND WHITE Hound Dog. Pup. Leave information, Forsee, care of Examiner. 3d-109-1513

LOST—BROWN COLLIE PUP ON SUNDAY. Reward if returned to 282 Hunter St. 3d-109-1519

FOR SALE

FOR SALE — CHICKENS. APPLY 189 Stewart Street. 3d-110-1537

FOR SALE—A DAVENPORT. PRACTICALly new. Apply 374 Downie St. 'Phone 1493. 3d-109-1512

FOR SALE — A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO. Owner leaving town. Apply 631 George. 3d-110-1533

FOR SALE—A LARGE COAL HEATER with oven. Call 295 McDonnel St. 3d-111-1562

FOR SALE — HOUSE, CORNER OF Rubidge and Brock, formerly residence of John Crane. Apply 286 Charlotte St. 3d-110-1544

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WANTED—TWO FRIENDS TO BOARD with English family. Apply Examiner Office, Box 1536. 3d-110-1536

TO RENT

ROOM TO RENT, WITH ALL CONVENiences. Apply to 191 Brock Street. 3d-110-1545

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Central. Apply to 833 Harvey Street. 6d-109-1516

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 376 STEWART ST. Modern. Possession immediately. Apply J. Craig, 380 Stewart Street. 3d-109-1509

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 283 STEWART ST. Desirably situated. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply 437 George St.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BEDROOM OR a Bedroom and Sitting Room with fireplace. Apply Box 1530, Examiner. 2d-110-1530

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TO RENT—SUITE NO. 5, GRAND CENtral Building. Heated and all modern improvements. Immediate possession. Apply at the Suite.

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TO RENT — A VERY COMFORTABLE Little 5-Roomed Cottage. Electric light and City water. Central. Near George Street. Rent reasonable. Apply 185 Antrim Street. 4d-f-108-1476

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TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 329 AYLMER ST. Suitable for Boarding House. Modern conveniences. Possession immediately. Apply 327 George Street. dtf

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GERMANS FOUND ANTWERP EMPTY WHEN THEY CAME

By Herbert Soley.

VLISSINGEN, Holland, Nov. 4.—For an hour the tall Belgian had been sitting by, listening to the conversation, but taking no part. Finally he spoke.

"I have seen two hells," said he; "a noisy hell and an empty hell. I do not know which is the worse."

Those sitting there nodded their heads.

"Those empty streets," said one, after a moment. "I shall not forget them. They were so unreal. Four hundred thousand had fled from them."

The men and women of the party were of that flood of refugees from captured Antwerp that has drowned Holland. All about them were other thousands, walking wearily along the road, sitting wearily on dikes, sleeping under hedges. Our refugees were in a waggon. It was as though they had been marooned on a tiny islet, just out of reach of the restless sea. We had been asking them to tell us of that last day in Antwerp. They shook their heads.

"Each of us saw so little," they explained. "It is as though a blind man asked you to describe the night sky to him. How would you tell him of the stars?"

At last one man spoke:

"I shall never forget the mad woman I saw running down the street," said he. "She was in her night dress. Her neck and arms were bare. Her long hair floated out behind her. Upon her shoulders she had strapped a soldier's knapsack. In one hand she waved a rifle, with bayonet fixed. As she ran she screamed."

A PITIFUL END.

The refugees were singularly uncommunicative. They wished to tell, but it was as though they had been silenced by the thundering guns. Only here and there an incident stood out.

"There was a girl upon the street," said another, after a time. "I stopped to look at her. Both legs had been broken by a shell, and there was a cut in her neck, and her head had been injured. A doctor had given her first aid. Do you know how morphine acts upon the wounded?"

The man at whom he was looking shook his head.

"It makes them restless," said he, simply. "Perhaps they do not suffer, but they throw themselves about. So it was with this girl. She was twisting about on the stones of the street, and her head was beating on the stones. She was only sixteen."

Some one asked what he did.

What could I do?" he asked, hopelessly. "I had a car, but it was full of other wounded, and this girl was dying. Her father and mother begged me to take her with me, but I could not. I told them it was better that she die than be awakened to agony. So at last they agreed with me and came away. She was left lying there."

The tall Belgian spoke again.

"I waited until the Boches came," said he. "I did not intend to run. I have never believed all these stories of outrage, and I was sure that the Germans were on their good behaviour. But I could not stand those empty streets."

His home is on the wide street down which the Germans came in their triumphal parade, every man of them spick and span, his buttons shining, his cape on at the regulation angle, his broad face shining. Each German was lustily bawling either "Die wacht am Rheim" or that other German hymn of which a free translation is "A mighty fortress is our God."

"They were too fat and young and strong," said he. "We have been lied to. I thought to see old men, or the landwehr and the landsturm—the men we have been told by our papers have been living on turnips and beet roots in the fields. But these were men of the first battle line. They frightened me."

Antwerp townsmen and women spend half their lives in the streets. Every other house is a cafe. The pavements are always thronged with gossipers and young people flirting.

"I sat in the corner window of my house," said he. "It is on the corner of two streets down which they marched. I could see for half a mile in either direction. There was not a man or a woman or a boy—not even a stray dog—upon those streets. And the Boches marched down them—singing. For five hours I watched them. Then I ran away. I was afraid."

"Did they offer you any harm?" He shook his head.

"I was afraid of the town," said he. "Did you ever see an empty town?"

IN THE DESERTED CITY.

If the stories of the Anversois are true, an unparalleled thing happened — the literal evacuation of a great city. The day after the Germans reached it they declare that not a living soul remained.

"I had been living at the Hotel St. Antoine," said one man. "I had taken refuge in the cellars — the walls are twelve feet thick, built by the monks of 500 years ago — but after a time one cannot stay in a cellar. It is black and very lonely. One feels it is better to die in the open. And my candles ran out."

So he went upon the street. This was on the night preceding the German entry, as I recall it. Except for the blue light shells bursting the town was absolutely dark. Overhead the sky was painted by the distant light of flames where suburbs of the town were burning. In spite of the bombardment, the city was wonderfully still.

"The big guns did not make a noise so much as they made a jar," said he. "The ground shook beneath one's feet, as though a trip hammer had fallen. Then one heard that terrible scream of the shell overhead."

More than anything else he wanted company. He was lonesome. In the cellars he had found a little kitten.

And at first he carried it with him. But the cat leaped out of his arms and ran back to her home.

"For the first time since I grew a beard," said he, "I felt like crying then. I wanted to take some one by the hand and be told that I was quite safe."

So he began a stumbling progress through the dark streets looking for a lighted window. Now and then he would hear the crash of masonry as a house front toppled into the street. He tripped upon loose stones and fallen timbers and fell headlong in holes the great shells had torn in the cobbled surface.

"I saw dark things lying on the street," said he. "I do not know what they were. I did not dare find out. I was alone."

It seemed to him that he went on in this fashion for hours.

"At last," said he, "I saw a feeble little gleam of light in a window. I was afraid at first. I thought it was a trap. The window was quite open, and through it I could see a candle standing on the table. The room seemed quite empty."

After a time he went in. There was an old woman sitting in that room, knitting. She had been sheltered from view from the street by an old-fashioned chest of drawers.

After they had become good friends he asked her why, on such a night as this, she sat in her house alone.

"How else should I sit," she asked. "All who knew me are dead. What does it matter whether I follow them to-night or six months from now?"

Apples for Canadian Soldiers in England.—English women distributing apples to the soldiers of the First Canadian Contingent, on Salisbury Plains.

ANTWERP PEOPLE NOT RETURNING

Antwerp, Nov. 9, via London.—The population of Antwerp, which fled the city at the time of the German occupation, is still unwilling to return. The German demand for a war indemnity of $10,000,000 is frightening many of the people into staying away.

German troops have been almost invisible in Antwerp since Saturday, Nov. 7. The town hall has no military guard before it. Within the building the German administrators and officials of the Belgian Civil Government work peacefully under the same roof. The Antwerp Police Department is still under the command of its Belgian officers, but every policeman is obliged to salute all German officers who scrupulously return the salute.

One French and two Flemish newspapers have been allowed to re-appear in Antwerp. All stores are compelled to accept the German mark at the valuation of one franc twenty-five centimes. Refusal to accept this rate of exchange means the closing up of the store.

The immense quantities of flour and wheat of which the Germans became possessed when they occupied Antwerp are being moved by freight trains to Louvain. Here these provisions are prepared for the use of the army, and then sent to the German front in Flanders.

If this removal of food supplies continues long at its present rate, the people of Antwerp soon will face the same shortage in provisions which to-day is general in all other parts of Belgium.

PRESENTED LIBRARY TO CITY OF LOUVAIN

BORDEAUX, Nov. 9.—Henri Bergson, presiding at the Academic of Moral and Political Sciences, announced that Arthur Raffelovitch, Russian Privy Councillor and attache of the Russian Embassy in Paris, a correspondent of the Academy, has given his library, which he has been collecting for thirty years, to the library of the University of Louvain.

M. Bergson added that a committee is being formed to reconstitute the library's funds. It is known that the Germans removed the most precious manuscripts before burning the library, hence it is hoped that the treasures eventually will be restored to Louvain.

FRENCH AIRMEN VERY USEFUL

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Published reports that French aeroplanes are never seen above the French lines, while numerous machines of the enemy are constantly reconnoitering over the heads of the French soldiers, has brought forth a defensive official explanation of the operations of the French aviation service.

This report sets forth that French aviators are operating not only on the German lines, but considerably to the rear of them. The names of aviators are never mentioned officially, but their exploits have been none the less numerous and brilliant. Notebooks found on dead Germans, the statement sets forth, prove that the French aviation service is performing its duty. One instance of the effectiveness of the corps is found in the throwing of one bomb which killed 30 men and 50 horses of the enemy at a time when a certain detachment of cavalry was assembling. Numerous other instances of efficient work are given. In conclusion, the statement says that this new arm of the service has fulfilled successfully the promises made for it, but that it will never replace any weapon now in use.

LOYAL BOERS WIN AND LOSE

LONDON, Nov. 10. — Reuter's Cape Town correspondent, under date of Monday, gives the following official communication concerning the fighting in South Africa:

"An engagement between General Lammer's forces and Transvall rebels under General Christian Beyers occurred on the Vet River, southeast of Bloemhof, November 6.

"The rebels, well armed and led by Beyers, were entirely dispersed, losing 9 men killed, 11 men wounded, 864 prisoners, 300 rifles and 300 horses.

"The loyalists' casualties were three men killed and nine wounded."

"General Christian DeWet, the rebel leader," says Reuter's Pretoria correspondent, "has been in contact with and dispersed a small Government commando under General Cronje, a member of the Legislature, near Doornberg. In the course of the fighting General DeWet's son, Daniel, was killed.

"The Government is sending strong reinforcements to Cronje."

GERMAN VILLAINS POPULAR.

Up-to-date War Stories the Rage Among British Youngsters.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—German villains are now much in demand among youthful Britons, as a result of which the Deadwood Dick type of American literature which has been popular here for a long time, especially among messenger boys, has received a mortal blow. According to a well-known newsdealer in the Strand, it is now necessary to substitute German villains for the Indian, Portuguese and half-breed varieties, while the stories must entirely savor of war. The heroes are of the Allied forces, the principal roles being taken by British sailors and soldiers.

Many of these stories appear weekly, with the lots on the latest engagements. If one may judge by the heavy sales, the Germans are extremely popular villains.

Old Woman—"I dunno 'oo Nanty is, but thet there Kayser can't 'ave no gentleman to stand by and see 'er knocked about."—Punch.

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14-20

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GRANT & THORPE

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Because of its refreshing fragrance, absolute purity, and delicate emollient skin-purifying properties derived from Cuticura Ointment.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. K, Boston, U.S.A.

THE RIGHT AND WRONG METHODS OF MARKETING EGGS.

An extremely interesting and attractive feature of the Demonstration Car, containing the Egg and Wool Exhibits of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, which was on exhibition at Peterborough recently was the educational display illustrating the Right and Wrong Methods of Marketing Eggs.

This display formed the larger part of the Egg Exhibit and was an object lesson that will not soon be forgotten by those who visited the car. It was arranged in two large, electrically lighted show cases. Each case contained a series of models together with appropriate backgrounds and descriptions illustrating in the on instance the careless methods too frequently followed in the handling of eggs on many Canadian farms, and in the other the results that may be obtained through the adoption of improved methods on the farm, in the country store, and in fact my all those engaged in the egg trade.

In each instance the course followed by the egg from the time it was laid until it reached the consumer, was mapped out. The cause of the many bad and stale eggs was evident when one noted the unsatisfactory conditions that prevailed on many farms, and in many country stores. It was pointed out that even the mongrel, non-descript poultry found on many farms, refused to use for the greater part of the year, the dirty, undesirable poultry houses provided for them. The eggs were gathered infrequently and from questionable places. They were held until it was convenient to carry them to market, and were usually traded on a flat-rate basis, for merchandise, at the country store where little or no attention was paid to quality. Here they were frequently held indefinitely, in anticipation of a rising market and often were shipped in damp and musty cases to the wholesale dealer, who candled and graded them. The result of the candling was indicated and it was evident that but a relatively small proportion of the eggs graded "select." The manner in which the retail grocer permitted eggs to deteriorate was also pointed out, and if by chance, a portion of the uncandled eggs went direct to the consumer the result was very evident.

The second series showed a flock of pure-bred poultry kept in a clean, well ventilated poultry house, provided with clean, dry nests from which the eggs were gathered frequently and regularly. The eggs were kept covered in a clean utensil in the coolest, driest place in the farm house and marketed at least once, better twice a week. In the country store they were bought on the basis of quality and packed in clean, dry cases and forwarded with the minimum of delay. The result of this careful management was apparent in the candling rooms of the wholesale warehouse where a decidedly large proportion of the eggs graded "select," and if by chance a portion of these eggs went direct to the consumer, the result was in marked contrast to that apparent in the previous instance.

The plans for this display were prepared by officers of the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch and the exhibit was in charge of Mr. W. A. Brown, Chief of the Division, Mr. W. H. Ault and Mr. J. R. Fee.

Another important feature of the exhibit was the Candling Demonstration given in a large booth erected in the end of the car. This phase of work was of particular interest to consumers, for the reason that but few persons appreciate the fact that the quality of an egg can be accurately determined without breaking the shell.

The candling of eggs is not a difficult process and the small amount of labour entailed in candling presents no valid reason why the consuming public should not candle their own eggs more frequently than they do, and thus safeguard themselves from many unpleasant occurrences at the breakfast table.

THE EASIEST WAY TO END DANDRUFF

Stop Falling Hair and Itching Scalp

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This destroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy, every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

If you want to keep your hair looking rich, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for nothing destroys the hair so quickly. It not only starves the hair and make it fall out, but it makes it stringy, straggly, dull, dry, brittle and lifeless, and everybody notices it. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and four ounces is all you will need. This simple remedy has never been known to fail.

HERE'S A POSER

If you found a roll of bills in a shabby purse, showing that it probably represented the hard-earned wages of a working man, what would you do with it? Keep it, and so enrich yourself at the expense of some poor family's food and shelter? No, certainly not! Try to find the owner, and return it to him? Yes, every time!

There aren't many workmen losing money on the street nowadays, but there are more than you would suppose who are losing jobs, and jobs mean money, so it amounts to the same thing.

If it would give you real pleasure to hand a laborer back his lost money, it ought to be equally pleasing to be able to hand him back his job.

Simplest thing in the world to do! All that's necessary is to remember when you go into a shop to buy anything, that the article you pick out means somebody's job. If it's an imported article, well, that's a job for a fellow in some other country, but if it's "Made in Canada", it's a job for one of your fellow Canadian citizens, who for the time being, is a little down on his luck.

Take your handkerchief out right now, and tie a knot in it, just to remind you about

Canadian Jobs for Canadian Workmen. 12A

WILTON RUGS

THE RUG TO BEAUTIFY THE HOME. . .

Eight Sizes *Lovely Persian Patterns*

EXQUISITE designs and colourings are to be found amongst these imported Wilton Rugs, which have just arrived and are obtainable in a variety that gives you choice for any room.

The Wilton is so well known for its beauty and wearing qualities that it scarcely needs recommendation; but the close weave, and the splendid lustre of these are worthy of remark, while the value is excellent.

For the Reception, Drawing, Library, Den, Parlour or Bedroom, we are showing some very suitable designs in the much wanted antique Persian patterns in eight different sizes, as follows—

4 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft. 3 ins. 6 ft. by 3 ft. 7 ft. 6 ins. by 3 ft.
7 ft. 6 ins. by 4 ft. 6 ins. 9 ft. by 6 ft. 9 ins.
10 ft. 6 ins. by 9 ft 12 ft. by 9 ft. 12 ft. by 10 ft.

If you desire, we can match the rug you select with a piece of new drapery material that was bought purposely to harmonize with the new Wilton Rugs.

RUG DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR

See Window Display To-night RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED *See Window Display To-night*

BRITISH PRISONERS FACE FIRE OF ALLIES

Two Motorcyclists, Captured by Germans, Are Forced to Enter Trenches

LONDON, Oct. 24.—No more dramatic adventure of the war perhaps has befallen any one than to the Hon. Geoffrey Pearson, son of Lord Cowdray, and Sergt.-Major Mackay, of the Army Motor Transport. Geoffrey Pearson is dead, and his body rests in the middle of a great plain, the battlefield of the Marne, surrounded by innumerable little crosses which mark the resting-places of many comrades, French and British.

It is Sergt. Mackay who tells the story.

"On the retreat from Mons Geoffrey Pearson and I were acting as motor cyclists, and were letting out our machines for all they were worth along a straight road, with open country on either side. Suddenly we seemed to ride into a perfect hailstorm of bullets. Ahead of us the road ran into a little wood.

"'Come on, Geoff! We'll ride for it!' I shouted, and we dashed through in safety, but hardly had we entered the wood than we rode into a group of German cavalry, scattered about on either side of the road. They immediately fired on us, and seeing the game was up we tumbled off our bikes, put up our hands, and surrendered.

"The Germans were wild with delight when they discovered we were British. They spat at, struck, and hustled us. They allowed us to mount our machines again, but plainly let us understand what should happen to us if we attempted to escape. We had no intention, however, of letting the German army have the use of our machines if we were to be prisoners. So we turned off the lubricating oil, with the result that after a little while our machines jammed and became useless. The Germans were very suspicious and asked us why, since we were motor cyclists, we could not repair our machines, but we replied that they were worn out by hard wear and could not be put in order again. So we left the machines by the roadside.

"The mounted Grenadiers (Grenadiere zu Pferd), into whose hands we had fallen, took us to their captain, who spoke English perfectly, and said with mock politeness: 'I regret, gentlemen, that since you are not officers, I cannot put you on parole.' As a matter of fact we were just as glad that he could not, as neither of us were reconciled to the idea of being locked up in a German prison for the rest of the war.

Starved the Prisoners.

"The Germans treated us shamefully. They gave us nothing to eat and taunted and jeered at us continually. The night we spent in the open, lying on the roadside without any covering betwen two men. The Germans made themselves comfortable enough, you may be sure. Then in the morning we were handed over to a regiment of infantry, the King of Spain's regiment of Prussian infantry, and the way those men treated us was a revelation of German brutality.

"They took a sheer delight in knocking two defenceless Britons about, prodding us with their bayonets, jabbing us with the butts of their rifles, and kicking and pushing us as we marched along with them. They ordered us to carry their packs. Thinking discretion the better part of valour, I took the one handed to me, but Geoffrey, like the high-spirited fellow he was, flatly refused, and got a smack across the head with the butt of a rifle.

"The Germans took us with them in their advance against the French, and made us get into the trenches with them. We were thrust into the line with the rest under a terrific fire from the French guns and infantry. The French shrapnel was awful. The Germans fell like flies, and their bodies began to pile up in the trenches.

"I had a good opportunity of seeing the German soldier under fire, and I must say he is plucky enough. He seems to be imbued with a sort of Oriental fanaticism, and goes about his duties stolidly, paying no heed to the bullets flying around.

"But Geoffrey and I were getting a bit tired of the gentle German. In the trenches we were constantly exposed to the risk of being killed by the French or British fire, so we thought we might take a chance of escape.

A Dash Under Fire.

"We decided to make a dash for it. The Germans were all very busy with the fight, and we managed to creep away unperceived out of the trench and through the long grass. There were some civilian prisoners with us in the trenches, and they were in the last stages of physical fear. I believe the poor beggars, fearing they might have to bear the consequences if we got clear away, drew the attention of the Germans to us. Anyway, we were not more than two or three hundred feet away when the Germans saw us and opened fire. By instinct, I suppose, I threw myself flat on my face and Geoffrey did the same. Seeing that we did not move, the Germans took no further notice of us, and I lay for about three hours without moving. Then I noted that the Germans had left their trenches, and I turned to Geoffrey, who, like myself, had never stirred. He was dead, shot through the head.

"I had to leave him where he lay and creep away for safety. Finding a loft in the village of Varreddes, I stole in there, and in the evening the Germans came back. Four of them installed themselves in the room below my loft, and for two days they remained there, while I was a prisoner in the bay above them. Hungry as I was I could not help laughing at them, that they should be there, all unconscious of the near proximity of their former prisoner.

"From the window of the loft I saw an old peasant with a cow, and that gave me an idea for escape. As soon as the Germans left the house, I stole out, got into a house next door, loaned myself a suit of peasant's clothes, and in order to complete my make-up, captured a calf. I led it right through the German lines into the French. None of the Germans took the least notice of me, but the French imagined I was a spy, until one of their officers, who spoke English well, recognized me, and passed me through to the British.

"I have got that peasant suit still, and mean to keep it as a souvenir of my experience.

"A week later I returned to Varreddes and found the body of poor Geoffrey Pearson lying where I had left it, and buried it there, with the assistance of some peasants, marking the grave with a cross, on which I cut the name and date, so that it may be found easily later on."

FIRST TO OBTAIN THE V. C.

Sergt.-Major White Repeats Bravery Shown in South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Sergt.-Major White, of the Army Service Corps, is the first man to get the coveted Victoria Cross in the present war.

The gallant act for whiah this soldier was awarded the V.C. occurred at Le Cateau, where White, after his corps had been driven back by the German cavalrymen, returned in the face of a hail of bullets searching for his wounded captain. He was successful, and carried the officers to safety.

The Sergeant-Major was shot in both legs.

White won the Distinguished Conduct Medal in South Africa for carrying Lord Roberts' son, who was mortally wounded, from the danger zone beside Colenso, and who was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in saving the guns in that action.

The Victoria Cross is the most coveted decoration of the British soldier. It was instituted on 29th January, 1856, and consists of a bronze Maltese cross, bearing in the centre the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion, while on the scroll is the inscription, "For Valour." Less than 550 of these crosses have been awarded.

GAVE LECTURE ON CANADA

Educational Secretary of Church of England Visits Lakefield

Examiner Special:

LAKEFIELD, Nov. 11. — Mrs. Bruce Preston has returned to her home in Smith, after visiting her mother, Mrs. Norish, in the village.

Miss Strickland, of Peterborough, was in the village on Tuesday last, the guest of Mrs. E. R. Tate.

Mr. J. H. Sherin spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Reeve Fitzgerald was in Peterborough last week attending a meeting of the County Council.

Mrs. Coulon and Mrs. Albert Rowe sailed last week for the Old Country, where they intend spending a few weeks visiting friends.

The Rev. C. E. Pratt, of Roche's Point, arrived in the village on Wednesday last and is the guest of Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Mackenzie at "The Grove."

Miss Waldon has returned home after a visit with friends in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Pullen and Master Hugh, returned to Oakville on Tuesday last, after spending a few days visiting Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Mackenzie at "The Grove."

Mrs. Theo. Crawford returned home on Monday last, after a few days visit to her sister, Mrs. R. Flynn, at Havelock.

Mrs. Gordon Ridpath, of Toronto, is visiting friends in the village.

Mr. E. R. Tate, of Toronto, spent the week-end at his home in the village.

Messrs. W. J. Charlton and J. H. Cummings, left on Thursday last for a hunt at Jack's Lake.

Messrs. John Strickland, of Bridgeburg, Ont., and Russell Wood, of Peterborough, passed through the village on Monday last on their way to visit Mr. R. C. Strickland, at Burleigh.

Mrs. G. R. Browning and Miss Margaret, are spending two weeks visiting friends in Peterborough and Havelock.

Mr. A. Miller, of Strassburg, Sask., is visiting at his home in the village.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, of St. Catharines, who has been spending the past three weeks in the village visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Crawford, returned home on Saturday.

Messrs. J. Perry, P. Taylor, P. Tyndall, G. R. Browning and Sherman Hill, left on Monday last for a hunt at Gull Lake.

Mr. Otter Stewart spent a few days last week in the village.

Mr. R. W. Allin, Educational Secretary of the Church of England in Canada, preached at both services at St. John Baptist Church on Sunday, and after evening service gave a lantern lecture on Canada, which was much enjoyed by the congregation. During his short stay Mr. Allin was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Ben-Oliel at the rectory.

Miss D. Pemberthy and Mr. H. Pemberthy, who have been living in Mr. E. R. Tate's cottage for the past three years, left on Saturday last and will take up their residence in the village.

Mr. J. M. Bygott spent a few days last week in Toronto.

TO HELP THE PATRIOTIC FUND

To the Editor of The Examiner:

Sir,—To help the 'Patriotic Fund,' I offer immediate possession of 150,000 square feet of excellent garden land, consisting of 40 lots north of Chamberlain Street west to Western Avenue. Every lot is perfect and will yield a good return if properly cultivated. I offer this free of any rent for next season, and also for 1916 should the war still continue, with one condition only, "that it shall be kept clean," as I would wish to have the benefit derived from this go to the most deserving in city or suburbs, and to attain that object I would suggest placing it under the care of the Patriotic Association, and I would further suggest in the interests of the city that all owners of idle land in or about the city should follow my lead in this matter.

T. HURLEY.

FIGHTING AT YPRES STILL GOES AHEAD

Successes Are Reported for the Allies in Belgium, Near Soissons and in Alsace.

GROUND IS GAINED

LONDON, Nov. 11.—France's campaign against the German has developed new success in the three principal scopes of conflict near Ypres, Belgium, north of Soissons, France, and in Alsace. In the Ypres region, the slow but steady advance of the allies was continued with hand-to-hand fighting of fierce character, the feature. In this district it is estimated that 600,000 troops are actively engaged, while each of the opposing armies has a reserve of approximately 150,000.

By seizing the fortified heights north of River Aisne and occupying Soupir, Chavonne and Vailly, the French have given the allied armies the key to the entire territory of the Aisne and now the retreat of the Germans from the angle between the Aisne and the Oise rivers is threatened.

Paris claims that the allies have maintained their positions between the Lys and Langemarck, at the same time making appreciable progress between the latter place and Dixmude.

Berlin claims to have inflicted a defeat on the Russians in East Prussia and reports the capture of 4,000 men and considerable munitions of war.

A despatch to the Centarl News from Amsterdam says:

"Trainload after trainload of German artillery are leaving the Lys Valley in the direction of Ghent.

"The German army headquarters has been transferred to Alost."

The town of Alost is 15 miles west of Brussels and 40 miles east of the fighting area around Dixmude.

According to the latest list of killed published in Vienna, the Hungarian aristocracy had a considerable loss in the battle around Lille, France, to which district they had been sent to aid the Germans. The lists show that 867 hussars belonging to noble families were killed.

Many despatches speak of the movement of German troops eastward from Belgium as forecasting the necessity of reinforcements along the eastern frontier, but neither the French nor German official statements yesterday afternoon indicated any slackening in the violence of the German attacks in West Flanders. In fact, the French statement says that between the sea and Armentieres the opposing forces were both acting on the offensive. As to the outcome of this double offensive, the rival contentions are absolutely contradictory, the Germans claiming slow progress near Ypres, and the French asserting that the Germans attack there was beaten back. In view of what seems to be a sustained and concerted German effort in this region, the reports of the German retirement are hardly borne out, although it is said they have moved their headquarters still farther east, this time from Ghent to Alost.

The situation along the battle line in France proper, from the standpoint of the allies, was summed up in a despatch from an "observer with the Indian corps," who says there has been no marked change anywhere, though he sees a gradual weakening of the German attacks.

The Turks Play Double

Grand Vizier Was Either Out-voted or He Deceived Britain

LONDON, Nov. 11. — The British Government issued last night another "white paper," reviewing the incidents which preceded the declaration of war against Turkey. It deals in the main with the Goeben and Breslau affair, and sets forth that the Grand Vizier all along was at least ostensibly against dragging Turkey into the conflict, but was either powerless to resist Enver Bey and his associates, or, while outwardly opposing them, was winking at the fast approaching crisis, while the Turkish and German preparations went forward.

The Grand Vizier, according to a despatch from the British Embassy at Constantinople, dated Aug. 16, admitted that Germany was doing her utmost to compromise the Turkish Government, but gave solemn assurance that Turkey's neutrality would be maintained. This assurance was frequently repeated, and so impressed the British Ambassador, Sir Louis Mallet, that he wrote to Sir Edward Grey that he was convinced of the Grand Vizier's sincerity.

GOT GUNS FROM JAPS.

French Government Has Use of 105-Millimetre Field Cannon.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The French army now has the use of the 105-millimetre field guns built in France to re-arm the artillery forces of Japan. When the war began part of the guns had been delivered and another large consignment was on the ocean.

Japan was asked by France if she she might take the guns. The Japanese Government cabled promptly, placing the guns at the disposition of France, and announced that she was sending back those already delivered so that the French army might use them. The vessel conveying the last consignment had already reached Colombo when it was intercepted.

TO MEET INVADERS

Germans Rushing Troops to Try to Stop Advance of the Russian Road Roller

VANGUARD ACTIVE

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The following Russian official statement was issued yesterday in Petrograd:

"In Eastern Prussia the right wing of the enemy, who has been stubbornly resisting in the region of Lyck, has been driven back towards Masouria Lake.

"East of Neidenburg (24 miles south of Koenigsberg) near the Muschaken railroad station a Russian cavalry force defeated a German detachment which was protecting the railroad. The Russians captured a train and blew up the railroad bridges.

"On Nov. 8 Russian cavalry, meeting a cavalry division of the enemy, forced it to retire towards Kalisz.

"On the route leading to Cracow we have attained Miechow (a town 44 miles southwest of Kielce).

"In Galicia our troops have traversed the River Wisloka. They now occupy Rzeszow, Dynow and Lisko."

The Russian light columns which have crossed and dislocated the outer line of German strategic railways running around northern and central Poland, report feverish activity. They have been able to arrest German movements on the railways nearest the frontier, but farther back the German lines are crowded day and night by trains bringing troops and equipment, especially artillery, from East Prussia to positions behind Thorn and Posen.

The excitement among the German railway staff has thrown the civilian population into a panic. Many thousands of German families have hastily packed their portable belongings and fled behind Posen fortress, fearing the Russian invaders may avenge German cruelties in Poland. Others are abandoning their homes and making for Breslau and Dresden. It is evident the German General Staff feels it has again been outgeneralled. Their experts were convinced that when the Russians had repulsed the movement on Warsaw and the Vistula and had turned the Germans back as far as the frontier the real campaign of invasion would be conducted through East Prussia.

They considered it absolutely impossible for the Russians to bring a great combined army with impedimenta for a winter campaign across Poland in November. This has already been done, hence the Germans are now concentrating at high pressure all their available forces from fortresses, garrisons and reserves in Silesia, Saxony and Prussia.

The Austrian evacuation of the positions to the southeast of Lemberg, in South Galicia and in Bukowina is reported in Petrograd yesterday to be continuing. There are also indications here that the entire Austrian line from Stryi to Czernowitz is being gradually abandoned.

It is announced at Petrograd that the Emperor, while en route from Kholm to Siedlce, received a report from Gen. Avanoff, commander-in-chief of the army of the southwest. Gen. Avanoff with his staff was invited to the Imperial breakfast. At the station at Siedlce the Emperor received Gen. Rouzsky, commander-in-chief of the army of the northwest.

KING GEORGE PROUD OF ARMY

Sends Message of Congratulation to Troops in Field

LONDON, Nov. 11.—King George has sent the following communication to Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force on the continent:

"The splendid pluck, spirit and endurance shown by my troops in the desperate fighting which has continued so many days against vastly superior forces fills me with admiration. I am confident of the final result of their noble efforts under your able command."

Gen. French replied, thanking His Majesty for the message, which he said had been received with gratitude and pride by the army. He assured the King "of unalterable determination to uphold the highest traditions of Your Majesty's army, and carry the campaign through to a victorious conclusion."

Teacher's Institute Programme

Thursday Evening, November 12th, at 8 O'clock in the Collegiate Institute Assembly Hall

1. Piano Duet. Misses Rennie and Morrow
2. Quartette, Misses Gerbutt, Armstrong, Jean Jackson and Phoebe Jackson
3. Address, Some Problems in Collegiate Education. Dr. Fotheringham
4. Boys' and Girls' Chorus.
5. Quartette, Messrs. Downey, Kane, Steer and Peck

ADMISSION FREE—PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED

SCHOOL BOARD REGULAR SESSION

News of Norwood Party Hunting at Jack's Creek

Special to The Examiner.

NORWOOD, Nov. 11.—Miss Carrie McDonnell has returned to Rochester, N.Y.

Mr. Stanley Hendren and Rev. Irwin left last week to hunt near Jack's Creek.

Messrs. Harry Harper and B. W. Squire were in Toronto last week.

Mr. Ernest Graham of Hastings, has rented the 'Royal George' hotel from Mr. John Baskin.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held on Monday evening, November 1, the following members being present: E. P. Cuffe (chairman), W. Cuthbertson, T. Burkell, F. H. Scott, D. MacNaughton, C. E. Pakenham, H. Wildman.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The following accounts were read and referred to their various committees: Fred Taylor, gravel, $3.75; K. G. Thomas, supplies, $72.29. The premium of $40 on the boiler insurance was ordered to be paid.

Mrs. E. C. Squires has been visiting in Toronto for a few days.

Mrs. Inglehart, who has been a guest of Miss Fledda Howson, returned to her home in Palermo last Friday.

Miss Pauline Weir has been visiting in Keene at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. MacLachlan.

Mr. Armstrong of Otonabee, was a guest of his sister, Mrs. W. Webster, one day last week.

In the absence of the pastor, Rev. Irwin, on Sunday, the services in the Methodist church were conducted in the morning by Mr. H. Thistlewaite, and in the evening by Rev. Dr. Glover of South Dummer.

Rev. Mr. Rankin, of Ottawa, preached on Sunday evening in the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Gideon Walker, one of the volunteers with the second contingent, returned home on Saturday, on account of being considered physically unable for the work.

Mr. Thos. Webster of Lakefield and Mr. John Webster, of Otonabee were in town last week to see their brother, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. John Weir and Mrs. Charlie Miller were in Keene on Tuesday.

The Young People's Guild of the Presbyterian church gave an Irish concert at their Monday evening meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church will be held on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Miss M. P. Williams.

Little Miss Eleanor Urquhart of Brooklyn, N.Y., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. Breault.

Mr. Thos. Finlay has purchased a McLaughlin car.

Mr. and Miss Comstock of Burleigh, are coming to Norwood dto reside for the winter.

Dr. Roy Richardson is in Kingston.

Mr. Earl Cumming is clerking in Pearce's store, while Mr. Fred Pearce is away hunting.

Miss Clara Puffer has returned home from Chicago on account of her mother's illness.

Miss Annie Elliott has been engaged as stenographer by Messrs. Finlay.

Mr. Chas. Puffer was in Toronto last week.

"The advertiser who is deceived as to newspaper circulation is not entitled to much sympathy."

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report of S. S. No. 4, Chandos, for the month of October:

Sr. IV.— Fred Whitmore, Margaret McColl

Sr. III.—Nellie Wease, Roy Woodbeck.

Jr. III—George Bullied, Willie Bullied.

Sr. II— Harry Woodbeck, Myrtle Woodbeck, Nicholas Whitmore, George Daniels, Maxrul Daniels.

Jr. II—Mary Bullied, Flora Whitmore.

Sr. I—Edith McColl.

Sr. Primer— Earl Wease, Howard Wease, Wallace Bullied.

Jr. Primer — Edna Wease, Edna Whitmore, Myrtle Daniels, Malcolm Bullied, Eliza Daniels, Arthur McColl.

BULBS

Largest and Finest Collection in City

FERNS, PALMS, Etc. Fine Assortment

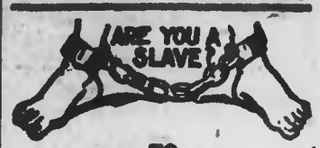
CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. ROSES, CARNATIONS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, Etc. FLORAL TRIBUTES. WEDDINGS, ETC.

Peterborough Floral Co.

(Successors to F. Mason)

2 Stores 336 GEORGE STREET 436 WATER STREET

Telephones—1300, Evenings 1047



TO

The Drink Habit

THE NEAL THREE DAYS' TREATMENT

For the liquor habit will break these shackles. A simple, safe and effective treatment. Write or 'phone for particulars.

NEAL INSTITUTE, 78 St. Alban's Street, TORONTO.

COAL

Best Quality Lehigh Coal, Properly Screened

AUG. CASH PRICES

Stove, ton.....$7.55
Chestnut.....$7.80
Pea Coal.....$6.80

Remember all orders of One Ton and over—Weighed over Market Scales.

R. W. Davidson
171 Antrim Street,
'Phone 1209

HEARD & NORTHEY

Have removed their Agricultural Implement and Carriage Warehouse across the street from their former stand to 383 Water Street, where they will be pleased to have a visit from all their old patrons and others.

ENGRAVING

Just at the commencement of calling season is the time to see about your supplies of Visiting Cards. Do not send your orders to Toronto. We are prepared to look after your requirements in Engraved Cards, (Ladies', Misses' and Gents'), Private and Business Stationery, Wedding Invitations and Wedding Announcements, and orders are filled in 2 or 3 days' time.

VISITING CARDS

Ladies', Misses' and Gents', including plate, printed in Script, per 100.....$1.75
In Old English, per 100.....$2.50
If you have your own plate, per 100.....$1.00

WEDDING STATIONERY

Engraved Wedding Invitations, per 100.....$13.00
Engraved Wedding Announcements, per 100..$10.00

We will be pleased to show you our complete line of Samples at any time.

TREBILCOCK BROS.

'PHONE 285. 417 GEORGE ST.

Annex Opens 8.15 Closes 5.45

The CRESSMAN Corset Limited

The Store of Better Values

Suppleness, Beauty of Figure and Hygienic Comfort

Are Assured when Wearing "NEMO" Corsets

NEMO CORSETS when once worn always retain a woman's approval; they are the standard of perfection. The self-reducing front and lastikops webbing are the two principal features which make the "Nemo" an ideal Corset for medium and full figures. Special fittings may be arranged any morning you wish. 'Phone 138 or 139

PERSONAL GREETING CARDS - -

A Large Assortment of the most desirable styles awaits your inspection and approval Something a little different at strictly moderate prices.

Nemo Solid-Service Corset—For medium and stout figures, made of White Coutil, medium bust, graduated front clasp. Extra long hip and skirt, with bands of Lastikops webbing across back, which curves the edge of the Corset inwards, giving a slender and graceful appearance to the figure, not sacrificing comfort. This model at **$2.50**

Other Nemo Corsets sell at **$4.25 and $5.50**

Nemo Models 322 and 327—Made of finest White Coutil, well boned with double flexible steels. Self-reducing strap in front, lasticurve back of elastic cloth, giving the much desired flat appearance, medium and low bust, long hips and skirt, four heavy hose supporters with non-elastic top that prevents rubber strands from pulling out. Very suitable models for medium and stout figures. These are priced at **$3.50**

Have You Seen the New Display Arcade?

COURT OF REVISION HEARS A NUMBER OF ASSESSMENT APPEALS

Retail Merchants Together With Corps of Lawyers Combine to Get Assessment in Business Section of City, Reduced—One Foot Seven Inches of Frontage Makes Difference of $2,900.

The Retail Merchants Association of Peterborough, under cover of legal battery, approached the Court of Revision yesterday, with a view of obtaining reductions on the assessments levied on the properties of merchants connected with the Association. Despite the weight of numbers, augmented by well-conducted sorties of an augmentative and apparently convincing character, the Court remained, not only obdurate, but impregnable to all attacks. In this they were backed up by City Solicitor G. N. Gordon, whose voluble use of technicalties and legal erudition, undermined the hopes of more than one sanguine appellant. It was a formidable looking aggregation of merchants and lawyers that faced the Court which was entrenched behind the barrier that divides the spectators' gallery from that portion of the Council Chamber wherein civic legislation is created.

Judgment Received.

The Court, which is composed of Messrs. W. F. Johnston, B. Morrow, and James Fnnie, called for the case of Mr. E. F. Mason. The latter was represented by Mr. E. H. D. Hall, who subjected Mr. Wm. Henry, assessor, to a pretty thorough examination, which, in part, was as follows:

"Do you assess for the whole or a percentage of the value of the property?"

"I assess the property for its actual value in both the residential and business sections of the City."

"If it can be shown that residential property has been assessed for less, in proportion than business property, what would you say."

"It can't be shown."

"I intend to show you," countered Mr. Hall.

"What do you think should be the gross return on rentals?"

"About ten per cent."

Mr. Hall contended that all properties should pay a just proportion of the taxes, and if it could be shown that some of the properties on George street were assessed in excess of the true value of the property, it could be within the jurisdiction of the Court to reduce the assessment. He volunteered to submit comparative valuations on both residential and business properties in order to determine whether the residential sections are assessed on the same basis. Mr. Johnston said that it would be sufficient to submit valuations on business properties.

Judgment in Mr. Mason's case was reserved until Friday next.

A Big Difference.

The Court next focused its attention on properties occupied by Oak Hall, Clothiers, and Mr. Moncur, druggist. The former assessment is credited to Sandford and Co.. The Sandford property is assessed for $9,900 and the Moncur property for $12,900 or a difference of $2,900. The Moncur frontage is one foot, seven inches more than that of Sandford.

"Why is there a difference of $2,900 for one foot, seven inches?" inquired Mr. Hall.

Mr. Henry — "Mr. Moncur has a stairway which he can use in renting the upstairs; besides, the land is worth a little more, as it approaches the corner."

"You mean that you assess the stairway for $2,000?"

"You know what I mean."

"You assess him $2,900 more because he rents the up-stairs?"

"Not because he does, but because he can."

"Why do you assess Mr. Moncur eighty dollars a foot more than Mr. Loch?"

"Because land values depreciate so rapidly between Brock and Hunter Streets."

Mr. Moncur, in his evidence to the Court, claimed that the stairway was a detriment. He received $240 in rent from the upstairs and $100 of this amount was put on the taxes. The stairway also reduced the width of the store.

Judgment in this case was also reserved.

Sale Price of Land.

To Mr. Corkery, who conducted the case for Sandford and Co., the Assessor admitted that one of the principles that guided him in making assessments, was the sale price of land in the immediate vicinity. The assessment value of the property approximated $440 a foot. Properties directly across the road approximated $275 a foot. In explanation of this difference, Mr. Henry stated that property on the east side of the street was not nearly so valuable as that on the west side. Besides, the merchants on the west side of George street, between Brock and Hunter streets, had the advantage of two frontages—Chambers street, at the rear and George street at the front.

This case, together with a number of others, will be dealt with on Friday next.

The Toronto Savings and Loan Company entered a blanket appeal, which was considered by the Court to be ineffective with the result that these appeals were thrown out.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE

In the coming engagement of the Imperial Musical Comedy Co. at the Grand Opera House for one week, starting Monday evening, November 16th, the people of Peterborough will have a chance to see some of the *bigest novelties of the present season*, the management having secured Mr. Harry Feldman and Frank Christie to handle the comedy roles and have surrounded them with a splendid cast of principals and a large chorus of singing and dancing girls. As extra added attractions they have secured Bhyard and Geary, New York's foremost tango dancers, who will present each evening a selection of all the latest society dance crazes. Introducing on Monday night "The South American Maxie" and the hesitation waltz. In offering Mr. Nelson Adair the phenomenal double-voiced singer they have succeeded in giving the public one of the strongest features on the stage to-day, and in conjunction with a company of clever artists and a big beauty chorus in a repertoire of the late musical comedy successes they will no doubt be greeted by a capacity house on their opening in this City when they will present the big New York Musical Comedy success "The Girl Question" at popular prices, 10, 20 and 30c., and the boxes at 50 cents. Seats now on sale at the Opera House and going fast.

Epworth League Anniversary

To Be Held at Omemee on Sunday Next—Other News

Special to The Examiner

OMEMEE, Nov. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. William Irwin, of Peterborough, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stinson, during the past week.

Miss Margaret Fee is the guest of Bowmanville friends.

Mr. George Newman was in Lindsay on business Saturday.

Mr. Albert Jones, of Peterborough, was in town last week, renewing old acquaintances.

Miss Lizzie Whaley, of Toronto, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Shaw.

Mr. Herb. Blackwell was a visitor to Lindsay on Saturday last.

Mr. J. Murray, of Peterborough, was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Murray, over the week-end.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Church will hold their anniversary on Sunday, Nov. 16th. There will be special services both morning and evening. On Monday evening a patriotic concert will be given; also refreshments will be served. Admission 10 and 20 cents. The proceeds to go to the Patriotic Fund.

Miss Jean Lee, of Fleetwood, was the guest of her sister, Miss Ada Lee, during the past week.

Miss Holmes is the guest of the Misses E. and A. MaCrea.

Mr. Victor Johnson, of Lindsay, is visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Johnson.

Mrs. J. Wilson, of Port Hope, was in town on Saturday, the guest of Mrs. W. Bradburn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Milligan were in Lindsay on business, last week.

Mrs. A. Courtney, of Crow Hill, visited her mother, Mrs. Robert Toole, recently.

Rev. Francis Johnston and wife were visitors in town over Sunday, he having occupied the pulpit in the Methodist Church both morning and evening.

Quite a number of Lindsay Masons motored to town on Thursday evening last, to attend the Masonic meeting and supper served at the Temperance House.

Miss Feir, of Peterborough, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert Johnston, over Sunday.

Miss Anna MaCrea, of Toronto, is visiting her mother and sister, Mrs. J. MaCrea and Miss Ella MaCrea.

Mrs. Burnie is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Hodgetts.

Mrs. Robert Toole is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Henderson, of Cavanville.

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

From Members of 57th Quota of the Second Canadian Contingent

"E" Company, No. 57,
21st Infantry Battalion.
Canadian Expeditionary Force,
Kingston, Ont., Nov. 6, 1914.

His Worship the Mayor, W. H. Buller, Esq., and Citizens of Peterborough—

We, the members of the 57th egiment of "E" Company, volunteers for the 21st Battalion of the Second Contingent, wish to take this opportunity to state our appreciation of the way in which the Peterborough citizens showed their patriotism and good fellowship towards us on our departure.

No words could properly express our thanks for the same. It has shown that the spirit of the citizens was quite in accord with our action, and has made the effect that we must and will do our best to uphold a good reputation and good results in our endeavour to stand by a right and just cause.

Our especial thanks are due to the speakers of Tuesday, November 3rd, at the Armouries, for their good advice and kind words; also to the ladies of the Patriotic Fund Committee, for their kindness in supplying the luncheon, and also the parcels containing hand-worked Balaclava caps and wristlets; also to the officers of the egimental Fund for their cers of the Regimental fund for their the luncheon supplied to us en route to Kingston.

Again thanking all concerned, we remain,

True to serve His Majesty,
King George V.

As representatives of the volunteers of the 57th Regiment of Peterborough.

Leonard Frazer,
Frank C. Roberts.

RELIGIOUS WORK OF THE Y.M.C.A.

Plans For the Season Have Been Decided Upon

It is the purpose of the Y.M.C.A. to emphasize religious work this season. Three meetings of the religious work committee with Dr. Moir as chairman have been held during the past few days to arrange the religious work programme for the season.

It is proposed to hold theatre meetings the first Sunday of each month, using the very best possible speakers and musical talent, believing that the Gordon meetings at the theatre have demonstrated that men appreciated such services.

A call is being issued for the Life Problem Club for the first meeting, to be held next Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15th, at 4.15 o'clock. Dr. A. Moir will address the young men, after which officers will be elected for the ensuing season. These meetings are open to all men and are not restricted to membership of the Club of the Y.M.C.A.

Monday evening at 6.30 o'clock every interested man is invited to attend a complimentary supper for the purpose of considering the organizing of a Bible Study Club. It is proposed that the club consist of three classes taking the graded work of the Y.M.C.A. National Council. Three quarters of an hour will be devoted to class each evening, fifteen minutes of this time being given to a popular address before the whole club, followed by the class study.

We trust that every man interested and who will attend the supper will notify the Y.M.C.A. office before 12 o'clock Monday that provision may be made for all those who are to be present.

Meetings and Bible study classes of the Association are not limited to the Y.M.C.A. members. A cordial invitation is given to all men to attend.

A PROPHET WITHOUT HONOUR.

Mrs. Flubdub—I'm afraid it's going to rain to-day.

Mr. Flubdub—Oh, I think not. I just saw the weather man going down the street with an umbrella.

Annual District Dairy Meeting

To Be Held Thursday, Nov. 19th at Westwood

The annual district dairy meeting of the County of Peterborough will be held in the village of Westwood on Thursday, November 19th, at two o'clock. Mr. George H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, or Mr. H. W. Coleman, Superintendent of Cow Testing in Ontario, and either Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor, or Mr. L. A. Zufelt, Superintendent of the Dairy School, Kingston, will address the meeting. The district representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture will also deliver an address. Mr. Warde, the local dairy instructor, will also be present and report upon his work during the season. Mr. G. A. Gillespie, M.P.P., director of the district, will occupy the chair. At the close of the meeting a director will be nominated to represent the district for the ensuing year.

The great value of this meeting to the dairy farmer cannot be over-estimated, and every farmer and every farmer's son, who has the interest of his calling at heart, as well as his monetary success, should not fail to be present.

FOR BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

The Bank of Montreal begs to acknowledge receipt of the following subscriptions for the Belgian Relief Fund:

Mrs. Wadell, Peterborough	$ 5 00
Mrs. Kearns, Peterborough	1 00
Mrs. Card, Peterborough	1 00
J. C. Hancock, Peterborough	1 00
Louis Yeates, Peterborough	1 00
Jas. Blackwell, Peterborough	1 00
B. D. Hall, Peterborough	5 00
M——, Peterborough	25 00
Miss M. Dickson, Peterborough	10 00
Mrs. M. A. Haslett, "	10 00
Miss C. Dickson, Peterborough	5 00
Mrs. E. Walsh, Peterborough	5 00
R. W. Travers, Peterborough	25 00
Ed. Courtney, 3rd Concession	2 00
John A. Cameron	10 00
	$117 00

German Spy Pays Penalty

Karl Hans' Lody is Shot in the Tower of London

LONDON, Nov. 11. — Karl Hans Lody, German spy and pseudo-American, who recently was court-martialed in Middlesex Guild Hall and condemned to death, was shot in the Tower of London last Friday morning, it has been learned.

The statement concerning the execution is brief, saying, "Sentence was duly confirmed."

It is understood that Lody died bravely, refusing to the last to reveal the name of the superior officer from whom he received his instructions to spy on the British navy.

This was the first execution in the Tower of London since 1700. The scene of the execution was the tower barracks, not far from the spot where Anne Boleyn and other persons famous in English history were put to death.

Lody was about 38 years old.

For a while Lody stayed around Scotland and kept tabs on ship centres, accumulating a mass of details about armament and the location of British fighting vessels.

His former wife testified against him through the mails.

Charge Still More Serious

McGill Street Man Accused of Crime Punishable by Life Imprisonment and Lashes

Arrested on a charge that is punishable with life imprisonment with lashes, a McGill Street man came before Magistrate Dumble this morning, and after declining to plead or elect, was allowed his freedom on $4,000 bail. He is defended by Mr. G. N. Gordon, while Acting Crown Attorney Wearing conducted the prosecution.

The charge against the prisoner was at first that of the seduction of a girl under sixteen years of age, but this morning the charge was changed to a still more serious one, that of an offence against a girl under fourteen years of age.

Monday he was arraigned on the former charge, and was allowed out on bail. This morning the two sureties of $2,000 each were renewed and he was again given his freedom. The accused resides on McGill Street, and the young girl against whom the offence is alleged to have been committed also lives in the south of the City. The case was adjourned until next Tuesday.

Arbitration Proceedings

His Honour Huycke is on the Arbitration Board

His Honour Judge Huycke is in Brantford acting in conjunction with Mr. A. E. Watts, K.C., and Mr. J. Magee, on a Board of Arbitration, in the case of the L. E. and N. Railway and the owners of the Brantford Ice Company.

A. O. U. W. HOLDS REGULAR MEETING

Peterborough Lodge, A. O. U. W., held their regular meeting last evening in their hall, (C.O.F. hall), Simcoe street. Five applications were presented for membership by Organiner A. Nicholls, of this City, who has recently been appointed Organizer for the district. After the initiation a very interesting address and talk was given by Bro. Bert Armstrong, Superintendent of the Organization Department, Toronto. A very enjoyable time was spent. An open meeting has been arranged for, November 24—their next regular meeting night. Bro. A. Nicholls is a resident of this City and has the good wishes of all the members in his new position.

Black Wolf Sets

We would like you to see our stock of Sets in this popular Fur.

The neckpieces are made up in the newest animal effect and the muffs are made in both plain pillow, and fancy effects.

The quality of the skin is the very finest obtainable.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 726

FAMOUS LECTURE WAS HEARD HERE

Rev. Dr. Cleaver's Address on Jean Val Jean Given in Connection With Mark Street Anniversary Services

In the George Street church last night, in the neighbourhood of four hundred people heard Dr. Cleaver's famous address, "Jean Val Jean." The address was given under the auspices of the Mark Street Methodist church in connection with their anniversary services, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

In the audience last night were many who had heard Dr. Cleaver give the same address in St. Paul's church on former visits to this city, and it is said that their enjoyment of the lecture was even greater than that of those who were hearing it for the first time. The story is a powerful one and that the manner in which the eloquent Toronto pastor deals with the leading character of "Les Miserables," has impressed audiences in all parts of the Dominion. He has given the address hundreds of times, and as yet there seems to be no sign that it is losing its effectiveness with any kind of audience.

Two weeks ago last Sunday the anniversary of the Mark Street church was celebrated, but owing to Dr. Gordon's meetings it was decided not to hold any week-night observance of the occasion until after the Christian Citizenship campaign was concluded. The anniversary services were exceedingly successful and very encouraging to all who are interested in the progress of the church. The Rev. Dr. Cleaver who gave the address in the George Street church last night is pastor of the Central Methodist church, Toronto, and also occupied the pulpit in the George Street church on Sunday in connection with the missionary anniversary services.

IS ON THE SICK LIST

Mr. Arthur Kingdon, 513 Bolivar Street, is in receipt of a letter from Private Douglas Leal, of the First Canadian Contingent, which reads as follows:

Private Douglas Leal, "A" Company, 2nd Battalion, 1st Brigade, Bustard Camp, Salisbury Plains, England.

Dear Friend.—Just a line to let you know that I arrived in England safely. We were on the boat three weeks, and the passage was somewhat rough. Walter Packwood is on the sick list. It is a little wet here now, but not very cold. There are plenty of aeroplanes flying around the camp. We are anticipating three or four days' leave. This will enable me to visit Birmingham. Will close now as news is scarce.—Douglas Leal.

To enable a motorist to smoke while driving a New York inventor has patented a perforated metal shell to enclose a cigar and retard the draft.

PRAISES FRENCH ARMY.

Bavarian Prince Admits Valour and Good Intentions.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Prince Francis of Bavaria, a young colonel of the German infantry, wounded early in October in the fighting in France, has given to a newspaper correspondent some of his impressions and reminiscences of the war.

His recognition of the valour of the enemy, his readiness to admit that cases of firing upon the Red Cross flags may have been without intent, and his statement that he had found no evidence of the use by the French of "dum-dum" bullets, set a high standard of tolerance in weighing the conduct of a foe.

NOTICE

Dr. Gordon's Books, "All's Love Yet All's Law" and "The Young Man and His Problems" are now on sale at TREBILCOCK BROTHERS

Replenish Your Silver

Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass

Fern Dishes
Flower Bowls
Cut Glass Vases
Cut Glass Bouquet Holders
Candlesticks
Tea Sets, etc.

Schneider Bros.
JEWELLERS
365 George Next Turnbull's

Business as Usual!!

"Made in Canada" Stamps

The Examiner has for Sale a quantity of Made in Canada Labels, printed in three colours, to be used on Correspondence. BUY THEM.

500 Stamps for $1

Thursday 3 o'clock Surprise

Aviation Caps and Mufflers Have the Centre of To-morrow's Platform

This is another 2-hour bargain for to-morrow just at the time most convenient for you and when you see them, without hesitation, you will say that such unheard of prices are indeed startling. A number of ladies went away to-day with such an air of satisfaction at having obtained so great a bargain in a stylish winter coat, that we know you will be pleased at our efforts to get you still another of the same stupendous bargains for to-morrow's surprise.

$1.25, 75c and 50c Were These Aviation Caps

A very pretty cap in every combination of shades. Will be sold to-morrow at less than the price of the wool. From 3 to 5 o'clock **18c**

Everybody Knows a Bradley Muffler

They are 50c and come boxed separately in a host of pretty shades. The most useful muffler there is. This good 50c value to-morrow for 2 hours **12½c**

Special Millinery | **ELLIOT'S** | Hat Shapes 39c

Innoculation On Thursday

Peterboro' Boys at Kingston Will Have Sore Arms for a Day or Two

The Examiner has received the following interesting letter from one of the Peterborough contingent at Kingston:

The Peterborough boys with the 21st Battalion are getting down to business, and a great improvement after a week here, is noticeable. The officers of E Company are fine fellows, and Capt. Gray can walk. You can always tell who is leading the company when on the march. To-day we had squad drill. This morning and this afternoon we paraded to the Armouries for musketry instruction, which lasted four hours, and then Capt. Gray took us to all to the Y.M.C.A. for baths, which were greatly enjoyed by all. We get our boots, underwear and sweaters to-morrow. We have no drill for twenty-four hours before the typhoid innoculation, which takes place Thursday, or for twenty-four hours afterward. Innoculation is not compulsory, but anyone who objects will not be accepted for service overseas. I must say the meals are good and we cannot grumble at that, while the accommodation is great. They are certainly doing things in great form. Several of the boys have slight colds, but one expects that. It certainly shows great credit for Dr. Cameron to only have two men rejected here. As a matter of fact only one man was actually rejected. Two others had bad teeth, and would have been accepted if they got them treated. We took up a little subscription to help them get their dentistry done, but one of the two backed out. Another man whose medical papers had been misplaced refused to go before the doctors again and was sent home.

J. SMITH READY TO HELP FUND

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—Though I am only a poor man I want to contribute as much as I can to the fund, and I read about the successful meeting. I hope to see the men now defending the King in uniform here, as we admire them very much, and would help to get money in. Our home boys are corkers.

Yours truly,
J. SMITH.

CITY HALL PARAGRAPHS

The Board of Works Committee of the City Council will meet this evening at eight o'clock. It is some little time since the board met so it is likely there will be an accumulation of business embracing all lines of municipal construction and repair, from a manhole cover to the out-fall sewer.

The Outfall Sewer.

Seventeen men are engaged in the work of construction of the out-fall sewer. This is all that can be conveniently employed at the present time, although when the work is well under way a much larger gang will be engaged. The work at present consists of excavating and pipe laying.

Court of Revision.

The Court of Revision will meet again on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when arguments, pro and con, respecting reductions on assessments will be heard. It is understood that a number of merchants are contemplating an apepal to the County Judge, in case their appeals are refused by the Court of Revision.

Will Meet To-morrow.

The Grand Trunk Railway officials will meet the City officials and representatives of the Canadian. General Electric Company to-morrow, in connection with a lease that the Company is endeavouring to secure from the railway company, and in which the City is interested. The lease concerns a piece of unused railway track that the company purposes to use for testing electric locomotives.

Will be Painted.

The City Trust Commissioners have revoked their original intention of permitting the west side of the City Buildings to go unpainted, Mr. A. Kingdon has received instructions to continue the good work until the exterior of the building is enveloped in a brand new coat of paint.

An appeal has been entered against the assessment of the Armour property, East City. Mr. E. A. Peck, acting for the appellants, claims that under present conditions the property is unsaleable. Mr. Henry is of the opinion that the property could be sold if it were cut up into lots. The assessment in connection with the Oriental Hotel has been appealed against. Judgment in both cases has been reserved.

Because boring stumps preparatory to blasting is an arduous task an inventor has devised an auger driven by a portable gasoline engine.

PAVING IS FINISHED

Missing Link at Corner of Aylmer and Simcoe Streets Completed at 3:30 This Afternoon

The paving programme for this year, the contract for which was let this fall to Messrs. Foley and Gleason of Ottawa, was finished this afternoon at half-past three o'clock, when the last particle of cement was dusted over the joining link at the corner of Aylmer and Simcoe streets. Except for the repairing of that section between Murray and McDonnell streets on George street, the Company will now suspend operations until next year, when it is expected that a further paving of the streets of the City will be done. In fact the paving of Charlotte street to Park street, has already been provided for.

Lakefield Young Lady Graduates

Four nurses were graduated from the Aultman hospital training school, Canton, Ohio, at commencement exercises held in the nurses' home of the hospital this week. The commencement programme was in the nature of a reception which was attended by graduates, other nurses of the hospital, the medical staff and trustees of the hospital. Miss Alice Rutch Ricker, Miss Myrtle Veach, Miss Josephine Northey and Miss Caroline Upstrom were awarded diplomas and medals.

F. E. Case, president of the board, delivered the class address and presented the diplomas. Rev. W. O. Hawkins opened the exercises with prayer, while the benediction and a short address were made by Rev. A. W. Higby. Dr. G. A. Kelley also gave a short address. Mrs. T. K. Harris and Mrs. George Clark sang. Following the presentation of diplomas and medals, a luncheon was served.

Of the young laies mentioned above, Miss Ricker is of Canton, Miss Upstrom of Worcester, Mass., Miss Veach of Sudbury and Miss Josephine Northey of Lakefield.

A Bachelor's View.

Youngleigh—Don't you think that after a girl has been taken to the theatre, given bonbons, and treated to a good supper, she should let the young man kiss her good night?

Grumpy Old Bachelor—Huh! I should think he'd done quite enough for her.

THE SOLDIERS AND THEIR NEEDS

Complaints That Canadians Lack Comforts Seems Ill-Founded

At a time when contradictory rumours are continually circulated about everything connected with the war, it is a difficult matter to know precisely what is the truth, says the Toronto News. But a letter recently sent by a Canadian woman in England, declaring the Canadian contingent to be deplorably ill-equipped in the matter of clothing and knitted comforts, cannot but give the conviction that the writer must be overstating the case, and that she made an estimate of things before the soldiers' supplies had been unpacked.

Miss Plummer, who, with Miss Arnoldi, went with the Canadian contingent, and is carrying on, over there, some of the work of distributing parcels, etc., to the soldiers, has written to the press and to individuals throughout Canada, declaring that there is urgent need for thousands of garments for the Canadian soldiers at Salisbury. The letter declares that a sum of $50,000 is needed immediately for emergencies; that sleeping caps, socks innumerable, cholera belts, mufflers, flannel shirts, underwear, etc., must be sent to fill the crying need.

In the face of what one personally saw at Valcartier, it is difficult to think that such an appeal is necessary. There in the Ordnance Department one saw and felt a sample of each of the garments given to every soldier, a list of which is appended in a letter from the director of supplies for the Government. Even down there you met with those amongst the visitors who declared that sweaters were not being given. But, having actually seen them, there was no room for doubting.

Moreover, tons of knitted comforts were received at Valcartier from women all over the Dominion. One met with soldiers who laughed over half a dozen wristlets received by each from various sources.

It stands to reason that when Government provides a Balaclava cap, it is an absurdity for the call to come for women to send them. The same applies to underwear. Each man is given two complete sets of warm woollen garments. Each man receives three pairs of socks, two flannel shirts, and so on, to be replenished as becomes necessary.

We are all eager to give every ounce of help that is necessary, but it is a mistake to be carried away by remarks which one cannot help but feel must have been made without a thorough investigation.

The following letter received by the president at the Women's Patriotic League Headquarters, gives definite information.

In reply to your letter of November 2nd, I have to inform you that each man going overseas for duty is supplied, free of charge, with the following:

Two shirts
Two undershirts.
Two drawers.
Three pairs socks
One sweater jacket
One needle and thread holdall.
One pair gloves.

And the men in the field are kept provisioned with these at all times when appreciation is possible. Of course, in addition to the above mentioned articles, each man is fully provided with boots, overcoat, serge clothing and winter cap. Trusting that this is the information required by your association, I remain,

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. Lyons Biggar, Colonel.
Director of Supplies and Transport.

P.S.—By express this date we are sending one of each of the above mentioned articles.

Songsters Gave Fine Concert

On Monday night Bandmaster F. W. Beer was welcomed at an entertainment given by the songsters. Mr. and Mrs. Beer, late of London, England, came here from Calgary, Alta., and are now residing in this city. For many years he was cornet soloist in the International Staff Band.

At the entertainment the following programme was most successfully presented:

Canada, "O Canada," No. 3.
United States, "Roll Along Jordan," No. 2.
Solo, "If I Were a Voice," Mrs. Boorman.
Recitation, "Brown's Transformation," Mr. Gray.
Argentine Republic, "O Soldier Be Daring," No. 7.
Italy, "Joyful News," No. 8.
Collection.
Holland, "Army of the Lord," No. 13.
West Indies, "Reign Mass Jesus," No. 5.
Solo, "I Know His Name," Mr. Moyns.
Switzerland, "Heavenly Land," No. 18.
Recitation, "An Order for a Picture," Mrs. Boorman.
Called to Service, No. 15.
Bible Reading.
"Heaven is My Home," No. 13.

HOW A TORPEDO IS LAUNCHED

The remarkable damage wrought by German automobile torpedoes on the British Navy has excited widespread interest in this silent destroyer. In a very complete article on the torpedo in warfare by a technical expert in the special war issue of the "Scientific American" of 7th November, the writer gives the following interesting description of the firing of this submarine foe:

"In the present stage of its development there are three methods by which the automobile torpedo is started on its destructive flight. First, it may be discharged through the side of a battleship or cruiser at a depth of from twelve to fifteen feet below the surface of the water from a tube contained within the hull of the vessel; second, it may be discharged from a launching tube mounted on the deck of a destroyer; and third, it may be discharged from the nose of a submarine.

"It is the secrecy and invisibility of torpedo attack which invests it with such deadly moral and physical effect, and for this reason submarine torpedo attack is far more effective, both in its ability to get home upon the enemy and in its disconcerting effect upon the morale, than when it is delivered from a battleship or a cruiser, or from the swift torpedo-boat or destroyer. Broadly speaking, the torpedo tube fitted in the larger ships can be brought into use only in the later phases of a hard-fought engagement, when the enemy's gunfire has been silenced or greatly rebadly cut up that they have lost their duced, and his ships have been so manoeuvring power, and it is possible for the enemy to draw in within easy torpedo range."

CYPRUS SATISFIED WITH BRITISH RULE

Moslems Give Assurances of Loyalty to British Government.

LONDON, Nov. 10—The Moslem leaders of Cyprus, annexed by Britain immediately after the declaration of war upon Turkey, have expressed their acceptance and satisfaction with the change in government.

In an official statement issued through the War Bureau this afternoon the British Government declares the Moslems of Cyprus gave assurances of their loyalty immediately following the issuance of the proclamation of annexation.

HUNGARIAN NOBILITY SUFFERS IN FIGHTING

PARIS, Nov. 10.—According to the latest list of killed published in Vienna, the Hungarian aristocracy has had a considerable loss in the battles around Lille, France, to which district they had been sent to aid the Germans. The lists show that 867 Hussars belonging to noble families were killed.

CALLING FOR HORSE RADISH.

British House Looking to Ontario for a Supply.

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, superintendent of Agriculture, has received two inquiries from British firms in London, asking to be placed in touch with gardeners who will be able to furnish horse radish.

The supply of this radish has been cut off by the devastation of Belgium and the northern portion of France. Many other articles are open to Ontario vegetable growers.

NO CANADIAN LEAGUE IN 1915?

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 10 — To-day's sessions of the minor league organization, with the exception of the adoption of the resolution pledging adherence to organized ball, were routine in character.

The Canadian North-West League and the Canadian League have asked for permission to close their parks during 1915 on account of the European war and the general sentiment was in favour of granting their request. The matter will be decided to-morrow.

San Francisco has been agreed upon for next year's convention.

THE MEANING OF LUCASTAS

A literary member of the Board of Education, in answer to numerous queries, has contributed the following explanation to the word "Lucastas," which appeared in a supplied announcement of a meeting of the Women's War Fund Committee, in last evening's Examiner. It is as follows:

"'Lucasta' was the poetic name of Lucy Sacheveril, who was the lady love of Richard Lovelace. Sacheveril was a 'High Churchman' of no particular merit, who lived in the reign of William III. and Queen Anne. Lucastas are, therefore, followers, or adherents of a person who was known as nothing more than a 'blatherskite.'"

29c WONDER SALE

The Great Weekly Bargain Day at

THE BIG STORE

Thursday Wonder Sale of Wonderful 29c Values

Offers a list of most extraordinary Bargains, many lines of which are suitable for gift giving, and, as Xmas is only about 7 weeks ahead should prove great rush leaders.

Many of the Wonder Sale Lines are shown in the Simcoe and George St. Windows Wednesday Night.

Thursday Ready-to-Wear Items 3rd Floor

Girls' Underskirts in Satins, Moreens and Sateens, to fit 6 to 14 years. Wonder Sale 29c

$1.00 White and Colored Crepe Blouses, perfectly made and neatly trimmed. The entire lot was selected from our regular stock. Wonder Sale..... 29c

Women's Black Sateen Underskirts, full assortment of sizes, Regular 79c. Wonder Sale 29c

40c and 50c White Corset Covers, Lace or Embroidery trimmed. All sizes in the lot. Wonder Sale 29c

Basement Bargains in the Wonder Sale

100 sample pieces of finest hand decorated China is offered for rush selling. The lot includes large salad bowls, celery trays, bread trays, cream and sugar sets and others regular up to $3.00. Wonder Sale each..... 29c

50 large mirrors for bath, kitchen or bedroom use in neat wood frames is one of the most special offerings for Thurs. Wonder Sale.. 29c

In kitchenware a large assortment is offered in grey enameled utensils in large sizes as

Preserving Kettles
4 qt. Covered Pails
Large 10 qt. Water Pails
Granite Tea Pots

100 3-piece sets of enameled goods are offered, made up of the following—1 small preserving kettle, 1 long spoon and 1 tipped sauce pan with enameled handle for..... 29c

72 richly decorated China vases are offered in superior artistic shapes. Make splendid gift buying. Wonder Sale each..... 29c

MAIN FLOOR

Sample Lines of Pretty Covered Work Boxes, Hat Pin Holders, Needle Books, Ink Well and Pen Holders, and dozens of others of various usefulness; some with neat patterned sateen covering; others in natural wood, hand carved and decorated in colors showing Dutch scenes. Regular up to $1.00 each. Wonder Sale 29c

Best quality 20c Pillow Cases, made of heavy round thread cotton. Thursday, 2 for..... 29c

1½ yard wide Marble Table Oil Cloth, finest grades but slightly discolored. Thursday, yard 29c

10c White Flannelette, medium width, nicely napped. Wonder Sale, 4 yards for..... 29c

Goldsmith in Wool Dress Goods, many weaves to select from, 42 to 54 inches wide. Regular up to $1.00 yard. Wonder Sale, yard 29c

22 x 32 inch very closely woven All Linen Glass Towels, 20 dozen to clear. Regular 19c each. Wonder Sale ..... 3 for 29c

Table Linen, 60 inch width in Half Bleach good Damask Patterns. Regular 49c. Wonder Sale..... yard 29c

Shetland Floss and Iderdown Wools, full size 10c. bunches. Thursday, 4 for 29c

Large 2 lb. Bars of Castile Toilet Soap, including 1 Turkish bath mitt and 1 Turkish face cloth. Wonder Sale..... 3 for 29c

Hand Bags in Black only, new shapes, wide opening frames, some fitted with mirrors. Wonder Sale 29c

50c finest quality double width Cross Bar Swiss Muslins in substantial weight suitable for fancy Xmas Aprons. Thursday ..... yard 29c

Fine Val Laces and Insertions in narrow and medium weights. Regular up to 10c yard. Wonder Sale ..... 10 yards for 29c

45c to 75c Finest Swiss Muslin Spotted Waistings, about 30 inches wide in Black or White with Black dot. Wonder Sale..... yard 29c

Long Wool and Silk Knitted Scarfs, in White, Black and colours. Some are samples and slightly soiled. Regular up to $1.25. Thursday 29c

Children's and Misses' Long Mitts that reach well up to elbow, in fancy cross stitch weave, all colours. Thursday..... 29c

50c Heavy All-Wool Rib Winter Stockings, which some use as over-stockings, sizes 7 to 10. Wonder Sale, pair..... 29c

29c WONDER SALE

MAIN FLOOR

Wide Duchess and Taffeta Ribbons, in all shades. About Half Price, 2 yds. for.. 29c

Berlin Wools, full one oz. skeins regular 7c. Wonder Sale, 8 Skeins for..... 29c

Women's Winter and Fall Vests and Drawers, Reg. 39c and 50c. Thursday, garment 29c

29c

Wonder Sale

Corsets and Corset Waists, in small and large sizes only. Reg. up to 75c. Thursday.. 29c

Tray Cloths, hemstitched, one inch border, lightly embroidered in Shamrock pattern. Wonder Sale..... 29c

16 inch All Linen Roller Towelling and superior quality Turkish Towelling. Wonder Sale, 4 yards for 29c

29c WONDER SALE

TURNBULLS

STORE OPENS SHARP at 8.30

THE WORLD OF SPORT

Y. M. C. A. BOWLING LEAGUE UNDER WAY

The Y.M.C.A. City Bowling League has arranged the following schedule for the present week. The full schedule, together with the results of the games bowled this week, will be published on Monday:

Schedule for Week Nov. 9-14 Inc.

3-Men Teams.

Tuesday, Nov. 10.—Harriers vs. C.G.E. Eng. Dept. Umpire, Hardill.

Wednesday, Nov. 11—Belmont Club vs. Gladiators. Umpire, Bishop.

Thursday, Nov. 12—Beginners vs. C.G.E. Shop. Umpire, Cairns.

Friday, Nov. 13—Examiners vs. Unknowns.

Alleys will be ready 8 p.m. Games called not later than 8.10 p.m. A.B.C. rules to govern.

There was a great deal of interest manifested in the game last evening between the Harriers and the C.G.E., the game being won by the Engineers at a pretty good margin. There are one or two teams considering entering the League, so bowling should prove a very popular pastime with many business and professional men this season.

New pins and new balls have been ordered for the alleys, and it is proposed to keep the bowling equipment in the best possible condition.

ED. WALSH MAY LEAD WHITE SOX

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Ed. Walsh may be the next manager of the White Sox. This is not an announcement by President Comiskey, but a fan close to the old Roman gives it as his opinion that the next leader of the Southsiders will be the famous spit-ball pitcher, who is now a bench warmer for the team. It is not definite that Jimmy Callahan will remain at the head of the team next season, but rumours have been coming so thick there must be some truth to the Walsh boom.

It is known that Comiskey thinks the world of Walsh. He believes the veteran pitcher could inspire the team with the proper fighting spirit, which is something the club lacked woefully ever since Callahan took charge.

That Walsh is fitted for the job is certain, although there has been no indication in the past that the big pitcher had managerial ability. He always has shown a fighting spirit, and such is 75 per cent. of the make-up of a successful leader. Callahan has plenty of fight, but cannot instil it into his players.

WELSH HAD CLOSE CALL

"Freddy" Welsh, holder of the lightweight title, nearly had his laurels taken away from him at Milwaukee last night, by Charlie White, the Chicago whirlwind. The decision was a draw, but in the last two rounds White punished the champion severely, and had him cut and bleeding, while he was practically unmarked. Welsh had much the better of it in the early stages, jabbing his opponent all over the ring. His blows lacked force, and White opened up an old gash at the close of the eighth, which bled freely and blinded the champion so that he could not gauge distances properly and did a lot of wild swinging. Welsh weighed in at 141 pounds and White at 139. The last round saw White rushing. He drove Welsh into a corner, where he landed five times without a return, White again opened up the cut over Welsh's eye, and peppered him with rights and lefts to the head. Welsh swung wildly, with blood trickling into his eyes. He went into a clinch, and as they broke White put two lefts to Welsh's head and a right to his jaw. The last two rounds were White's all the way. White left the ring without a mark, while Welsh was bleeding profusely.

KELLY GOES TO LINCOLN

Pitcher Harry Scull, One Time Local Player Drafted by Pittsburg

Harry Scull, the young left hander whom Manager Curt Templin brought to Peterborough with his ill-fated White Caps in 1913, and who was canned without a trial, has been drafted by Pittsburg, who will hand the Middletown, N.Y., team $500 for the player.

According to the official list of drafted players announced by Secretary Farrell at the Omaha meeting, Catcher Kelly, of the Petes, has been drafted by the Lincoln, Nebraska, club of the Western League, who also got First Baseman Leoey Brashauer of London.

FOOTBALL COMMENT

Manchester City are still undefeated, the only team in Great Britain. How long will they keep it up?

The Arsenal again came a cropper on Saturday at Brum. This kind of business will not get them promotion.

Bristol City are ging strong, and are a good second to Huddersfield in the race for promotion.

The Celtics are only four points behind the Hearts now. The struggle will be a good one yet for the championship.

Huddersfield are the surprise of the season in the Second League, and will be a hard team to beat.

Notts County are finding the opposition in First League too strong and unless they show improved form they will have to go back to Second League football.

Manager Dainty's team, Ayr United, the most improved team in the Scottish League. They went to Falkirk on Saturday and returned with a point, a great performance.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Frederick Llewellyn Goss, inventor of the printing press which bears his name, died at his home in Chicago yesterday. He was born in Wales in 1847.

Word is to hand that Policeman John Cobden of the Brantford force, who went to the front as a British reservist, has been promoted for bravery in the field.

The London Daily Mail's correspondent at Copenhagen says he hears from Berlin that preparations are being made at Potsdam for Emperor William's return.

James B. Ashman, of London, Ont., a native of South Africa, is getting in touch with South Africans, Australians and New Zealanders throughout Ontario, with a view to organising a battery of artillery for service in France.

President Poincare yesterday telegraphed the Emperor of Japan his congratulations on the capture of Tsingtau, to which the Emperor replied thanking M. Poincare in the name of the Japanese army for his felicitations.

Andre Maginot, the French ex-assistant Secretary of War, who recently received the military medal for heroic conduct, has been dangerously wounded during an engagement near Verdun. He is a sergeant in the French territorial army.

A proclamation issued by the Germans at Brussels specifically threatens, according to a despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Amsterdam, to stop the distribution of food by the American relief committee among the unemployed until the Belgians go to work.

Gunner Walter Pencleton, belonging to Montreal, but a member of the heavy battery artillery, has died at Salisbury Plains under tragic circumstances. His body was found in a secluded portion of the camp. How he came by his death will form the subject of an inquest.

FUGITIVES IN JAIL.

Four Central Prison Inmates Who Escaped Are Captured.

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—John Spence, D. McLoughlin, J. Mulhall and E. Schweirer, the four men who escaped from the Central Prison four weeks ago after murderously assaulting Guard Sangster, are, according to Provincial Bailiff John Ryan, in custody at Bracebridge, where they are to be tried for a robbery committed at Gull Lake.

Bailiff Ryan had occasion to visit the jail recently and identified the men. The authorities at the Central Prison have been notified. The men will be tried at Bracebridge and then brought to the Central Prison, where they will be dealt with for jail-breaking.

The escape at the prison on Oct. 14 was, according to the prison officials, engineered by Mulhall. He made his way to the guard's quarters by telling the guard that he intended to fix a pane of glass. Taken unawares the guard fell under a rain of blows from a piece of lead pipe.

AIRSHIP SIGHTED.

Dirigible Reported To Have Passed Over English Ports.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A despatch to The Evening News from Dover says:

"As a result of a report that an airship had been sighted over Sheerness the searchlight corps was busy all night.

"Later the airship was reported over Harwich.

"Firing was heard on the eastern cliffs between two and 2.30 o'clock yesterday morning."

Danish Newspapers Stopped.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11. — Hejmdal, the Danish paper in Sleswig, has been stopped for five days by the German military censor, because it did not mention in its columns the birthday of the German Empress.

Another Danish paper published in a little town near the frontier, has been prohibited by the German military censor, for some unknown reason from passing the frontier.

The Norwegian paper Verdensgang, in an editorial proposes that the Nobel committee give this year's Nobel peace prize to the Belgian refugees.

Trade of Austria Suffers.

VIENNA, Nov. 10.—How severely the trade of Austria has been affected by the war is revealed in an official report of the Austrian Ministry of Commerce, a copy of which has just reached here from Vienna.

According to this document Austria's imports of September amounted to 111,000,000 crowns ($22,200,000), as compared to 200,000,000 crowns ($52,000,000) in September of 1913. The decrease in exports was much greater. They amounted in September of this year to only 61,000,000 crowns ($12,000,000), barely one-quarter of the total reached in September, 1913.

BRANTFORD TURKS ARE ROUNDED UP

And Thirty-Six of Them go on a Hunger Strike

BRANTFORD, Ont., Nov. 10.—Anonymous veiled threats received by city officials here were indirectly responsible for the arrest of 120 Turks here last night, for detention in a military area. The same threats were responsible for the placing of an armed guard on the new $250,000 Government building almost completed here, by P. H. Secord and Sons, the contractors.

Mayor J. H. Spence and Chief of Police Slemin had both received anonymous letters, giving the information that the Turks of the city were laying plans to blow up the new Government building.

Authorities Took No Chances.

These letters may or may not have had truth in them, but the authorities took no chances. The Dominion police at Ottawa were notified, and they issued an order for the arrest and detention of all Turks in this city.

Mayor Spence declined to talk on the situation, except to say that the authorities are perfectly justified in taking the steps that they have taken.

Move to Save Building.

P. H. Secord and Sons state that they had received an intimation from civic officials that the Turks were threatening to blow up the new postoffice, and though the building is practically complete, and they could not be held responsible for any damage done, they had no desire to see such a splendid building injured, and accordingly without waiting for red tape to get working, placed armed guards on the building to prevent any possible chance of any damage being done.

Turks Go on Hunger Strike.

This morning 36 of the Turks captured here last night went on a hunger strike, refusing to accept the Armenian bread offered to them.

The rest ate willingly. The Brant county jail now has a record number in it. The greatest previously was when 66 Fenian raiders were placed there for safe keeping after being captured by the Canadian troops.

ONLY MATTER OF TIME.

Karlsruhe's Officers Expect To Be Captured Pretty Soon.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 11.—An officer of the freight steamer Pruth, which was sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe off the coast of Brazil, has arrived here. He says the Karlsruhe is using an island called Recas Reef as a coaling and supply base and that there the Germans have a large quantity of coal and stores.

"Officers of the Karlsruhe told me," said this officer, "that they expected to be captured by the British fleet before long, but that meanwhile it was their painful duty to do as much damage as possible to the enemy's commerce.

"They were very polite and gave us twelve hours to leave our ships. Then they took off the provisions and the ship's papers and blew up the Pruth with dynamite. We were transferred to the Crefeld, which was one of five cargo boats accompanying the Karlsruhe, which she was using as scouts."

WINS VICTORIA CROSS.

Member of British Army Service Corps First Official Hero of War.

LONDON, Nov. 11. — Sergt.-Major White, of the Army Service Corps, is the first man to get the coveted Victoria Cross in the present war.

The gallant act for which this soldier was awarded the cross occurred at Locateau where White, after his corps had been driven back by German cavalrymen returned in the face of a hail of bullets searching for his wounded captain. He was successful and carried the officer to safety.

The sergeant-major was shot in both legs.

White won the distinguished conduct medal in South Africa for carrying Lord Robert's son, who was mortally wounded, from the danger zone before Colenso, and who was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in that action.

Russians Have New Guns.

LONDON, Nov. 11. — A despatch from Vienna says that preparations are being rushed for the second siege of Przemysl. It is reported that the Russians are equipped with new 8-inch French guns.

Earl Annesley Missing.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Earl Annesley, who left England last Friday by aeroplane, has not since been heard from, and it is feared that he has been killed.

Mussulman Chiefs Loyal.

PARIS, Nov. 11. — A Havas despatch from Algiers says:

"The governor-general of the province daily is in receipt of communications from native Mussulman chiefs expressing loyalty to France. One of the communications says:

"Our devotion to the French cause is absolute. We are prepared to march against all the enemies of France, who also are our enemies."

German Consul Goes To Trial.

LONDON, Nov. 11. — The grand jury of the Durham Assizes has returned a true bill against Nicholas Ahlers, the German consul in Sunderland, on the charge of high treason. According to the indictment Mr. Ahlers was naturalized in 1905. After the declaration of war, he engaged in helping German reservists leave England for Germany.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Difficulty in finding enough vessels to provide a sufficient outlet for exports from gulf ports, had a depressing influence today on the wheat market here. Prices, while firm at the close, were 1c to 1⅛c under last night. Corn finished 1c to 1⅛c down, oats off ⅛c to ⅜c, and provisions varying from unchanged figures to a decline of 25½c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 13	to 0....
Goose, wheat, bushel	1 25	....
Barley, bushel	0 67	0 68
Peas, bushel	1 10	....
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 90	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. rs..	0 30	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids..	0 28	0 29
Butter, separator, dairy..	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, large	0 16	....
Cheese, new, twins	0 16½	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 36	....
Eggs, cold-storage	0 28	0 29
Honey, new, lb.	0 12	....
Honey, combs, dozen	2 00	2 50

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Nov. 10.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, new crop, No. 1 northern, $1.20; No. 2 northern, $1.23½; No. 3 northern, $1.17½.

Manitoba oats—Bay ports, old crop, No. 2 C.W., 45½c; No. 3 C.W., 44½c; new crop, No. 2 C.W., 41½c; No. 3 C.W., 38½c.

Ontario wheat—Car lots, $1.10 to $1.12, outside, according to freights.

Ontario oats—New, outside, 40c to 42c.

American corn—Track, shelled, No. 2 yellow, 86c, Toronto; Canadian corn, 85c, Toronto.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.25 to $1.30, car lots, outside, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 85c to 86c, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 60c to 70c; Manitoba barley, 55c to 57c, lake ports.

Rolled oats—Car bag of 90 lbs., $2.65 in smaller lots, $2.75 to $2.85; per barrel, $4.90, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Bran—$20 to $22.

Mill feed—Car lots, per ton, bran, $22 to $24; shorts, $23 to $25; middlings, $27 to $29; good feed flour, $3.80 to $3.90.

Manitoba flour—First patents, $5.60 to $5.80; second patents, $5.10 in bags.

Cornmeal—Yellow, 90-pound sacks, $2.65 to $2.75.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.80 to $4.70; Montreal or Toronto freights, in bulk, nominal.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 10.—Wheat opened ⅛c to ⅜c lower, oats unchanged to ⅛c down and flax is lower. An easier tone generally prevailed and Liverpool cables, which were ½d up from Saturday, and little or no influence. The continued heavy primary receipts in the States and more favorable news regarding the Argentine crop were the bearish factors.

Cash oats were quiet. Barley was in good demand at slightly higher prices.

Inspections Monday were 600 cars, as against 1267 last year, and in sight were 500 cars.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10.—The demand from foreign buyers for Manitoba spring wheat this morning was good, and sales of 35 loads were made, but owing to the weaker feeling in the Winnipeg market, and the decline in prices of over 1c per bushel, late cables came weaker at a decline of 2d to 6d per quarter, which naturally tended to check any further business being done.

There was no change in the condition of the local market, the demand for all lines of coarse grains being still somewhat limited. There was some demand from foreign buyers for spring wheat flour today, and, as the prices bid for the lower grades were in line with millers' views, sales of several round lots were made, but the bids for export patent were 9d to 1s per barrel out of line.

The local trade continues quiet, but firm. Demand for millfeed continues good, and the market is more active, with a larger volume of business doing than for some time past.

The trade in butter is quiet, and principally of a local character. Cheese is firm. Eggs active and strong.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.19; No. 1 northern, $1.16½ to $1.17; No. 2 do., $1.11½ to $1.15; December, $1.14.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 61c to 62c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 45½c to 45¼c.

Flour—Fancy patents, $5.90; first clears, $4.75; second clears, $3.70.

Bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Nov. 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.18½; No. 1 northern, $1.17½; No. 2 do., $1.14½; December, $1.15½.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Nov. 10.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 1017 cattle, 1116 hogs, 1151 sheep and lambs and 134 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Good butchers' cattle sold at $7 to $7.30; medium, $6.50 to $6.75; common, light butchers, $5.75 to $6.25; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good cows, $6 to $6.25; medium cows, $5.25 to $5.75; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4.50; bulls, $4.50 to $6.50, and an odd bull of extra quality will sometimes bring $6.75 and $7.

Stockers and Feeders.

Choice heavy feeders, 900 to 1000 lbs., sold at from $6.50 to $6.75; good feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., $6 to $6.25; medium quality steers, $5.25 to $5.50; stockers, $3.50 to $5, according to breeding and color.

Milkers and Springers.

A moderate supply of milkers and springers sold at a range of $40 to $100 each. The bulk of sales would be from $70 to $85.

Veal Calves.

Choice calves, $9 to $10; good calves, $8 to $9; medium, $6.50 to $7.50; common, $5 to $6, and inferior eastern grass calves at $3 to $4.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep, light ewes, $5 to $6; heavy ewes, $4 to $4.50; culls and rams, $2.50 to $3; choice light lambs, $8 to $8.25; good lambs at $7.90; heavy lambs are slow of sale at $7.50 to $7.75; culls, $5.50 to $6.

You will meet your friends if you come.

LOUIS YEOTES

First-class line of imported and domestic Cigars.

Pipe Repairing a Speciality

BEST POOL ROOM IN TOWN

Pool - 5c

Good Music in Attendance

Shoes Shined. No Waiting.

Five Chairs.

Tan Shoes Dyed 25c guaranteed

HATS CLEANED

700 Civilians Killed in the City of Rheims

Bombardment Goes on Although There Are No French Troops There

PARIS, Nov. 10. —The City of Rheims itself still suffers considerably every day from bombardment by the Germans. Last Friday almost 250 shells fell into the city, though no French troops are stationed there. The ancient and beautiful cathedral into which entry is strictly forbidden seems, observers of the bombardment say, to be a point of the German gunners' aim. All the buildings around the edifice have suffered terribly, while the cathedral itself presents a shocking spectacle.

No French military station is anywhere near and there are no artillery batteries within miles of the city. The military Governor has informed the cathedral authorities that anyone ascending to the towers for any purpose whatever will be shot immediately, as he does not desire to give the Germans any excuse for training their guns on the building.

On the old forts around Rheims, now in French hands, nobody can show himself without drawing an immediate gunfire from the German position. German aeroplanes fly about constantly, and an exciting aerial chase is a daily occurrence.

Bombs Kill Civilians.

German airmen make frequent trips over Rheims, where they drop very destructive bombs on the chief commercial section of the city, thereby adding considerably to the number of casualties among a civil population, which is understood to have lost about 700 of its number in killed alone from the effects of the German bombardment. Some lives were lost by persons being suffocated as the result of the subsidence of houses when struck by shells.

Shelling Begins at Five.

Every evening about 5 o'clock the shelling of the city begins, and the people of the poorer quarters spend that portion of the day in the open fields on the side of the city away from the German positions. At other times of the day the people seem to go about their business as though nothing extraordinary was occurring.

An Off-hand Remark.

"I don't quite see the point of that remark of yours," said Mr. Skinner, the grocer, as he tied up the package of sugar.

"What remark was that?" asked the customer.

"You just remarked that some men had an off-hand way of doing things. And you wished I was one."

"Yes; I wished to remind you that your hand was on the sugar when you weighed it."

INDOOR BASEBALL.

All the ball players of No. 8 Company are requested to be at the Armouries to-night, at 8 o'clock, sharp, for their game with "E" Co.

RECEIPTS LIBERAL

UNION STOCK YARDS, Nov. 10.—Receipts were large for Tuesday: 86 cars, 1077 cattle 1116 hogs, 1151 sheep and lambs, 134 calves.

Cattle: Trade in cattle was slow, the best load that was on Monday's market being still unsold. Medium to good cattle sold at about steady prices, but the heavy steers, such as sold at $8, would not have brought more than $7.75.

Choice butchers' steers, $7.50 to $7.75.

Good butchers' steers, $7 to $7.25.

Medium butchers' steers, $6.50 to $6.75.

Common butchers' steers, $6 to $6.25.

Choice butchers' heifers, $7.25 to $7.50.

Common butchers' heifers, $6.50 to $6.75.

Choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75.

Good cows, $5.75 to $6.25.

Canners, $3.50 to $4.40.

Feeders and stockers: Stockers and feeders were slow sale at steady prices:

Choice steers, $6.50 to $6.75.

Medium steers, $6 to $6.25.

Stockers, $4 to $5.

Milkers and springers: Not many on sale; prices being steady at $50 to $100 each; bulk sold at $70 to $85 each.

Calves: The run was light and prices easier; not much demand for any but the choice, and they were easier as poultry is plentiful.

Choice veals $9 to $10; common, to good, $4 to $8.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts were moderate. Sheep sold at unchanged values, but lambs were about 15 to 25 cents per cwt. dearer.

Sheep, $5 to $6.

Culls and rams, $2.50 to $4.

Lambs, $7.50 to $8.25; culls, $5.50 to $6.

Hogs: Receipts were light and values were higher.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

J. J. TURNER & SONS, Proprietors & Managers

ALL NEXT WEEK

FELDMAN & CHRISTIE and Their Big

MUSICAL COMEDY CO'Y

Presenting all the Late Musical Comedy Successes, at

Popular Prices - 10-20-30c

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EXTRA—BAYARD & GEARY—EXTRA

New York's Foremost Tango Dancers

NELSON ADAIR

The Double Voiced Wonder

Seats on sale at Box Office Friday morning at 9 o'clock

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To-night and Wed. Night

PROF. McLEAN

Champion Pool Player of Canada

Do not fail to see this wizard of the Cue.

ADMISSION FREE.

Come and see this champion on fancy and trick shots TO-NIGHT

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THEATRE

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

"The Play House of Quality"

The Adventures of Kathlyn, 2nd instalment. The two Chadwick must find their story now. The best story in the City.

The Dream of Duty. A beautiful portrayal drama.

Speedie the Swatter. A thrilling Comedy. Don't miss it.

The Romance of Pueblo. An excellent Indo-Drama with stern fine settings.

Birds of War. A splendid Indo-Drama showing the inhabitants of the day.

Kathlyn Serial will be shown on the same days, Wednesday and Thursday, every 2 weeks.

ROYAL Theatre

TO-NIGHT

2---DAYS---2

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

Entire change featuring the great English Photo Drama in 4 parts

DETECTIVE FINN

If you want to see the best Photo Plays visit the Royal To-night.

Look who's here FLORENCE LAWRENCE in the Girl O' the Woods, complete in 2000 feet.

Extra Good Comedy on the Same Bill

You will not be deceived if you visit the Royal To-night or any other night. Your last chance to-night to see No. 1 Series of

LUCILLE LOVE

All New Pictures to-night. Come early to secure seats.

SIMPLEX

For Mine All the Time

SIMPLEX

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Brightest and Best

YOU ARE GOING TO BUY AN OVERCOAT SOON

Then why not come to THIS STORE now, while the selections are best, and pick out the Overcoat you want.

Every style, in many patterns, at every price, in just the size you wear, is now here.

We are ready and glad to show you as many as you wish to see. Why not come in to-day or to-morrow and see these Overcoats?

Remember—we guarantee you

COMPLETE SATISFACTION

Don't wait, come and see these New Coats right away—get our prices and compare our qualities with so called reduced price coats. Don't pay too little for a "bargain"—it may cost you too much.

We always put the importance of Quality before Price. But our prices are low when you consider the quality.

H. LeBRUN & CO.

The Home of the Overcoat for Men and Boys

Never Questioned

Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure and wholesome. It is made from highly refined, pure, cream of tartar, an ingredient of grapes. Not an atom of unwholesomeness goes into it; not an unwholesome influence comes from it. It perfectly leavens the food, makes it finer in appearance, more delicious to the taste, more healthful.

Its superiority in all the qualities that make the perfect baking powder is never questioned.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure No Alum

THE SIKH AND GURKA SOLDIERS

(By Charles Johnston, in "Collers.")

They came asore at the port of Marseilles, where the blue Mediterranean sparkles in the sunlight, the wiry, bronzed Gurkhas of the Himalayan foothills, keen, wind-tanned warriors with gleaming dark eyes. With them were tall, broad-shouldered sikhs from the northern plain of the Indus, stalwart, eagle-eyed, trained in the tradition of victory; the sinewy Marathas from the mountains of Central India, born horse soldiers, whose raids were once the terror of the Ganges Valley; the splendid Rajputs of the western deserts, finest and handsomest of all the Indian races, the darker infantrymen of Bengal and Madras. Down the gangways from the huge steamships they marched, with the swing and rhythm of born soldiers, in their close-fitting uniforms of dust-coloured khaki, with a strip of distinctive colour in the tartans of each regiment.

"Is the war still going on?" they eagerly asked, "are we in time for the fighting?" For with these men war is a religion. "For a warrior," says their scripture, "nothing is better than a righteous war."

From the sunlight quays of Marseilles, where crowds of enthusiastic Frenchmen and Frenchwomen greeted them with cheers, strewing flowers over them and in their pathway, they marched, the Gurkhas and their companions through the wide, grey streets and out through the suburbs to the vineyards whene on a wide space of open land the ground was ready for their camp. Quickly their baggage waggons were ranged in lines, and, among the swarming dust-coloured figures, the white tents bean to rise like the streets of a city; the camp kitchens were lighted, their cheerful steam going up into the blue, and, amidst a murmur of strange tongues and exotic odors, the armies of India made their first home on the soil of France.

They know precisely what they are fighting for, these bronzed, dark-eyed warriors of India, no one better—the principle of honour, the principle of ordered liberty, the principle of human faith. They know just why the British Empire is in this conflict, the British Raj, of which they are so proud to form a part. How do they know the British Empire and the British? Because every race among them—the fathers and grandfathers of the men of every regiment—have fought against the armies of the British in India; and the races of East and West have learned to honour and love each other, as courageous, honourable, indomitable fighters.

All these warring tribes and nations, from the Gurkhas of the Himalayas to the Marathas of the Vindhya hills, from the religious warrior communities of the Sikhs to the Rajput clansmen of the great western desert, have ceased from their age-long wars among themselves, drawn together under the wide shield of Britannic peace.

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Ball, practical tailor, over Madill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wfm

A CHRISTMAS JOY

If you want to give real pleasure to some one you care for—be she wife, sweetheart, father, mother or friend—send your photograph.

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FREE GIFT

$5.00 Auto-Strop Safety Razor
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This offer holds good during the war only. **Purchase your Razor, give us your friend's address and he will receive his Razor Absolutely Free.**

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'Phone 527 351 George Street

COMPOSITION OF THE TZAR'S MAIN FORCE

Eight Armies Are Operating Along a Very Extended Front

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A special despatch from Petrograd furnishes the following information concerning the disposition of the Russian forces:

The Russian forces have been divided into eight different armies, each army having from 120,000 to 260,000 men, and these "first line" troops now invading Germany number about 1,50,000 men.

The first army is commanded by Gen. Rennenkampf. It surrounds the fortress of Kowno. It consists of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 20th Army Corps, which compose the military district of Wilna.

The second army is quartered near the fortress of Grodno, and is composed of the 6th Army Corps, of the 22nd, or Finland, Army Corps, and of the Siberian army. It is commanded by Gen. Skiginsky, who was formerly chief of the 21st Army Corps.

The third army is commanded by Gen. Mistchenko, who won for himself much fame in the Japanese War. It consists of troops belonging to the 5th 13th, 15th and 23rd Army Corps, together with three cavalry divisions, recruited from different corps. It directly faces the army of Gen. Hindenburg.

The fourth army is west of Warsaw, and consists of the best troops in Russia. It is commanded by Gen. Kilinsky, formerly Governor-General of Warsaw, whose chief of staff is Gen. Lecsicki, one of the most brilliant staff officers in Russia.

The fifth army, known as the Lublin Army, is under Gen. von Plehwe. It is composed of the Moscow Grenadier Corps and of the 8th, 16th and 18th Army Corps.

The sixth army was assigned to Cholm in Poland. It is formed out of the 17th, 19th, 24th and 25th Army Corps. Its chief is Gen. Ewerth, formerly commander of the military district of Irkutsk.

The seventh army, which tried to storm Przemysl in Galicia, is under the orders of the former Bulgarian general, Radko Dmitriew, and is composed of the 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th Army Corps.

The eighth army, commanded by Gen. Brousailow, who was in charge at Kieff, is quartered in Lemberg, and composed of the 12th and 21st Army Corps, reinforced by Siberian and Caucassian troops.

THE MILLION INCOME.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch.)

The fact that not a single person in Great Britain confessed to an income of $1,000,000, while in the United States forty-four made returns showing that income of greater is held to be a remarkable contrast. On a five per cent. basis $20,000,000 is required to yield the million income and the indication of the returns that there are no such fortunes in Great Britain causes no slight surprise.

This, of course, is modified by the fact that most of the wealth of the British aristocracy is in land and under the English laws realty are not taxable as income. This lets landlords and other British landowners out of the computation, though the number of that class whose rentals exceed a million a year is undoubtedly quite small.

But there is still a large class whose reputation is that of much larger wealth. Is it true that the Rothschild fortune is so much less than it was famed to be? Are the incomes of the diamond kings of Kimberly and oil kings of Mexico all confined within the limits of a million? To the inquiry whether that class is poorer than our wealth or less honest there is no positive answer. But our suspicions are strongly that the plutocratic John Bull dodges his taxes a little more artful-

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skillful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

CITY AND GENERAL

WINDOW CLEANING.

'Phone 149 or drop a card to J. Foster, 8 Dupont Avenue. Storm windows cleaned and put up. 28d-97

SEWING MEETING.

A sewing meeting will be held at 2.30, to-morrow afternoon, in the Children's Shelter.

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh to strong westerly to northerly winds; fair and cold to-day, then becoming colder, with a few local snow flurries.

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 886, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d.t.f.

MANVERS POTATOES.

Just arrived, another car at the C. P. R. station, 60 cents per bag in 8-bag lots. E. H. Mann, 300 Maitland Avenue. *Telephone 949.* 3d-111

MILLINERY.

Velvet shapes, from $1 up. Ladies' and children's felt shapes, your choice for 50c. All trimmed hats up to $5 for half price. — Ennis & Armstrong. 3d-111

MATTRESSES

Worth $10.00 for $6.65. We have another shipment of good, well-made mattresses, strong ticking, good white cotton felt filling, worth $10.00 marked for quick selling at $6.65. See the show window, 427 George Street.—E. B. Clegg & Co.

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner; steam windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 120 Aylmer Street. 28d-92.

Roman Meal makes delicious porridge, pancakes, pudding, gems; bakes everything; helps all food to digest and positively relieves constipation. See demonstration, at all leading grocers and Boston Cafe.

MAPLE LEAF BAND.

Members are requested to attend a special meeting Thursday evening, Nov. 12, at 7.30 sharp. Important business. Every member must be present.

AUCTION SALE.

Of Household Furniture, etc., the property of F. T. Baylis, will be conducted in the Auctioneer's yards, 500 George street, on Friday, Nov. 13th, at 2 p.m.—W. J. Hancock, Auctioneer. 'Phone 1069. 3d-110

MORNING MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The first regular meeting of the season of the Morning Musical Society will be held in the recital room of the J. M. Greene Music Company, Charlotte Street, on Thursday morning, November the twelfth (12th) at ten fifteen o'clock.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN TO-DAY.

There will be a meeting of the executive of the Local Council of Women in the teachers' room at the Public Library on Wednesday, Nov. 18th, at 4 p.m. Very important business connected with the Associated Charities and other important matters will be discussed.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the ratepayers of the Township of Smith will be held on Tuesday evening, November 17th, at eight o'clock, in the C. O. F. Hall, Bridgenorth, for the purpose of forming a Patriotic Association.

J. W. Kelly, Clerk.
2d-w s-1w-46

GET OUT OF THE RUT.

Money saved is money earned; look around; get out of your rut; I can save you money for your table supplies. We excel on butter, eggs, and cheese. Winter potatoes supplied in any quantity. See James R. Bell, the Sanitary Grocer, 197 Hunter Street, West. 'Phone 456.

AUCTION SALE.

Of household furniture, etc., etc., the property of Mr. Thomas Holden, 566 Waterford street, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14th, at 2 o'clock, p.m., including good wood and coal Range and Quebec Heater (new), and a quantity of hardwood.—J. F. Thornton, Auctioneer. 'Phone 856.

3d-10 111-13

FRENCH WAR LOSSES ARE $6,000,000,000

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Six billion dollars represents the French losses in real estate, houses, furniture, workshops, mines, railroads, public roads and public monuments since the beginning of the war.

This estimate, the Temps says, was made by a prominent statistician.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Judge Hayes, of Guelph, is in the city to-day.

The Rev. J. T. Morris, B.A., B.D., of Hamilton, is visiting relatives in the City.

Mr. Myles Hamilton, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Fenelon Falls, is in the city to-day.

Mr. Justice Kelly, of Toronto, is a guest at the Oriental. He will preside at the non-jury sittings of the High Court.

RIGHT OF SEARCH LAW OF NATIONS

Belligerents Violate No Code When Their Warships Overhaul Merchantmen of Neutrals

In announcing that the right to search all merchant vessels on the high seas will not be opposed by this government, Acting Secretary of State Lansing makes no concession. The right of the naval officers of Great Britain or any other Power engaged in war to stop an American ship of commerce and examine its cargo, no matter what may be the nature or destination of the latter, is recognised by the law of nations. This right can be exercised, however, only by Powers actually engaged in hostilities with some other State. It is strictly a belligerent right.

Up to 1858 Great Britain claimed the "right to visit" in time of peace, in order to discover the real nationality of vessels suspected of being engaged in the slave trade; but this exception proved the rule — and for more than fifty years no Power has permitted its naval forces to intercept or molest the trading ships of another nationality on the high seas except in the exercise of its belligerent rights.

The so-called "right of search" which was the cause of the war of 1812 was a very different matter. The trouble began with the forcible search of the American corvette Chesapeake and the kidnapping of four of her seamen after she had surrendered.

This was in 1807, and, although the British government disavowed the act of Admiral Berkeley, by whose order the outrage was committed, the practice of boarding American war ships, under pretext of searching for deserters from the British navy, continued and ultimately brought on the conflict. The right of search does not extend to neutral war ships, but is confined to merchantmen. The search of a neutral man-of-war was regarded as a high-handed and lawless proceeding one hundred years ago, and would be a moral impossibility at the present day.

In exercising the right of search a belligerent is required to cause as little delay and inconvenience as possible. The ordinary procedure is to send an officer in uniform aboard the vessel to be searched, who questions the master and examines the ship's papers. If the examination reveals any circumstances of suspicion, but not otherwise, the officer is at liberty to summon his boat's crew to rummage among the cargo—and, if he is a good diplomat as well as a good naval officer he will not be too suspicious. The searchers are bound to be considerate and courteous, and to disturb the interior economy of the vessel searched as little as possible. As a rule, a proper clearance certificate and a manifest showing that the vessel carries nothing absolutely contraband and is bound for a neutral destination ought to give immunity.

The occasion for a statement from Acting Secretary Lansing merely confirmatory of a universally recognized belligerent right, was probably an order of the Treasury Department prohibiting collectors of ports from publishing or giving public information of the character or destination of outbound cargoes until thirty days after clearance of the vessels carrying the same. This deprives belligerent cruisers of one means of knowing whether or not vessels leaving our ports are carrying innocent merchandise or contraband, or are bound for a neutral or belligerent country. What information one department of the government will not let belligerents get by wireless another department encourages them to get by right of search. Thus we maintain our impartiality and an attitude of strict neutrality. But the belligerent cruisers would probably search anything afloat even if we regularly telegraphed to them the manifests of all ships leaving our shores.

BATHROOMS IN TRENCHES.

French Officers Rival British in Fondness for "Tub."

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Some amenities of trench life are described in the following letters from French officers:

"Thanks to the ingenuity of M.X. we are able to take a warm douche every day. A bathing establishment of the latest type has been fitted in the trenches. It is a big hole six yards in diameter, lined with glazed tiles picked up among the ruins of houses and covered in with sheet iron roofing, on top of which earth with growing corn has been laid.

"On the roof is an enormous bucket with four pipes communicating through the roof with our rooms. Underneath each is a bucket. Beside the bucket on the roof is a boiler in masonry to heat the water. It is ripping!

"All of the generals have been to see our bathroom. It took their breath away.

"We have gone better, and opened a hairdressing saloon in the trenches. The last word in luxury is revue and concert, with the assurance of good artistes. It is astonishing what a lot of talent is met with in a regiment.

"We have in my battalion Ernaldy (chief of Orchestra of Nantes). He is enlisted for the duration of the war. He is now a sub-lieutenant and commands a company. He shows marvellous dash. In the trenches he gets up concerts, singing the Marseillaise or the Soldier's Chorus from 'Faust' under the noses of the Germans in trenches only 300 yards away."

The Utility Gift

THE value of any article consists not in the mere possession of it, but in the service it renders—

BISSELL'S
"Ohio" BALL BEARING
Carpet Sweeper

is at once handsome, serviceable and appropriate, and will go on for years making the daily burden lighter while some private piece of embroidery that is ruined every time will be your table tomorrow. We have them at all prices.

$2.75 $3.00 $3.50 $3.75 $4.00 $4.50 and $5.00

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO
HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST.

MAY BE SCARCITY OF MANY SEEDS

TORONTO, Nov. 10.—The European War has hit the Ontario vegetable growers as hard as anybody else. This was made apparent by some of the statements at the tenth annual convention in progress in the Railway Committee room of the Parliament Buildings, where President C. W. Baker delivered an interesting address. He pointed out the necessity of better facilities for the marketing of produce, and of more scientific methods of gardening in the future to meet the demands.

After stating that the association had responded readily to the call for support for the families of the soldiers at the front, Mr. Baker said: "Thes are strenuous times for the British Empire to which we are proud to belong, and you will agree with me when I say that as individuals and as an association we are prepared to do our part to crush this monster greed which seeks to enslave us. We can be counted on to keep the old flag flying."

European Seed.

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, secretary-treasurer, in his address, drew attention to the effects of the European War on the seed supplies for Canada. "We depend particularly on the European growers for seed for sugar beets, marigolds, carrots, turnips, cauliflower, parsley, parsnips, radish, spinach, cabbage, rape, vetches, and bulbs and nursery stock.

Seed Imports.

"Last year," said Mr. Wilson, "the importations for the Dominion of beet and mangel seeds was 1,285,198 pounds, of which 456,21 came from France, and 448,021 pounds of carrot was obtained from France and 129,867 turnip seed from the same source, and 224,163 from Holland.

"The importations through the Toronto Customs alone were 4,661 pounds of radish, 1,864 of cabbage, 55 of cauliflower, 6,825 of beet, 980 carrot, and 1,202 pounds of celery, 1,900 of parsnip seed, the latter from Germany. The value of the beet and mangel seed imported into Canada from Europe was $386,559, of carrots about $16,000, of turnips $60,000."

Must Grow Our Own.

Mr. Wilson said it was anticipated that the reserve supplies in Canada were sufficient to provide for the requirements of the next spring, sufficient at anyrate to prevent a shortage. He urged that vegetable growers pay more attention to this phase of production and raise their own seed, which could be done here as well as any other place in the world.

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE

APPLES
For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies, Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE
N. DOUROS, Prop.
'Phones 18-19

FREE GIFT
OF A
$5.00 Auto-Strop Safety Razor
TO ANY MEMBER OF
His Majesty's Forces.

Who may now be serving his country, whether he be at the front or on his way.

ANYONE

purchasing an Auto-Strop Safety Razor at the full and regular price of $5.00 may send our receipt (which we will give you at time of purchase) to the Auto-Strop Safety Razor Co., Limited, Toronto, together with the name and address of **Any Soldier or Sailor in the United Service,** and this company positively agrees to send a $5.00 Auto-Strop Safety Razor, absolutely Free, to the address given without any other formality or conditions.

This Offer Holds Good During The War Only.

Peterboro' Hardware Co.
LIMITED.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 QUEEN ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

VOL. LVI. No. 112 12 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 8 ONE CENT

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A wonderful new system of electric light which produces photographs in every respect the equal of day light.

If it is not convenient to come in the day-time, by special appointment, we will make the sitting in the evening.

Drop in and see it, you will be interested.

THE ROY STUDIO
140½ HUNTER ST.

Fierce Fighting For Possession of Dixmunde as the Key to the Port of Dunkirk

FORTY OF EMDEN'S CREW ESCAPED IN SCHOONER ARMED WITH 4 MAXIMS

Examiner Special:

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 12—Forty men and three officers of the German Cruiser, Emden, which was destroyed by the Australian warship, Sydney, are still at large on the open sea. They escaped in a schooner commandeered at Cocos Island, having four maxims and supplies sufficient to last them two months on board. This was announced to day by the Minister of defence. The captain of the Sydney admitted that the party which had been landed by the Emden to destroy the wireless station had escaped. He added that, in addition to driving the Emden ashore, he had sunk the collier accompanying her.

FIERCE STRUGGLE NEAR DIXMUNDE

PARIS, Nov. 12—Terrific fighting along the Coast and through Dixmude to the Lys, continued to-day with the Germans endeavouring to drive the Allied forces from Lombaertzyde, north of Nieuport. The Allies still hold the district about Dixmude with the Germans endeavouring to continue their movement from the Town along the left bank of the Yser.

TURKISH TORPEDO BOAT CAUGHT

Special Cable:

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Censored despatches received here to-day from Athens, declare that the Turkish torpedo boat which escaped from the Dardanelles, has been caught off Tenedos.

INVASION OF EGYPT BY TURKS OFFICIALLY DENIED BY BRITAIN

LONDON, Nov. 11.—An official communication from British headquarters issued at Constantinople, transmitted by way of both Berlin and Amsterdam, is denied by the British Official Press Bureau. The communication read:

"It is officially announced here that the Turkish troops have occupied Fort Shefkzar at El-Arish, and have captured four field guns. El-Arish is on the Mediterranean near the boundary between Egypt and Palestine. It is also announced that in the Caucasus the Russians have been obliged to retreat to their second line of fortifications and that the Turks are meeting with success at all points."

The Press Bureau says with reference to this statement: "No engagement has occurred. Information deliberately spread abroad in Constantinople under German instructions."

It is announced that a British destroyer has captured two Turkish sailing ships near the Island of Tenedos.

The rioting which has continued intermittently for several days in Constantinople has broken out again with greater disorder, according to despatches from Athens. "The population of the Ottoman capital," continues the despatch, "becoming very much excited as a result of Turkish defeats on Sunday, visited their resentment on a number of German non-commissioned officers, whom they attacked."

Amnesty Offered Transvaal Rebels Who Surrender Before November 21

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 12—It is officially announced at Pretoria that the rebels have been given until November 21 to surrender, according to a Reuter despath from that city. All so surrendering will not be criminally prosecuted, but allowed to return to their homes on condition that they take no further part in the rebellion.

The leaders of the rebellion and those who have acted contrary to the rules of civilized warfare are excluded from the amnesty. Those refusing to surrender will be dealt with according to the rigour of the law.

COMPLAINT TO U.S. OF BROKEN NEUTRALITY

South American Countries are Failing to Maintain Neutrality—President Wilson Called to Act.

BAR WIRELESS BASES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Charges by Great Britain that certain South American countries are failing to maintain their neutrality have served to develop new responsibilities for the United States because of its observance of the Monroe Doctrine.

It became known to-day that the British Government, instead of directly bringing to the attention of the South American Governments concerned its neutrality charges, the suggestion was made that recognizing the peculiar position the United States occupies in regard to the foreign affairs of many Latin-American Governments it seemed fitting that the attention of the United States first should be called to the alleged violations of neutrality. Further, it was strongly hinted that the United States should take it upon itself to call the attention of the South American Governments to the alleged violations with a view to putting an end to them.

The inference seems to be plain that if the United States did not care to do this then the British Government would be forced to proceed in the matter, but the British suggested it would better suit the status of the United States, and thus avoid any possible irritation.

The Battle off Chile.

It is claimed by the British Government that the German squadron off the coast of Chile has had the use of wireless stations in Ecuador and Colombia, by means of [illegible] arrangements of the latter's ships and made arrangements regarding supplies. It is maintained by the British, and generally agreed to here unofficially, that the German commander, Admiral von Spee, never could have effected the concentration of his forces at sea off the Chilean coast at the exact moment for meeting the British squadron had he not been in communication with the shore by some means. Such communication with belligerent ships the United States regards as clearly in violation of neutrality, as it is demonstrated by the vigorous action of President Wilson in laying a drastic censorship on all radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States. Though the question was a new one owing to the recent development of radio communication, the United States Government promptly took a firm stand in regard to it.

It is charged that coal and other supplies have been conveyed from South American ports to some island which the German squadron has made a base of operations. There are many fine harbours in the Galapagos Islands, but they are practically deserted and seldom visited by ships. For cruisers operating out of reach of any home port they would make an ideal emergency base in time of war.

Uncle Sam Embarrassed.

The British representations to the United States Government on this subject were unwelcome to the State Department, because of the number of embarrassing and delicate questions they raise. This Government would regret exceedingly being placed in a position where it would be compelled by the force of circumstances to take up with any South American Government a charge of violation of neutrality in favour of any of the European belligerents.

The raising of such a question would be embarrassing in relations with the South American Governments and also might cause some feelings in the countries which were said to profit by the alleged violation of neutrality. Finally, it would be an acceptance of a measure of responsibility for things in Latin-America which the United States Government does not desire.

Kaiser is Rushing Work of Defending Thorn in Anticipation of Siege

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Germans are working with feverish haste to place the great barrier fortress of Thorn, the Kaiser's chief stronghold of West Prussia, in a state of defence against the invading Russians. The Army Messenger of Petrograd, a semi-official organ, announces that work is reported to be proceeding night and day on the Thorn fortifications. Thorn is just 205 miles east of Berlin. It lies on the right bank of the Vistula, about 10 miles north of the Poland frontier, and some 20 miles below Wloclawek, the last point in Russian territory to have been abandoned by the Germans in this region of the war theatre.

The Army Messenger also states that the Germans are constructing various kinds of barriers to impede the Russian advance at points further south out the long battle line, and especially in the region of Czenstochowa, Russian Poland. Czenstochowa is about 20 miles from the frontier of Silesia; and 100 miles southeast of Breslau. It is here that General von Hindenburg is said to have made his headquarters during the German retreat from Warsaw. Reports have been conflicting whether the city has since been reoccupied by the Russians, but whether or not it has been evacuated by the enemy, it is believed that his retirement has not carried him much further.

Marshal Law in Cracow.

Cracow has been emptied of its civilian population in anticipation of a siege, since the Russians are now within 20 miles of this ancient Polish city, now the most westerly fortress of Austrian Galicia, and one of the very few points in that province not yet overrun by the Russians.

Petrograd hears that martial law has been declared in Cracow. It is thought, however, that the defence will be a half-hearted affair, for the greater part of the Austrian army has withdrawn now in the direction of the Carpathians, where tactics of siege warfare are expected to be adopted during the winter. Austria has palpably grown weary of her unresisting punishment at the hands of the Russians, and her chief military activity is now on her other frontier against the Servians. In this theatre the Austrians seem lately to have been meeting with considerable success, as they have carried the war over the border and occupied some of the Servians' positions.

Fresh outbreaks of ill-feeling between the Austrian and German commanders are reposted to-night from Russian sources. It is even said that Gen. Danki has refused longer to co-operate with the Germans in the field. His chief cause of complaint is said to be that the German Crown Prince, who commanded the centre in the battle before Warsaw, withdrew his forces so precipitately as to leave the Austrians who were at the right before Ivangorod, and on the San River, exposed to the full fury of a Russian enveloping movement.

Germans Hold Dixmunde After Very Bloody Battle

Important Point in the Road to Dunkirk Has Recently Borne the Brunt of Invaders' Heavy Attacks.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Germans have resumed their attack on the allied line between the coast and the Lys River, and, while the French claim generally to have held their positions, the Germans have succeeded in capturing the town of Dixmunde, which has been the centre of some of the fiercest and most sanguinary fighting of the war. The country between Dixmunde and Yyres, where the belligerents have been engaged in violent attacks and counter-attacks for weeks past, and where the losses have been heavier even than those in the battle of the Yser, is again the scene of a battle which for fury has seldom, if ever, been equalled.

Behind Dixmunde is the direct road to Dunkirk, one of the French ports on which the Germans have set their hearts, and if they can break through here the allies will be compelled to fall back to new positions. The invaders have, therefore, been concentrating their forces at this point, and their success in taking Dixmunde, where they claim to have captured five hundred prisoners and positions to the west of Langemarck, where, according to the Berlin report, 2,000 prisoners fell into their hands, shows that the statements so freely made, that they have been sending troops from the west to Poland, are without foundation.

At other points along the battle-front in France the French official communication claims some successes for the allies, but the German Headquarters Staff declares that all attacks have been repulsed.

TSING-TAU WAS A MODEL OF GERMAN CULTURE IN FAR EAST

BERLIN, Nov. 11.Dr. Kaempf, president of the Reichstag, telegraphed to the Kaiser that the whole nation was impressed by the fall of Tsing-tau. The Kaiser replied: "Tsing-tau was a model establishment of German culture in the Far East. It had cost many years of labour. Its heroic example is a fresh and sublime example of that spirit of self-sacrifice to death which the German people and its army and navy so often have shown. The defensive war to-day they sustain against a world of hatred, envy and greed is a war which, God willing, will not be in vain."

"Sadness, but not unsteadiness," sums up the attitude of the German people toward the recent heavy losses. Some astonishment is expressed at the slowness of events, but confidence in the Emperor and the army is the dominant note of public feeling. No one doubts that sooner or later there will be a favourable issue.

The reason for this attitude lies in the fact that the operations are carried on outside German territory. Doubtless it will change completely once the allies are within the frontier.

OVATION FOR CANADIAN.

Londoners Shouldered and Cheered Him in Whitehall.

LONDON, Nov. 11. — When the Grenadiers' band, stationed in Whitehall to-day for the opening of Parliament, played "Land of Hope and Glory," crowds seized a member of the Canadian contingent, who was a spectator of the procession, raised him shoulder high, and gave three cheers for the embarrassed infantryman and the country he represented.

The London Scottish lined the route in Whitehall, coming in for a great demonstration.

Hon. George Perley officially attended the opening of Parliament to-day. High Commissioners for some time now have had the same status at state functions as ambassadors, and occupy similar places in the Lords and Commons. Needless to remark, there were some significant absentees among the ambassadors at to-day's ceremony.

Righteous Indignation.

Mrs. Gibbs — Jakey, while you're home Sunday can't you carry out the ashes and save us 50 cents for having a man do it to-morrow?

Gibbs—Woman, would you sooner have me break the Sabbath than a dollar bill?

FOUR THOUSAND WOUNDED GERMANS REACH LIEGE

Men Transported From Battlefields Round Dixmunde—Hungarians Go East.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Nov. 11.—Four thousand severely wounded Germans arrived at Liege yesterday from the battlefields around Dixmunde, where most sanguinary fighting has taken place, according to a despatch from Maestricht to The Nieus Van Den Dag. The message adds that 600 Hungarians passed through Liege to-day en route to Cracow with several 8.20 centimetre guns.

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RURAL TELEPHONES UNDER DISCUSSION

Number of Calls Determines the Cost—What About Reproductive Value—Standardization Suggested

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—"The number of calls per telephone determines the cost," said Dr. W. Doan, of Harriettsville, in delivering a short address this afternoon before the Independent Telephone Association. "The cost is, therefore, more in a larger place."

He cited a case where a company with 100 subscribers had an average of five calls a day, while another company with 400 subscribers averaged ten calls per 'phone a day.

"Get busy," he said, "and find out what the reproductive values are. Do you want to increase your rates? If so, make a study of the surroundings, and be thoroughly conversant with the financial conditions, and you will have no difficulty in getting the authority from the Ontario Railway Board to do it."

One delegate pointed out that when his company wished to increase their capital the Provincial Secretary inserted a clause limiting the dividend to 10 per cent.

"I believe that is the rule now," declared another delegate.

The sum put away for depreciation caused the members some worry. The Ontario Railway Board in application for raising of rates, stipulates that five per cent. of the value of the plant and equipment be put away yearly for depreciation.

Would Like To Know—

Mr. A. D. Bruce of Gormley said his company had to get more revenue but they didn't know whether to raise the rate from $12 to $15 or to invoke the toll system.

Mr. G. R. Tait, of Bridgeburg, said at one time he thought it was all Tommy rot to charge extra for a business 'phone, but he has since changed his mind.

"You need a little backbone to raise your rates," said Mr. Squires of Waterford. "If you are going to drive your business drive it and if not let your subscribers drive it."

One man said many talks "over the wire were nonsensical," but others took the view that they paid for it and were entitled to use it as they wished.

"Many of the men," said Mr. A. D. Gormley, "ring up each other just to ask if they are ploughing, while the women ask each other if they are housecleaning or sweeping. They have a right to do that, though."

"If you charged them for switching, it would make their talk valuable," remarked the former gentleman.

M. A. Denholm, of the Denholm Co., said it was a pity that all small companies had to apply to the Railway Board to raise the rates.

He suggested that the Railway Board standardize the rates according to the number of subscribers.

Grey horses are the longest lived and cream coloured ones the most effected by temperature changes.

LIGHT DEMAND FOR MANITOBA WHEAT

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—Demand from over the cable for Manitoba wheat was lacking but local exporters were in the market and sales of 100,000 bushels of No. 3 were made at $1.16, and 50,000 No. 2 Northern $1.20 per bushel c.i.f. bay ports. There continues to be a good enquiry for ocean grain room, which is scarce, and the undertone to the market is strong.

A tramp vessel was engaged to carry a cargo of grain from here at 4s 9d per quarter, which is the highest rate paid for some time. The local market for coarse grains continues quiet with only a small volume of business doing. In spring wheat flour business is quite but the tone of the market is firm. Sales of a few small lots of export patent were made for shipment this month. The trade in mill feed is fairly active and the tone of the market is firm.

There was some improvement in the demand for butter to-day, but the market on the whole is quiet. Demand for cheese is good both from local buyers and for export account and sales of some round lots were made. The stock of cheese on spot is light and held in few hands.

The trade in eggs is active, there being a good demand for cold storage stock for export account.

ATTACKED AND KILLED BY A WOUNDED DEER

Special Cable:

LINDSAY, Nov. 11 — Wm. Hughie Jr., of Wilberforce, lost his life yesterday while on a hunting expedition with a friend at Buck Lake, five miles south of that village. A deer which he had wounded attacked him in the lake, upsetting his canoe and scrambling upon him while in the water. Nelson Cornell, who was in the woods near the lake, heard his shout for help, and hurrying to the lake, made heroic efforts to save the life of his companion. Not having another boat, he swam out, and finally succeeded in getting Hughie to shore alive, but he died shortly afterwards from the wounds inflicted by the deer and from exposure in the ice-cold water.

KEEP BEES AS A FAD NOT AS A BUSINESS.

President of Ontario Association Advises Youths to Invest Their Money Elsewhere.

TORONTO, Nov. 11—In his address to the members of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association in their opening session in the County Buildings yesterday, President J. L. Byers said that there had been a failure in the honey crop during the year, and he attributed it to the dry nature of the weather.

The failure had taught them that there were two sides to the business of beekeeping, and that failures were just as sure as bumper crops. Regarding inspection work he said it was becoming harder to get qualified bee-keepers to engage in the work, and as a result the work was being done by students from Guelph College. While he believed that students were efficient yet the rank and file did not have the same confidence as would men trained through practical experience in apiaries.

During 1914 1,300 apiaries had been inspected and 560 had been found infected with foul brood disease. The European disease was undoubtedly spreading, especially in Victoria County, and it seemed likely to spread over the entire Province.

W. D. Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, occupied the chair at the afternoon session, and he spoke briefly to the members on matters pertaining to their profession.

Discussing beekeeping as a business the President declared it was very foolish for any young man with money and looking for a means for profitable investment to enter on beekeeping. Taking everything into consideration he had no hesitation in advising a young man to go slow and combine his hobby with some other business.

Unreasonable Complaint.

Some women are always complaining. Just now in Jasper County a wife is suing a decree for divorce because her husband kept a shotgun for the express purpose of "killing her if necessary."

POTATO BUYERS' UNION TOO.

Beer Bottlers' Union Will Buy Tubers for Its Members.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 11.—The Evansville Beer Bottlers' Union has decided to use its union funds to cut the high cost of living. The union has commissioned Fred Hohenberger, David Zeber, John Laegel, and Chester Bickel to buy six hundred bushels of potatoes. A union driver will get the potatoes from the car and deliver them among the members in sacks containing two or three bushels each.

They expect to get the potatoes at 45 cents a bushel, whereas the retail price is 60 cents a bushel here.

The union has 260 members, of whom about 150 have families. If the experiment proves successful other commodities will be bought by the carload and distributed among the members.

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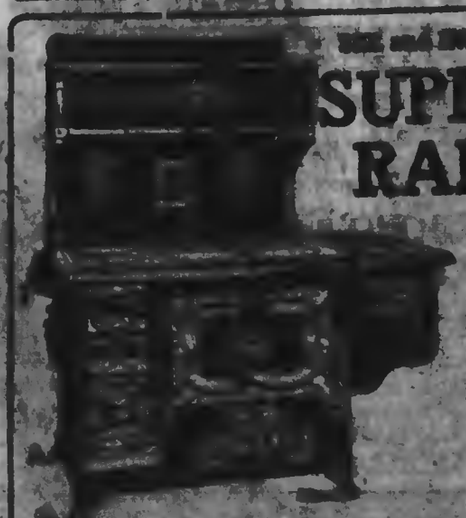

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Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	6.20 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.45 p.m.	4.25 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.
	8.30 p.m.	9.45 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m.	*8.10 a.m.
	8.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	9.25 p.m.
	8.30 p.m.	8.30 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.05 p.m.	8.10 a.m.
Markham	10.15 p.m.	6.25 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.45 a.m.	8.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.
	8.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.45 a.m.	7.40 a.m.
	5.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
	7.00 p.m.	1.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.02 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.32 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**3.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*12.15 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec	*3.55 a.m.
St. John, N.B., Boston	
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.45 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**4.35 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph, Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo	4.32 a.m.
New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	*3.04 a.m.
North Toronto	*1.07 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.34 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.31 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit and Chicago	*9.31 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port Moffatt, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**3.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

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OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

"Regular warfare will never do it!" he exclaimed decisively. "They have thousands where we have tens. Before we could pick them off with our firearms they'd have exhausted all our ammunition and have rushed us—and everything would be all over.

"No; there must be some quicker and more drastic way! Even dynamite or Pulverite could never reach them all, swarming over there through miles of forest. Only one thing can stand against them—fire!

"With fire we must sweep and purge the world, even though we destroy it! With fire we must sweep the world!"

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE BESOM OF FLAME.

Stern was not long in carrying out his plan.

Even before Frumuos had returned, with the seventeen men still able to bear arms, he was at work.

In Cliff Villa he hastily lashed up half a dozen fireballs, of coarse cloth, thoroughly soaked them in oil, and, with a blazing torch, brought them out to the terrace. Old Gesafam, at his command, bolted the door behind him. At all hazards, Beta and the child must be protected from any possibility of peril.

"Here, Frumuos!" cried Stern.

"Yes, master?"

"Run quickly! Fetch the strongest bow in the colony and many arrows!"

"I go, master!"

Once more the man departed, running.

"God! If I only had my oxygen-containing bullets ready!" thought Stern, his mind reverting to an unfinished experiment down there in his laboratory in the Rapids powerhouse. "They would turn the trick, sure enough! They'd burst and rain fire everywhere. But they aren't ready yet; and even if they were, nobody could venture down there now!"

For already, plainly visible on the farther edge of the canyon, scores and hundreds of the hideous little beast-men were beginning to swarm. Their cries, despite the contrary stiff wind, carried across the river; and here and there a dart broke against the cliff.

Already a few of the Anthropoids were beginning to scramble down the opposite wall of stone.

"Men!" cried Allan commandingly, "not one of those creatures must ever reach this terrace! Take good aim. Waste no single shot. Every bullet must do its work!"

Choosing six of the best marksmen, he stationed them along the parapet with rifles. The firing began at once.

Irregularly the shots barked from the line of sharpshooters; and the little stabs of smoke, drifting out across the river, blent in a thin blue haze. Every moment or two, one of the Horde would writhe, scream, fall—or hang there twitching, to the cliff, with terrible, wild yells.

Stern greeted the return of Frumuos with eagerness.

"Here!" he exclaimed, scattering the arrows among half a dozen men. "Bind these fireballs fast to the arrow-heads!"

He dealt out cord. In a moment the task was done.

"Sivad!" he called a man by name. "You, the best bowman of all! Here quickly!"

Even as Sivad fitted the first arrow to the string, and Stern was about to apply the torch, a rattling crash from above caused all to cringe and leap aside.

Down, leaping, ricochetting, thundering, hurtled a great boulder, spurning the cliff-face with a tremendous uproar.

It struck the parapet like a thirteen-inch shell, smashed out two yards of wall, and vanished in the depths. And after it, sliding, rattling and bouncing down, followed a rain of pebbles, fragments and detritus.

"Those two above—they're attacking!" shouted Stern. "Quick—after them! You, you, you!"

He told off half a dozen men with rifles and revolvers.

"Quick, before they can hide! Look out for their darts! Kill! Kill!"

The detachment started up the path at a run, eager for the hunt.

Stern set the flaring torch to the first fireball. It burst into bright flame.

"Shoot, Sivad! Shoot!" he commanded. "Shoot high, shoot far. Plant your arrow there in the dry undergrowth where the wind whips the jungle! Shoot and fall not!"

The stout bowman drew his arrow to the head, back, back till the flame licked his left hand.

"Zing-g-g-g-g!"

The humming bowspring sang in harmony with the mooning arrow. A swift blue streak split the air, high above the river. In a quick trajectory it leaped.

It vanished in the wind-swept forest. Almost before it had disappeared, Sivad had snatched another flaming arrow and had planted it farther down stream.

One by one, till all were gone, the marksman sowed the seed of conflagration. And all the while, from the rifles along the parapet, death went spitting at the forefront of invasion.

Another boulder fell from aloft, this time working havoc: for as one of the riflemen sprang to dodge, it struck a shoulder of limestone, bounded, and took him fair on the back.

Sentry was smashed clean out; he and the stone, together, plumbed the depths.

But, as though to echo it, shots began to clatter up above. Then all at once they ceased; and a cheer floated away across the canyon.

"They're done, those two up there, damn them!" shouted Stern. "And look, men, look! The fire is—The woods begin to burn!"

True! Already in three places, coils of greasy smoke were beginning to writhe upward, as the resinous, dry undergrowth blossomed into red bouquets of flame.

Now another first burst out; then the two remaining ones. From six centres the conflagration was already swiftly spreading.

Smoke-clouds began to drift downwind; and from the forest depths arose not only harsh cries from the panic-stricken Horde, but also beast and bird-calls as the startled fauna sought to flee this new, red terror.

Shouts and cheers of triumph burst from the little band of defenders on the terrace as the sweeping wind, fanning the flame through the sun-dried underbrush, whirled it crackling aloft in a quick-leaping storm of fire.

But Stern was silent as he watched the fierce and sudden onset of the conflagration. Between narrowed lids, as though calculating a grave problem, he observed the crazed birds taking sudden flight, launching into air and whirling drunkenly hither and yon with harsh cries for their last brief bit of life.

He listened to the animal calls in the forest and to the strange crashings of the undergrowth as the creatures broke cover and in vain sought safety.

Mingled with these sounds were others—yells, shrieks, and gibberings—the tumult of the perishing Horde.

Swiftly the fire spread to right and left, even as it ate northward from the river.

The mass of Anthropoids inevitably found themselves trapped: their crouching, awkward figures could here or there be seen in some clear space, running wildly. Then, with a gust of flame, that space, too, vanished, and all was one red glare.

The riflemen, meanwhile, were steadily potting such of the little demons as still were crawling up or down the cliffside opposite. Surely, relentlessly, they shot the invaders down. And, even as Stern watched, the enemy melted and vanished before his eyes.

Allan was thinking.

"What may this not result in?" he wondered as he observed the swift and angry leap of the forest-fire to northward. "It may ravage thousands of square miles before rain puts an end to it. It may devastate the whole country. A change in the wind may even drive it back on us, across the river, sweeping all before it. This may mean ruin!"

He paused a moment, then said aloud:

"Ruin, perhaps. Yes; but the alternative was death! There was no other way!"

Now none of the attackers remained save a few feebly twitching, writhing bodies caught on some protuberance of rock. Here, there, one of these fell, and like the rest was borne away down stream.

Through the heated air already vibrated a strange roar as the forest-fire leaped up the opposite hillside in one clear lick of incandescence. This roar hummed through the heavens and trembled over the long reaches of the river.

The fire jumped a little valley and took the second hill, burning as clear as any furnace, with a swift onward, upward slant as the wind fanned it forward through the dry brush and among the crowded palms.

Now and then, with a muffled explosion, a sap-filled palm burst. Here, or yonder, some brighter flare showed where the fire had run at one clear leap right to the frodded top of a fern-tree.

Fire-brands and dry-kye, caught up by the swirl, spiralled through the thick air and fell far in advance of the main fire-army, each outpost colonizing into swift destruction.

Already the nearer portion of the opposite cliff-edge was barren and smoking, swept clean of life as a broom might sweep an ant-hill. Tourbillons of dense smoke obscured the sky.

The air flew thick with brands, live coals and flaring bits of bark, all whirling aloft on the breath of the fire-demon. Showers of burning jewels were sown broadcast by the resistless wind.

Stern, unspeakably saddened in spite of victory by this wholesale destruction of forest, fruit and game, turned away from the magnificent, the terrifying spectacle.

He left his riflemen staring at it, amazed and awed to silence by the splendour of the flame-tempest, which they watched through their eye-shields in absolute astonishment.

Back to Cliff Villa he returned, his step heavy and his heart like lead. In a few brief hours, how great, how terrible, how devastating the changes that had come upon Settlement Cliff!

Attack, destruction, pestilence and flame had all worked their will there; and many a dream, a plan, a hope now lay in ashes, even like those smouldering cinder-piles across the river—those pyres that marked the death-field of the hateful, venomous, inhuman Horde!

Numb with exhaustion and emotions, he staggered up the path, knocked, and was admitted to his home by the old nurse.

He heard the crying of his son, vigorously protesting against some infant grievance, and his tired heart yearned with strong father-love.

"A hard world, boy!" thought he. "A hard fight, all the way through. God grant, before you come to take the burden and the shock, I may have been able to lighten both for you!"

The old woman touched his arm.

"O, master! Is the fighting past?"

"It is past and done, Gesafam. That enemy, at least, will never come again! But tell me, what causes the boy to cry?"

"He is hungered, master. And I—I do not know the way to milk the strange animal!"

Despite his exhaustion, pain and dour forebodings, Allan had to smile a second.

(To be continued.)

That Racking Persistent Cough

Can Be Quickly Cured By

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

All obstinate coughs and colds yield quickly to the general action of "Dr. Wood's" for the simple reason that this valuable preparation combines all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with which is combined Wild Cherry Bark, and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other excellent herbs and barks. This makes it, without any chance of denial, the best cough medicine on the market to-day.

When you ask for "Dr. Wood's" see that it is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark, and that the name, The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., appears on the wrapper. Price, 25c and 50c.

Mrs. H. C. Kingston, Moose Jaw, Sask., writes: "I wish to recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup as being the best cough medicine on the market. A few months ago I took a severe cold which left me with a racking cough. After trying several cough remedies, with no result, I decided to get a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and after taking the first two doses it began to effect a cure, and after continuing its use for a short time, I was entirely cured. I cannot say too much in its praise."

China Painting

Mrs. Langley McCarthy

Teaches Boscoff's New and Beautiful Each Week in China Painting.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!

S. A. LEONARD PRACTICAL GUN MAKER

247 Princess St., Peterboro'

High Grade Hammer and Hammerless Guns Built to Order.

Guns of all makes promptly repaired

New Stocks, Barrels Re-browned, &c., &c

GRAPE FRUIT, BANANAS, CALIFORNIA ORANGES, LEMONS, MALAGA GRAPES, CRANBERRIES, SWEET POTATOES, CELERY, CANADIAN APPLES, CANADIAN GRAPES, ETC.

JOS. LONGO

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LUMBER

Builders' Materials of all Kinds. Shingles, Boxstrips, Joist and Hill Stuff, Mouldings, Cornice, Base and all Kinds of Finish. Boxes and Box Shooks. Sides and Mill Work.

A.P. MACDONALD ESTATE

Point St. Charles Mills

MRS. WINN'S ADVICE TO WOMEN

Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be Restored to Health.

Kansas City, Mo.—"The doctors told me I would never be a mother. Every month the pains were so bad that I could not bear my weight on one foot. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and had not finished the first bottle when I felt greatly relieved and I took it until it made me sound and well, and I now have two fine baby girls. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly for what it has done for me. I always speak a word in favor of your medicine to other women who suffer when I have an opportunity."—Mrs. H. T. Winn, 1225 Fremont Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Read What Another Woman says:

Cumming, Ga.—"I tell some suffering woman every day of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it has done for me. I could not eat or sleep, had a bad stomach and was in misery all the time. I could not do my housework or walk any distance without suffering great pain. I tried doctors' medicines and different patent medicines but failed to get relief. My husband brought home your Vegetable Compound and in two weeks I could eat anything, could sleep like a healthy baby, and walk a long distance without feeling tired. I can highly recommend your Vegetable Compound to women who suffer as I did, and you are at liberty to use this letter."—Mrs. CHARLIE BAILEY, R. 3, Cumming, Ga.

Your skin is continually being rebuilt

Your skin like the rest of your body, is continually being rebuilt. Every day, in washing, you rub off dead skin. As this *old* skin dies, *new* forms. This is your opportunity—make this new skin just what you would love to have it by using the following treatment regularly.

How to keep your skin active

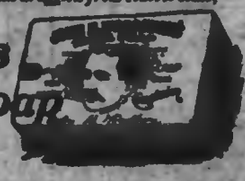
Wash your face with care and take plenty of time to do it. Lather freely with Woodbury's Facial Soap and rub in gently until the skin is softened and the pores open. After this, rinse in warm, then in very cold water. Whenever possible, rub your skin for a few minutes with a *lump of ice*.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is the work of an authority on the skin and its needs. This treatment with Woodbury's cleanses the pores, then closes them and brings the blood to the surface. You feel the difference the first time you use it—a promise of that lovelier complexion which the steady use of Woodbury's always brings.

Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c a cake. No one hesitates at the price after their first cake.

Do this today—now! Tear out the illustration of the cake below and put it in your purse as a reminder to get Woodbury's and try this treatment. Tear out the cake soon. Take it to your druggist today. Begin tonight to get the benefits of this facial pack. For sale by Canadian druggists from coast to coast, including Newfoundland.

Woodbury's Facial Soap



Made in Canada by The Andrew Jergens Company, Ltd. Perth, Ontario

Gained 30 Lbs. in Few Weeks Never Felt So Well

Was Pale, Weak and Thin, and Had Nervous Headaches Before Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It is truly wonderful what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food does for women who are weak, weary and run down in health. Now, rich blood is what is needed in nearly all such cases, and because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new blood it brings cure — not more relief, but actual cure—in the great majority of such ailments.

With an abundance of rich, red blood coursing through the veins the nerves are strengthened and vigor and vitality are carried to every organ of the human body.

With the nerves properly nourished headaches and neuralgic pains disappear, appetite improves, digestion is good, you sleep and rest well, and gain in strength and weight.

Mrs. H. Leich, Cannington Manor, Sask., writes:—"You will remember me writing you last spring. Well, I gave up my doctor and began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This treatment cured me rapidly and I was soon myself again. I was pale, thin and weak, suffered from stomach troubles and liver complaint, and frequently had sick, nervous headaches. "I was surprised to find that in a few weeks' time I had gained 30 pounds in weight. I never felt so strong and well in all my life. Headaches never bother me any more, and I am grateful for the cure. If people would only give this medicine a fair trial they would certainly be cured."

Everywhere people are talking about this great food cure, which cures in Nature's way, by supplying the ingredients to form new blood, and so overcome weakness and disease by an abundance of vitality. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

FOR SALE

Lots on the Late Senator Cox Homestead, beautifully situated. Easy Terms of Payment.

Apply 437 George Street

When You Think Of The Accidents

THAT

HAPPEN DAILY, doesn't it make you feel that you owe the family the PROTECTION of carrying an Accident Policy.

When an Accident occurs the SALARY STOPS but EXPENSES INCREASE!

Let us write you an Accident Policy that will pay you $25.00 or $50.00 weekly for an unlimited period, should anything happen to lay you off.

Davis-Thompson Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENCY

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MONEY TO LEND—On first-class City and Farm Securities only, on favorable terms. HERBERT A. GOODWILL, Barrister, Solicitor, etc., No. 276 Water Street, Peterborough. Telephone, No. 191. J. W. Bailey; H. L. Goodwill.

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DR. R. A. KELLY, Late House Surgeon of St. Francis and Manhattan Maternity Hospitals, New York. Late House Physician and Riverside Isolation Hospital, Toronto. Hours: 1-3.30 p.m., 7-9 p.m. Phone [illegible]. Office: 248 Hunter St. E. dw

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GORDON & WIDDIFIELD, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Solicitors for the City of Peterborough.

REDDY & BURNHAM — Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. Money to Loan. Offices, 443 Water Street, cor. Water and Brock.
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PECK, KERR & McELDERRY—Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries. Office, 418 Water Street, Peterborough. Money to Loan at lowest current rates of interest, on easy terms of repayment. B. A. Peck, K.C., D. Kerr, W. J. McElderry.

D. O'CONNELL—Barrister, Solicitor and Notary, Hunter Street, two doors west of Post-office. Daniel O'Connell.

J. R. CORKERY, Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Peterborough Ontario. Office, Bank of Commerce Building. Money to Loan at lowest rates of interest.

DUMBLE & JOHNSTON—Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Office over Toronto Saving and Loan Company, 426 George Street. D. V. Dumble, K.C.; W. J. Johnston.

A. E. DIXON—Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Office, Corner Hunter and George Sts Entrance, next Medill's Drug Store. dw

HALL & HALL—Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries Public, Hunter St., Peterborough. Next to St. John's Church. Money to Loan at lowest rates of interest. E. H. D. Hall and Basil D. Hall.

HALL, MEDD & DAVIDSON—Successors to Stratton & Hall, Barristers, Solicitors etc., Peterborough, Ont. Office, Corner of Hunter and Water Sts., over Canadian Bank of Commerce. E. H. Hall, S. T. Medd, W. S. Davidson.

W. H. MOORE—Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Office, entrance first hallway west of Post Office, Peterborough. Over Money to Loan.

WOOD & WEARING — Barristers, etc. Office, over Canadian Bank of Commerce, George Street. Money to Loan. E. H. Wood, County Crown Attorney; Jos Wearing, M.A.

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437 GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'
Paid-Up Capital, $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund, $650,000.00
Deposits received of $1 and upwards
Interest at 3½% paid quarterly.
Depositors are afforded every facility provided by modern methods of Banking.
DEBENTURE DEPT.
4% paid half-yearly on sums of $100 and upwards.
Debentures issued in terms of from 1 to 5 years. These Debentures are transferable by endorsement.
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TELEPHONE 790
When you want your Piano or Organ Tuned Right,
W. E. CUNNINGHAM,
203 Water Street

GERMAN CRUISER GNEISENAU.—Which, with the aid of her sister ship, the Scharnhorst, did most to gain victory for the Germans in the naval engagement off Coronel recently. She is of 11,500 tons with a speed of 23½ knots, and carries eight 8.2 in. guns.

GERMANY HAS FOOD TO LAST FOR WHOLE YEAR

The fundamental question that faces the belligerents at the present time is that of food supplies, both for the men at the front and the non-combatants at home. It is especially important to know the extent of Germany's ability to feed her citizens without help from other nations, in order to make any intelligent estimate of the war's duration.

In a normal year, about one-third of the wheat consumed in Germany comes from outside sources. The imports in 1913 were over 60,000,000 bushels, while the production of this commodity was 160,000,000 bushels.

Imports of rye during the same period were 14,000,000 bushels, exports 7,000,000 bushels, and production was over 460,000,000 bushels.

Imports of barley were 146,000,000 bushels, exports were practically nil. Production was 165,000,000.

Imports of oats during 1913 were 30,000,000 bushels, which about equalled the amount exported and the production was over 65,000,000 bushels.

Imports of corn were about 37,000,000 and practically none was milled. Germany imported rice to the amount of nearly 25,000,000 bushels during 1913. Of potatoes, this country has an average crop of 50,000,000 tons, and is independent of other countries.

It is itself a sugar exporting country, and its salt supply is absolutely secure. As to meat, the position is more uncertain. In a census taken on 2nd June of this year, it was found that Germany possessed a stock of over 250,000,000 pigs. Against this the falling off of imports of some 130,000 from Russia is not of great importance. In normal times it is said that about 70 per cent. of the meat consumption in Germany consists of pork.

Germany Has Kept Her Head.

The land-owning classes have to a certain extent been a power behind the throne, and the government has therefore protected the interests of this landlord class by keeping a high protective tariff on grains and meats. This has had the effect of causing large supplies to be grown inside the country. Germany produces about 20,000,000 cattle. She also raises about 22,000,000 hogs. Thus Germany is pretty well supplied with meat at present, and she can probably go along for an indefinite time without any cattle or hog imports.

It is principally in the falling off of imports of grains, and possibly in the lack of hands to sow the fall crops that Germany will suffer, although the women can probably attend to the latter.

So it will be seen that Germany has been to a large extent dependent upon its imports of agricultural and other food products, and the outlook for this is extremely unfavourable while the war lasts.

Germany is practically surrounded by enemies. On the east is Russia, from which Germany has imported a considerable quantity of wheat, oats, barley, and corn. This source is absolutely shut off. She will, of course, be able to get a certain amount of these grains from Hungary.

The only other source of supply is from Scandinavia, across the Baltic Sea, or by way of Denmark. Just at present, Germany commands the Baltic Sea, and until the supremacy is determined by British fleet, she may continue to do a small business with Sweden and Norway, although the sympathies of thes two nations are inclined toward the Allies. The remainder of her imports in normal times is from South America, Canada, United States, and Australia. These routes are, of course, closed to Germany.

As soon as it appeared inevitable that there would be a war with Russia and France, there was a temporary food panic in Germany which commenced along the frontier and spread rapidly inward until it had reached all the large towns.

It was the usual case of the rich buying up as quickly and as much as possible of all available stores, and of the retail dealers reaping golden harvests.

Speculators Quickly Stopped.

This, however, was soon stopped. Prices were fixed for some of the primary necessities, the maximum price for rye flour, for wheat flour, and for salt being about the same as prevailing in the country.

Shops in which higher prices were demanded were closed at once, the goods being sold later under government supervision. Large sums were voted by most municipal councils to ensure the provision of food for the poorer inhabitants.

Reports have been received from Berlin saying that the crops are nearly all gathered and that Germany now has stocks of food to last for at least 18 months. This is, of course, likely to be exaggerated, and it seems as though the more recent estimates of one year are more liable to be correct.

With stocks on hand sufficient to last a year, any further replenishing is dependent either on next season's crop or an opening up of the ways of communication with the world's great grain fields. Germany's mainstay is rye, and the prospects for next year's crops depend greatly upon whether or not the great rye fields of Germany become the battle ground between the Germans and the Russians.

It is evident that, provided there is not invasion of German soil, Germany could support her population for a year or more, and perhaps indefinitely on the German raised grains, together with those imported from Austria Hungary.

Should she be besieged, the attention of all her non-fighting population would be turned to further experiments in intensive cultivation and stock raising.

There is doubtless enough wheat and rye in Germany to supply the whole population with bread for many months to come. Germany will also be able to exhange its large surplus of sugar, dye-stuffs, drugs, chemicals, potash, coal, etc., for other things which it will most need, with Denmark, Scandinavia, Holland, and Switzerland.

URIC ACID SUFFERING

Uric acid is an accumulation of poison which finds lodgment in the system when the kidneys fail to remove it from the blood. In the tissues and bladder it forms stones. In the joints and muscles it causes rheumatism. In any case the pain and suffering is almost beyond human endurance. Uric acid is promptly removed from the system when the kidneys are kept healthy and active by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

WARSAW NEWS

Special to The Examiner.

WARSAW, Nov. 11.—Miss Wasmuth returned on Saturday from Essex Co., where she spent a few months with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Huston, Toronto, visited friends here on Friday.

Mr. A. Murduff, manager of the Royal Bank, spent Sunday at Lakefield.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Bell, Essex County, returned home last week, having visited Mr. and Mrs. John Tucker here.

Mr. Wm. Cuffe returned home from Moose Jaw on Thursday last.

From letters received since their arrival at Salisbury Plains, Pte. Stenger, of Princess Patricia's Own Light Infantry, and Sergeant Garrett, are enjoying good health. Pte. Proctor, who is serving in Bermuda is also enjoying life.

Mrs. John Butcher, Peterborough, is a guest of Mrs. Nathan Payne.

Rev. W. L. Ramsay, D.D., Toronto, occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday last.

Miss Marjorie Choate left on Monday on an extended visit with relatives and friends in Western Canada.

The afternoon and evening sessions of the Sunday School Institute held in the Methodist Church on Tuesday, Nov. 10, were well attended.

A meeting of Farmers' Institute members and all interested in the holding of a short course in judging, are asked to meet Mr. Mills, District Representative of Agriculture, in the Town Hall, Warsaw, on Thursday evening, Nov. 12, at 7:30 to make arrangements for a short course on December 28-30.

Nervous Prostration and Heart Troubles.

Nervous Prostration, or Neurasthenia, is one of the worst forms of nerve trouble and brings about a general weakness of the whole nervous system.

The symptoms resembling themselves are headache, a feeling of drowsiness, disturbed and restless, unrefreshing sleep, often troubled with dreams, fright when in crowded places, dread of public gaze, horror of society, fright at travelling, muscular weakness, more or less fatigue upon short exertion, etc.

When the nerves are [illegible] this way the heart [illegible] affected too.

All are curable if taken in time.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills [illegible] just what you require at this time. They strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Mrs. John Mitchell, Caledonia, Ont., writes: "I feel it my duty to let you know the great benefit your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills did for me. I suffered for four years with heart trouble and nervous prostration. I was so bad I could not go up stairs without sitting down at the top. I feared would get in my room. I could not sleep nor could I lie on my left side for it would seem as if my heart would stop. I thought the time and money I was spending with my doctor, but didn't get any benefit. I took eight boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and am enjoying good health."

Price, 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Don't Merely "Stop" a Cough

Stop the Virus that Causes it and the Cough will Stop Itself

A cough is really one of your best friends. It warns us that there is inflammation or obstruction in the air passages. Therefore, when you get a bad cough don't pretend to check yourself with a lot of drugs that merely "stop" the cough temporarily by paralyzing the throat nerves. Treat the cause—heal the inflamed membranes. Here is a home-made remedy that gets right at the cause and will make an obstinate cough vanish more quickly than you ever thought possible.

Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) in a 16-ounce bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This gives you 16 ounces of the most pleasant and effective remedy you ever used, at a cost of only 54 cents. It is better to prepare. Full directions with Pinex.

It heals the inflamed membranes so gently and promptly that you wonder how it does it. Also loosens a dry, tickling or tight cough and stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway pine extract, rich in creosote, and is famous the world over for its healing effect on the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

KEENE NEWS

KEENE, Nov. 11.—A meeting was held in the town hall last Wednesday night by the ladies of the community for the purpose of forming a Patriotic Society, to do sewing and knitting for the soldiers and Belgians. The ladies will begin their work on Wednesday afternoon of this week.

The Uneda Bible class of the Methodist church held their annual meeting last Friday evening at the home of their teacher, Mrs. A. E. Wood. The officers of the past year were re-elected. A splendid evening was spent by those attending.

Mrs. (Rev.) A. K. Edmison and little daughter is visiting friends in Cavan.

Miss Mary Wood spent Tuesday in Peterborough.

Mrs. Robert Nevins was in Peterborough on Thursday of last week.

Mr. John McLachlin and Mrs. Harry McLachlin returned home on Thursday of last week from Norwood, where they had been the guests of Mr. McLachlan's neices, Mrs. Weir and Miss Minnie McLachlan.

Mrs. Joseph Gibson and little son, who have been visiting at the home of Mrs. Gibson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wedlock, returned to their home in Toronto last week, accompanied by Mrs. Gibson's sister, Mrs. Wesley Montgomery.

The Women's Missionary Society met at the home of Mrs. (Dr.) W. T. Harrison on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Emma McCartney, of Lindsay, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Guilbert Howson.

Mrs. Akin and sister, Mrs. George McCartney have returned to their home at Bethany.

Word was received by the friends of the Keene boys at Kingston who have enlisted for the second overseas contingent, that they had successfully passed the examinations the past week.

Mrs. Peter McNeil, who has been so seriously ill the past two weeks, we are pleased to report, doing nicely.

We are pleased to report that Mr. Robert Nevins, who has been so seriously ill the past two weeks is very much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Skinner were in Peterborough on Tuesday of last week.

Miss Laura Macfarlane will spend the winter in Peterborough, where she will study music, preparatory to her final examination in music.

Mr. John Wedlock is visiting friends at Toronto.

Miss Pauline Weir, who was the guest of Mrs. Henry McLachlan a few days the past week, returned to her home at Norwood on Tuesday.

Mr. Bert McIntyre moved with his family on Tuesday to the farm of Mr. William McIntyre, where he will operate a shingle mill for the winter.

Rev. Craw of Springville, exchanged pulpits with Rev. Goodwill last Sunday. Rev. Craw preached the annual Thank offering services for the W.F.M.S. of the Presbyterian church.

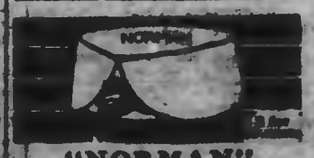
Mrs. John Weir and Mrs. Miller, of Norwood, motored to Keene on Tuesday and visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry McLachlan.

Miss Agnes Lumsden, returned to Lakefield on Saturday after spending the past week with her sister and brother.

Miss May Kelly spent the week end with her parents in Alnwick.

HERO STUFF.

Men may die for their babes and wives,
Soldiers may bravely stand
At the cannon's mouth and lay down their lives
For their flag and their native land.
But as for the youth with the flashing eye
And the long prognathous jaw,
Who swears he is keen for a chance to die
For the dear old "col." Ray! Raw!



"NORMAN"
The NEWEST
ARROW COLLAR

Anniversary of Methodist Church

Marked by Special Services and a Very Successful Fowl Supper

Examiner Special.

HASTINGS, Nov. 10.—Anniversary services were conducted in the Methodist church on Sunday last by Rev. C. W. Barrett of Hampton, a former pastor, preached two very able sermons to large and appreciative audiences. The music furnished by the choir was excellent, consisting of solos, duets and choruses.

On Monday evening the annual fowl supper was served in the Town Hall and sustained its former reputation in every respect the tables almost groaning beneath the load which they were forced to carry, not the least being the floral decorations, which called forth tributes of praise from every quarter. After ample justice had been done to the toothsome viands, the company repaired to the church, which was filled to its utmost capacity. The speaker of the evening was Rev. C. W. Barrett, who gave a concise account of his late trip to England. Excellent music was furnished by the Havelock choir who motored over for the evening. Selections worthy of mention were given by the different quartettes and were warmly encored. Recitations were given by Miss Lilly Carter and Miss B. McConnel, which were well given and as well appreciated. Rev. Dr. Mill, pastor of the Havelock church, was also present, and gave a spicy little address, as also Rev. Cottingham who was visiting in town. Altogether the proceedings of the evening were very harmonious and the committee in charge are to be congratulated on the success of the enterprise.

Mr. and Miss McMaster of Dummer, were in town on Monday.

Dr. and Mrs. Kindred of Havelock, attended the fowl dinner on Monday.

Rev. Anderson went to Hampton on Saturday to conduct the Sunday services in the absence of the pastor.

Quite a shipment of hogs left the G. T. R. station here on Thursday, the price paid being $6.75 per hundred.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Cook and family, of Sudbury, have been guests at the home of his sister, Mrs. (Rev.) Anderson. Dr. Cook has just returned from England, and is brim full of war news.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Redpath of Birdsall, are moving their household effects to Keene, where they intend to reside. Mr. and Mrs. Redpath have resided here for some years, and during this time have made for themselves a host of friends, who sincerely regret their removal, and who will follow them with best wishes for prosperity in their new home.

Miss Hawkins of Percy is the guest of Mrs. (Rev.) Anderson at the parsonage.

Mr. Jas. Stevenson shipped a carload of cattle on Saturday, via G. T. R. to Toronto.

We regret to learn that Mr. Jack Fleming is confined to his home, suffering from an affection of the lungs. His many friends wish for him a speedy recovery.

Miss Bessie Knox of Peterborough, is visiting her friend, Miss G. Howson.

Mr. Keith Waters took a trip to Havelock last week.

Mr. Sam Hatherley has purchased a motor car for use in his business.

Mr. W. Humphries took a trip to Campbellford on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonney of Campbellford, spent Sunday in town.

Messrs. A. Humphries, L. Elmhirst and party have returned from a week's deer-hunting, proudly boasting five fine specimens of the sport.

Mr. Lloyd Hess of Peterborough, spent Sunday under the parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Longmuir of Percy, visited here on Sunday.

WHAT THIN FOLKS SHOULD DO TO GAIN WEIGHT

Physician's Advice for Thin, Undeveloped Men and Women

Thousands of people suffer from excessive thinness, weak hearts and feeble stomachs who, having tried advertised flesh-makers, foodfads, peroxol cultural exercises and rub-on creams, resign themselves to life-long skinniness and think nothing will make them fat. Yet their case is not hopeless. A remarkably discovered regenerative force which has grown after years of thinness, and is also unexcelled for repairing the waste of stomach or faulty digestion and for strengthening the nerves. This remarkable discovery is called Sargol. Its wonderful fat-producing properties of acknowledged merit have been combined in this peerless preparation, which is endorsed by eminent physicians and used by prominent people everywhere. It is absolutely harmless, inexpensive and efficient.

A month's systematic use of Sargol should produce flesh and strength by correcting faults of digestion and by supplying highly concentrated fats to the blood. Increased nourishment is obtained from the food eaten, and the additional fats that thin people need are provided. Leading druggists supply Sargol and any there is a large demand for it.

While this new preparation has given splendid results as a nerve-tonic and vitalizer, it should not be used by nervous people unless they wish to gain at least ten pounds of flesh.

The Woman for Him.

"Why are you so pensive?" he asked.

"I'm not pensive," she replied.

"But you haven't said a word for ten minutes."

"Well, I didn't have anything to say?"

"Don't you ever say anything when you have nothing to say?"

"No."

"Will you be my wife?"—Ex.

Numerous are the uses of a Missouri inventor's door and window guard that consists of upright pickets, connected by short parallel bars that permit it to be extended to various

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report for October of the Keene Public School, in order of merit:

Sr. IV.—Margaret Stewart, Margaret Rennick, Marion Macfarlane.

Jr. IV—Mary Burley, Lillian Moore, Frank Brown, Bertie McNeil.

Jr. III.—Joseph Foley, Ross Corrie, James McCarthy, Tom Wedlock, Hazel Brown, May Brown, Garfield Burley.

Second Class — Evelyn Goodwill, Marjorie Goodwill, Laura Richardson.

Intermediate — Charlie Nevins.

Primer—Fern McCarthy, Olive McNevan, Minnie Edwards, Margaret Jackson.

Junior Primer—Cecil Burley, Colvin Conrie, Alfred Godfrey.

Lillian Wetherill and Pearl McCann, teachers.

The following is the report of Villiers school for the month of October:

Sr. IV.—Examined in Arithmetic, Geography, Spelling and Literature)—Margaret Easson, 79 p.c.; Willie Steele, 71 p.c.; Russel Shearer, 70 p.c.; Agnes Wood, 69 p.c.; Harry Garnett, 66 p.c.

Senior III—(Ex. in Arithmetic, Geography, Spelling and Literature).—Harry Elmhirst, 64 p.c.; Amos Hastie, 70 p.c.; Roy Francis, 62 p.c.; Wilfrid Blizzard (absent.)

Sr. II.—(Ex. in Arithmetic, Spelling, Geography and Literature.)—Gladys Nelson, 88 p.c.; Kathleen Elmhirst, 89 p.c.; Charlie Easson, 78 p.c.; Olive Fife, 73 p.c.; John Wood, 71 p.c.; Greta Hastie, 64 p.c.

Sr. I. — Bertha Elmhirst, Victor Fortune, Janet Wood and Russel Fife (equal), Clarence Blizzard, Lillian Montgomery, Margery Francis, Stanley Wood, Craigie Edwards.

Jr. I.—Mary Hastie, Willena Nelson, Walter Gillespie, Leonard Easson, and Alfred Elmhirst (equal.)

Primer—Evelyn Faux, Harold Elmhirst, Gracie Wood.

Total number enrolled—33.
Average attendance for October—30.
Perfect attendance for the month—Russel Shearer, Margaret Easson, John Wood, James Wood, Lillian Montgomery; Willena Nelson, Mary Hastie.

ESTELLE CUFFE, Teacher.

Boer Rebels Defeated.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Pretoria says it is officially announced there that on Nov. 8 Lt.-Col. Vandeventer met the rebels at Zanfontein, 64 miles north of Pretoria, killing or wounding 120 and capturing 16. The union losses were twelve men killed and eleven wounded.

Casualties Heavy.

LONDON, Nov. 11. — A heavy casualty list of officers of the Indian army issued by the press bureau yesterday emphasizes the fierceness of the recent fighting in which the Indian troops have been engaged in west Flanders.

The list includes twenty-six British and eight native officers killed; thirteen British and twelve native officers wounded, and three British and three native officers missing.

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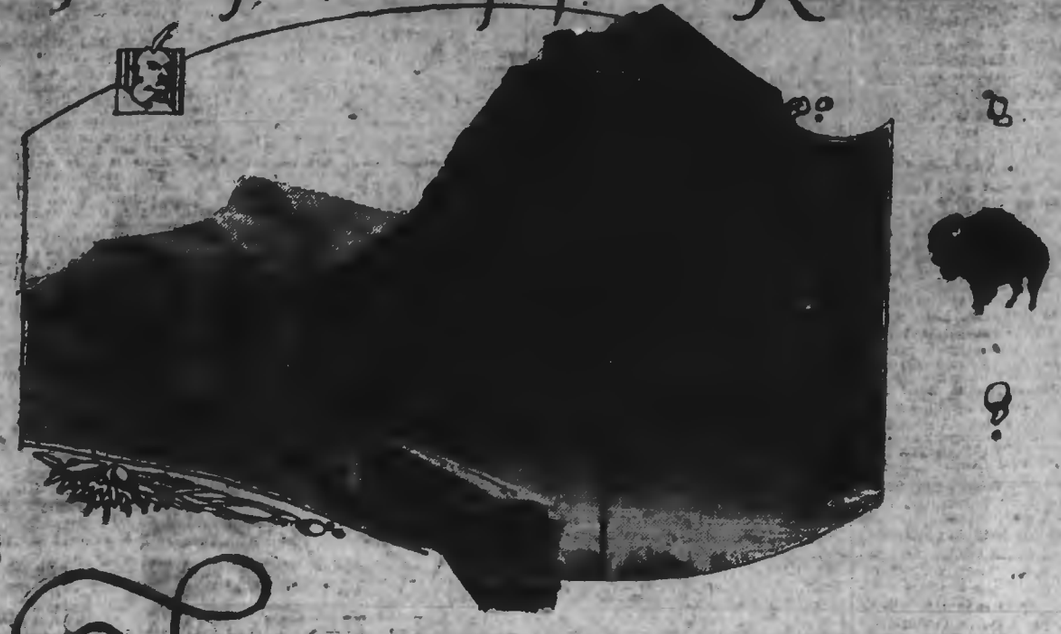
CANADIAN SILHOUETTES

The Gateway of the Rockies



THIRTEEN years had passed since last I saw the gateway of the Rockies, and I was prepared to discover that my memory exaggerated its majesty. Always I had been chary about describing the place to those who had not in their travels passed that way; because, in describing it, it seemed to my own ears that surely I must be carried away somewhat the extreme dark before dawn, like a long luminous snake, to startle any nocturnal wolf that prowled along the banks back from the track. Slowly, with an excessive pallor, the day began outside the dew-drenched train that twined through the wild country of the foothills. That country stretches north and south for hundreds of miles, a broad ribband of wilderness along the eastern flank of the Rockies, where creeks gurgle and shout, day and night, through rolling hills, among which it is one of the easiest things imaginable for a man to be lost; a wild country, where cattle still graze; where coyotes howl, and the lone wolf begs; where bear delight in multitudinous berries or ravage the honeycombs of the wild bee; where deer step dainty-footed and shy, less often seen than the fresh prints of their cloven hoofs in the mud by the creek side; where rattlesnakes and ground owls and gophers lead their lives—whether of commensalism, or of bickering, observers are not yet certain; the camp of the watching naturalists is divided.

Into this wild country we rolled from the kaleidoscopic town of Calgary, where civilisation has come so quickly upon pagandom that, despite granite houses and concrete side-walks, the air of a frontier town still clings to it, and the sightseer in his motor car running into the environs may see a cow-man in sheepskin chaps and hear him "ki-yi-ing," or may encounter the descendants of the older inhabitants, riding lean ponies, looking broken and dirty, or clean and wild, according as to how they have taken the sudden smack of change.

The new day coming on the benchlands of Alberta seemed wistful, or pathetic. It was a young Canadian poet who found the spring so, and commented:

> The old, eternal Spring again
> Comes back the sad, eternal way.

It was light enough at Cochrane just to see the place as a wan arrangement of grey tones, the grass showing a suspicion of green, more imagined than visible. Cochrane, in that early light, looked more like a mirage than a "place." Its scattered handful of frame houses, hotels, livery stables, and the rolling bush-dotted hills enfolding it, all wet with dew, seemed like a faint-colored picture in a book seen through the tissue paper originally inserted to protect the page. The train stopped, and slid out again immediately with the advancing morning. But the day was far speedier. A creek, with which we kept erratic company for some miles now, was laughing and glowing, showing rich, subdued purples and blues. The tufts of sage brush assumed their own hue of green. The tree-stems by the creek banks and in the hollows glowed on their eastern sides more as if the morning drew a golden flare out of them than as if the sun was lighting them.

At Morley it was not bright enough to take a snap-shot photograph while the train stopped, paused a minute, and ran again; but the view there was photographed mentally—a strip of platform with a frame house on it; the name "Morley" painted on the gable; the station agent on the platform; a section gang standing by the track side, beside their pump car, waiting for the train to pass on and give them the track. They were armed with picks and shovels, and wore the disgusted look of people going forth, in clothes not yet warmed comfortably, to manual labor. A member of the Force, a young man in a red coat, striped blue trousers, jack boots, regulation cap, with a carbine on his arm, spurred and smart as a dragoon, stood upon the platform. On the other side of the track a large canvas tent was pitched in a green meadow, with other policemen around it, moving here, there. About a fire, the smoke of which rose near and thick, now hiding them, now revealing them—young men in military trousers and boots; flannel-shirt sleeves rolled up, braces looped about their hips in the manner of cavalrymen or grooms at work all the world over. They were camped in the broad end of a triangular tree-surrounded wedge of meadows. In the far corner several Indian tipis showed, with their blackened tops and protruding poles, some in the grass, some peeping between the trees. From the tipis rose up columns of smoke, grey smoke; for it was still early, and though the higher fire showed thin golden spires above their lower kindred, the deeps of the wood and the wood-whelmed meadow still held some of the uncertainty of night, like sleep heavy in the eyes of a new-wakened sluggard.

On we went, and I looked out to behold again the great gateway of the mountains. There were the rolling hills, the dingles, the twisting and leaping streams. Long scarfs of mist swept athwart the mountains, hiding the mountains. I looked at the mists, and wished they would dissolve before the day that had followed the train from Calgary, leapt upon it suddenly, rustled ahead, and which even now be stepping into the Pacific away beyond this balsam-scented province of ridges and valleys into which we were entering.

Then a brightness overhead, as of a flashing mirror, very high, made me look up, look deliberately up, as one looks for a soaring lark rather than for a crest of mountains.

"Look!" I cried.

"Oh!" said my fellow traveller, "Look!" and then was silent.

The mists did not hide the peaks. They were rolled merely along the beginning of the mountains; and high overhead, in dizzy space, as if hanging in that glittering blue cavity in which all the worlds tumble, was the ridge of the Rockies. The train dwindled to nothing—was like an ant in long grass. There, high, ever so high, quiet, stern, august, were the Rockies, hanging in space, and glittering as a chunk of galena, held in the hand, glitters in the sun. But that was like a tremendous wall of galena, a precipice of it. It was as if these clouds that coiled before us had been solidified in their higher parts, and had then been painted upon to represent the scene.

Memory had not exaggerated; I had under-rated, foolishly made sceptical of the rightness of the gift of God. The Rocky Mountains at dawn do not roar; they hang across the sky, glittering out at the plains. It is easy to understand how at this hour (even to-day when the white man is "rubber-necking" around) some old Indian may be seen to step out of his tipi and, drawing erect, hold up his two palms, raising his head, in salutation to the sun he once again it lights up the miracle of the world.—By Frederick Niven, author of "Hands Up."

German Barque, Under False Colours, Sails 150 Days Without Capture

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—After having roamed the seven seas for five months, during which at least ten British and French war vessels were spoken and so many sighted that count of the number was lost, the German four-masted barque Indra, weather-beaten from a succession of strong gales and with her crew on short rations, slipped into port yesterday, finishing what is the most remarkable voyage that has ever been known in local shipping circles.

When the Indra's rust-encrusted anchors were dropped at Quarantine, Captain Karstad did not mince his words in saying that he had completed the most arduous task that may ever befall his lot. Officers of British steamships lying in the lower bay rubbed their eyes in amazement when they saw the Indra coming up the Narrows with the tricolour of Germany flying jauntily from her rigging.

The Indra cleared from Taltal, Chili, with a cargo of 3,300 tons of nitrate on 11th June, when there was not a hint of the European struggle on the horizon. Ice fields and fierce gales were encountered in rounding the Horn. It was not until the Equator was reached on the east coast of South America that Captain Karlstad was informed that was was on, and then he was told it was between France and Germany.

Bound for Dunkirk, he decided to hoist the Swedish flag and attempt to reach a German port by way of the English Channel, trusting to luck and his ability as a linguist to get him through any tight situation. War vessels came within hailing distance but none sent a boarding crew until some of the British patrol fleet was sighted off the Scilly Isles, on the south coast of England.

When men from one of the British vessels came on board, Captain Karstad was told for the first time that practically all of Europe was plunged in the war. He treated the British officers to wine and cigars, and they went away without molesting the Indra.

Although short of rations, Captain Karstad resolved to head about and make for New York. He found he was surrounded by hostile war vessels. It got to be a pastime with the German captain to explain his identity and the Swedish flag was hoisted so many times on one day that he decided to save further trouble by letting it remain there. In the North Atlantic, British and French merchantmen were sighted continuously, as well as the war vessels patrolling the regular trade routes.

One of the remarkable phases of the Indra's wanderings was that not a German vessel was sighted during all of the one hundred and fifty days at sea. The light at Atlantic Highlands was sighted at eleven o'clock on Saturday night,, 7th November, and lying to until dawn, a tugboat sent a line to the barque and brought her into port. As soon as neutral waters were reached the Swedish flag was hauled down to be replaced by that of Germany.

The Indra carried a crew of thirty-three. Among them were several Americans, who had come aboard in Chili.

The vessel is valued at $25,000, and the cargo at upward of $100,000.

OLD COUNTRY NEWS

ENGLAND.

Great Britain exported 36,526,235 tons of coal in the first half of this year.

Mr. Lloyd George, on the Oct. 5th, said good-bye to his two sons, both of whom have joined the army. They left Euston Station later for Northampton, where they go into training.

An enterprising tourist agency is already anticipating the close of the war. Details of a trip to the battlefields of France and Belgium are in the press, and within a few weeks will be offered to the public.

The far-famed London Scottish, who are now on the fighting line, are, in the opinion of our military contributor says the Daily Dispatch), easily the first in efficiency of the units of the London Territorial Force.

Of the 450,000 operatives in the cotton trade of Lancashire 150,000 are reported as unemployed. Another 100,000 are on half-time. The weekly wages bill is reduced by this alone—the war—from £500,000 to £300,000.

Sir John Deaton Pinkstone Brunskill owes his third name to his maternal ancestors. His mother was the heiress of the Pinkstones of Pinkstone Castle, not far from Glasgow. In his youth Sir John owned Pinkstone Castle.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Prisons for England and Wales shows that in proportion to population the number of persons received into prisons during the year reached the lowest point within statistical record.

Arrangements have been made with all railway companies in Great Britain on whose system there are refreshment rooms, for standard meals to be provided, if required, to individual soldiers and small parts on payment of 1s in cash.

The British Government is arranging for the purchase of 100,000 tons of steel sheets for the purpose of housing troops in the field. The metal is being constructed in sections, so that the huts can be taken down, removed and quickly re-erected.

A London paper contains a photograph of the grave of a Seaforth Highlander who was killed in action at La Ferte. The French peasants have placed the Scotsman's khaki coat upon the cross, and every day they decorate the grave with fresh flowers.

Nelson Monument, in Trafalgar Square, London, was not decorated as usual on Trafalgar Day this year, but wreaths were placed on the plinth of the column. The annual Trafalgar Day banquet did not take place, but a patriotic meeting and concert was held at the London Opera House.

The war and the reduction of the American tariff have had a remarkable effect upon the trade between Birmingham and district and the United States. The total value of the shipments from the Birmingham Consulate to the United States for the quarter ended September 30th was £849,142, an increase of no less than £76,970, or 27.8 per cent., as compared with third quarter of last year.

IRELAND.

The late Mr. Archibald T. Montgomery, of Kilnavara, Clara, County Down, merchant, left personal estate valued at £32,531.

Mr. John Redmond visited Waterford on the 10th inst. and reviewed a body of Volunteers nearly 5,000 strong. He replied to critics of the Irish Volunteer movement.

Tommy, who had lately attended a Sunday school, went with his aunt through a little cemetery near Dublin. He gazed on the withered crosses who was in charge with awe, and as they left whispered: "Auntie, is this one of the people who rose from the dead?"

Anthony Traill, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, died on Oct. 10th. He was the author of important articles on the Irish Church, land, and education questions. He was an earnest Churchman, and an uncompromising Conservative. Dr. Traill was the owner of property in the counties of Down, Antrim and King's County.

SCOTLAND—EDINBURGH.

The Girl Guides of Penicuik did excellent service on Belgian Flag Day.

The annual meeting of the Scottish Union was held at Edinburgh on Oct. 7th.

Belgium Flag Day in Edinburgh realised £950. The contributions in Leith amounted to £200.

At a meeting of the Botanical Society Mr. R. Stewart Macdougall, D.Sc., was elected president.

The death is announced of Mr. John S.S.C. He has been a frequent contributor to the press.

The 17th session of the Edinburgh Club for Reading to the Blind has just been opened in the club-rooms.

The death has taken place of Mr. John Riddell, farmer, Peaston, Ormiston, and formerly of Rink, Galashiels.

The naval hospital at South Queensferry which was gifted to Queen Mary and Princess Christian has been completed.

Prof. Tovey, the new occupant of the Reid Chair of Music in Edinburgh University, delivered his inaugural address on Oct. 9th.

The Town Council have agreed to recommend acceptance of the tender of three motor fire engines of the plunger type, at an estimated cost of £3,270.

There are 27 applicants for the rectorship of the Royal High School, vacated by the appointment of Dr. Watson to the Professorship of Gaelic in the University.

The Plans and Works Committee of the Town Council are to bestow the fire medal for valour in saving life on Fireman John Greenstone, attached to Angle Park Station.

The Peneaitland Rifle Club have marked off and put into shape an outside range for rifle practice. The club now numbers over forty members, and are acquiring quite a reputation.

At the monthly meeting of the Scottish Horticultural Association a paper by Mr. D. M. Welsh, Spean Lodge Gardens, Spean Bridge, on "Vegetables for the Western Highlands," was read.

The Dock Commission will proceed with the erection of a large shed at the Edinburgh Dock. This will be 340 feet long, and it will be fitted with the latest appliances for the handling of goods.

At a meeting of the Choral Union it was resolved to cancel the contract between the union and the conductor, Mr. G. Feuerberg, and to appoint Mr. Charles M. Inches conductor for the season.

The 33rd annual general meeting of the Edinburgh Highland Reel and Strathspey Society was held on Oct. 7th. Mr. A. S. Calder, secretary, said the society was in a flourishing condition.

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It Becomes thick, wavy, lustrous and all dandruff disappears

Surely try a "Danderine Hair Cleanse" if you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, lustre and luxuriance.

Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

You can surely have pretty, soft, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will just get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

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CALIBAN WITHIN YOU IS TO BE SCOURGED

Before a girl can be really godly, he must be manly; before a woman can be truly godly, she must be womanly. There can be no true goodness apart from real strength. Simperings, affectations, flatteries, insincerities and smiling hypocrisies—let these things be forever destroyed and banished from our minds. Evil is inherently weak, ineffectual, cowardly. Good is essentially strong, effective, courageous. In teaching men and women to be good, I teach them to be strong, free, self-reliant. They will greatly misunderstand men and the principles which I enunciate who imagine that because I teach gentleness and purity and patience, I teach the cultivation of effeminate weakness. It is only the manly man and the womanly woman that can properly understand those divine qualities, and none are better equipped to achieve the life triumphant than those who, along with active moral qualities, and a high sense of purity and honour, are also possessed of the strong animal nature of the normal man.

That animal force, which in various forms, surges within you, and which, in the hour of excitement carries you blindly away, causing you to forget your higher nature, and to forfeit your manly dignity and honour—that same force, controlled, mastered and rightly directed, will endow you with a divine strength by which you can achieve the highest, noblest, most blissful victories of true living.

The Caliban within you is to be scourged and disciplined into obedience. You are to be master of your heart, your mind, yourself. Man is only weak and abject when he gives up the reins of government to the lower, instead of directing the lower by the higher. Your passions are to be your servants and slaves, not your masters. See that you keep them in their places, duly controlled and commanded, and they shall render you faithful, strong and happy service.

You are not "vile." There is no part of your body or mind that is vile. Nature makes no mistakes. The [illegible] verse is framed on truth. [illegible] great, and is rightly direct them to wisdom, holiness, happiness, to properly direct them [illegible] and misery. A quiet, unobtrusive and unbending dignity is the chief work of a wise and perfect manhood. Honour others and respect yourself. Choose your path and walk it with a firm, unflinching step, but avoid a meddlesome interference with others. In the true man, opposing qualities are blended and harmonised: a yielding strength. He adopts himself gently and wisely to others, without sacrificing the steadfast principles upon which his manhood is built. To have that iron strength that can go calmly to death rather than yield one jot of truth, along with that tender sympathy that can shield the weak and mistaken enemy, is to be manly with a divine manhood.—James Allen, in his book "The Life Triumphant."

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BIG WARS FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS

Many of the great wars of history have had their origin in trivial causes, observes the Los Angeles Times. It is related that an ambassador from Venice to Turkey appeared before the Grand Vizier for the purpose of ratifying a treaty of peace and amity between the Venetian Republic and the Sultan. The Venetian was asked by the Turk to ratify the treaty by swearing to it upon his beard and the beard of the prophet. The ambassador declined because, he said, the "Venetians wear no beards." The Grand Vizier sneeringly replied, "Nor do monkeys." Then the Venetian tore up the treaty and walked out of the conference room. A war followed, in which 130,000 Turks and 50,000 Christians fell.

A tarnished teapot caused a war in China in which 500,000 men were slain. A high dignitary of the empire owned a porcelain teapot of very great value which he carried on all his journeys. When he was travelling in North-western China his retinue was attacked by a band of robbers who found the teapot among their booty and, not appreciating its value, flung it to the ground and broke it. The Emperor resented the loss of his favourite by sending a punitive expedition into the country of the robbers. A war began which lasted for years and half a million soldiers were slain.

In Italy in the early part of the eleventh century a company of soldiers from Modena stole a bucket from a public well in Bologna. They refused to return it. The soldiers of the rival cities thereupon started a war which, before it ceased, devastated southern Europe.

It was an inconceivably tiny spark that in 1654 kindled a war between Sweden and Poland. The king of Sweden discovered that in a despatch his name and title were followed by only two et ceteras, whereas the name of the King of Poland had three. A declaration of war followed from the insulted Scandinavian monarch.

Just One Application and the Hairs Vanish

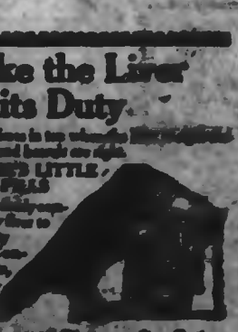
(Modes of To-day)

A harmless, but very effective, treatment is here given for the quick removal of hair growths. Mix enough powdered Delatone and water to cover the undesirable hairs, apply paste and after 2 or 3 minutes remove, wash the skin and the hairs have vanished. One application is sufficient, but to be certain of success, leave the delatone on the original spot.

SILENCED.

An Athlone woman bragged and bragged to her husband about a fine offer of marriage she had before she met him, but she never will again. The man whom she said asked her to marry him was in town last week, and had a fit on Main street.

Make the Liver Do its Duty



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OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

The Bowes Street House

How It Came by Its Repairs

By LENORE E. CRANEY
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While Gilder beat eagerly over the quarterly report his agent sat back and watched him uneasily.

He was a big man—this agent—faultlessly dressed and bearing an air of ease and conscious well being very soothing to the senses. Faultless, too, was his manner toward his employer—suave, deferent, but not too deferent.

Ah, that is a very great thing—to acquire a manner like that. If Gilder smiled, Burson radiated pleasure; if Gilder frowned, Burson breathed a deprecating regret, and yet he never roused the savage desire to kick that a more suppliant and cringing servant might have done.

For Burson respected himself, in a very modest and unobtrusive way, and thus begat respect in his betters. But for all that he often experienced troublesome days, and one glimpse at Mr. Gilder's lean face had conveyed clearly to Burson that this was going to be one of the most troublesome of them all.

"Ahem!" Gilder shot his spectacle case with a snap and glared at his agent. "I see profits far below normal again, sir. I notice in the Bowes street house alone the bill for plumbing is over $900 for the past year."

"I have been wanting to speak to you about the Bowes street place," began Burson, extracting a letter from the file at his elbow. "You see, Mr. Gilder, the Bowes street plumbing is in pretty bad condition; there's been quite a little agitation recently in some of the papers about an epidemic of typhoid down there, and this morning I got this letter from the head of the social settlement in the district."

"Let of nonsense," was Gilder's only comment as he tossed the letter down half read.

"But you see they threaten a health board investigation."

"You ought to know as well as anybody, Burson, how little we have to fear from the board of health."

"Yes, I know they have been very kind."

"The point is what are you going to do to bring up this credit balance? At the present rate of decline another year or two may see the balance on the other side altogether," said Gilder.

Burson faced himself for a battle, though his manner was as suave, as gracious as ever.

"I am sorry to say, Mr. Gilder, that I can't see any way to overcome the leak unless you are prepared to spend a large sum on new plumbing. In the Bowes street place alone a thousand dollars ought to be spent immediately. A great many of the tenements remain empty simply because they are not habitable, even for the sort of people who live in that section. We cannot reduce the rents without establishing a very bad precedent, and of course I could not put in any very extensive repairs without consulting you."

"Extensive repairs," ejaculated Gilder, now thoroughly aroused. "For heaven's sake, Burson, one would imagine you were letting on Fifth avenue instead of slum tenements! You are dealing with a class that has no business to expect luxuries. It's scum—plain scum, demanding new and up to date plumbing in its dens."

"Of course what you say is true," agreed Burson, "but times are changing everywhere, and I can assure you, sir, the people in the tenements now are not the sort we had there ten years ago. It grows increasingly difficult to deal with them, and in the Bowes street house especially we've had no end of trouble.

"One of my men was pitched down the steps only last week by a burly giant who declared he wouldn't pay his rent until the leak from the floor above was stopped. Of course we set him out, but it's had a very bad effect on the others, especially as the typhoid is very bad in the house, and the settlement workers have led them to believe it's entirely due to the pipes."

"More likely it's due to their own dirt and filth!" snapped Gilder, pacing wrathfully up and down. "But I look to you, Burson, to straighten this out. That's what I pay you for, and I expect you to do it."

"I have been doing my best. I intend to go down there myself this afternoon and look the house over. I am having a plumber meet me there to submit estimates."

At the word "estimates" a sudden gleam of suspicion lit in Gilder's eyes "Estimates—graft! Aha!"

"I think I'll just go down with you, Burson, and we'll look it over together."

Burson's dismay was evident.

"Oh, Mr. Gilder, I'm sure you wouldn't like that! You've no idea how filthy and vile the streets and people are down there. It wouldn't do at all to go in your car, in the present state of things, and I'm sure you wouldn't relish the ride on the street cars."

This served, of course, to fix the idea only the more firmly in Mr. Gilder's mind. He would certainly go; of that Burson might be certain.

Once having made the resolution he forged calmly ahead, but before he had traversed half the distance from the street car to the entrance to the seven slums houses he had begun to realize some of the difficulties of which this one had spoken. [illegible] and hot—the middle of September—and the smells were almost overpowering.

Hawkers with cups of lukewarm water, in which floated half cooked ears of green corn; others with slices of watermelon cut in the early morning and now covered with filth and flies, were everywhere in the dusty streets.

Added to these were the cries of the not distant elevated, the screaming of innumerable babies and the shrill whistles of gangs of [illegible], making a very inferno of noise and confusion. Gilder grew more furious into the comparative quiet of the Bowes street house.

Once inside, Burson took the lead and began at once the tour of inspection. The house had been designed for a far better class of tenant than now found a haven within its walls. It had originally two suits of apartments of five rooms each on either side of the narrow hall which bisected the house. But long ago these five rooms had been divided so that now they formed three suits each—two of two rooms and a single room.

The single rooms, dirty and dark as they were, found ready occupancy, for the rent was but half that of the two roomed suits. But, while nearly all of the single rooms were occupied, many of the two room suits were empty. Gilder's reduced dividends were explained.

They were making the last rounds on the top floor when they heard a voice far below hailing Mr. Burson. The strength and assurance of it spoke eloquently of a full dinner pail.

"Ah, that must be Manders, the plumber!" exclaimed Burson, hastening toward the dark and rickety stairway. "Pardon me one moment, Mr. Gilder. I'll bring him right up."

Left to himself, Gilder started slowly toward the narrow window at the far end of the hall. Suddenly a door was flung open halfway down the hall and the anxious face of one of the amateur nurses from the settlement peered out. At sight of Gilder her face cleared and she sprang forward.

"Oh, sir, I am so glad to see you! My patient is very sick—typhoid. I must have help. The doctor is somewhere in the building; probably with Casey's little girl on the first floor. Bring him as quick as you can." Then as she realized the blank look on Gilder's face anxiety again puckered her smooth brow.

"Oh, you don't think you can find him? What shall I do? I must—I know! You stay here very very quiet—he's delirious and [illegible] notice the change. Don't excite him whatever you do!" and before Gilder could voice his protest she had pushed him through the door and sped down the hall.

Nauseated and highly indignant, Gilder looked about him.

The work of the volunteers from the settlement was apparent here, for the room was far cleaner than any Gilder had seen in the house. The patient lay on one of the settlement hospital cots, which with a deal table and one chair formed the only furniture in the room.

Gilder was a stranger to sickrooms, and a vagrant curiosity stirred him as his glance rested on the form of the sick man. In the dim light his features were barely distinguishable—his thin frame twitched restlessly under the light sheet.

Gilder half turned to go when suddenly the man sat bolt upright and stretched out his arms in the piteous appeal of childhood.

"Daddy—daddy!" he wailed. "Take me up, daddy; I am tired of my bed."

An onlooker might have seen a curious change in Mr. Gilder during this scene. At the first word from the sick man's lips he had stopped, one foot extended toward the door.

The trembling of his form grew until it was like a palsy, and the muscles of his throat moved convulsively up and down. Little beads of perspiration that were not caused by the heat stood out upon his forehead—a great pitying wave in his eyes. Then he turned.

"Danny—Danny!" the whisper sounded loud and ringing in the little room. "Danny—it can't be you, Danny, boy—it can't be you! It's been a long time—you've changed, Danny. But your voice—it's just the same—just the same!"

When the nurse and doctor hurried into the room a few moments later a strange sight met their eyes. Mr. Gilder, the great Mr. Gilder, whose wealth and eccentricities furnished so much copy for the Sunday, supplements, was on his knees by the side of the tenement typhoid patient, and the face he turned toward them was tear stained and very old.

"Doctor—my son—he is very ill. My—you hear? The son of Hold—again so experts—can save the things to me—my poor Danny, come back to me like this! You think he will live—oh, I'm so glad—so glad!"

Some time later Burson, with his plumber in tow, appeared at the doorway, properly shocked at sight of his aristocratic patron in the midst of such surroundings, but his suspicions were piqued at the [illegible] words—the voice was so strangely gentle.

"Ah, Burson, I cannot go with you now. I have more important matters here. I have found my son—you, my son—lost these ten years. I shall not leave him—he needs me. You will have to look after the plumbing yourself. And Burson—we will put new pipes throughout the house—whatever is necessary for comfort and health. Never mind the expense. You see, Burson—my son is a tenant—that is, he was a tenant—in the Bowes street house."

"TIZ" FOR TIRED SORE, ACHING FEET

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Farm and Dairy Market Report

Toronto, Monday, Nov. 9.—The Grain Growers' Grain Company seem to gain when all others lose. At their annual meeting held Nov. 4 a net profit of $121,000 was declared on the year's operations, or approximately 10 per cent. A 10 per cent dividend was declared and the balance placed in the reserve fund. During the year the company handled 12,000,000 bushels of grain. The Manitoba Government elevators handled by the company showed a profit for the first time of over $4,000. Cheaper at a time when reports of failure are more common, the success of this farmers' [illegible] is heartening.

The market news of the week from a grain standpoint shows wheat, oats and corn on a stronger basis, with dairy produce and live stock holding their own.

WHEAT

The foreign wheat situation presents features that are satisfactory to the shipper. The advances that might have been expected, however, have been held down by the knowledge that sellers brought extraordinarily early in the season and that their future requirements may not be great. No. 1 Northern is now quoted at 91.28½; No. 2, 91.25½; new crop, to lose; Ontario wheat, $1.09 to $1.11.

COARSE GRAINS

Oats are in strongest demand of anything on the grain market. Corn has ground. Malting barley is moving slowly, owing, it is believed, to maltsters carrying over a supply of grain from last year. Quotations: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 61c; No. 3, 60c; extra, 62½c; feed, 61 1/2 to 61.55; rye, 85c to 86c; malting, 85c to 86c; feed, 65c to 66c; buckwheat, 65c to 70c. Montreal quotations apart Oats, C.W. No. 2, 62½c; extra No. 1 feed, 61½c; local white, 56c to 56½c; corn, 86c; barley, malting, 70c to 76c.

MILL FEEDS

Bran is quiet owing to mild weather, but with cold weather an advance is expected: Bran, $22 to $23; shorts, $25 to $27; middlings, $28 to $30; feed flour, $30 to $32. Montreal quotations: Bran, $22 to $23; shorts, $25 to $26; middlings, $28 to $30; feed flour, $32 to $35.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs are in steady demand as the prices noted last week. Wholesalers sell to the trade as follows: New laid in cartons, 35c to 38c; selects, 32c to 35c; fresh gathered, 28c to 30c; storage, 25c to 26c. Montreal quotations are: Fresh, 32c to 33c; selected, 30c to 31c; No. 1 stock, 25c to 26c; No. 2 stock, 22c to 23c.

Poultry quotations: Live spring chickens, 18c to 19c; old fowl, 9c to 10c; ducks, 15c to 16c; geese, 9c to 9c; turkeys, 18c to 19c.

MISCELLANEOUS

No. 1 hay is firm here at $16 to $16.50 and down to $11 for No. 3; baled straw, $7 to $8. At Montreal No. 2 hay is $18 to $19.50. Potatoes here are 45c to 50c a bag for Ontario's; 60c for New Brunswick's and at Montreal 65c.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Were it not for the long season of reproduction ahead of us there would be a tendency toward lower quotations on butter. The supply is keeping up surprisingly well and there is but little opportunity for profitable outside shipment. Wholesale dealers in Toronto quote creamery prints at 32c to 33c; dairy prints, 30c to 31c and bakers, 25c to 26c. At Montreal wholesale dealers quote choicest creamery 32½c to 33c; seconds, 30½c to 32½c.

The cheese market is steady, although prices paid at country boards have showed a tendency to harden. The receipts in Montreal [illegible] a weaker sentiment as to the "fodder quality of the cheese. The make is practically completed, and prices are showing at a level that is satisfactory to the producer. Sales of finest Western are reported to have been made in Montreal at 15½c and finest Easterns, 15½c.

LIVE STOCK

After the low quotations that have been ruling on Toronto live stock markets, the week in the past week would seem to indicate a greatly improved demand. Advanced quotations on choice steers, heavy ones, are not due so much to a shrinkage marked off in their quality as to scarcity. The Buffalo market has been practically closed to quarantine and choice heavy steers were especially fitted for the United States trade have had to come this way. The maximum quotation had run as high as $8.25 in spite of all grades of cattle further the latter part of the week. There is a general belief that the market was undervalued elsewhere, even taking improved quality into consideration.

Quotations: Choice heavy steers, $7.75 to $8.10; handy cattle, $7.50 to $8; butcher steers, good, $7.30 to $7.75; cows, to good, $6.75 to $7.25; bulls, $5 to $7.10; feeders, $6 to $6.75; stockers, $5 to $6; canners, $4.50 to $5; butcher bulls, $6 to $7.25; good, $6.50 to $6.75; stockers, $4.50 to $5.50; lambs, $4.50 to $4.75; sheep, $4.50 to $5.25; choice milch cows continue in good demand at $60 to $100; cows, to good, $40 to $60; springers, $60 to $100. It is notable that the best animals are the ones easiest to dispose of. Calves range from $3 to $10.50.

Lambs are a trifle firmer, owing at $5 to $6. Other grades are steady. Light ewes, $4.25 to $5; heavy sheep and bucks, $4 to $5; culls, $3 to $4.

Hogs dropped below the $7 mark during the week, but are now again quoted $7 f.o.b.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Napanee, Nov. 6.—Cheese boarded, 400 boxes; all sold at 14½c.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—At the final meeting of the Ottawa Cheese Board 200 boxes colored cheese were sold at 14½c.

Cornwall, Nov. 6.—600 boxes cheese were boarded, all selling at 14½c. The sales for same week last year were 1,250 at 12½c and 12 12-16c.

Watertown, N.Y., Nov. 7.—Cheese sales: 1,600 boxes at 14c. The season ended 14-day.

London, Ont., Nov. 7.—Cheese offered, 1,320 boxes, of which 720 were sold at 14 12-16c.

Cowansville, Que., Nov. 7.—At the Dairy Board here to-day eight factories offered 721 packages of butter. All sold at 30½c.

Belleville Nov. 7.—Offerings, 1,400 white; sales, 900 at 14½c. Balance refused at 14 15-16c.

Victoriaville, Que., Nov. 7.—At the Cheese Board to-day 1,000 boxes sold at 14c.

The famous Victoria Falls of the Zambesi river in Rhodesia, it is estimated, could be made to yield 35,000,000 horse power, or just about the same amount as all of Europe's water courses.

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Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the sores, clears the air passages, stops dropping in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. a box; Blower free. Always in order. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co.

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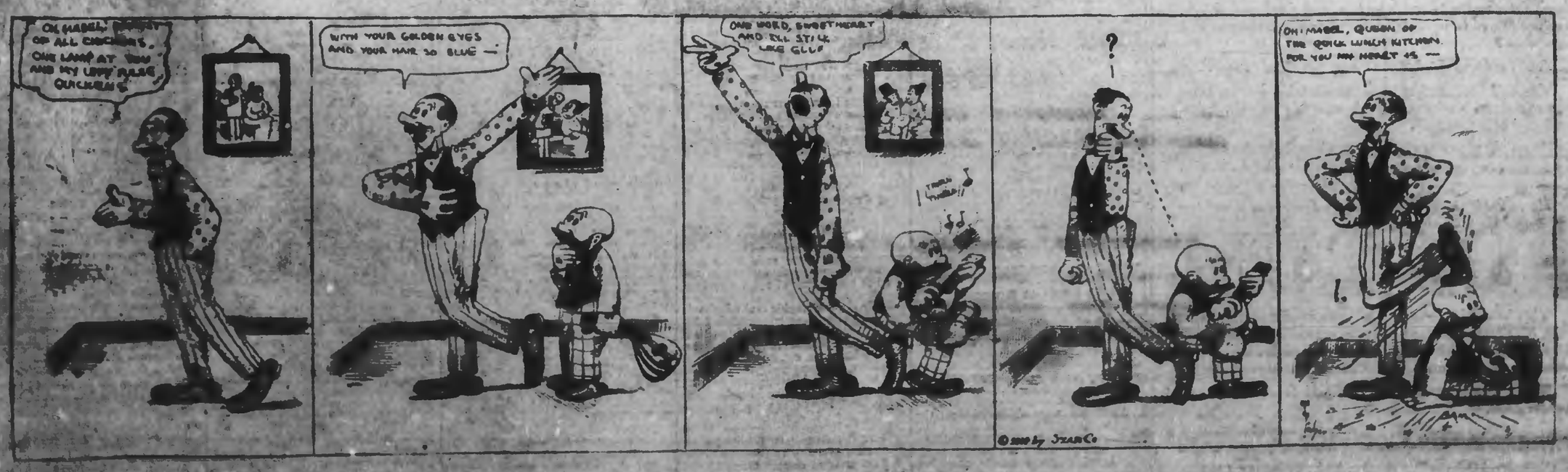
Her Eyes Are Blue, So I Step on You

By "Bud" Fisher



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WINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

LOSING HIS HAND

BY WHIZZING GERMAN BULLET

CONSIDERED A JOKE

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Dirty and unshaven and wearing a filthy uniform, Jean Briage, of the 72nd Infantry, sat perched in a little compartment of a train that was soon to start for Bordeaux and laughingly told me how he had his hand shot off by a German bullet. I liked him from the first for the way he acted and despite his dirty appearance I noticed when he laughed that his teeth were pearly white.

"It's over for me," said Jean, "back to my electric wiring in Bordeaux!" He used a French slang that showed he was fully city broke.

"Ever since I was a kid I've been waiting for this European war, and now it's come and gone for me. All my nights at the armory, all my two years in camp—pouf! All for this! Just a ride on a train, a hell of a slam bang of bullets for six hours, a few days of ducking around on farms and in forest and I'm done. I lifted up my hand to point out a German and—pouf!—my hand is gone."

I suppose the story of how a French soldier fights will be told in a million different ways before long; also the story of how he charges or retreats or dies. Jean had his story of battle to tell, without a boast. But the thing that hit me about Jean was how a French soldier goes home when he's through.

He smoked my English cigarettes and told me how he had always wanted to go to the United States. He said: "A man with one hand can't do much over there can he?"

It wasn't pathetic; it was only a joke with happy Jean. A Red Cross nurse handed in a bottle of water and Jean pulled a glass out of the knapsack which he had thrown on the car floor.

"What a dirty thing war is," he said. "Look at this filthy glass. Why, if my wife handed me a glass like that I'd raise fury. He drank and wiped his moustache with his one good hand.

"She doesn't allow any dirt around our house. No, sir! she's furious with me for letting my knapsack get so dirty. But a soldier can't keep clean. The finest soldier in the finest army in the world will look as dirty as an Apache Indian after a few days on the field."

He gave his knapsack a kick with a rough hobble-nailed shoe. She'll clean it up though and hang it up in the attic to save it for my son Jean who's only three now. I used to hear my grandfather tell about fighting with Napoleon. When my hair gets white I'll tell about fighting with—well, with France."

Then Jean studied and sighed. "No Napoleon this time."

"Have you ever been to Bordeaux?" he asked me. "No? Ah, the best city in France! Old buildings, sure; but some splendid new ones and I've put up electric wires in most of them."

More study; then he shrugged his shoulders. "They said they'd keep my job for me but I'll need two hands now."

I tried to turn the subject. We talked about football for a while; Jean belonged to a football team; his eyes lightened—and then his smile went. I could see what was happening to Jean. The "tumult and the shouting" was dying for him; "the captains and the kings" were departing and all the great war in Europe, with soldiers' camps under the autumn moon and marches and songs and shouting and shooting were dwindling dwindling away and shrivelling up into Jean's own little troubles which centred in that one stump of an arm. "Who'll rule Europe?" was the question Jean started out with some weeks ago, but the sentence was changing on the screen of his life with every mile he passed toward home and the letters were reading "what work can a one-armed man do for his wife and baby after the war is over?" I looked at Jean and his smile was gone. He perked up a bit and took a handful of buttons from his pocket. "From a German soldier's coat," he explained. "That's all I could get to bring home to them."

"You're bringing yourself home." "Yes, my wife will like that," he said sadly. But the emphasis on the word "wife" and you'll see how the iron of disappointment was burning Jean's soul.

Jean showed his white teeth but his eyes were sad as he said good-bye to me. The tears weren't far away, for he was really only a boy. I helped him get his shoulder pack into place and the last I saw of this little soldier, who had "fought for the Lilies of France" was a glimpse of his blue overcoat, his red breeches and his red topped cap being swallowed up in the rushing crowd. I wouldn't be surprised if Jean cried when his little French wife, who loved clean things, threw her arms about his dirty uniform that night. And, if he did cry I wouldn't be surprised if she thought that he was weeping because he was glad to get home. But I know better.

An Army Convoy for the Allied Armies.—Picture taken on the road to the firing line, along the Aisne. It is a common scene along the road leading to the battlefront. A constant stream of trucks supply and ammunition waggons and marching soldiers necessary to keep a million men in the field makes a very busy scene.

View of Life In Trenches

Battling Day After Day

Allied Soldiers Keep Grim Watch Behind Grass-grown Embankments---Forget Horrors in Sleep

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Perfect contentment and confidence prevail among the hundreds of thousands of British, French and Belgian troops engaged along the extended battle line from the North Sea to Switzerland in an endeavour to dislodge the invading army from its stronghold on French and Belgian territory, according to French officers arriving at the capital to-day from the front.

"Sitting Tight."

Apart from the fierce and sanguinary encounters from Lille and Arras to the seacoast, both armies, during the past week, have maintained their positions. The combatants sit steadfastly in their wet trenches, occasionally executing the only possible manoeuvre, a night attack. At any other time the slightest sign of life brings a hail of rifle bullets, for the infantry is always on the alert, and a helmet or a kepi showing above the earthworks is sure to be greeted with a salvo which often is fatal.

Weeds in the Earthworks.

The two armies have been so long dug in at the same spots that the upturned earth of the trenches is nearly everywhere covered with a short growth of grass or weeds. The reliefs are made in the dark hours of the long late autumn nights with as little noise as possible, and the sight of great masses of men marching along the country roads leading to the trenches lends a weird aspect to the neighbouring districts.

The men coming off duty are covered with mud and look almost dead-beat as they proceed to their places of repose; usually in the open under the trees of a forest or in a field.

Blessed Sleep.

There they lie down generally on waterproof sheets, and, covered by overcoats, fall at once into a dead sleep, with no thoughts of war or its hard work and horrors. Some of them are better off since their commanders have built straw thatched shelters for the men and horses, where they rest in almost perfect comfort.

Plenty of Food.

One thing this war has shown, military men say, is that the commissariat and ammunition supply services have made the carrying on of hostilities much more easy than it hitherto has been. Never on any occasion except in the case of an isolated detachment has the food supply been lacking, while fresh clothing is handed out quickly to men who, owing to a sudden attack, have been forced to abandon their kits.

To a spectator looking it over the present gigantic battlefield, every part of the countryside in the immediate vicinity of the actual battle line is described by army officers as presenting the appearance of complete desertion. So far as the eye can reach on both wings all is still.

Every minute or two the tearing sound of a great shell whizzing through the air is audible, and this is followed by a loud report. No smoke can be seen, and it is impossible to locate the position of a battery which in most cases is hidden by branches of trees.

Fate of German Spy.

In the central part of the battle line not far from Rheims a French battery was well hidden, and despite a close search of the German aeroplane, its position remained undiscovered for several days, then German shells began to drop around it, and shortly afterwards the major in command found that white lines had been hung out right behind his position to dry, but in reality it was placed there by a German spy to indicate to German airmen the exact emplacement of the French guns.

A supposedly unconcerned washerwoman was caught and was found to be a German officer. He suffered the usual fate of spies.

NO FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN CANADA YET

OTTAWA, Nov. 10.—The extension of the embargo against the importation of cattle, sheep, wool, and poultry from all of the United States because of the spread of the foot and mouth disease is much more drastic than the United States measure in effect against Canada. Our Government includes poultry and also hides and wool, as these might easily be the medium of conveying the infection into this country.

So far these has been no outbreak in this country, and this was pointed out to the United States authorities when the proposition came from them for the two countries to establish a mutual embargo to stamp out the disease.

In Thirteen States.

The prevalence of the disease in the United States — thirteen States being affected—and mostly along our border, made the Canadian embargo necessary for the protection of our live stock industry. The loss in the United States has been enormous; in one county alone in Michigan the slaughtered animals are valued at over one million dollars.

Enforcement of our embargo was hastened by the peculiar situation created under the American State jurisdiction. There States can declare an embargo against each other. Yesterday two carloads of poultry from Michigan to New York passed through Canada. The New York authorities having proclaimed an embargo against Michigan, although these consignments were from one point in the United States to another, they were refused admission. It took considerable pressure on the part of the Canadian authorities to have this admitted and rid Canada of this danger of infection.

Difficult Situation.

As much of our hide and wool supply comes from the United States, the situation created owing to our large contracts for army boots and blankets is one of the greatest difficulties. The Department of Agriculture will establish disinfecting stations at the border, so that this supply of hides and wool for army contracts will not be curtailed.

SOISSONS IS SUSPICIOUS OF EVERY STRANGER, AND HAS GOOD REASONS FOR ANXIETY

SOISSONS, Nov. 9.—Spies are an obsession in this town. Every stranger is nabbed the moment he enters the place on suspicion of being a German spy and taken before the authorities. Neighbours suspect each other. Women and even children are not immune.

And Soissons is not a bit different from scores of other towns and villages along the battle line and immediately back of it. Looking for spies is the chief occupation of the people left in the district.

While walking the streets here I was stopped at least twenty times in two hours, was detained for a few minutes twice by soldiers, and once was taken from my lunch to the city hall under escort of eight privates, a corporal, and a sergeant. Some one—I afterwards found out who it was and had my revenge, sinister though I'm afraid it was—had denounced me as a spy. The people are not to blame. For more than two weeks the Germans have been just outside the city, on the rock-quarry pitted, thickly wooded hills to the north. The French have been unable to dislodge them. In the town here the slightest movement of troops calls for a rain of shells, proving that there is not one but a company of spies very busily on the job.

Daily the telegraphic and telephonic communications are re-established between here and Paris and other points along the battle-line. Nightly communications are cut. Small wonder then that the harrassed people of this city are grimly hunting for spies; their humour may be described as nasty, and it will not go well with the informers if caught.

Walking through a narrow street back of the Cathedral, I looked up a blind alley and saw two youths dressed in a strange array. One of them wore the tunic and leggings of a British lancer, the shoes of a German private, the cap of a French light cavalryman. The other wore an ordinary tourist's cap, the overcoat of a British guardsman, the canvas trousers of the German fatigue, and German shoes. They hailed me in English, asking for a cigarette. Cigarettes are very scarce at the front. Even officers go days without them.

The youths claimed to be from Lancashire, England. They said they had been cut off from their regiments and captured by the Germans. They explained part of their attire. Both were 23 years old, they said, the slighter of the two men—the one wearing the Lancer's tunic—volunteering this information. He was extremely nervous and laughed now and then inordinately and in the catchy manner of the semi-hysterical. I at the time put down his mannerism as the result of privations.

An hour later while washing up for lunch a squad of troops pounded on the barred door of the little hotel. I, and my two companions, both newspaper men, were wanted. We would have to go with the soldiers to the outpost headquarters. It was clear that we were suspected, but after three-quarters of an hour we had fully satisfied the authorities of our identity, and were allowed to go, with apologies.

"But where are the two British soldiers?" the officer who had examined us asked. He was plainly puzzled.

After lunch we saw the two alleged British soldiers again. This time they openly accused us of being German spies. Both were very excited and talked less like Cockneys than they had that morning.

"You no Englishmen," the larger of the two declared, pointing his finger at the English-speaker of our party. "You German spy."

"Now are you an English soldier," replied the Englishman calmly. "Otherwise you would say, 'You are not an Englishman.' How is 'You a German spy' good English."

The repartee was hot between the two for two or three minutes with soldiers collecting about us all the time. The two self-styled British troopers were plainly more and more rattled, talking with more and more accent, it finally reaching the point where a French lieutenant who spoke some English was able to detect the error himself.

Under arrest, suspected strongly of being spies who had for several days betrayed the secrets of Soissons, the two youths were led away. We saw them no more. My impression is that they have both "passed by arms" by now. If so, it was because they feared our presence, and so tried hard to have us disposed of.

FOURTEEN STATES NOW DRY, ELEVEN GIVE WOMEN VOTE

Fourteen states now have laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages. The 14 include four states added to the "dry" list as the result of last Tuesday's election. On the face of the returns prohibition has just been adopted by Arizona, Washington, Oregon and Colorado.

The states which prohibit the sale of liquor are:

Arizona.
Colorado.
Georgia.
Kansas.
Maine.
Mississippi.
North Carolina.
North Dakota.
Oklahoma.
Oregon.
Tennessee.
Virginia.
Washington.
West Virginia.

Alabama at one time adopted a prohibition amendment, but later rescinded it. South Carolina also is largely prohibition under various acts. In addition a score of states have local option laws.

Not only did the men and women voters of California bury state-wide prohibition on Tuesday last by a majority that may reach close to two hundred thousand, but they adopted a referendum amendment prohibiting another vote on the question within a period of eight years. Ohio also defeated prohibition by a large majority.

Women Vote Now.

Women now have full suffrage in 11 states, according to the latest returns from last Tuesday's election in which they apparently won the vote in Nevada and Montana. National leaders here also claim Nebraska and South Dakota.

The 11 woman suffrage states are:

Wyoming.
Colorado.
Utah.
Washington.
Idaho.
California.
Oregon.
Kansas.
Arizona.
Nevada.
Montana.

In addition the women vote in the territory of Alaska and have practical suffrage in the following states:

Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

"CASCARETS" RELIEVE SICK, SOUR STOMACH

Move Acids, Gases and Clogged Waste From Liver and Bowels

Get a 10-cent box now.

That awful sourness, belching of acid and foul gases; that pain in the pit of the stomach, the heartburn, nervousness, nausea, blooting after eating, dizziness and sick headache, means a disordered stomach, which can not be regulated until you remove the cause. It isn't your stomach's fault. Your stomach is as good as any.

Try Cascarets; they immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested and fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the bowels. Then your stomach trouble is ended. A Cascaret to-night will straighten you out by morning—a 10-cent box from any drug store will keep your stomach sweet, liver and bowels regular for months. Don't forget the children—their little systems need a good, gentle cleansing, too.

SLAV SOLDIERS IN THE WEST.

Thousands Entering Fight With Germans on the Firing Line.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Nov 11.—Germany and Austria have effected an interchange of troops, as the result of which thousands of Slav soldiers from Hungary have been sent into the western theatre of war to fight against the Anglo-French Allies.

It was learned from an authentic source here to-day that both Slav infantry and cavalry as well as artillerymen, are supporting the Germans in the great battle in the north which is raging over West Flanders and North-eastern France.

In return the Kaiser has sent Teutonic troops to reinforce the Austro-Hungarian armies, had many of which are engaged in the southern theatre of hostilities against the Servians and Montenegrins.

This interchange was of benefit to Austria, because some of the Slavic soldiers had shown reluctance to bear arms against the Slavic soldiers in the Balkans and Servian armies.

GLASS OF SALTS CLEANS KIDNEYS

If Your Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers You, Drink Lots of Water

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get excited and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salts which removes the body's urinous waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 500 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate clogged kidneys also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this, also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache.

MISS JULIA ARTHUR ON THE STAGE AGAIN.

Plays in "Mittendorf" in Boston to Raise Money for Sufferers in Europe.

BOSTON, Mass.—To raise money for the European Actors' Relief Fund and the American Ambulance Fund, of Paris, Julia Arthur (Mrs. Benjamin P. Cheney) made her first appearance on the stage in several years recently at the Boston Theatre in the late Thomas Bailey's two-act tragedy, "Mercedes." She played the title role.

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Spring's Oxford HOT AIR FURNACES
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DAILY PATTERN SHEET.

Child's Apron.

Here is a pretty garment to cut in a single piece. It covers the entire front of the child and the short sections of the back, portions of which cross over and fasten to the front at each shoulder. Patch pockets complete the apron. Gingham or chambray combined for a useful apron, with dots and plain pretty patterns in calico and cambric.

The apron pattern, No. 5,699, is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 1¼ yards of 36 inch goods.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Bureau, The Examiner, Peterborough.

Would You Trust a Man

whose surroundings, mode of life, and food and drink, have combined to make him treacherous, indolent and unreliable?

And food and drink are among the chief causes.

Tea and coffee—the commonest table beverages—contain a drug, caffeine, which affects stomach, liver, heart and other organs.

Some persons are strong enough to stand the attacks of caffeine, in tea and coffee, but to most people it is a poison, and sooner or later is bound to tell.

If you find tea or coffee is hurting you, quit it and try

POSTUM

This healthful food-drink is made of prime wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, carefully blended and roasted. It contains the food elements of the wheat and molasses and nothing else—nothing injurious or harmful.

Serve Postum piping hot and it is delicious and invigorating.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

TOKIO CELEBRATES VICTORY.

200,000 People at Demonstration Over Surrender of Tsing-Tau.

TOKIO, Nov. 11.—Tokio is to-day celebrating with a mammoth civic demonstration attended by no fewer than 200,000 people the turning over yesterday to the Japanese and British of the German fortified position of Tsing-Tau.

Addresses were delivered by the diplomatic representatives of the Allied powers. The streets are decorated with flags and are plentifully illuminated and the people marching in processions show much enthusiasm.

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PETERBOROUGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914

BRITISH TROOPS REPULSE VIOLENT ATTACKS

ADVANCE OF RUSSIANS CONTINUES

THE LINE UNCHANGED SINCE TUESDAY NIGHT

Official Communique Says There Has Been Practically No Alterations After Most Violent Fighting With the British Troops in the Thickest of the Conflict.

PARIS, November 12. — The most violent action in the western theatre of war continues form the coast to the Lys. The official communique issued from the war office this afternoon stated that the front had remained practically unchanged since Tuesday evening. The action on the left wing continues to be violent, however, with alternate advances and withdrawals of the allied forces. The British forces are in the severest fighting.

LONDON, November 12. — In approaching within a mile of the British coast, off Deal, and sinking the gunboat Niger, the German submarine which accomplished the feat, passed directly through the deadly mine field recently laid for the protection of London and the Straits of Dover. It was this realization to-day which stirred the British Admiralty as it was again forced to consider means of meeting the German submarine menace. The success of the vessel which struck the Niger is a clear indication that the Germans have now found a path through the field of death laid by the British, and further attacks are possible.

LOWDON, November 12. — The British Admiralty now accepts that the cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth, were lost in the fight off the coast of Chile. In a statement issued to-day the Admiralty declares that in the absence of news to the contrary, it is assumed that they are lost.

LONDON, November 12. — In the lobbies of the House of Commons this afternoon there is an unconfirmed and unofficial rumour that three German cruisers have been sunk in the Pacific Ocean. The Admiralty have neither confirmed nor denied knowledge of it.

LONDON, November 12. — A plot to block the Suez Canal and prevent the passage of reinforcements from India and Australia was disclosed here to-day in a despatch from Alexandria, Egypt,, in which it was stated that Lieut. Mors, a German officer, had been convicted and sent to prison for life. A number of his associates have also been arrested. Mors was despatched to Egypt five years ago and succeeded in being appointed as a lieutenant in the Egyptian Gendarmeries. His real mission according to the Chronicle, was to foment local rebellion among the various nationalist princes, and get them to agree to assist him.

At his trial, according to the Chronicle, Mors confessed that he received $50,000 for work entrusted to him and he also gave a list of his associates.

OTTAWA, November 12. — General Sir Wm. Otter, to whom has been entrusted the duties of supervising the work of internment of hostile aliens, including Germans, Austrians and Turks, in the Dominion, is to-day in Ottawa.

Naturalized foreigners of hostile nationality, as well as those not naturalized, will be compelled to register. Even people of Canadian birth but German extraction may be under surveillance.

AMSTERDAM, November 12. — United States subjects arriving here to-day report seeing four immense German transports at Hamburg, laden with troops apparently intended for the invasion of England.

PARIS, November 12. — There has been no change in the positions held by the British army, which repulsed the attacks of the enemy, and particularly an offensive movement undertaken by a detachment of the Prussian guard.

WAS KILLED NEAR MIDLAND

Wilbert F. Succee, Formerly of Peterboro', Loses His Life in an Accident on the Grand Trunk.

FATHER LIVES HERE

Wilbert F. Succee, formerly of this city, and son of Mr. Joseph Succee, 169 Hunter Street east, was killed in an accident on the Grand Trunk railway near Midland last night. Deceased lived in Lindsay, but up till four years ago he resided in Peterborough, where he has a large number of friends.

It seems that last evening an eastbound freight train was leaving Midland a few minutes after seven o'clock. Those in charge of the train thought that it was going down the main line towards Lindsay, but by a mistake a switch had been left open and the train was in reality steaming down a siding. The result was that it ran foul of some coal cars standing on the siding, and Brakeman Succee, who was on the van, was instantly killed. As yet information as to the exact nature of the injuries which resulted in Mr. Succee's death is not available, but it is said that his body was not badly mutilated.

The late Mr. Succee was employed for the past four years with the Grand Trunk Railway and had the reputation of being a first class brakeman. He is survived by his father, three brothers, one sister, a sorrowing widow and one little child. The brothers are Cecil of Peterborough, William, Albert, in the west, and Melville of Ottawa.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS

Include 598 Barrels of Potatoes and 100,000 Bushels of Oats.

The patriotic contribution from Percy township, Northumberland County shipped by the Grand Trunk Railway from Hastings, filled four large cars, and consisted of 598 barrels of potatoes, 100,000 bushels of oats, 23 bushels of beans, five boxes of cheese, five barrels of green apples, and a quantity of clothing, the shipment representing a total value of $1700.

ROYAL THEATRE

Another Big Programme To-night

Have you seen the Talking Eagle, if not come to-night. Manager Clayton has secured another entire change for Friday and Saturday, and it will prove to be very interesting. The headlines will be "The Fortune Hunters," complete in 4,000 feet. Another screaming comedy bill has been booked for these two days. Don't fail to see Friday and Saturday's big show.

Any reader or ad. that you see about the Royal, all you have to do is to cut it out of the paper and you will be admitted for five cents. Next week the great English drama will be shown at the Royal, "Grip of Iron."

MANY RECRUITS HAVE PASSED

57th Regiment has Eleven More Men to Send to Kingston.

So far eleven new recruits have been accepted by the 57th Regiment for the 21st Battalion at Kingston, three more having been added to the list, last night. Thirty-five have volunteered, but twenty-four of these failed to pass the severe medical examination. There will be another chance for recruits to-night, at the Armouries. The present recruiting is to fill vacancies in the battalion at Kingston, and as orders may come at any time to stop enlisting, those who want to go should be on hand to-night. The 57th Regiment has already [illegible] more than its required quota to Kingston, but some of the other [illegible] were behind, while the transference of some of the men to the new battery left a shortage of some two hundred men, which the different centres in the Division are making up. So far for the second contingent the 57th Regiment has recruited 30 men. 15 more than were asked for; 282 men have been medically examined, 142 failing to pass.

MAYOR W. H. BULLER
Who will offer his services to the city for another year, if unopposed.

WILL COMMENCE DRILL TO-NIGHT

The Peterboro' Civilian Rifle Association may be Developed Into a Civic Regiment.

SOME RIFLE PRACTICE

All members of the Peterborough Civilian Rifle Association and all citizens interested in the movement are again reminded of the meeting and drill at the armouries this evening. The proposal now is to form the Association into a civic regiment, along the lines of the Home Guards of Toronto and this project will be discussed by the members, after which the first drill will be held. Capable instructors have promised their services and the members of the Rifle Association will have an opportunity of practising on the miniature rifle range. Altogether it will be a most interesting evening and every member should be on hand, while it is expected that there will be many new applications for membership. All British subjects over eighteen years of age will be welcomed and if the membership warrants the move and there is every reason to expect that it will, a regiment will be organized. In all events the members of the Association will have a course of drill and rifle shooting. To-night's meeting is called at 8 o'clock sharp at the armouries.

DEAD AS THE RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT

Former St. Andrew's Soloist Succumbs to the Effect of a Rifle Bullet.

HAD SISTER HERE

Mrs. C. T. Gibson, 304 Brock street, received a telegram this week, apprising her of the death of her sister, Mrs. C. Wilson of Manor, Sask., who died as a result of injuries she received when a twenty-two calibre rifle she was carrying discharged.

Mrs. Wilson will be remembered by numerous Peterborough people. She was formerly Miss Margaret Falconer, who, for a time, some years ago, was soloist at St. Andrew's Church this City.

Only on Saturday last Mrs. Gibson received a letter from another sister, Mrs. H. Robinson, of Carmen, Sask., telling of the accident to Mrs. Wilson. It seems that on October 20th Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, with Mr. Wilson's father, had been out for a day's shoot and, returning, were just entering the Bank of Hamilton of which Mr. Wilson, Jr., is the Manager, when the unfortunate affair occured. Mrs. Wilson was walking ahead of the others and was carrying, in addition to a number of parcels, a loaded 22 *calibre rifle*. It is thought the fire-arm hit against the door, causing it to go off, the bullet entering the fleshy part of Mrs. Wilson's thigh, and coming out at the inside of the leg falling on the sidewalk at her feet. Medical aid was quickly summoned and the injury attended to In a short time the wound healed, and nothing serious was anticipated. However, on Thursday, October 29th, severe pain set in, in the leg and the patient had to be removed to the hospital at Carmen, where Mrs. Wilson gradually grew worse until she passed away on Monday last.

The late Mrs. Wilson was the daughter of James Falconer of Belleville in which town she was born, and spent her girlhood days. She was a charming and accomplished lady, a vocalist of ability, whose loss will be a distinct one in the town where she had resided. Mrs. Wilson and two children visited here a little over a year ago. She leaves to mourn her loss a sorrowing husband and two little girls, as well as her father and three sisters. The sisters are Mrs. C. T. Gibson of this City, Mrs. C. Delisle of Belleville, and Mrs. H. Robinson of Carmen, Sask.

The funeral took place at Manor on Tuesday.

THE CATTLE MARKET

Special Cable to The Examiner:

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—Live Stock Market—Receipts fair, trade fair, prices steady to higher. Common butcher cows, $4.25 to $4.50; feeders, $6 to $6.65; light steckers, $4.25 to $4.65; hogs, off cars $9, fed and watered $9.75, f.o.b. $9.25.

WELCOME HOME TO THE DEAN OF PATTERN MAKERS

Mr. Nihill Munroe, 320 George street, hasn't been a patten to pattern-makers for years for nothing. He has been foreman of the pattern-shop of the Canadian General Electric Company for an aggregation of fifteen years, and at that time most of the pattern-makers employed in our leading local industries, and many elsewhere, have learned this fine art under Mr. Munro; so that he has partly earned the title of the dean of pattern-makers.

Mr. Munro has been out of the City since last March, and his return, a few days ago, was celebrated by an enthusiastic welcome from about fifteen of the City pattern-makers, who made a surprise invasion of his home last night, armed, not only with cordial greetings, but with a musical programme and a complicated and complete commissariat of refreshments. After rather destructive discussion of the refreshments a happy time was spent in spinning yarns of old-time associates at "The Works," with song and other music sandwiched in, the following toast list was given, the responders' speeches all being tinged with the patriotic spirit:

"King and Country"—replied to by Mr. Wm. Hill.

"Army and Navy" — Mr. E. G. Hardy.

"Absent Brothers"—Mr. Percy Gilbert.

"Pattern Makers" — Mr. Nihill Munroe.

A little bird whispers that it is impossible to say who enjoyed the delightful evening most—Mr. Munro or his cordial guests.

JUDGMENT HAS BEEN RESERVED

In Case of Bank of Ottawa versus R. R. Hall.

The enlargement of the case of the Bank of Ottawa versus R. R. Hall, was heard this morning before Mr. Justice Kelly, at the non-jury sittings of the High Court. Judgment was reserved.

The point at issue concerned a promissory note for $10,000 that was given by Mr. R. R. Hall to the Bank of Ottawa as security for the indebtedness of the Canadian Cordage Co., which existed at the time the note passed into the hands of the Bank. The Bank entered an action to recover the amount of the note, upon the grounds that the note was given as continual security and figured in the assets of the Canadian Cordage Company, which eventually, went into liquidation and passed into the hands of the Bank of Ottawa.

The defence set up that the debt for which Mr. Hall acted as guarantor, was paid, and that the defendant was not liable because he only went surety for a debt then existing and, therefore could not be held liable for subsequent liabilities.

THE RUSSIANS ARE STILL PRESSING ON

Czar's Forces Are Making Progress Against The Germans While They Have Also Been Successful in Operations Against the Turks---Petrograd Statements.

PETROGRAD, November 12. — Still pressing forward against the German, Austrian and Turkish lines, the Russian armies are continuing their successful march, according to a formal statement to-day. An official report from the army of the Caucasus declares the Russians have occupied the entire valley of Alashkerts. An attempt of the Turks to turn the Russian flank has been defeated. There have been small skirmishes in the region of the River Tcharuk in the province of Batumi, on the east shore of the Black Sea, in which a number of Russian raiding parties have been successful.

"Our troops have approached the eastern outlets of the Mazour Lakes in East Prussia," the statement declares; "fighting in the Goldap, Mlawa and Soldau districts has been successful. The energetic advance in Galicia continues."

WASHINGTON, D.C., November 12. — The United States cruiser North Carolina, concerning which some wild rumours have been circulated recently, was reported to-day safe and sound at Beruit.

LONDON, November 12. — A news agency despatch received here from Petrograd declares that the cruiser Goeben was struck and seriously injured during the recent bombardment. A shell pierced the German cruiser, which is now part of the Turkish fleet, at the water line, the advice states.

PORTLAND, Eng., November 12. — Admiral Troubridge, who was in command to the British Mediterranean fleet at the time the German cruisers, Goeben and Breslau, escaped from Messina, was to-day acquitted by the court martial before which he was tried on the charges following the flight of the warships.

LONDON, November 12. — According to the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily News, General Dankl, with the remainder of the Austrian army is now moving due south across Galicia. General Dankl, the correspondent says, has refused further co-operation with General Von Hindenburg, of the German staff.

WILL GIVE $2500 TO THE FUND

If $47,500 Mark is Reached by the Campaign.

Speaking to the president of the Board of Trade, Mr. B. D. Hall, Mr. E. M. Waddell expressed the opinion that $20,000 was too small a sum for a city of Peterborough's population. He had been humiliated, he said in other cities when the question of patriotic funds were being discussed and when it was realised that Peterborough's contribution had been very small.

Mr. Waddell made the proposition that the sum to be aimed at should be made $50,000. In such a case he would offer to contribute the last $2,500 to the fund.

COUNTY TEACHERS' CONVENTION TO-DAY

The County Teachers were in session in the Normal school this morning and this afternoon. Several matters in connection with the welfare of the schools of the county were discussed. The teachers of the county were nearly all present.

MOOSE ENTER THEIR ROOMS

Informal but Auspicious Affair Last Night Marked the Opening of Their New Quarters in the Bank of Commerce Building.

The opening of the new rooms which will constitute the home of the Loyal Order of Moose in this City, was held last night and was certainly an auspicious occasion. Dictator McWilliams was in charge of the arrangements for the evening, which were of an informal but very pleasant character.

The pool tables were in commission during the evening and the Moose Band, which promises to be a very successful musical organization, was introduced as a feature for the entertainment of the members. The band acquitted itself very creditably last night and made a big hit not only with the members of the Order, but with a large number of people who heard some of their selections from the outside.

Major Buller was present and made a brief speech of congratulation. The latter last night would seem to indicate that the Moose Order is destined to be one of the many successful fraternal societies in Peterborough.

Plans are being made to have the officials from the different cities, towns, etc., come to visit and address the local branch the second week in December.

Evening Examiner

'Phones—Editorial 166, Business Office 666. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

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R. H. GLOVER, Managing Director.

Peterborough Presents Possibilities Unsurpassed."

THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1914

BANZAI!

In this war of surprises—in inception and development—of course the unexpected happens as well as the expected. Nobody ever thought that a "tin pot" (for the Sydney that sank the Emden, was smaller and lighter armed than the "Niobe") "colonial" navy would turn the trick ahead of the crack cruisers of the Royal Navy proper. Few thought, though it might be expected, that the "Little Brown Man," Japan, would land the first decisive knock-out blow in the grim game of fisticuffs now going on. "Kultur" had to knuckle under to jiu-jitsu. The capture of Tsing-Tau and the blinding of the apple of the eye of the Kaiser, the annexation of Kiaou Chow, by the Japanese is the first really decisive event of the war. While this success was helped by the British, the brunt of the battle, and the bulk of the credit fall to Japan. Banzai! and bully for Japan! She has closed out her first contract, but she is still in the fight, and her fleet is doing service in policing the Pacific; and we shall be disappointed if she does not greatly help in rounding up some of the stray German cruisers, that are preying upon commerce and threatening the coasts of Canada.

'RAH FOR THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The spirit of the Peterborough Rifle Association if given the simest effect, will make it a valuable factor in the improvement of the conditions of our civic life, even if it does not learn to shoot straight enough to hit the side of the Armouries at a hundred paces. There is a meeting for drill to-night under the competent instruction of Sergt. Dodd, who, though he is restrained from entering overseas service by a law that overrides martial law, is doing perhaps as useful service by licking our home guard into shape. It is understood that the idea of drill in connection with rifle shooting, which is by no means to be lost sight of, is the formation out of the membership of the association of a battalion—organized as a home guard. It is hoped that this idea will become an effect. Not only will such a body give us assurance of safety and be an expression of our spirit of self help and civic interest, but it will assure the benefits arising from a body of men representing our best citizenship being thrown into intimate intercourse and thus strengthening the ties that otherwise more loosely unites our people. This association will develop, besides a spirit of patriotism that will make the members a positive influence in the promotion of other objects cognate to, and arising out of, the idea of defence. Even if the battalion idea is not realized, the good influence of a body of men associated to learn the highest art of soldiery—shooting straight — will be of the greatest benefit to the community, as will any movement whose object is to close the ranks of citizenship, and give impulse to universal cooperation, whether in the civil or military arena.

REMEMBER THE BOYS ABROAD.

While we are putting our patriotic fund up to the $20,000 mark in the interest of the girls our boys left behind them, we should not forget the boys themselves. We should remember that our soldier boys have entered upon no light work, as they doubtless now begin to realize. The volunteering, the getting of "send-offs" at home and at Quebec, with the novelty of the sea voyage, with the excitement of landing in Britain, into the arms of the rejoicing people, with the march to camp, and the work of getting settled in their new quarters, the glamour of glory, the excitement of new scenes and experiences, will give place to rigid routine and hard work on Salisbury Plain. By this time the boys will be getting a little "home sick," a natural and a creditable thing; for the Peterborough boy that wouldn't regret home in the best city of the best country under the sun, would be an ingrate. A letter received this morning from a Peterborough officer now at Salisbury, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of The Daily Examiner, and expressing appreciation of the treat it was, shows how the readers of The Examiner may do a great kindness with small effort, and small expense, by sending their copy of the paper after it is read, to some one of the Peterborough boys at the front. If a hundred readers, would send once a week, a copy of The Daily Examiner to some member of the Peterborough contingent, the average receipt of Examiners by the boys would be at least one a day, and as they would be passed around, every Peterborough boy would thus hear from home every day. These papers would be welcome; they would be in one sense like a letter from home. They would give all the home news, and every recipient would see with the sharpened eye of home sickness, the family circle in the sitting room where the paper was read a few days before. They would also be cheered by the news they would get—that while they were in the ranks goose-stepping, marching, targetting, and preparing for the grim work of the fighting line, the people of Peterborough remembered them and were loyally addressing themselves to the duty of providing care for the dependents the soldier boys left behind them, by living up to the slogan—

$20,000 FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

POOR PRUSSIAN "KULTUR."

Treitschke, the great national historian of the German Empire, has a high opinion of German civilization, and a correspondingly low estimate of the civilization of other countries, particularly of the United States. Speaking of the terrible consequences of emigration from Germany, this gentleman said at one time—

"Among Germans there is no longer any question that the civilization of mankind suffers every time a German is transformed into a Yankee."

This may be true if the transmogrified German retains under his civilized "Yankee" moral investiture the gentle characteristics of German "kultur," evidenced in a thousand beautifully brutal ways in this war. It is true that a Prussian transmuted into a civilized being in the form of a "Yankee" might be a disgrace to German civilization—he would not, if a soldier, be found with the severed hands of Belgian children in his pockets, when made a prisoner. He might not be "up to" the act of dropping bombs in peaceful villages and cities; making war on women and children; he might not be inspired by the "kultur" that wantonly destroys the noblest seats of religion and learning that the genius and art of man have conceived and made. He might not have welcomed with open arms, as an ally in the preservation and promotion of "kultur," the unspeakable Turk, who threatens the massacre, in Armenia, of three Christians for every Moslem killed in bombardments of seaside villages or towns. The Turk, according to intellectual German ideas of culture, is a splendid running mate for the Teuton. No doubt Treitschke would regard the transformation of a German into a Turk as an improvement of "the civilization of mankind." It is a shameful pity that the barbarous allies are engaged pretty successfully and with daily improved prospects of success, (and with the shameless sympathy of the "Yankees,") in putting an end to German "kultur," so literal a recrudescence of the culture of the Huns of history—of which the Kaiser, an embodiment of the Prussian spirit, is an avatar.

CITY HALL PARAGRAPHS

Mr. Terrot Glover desires to purchase a quantity of plank from the city for the purpose of constructing a sidewalk into a house off Mark street. The matter has been left in the hands of City Engineer Parsons and Alderman Duncan with power to act.

Gas Mains.

The Peterborough Gas Company requested permission to construct gas mains on Weller street and Monaghan Road. The mains are to serve a couple of citizens who have applied for service. The request was granted.

"Not Sufficient Funds."

Mayor Buller, Chairman Alderman Duncan of the Board of Works, and City Engineer Parsons have been invited to attend the Good Roads Congress which is to be held in Chicago. "Look after your own roads," suggested Alderman Green. Mayor Buller was in favour of sending City Engineer Parsons, but realizing the financial stringency declined to take any action.

Will Erect Poles.

The Bell Telephone Company have been granted permission to erect a number of poles throughout the city for the purpose of extending their system.

Matter Was Shelved.

The application of a number of residents for a sewer on Rubidge street from 466 Rubidge street to Murray street was left over until spring. It being stated that the lateness of the season prevented further construction of sewers. The matter will be taken up in the early spring.

A STAGGERING BLOW TO GERMAN PRESTIGE

Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Naval Secretary, has suffered the greatest blow in his career by the capture of Kiaochau, for Kiaochu was his own particular dream, the first footprint of what was intended to be a great German advance in the Far East. No less interested and enthusiastic over the project was the Kaiser himself. Both must be profoundly depressed at the shattering blow which has been dealt to German prestige in the Far East.

Within the 200 square miles comprising the area of Kiaochau are valuable coal and iron mines, and these, added to certain mining and railway concessions in Shantung, made the whole place a rich prize for Germany. But the local riches are as nothing compared to what Kiaochau was intended to stand for. The city of Tsing-Tau was intended to be the great entrepot of a Germany commercially predominant in the Far East. Germany had poured out her wealth in prodigal manner to build up a dream-city that would strike all Asia dumb with admiration.

Formerly the bay was nothing but a great silt-choked expanse of sheltered water. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent in dredging it and making it navigable. Giant piers were built to accommodate a vast shipping planned for the future. A huge floating dry dock, large enough to receive the heaviest dreadnought ever launched was provided, and the efficiency of the dockyard was shown last year, when it took in hand, and carried through successfully a complete refit and reboilering of the armoured cruiser Scharnhorst, which has since given the British fleet such trouble.

Aloft on the rugged heights overlooking the town was built a Governer's residence intended to paralyze the Eastern mind with its magnificence and frowning grandeur. It was a grey granite castle, colossal in size and of most imposing design. In the town almost every house built for the white population was a mansion from a colonial point of view. Not one of them cost less than $10,000—and $10,000 is a substantial sum in China.

The administration building in the centre of the town, was an imposing edifice built, apparently, for all time, and across the other hills were other wonders—enormous stone barracks, capable of sheltering ten thousand troops and surrounded by finely-kept parade grounds; a huge Government hospital, worthy of any city; and more splendid homes of affluent citizens. The imports of Kiaochau amounted to $28,735,000 per annum, and the exports $20,073,750. This, however, was but a small fraction of the trade, for which Tsing-Tau was built, for official Germany dreamed of the city as a base from which to challenge and overcome British influence at Hongkong and French influence in Indo-China, and to conquer all the vast overseas trade of the Orient. And now Tsing-Tau has fallen. The great imperial dream has vanished like a pricked bubble. The prodigal expenditure of untold wealth has been in vain. Germany has been kicked off her only footing in Asia. Bitter must be her humiliation.—Montreal Herald-Telegraph.

How Our Good Yankee Cousins Give Credit to The "Colonials"

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Under the heading of "The End of the Emden," the Herald's critic says:

It was a "colonial' that did it—the *Sydney*, a ship built by colonial money, manned by colonial forces, and officered as far as possible by colonials, educated in the Imperial service of Great Britain. Such was the ship which to date has struck the most important naval blow of the war for England. It is to this Australian colonial that every officer and man of the Imperial fleet must give the credit for the wind-up of the Emden.

From the standpoint of material the result was a logical one. The Emden was outgunned, and outbattered, from the start, and only criminally poor gunnery work on the part of the Sydney could ever have afforded the Emden a ghost of a chance. The real satisfaction which the British fleet can take is the knowledge that the Sydney has upheld the best traditions of that service in battery control.

Emden's One Chance.

It was a case of six-inch guns, using 100-pound projectiles, against 4.1-inch guns, firing 35-pound shells. There was one chance for the Emden, and one only, namely, to close to within effective 4.1-inch gun range. If she could reach that zone intact she would count normally on delivering in a given time a greater number of shots than the heavier six-inch pieces, for it must be borne in mind that the Krupp 4.1-inch naval guns use fixed ammunition, whereas the British are employing separate ammunition in their six-inch quick firers.

Five shots in the air at one time at maximum range can be gotten with the 4.1-inch guns. This will beat anything possible with a six-incher, and it must not be forgotten that a hits is a hit, and for all practical purposes, as between lightly armoured craft, a 35-pound projectile is capable of doing tremendous mischief.

How It Was Done.

But the Emden, apparently, never got within five-inch range and it may be put down to a certainty that the three six-inch guns in the Sydney's No. 1 battery must have smothered the German decks from aft to forward. For one can imagine the Sydney coming up from astern, with every pound of steam she could carry, closing in steadily foot by foot on the Emden and then cutting loose with the six-inch pivot on the top gallant forecastle deck, together with the two six-inchers emplaced on either side just at the break of the forecastle deck. That meant for a stern chase three 100-pound projectiles for each salvo, and these three six-inch guns would be reaching their mark long before the Emden could feel in with her light 4.1 inchers.

Battery Work Counted.

It is easy to understand how the Emden, finding herself being pounded to pieces by the Sidney, did what was the only thing to do—put her helm hard over and make a run in of it on the Sydney, in a desperate effort to make her light pieces felt, and it was probably at this stage of the action that superb battery work on board the Australian ship counted. Counted so far that the Emden was fairly smothered and with fire breaking out everywhere nothing remained but to head for the beach.

BRITAIN HOLDS THE LEAD IN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., in his lecture on the British Navy, has been making the cheering announcement that during the present month twenty-two new warships that have been under construction will be put into commission in the British Navy. From an article by Mr. Archibald Hurd, in the London Daily Telegraph, we gleam some particulars of eighteen of these vessels.

There are to be four battleships of the Dreadnought type, ranging from 23,000 to 27,500 tons, with 13.5 inch guns, carrying a 1,400-lb. projectile. These are the most fearful engines of destruction yet devised, and outclass everything afloat. Then there is to be one battle cruiser of the Dreadnought type, of 28,000 tons, carrying twelve thirteen-inch guns and having a speed of not less than thirty knots. There are also to be three armoured cruisers of 3,750 tons each, with a speed of twenty-nine knots; two very large destroyers of 1,600 tons each, and thirty-one knots speed, and eight large destroyers of 1,200 tons each, with a speed of thirty-two knots.

The four Dreadnoughts are of the Queen Elizabeth type, and presumably, therefore, will have a speed of 25 knots. But the cruisers and destroyers, it will be noticed, have a speed ranging from 29 to 32 knots, which is higher than any vessel of the same class in the German Navy. The battle cruiser of the Dreadnought type will be more than equal in speed to the speediest battle cruisers of the German navy—those of the Goeben class—and will be far superior in gun power, since the heaviest guns on the latter type consist of ten 11-inch ones, while Britain's new cruiser will carry twelve 13-inch ones. Moreover all the new big ships being launched by Britain are protected against torpedo fire, and are constructed on a new principle that is believed renders them unsinkable.

As regards new ships in the German Navy, it is known that it takes about three years to build a battleship, two years to complete a cruiser, and at least one year to build a destroyer or submarine. Germany three years ago—that is in 1911-12—laid down four Dreadnoughts. Great Britain in that year laid down five, and by the purchase of the two Turkish Dreadnoughts, raised the number to seven. Two years ago Germany began to build two light cruisers, and Great Britain began to build eighteen destroyers. As Great Britain's shipbuilding resources for naval purposes are greater than those of any two other powers combined, it will be seen that in her sea campaign as on land, Time is fighting against Germany.—Montreal Herald-Telegraph.

A trimming table for drawings and blue prints that is equipped with a motor driven revolving knife has been patented by a Chicago man.

REAL ESTATE

Brick Cottage, large lot, and frame stable to rent, south central.

2 small houses (new) south west of City, low rent.

10 acres near the city for sale, no buildings, prices right.

11 acres, new buildings, for sale cheap.

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REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS CARDS

SEARCHLIGHTS IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES—THE SNOW CLAD PEAKS OF FAIRYLAND.

One of the strong attractions for tourists at Niagara Falls has been the use of searchlights which play their light upon the foaming waters. An interesting proposal has been made to use a similar scheme at Banff, the capital of the Canadian Rockies. There are enormous unused waterpowers in this district, and the proposal is to generate electricity from the mountain streams to supply electric searchlights on the snow-clad peaks which surround this tourist resort. If carried to completion this would undoubtedly create a veritable fairyland in the mountains which would draw tourists from all over the world.

HELP WANTED—Female

YOUNG GIRL WANTED TO CARE FOR Baby, 8 months old. Must be neat in appearance. References required. Apply 599 Gilmour Street. 3d-112-1576

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. J. Percy E. Bond, 185 McDougel St. 3d—t.s.m.-1583

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERvant. Apply Mrs. Hatton, 499 Charlotte St. 3d-111-1599

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR CHORUS Work with Musical Comedy Co., must be young, good lookers, and be able to sing and walks. Good salary and treatment. Apply by mail only, giving address, to Wm. Rockey, Manager, Grand Opera House, Peterboro'. 2d-111-1566

HELP WANTED—MALE

GOOD STRONG DELIVERY BOY wanted. Must have knowledge of north end. Apply to 639 George St. 3d-111-1564

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN TO take orders for made-to-measure suits on a commission basis. Good remuneration for a smart man. Reply Box 181, Examiner. 3d-110-1539

MEN WANTED WHO CAN WORK A FEW hours weekly in their own locality among their friends and neighbours. Position will pay $25 weekly. Experience unnecessary. The Co-operative Union, Windsor, Ont. 1d-114-1564

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay us after we secure you position. American Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED

$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley Garretson, Desk Q, Brantford, Ontario.

AGENTS!—DO YOU WANT TO MAKE $5 A day between now and Christmas? If you mean business, write Manufacturers' Agency, 185 Jarvis Street, Toronto. 1d-112-1556

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. WE have specialty selling at sight to automobile owners. Big profits. Investigate immediately. Clyde Specialty Co., 85 River St., Verdun, Que.

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DO YOU NEED ADDITIONAL CAPITAL to commence or enlarge a business? If so, we will organize a limited company and procure such capital as required. Write or call, A. C. Robertson and Co., 156 King St. East, Toronto. 1yr.-w.s.

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LOST

LOST—A SMALL POCKET BOOK ON Saturday, containing twelve dollars. Apply Examiner Office. 3d-112-1573

LOST—A BLACK PURSE AT ROYAL Theatre. Finder return to Examiner Office. Reward. 3d-110-1562

LOST—WEDNESDAY, BETWEEN KAWARTHA Park and Peterborough, line of Old Outlook. Finder please communicate with W. J. Stubbs, 661 Water St., Peterborough. 2d-t.s.-1570

FOR SALE

FOR SALE — CHICKENS. APPLY 333 Stewart Street. 3d-112-1537

ONE CHEERFUL OAK HEATER FOR sale. Apply 395 Gilchrist St. 3d-112-1562

FOR SALE — A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO. Owner leaving town. Apply 68 George St. 3d-110-1535

FOR SALE—A LARGE COAL HEATER with oven. Call 293 McDonnel St. 3d-112-1562

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEhold Furniture, including coal stove and gas range. Also Goose Feathers. Apply 57 Park Street. 6d-107-1540

$2,250 BUYS 6¾ ACRES OF THE BEST of gardening land, ¼ mile from City, with brick house, frame barn. Apply J. A. Gibbs, 179½ Charlotte St.

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BOARDERS WANTED

WANTED—TWO GENTLEMAN BOARDERS. Apply 134 Park St., near C.G.E. 3d-111-1543

WANTED—A COUPLE OF BOARDERS OR 1 or 2 Rooms to let. 663 Chamberlain Street. 3d-110-1536

WANTED—TWO FRIENDS TO BOARD with English family. Apply Examiner Office, Box 1536. 3d-112-1536

TO RENT

ROOM TO RENT, WITH ALL CONVENiences. Apply to 191 Brock Street. 3d-110-1535

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Central. Apply to 653 Harvey Street. 3d-107-1556

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 235 STEWART ST. Desirably situated. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply 437 George St.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BEDROOM OR a Bedroom and Sitting Room with fireplace. Apply Box 1538, Examiner. 3d-112-1538

TO LET — 8-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 625 Roger St., City. Water and light. $6.00 a month. Apply Peterborough Mattress Co. 3d-112-1577

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TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, COR. REID AND Dalhousie Streets. Rent low for the winter. Also House on Hazlill Street. Apply at once. A. H. Stratton, 371 Park Street. def-107-1479

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TO RENT—NO. 1 STORE IN MELBOURNE Apartments, Water Street. All modern conveniences, with light, heat, water and janitor service. Very central and comfortable. W. H. Muldrew, 22 McDonnel St., City. 12d-110-1535

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THE WORLD OF SPORT

NOTTINGHAM FOREST OBTAINS GOAL-KEEPER

Well Known French Footballer Killed at the Front---Players With the First Contingent

Nottingham Forest appears to have at last succeeded in obtaining a goal-keeper who will do their side some good. It will be remembered that Fiske was obtained for the position from Blackpool during the summer, but being a reservist he was called upon to join his regiment in August, and the younger Ironmonger, who has been played since the campaign opened, has scarcely fulfilled expectations.

Last week, therefore, J. Powell was obtained from Walsall. Previously he played with Burslem Port Vale, and he has had experience in Southern and Birmingham matches.

Another French footballer who has been killed at the front is Eugene Mees, the International Association player, who has played for his country in more representative matches than any other Frenchman. He was a member of the Red Star F. C. (Paris), and was always included in the inter-city Paris and London games.

James Smith and Albert Soar will stand as the two best outside-rights Fulham have ever had, says a writer in the "Cottager's Journal." Smith went to Fulham from Chorley, (Lancs.) at the latter end of season 1908-9, having previously played for Bury and Accrington Stanley. He has had some fine partners—Bobbie Dalrymple, Tim Coleman, and now Ronald Slade.

Sir William Clegg, brother of F. A. Chairman, speaking at Sheffield, said there was a good deal of controversy—amongst people who knew nothing whatever about the game—as to whether football should be played at this time. He thought it would have been a great mistake, and an injustice to the players and the thousands depending upon the game, to drop it, irrespective of contracts. One reason why they were going on was that they intended to honour their contracts, however much others disregarded "scraps of paper."

Football has been hard hit during the past week or two by the death of several leading men in the game. Last week-end the many friends of Mr. A. M. Ballantine, of the Third Lanark directorate, were surprised and grieved to hear of his demise. He had been out, and about only a few days previously, and although he had to take to his bed, serious consequences were not anticipated.

Among the Canadian contingent at present encamped upon Salisbury Plain is Cuthbert Lintott, younger brother of the English international, who, a few seasons ago, was one of the little band of amateurs connected with the Glossop club. For a long time he was a regular partner of Ivan Sharpe, now of Leeds City, in the reserve team.

Pte. A. Rawlings, the Northampton Town footballer, officially reported missing, and concerning whom there have been persistent rumours as to his death, has written to his wife informing her that he is a prisoner in Germany, and that he is all right.

Double Header in the "Y" Basket-ball League

Old Timers in Action

The Basket Ball League, at the local association for the Cressman Trophy, got off to a good start last night with a double header, the first game being Senior Business Men vs. St. Paul's, and the Dreadnots vs. the Cressmans.

It would seem as though the elixir of life had been found, as some of the old boys certainly bettered their youth last night, and if the residents of this City want to bring back their youth they should come and see the fellows they were in the habit of watching in the olden days toss the ball around in the same old fashion. Among the old timers are to be found Geo. Robertson, who captained and was the star player of the old Maple Leafs; Roy Best, Bill Richardson and Ross Dobbin, of the old Harrier team, who were the dread of all comers and the pride of the south end; the Cressman brothers, who played on the famous Brownie team that won the boys' championship of Canada along about '04. They are all back, and have still got the speed and staying power that make basket ball players, and they put up the article of ball that bring the crowds. Come in on Saturday night and see the Business vs. Senior Business Men and Pirates vs. Adelaide Club of George Street Church. Last night's games between the four teams were hotly contested, especially the one between the Dreadnots, captained by Walker Flowers and Cressmans. In this game it would be hard to pick any stars. Flowers and Fred. Cressman scored the most baskets; and were probably a little more aggressive, but great credit must be given all the players on each team. Flowers' team had never been together before as a team, while Cressmans have had some practice. However, on account of sickness, they had to use a man who had never been with them previously. The result was in doubt right up till the last minutes; in fact in the last three minutes of play the Dreadnots came from behind, and it looked as if they would win, but the Cressmans quintette got together and caged the necessary basket, the game ending 16-17 in favour of Cressmans. The game was exceptionally free from rough play, the referee only having to call three fouls during the whole game.

In the Senior Business Men-St. Paul game the Senior Men's experience told, but the youngsters made them work hard all the time, and St. Paul's played a very aggressive game. Neither of these teams had been together for practice but the brand of ball was exceptionally good considering the lack of practice. It would be hard to pick a star on either team, as they all played well. Geo. Robertson succeeded in scoring the most points for the Business Men. The honours were evenly divided between H. Taylor and D. Mulhern for St. Paul's. The final score was 13-4 in favour of the Business Men.

Don't forget the double header on Saturday night, the first game starting at 8 o'clock.

LINE-UPS.

Senior Business Men—G. Robertson, r.f.; W. Richardson, l.f.; P. M. McCarroll, c.; Ross Dobbin, r.g.; Roy Best, l.g. St. Paul's—D. Loucks, r.f.; Jackann, l.f.; Kerr, c.; H. Taylor, r.g.; D. Mulhern, l.g. Referee, Flowers.

Dreadnots—Heaslip, r.f.; Horsfield, l.f.; Flowers, c.; McKinley, r.g.; Mulhern, l.g.; Theobald (spare). Cressmans — F. Cressman, r.f.; Rayner, l.f.; Stuart, c.; H. Cressman, r.g.; Palmer, l.g. Referee, Carson.

Time, 10 min. halves.

MIX-UP OVER DATES FOR RUGBY PLAY-OFF

Toronto Star: There is going to be one grand mix-up over dates for the play-off in the three Rugby Unions if they tie up, and there is every indication that three deadlocks will be the result of Saturday's games.

McGill and Varsity who have been postponed for Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, for November 21, have been rained down. The Ottawa Rugby Council have awarded the grounds to the Ottawa Rough Riders who will play Ottawa St. Patricks a city championship game. Eddie Livingstone of the T. R. and A. A. is after Varsity Stadium for November 21, and with Cricket grounds not available the Varsity directorate will not make any arrangements in case both teams select Hanlan for a play-off and decide to play for choice of grounds. The same thing applies to Rosedale field as far as T. R. and A. A. is concerned, for Argos and Tigers will do the "post-pack" for choice of field for their play-off, if Argos beat Montreal here Saturday. If Torontos, Argos, and Varsity all tie up their leagues, and all have to toss for choice of grounds for the play-off, there will be a fine muss, if all three win the toss. That is a remote contingency, but stranger things have happened. If one of the clubs loses the deciding game this Saturday or the toss-up, of course matters will be simplified, but still it is just as likely as not that there will be a double play-off here a week from Saturday. Something unexpected has got to happen Saturday to keep Toronto fans from getting a surfeit of Ruby this fall.

Varsity and McGill are the only two clubs who are talking of neutral

HOCKEY

DENNISON WITH T.R.C.

Fred Dennison, the former Peterborough hockey player, who has been travelling for a local firm during the past year, is slated for the Toronto Rowing Club senior O.H.A. team this winter.—Toronto Star.

IRVING BARNHARDT DEAD.

Irving Barnhardt, of Preston, one of the best known and most popular young sportsmen in Western Ontario, is dead, following a short illness. He was most prominent in connection with lacrosse and hockey, and managed the O. H. A. teams in the Springe Town in recent years. He was also one of the best hockey players ever turned out in Preston, for which team he played for several years. The late Mr. Barnhardt is survived by a wife and one son. He was a brother of Curtis Barnhardt, now of Bradford, who made such a favourable debut as a hockey referee last winter, and who was also a player of merit when with Preston and London.

MIDLAND, Nov. 11.—Although little has been done as yet in local hockey circles, a strong seven, it can be depended upon, will again represent Midland in the O. H. A. this winter. The loss of Eddie Gould, who is now in Brantford, and Ernie Lavigne, the speedy rover, who is now located in Montreal, will be felt. With "Hope" Armstrong to fill Gould's position on the defence, and Drury on the forward line, the team should not be materially weakened, however.

Captain Carr-Harris of the Imperial Army forces in South Africa, is reported missing. He was formerly Captain of the Intercollegiate football and hockey teams at Royal Military College, Kingston, and also played with the Goderich and Frontenac O.H.A. teams. He is in the Royal Engineers and has seen active service in India, China, on the Afghanistan frontier, and in South Africa.

Captain Carr-Harris played several times in Peterborough, once with the R. M. C. team and later with Goderich, when the Foxs beat the Sailors for the intermediate championship.

The Canadian League Will Likely Play

Association, However, Will Allow League to Retain Its Standing Should it Disband for 1915.

OMAHA, Nov. 11—A horizontal reduction of 20 per cent. in the salary limit of minor league clubs was the recommendation of the Committee on Constitutional Revision of the National Association. It was adopted, so far as it concerned Class A and Class B leagues. Leagues in Class AA were permitted to review their salary lists as fitted their convenience.

President Herrmann reviewed last season's financial results of the baseball business and declared that immediate and drastic action was necessary for the preservation of organized ball. "There must be a greater economy in the operation of the business department of the national sport," said Mr. Herrmann. "The time is past when 'angels' can be called upon to support the business."

It appeared probable that the make up of at least four leagues of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs would be changed next season. The Northern League has two changes in view — Winona and Winnipeg.

The Canadian League, which includes Erie, Pa., will probably not take advantage of an option they have of remaining out of the game next year. The League was given permission to retain its standing even though it finds it necessary to disband for 1915.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC BETWEEN RUSSIAN EMPIRE AND CANADA

In connection with its Round the World traffic the Canadian Pacific Railway has for a number of years had close relations with the Trans-Siberian Railway, and indeed has been the only railway on the North American Continent to take part in the International Round the World Railway Conference which in 1913 was held at Moscow and this year would have been held at Marseilles if the war had not broken out. It was on the proposal of the Canadian Pacific Railway that the Japanese State Railways and the Chinese Eastern Railway were elected members of this Conference at Moscow. The direct ocean link between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Trans-Siberian has hitherto been lacking, but the link may very soon be forged by the establishment of a direct service of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, a Russian Government service operating from Vladivostock in connection with the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The recent war has brought Russian and British Empire interests much closer together, and with considerable enterprise the Russian Government has arranged to send the Nijni Novgorod, a Volunteer Fleet Steamer, to Vancouver to see what business can be picked up. She will leave Vancouver on November 26th with several thousand tons of freight delivered to her by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Indeed, so promising is the business that a second vessel, the Kiev, is scheduled to arrive at Vancouver early next month leaving again for Russia on Christmas Day. This is evidently leading up to a possible monthly service between Canada and Russia, and though the Canadian Pacific Railway is at present only issuing through bills-of-lading for freight, there is no reason why a passenger business should not grow up also. As a matter of fact the Canadian Pacific Railway which handled the Novgorod at the Japanese ports on her Eastbound voyage booked several passengers for Vancouver. The displacement of this vessel is 5,265 tons.

There are many commodities which can profitably be exchanged between the two countries, for instance, grains, machinery, minerals, hides, furs, tea, cotton, tobacco, condensed milk, automobiles, apples, etc. The Russian Volunteer Fleet is an extensive and well managed organization consisting of fourten vessels totalling about 75,000 tons. It has an excellent service from Vladivostock to Tauruga and Shimonoseki — two Japanese ports. The steamers in its service were built mostly in Glasgow or Newcastle, the Novgorod coming from the yards of Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., of Newcastle, and the Kiev from those of J. & S. Thompson, of Glasgow.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Peace talk gave the wheat market today a sudden downward turn after an early advance due to act ve buying for export. The close was unsettled at a decline of 2-1c to 2-4c net. Corn finished 1-2c to 1-4c off, oats unchanged to a shade lower, and provisions 5c to 10c off to 15c above last night.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 12	to $.....
Goose, wheat, bushel	1 12	.....
Barley, bushel	0 77	0 80
Peas, bushel	1 05	.....
Oats, bushel	0 54	0 55
Rye, bushel	0 80	.....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. rolls	0 30	0 32
Butter, creamery, solids	0 28	0 29
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, large	0 16	.....
Cheese, new, twins	0 16½	.....
Eggs, new-laid	0 40	.....
Eggs, cold-storage	0 28	.....
Honey, new, lb.	0 12	.....
Honey, combs, dozen	2 00	2 40

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, spot quotations, No. 1 northern, $1.26½; No. 2 northern, $1.23; No. 3 northern, $1.12.

Manitoba oats—Bay ports, old crop, No. 2 C.W., 65½c; No. 3 C.W., 64½c; new crop, No. 2 C.W., 61½c; No. 3 C.W., 58½c.

Ontario oats—New, outside, 45c to 46c.

Ontario wheat—Car lots, $1.10 to $1.12, outside, according to freights.

American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, 85c, Toronto; Canadian corn, 80c, Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, $1.35 to $1.38, car lots, outside, nominal.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 65c to 70c; Manitoba barley, 55c to 56c, lake ports.

Rye—No. 2, 82c to 84c, outside.

Rolled oats—Per bag of 90 lbs., prompt shipment, $2.15 to $2.25; per barrel, $4.25, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Buckwheat—65c to 70c.

Millfeed—Car lots, per ton, bags included; shorts, $23 to $25; middlings, $27 to $29; good feed flour, $33 to $35.

Manitoba flour—First patents, $6.60 in jutes; second patents, $6.10 in jutes.

Cornmeal—Yellow, 98-pound sacks, $2.30 to $2.70.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.50 to $4.70; Montreal or Toronto freights, in bulk, nominal.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 11.—Trading on the wheat market was quiet and prices erratic and following the trend of American markets a good export trade is being transacted in the south, while well on in the day little or nothing in that line had been pulled off here. Some sales, however, were made last night. Winnipeg wheat opened unchanged to ¼c lower, and shortly after had advanced ¼c to ⅜c on the three months, easing off again previous to noon opening figures. Oats opened ⅛c to ¼c higher, and held fairly steady. Flax was weak, May opening ⅜c lower, recovering a cent later. Peace rumors had the effect of breaking prices considerably in the last hour of business. Even a little after noon there was a steady decline until nearing the close, when prices were erratic. Wheat closed ⅜c to 1c lower, oats ⅛c to ⅜c down and flax 1c lower.

The cash demand for wheat was quiet for all grades and offerings fair. Exporters were buying moderately.

Inspections on Tuesday totaled 433 cars, as against 1271 last year, and in eight were 466.

Deliveries thru the clearing house were: Wheat, 64,000 bushels; oats, 88,000 bushels; barley, 3000 bushels, and flax, 53,000 bushels.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—Demand from over the dabbit for Manitoba wheat was lacking but local exporters were in the market and sales of 100,000 bushels of No. 3 were made at $1.16, and 50,000 No. 2 Northern $1.20 per bushel c.i.f. bay ports. There continues to be a good enquiry for ocean grain room, which is scarce, and the undertone to the market is strong.

A tramp vessel was engaged to carry a cargo of grain from here at 5s 6d per quarter, which is the highest rate paid this season to date.

There was some improvement in the demand for buttar today, but the market on the whole is quiet. Demand for cheese is good both from local buyers and for export account and sales of some round lots were made. The stock of cheese on spot is light and held in few hands.

The trade in eggs is active, there being a good demand for cold storage stock for export account.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 837 cattle, 1149 hogs, and 33 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Choice steers sold at from $7.50 to $8; good butchers sold at $7 to $7.40; medium, $6.50 to $6.75; common, $6 to $6.25; light butchers' heifers, $6.50 to $6.75; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good cows, $6 to $6.25; medium cows, $5.25 to $5.75; canners and cutters, $4.50 to $4.90; bulls, $4.50 to $6.50, and an odd bull of extra quality will sometimes bring $6.75 and $7.

Stockers and Feeders.

Choice heavy feeders, 900 to 1000 lbs., sold at from $6.50 to $6.75; good feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., $6 to $6.25; medium quality steers, $5.50 to $5.85; stockers, $5.50 to $6, according to breeding and color.

Milkers and Springers.

A moderate supply of milkers and springers sold at a range of $60 to $100 each. The bulk of sales would be from $70 to $85.

Veal Calves.

Choice calves, $9 to $10; good calves, $8 to $9; medium, $6.50 to $7.50; common, $5 to $6, and inferior eastern grass calves at $3 to $4.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep, light ewes, $6 to $6.75; heavy ewes, $5.50 to $6; culls and rams, $4.50 to $5; good to choice lambs, $7.75 to $8; good lambs, $7.40 to $7.60; heavy lambs, $4.75 to $7.25; culls, $5.50 to $6.

Hogs.

Selects, fed and watered, $7.75, and $7.25 f.o.b. cars, and $6 weighed off cars.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—At the Canadian Pacific live stock market, the offerings today were 1200 cattle, 3000 sheep and lambs, 1000 hogs and 600 calves. There was no actual change in the condition of the market today, except that the feeling in it for good to choice sheep was firmer, owing to the very limited supply coming forward, in fact, many butchers who are in the habit of buying nothing but those grades of cattle stated that it was impossible to fill their wants and that they would have to buy dressed beef. A large proportion of the offerings consisted of common stock, for which the demand was slow, as buyers generally and ample supplies of such on hand, and consequently trade on the whole was quiet. A few good steers sold at $7 to $7.25 and fair quality at $6 to $6.50, while common brought $4.75 to $5.25 per 100 lbs. The demand for good butchers' cows was fair and sales were made at $6 to $6.25, and the lower grades from $5 to $5.75, and bulls at from $5 to $6.25 per 100 pounds.

The tone of the market for lambs and sheep was firm, under a good demand and the latter sold at the ruling

WOE! WOE!

Judge—"Grewcher is a confirmed pessimist, isn't he?"

"Yes. Just now he is worrying about who will bury the last man on earth."

$1739.50 For Needs of War

Havelock's Response — Contrib ti tions to Patriotic Fund.

HAVELOCK, Nov. 11. —The total amount collected and subscribed in Havelock to date for patriotic purposes, amounts to $1739.50 as follows:

For Patriotic and Local Relief Fund.	
Dr. Holdcroft	$ 250.00
Town Council	100.00
Rush Point Cheese Factory	50.00
Frank Watson	20.00
At $25.00 each: A. C. Denike, H. C. Kindred, Geo. Phillips & Son, Rev. DeMille, C. W. Butcher, Jas. Thompson, T. P. Lancaster, H. W. Roche	200.00
At $20.00 each: Miss Clarke and Miss McWilliams, Edw. Fennell, H. F. McNichol, Rev. Holdsworth	80.00
At $15.00 each: C. B. Fanning, C. A. Ghent, W. A. McMaster	45.00
At $10.00 each: Dr. Thompson, Well. Wilde, Henry Scott, Jas. Scott, Jas. Craighead, F. Coon, J. M. Watson, H. T. Andrews, J. L. Squire & Sons, G. B. McGregor, Wm. Dineen, Coon & Chiles, J. H. Richards	130.00
Miss M. Seeney	6.00
At $5.00 each: W. H. Hart, Ross Wilde, S. S. Joyce, Geo. A. Graves, A. Abond, W. J. McBurney, J. A. Cochrane, Rev. Skene, W. E. Griffith, A. Sayer, Harrison Wing, M. F. Lynch, H. B. Puffer, S. J. Beech, Mrs. E. J. Mathison, Archie McWade, Wm. Martin, Geo. Greenly, W. Patterson, M. Riley, W. T. Curtis, A. Primrose, A. D. Ormiston, M. H. Swain, C. L. Pickering, R. Quinlan, Bernard Smith	135.00
Herbert Williams	4.00
Miss Helen Foley	3.00
At $2.50 each: D. Starks, C. Patterson	5.00
Miss L. Chiles, from Recital	2.25
At $2.00 each: G. Mills, Mrs. A. Long, A. Beatty, C. Roberts, E. McKay	16.00
At $1.00 each: Miss Joliffe, G. Lynch, Elias Williams, Robt. Anderson, A. Woodbeck, John Houston, D. Hogg, John Wood, (Oak Lake)	8.00
	$1057.25
One day pay contribution from C.P.R. Employees	451.25
	$1508.50
Proceeds Patriotic Concert	186.00
Sale of War Maps	25.00
Proceeds of Flag Day, including $5.00 each from Misses Murray, Paget and Thompson	70.00
Grand Total	$1739.50

Russia's Captures.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—A Havas Agency despatch from Petrograd says:

"It is estimated here that during the recent fighting in east Prussia the Germans lost 70 per cent. of their officers. From Oct. 23 to Nov. 5, the total Russian captures amounted to 323 officers, 21,750 soldiers, 4 mortars, 52 cannon, 52 quick-firers and a large amount of munitions of war, including a quantity of provisions."

Canopus Not Sunk.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 12.—A rumor has been circulated here to the effect that the British battleship Canopus has been sunk off Coronel. This report is officially denied by the Chilean Admiralty.

King's Victor's Birthday.

ROME, Italy, Nov. 12.—This being the anniversary of the birth of King Victor Emmanuel, his Majesty, as usual, observed the occasion by a review of the troops.

Commodity Prices Are Easier Now

The Labour Department's index number, reviewing prices in October, shows a tendency to a lower level. When the war broke out the number rose almost at once from 135.5 to 140.7. It has now eased back to 139.0, or nearly two points. Compared with a year ago, however, it is nearly five points higher. The October relapse is chiefly accounted for by declines under the headings—grains and fodders, animals and meats, and fruits and vegetables. Among miscellaneous foods, cream of tartar and glucose fell, but sugar, molasses and honey advanced. Silk and jute lowered the average for textiles. Metals, coke, linseed oil, hops and rubber also developed weakness. On the other hand New Brunswick spruce deals, glass, starch and newsprint were higher.

The above refers to wholesale prices, of which 272 are included in the review. Retail prices in the several Canadian cities followed pretty generally in the wake of wholesale.

From the householders' standpoint the further advance of nearly one cent per lb. in sugar was the most unfavourable incident of the month. On the other hand, potatoes were unusually low in Eastern Canada, and meats went down in several places. Bread went up in four cities. Flour went up in three and down in three. Butter was unusually steady, though, it usually advances at this time of the year; the rise in September perhaps accounts for this. Milk came down in two places, which is unusual at this time of the year. Rents have been falling pretty generally for some months past.

Only one new strike occurred in the whole of Canada in October, that of the moulders, at Owen Sound, but five remained unsettled from September.

LONGEST STREET CAR SYSTEM

Kamloops, British Columbia, a small "city" of about six thousand people, proudly boasts that it possesses "the longest street car system in the world." The Canadian Pacific railway runs through the main street of the town, and as this famous road extends from the Pacific to the Atlantic, Kamloops may be said to have made out a fair case for its boast. It will only possess this distinction a few months longer, however, for the C.P.R. engineers are rapidly moving and tracking the line away from the main street, which is hardly an ideal track for a modern railroad.

SCIENTIFIC POOL AND Continental Pool Room
Above Regal Theatre.
To-night and Wed. Night
PROF. McLEAN
Champion Pool Player of Canada
Do not fail to see this wizard of the Cue.
ADMISSION FREE.
Come and see this champion pay fancy and trick shots TO-NIGHT
Manager & Manipulator, Peoples.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
ALL NEXT WEEK
FELSMAN & CRUISER and their Big MUSICAL COMEDY CO'Y
Popular Prices 10-20-30c
Box Seats 50c, Matinee Prices 10c & 20c
EXTRA—2 GRAND 2 GREAT—EXTRA
New York's Foremost Tenor Soprano
NELSON ADAIR
Seats on sale at Box Office Friday morning at 9 o'clock
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EMPIRE THEATRE
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
"The Play Heard of Calling"
The Adventures of Reuben, 2nd Installment. The two Orphans start their story anew. The best story in the City.
The Doom of Death. A beautiful picturized Drama.
Sweedie the Sweeper. A thrilling Comedy. Don't miss it.
The Resources of Stupido. An excellent Male Drama with extra fine settings.
Bride of War. A splendid Male Drama showing the fatalistic phase duly.
Matinee Saturday will be shown on the same bill as Wednesday and Thursday, only 2 weeks.

You will meet your friends if you come.
LOUIS YEOTES
First-class line of imported and domestic Cigars.
Pipe Repairing a Specialty
BEST POOL ROOM IN TOWN
Pool - 5c
Good Music in Attendance
Shoes Shined. No Waiting.
Five Shiners.
Tan Shoes Dyed 25c guaranteed
HATS CLEANED

ROYAL Theatre
TO-NIGHT
THE TALKING EAGLE
DON'T MISS IT.
Your last chance to see
DETECTIVE FINN
of Scotland Yard,
A Splendid English Drama, complete in 4000 feet.
FLORENCE LAWRENCE in
THE GIRL O' THE WOODS
SPECIAL COMEDY BILL
TO-MORROW ENTIRE CHANGE
Bring this adv. and Five Cents and you will be admitted. Come early to secure Seats.
RED MILL 5c TO ALL 5c

OAK HALL
ECONOMY SPECIALS
Men's Suits
This lot consists of good strong mixed Tweeds and Worsteds, browns and greys. Worth $10.00 to $12.00.
8.00
Boys' Overcoats
Light and dark mixed Tweed Coats, 26 to 33, convertible collar Ulster. Worth $7.50 to $8.50.
$5.95
Men's Suits
Made of imported rough mix'd Tweeds and a few dandy Worsteds, all sizes. Worth $15.00 and $16.50.
12.00
Men's Pants
Worsted and Tweed Pants, worth $2.50 and $3.00
$1.95
Men's Shirts
The best we have in the house, made soft front and cuffs, 1000 pleat and silk mixtures, worth $2.00 to $2.50
$1.49
Boys' Bloomers
Good strong Bloomers, lined all through. Sizes 6 to 10 years.
Worth 75c for 49c
Worth $1.50 for 99c
Men's Sox
Black Cashmere Pure All Wool
Oak Hall Special
25c
"Invicta" worth 30c
3 for $1
Boys' Underwear
Heavy Elastic Ribbed 25c
Heavy Fleece Lined 35c
"Humphrey's" Pure Wool 75c
Every one a special.
OAK HALL
409-11 George St. H. J. MAGEE, Mgr.
Men's Caps
A line of Tweed Caps, worth up to 75c
Clearing at
29c

$20,000 For the Patriotic Fund

WARMER UNDERWEAR
For Women and Kiddies

PERFECT-FITTING Garments as heavy or as light as you like—separate garments or combinations—here in selection to satisfy every need. Balbriggan, Cotton, Wool, and Silk and Wool. **Choose Friday.**

FOR WOMEN
Vests and Drawers, medium weight cotton, white and grey, vests high neck and long sleeves, drawers ankle length, both styles. Special **25c**

FOR WOMEN
Vests and Drawers in extra heavy weight cotton, fine soft yarns, well made garments, white and natural shades. Vests and Drawers in usual style. Special **39c**

FOR WOMEN
Vests and Drawers of heavy union knit, white or grey, all sizes. Vests high neck and long sleeves, Drawers ankle length. ..... Special **49c**

FOR WOMEN
Wool Underwear, in white or natural shade, in fine soft unshrinkable qualities, separate garments or combinations. Prices, per separate garments, $1.00 up. Combinations ..... **$2.00 up**

FOR CHILDREN
Children's Vests and Drawers, heavy cotton, union knit and wool, in separate or combination style. All warm, perfect-fitting garments. Prices, per separate garment, 20c up. Wool Combinations ..... **$1.50 up**

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

SECRET ZEPPELIN RAID OF ENGLAND IS PLANNED

(By Karl H. Von. Wiegand).

LIEGE, Nov. 10.—That Germany is preparing an aerial attack or invasion of England with her fleet of Zeppelins, is the general expression among officers here, so far as I could get any of them to express an opinion. That same impression is in the public mind in Berlin and elsewhere.

"Where are all the Zeppelins and what are they doing?" I asked a member of the flying corps.

"Just wait and see," he replied. "England gave us a little surprise off Heligoland. We will give her a little surprise before long."

There appears to be but few Zeppelins with the armies in the field. It is dangerous to ask questions or seek information, but indications are, and I have been told from various sources, that the Zeppelins are being concentrated close to the North Sea. It is said that the completion of several new Zeppelins is being awaited.

Just how many Zeppelins Germany has, no one outside of the government knows. Before the war, the official record was less than 15. There are reasons for believing that Germany has more, in fact many more. The Zepelins and the 42 centimeter mortar are the two mysteries of the war so far. You can take your choice from the stories that are afloat about these two weapons. Among these are, that the manufactured parts of a large number of Zeppelins had been made at the Zeppelin works in Friedrichshafen and stored ready to be put together when the emergency arose. The Zeppelin works are said to be working day and night. Both in Berlin and here I have been told that Germany now has a fleet of 64 aerial cruisers. From other sources I was told that as soon as a fleet of 30 Zeppelins could be sent across the Channel, the aerial attack on England will begin.

That the Germans will make some daring coup with their aerial fleet and that in the near future, there is some reason for believing. It is quite possible that they are merely waiting for a suitable base. Antwerp, Ostend or Calais. The stories of the number of Zeppelins Germany now has, must be taken for what they are worth. Aside from the undoubted fact that Zeppelins are being turned out as fast as possible, no one knows anything about the size of the fleet, except, also government officials, and they won't tell.

In some quarters the opinion prevails that the English fleet will be attacked by the Zeppelin fleet or simultaneously by the Zeppelins and the German fleet. In other words, the big battle will be fought in the air, on the sea and under the sea, all at the same time.

Although it is somewhat early to draw conclusions, the Zeppelins have shown in Liege and Antwerp, that as a weapon of offence they far surpass the aeroplanes. This also has been stated to me by members of the flying corps, who have declared that the scouting and reconnoitering of the German "cavalry of the air" has contributed largely to the German successes, but that as offensive weapons the Zeppelins are far superior.

The German aeroplanes carry 12 one and four pound bombs hung in racks on the sides of the machine. The dropping of these bombs through the air, are a little propeller fans mounted almost arrows in the contact point or "primer" so that the bomb will explode upon hitting any object. Until the "primer" or "contact" is screwed in by the propeller, the bomb is "safe." A forced landing or smash-up of the aeroplane would not explode the bombs carried. The Zeppelin artillery, as explained to me, consists of bombs or shells from 24 to 36 inches in length and about 10 inches in diameter. They are filled with a high explosive. Dropped on the thintly protected deck of a battleship, it is said they would go through the ship. The American press, so far as I could judge from the first papers received in many weeks just before I left Berlin, had practically destroyed the entire German fleet of Zeppelins. It seems to have been a poor day when not more than one Zeppelin was shot down by the French and Belgians. It is quite possible that we are less informed in Germany, but there is every reason for doubting this wholesale destruction of the Zeppelins. So far as I have watched events, there is a possibility that two may have been destroyed, but there is no proof for it, and very little to base the supposition on. The government flatly denies that it has lost a single Zeppelin so far. It also denies the report of the loss of the Zeppelin which terrorised Antwerp. Members of the German flying corps who have been under fire many time in the war and with whom I have talked, say that there is little to fear from rifle fire and machine gun tie when flying at an altitude of not less than 4,000 feet. Sergt. Werner, the first pilot who flew over Paris, said he had 25 patches on the wings of his monoplane—scars of the enemies' bullets. He declared it had been his experience and that of other flyers that at an altitude of 4,000 feet a bullet has little or no force or impact left. As he put it, "You can almost catch them in your hand."

STEAM POWER FOR HAVELOCK

Low Water Causes Epidemic of Darkness.

HAVELOCK, Nov. 12.—Havelock Council, at their last session, ordered that the lighting system, which is furnished the Town by a private concern, be discontinued, owing to the poor service. Mr. Surtrees of the Engineering Department of the Hydro Power Commission, was in Town, and busily engaged in formulating data to present to the Council. Mr. Surtrees will submit an estimate of a new modern plant for the Village, an estimate of the present distribution plant, as it stands, and an estimate of the present plant put in modern shape.

More Light Soon.

Havelock's epidemic of darkness, due to lack of electric current owing to the low water in Round Lake, will soon be over, according to Manager Holdcroft who has decided to install the auxiliary steam plant at the power house. It is estimated that it will take at least ten or probably three weeks to get things into running order for the new plant.

GERMANY'S NAVAL LOSSES

Twenty-two War Vessels Have Been Destroyed.

Losses to the German navy inflicted by the British since the war began amount to twenty-two vessels, exclusive of one unnamed destroyer and the converted cruisers Trafalgar, Spreewald, and Princess Alice. This is also exclusive of about two hundred merchantmen, with a total tonnage of about 200,000 captured or sunk by the British. The list of German naval losses follows:

Name and Class.	Displacement.
Yorcke, armoured cruiser....	9,350
Emden, protected cruiser.....	3,545
†Koenigsberg, protected cruiser	3,348
Mainz, protected cruiser.....	4,280
Coeln, protected cruiser	4,280
Ariadne, protected cruiser....	2,618
Magdeburg, protected cruiser.	4,478
Hela, protected cruiser	2,003
Cormoran, unprotected cruiser	1,604
‡Geier, unprotected cruiser....	1,606
Panther, gunboat	984
Trafalgar, converted cruiser..	....
††Spreewald, converted cruiser	....
Princess Alice, converted cruiser	....
Kaiser Wilhelm, converted cruiser	14,349
Koenigin Luise, mine layer...	10,556
Mowe, surveying ship.....	640
U-15, submarine	200
V-187, destroyer	548
S-106, destroyer	336
S-90, destroyer	336
Total	67,720

Also an unnamed destroyer sunk in the North Sea.

†Bottled up. ‡Interned. ††Captured.

16TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Of Archdeaconry of Peterboro' Will Be Held in Port Hope.

The 16th annual Conference of the Archdeaconry of Peterborough will be held at Port Hope on the 16th, 17th, and 18th inst., when Rev. C. W. Holdsworth B.A. Havelock, Secretary of the Archdeaconry, will deliver an address on "The effect of rubrical lawlessness upon the life of the Church."

CHIEF KIDD IS ASKED TO REMAIN

Has Resigned Brampton Position In Order to Serve on Peterboro' Police Force.

BRAMPTON, Nov. 12.—A petition signed by a number of ratepayers, was presented to the Town Council, asking that the services of Chief Constable Kidd be retained by the Council, and that he be induced to withdraw the resignation submitted two weeks ago. A resolution from the Women's Institute, making the same request, was also received. Mr. Kidd had been receiving a salary of $800 per annum. There are twenty-three applications from persons willing to accept that, and some of them a smaller amount. The Council having accepted Mr. Kidd's resignation is not likely to reconsider the matter.

RUSSIAN STEAM ROLLER IS SWEEPING FORWARD

Full Import of Disaster to German Arms in Poland is Now Being Realized and It is Seen That the Kaiser's Troops are in Terrible State

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The following official announcement was received from Petrograd last night:

"In East Prussia our troops are approaching the eastern outlets of the region around Lake Masodrie.

"In the vicinity of Goldap, Mlawa and Soldau engagements have occurred, which have been in our favor.

"In Galicia we are continuing a vigorous offensive."

The Petrograd Messinger Armee prints a story to the effect that the Germans are constructing various kinds of barriers to impede the Russian advance, especially in the region of Czenstochowa (Russian Poland), and are working night and day on the fortifications at Thorn.

Martial law has been declared at Cracow and the civil population has evacuated the city.

The Germans, according to Petrograd despatches, have suffered a more serious defeat on the East Prussian border than the official statements have disclosed. Advices from the Russian capital yesterday stated that in the recent fighting there the Russians have captured more than 20,000 prisoners, together with quantities of guns and munitions.

The Russian advance in Poland, which has been at the rate of 14 miles daily, has astonished the military experts, and it is not surprising to hear that they are picking up many footsore and weary German stragglers. This advance of horse, foot and artillery has continued for 18 days.

In the face of the continued disasters, the Crown Prince has received supreme command of the eastern German armies, it is reported from several sources. The Kaiser is said to have presided at a war council when this step was decided upon. Gen. von Hindenberg, the leader who drove back the Czar's hosts in their first invasion, has been superseded, but continues in command of the left wing, while Gen. Auffenberg, the only Austrian officer of high rank who holds German confidence, is in charge of the right wing.

Military authorities here who have been inclined to look with some scepticism on the reports of overwhelming Russian victories and the precipitate flight of the Germans, are now beginning to credit the full import of recent despatches. A message received late last night by Petrograd says that the Germans are falling back as rapidly as their condition will permit from Radom along a line to Rabyeom and toward Kingutzka.

It is declared that the Kaiser's men are in a terrible state, many of them going without overcoats or shoes, the marches of the last fortnight having exhausted the supply. Some of these men are walking barefooted across plains covered with ice and snow, leaving a bloody trail behind them which stretches for miles in every direction. Nothing like the scenes which confront the Russians have been witnessed in Europe since Napoleon fell back from Moscow. It is a weird coincidence that just a hundred years have passed since then, and that again the rigorous Russian winter is taking heavy toll of an alien foe.

However, stubborn fighting is in prospect for the Czar's legions. The Germans are rushing men eastward from France, and preparations are under way to erect important fortifications at Mstow, where heavy artillery is being concentrated. The defenders' lines along the Warthe are steadily strengthening, and the fortresses in Posen, notably at Thorn, are ready to withstand siege.

It is believed that by this time the Russians are actually under the walls of Cracow. Last reports from that city report the inhabitants in flight, and a feverish state of excitement among non-combatants and military as the invaders come hurtling on.

MUST TENDER OVER AGAIN

Snow Contractors Add Riders to Their Tenders for Snow Removal

Moved by Alderman Green, seconded by Ald. McIntyre, that each applicant be advised that the city will receive new tenders for snow ploughing up till five o'clock on Wednesday next. Tenders must be made out in accordance with the specifications and must not be accompanied with a rider or other qualifications.

The foregoing resolution was adopted at last night's meeting of the Board of Works. That tenders will be called for a second time, is due to the fact that many of the tenderers refused to shovel snow. Others submitted two prices; one for removing the snow with the plough alone, and the other for supplementing the shovel whenever necessary. In all twenty-seven tenders were received covering each of the seven districts. Several of the tenderers were veterans in the work of keeping the sidewalks free from snow. Robert Nichals was credited with being one of the best men on the list, but like many others he made the mistake of specifying his refusal to use the shovel. Alderman Johnston and one or two others, were unwilling to sacrifice some of the snow contractors who were known for their good work, so it was decided to give the men a chance to tender again.

Former Milbrook Pastor Inducted

Rev. William Johnston Assumes Pastoral Charge at Ashburn and Utica

MILLBROOK, Nov. 11.—Rev. Wm. Johnston, formerly pastor of Millbrook Presbyterian church, was inducted into the pastoral charge, Ashburn and Utica, on October 21st. The Rev. Mr. Cameron of West Hill, Moderator, presided. The Rev. Mr. Gilroy, of Pickering, preached the sermon, emphasizing the importance of earnest co-operation with the pastor. The Moderator then put the usual questions which were suitably answered by the pastor elect, and inducted him into the pastoral charge, and the presbytery extended the right hand of fellowship, welcoming Mr. Johnston into the presbytery of Whitby. Rev. Mr. West, of Port Perry, addressed the newly inducted pastor, emphasizing the importance of preaching the Word, and said the pastor is God's interpreter of truth to the people. Rev. Mr. Hoig of Columbus, addressed the congregation as to their duties to pastor and church. After the pastor was introduced to the people by Mr. Hoig, the presbytery and congregation repaired to the school room where an excellent repast was served by the ladies of the congregation. Much joy is felt by the people of Ashburn and Utica upon securing such an able preacher as Mr. Johnston, and also upon having him and his estimable family come to reside in their midst.

From the speed at which earthquake waves travel through the earth an English scientist has constructed a theory that the world has a dense central core, which may be measured

British Gunboat Is Torpedoed

Niger is Latest Victim of German Submarine.

A MYSTERY SHIP

LONDON, Nov. 12. — The little British torpedo gunboat Niger, which was built twenty-two years ago and has been used as a tender, is the latest victim of a German submarine. She was torpedoed yesterday morning in the Downs north of the Straits of Dover, and foundered immediately. The officers and crew were saved.

The Admiralty, in announcing the loss of the ship, says:

"The Niger, Lieut.-Commander Arthur T. Muir, was torpedoed yesterday morning in the Downs. All the officers and twenty-seven of the crew were saved. Four men were injured. It is thought that there was no loss of life.

"The Niger has been employed in semi-combatant duties."

The Downs is the name of a roadstead in the English Channel off the southeast coast of Kent, between Ramsgate and Dover.

The Niger had 810 tons displacement and a speed of nineteen to twenty knots. Her armament consisted of two 4.7-inch quick-firers, five 3-pounders and several torpedo tubes. She was used only for purposes of patrol.

The Niger carried a complement of 85 men.

A great deal of comment is being made at Deal on the fact that a small cruiser flying the Dutch flag had been lying in close proximity to the Niger for the last two days, and only put to sea during the morning. In view of the disaster local mariners very much doubt whether this vessel was Dutch or was only flying the flag of that country. They think it quite probable that this vessel was covering the movements of the submarine. Neither Lloyds' agent nor anyone else locally had been able to ascertain the name of this mysterious warship.

RUSSIA GETS BIG GUNS

Japanese Government is Sending Artillery to Poland.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A Daily News correspondent who has just arrived in London from Port Arthur, cables:

I obtained corroboration from two persons of an account given me of the passage of a quantity of Japanese heavy artillery, in charge of Japanese officers, over the Trans-Siberian Railway to Poland. Considerable secrecy was observed, at least two, and possibly more, long trains of Japanese guns have gone to the front.

One passenger train, consisting of half a mile of cars, left Dalny for the west, being hauled a considerable part by an antiquated locomotive. All the good locomotives in Siberia have been requisitioned for service in European Poland, and an extraordinary collection of Belgian, German, Russian and American locomotives is attempting to cope with the traffic.

Every bridge from Vladivostok to Petrograd is picketed by troops and tunnels are lined with sentries.

ADDRESS ON JAPAN

Returned Missionary Interested Union Meeting of Three Local Methodist Women's Missionary Auxiliaries

A PLEASANT PROGRAMME

A most interesting union meeting of the Women's Missionary Auxiliaries of the George Street, Charlotte Street and Mark Street Methodist Churches was held yesterday afternoon in the Sunday School room of the George Street Methodist Church. There was a very large attendance, all three auxiliaries being well represented. Rev. R. G. Peever occupied the chair, and Mrs. Kendry, President of the George Street Auxiliary, Mrs. Payne, President of the Mark Street Auxiliary, and Mrs. Parker, President of the Charlotte Street Auxiliary, occupied seats on the platform.

Bible reading by Mrs. Payne and a prayer by Mrs. Parker, opened the meeting.

Miss Richardson of the Charlotte Street Methodist Church was heard to advantage in a solo.

Miss E. Campbell, returned missionary from Japan, gave a splendid address. Miss Campbell was dressed in her Japanese costume, and looked the part of the dainty little Japanese lady.

She explained that the work of W.M.S. was carried on in seven different stations, but confined her remarks to the school life in the city where she lived.

The Japanese demand the higher education and schools have been opened and pronounced most successful, reaching the Japanese girls, and thereby getting into their homes.

When the missionary first goes to the foreign training school the first two years are given up entirely to the study of the language. The city of Karfu has a population of 53,000. In the school where Miss Campbell was principal there are 135 students on the roll, the school being built to accommodate 180. They are very cramped for class rooms, and are looking forward to the W.M.S. sending more money to enlarge the school.

The life of a Japanese school girl is very full. She rises in the morning at 5:45 o'clock; after dressing fifteen minutes are given to the quiet hour. After breakfast, which is at 7:30, classes open at 8 a.m., with prayer and continue until 12 a.m.

Writing is one of their important studies, it taking careful practise in making the Japanese characters. The morning classes are taught by native teachers. After dinner English is taught by the missionaries until 3:30. At that time the students clean and tidy up their class room. Supper is served at 5:30 and study from 6:30 to 9 p.m. On Sunday they attend church in the morning. After dinner they go to Sunday School. There are 17 other Sunday Schools in the city. This is one of the important forms of the work. The children very often become pupils of the school and join the church. After Sunday School they rest, and this is greatly enjoyed by the older students. The class meeting is a very interesting part of the work. The girls enjoy speaking. They enjoy studying the Bible, because it is so different from any book they have.

There are many factories in the city, malking silk being one of their chief industries, and some of these girls work from 12 to 16 hours a day. There are sleeping apartments in the factories and those who sleep all day, work all night, the beds being constantly in use. The missionaries are allowed to go to these girls for 10 minutes at the noon hour and tell them about Christ.

The temples and shrines in Japan are very beautiful, and many are seen worshipping there. The Japanese have a deep religious nature. They must pray for something, and often they do not know to whom they are praying. How necessary that the gospel be sent to them now.

Their houses have fine roofs, but no foundations, and so their lives may be designated. Their characters have no foundation. Without Christianity they cannot develop.

The dress of the women is very gay, neat and pretty. The older they grew the more modest becomes their garb. The women wear no hats or gloves. Their style of gowns do not change. Their house furnishings are very scanty, having no chairs, no tables, no beds.

Foreign ideas are taking hold of the country, but still they cling to their own way of living. They cannot afford to live like us. Taxes are tremendous and will be more on account of the present war.

The speaker was introduced by Mrs. Kendry.

Mrs. J. H. Renwick of George Street Choir, rendered a much-appreciated solo, and Mrs. Cruikshanks contributed a piano solo, while the offertory was being taken up.

At the conclusion of the programme refreshments were served and an enjoyable social hour spent.

Why They Smiled.

Enter with the open street cars the end seaters of peculiar traits. A little story apropos. The other day a man leaped on the running board of a car and said to a seated passenger: "I say, sir, you have the big seat."

"Oh, excuse me," was the quick reply, "I was not aware I had your seat. I yield it to you," and he slid along and made room. The new occupant of the "hog" seat flushed, and the passengers smiled audibly.

MORE LITERARY ILLUMINATION OF "LUCASTA"

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Dear Sir,—I fear that the "literary member of the Board of Education" (in query letter issue of last evening), erred in his choice of an encyclopaedia in "looking up" the meaning of the term "Lucastas," as used by the Secretary of the Women's War Fund Committee, in her notice of Monday evening. The following is the poem in full, written by Richard Lovelace (1618-1658), from which, without doubt, the term was derived.

A moment's perusal of it may prove interesting, and make clear the full significance of the allusion, as applied to the women of Peterborough.

TO LUCASTA, ON GOING TO THE WARS.

Tell me not, sweet, I am unkind,—
That from the nunnery
Of thy chaste breast and quiet mind
To war and arms I fly.

True, a new mistress now I chase,
The first foe in the field;
And with a strong faith embrace
A sword, a horse, a shield.

Yet this inconstancy is such
As you, too, shall adore;
I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honour more.

Pro Bono Publico.

November 13th, 1914.

WIDOWED BY WAR, BARONESS RETURNS TO CONVERSE HOME

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Baroness Antoinette Converse von Romberg, daughter of E. C. Converse, banker and steel magnate, whose husband, Baron Maxmillian von Romberg, was killed in battle near Belfort, on 22nd September, arrived from Liverpool on the Red Star liner Lapland. Her infant, Max von Romberg, who was named after his father, was with her.

The Baroness refused to discuss her husband's death except to say that he was a captain in the German army, and was killed in action at the head of his company. They were married in July, 1907. She was in mourning and went to her father's home in Greenwich, Conn.

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Christmas thoughts are in the air once more.

The display of Beautiful STERLING and SILVER-PLATED NOVELTIES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, and PEARL JEWELRY, all priced so low that really ele, gant looking gifts may be secured now for buysavys. We make a specialty of DIAMONDS.

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325 GEORGE ST.

Teacher's Institute Programme

Thursday Evening, November 12th, at 8 O'clock in the Collegiate Institute Assembly Hall

1. Piano Duet, Misses Rennie and Mooney
2. Quartette, Misses Gardiner, Armstrong, Jean Jackson and Pierrie Johnston
3. Address, Some Problems in Ontario Education, Mr. Fitzsimmons
4. Boys' and Girls' Chorus,
5. Quartette, Misses Mooney, Kerr, Shuttleworth and Park

ADMISSION FREE—PUBLIC GENERALLY INVITED

2 Day Sale SAMPLE Suits & Overcoats

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Real Snappy and Dressy Clothes for Men—styles right up to the minute. Sample Suits and Overcoats marked at prices which are away below ordinary—prices that are only possible because they are Samples and secured under most favourable conditions.

Men's High-Grade Suits

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About 20 of these Sample Suits, all are hand-tailored garments and practically all $25 values. Made in 2 and 3-button double-breasted sac style. Splendid quality materials, tweeds and worsteds in newest effects; every suit perfectly made. We finish and fit every suit to your special measure without extra charge. Sizes 35 to 42. See Window Display on Thursday. An early selection is advised. On Fri. and Sat. **$17.85**

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Only about 18 of these Coats, so come early for best choice. Every garment is strictly tailor-made; several different styles, from the plain grey Chesterfield with velvet collar to the shawl collar Ulster and Balmacaan. Every style correct and right up to the minute. In many cases the price is considerably lower than the manufacturers cost. All sizes from 35 to 42. A splendid opportunity at **$18.75**

Sale of High-Grade Shirts
$1.50 to $2.25 Values 98c

A Leading Canadian Shirt Maker had a lot of cancelled orders on hand, these we cleared at a price very satisfactory to ourselves; that is the reason for this extraordinary value. All new patterns and designs, made of high priced cloths, imported Madras, French cambrics and cords; mostly light grounds, not a bad pattern in the lot, chiefly $1.75 and $2.25 values, all sizes 14 to 17½. Friday and Saturday..no more cheap **98c**

Watson's Needle Ribbed Underwear, garment 79c, combinations 1.65

Here's a Winter Underwear Special that should meet the requirements of many just now, for the offer is most timely. Good medium weight garments, with a beautiful soft finish that will not irritate—and listen: They're guaranteed not to shrink. Every garment is perfect in every way, the reduction is just a special bargain for Fri. & Sat. All sizes to 44. Reg. $2.25 and $1.00. Combinations $1.65, Single Garment **79c**

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Teachers' Institute In Session In The Public Library To-day

Two Papers Given Before Convention This Morning — Endorse Proposed Scheme of Teachers' Superannuation.

The Teachers' Institute, comprising the Public and Separate school teachers of the city, met in the Public Library this morning in their annual convention. Mr. L. J. Petit, President, occupied the chair and practically every teacher was present.

A nominating committee was appointed and will bring in its report to-morrow, and the question of school magazines was discussed, it being decided that three should be sent to each school in Peterborough. On the motion of Messrs. A. Mowat and W. H. Walkey, the convention decided to approve of the Government's proposed action in undertaking the establishment of a scheme of teacher's superannuation.

Mr. Colling.

At the meeting Mr. L. J. Colling gave an interesting paper on "Recreation and its Uses." He drew attention to the fact that systematic play co-related mental ability and physical training. In this connection he referred to the early training of the Greeks in olden times when their recreation was arranged in a manner that would accomplish the attainment of individual courage, the establishment of physical well being, the cultivation of beauty. According to Webster the proper definition of recreation was the training of the bodily organs and powers for the promotion of health and vigour. The teachers should recognize that they had a moral responsibility in the matter, and should endeavour to give the boy and girl the best, both on the playground and in the class.

Problems of Recreation.

Mr. Colling strongly advocated supervised playgrounds for the boys which would serve to keep them off the street and out of many kinds of mischief. Not only were more playgrounds necessary, but to be of any use they must be properly supervised. Then, too, it was advisable to keep too great a degree of the competitive spirit out of the sports. The games were spoiled and their value lost by introducing too much of the competitive idea. Another problem in connection with recreation was the proper selection of games. If possible, the speaker said that it would be beneficial to have sand piles for the younger scholars wherever feasible in connection with the school, as well as playing skits, wading pools, quoit for the older ones football organizations, baseball teams, volley ball, quoits, jumping standards and pole vaulting apparatus. For the girls he suggested ring games as well as tennis, croquet, etc. Every school, said Mr. Colling, should have a field day. For winter, inside recreation should be provided. Winter interesting school features, and matches in geography, arithmetic and spelling.

Committee Formed.

A committee was formed to look after the social and athletic activities of the various schools during the coming year. The committee is to consist of the Principal of the Collegiate Institute, the six Principals of the Public schools, the Principal of the Normal school, Sister Patricia, Miss O'Connell, Sister Demetrio, Sister Adel, Miss Ramsay, and one lady representative from each school.

Mr. G. M. Steer.

"Reading" was the subject of a comprehensive paper by Mr. G. M. Steer. In opening he emphasized the fact that the reading of books was of great value, and diverged into an interesting but brief summary of the history and development of reading. The pupils as a whole, he said, did not make use of their advantages to as full an extent as might be done.

In local reading the incompetence of the pupils was often due to three causes. They are: (1) The lack of teachers ability, (2) Presentation of the matter not adapted to the pupil, and (3) The presentation by unsatisfactory methods. James L. Hughes said "Boys and girls taught to read aloud and not silently is the cause of the difficulty." Silent reading meant the accurate, rapid and comprehensive meaning to be taken from the printed pages. Silent reading was the gaining of thought and oral reading was the expressing of thought.

The methods in the primary grades did not accomplish the best results. The results in the lower grades could be materially increased if the pupils would depend more on their own resources.

The Institute met again this afternoon, and to-night an open session will be held, when Dr. Pakenham, Dean of the Faculty of Education, Toronto University, will address the gathering.

NO TIME TO TALK PEACE AT PRESENT

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Sir,—According to your issue last evening there is to be a meeting called this evening in the Council Chamber at 8 o'clock. In my opinion it is a disgraceful and disloyal effort of those who signed the petition for the meeting to bind the hands of the Allies at a time when every effort is being made to prosecute the war. When Judge Huycke and E. A. Peck, ex-M.L.A., and other men like them can find nothing better to do than to start discussions that will show dissatisfaction with Britain's course in declaring war they ought to be called to account by every loyal man in the City. This is no time to talk peace. Great Britain has said so, and yet it will be known far and wide throughout Canada and England that Peterborough has started an agitation for peace, and is presuming to dictate terms. This will make Peterborough ridiculous and she will be considered disloyal and rightly so. A public meeting to help on the war, a just and noble war on the part of the Allies who declared war first and according to this meeting are to blame would be reasonable. Great Britain is one of these, but these men and those like them are setting an example of disloyalty and dissatisfaction that is disloyal and, in the opinion of many of your readers, wicked. This meeting should be called off and nothing like it allowed during war time, when men with heart and soul in the cause of Britain and liberty would rather die than do anything to tie her hands or give her enemies satisfaction.—I am, etc.,

ARTHUR KING.

TO SAVE TROUBLE!

Will the parents of the young girl who was seen taking a large doll from the corner of Water and London Streets yesterday afternoon, please return the same at once before some action is taken to recover it.

MADE IN GERMANY VERSES WERE NOT RELISHED

And United States Man Who Produced Them Nearly Got into Trouble.

The following episode took place at the "White House" to-day somewhere round 12:45 p.m.

Two groups of fellows were partaking of liquid refreshments. While all were "ill a good-humoured frame of mind, one of the number—a citizen of the Stars and Stripes country—pulled out a type-written paper. Calling the attention of all present he read it aloud, remarking that he thought it "real smart." The effusion in question was a poem, somewhat above the average, so far at least as composition went. Surprise was depicted on the fact of the listeners, inasmuch as each line ended with "Her Von Kluck."

The whole trend of the poem was a eulogy on General Von Kluck, who was placed on a pedestal, to the great disparagement of all the Allies' generals.

The men who were in the company—to their credit be it said, though not approving the sentiments, did not wish to offend him—kept up a running comment such as "you bet!" etc. (ironically).

One of the group—the majority were all well-known men in this city—called the reader on one side and told him he had made a grievous mistage in bringing such seditious stuff—made in Germany—into the loyal City of Peterborough. Finally the paper in question was demanded from the "Yank," a match was applied to it, and flames devoured the treasonable effusion, amid the remark "We don't stand for that sort of stuff in Canada."

The "Examiner" man learns that it was one of those pieces of propaganda, which are made in Germany, to try to set English-speaking people in a neighbouring and friendly country against our good old Motherland. As they would say in the Old Country "that sort of thing doesn't wash" here.

The Yank, finding himself in a rather tight corner, pacified those about him by "standing drinks round," and thus managed to save his skin, and then retired from a somewhat bad situation—in other words he "scooted."

DR. PAKENHAM TO ADDRESS THE MEETING

Public Invited to Hear Dean of the Faculty of Education in Collegiate To-Night.

To-night Dr. Pakenham, Dean of the Faculty of Education, will address an open meeting of the Teachers' Institute that will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Collegiate Institute. The public are cordially invited to be present to-night.

Bank Clearings Show Decrease

The bank clearings for the week ending to-day, representing the business of local banks, are $362,760. Last week the clearings were $431,852, so that the figures for this week show a decrease of $70,763. For this week last month the clearings were $419,965.

TRADE WAS MORE ACTIVE

Official Report of the Union Stock Yards.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Toronto, Nov. 11—Receipts were fairly large: 78 cars, 857 cattle, 1149 hogs, 2330 sheep and lambs, 83 calves.

Cattle: Trade was a little more active. Three choice steers, 1,100 lbs., each sold at 88; three loads of good butchers' steers sold at $7.56. These were the best prices made.

Choice butchers' steers, $7.75 to $8.
Good butchers' steers, $7 to $7.50.
Medium butchers' steers, $6.50 to $6.75.
Common butchers' steers, $5.75 to $6.25.
Choice butchers' heifers, $7 to $7.25.
Common butchers' heifers, $6.25 to $6.75.
Choice cows, $6.50 to $7.
Good cows, $6 to $6.25.
Canners, $3.50 to $4.50.

Feeders and stockers: Trade in feeders and stockers was about steady. Farmers were looking for a supply, but good quality steers are scarce, and common are plentiful.

Choice steers, $6.50 to $6.75.
Medium steers, $6 to $6.25.
Stockers, $3.50 to 5.

Milkers and Springers: Light supply sold at $60 to $90 each; bulk sold at $70 to $80 each.

Calves: Receipts light and trade dull with prices easy.

Choice Veals, $9 to $10; common to good, $4 to $8.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts being large, especially of lambs, prices for them were easier. Lambs were 10 to 15c per cwt. lower than on Tuesday and sheep were barely steady.

Sheep, $5 to $5.75.
Culls and rams, $2.50 to $4.
Lambs, choice ewes and wethers, $7.75 to $8.
Selected, fed and watered, $7.75 and $7.40 f.o.b. cars, and $8 weighed off cars.

The sale of rejected Army horses, at the Union Stock yards, to-day, was largely attended by representative buyers from country parts to secure horses for feeding this winter. Eighty-five horses were sold, the prices ranging from $40 to $145. These horses are all good and were rejected on account of differences in height and age. To-day there were a number of good mares sold at $80 a head.

The sales will continue to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, and will run daily until the horses are sold.

TO-NIGHT'S PEACE MEETING

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Sir,—A public meeting has been called for to-night at the Council Chamber. The object is to take advantage of present conditions (the horrors and disorganization caused by war) to foster a movement which would result in disarmament at the end of the war.

If we believe in the British position—that Britain is fighting militarism—then we must support such a movement as in full support of the British position and cold comfort to our enemies.

The voice of the people of any civilized land are against war, so why [illegible] for the few to support the many?

Arbitration and an International Police are but a natural sequence to disarmament.—Yours truly,

J. S.—Brit.

Peterborough, Nov 12, 1914.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

London Scottish Regiment Held Difficult Position All Night.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The official press bureau issues descriptive account, which has been communicated by an eye-witness present with General Headquarters.

"On Saturday, Oct. 31," says the writer, "being ordered to take up a section of the firing line to support some of our cavalry, and having advanced to its position under heavy fire from the field guns, howitzers and machine guns, the battalion reached a point where further movement forward was impossible. There it maintained itself until dusk, when it proceeded to entrench.

"From 9 o'clock that night until 2 a.m. Sunday the Germans made numerous attacks on the Scottish line, all of which were repulsed by rifle fire. At 2 a.m. they made their great effort and assaulted the front and left of the position in great force. A considerable number succeeded by a detour in getting around the flank of the regiment. A large proportion of these were engaged by the companies in support and reserve, while others penetrated between the first and second lines of trenches and assailed our firing line in the rear.

"While the fighting with rifle and bayonet was going on, both in front and immediately behind the firing line, a reserve company still farther behind made repeated bayonet charges against the enemy who had got around and so prevented the entire envelopment of the battalion. Behind the firing line the scene of combat was lit by a blazing house, which the Germans had set alight.

"At dawn its was discovered that large numbers of the enemy had, according to custom, worked around both flanks with machine guns, and a retirement was carried out. This was effected under a cross-fire from machine guns and rifles.

"Naturally in an encounter of this nature the battalion suffered a heavy loss, but, though unable to maintain its position, it acquitted itself with gallantry and coolness in a situation of peculiar difficulty."

OFFICIALS IN CONFERENCE

Officials of the Grand Trunk Railway and representatives of the Canadian General Electric Company and the City are in conference this afternoon. The object of the meeting is to discuss the question of leasing a piece of unused railway track from the G. T. R., which the Canadian General Electric Company will use for the purpose of testing electric locomotives and such other rolling stock as they may construct.

RECEIVES $600 DAMAGES

LINDSAY, Nov. 12.— The case of Geo. Fisher vs. the Boving Co. for injuries received, which impaired the eyesight, which was to have been tried at the Fall Assizes yesterday, was settled amicably out of court, Fisher receiving $600 damages.

It appears that Fisher was foreman in the machine shop, when a piece of steel flew up from the anvil, striking a planer and hitting Fisher in the eye. The other eye had already been more or less impaired, and the injury recently received also impaired the sight.

Allies Check The Advance

From Dixmude Official Statement From War Office.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The French War Office issued the following statement last night:

"The enemy has continued all day his effort of Tuesday, without accomplishing any new result. He has directed against Lombaertzyde a counter attack which has been repulsed, and has made vain attempts to debouch from Dixmude on the left bank of the Yser.

"There is nothing new to report from the rest of the front."

The afternoon bulletin said:

"On our left wing the battle was resumed yesterday from early dawn, with intensity particularly marked between Nieuport and the Lys. In a general way our front has been maintained in spite of the violence and strength of the German attacks directed against some of our points of support.

"To the north of Nieuport we have been able to reoccupy Lombaertzyde and to advance beyond that locality, but toward the end of the day the Germans succeeded in getting possession of Dixmude. However, we are still holding on to the outskirts of that village along the Nieuport Canal.

"At Ypres, which has been solidly occupied, the fight has been very hot. The British troops, who have been attacked at many points, have everywhere halted the enemy.

"Along the rest of the front the general situation continues unchanged, save for progress made by our forces north of Soissons and in the regions west of Vailly, on the right bank of the Aisne. With the exception of these two positions the state of the weather has permitted only local activity, which was everywhere in our favor. Especially at Coincourt (three kilometres north of the forest of Parroy), we have particularly scattered a detachment of the enemy's forces."

Who Wanted To Know?

Mother (sternly): Young man, I want to know just how serious are your intentions toward my daughter.

Daughter's Voice (somewhat agitated): Mamma, mamma! He's not the one!

DIXMUDE IS TAKEN

German's Make First Appreciable Gain in Ten Day's Battle

ELSEWHERE ALLIES BOLD

LONDON, Nov. 12. — After ten days of persistent and desperate battling, Dixmude has fallen into the hands of the Germans, the French still holding the western environs of the city and the approaches to the town on that side.

The railroad lines between Nieuport and Dunkirk centre in Dixmude, and Dunkirk is but a scant 25 miles away. This marks the first appreciable gains of the Kaiser's armies in the second drive to the French coast. It is one that cannot be over-estimated.

That the town fell only after a desperate resistance is indicated by all reports, but it was finally relinquished Tuesday evening.

British, French and Belgian forces participated in the fighting to save the point, but the allies were finally thrown back by sheer weight of men and metal. A tremendous artillery fire from hundreds of guns was concentrated on the town, and the German masses moved forward in a tidal wave that came steadily on despite all losses. Finally it swept over the outer earthworks, and the defeat of men drove back Dixmude's defenders.

It is cheering, however, to know that at Dixmude only has the last tremendous offensive of the invaders made an impression. Both east and west of that point the allied lines held steadily, and the British have distinguished themselves, especially around Ypres—the storm centre of the German assault.

The line of the canal from Dixmude to Ypres, except for a few rods on either side of Dixmude, and all of the roads in this zone are controlled by the allied troops. French and Belgian troops have retaken Lombaertzyde. This place has changed hands a number of times in the past three weeks. Further progress has been made along the channel in the direction of Ostend. Every effort of the Germans to take Ypres has been frustrated by British forces.

It is the opinion of both French and British military authorities that the Kaiser is bent on a herculean effort to reach the channel coast, or, at least, establish himself in positions which are impregnable in the west before turning back numbers of troops to meet the oncoming Russians.

The country between Dixmude and Ypres, where the belligerents have been engaged in violent attacks and counter attacks for weeks past, and where the losses have been heavier even than those in the battle of the Yser, is again the scene of a battle which for fury has seldom, if ever, been equaled.

At other points along the battle-front in France, the French official communication claims such successes for the allies, but the German headquarters staff declares that all attacks have been repulsed.

It is considered quite certain that with the enormous forces required for the effort to get through to the coast and to protect their own country from Russian invasion the Germans will not be able to throw any additional troops into the lines which stretch through northern France and along the Franco-German border.

On the other hand, the French, whose army is growing daily, might attempt an offensive against Lorraine or Alsace as a diversion, which would relieve the pressure in the west.

Replenish Your Silver

Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass

Fern Dishes
Flower Stands
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Cut Glass Bouquet Holders
Candelabras
Tea Sets, etc.

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Black Wolf Sets

We would like you to see our stock of Sets in this popular Fur.

The neckpieces are made up in the newest animal effect and the muffs are made in both plain pillow, and fancy effects.

The quality of the skin is the very finest obtainable.

W.E.LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 726

A SUIT and OVERCOAT FOR THE USUAL PRICE OF A SUIT

FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY

SPECIAL PURCHASE of 400 yards of SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS found wholesale price $2.00 to $4.50 yard. Bought as ONE LOT and will be made-up at our well-known price of

SUIT or OVER-COAT **$14** TO MEASURE

CUSTOM UNION LABEL

NOTE ADDRESS:

GLOBE TAILORING CO., 181 CHARLOTTE ST.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE W. F. SUCCEE

The funeral of the late Wilbert F. Succee who was killed in a rear-end collision near Midland last night, will be held at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon in Lindsay.

We All Find Him Hipster

There Has Never Been Any Doubt

as to the ability of the Tait Optical Co. to properly fit your eyes with Glasses. Their long experience, undoubted ability, perfectly appointed parlours and complete and modern equipment make mistakes impossible with this firm.

For reference we refer you to our numerous clients.

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OUR GUARANTEE TO PERFECT VISION

A CHRISTMAS JOY

If you want to give real pleasure to some one you care for—be she wife, sweetheart, father, mother or friend—send your photograph.

To ensure early copies, come at the earliest convenience to

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W. F. MOULE Phone 46

374½ George Street

CITY AND GENERAL

WINDOW CLEANING.

'Phone 149 or drop a card to J. Foster, 8 Benson Avenue. Storm windows cleaned and put up. 28d-97

PROBABILITIES.

Moderate to fresh northwest to northeast winds, generally fair and moderately cold. Light local falls of snow or sleet, chiefly on Friday.

ST. JOHN'S CHOIR.

St. John's Church Choir will practice to-night in the Guild Room at 8 o'clock.

LADIES' LITERARY.

First meeting on Friday evening in T.A.S. Hall. Subject, "Belgium and the War," by Rev. Dean McColl.

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 598, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d.t.f.

MANVERS POTATOES.

Just arrived, another car at the C. P. R. station, 60 cents per bag in 5-bag lots. E. H. Mann, 809 Maitland Avenue. Telephone 749. 3d-111

MILLINERY.

Velvet shapes, from $1 up. Ladies' and children's felt shapes, your choice for 50c. All trimmed hats up to $5 for half price. — Ennis & Armstrong. 3d-111

MATTRESSES

Worth $10.00 for $6.65. We have another shipment of good, well-made mattresses, strong ticking, good white cotton felt filling, worth $10.00 marked for quick selling at $6.65. See the show window, 427 George Street.—E. B. Clegg & Co.

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 120 Aylmer Street. 28d-99.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Church Woman's Association of St. John's will hold their annual meeting Friday afternoon at three o'clock All the members are asked to attend this meeting.

AUCTION SALE.

Of Household Furniture, etc., the property of F. T. Baylis, will be conducted in the Auctioneer's yards, 500 George street, on Friday, Nov. 13th, at 2 p.m.—W. J. Hancock, Auctioneer. 'Phone 1009. 3d-110

CHOIR PRACTICE.

All Saints' Choir will practice in the school room to-night at 8 o'clock. New Music will be rehearsed.

ORANGEMEN.

There will be a special meeting of District Orange Lodge No. 3, in their hall, Simcoe street, on Friday evening, November 13th. All members please attend. H. Stinson, District Master. 2d-112

PATRIOTIC FUND.

Richard Hall and Son have contributed fifty dollars to the Patriotic Fund. Mr. W. W. Dean is also a contributor to the extent of two dollars.

CARD OF THANKS.

Miss N. Smith and Mrs. G. R. Holt wish to thank their friends for flowers and kind sympathy in their recent sad bereavement, and also for the many kindnesses shown their mother and father during their illness.

EAST CITY BARBER.

East City has a new barber in the person of Harry Kingdon, who has taken possession of the shop in the Town Hall. Harry should do well, as he is a good tonsorial artist, and is well known.

NOTICE.

The Woodmen of the World will hold an at home on Monday night, Nov. 16, at 8 p.m. Everybody invited. A good programme provided. Silver collection. Proceeds to go to the Patriotic Fund. 2d-112

AUCTION SALE.

On Saturday, Nov. 14, Market Square at 10;30, horses, buggies, harness, and household furniture and fowl. Parties having anything to sell bring it along to sale. W. J. Jibb, 527 George St., Auctioneer.

SALE INCREASING.

"Over five million cups of "SALADA" Tea are consumed every day, and the demand is constantly increasing. "SALADA" is all fresh fragrant leaves grown in hill-top gardens, and is free from dust."

GET OUT OF THE RUT.

Money saved is money earned; look around; get out of your rut; I can save you money for your table supplies. We excel on butter, eggs, and cheese. Winter potatoes supplied in any quantity. See James R. Bell, the Sanitary Grocer, 197 Hunter Street, West. 'Phone 455.

LUCILLE LOVE.

Last night concluded the first showing of the pictures of Lucille Love, the story that is running in The Examiner each week. The house was crowded and pleased with the picture. Read the story Friday and Saturday in The Examiner, and see the pictures again next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

LIKES THE OFFICERS.

To the Editor, The Examiner:

Dear Sir,—I quite agree with J. Smith about our helping the Patriotic Fund. But, I do love to see our soldier boys dressed up, especially the young officers. I think they are just swell.

Yours truly,
MAYME SMITH.
(No relation to J. Smith)

Factories in North Also Contributed

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Sir,—I beg to state that the patrons of Buckhorn and Cedardale cheese factories cheerfully contributed one day's make of cheese to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Buckhorn's contribution was $64.50; Cedardale's being $59.82. These contributions were sent direct to the Hon. W. T. White, M. P., Minister of Finance, who is Honorary-Treasurer of the Fund.

Yours, etc.,
A. E. Kennedy,
Salesman.

FREE GIFT

$5.00 Auto-Strop Safety Razor

TO ANY MEMBER OF

His Majesty's Forces

WHO MAY NOW BE

Serving His Country

WHETHER HE IS

At The Front Or On His Way

Anyone

purchasing an Auto-Strop Razor from us at the regular price of $5.00, and supplying us with the name and address of Any Soldier or Sailor in the United Service, we positively agree to have sent to him a $5.00 Auto-Strop Safety Razor Free of Cost.

This offer holds good during the war only. Purchase your Razor, give us your friend's address and he will receive his Razor Absolutely Free.

Warne Drug Co., Ltd.

'Phone 527 :: 361 George Street

Mr. Culverwell's Gift To Fund

Port Hope Guide: Our generous townsman, Mr. J. A. Culverwell, has given a cash donation of one hundred dollars to the Patriotic Fund. To help along this same worthy object, Mr. Culverwell invited a large party to the Patriotic Concert last evening including the Clergy and their wives, ninety Boy Scouts, the Firemen and their wives, the young ladies of the Bell Telephone office and others. This numbered about one hundred and fifty and when it is considered that it is all for the same cause, the Patriotic Fund, Mr. Culverwell has nearly duplicated his previous subscription of one hundred dollars.

PAYMENT HAS BEEN WITHHELD

The Council is in receipt of a communication from Chipman and Power consulting engineers of Toronto, requesting payment of an account amounting to about seven hundred dollars. Payment has been withheld on the grounds that the work, which concerns the Romaine Street sewer project, was defective. The matter will be taken up at a meeting to be called later, when the City Solicitor will be invited to be present.

Mayor Buller For 1915

His Worship Mayor Buller has announced his intention of retaining the civic reins of government for another year providing he is unopposed. The Mayor feels that he is entitled to a second term, but is not disposed to oppose the election of any one desiring to enter the field. It is customary for a Mayor to serve the City for at least two consecutive years, and upon these grounds Mayor Buller will volunteer his services to the City for another year.

Many citizens have approached him with the suggestion that he remain in power for another year, as by that time the present unsettled state of affairs, brought about by the war, will have passed over.

LAKEFIELD BOYS OFF

Council of the Village Gave Each of Them $5

Lakefield, Nov. 11.— Five Lakefield boys left this morning on the 7.40 train for Kingston to prepare for overseas service. Those who left were Messrs. Wilbert Webster, Jr., Chas. Armstrong, Walter Perks, Joe Hill and H. Pemberthy.

The local regiment and the five who left this morning paraded to the station, headed by the Citizens' Band. The boys were met there by the members of the Council, and each was presented with five dollars, while Mr. Pemberthy received a wrist watch as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the members of the A.Y.P.A. Clu bof the Anglican church. A bundle of clothing was given to each by the Soldiers' Comfort Club of the village. A huge crow turned out to see the boys off and the train pulled out to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne."

SUBMARINE SINKS NIGER ALL OF CREW RESCUED

Obsolete British Torpedo Boat Destroyed in Downs—Four Men Injured.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The little British torpedo boat Niger, which was built twenty-two years ago and has been used as a tender, is the latest victim of a German submarine. She was torpedoed yesterday morning in the Downs north of the Straits of Dover and foundered immediately. The officers and crew were saved.

The admiralty in announcing the loss of the ship says:

"The Niger, Lieut. Commander Arthur T. Muir, was torpedoed this morning, Nov. 11, in the Downs. All the officers and 77 of the crew were saved. Four men were injured. It is thought that there was no loss of life.

"The Niger has been employed in semi-combatant duties."

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skilful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.

340 GEORGE STREET

Next to Warne Drug Co.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Josephine McNicholl is visiting in Peterborough.

Miss Bernice Billington left yesterday for Regina, where she will reside in future.

Mrs. Barrie of Peterborough is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Fowler of Havelock.

Mr. Burton McBride, of the Gibbard Furniture Co., Napanee, is registered at the White House.

Mrs. E. J. R. Walton and her daughter, Mrs. E. Vant, of Nelson, B.C., are visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stubbs and son have returned to the city after an absence of six months at Stoney Lake.

Rev. J. G. Lewis of Peterborough will preach in the Methodist Church, Norwood, next Sunday, morning and evening.

Mrs. Charlie McHenry, of Crofton, returned home after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. P. J. Carroll, of King street.

Mr. Robt. J. Menzies, of Detroit, who was in the city the past few days, returned home this morning via Lindsay, where he will stop-over for a brief visit.

A postal card was received this morning from Mr. Walter Perks, 562 Gilmour street, who went to join the contingent at Kingston, that he had passed the medical examination "with flying colours." His services having been declined for domestic reasons on his first enlistment, he went to Lakefield and was accepted there.

OFF TO CATCH GERMANS?

Japanese Warships Sail From Honolulu For Unknown Ports.

HONOLULU, Nov. 12.—The Japanese battleship Hizen and cruiser Asama, which entered this port Tuesday for coal and provisions, left here yesterday for an unknown destination.

Rumor has it in the Japanese colony that the warships will rendezvous with a Japanese fleet nearing the coast of Chile, where it is supposed to be seeking the German cruisers believed to be in that vicinity.

Two Japanese merchantmen now at Hilo are due to be in that vicinity, in view of the sinking of the Emden, and the known presence of the remainder of the German Pacific squadron off the coast of South America. It is not believed the Hizen and the Asama will be detailed to convey them.

British Cruisers In Port.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 12. — The British cruisers Carnarvon and Defence, accompanied by the transport Grama, have put into this port.

SERVIANS VICTORIOUS.

Austrian Attack Is Completely Defeated Near Semendria.

VALIEVO, Nov. 12. — The long-awaited Austrian invasion down the Morava Valley commenced Tuesday, when six battalions of infantry, with two Maxims, crossed the Danube into Servian territory near Semendria.

The passage was covered by the fire of Austrian batteries, posted on the left bank of the Danube and on the island of Semendria. The Servian outposts retired, and the invaders were unmolested until the Servian force opened a vigorous counter-attack. The combat ended with the complete defeat of the Austrians.

Many were killed and others drowned in endeavoring to swim the Danube. Two thousand prisoners, including a colonel and six other officers, were taken. The maxims were also captured.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Reports reaching Pekin from Harbin, Manchuria, set forth that Russia is transporting her European prisoners of war as far east as Vladivostok.

At Shannonville an evaporator, the property of William Elliott, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The building with machinery was valued at $3,000.

The ship Tofua, chartered by the American commission for relief in Belgium, landed 1,260 tons of food in Rotterdam yesterday. Three thousand tons of foodstuffs have been rushed inland.

Certain points in Friesland and Groningen provinces, in the Netherlands, along the Ems and the Frisian Islands, have been declared in a state of siege, in order to prevent illegal exportation.

The London members of the Catholic Benefit Society have decided to fight the recent rate increase in rates ordered by the executive of the order, and have engaged counsel to take the matter to the courts.

Another bomb outrage committed by Chinese revolutionaries occurred yesterday at Canton, outside the residence of Gen. Chi Kiang Lung, who is in charge of the Canton district. Thirteen persons lost their lives.

In addition to two British ships, Turkish officials have seized two Dutch vessels at Smyrna. The Dutch consul protested, but the Vali alleged that the ships carried merchandise belonging to enemies of Turkey.

REBELS ARE LOOTING.

Small Robbery and Vandalism Are Do Wet's Chief Operations.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 12.—The chief object of the rebels appears to be the looting and destroying of private and state property. Wherever adherents of the rebels herald their entry into villages by commandeering horses, carts, rifles and ammunition, looting the stores, plundering the storekeepers and peaceful farmers, and bringing the ordinary business of the towns and the farming operations of the northern Orange Free State to a standstill.

Gen. Christian De Wet, by the sinister use of the sjambok, has compelled many to join him.

The captured rebels to date are: Hertz commandos, 631; Beyers' followers, 931. Total, 1,562.

Although the country generally is exhibiting the greatest trouble for patience, everything points toward an immediate demonstration in force against De Wet.

The Utility Gift

$2.75 $3.00 $3.50 $3.75 $4.00 $4.50 and $5.00

THE value of any article consists not in the mere possession of it, but in the service it renders—

BISSELL'S Carpet Sweeper

is at once a labor-saving, time-and-money-saving, and will go on for years giving the daily benefit of its service. Some pieces of furniture and bric-a-brac will be cared for by the Bissell Sweeper, and it is valued every where for its all round usefulness. We have them at all prices.

$2.75 $3.00 $3.50 $3.75 $4.00 $4.50 and $5.00

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO.

HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS

PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST

FLOWER MEN IN SESSION.

Horticulturists From All Parts of Ontario Attend Convention.

vdrRf fiWFAo lx&m :n-m thmm

The annual convention of the Ontario Horticultural Society of Ontario opened a two-days' session in the Railway Committee Room of the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Wednesday, when a number of interesting matters were presented and discussed.

The report of the superintendent, J. Lockie Wilson, stated that during the past year 1,700 members had been added to the membership in nine societies. The competitions in the beautification of lawns, gardens, back yards, etc., had taken hold of the people in the cities where great interest was being taken in the work. The increases in order of precedence in these nine societies were:

St. Thomas 302, bringing the membership up to 1,100; Stratford comes next with an increase of 313 to its 600 members; St. Catharines, 270 increase; Windsor, 179; Brantford, 170; Walkerville, 120; Berlin, 100; Hamilton, 79; Winchester, 65.

The great growth in St. Thomas is attributed to its system of prizes, which are medals and other trophies.

The total receipts amounted to $947, for which there is a balance on hand of $168.

J. H. Bennett, president, in his address referred to the death of Sir James Whitney, and expressed the confidence of the society in the new Premier, Hon. W. H. Hearst.

Those present from Peterborough were Messrs. H. B. Cowan, Cecil Williamson, Walter Stocker, Harry Beal, and Frank Wise.

A MILD REQUEST.

"Excuse me, sir," said the strap-hanger, "but would you mind moving your partmanteau from the gangway? I really can hardly find room to stand."

"Move my portmanteau," gasped the stranger, "those, sir, are my feet."

"Is that so?" said Jenkins, "then perhaps you would pile them one above the other."

BIRTH.

AXFORD—On November 11, to Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Axford, 77½ Smith street, a daughter.

NOTICE

Dr. Gordon's Books. "All's Love Yet All's Law" and "The Young Man and His Problems" are now on sale at TREBILCOCK BROTHERS

AT THE OKE FRUIT STORE

APPLES

For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies; Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE OKE FRUIT STORE

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May be used to advantage during any season of the year. But at this particular time its usefulness is much needed in every home. For the bath-room, sewing-room, the nursery or any other room, the Perfection is the Ideal Rapid-Heater.

There is no danger of the flame climbing and the heater smoking.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
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The Evening Examiner.

[illegible]

VOL. LVI. No. 113 14 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914. PAGES 1 TO 8 PRICE TWO CENTS

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A wonderful new system of electric light which produces photographs in every respect the equal of day light.

If it is not convenient to come in the day-time, by special appointment we will make the sitting in the evening.

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THE ROY STUDIO
140½ HUNTER ST.

ALLIES REPORTED AT OSTEND

TURKEY DECLARES WAR ON ALL THE ALLIES

90,000 Is Estimate of German Losses During Week Around Nieuport

LONDON, Nov. 13.—With all the reports including the official statement of the War Bureau telling the desperate fighting in Belgium, it is believed here that the attempt of the Germans to hack their way to the coast is reaching a climax. Having advanced from Nieuport to Lombartzyde along the coast, the Allies continue to press their offensive in this section. News despatches received here from Rotterdam quote refugees as declaring they saw the Allied forces entering Ostend. No official confirmation has come from the War Office on this point.

Entire regiments of Germans attempting to storm the British positions in massed formation have been wiped out reports from the front declare. The casualties of the enemy during one week are placed as high as 90,000 in some reports, and it is declared the German force at the beginning of the drive toward the coast numbered half a million.

CLAIMS GERMAN COMMERCE IS NOT ENTIRELY CUT OFF

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Germany is not cut off from the commercial world, Consul Seltzer of Breslau to-day reported to the State Department.

Transportation is practical and possible, he said, through ports of neighbouring neutral countries of Denmark and Netherlands. Although they are perhaps reduced in volume of output, owing partly to their interruption and partly to great domestic consumption, he said, it would be a grave error to consider German industries paralyzed.

RUSSIANS GET CONTROL OF IMPORTANT RAILWAY

LONDON, Nov. 12.—In the occupation of Johannisburg, announced today by the Russian general staff, the Czar's armies have secured another important point on the German railway line which runs through East Prussia, skirting the frontier of Russian Poland. With Lyck and Soldau already in his hands, this gives to General Rennenkamp practical control of this valuable railroad, as well as of several branch lines running into the interior. Indications are that the Russian offensive in this quarter is being vigorously pushed.

The central army, which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only unimportant engagements, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing. The Russian left wing has followed the Kielce railway to the Austrian frontier, and is within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent.

The southern army, under General Ruszky, is at Rzeszow, between Przemysl and Cracow, and its crossing of the San River in force compelled the Austrians. Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, while still another is operating against the Austrians who are holding the passage of the Carpathians.

The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, is wielding these armies and the mobility they are showing are the subject of admiration on the part of military men here.

ALLIES' LINE FORMS STOUT BARRIER ON ROAD TO COAST

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Germans attempted on Wednesday night and yesterday to swarm across the River Yser and beat back the Allies from Nieuport to Ypres. They were repulsed to the right bank at every point except one, where betwen Dixmude and Ypres they held last night possibly 200 yards of the left bank.

The Government in its reports of the past two days' fighting frankly admits the success of the Germans in throwing a detachment across the Yser following their occupation of Dixmude, but plainly indicates that the allies have suffered no important reverse, and that the Allies' line bars the way to Dunkirk and Calais as determinedly as ever. The capture of Dixmude and the crossing of the Yser at one point appear to be merely new fluctuations of the battle. The Germans have crossed the Yser once before, only to be driven back, and both allies and Germans have held Dixmude more than once in the desperate conflict of the past four weeks.

Availed Them Nothing.

The essential points of the day's reports is that the Germans have not been able to profit by their slight advance at the points mentioned in Belgium, although they have attacked fiercely night and day. The Allies could not be dislodged from their stronghold at Ypres, and continue a resolute defence east of Armentieres. The Prussian Guard stacked the British trops and were repulsed. Southward along the west flank to the Oise the fighting has been less severe. It appears from the official reports that the Germans have centred their attack on the line of Dixmude-Ypres-Armentieres, evidently under pressure to reach the French Coast if possible at any cost.

ASQUITH WANTS AN ARMY OF 2,000,000

LONDON, Nov. 13.—It is reported in the parliamentary lobbies that Premier Asquith will on Tuesday ask Parliament's sanction for the raising of a million additional troops for the purposes of the war, thus bringing the total up to 2,650,000 men.

Much interest is shown in the financing of the war. It is understood that the Government intends to issue a war loan of $1,000,000,000 or more, probably at 4 per cent., and redeemable within ten years. It is estimated that Great Britain is spending $35,000,000 weekly on the war, and, in addition to the war loan, the Government may propose to raise a further $250,000,000 by increasing the income tax to half a crown in the pound. This would provide for the necessary expenditure till next March, the end of the financial year.

TURKS WERE ROUTED BY RUSSIANS

Attempted to Envelop Left Wing of Russian Army in the Caucasus But Were Routed With Cross-fire

COSSACKS CLEANED UP

LONDON, Nov. [illegible] announced successes on the part of the Russian army invading Turkey by way of Armenia, are reported in an official communication from the general staff of the army of the Caucasus received to-night from Petrograd. The statement says:

"The attacks of the Turks on our positions at Koprukoi on Wednesday were repulsed with great losses to the Turks. A Turkish column which attempted to turn our left wing was subjected to the cross fire of our artillery, and was simultaneously attacked by our infantry. The Turks fled into the mountains in complete disorder, pursued by our cavalry.

"Under the protection of the fortified positions of Ivangorod the Turks continue to concentrate troops at Erzerum. They are largely are receiving reinforcements by way of Trebisond (on the Black Sea.)

"On Monday the Russians were attacked and defeated in the Sarikamessour Pass on the road from Erzerum to Van. They retreated in disorder, leaving behind their dead and wounded."

Want More Troops.

Advices from Rome say the Ottoman army lacks 700 officers, and that the authorities in Berlin, requested to supply the deficiency, have replied that it will be impossible to send all Germans, but that Austrians also will be sent, and will travel individually to Turkey as civilians. An Englishman arriving from Constantinople, which he left November 1, says there are nearly 3,000 German officers in the Turkish naval service, and German clerks have been in charge of the telegraph and postal departments and the censorship for the last two months.

A despatch from Athens says that a Turkish torpedo boat, which ran the allied blockade of the Dardenelles has been captured off Tenedos, an island five miles from the north-west coast of Asia Minor. It is reported from Petrograd that the battle cruiser Goeben has been penetrated by a shell at her water line, and is seriously damaged.

Reports reaching the Russian capital from the Turkish border attach increasing importance to the part the Armenians are playing in the Russian-Turkish war. In several towns occupied by the Russians the Armenian students have shown themselves ready to join the invading army, and explained that they had prepared themselves for the Russian approach by constant drilling and by gathering arms secretly. All along the line of march, according to these despatches, the Armenian peasants are receiving the Russian troops with enthusiasm and giving them provisions freely.

An Armenian newspaper, referring to this crisis in the history of Armenia, publishes the following: "The long anticipated day of deliverance for the Turkish Armenians is at hand and the Armenians are prepared for any sacrifice made necessary by the performance of their manifest duty."

To-day's War Bulletins

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13, 11 a.m. —Premier Asquith announced today that the British casualties to date total 57,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

GALLANT FRENCHMAN DIED AS HE WISHED

Grandson of Famous Historian Killed on Field of Battle.

PARIS, Nov. 13.— Though he fell near the end of August, the death has only just been announced of Ernest Psichari, grandson of the French philologist and historian, Joseph E. Renan. He was a lieutenant of artillery and was killed during the retreat of the allies in Belgium while defending his guns against overwhelming numbers of the Germans.

It is recalled that one of his books, "Appel es Armes," ends with a sort of prayer that the author might die on the field of battle.

Defence of Ypres One of The Greatest Episodes In British Army's History

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Official Press Bureau issued the following statement to-night:

"The operations during the last few days have consisted mainly of fighting to the north of the Lys, where the points of interest were at first on the line of Hollebeke, Wytschaete and Messines. There have also been severe encounters on the line from Zanvoorde to Frelinghein.

"The character of the fighting has been one of frequent and vigorous infantry attacks from the Germans, accompanied by heavy shell fire, alternating with equally vigorous counter-attacks, the general result being the maintenance of our line, not without considerable losses on our side, but with still heavier losses on the other. Six machine guns and over one hundred prisoners were taken by us on the 9th.

"The allies' strength has been constantly maintained by reinforcements. Latterly the stress has been in the neighbourhood of Gheluvelt, to the north of Ypres, and at Dixmunde.

"The German artillery fire was practically a continual bombardment, intended to pulverize the defence preparatory to the advance of the infantry. In the centre the struggle has been at Ypres, the defence of which will certainly be reckoned in history as one of the most striking episodes of the British army.

"For more than three weeks the position, which projects like a bastion into the enemy's lines, has been held under a rain of shells which has hardly ceased by day or night. During this time the enemy has poured successive waves of infantry against it, only to see them break to pieces, one after the other."

BOTHA'S ARMY MEETS REBELS AND DEFEATS DE WET'S FORCE

LONDON, Nov. 13.—An official despatch from Lieut.-Col. Dirk Vandeventer concerning the defeat November 9 of a force of Germans and Boer rebels at Zandfontein, near the southern border of the German South-west Africa, was received here to-day. According to the report, the Union forces inflicted a loss of 120 killed or wounded and captured 25 men. The Union loss was 13 men killed and 11 wounded.

"Our officers and men who were [illegible] with some bullets, and suffered frightful wounds."

The news was received from Pretoria to-day that the rebel general, Chris. Muller, was captured in a farmhouse, where he had hidden after being wounded. He is a prisoner in Pretoria.

An official Pretoria despatch received by Reuter's says that Gen. Louis Botha came into contact with the rebel General de Wet's commando 24 miles east of Winburg, Orange River Colony, after a forced night march. The rebels were severely defeated, 200 being taken prisoners.

KAISER CALLS FOR LAST DROP OF BLOOD IN HOUR OF TRIAL

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A characteristic order issued by Emperor William to his troops has been found upon a German soldier wounded in East Prussia. It is as follows:

"Dear faithful soldiers,—You have not forgotten the day when crafty, barbarous Russia, having secretly prepared to attack our fair and peaceful Fatherland, mobilized her troops and moved toward our frontier. That same day I, in fulfillment of my duty and prompted by the best interests of the country, decided, in conjunction with my Government, to defend our land to the last drop of our blod.

"With this defensive purpose I was compelled to move my valourous troops into France, which, as an ally of Russia, was preparing to strike a blow at us on our western frontier.

"Thanks to the valour of my heroes, France has been severely punished, and Belgium, which interfered with our attack, has been added to the glorious provinces of Germany. From the course of military events you know that the punitive expedition into Russia has also been a brilliant success.

"But, although we obtained due requital for the affronted patriotism of Germany, we must now turn to the new task of protecting our hearths, which moribund France and barbarous Russia are making ready to attack. Henceforward military operations will take another form, which will soon be intelligible to you, my dear, valiant soldiers.

"My heroes, that hour of trial has now come for you and for the whole of Germany. It is necessary to concentrate all our energies on the repulse of our enemies, for otherwise Germany will be transformed from a magnificent free country into an enslaved, degraded province of Russia and France.

"If Germany is dear to you, if your families are dear to you, if your culture, your faith, your nation, your Emperor are dear to you, you will offer the enemy worthy resistance.

"Not one step backward into our country; remember, behind us destruction is threatening, and it is only before us that our happiness lies.

"For your country, for glory, forward, my dear, my faithful friends."

SEMI-BRITISH DUKES ARE IN GERMAN LINES

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The status of the two semi-British Dukes who are now fighting in the German army against Britain, the Duke of Cumberland and the Duke of Albany, will be debated in the House of Commons to-morrow on a question to be put by Swift McNeill, Nationalist, who is anxious to know how Premier Asquith purposes to deal with them.

Mr. McNeill will urge that they be deprived of their British peerages and titles and their seats in the House of Lords.

Cousins of King George.

The Duke of Albany, who has also the title of Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gothe, is a first cousin of King George. He was born in 1884 and educated in Britain and Germany. He has a commission in one British and in several German regiments. His wife is a daughter of the Duke of Schleiswig-Holstein.

The Duke of Cumberland is a second cousin of the King. He was born in 1845, and is a general in the British and a colonel in the Austrian armies. He married a daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark.

Favoured Treatment?

The matter of the more favoured treatment accorded influential Germans in Britain will be raised by Harry K. Newman, Unionist, who purposes to question Mr. McKenna as to why British naturalization was granted to Baron Bruno Schroeder, a banker, since the outbreak of the war.

BATH TRAIN FOR RUSSIANS.

LOSDON, Nov. 13.—A despatch from Petrograd to Reuter's says: "The Ministry of Ways and Communications is sending to the front a 'bath train,' made up of more than twenty cars, which will provide 2,000 baths daily. A tank car will furnish water. Another car will be provided for drying and disinfecting outer garments, with ample provision for clean underclothes."

TURKS DECLARE WAR ON THE ALLIES

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13—Turkey has declared war upon all nations of the Triple Entente, according to a message received here from Constantinople via Berlin.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOLS, ETC.

Beef hides continue strong, says John Hallam, and in good demand, although the tanners are not disposed to buy at the late quotations except to supply the particular kinds of leather necessary for military supplies. City butcher hides, flat, 14 1-2c. per lb. Country hides, flat, cured, 16 to 17c. per lb. Part cured, 15 to 16c. per lb.

Calfskins— The market is firm and well sold up; receipts are coming to market in fair supply. City skins, green, flat, 16c.; country, cured, 17 to 18 1-2c.; part cured, 16 1-2c., according to condition and take-off; deacons or bob calf, 85c. to $1.20 each.

Horsehides are steady, but quiet. City take-off, 4.50 to $4.75; country take-off, No. 1, $4 to $4.50; No. 2, $3.50 to $3.50.

Sheepskins are strong, and are being absorbed at full quotations. City lamb skins, pelts or shearlings, 75c. to $1.25 each; country lamb skins or shearlings, 50c. to $1.10.

Wool is unchanged, very small supplies being in the dealers' hands. Washed combing fleece (coarse), 28 to 30c.; washed clothing fleece (fine), 30 to 31c.; washed rejections (burry, chaffy, etc.), 23 to 26c.; unwashed fleece combing (coarse), 19 to 20c.; unwashed fleece clothing (fine), 21 to 23c.

Rural Fashion Plates.

Farmers are getting so prosperous around Hazel it is difficult to distinguish them, so far as dress goes, from city men. Hill Olive, who has been "portering" for hotels here ever since the town started, walked up to a well-dressed stranger recently and asked him if he would like to go to the hotel, whereupon the man replied: "No, I'll just go home. I live right out here about a half mile."

BABY FACES

Enter your Baby NOW in the

'XMAS PRETTY CHILDREN'S COMPETITION

—at the—

COWAN STUDIO

GROUND FLOOR

Charlotte Burden 'Phone 625

"WINTER MILLINERY"

For your Approval and Selection.
Which will be sure to appeal to your judgment.

Mrs. J. Wilson, 372 GEORGE STREET 'PHONE 38

SEE and INSPECT—THE SUPREME RANGE

Large oven, roomy warming closet, 6 large cooks, heavy well-made fire box, good steel body, gold workmanship

ALL OF ALL:

Saves you Half Your Fuel Bill.

F.R. J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
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The Specials Are Fresh Again

Our 50c Quality CHOCOLATES on Sale Saturday ... per lb. 29c

—on—

Hayler's Candy is always fresh and superb of condition. Sold in boxes from 25c to $4

See the specially good value at 50c. per box

McDermid & Jury
The Rexall Druggists
Cor. George & Charlotte Sts.

MARMORA'S GIFT TO VOLUNTEERS

Presents to All and One Is Drowned —Two Army Commanders Chosen

BELLEVILLE, Nov. 13.— Fifteen more volunteers of the 49th Regiment, Hastings Rifles, left this city to-night for Kingston to join the second contingent. This makes 6 members of the regiment to volunteer, and the complement of 75 is expected to be reached in a day or two. Last evening fifteen volunteers were given a grand sendoff in the village of Marmora. Reeve W. R. Bidwell presided. Five dollars and a wrist watch were presented to each man. All are single except one, whose life has been insured for $1,000 by the village, which has also pledged itself to look after his wife and three children.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Ketcheson addressed his men at the Armouries here, and congratulated them on the fine showing they had made for Marmora.

COMBING WON'T RID HAIR OF DANDRUFF

The Easiest and Best Way is to Dissolve It

The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

Do this to-night, and by morning most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy, every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop at once, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

If you want to preserve your hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for nothing destroys the hair more quickly. It not only starves the hair and makes it fall out, but it makes it stringy, straggly, dull, dry, brittle and lifeless, and everyone notices it. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and never fails to do the work.

ALL DOUBT REMOVED

Our Scientific Examination of the Eyes will remove all doubt as to whether or not glasses should be worn. In our consultation we make use of the most complete equipment of modern scientific instruments. Our long experience and our special facilities enable us to give the best and most responsible professional service to all of our patrons.

We recommend, manufacture and do NOTHING CHEAPER. For which we pay the highest prices. Broken lenses are ground in our own Lens Grinding Plant. Duplicating of any broken or lost grinding promptly. Almost any kind of lens duplicated while you wait.

A. A. FOWLER Phm. B. REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST
Opt. D. Graduate Optician, M.D. Toronto
Optical Parlors and Lens Grinding Plant Rear
NUGENT DRUG COMPANY, 306 GEORGE STREET

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Contract Display ..... 20c per Inch
Transient Reading ..... 40c per Inch

Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 100 Inch Contract, 15c per Inch.

Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 40c per Inch.

Legal and other notices, 8c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

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Minimum charge, 15c, or 1c per word for first insertion; 1/2c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 5c to cover postage or copies if sent out of town.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c

All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.

Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

PERSONAL

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of-town address.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY

Toronto--Chicago

Toronto-Montreal

The International Limited

Canada's Train of superior service

Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit 9.30 p.m. and Chicago 8.00 a.m.

MORNING SERVICE

Leaves Toronto 9 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.00 p.m. daily.

Last Train out of Toronto at Night

Leaves 11.45 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 8.00 p.m. daily, carrying throughout connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.

FOR MONTREAL

Leave Toronto 9 a.m., 5.00 p.m. and 11 p.m. daily. Both reservations, etc., at G.T.R. Ticket Office E. A. ROSS, City Passenger and Ticket Agent Manifold, Station Ticket Agent. 'Phone 259 & 126

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WINTER TOURS

TO THE LAND OF

Sunshine and Summer Days

CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA

LOUISIANA, ETC.

Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.

Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, cor. King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

JAS. SHIRNES, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.56 a.m.	6.20 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m. 5.00 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.16 p.m. 5.30 p.m.	*0.10 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m. 8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay Stouffville, Uxbridge Markham	11.56 a.m. 9.00 p.m. 10.15 p.m.	7.10 a.m. 6.20 a.m. 5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	6.45 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	6.20 a.m. 1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.55 a.m. 5.15 p.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m. 12.30 p.m. 5.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.25 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**5.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*12.15 a.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*2.05 a.m.
Ottawa special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	*1.07 p.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**10.15 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**5.55 p.m.
Going West—	
Toronto, Guelph Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	4.52 a.m.
North Toronto	*5.24 a.m. *5.57 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.34 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*1.31 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit, and Chicago	*4.23 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Sabaysgeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

China Painting

Mrs. Langley McCarthy

Teaches Herself's New and Successful Book Work in China Painting.

OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

"That's one thing you've got to learn, old mother!" he exclaimed. "I'll milk presently. But not just yet!"

For first of all he must see Beatrice again. The boy must cry a bit, till he had seen her!

To the bed he hastened, and beside it fell on his knees. His eager eyes devoured the girl's face; his trembling hand sought her brow.

Then a glad cry broke from his lips. Her face no longer burned with fever, and her pulse was slower now. A profuse and saving perspiration told him the crisis had been passed.

"Thank God! Thank God!" he breathed from his inmost soul. In his arms he caught her. He drew her to his breast.

And even in that hour of confusion and distress he knew the greatest joy of life was his.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ALLAN'S NARRATIVE.

The week that followed was one of terrible labour, vigil and responsibility for Stern. Not yet recovered from his wounds nor fully rested from his flight before the Horde—now forever happily wiped out — the man nevertheless plunged with untiring energy into the stupendous tasks before him.

He was at once the life, the brain, the inspiration of the colony. Without him all must have perished. In the hollow of his hand he held them, every one; and he alone it was who wrought some measure of reconstruction in the smitten settlement.

Once Beatrice was out of danger, he turned his attention to the others. He administered his treatment and regimen with a strong hand, and allowed no opposition. Under his direction a little cemetery grew in the palisade—a mournful sight for this early stage in the reconstruction of the world.

Here the Folk, according to their own custom, marked the graves with totem emblems as down in the Abyss, and at night they wailed and chanted there under the bright or misty moon; and day by day the number of graves increased till more than twenty crowned the cliff.

The two Anthropoids were not buried, however, but were thrown into the river from the place where they had been shot down while rolling rocks over the edge. The vanished in a tumbling, eddying swirl, misshapen and hideous to the last.

With his accustomed energy he set his men to work repairing the damage as well as possible, rearranging the living quarters, and bringing order out of chaos. Beta was now able to sit up a little. Allan decided she must have had a touch of brain-fever.

But in his thankfulness at her recovery he took no great thought as to the nature of the disease.

"Thank God, you're on the road to full recovery now, dear!" he said to her on the tenth day as they sat together in the sun before the home cave. "A mighty close call for you—and for the boy, too! Without that good old goat what mightn't have happened? She'll be a privileged character for life in these diggings."

Beta laughed, and with a thin hand stroked his hair as he bent over her.

"Do you remember those funny goat pictures Powers used to draw, a thousand years ago?" he asked. "Well he ought to be here now to make a sketch of you handing one to our kiddums? But—it was no joke, after all, was it? It was life and death for *him*!"

He kissed her tenderly, and for a while they said nothing. Then he asked:

"You're really feeling much—much better to-day?"

"Awfully much! Why, I'm nearly well again! In a day or two I'll be at work, just as though nothing had happened at all."

"No, no; you must rest a while. Just so you're better, that's enough for me."

Beatrice was really gaining fast. The fever had at least left her with an insatiable appetite.

Allan decided she was now well enough again to nurse the baby. So he and the famous goat were mutually spared many a mauvais quart d'heure.

Tallying up matters and things on the evening of the twelfth day, as they sat once more on the terrace in front of Cliff Villa, he inventoried the situation thus:

1—Twenty-six of the Folk are dead.
2—H'yemba is disposed of — praise be!
3—Forty still survive—twenty-eight men, nine women, three children. Of these forty, thirty-three are sound.
4—The Pauillac is lost.
5—The bridge is destroyed, and eight of the caves are gone.
6—The entire forest area to the northward, as far as the eye can reach, is totally devastated.
7—The Horde is wiped out.

"Some good items and some bad, you see, in this trial balance," he commented as he checked up the items. "It means a fresh start in some ways, and no end of work. But, after all, the damage isn't fatal, as it might easily have been. We're about a thousand times better off than there was any hope for."

"You haven't counted in your own wounds just healing, or the terrific time you had with the Horde," suggested Beatrice. "How in this world you ever got through I don't see."

"I don't either. It was a miracle, that's all. From the place where I descended for a little repair work, and where they suddenly attacked us, to the colony, can't be less than one hundred and fifty miles. And such hills, valleys, jungles! Perfectly unimaginable difficulties, Beta! Now that I look back on it myself, I don't see how I ever got here."

"They killed both the men you had with you?"

"Yes; but one of them not till the second day. You see, the carburetor got clogged and wouldn't spray properly. I realised I could never reach Settlement Cliffs without overhauling it. So I scouted for a likely place to land, far from any sign of the cursed signal-fires.

"Well, we hadn't been on the ground fifteen minutes before I'm blest if one of my men didn't hear the brushwood crackling to eastward.

"'O Kromno, master!' said he, clutching my arm, 'there come creatures—many creatures—through the forest! Let us go!'

"I listened and heard it, too; and somehow—subconsciously, I guess—I knew an advance-guard of the Horde was on us!

"It was night, of course. My searchlight was still burning, throwing a powerful white glare into the thicket about a quarter-mile away, beyond the sand-barren where I had taken earth. I turned it off, for I remembered how much better the Folk could see without artificial light in our night atmosphere.

"'Tell me, do you see anything?' I whispered.

"The other fellow pointed.

"'There, there!' he exclaimed. 'Little people! Many little people coming through the trees!'

"For a moment I was paralyzed. What to do? There was no time now for a getaway, even if the machine hadn't been out of order. My mind was in a whirl, a rout, an utter panic. I confess, Beatrice, for once I was scared absolutely blue—"

"No wonder! Who could have helped being?"

"Because you see, there was no way out. Lord knew how many of the little fiends were closing in on us; they might be on all sides. The country was much broken and absolutely new to me. I had no defences to fight from, and it was night. Could anything have been worse?"

"Go on, dear! What next?"

"Well, the Horde was coming on fast, and the darts beginning to patter in, so I saw we couldn't stay there. I had some vague idea of stratagem, I remember—some notion of leading the devils away on a long chase, outdistancing them and then swinging round to the machine again by daylight, and possibly fixing it up in time to skip out for home. But—"

"But it didn't work out that way?"

"Hardly! I emptied my automatics into the brown of the advancing pack, and then retreated, flanked by my two men. They were keen to fight, the Meracaans were—always ready for a mix—but I knew too much about the poisoned arrows to let 'em. We stumbled off through the woods at a good gait, crashing away like elephants, while always, apelike, creeping and hideous, the little hairy beast-people stole and slithered among the palms."

Beatrice shuddered.

"Heavens!" she exclaimed. "I—I'd have died of sheer fright!"

"I didn't feel like dying of fright, but I infernally near died of rage when in about five minutes I saw a flicker of flame through the jungle, and then a brighter glare."

"They burned the Pauillac?"

"I guess so. I never went back to see. They probably burned the planes and tried to batter up the rest of it with rocks and things. They wrecked it all right enough, I guess. That was for the attack we made on 'em from its safe elevation at the bungalow. Well—"

"What then?"

"I can hardly remember. We trekked south, as near as I could reckon it, or south by east, with New Hope River as our objective-joint. Oh, what's the use trying to tell it all? You know the jungle at night?"

"Wild beasts, you mean?"

"And snakes, Beta! Some sensation to step on a copperhead and then leap off just in time to miss the snap of the fangs, eh?"

"Oh, don't Allan! Don't!"

"All right; I'll skip that part. Anyhow, we hiked till daybreak, when my men began to complain of severe pain in the eyes. I had to stop and rig up some shields for them, and smear their hands and faces with mud to keep off the sun. Well, we managed to eat a little fruit and get a drink of water; but as for rest, there was none. For inside an hour, hanged if the darts didn't begin dropping again!"

"They'd come up with you!"

(To be continued.)

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MR. MOSHER.

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This statement is certified to by the Rev. E. H. Emett, Baptist minister of Brockville, Ont.

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

The epidemic of foot and mouth disease that has broken out in the United States has already spread to such an extent as to be recorded as the worst attack in the history of that country. The disease has been disporsed all the way from the corn belt states in the west to Massachusetts in the east. The stockyards at both Chicago and Buffalo have been closed for disinfection, and much of the prime finished Canadian cattle that have been going to the other side will have to be marketed at Toronto and Montreal.

An unfortunate feature of the outbreak is that it should have occurred at the time of the National Dairy Show in session at the Union Stockyards, Chicago. Already word has been received that two of the herds on exhibition will be slaughtered, but hope is expressed for the other animals on exhibition. It would be a hard blow to the pure-bred dairy cattle business of America were the cream of America's herds to be sacrificed to check the spread of the disease. The business suspended at the Chicago yards amounts to 100,000 head and $1,200,000 of trade daily.

—Farm and Dairy.

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report of S. S. No. 2, South Monaghan, for the month of October, by percentage:

Fifth Class—Wilhelmine Perrin 93, Bernice Barnard 80, Ida Pue 80, Fred Dawson 55.

Fourth Class—Judson Pue 80, Fred Perrin 71.

Third Class Sr.—Lilian Finnie 72, Lottie Perrin 71.

Third Class Jr.—Florence Barnard 79, Tillie Sanderson 79, Ethel Perrin 61.

Second Sr.—George Clements 49.

Second Jr.—Wilfrid Nurse.

First Class—Effie Perrin 75, Grace Clements 65, Jean Pue, Ada Clements.

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When Shackleton was about

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The Man Who Calls Out Reinforcements to Hold Line at Points Attacked

DUNKIRK, October 28 (By mail to New York).—A man in pyjamas (at least he wears them most of the time, being too busy to dress) is running the thousand and one details of the French army. General Joffre is at the head and he handles the big questions, presses the buttons, so to speak, but General Bertholet, Chief of Staff, does the actual work. During the battle of the Aisne, Bertholet was the hardest worked man in the world.

Here's how General Joffre keeps track of his 200 mile battle line.

After several trips along the fringe of the war; after meeting thousands of soldiers on the same day, some going north, some going south, in what appeared to be a hopeless tangle; after seeing convoy after convoy of food and ammunition, miles long, going to and coming from the fighting zone; after glimpsing ambulance caravans and trains, batteries of artillery, regiments of cavalry, armies of infantry, aeroplane corps, dirigible outfits, corps of engineers, platoons of horses, pontoon sections and what not, all seemingly jumbled, coming from nowhere and going no place, it struck me forcibly that the modern fighting machine is the most complicated thing on earth.

I tried to imagine myself commanding all this; to grasp how a 200-mile line of this sort could be controlled and how it could possibly be kept from getting tangled up with itself and without interference by an enemy. My curiosity grew until I decided to find out how all this business is managed by one man.

In General Joffre's headquarters in a certain long room, hangs a special map, the scale of which is 1-100. It shows every road, canal, railway, bridle path, pig trail, bridge, clump of trees, hill, mountain, valley, river, creek, rill and swamp. This is part of the outfit. Another part is a wonderful collection of wax-headed pins of all colours and sizes. These represent army units of all sizes and all organizations.

Into the long room run many wires, both telephone and telegraph. Wireless apparatus is also in this room. The way it works seems wonderfully simple when it is explained.

The battle is about to commence. The troops have been distributed all along the 200-mile line. The Germans are facing them. A bell rings: "Hello! Yes! The Germans are attacking General Durand's division? They are in superior numbers? The general needs reinforcements? All right."

The staff officer who has taken this information over the 'phone hurries to where General Bertholet is sleeping. The general has just dozed off. This is the first step he has had in 36 hours, but General Bertholet is wide awake in an instant. He jumps to the floor still wearing his pyjamas, the only garment he has worn for several days. The staff officer reports.

In a twinkle General Bertholet, who knows his map as he does his own face, locates Durand's division. He knows that ten miles back of Durand's command are quartered a number of reserves under General Blanc, according to the pins. Bertholet also learns from the pins that a number of auto-busses are near to Blanc's soldiers.

"Order General Blanc," he commands, "to reinforce Durand at once with 10,000 men, four batteries of 75 millimeter artillery, ten machine guns and three squadrons of cavalry. Tell Blanc to transport his troops in the auto-busses.

Within two minutes General Blanc has received the order. Within five more he is executing it, and General Durand is informed help is coming to him.

Then General Bertholet takes another nap, if the battle will permit. If it doesn't he stays awake to direct men who are miles away from him."

PRZEMYSL IS PREPARED FOR LONG SIEGE

(By W. G. Shepherd.)

PRZEMYSL, (via Vienna, The Hague and London), Nov. 8.—(Delayed)—The Austrian line in this section of Galicia still holds. Standing like a rock as a part of the main defences of Emperor Franz Joseph is Przemysl, apparently impregnable. It will never be taken except after a terrific struggle and the sacrifice of thousands of lives.

Not only is Przemysl prepared for an extended siege but the Austrians on the front beyond are entrenched in the best possible positions. The booming of the Russian guns assailing these positions is heard constantly but there is not a single line wavering. Arriving at Przemysl I was escorted to the front beyond the city by an officer detailed from the staff. There I spent a day amid the incessant firing of the Austrian batteries. The terrible roar of the heavy guns never ceased for an instant.

At daybreak the Russians began shelling the Austrian defences. They rained steel upon the Austrians throughout the day but were answered shot for shot. A Russian shell burst near Archduke Leopold Salvator. It threw a shower of earth upon him, but he was uninjured and apparently not concerned in the least by the incident.

Reports that the morals of the Austrian army is broken and that its ranks are being thinned by the ravages of cholera are untrue. The men have been vaccinated to prevent an outbreak of this disease. Austrian correspondents submitted to the same treatment.

Everywhere the determination to hold Przemysl to the last man is evident. It does not seem that the powerful fortifications here can ever be taken, except after an extended siege. Baron Hoetzendorf, chief of staff of the Austrian army, received me at his headquarters and told me much of the Galician situation.

"We want Americans to know the truth of the Austrian situation," he said.

BRITISH DEMAND FOR POTATOES

J. E. Ray, Trade Commissioner, Birmingham, England

Canadian exporters of potatoes have expressed a desire to communicate with importers in the Birmingham district, and it may be well to state the condition of the British market generally at the present time. Authentic reports state that all home requirements will be met by the home supply until the end of the year. During the first half of the year 1915 there is certain to be a shortage, and Canadian firms who hold their stocks until February or March may expect to realise much higher prices than will be obtainable during the next three or four months.

Last year Great Britain's imports of potatoes were valued at £2,589,038, the purchases from Germany being £429,186; from France, £585,487; from the Netherlands, £531,061; and from Belgium, £180,366. It will thus be seen that the European war will compel Great Britain to import from other sources this season. Canada should obtain a large share of the trade.

The names and addresses of several firms open to consider quotations for deliveries in the early part of 1915 are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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ABILITY AND WORK PUT ASQUITH ON TOP

Prime Minister Won Scholarships to Take Him Through College—Had No Prestige to Start With

The career of Premier Asquith has in each of its four epochs been marked by strength and success. Without the aid of wealth he won his way by scholarships to Oxford, where he proceeded from one academic triumph to another; he won his way into Parliament by his clearness in expounding his political principles; without influence he secured a commanding position at the English bar, and, having proved his strength and ability, he has now in foreign policy achieved a new fame.

His father died when he was a boy of ten, and, being only a small manufacturer, the means of the family were so limited that entrance at Oxford was only possible because he swept the board of prizes at the City of London school, and won not merely an open scholarship, but also a leaving exhibition. When he began at the bar he was unknown to the powerful solicitors upon whose favors the young barrister must depend, and he helped to maintain himself by contributing articles on economics to the Statist and other leading papers.

His rise at the bar was in no sense meteoric, but he did achieve a great triumph by his brilliant and overwhelming cross-examination of Mr. MacDonald, the manager of the London Times, in the historic case arising out of the Piggott forgeries. "You take him, Asquith; you will do it well enough," said Sir Charles Russell, who led for Parnell against the Times. He did it well enough, and Mr. MacDonald left the witness box so utterly discredited in journalistic circles that he had to resign his position.

PREMIER ASQUITH

Mr. Gladstone took to him from the beginning, and when he formed his last Government in 1892 took the young barrister from the back benches to a seat on the Treasury bench and made him a member of the Cabinet without any preliminary Ministerial training.

The Ministery which Mr. Asquith had resigned his practice at the bar to join was short-lived, and then he did something that is illustrative of the simplicity and manliness of his character. He resumed his law practice. It was entirely without precedent for a Cabinet Minister to do this, and particularly one who had held the high office of Home Secretary, during which he was called upon to make decisions over-riding the judges in cases where appeals were made for the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy.

The matter was brought up in the House of Commons, and in a few straightforward sentences Asquith explained that his own private fortune was not sufficient provision for his family, and that in the circumstances he did not feel it to be derogatory either to his personal dignity or to the dignity of an ex-Secretary of State to resume his work. The fact that he had married but the year before one of the wealthiest heiresses in England made his statement the more revealing of his eternally upright character.

Tommy's Naval Honors

The bluejacket often takes part in land fighting, as witness the doughty deeds of the Naval Brigade in the Crimea, and, in more recent times, in Egypt and South Africa.

The amphibious Marine excepted, however, it is exceptional to find Tommy Atkins fighting at sea. Nevertheless, at least three British regiments bear naval battle honors. One is the 2nd Battalion the Welsh Regiment, which served Sir John Jervis at the naval battle off Cape St. Vincent, 1797. Lord Nelson christened the the "Old Agamemnons" after his own ship the Agamemnon, and the nickname stuck.

They are also known as the "Ups and Downs" from the fact that their regimental number "69" can be read either way up. The other naval honor bearing corps are Princess Charlotte of Wales' Royal Berkshire Regiment and the Rifle Brigade. Both were embarked at Yarmouth on the fleet under Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson.

Bugler Boy and Hero

He is only a bugler boy of sixteen, and he lies in the Royal Herbert Military Hospital, Woolwich, with his left arm off and his head and both legs swathed in bandages. But, to quote the words of one of his commades, "He is a little hero and deserves a dozen medals. The little fellow stuck to it till he had four bullet wounds in him before he left [illegible]"

THE VICTROLA AND THE FAMILY—No. 5

Mary

like all other young people, is crazy about dancing --and that is where the Victor-Victrola comes in just fine.

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"You see, our music couldn't even be compared with theirs, and besides, some one always had to miss dancing in order to play for us, so when father finally got the Victrola, we were all delighted.

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SOME HOT SHOT

We all make mistakes, and occasionally it does us good to be told about them. The following paragraphs are from an address of Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, in which he talked in a heart-to-heart fashion with the Eastern Ontario dairymen who composed his audience.

"We need to wake up to the seriousness of the green cheese situation. In many factories that I have visited we could not find cheese over four or five days old. Such green cheese reaches Montreal in the very worst condition and age for trying. We tell the boys what is right, but they go away and do just exactly what they know, and what we tell them, is wrong. They complain about bad weights and rind going wrong, but these are defects due to green cheese.

"We cheese makers should have a little higher ideal for our occupation. If we don't get this ideal we won't work up. We should all be inspectors of our own work. Don't wait for the inspector to come around and find fault. Look for the faults yourself. If you hear of a neighboring maker who is doing better than your are, go and see why it is and then go home and imitate him."

A new subsection in the Dairy Industry Act deals with the weight of butter as put up in prints or blocks. This subsection reads as follows: "No person shall sell, offer, or have in his possession for sale, any butter moulded or cut into prints, blocks, squares or pats, unless such prints, blocks, squares or pats are of the full net weight of one-quarter pound, one-half pound, one pound or two pounds at the time they are moulded or cut. Nothing in this paragraph shall be held to apply to butter in rolls or lumps of indiscriminate weight as sold by farmers." —Farm and Dairy.

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and in a short time will thoroughly cure you of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. 60c a box at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Remember there is only one Dr. Chase's Ointment.

WOMAN NERVOUS, WEAK AND DIZZY

Could Not Do Housework for Family of Three. Vinol in a Short Time Made Her a Strong Well Woman.

Port Edward, N. Y.—"I was in a run-down condition, nervous, weak and dizzy, so that in doing the housework for my little family of three, I would be all exhausted. I tried cod liver oil emulsions and three or four other medicines without benefit. Finally a friend told me about Vinol and I tried it. Soon felt better and now it has built up my strength, I have no more nervous or dizzy spells, and can do all my housework without getting all tired out."—Mrs. ELMER GLIDDEN, Port Edward, N. Y.

Women are so active nowadays, and so much is expected of them, that they constantly overdo and suffer from headaches, backache, nervousness and kindred ills. Vinol is a most efficient strength creator for such women.

It is the medicinal elements of the cod's liver, aided by the blood making and strengthening properties of tonic iron which makes it so far superior to all other tonics.

If you are in this condition try Vinol on our guarantee to return your money if it fails.

VALUE OF HEN MANURE

A recent bulletin of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station shows that the poultryman or farmer can materially add to the profits of his business by properly caring for the droppings of his fowl. For example it is shown that the droppings from 1,000 fowls if preserved without needless loss are worth at least $300 per annum, and this estimate is based on the assumption that less than half of the droppings, or only 30 pounds a hen a year, can be collected.

According to the Maine station the droppings should be collected daily, and mixed with substances which will (1) prevent loss of nitrogen, (2) add sufficient potash and phosphoric acid to make a better balanced fertilizer, and (3) improve the mechanical condition of the manure so that it can be applied to the land with a manure spreader.

This can be done as follows: To each 30 pounds of the manure add 10 pounds of sawdust, good dried loam, or peat, 16 pounds of acid phosphate, and eight pounds of kainit. Such a mixture will contain about 1.25 per cent. of nitrogen, 4.5 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and 2 per cent. of potash, which used at the rate of two tons per acre would furnish 50 pounds of nitrogen, 185 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 80 pounds of potash, and at the present price of fertilizing ingredients, is worth about $40 a ton. The mixture would furnish a well balanced stable fertilizer, which although not fine enough to work well in drills, can be successfully applied with a manure spreader. The treated manure should be well sheltered until time to apply to the land, that is, shortly after plowing.

—Farm and Dairy

MOTHER! IF CHILD'S TONGUE IS COATED

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

A laxative to-day saves a sick child to-morrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

ANY WOMAN IN PETERBOROUGH

Who is not satisfied with her

Coffee, Sugar, Butter, or General Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables or Provisions

is invited to leave me a trial order

Rush orders, or orders sent by children, will receive the same close attention as if the lady of the house called. We attend to business closely and keep overhead prices down to the lowest notch, so that we can always quote you lowest cash prices. Are you looking out for No. 1?

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410 George St. 'Phone 935

OUR MOTHERS

Almost Jesus' last words were addressed to his mother. On the cross in the hour of His supreme physical and mental agony, He thought of her. From the cross, in that same hour, He said: "Woman, behold thy son." Then to the disciple, whom He loved, He also said: "Behold thy mother."

Our own beloved mothers, are we always as loving, as demonstrative, as thoughtful of them, as we ought to be?

How much of life's heart-sore comes from the fact that we do not express often enough the love we feel. Do not be ashamed now, right off, to go and tell mother or try to, how dear she is to you. If the words will not come, then write it and leave a little love-note, where she will be sure to find it. You have no idea how much good it will do her, what joy it will bring her, what cares it will lighten. Do not be ashamed also, to be demonstrative, to give her a loving hug and kiss; if not before others, then when you have her all to yourself. But, before others, it is a tribute she richly deserves. Do this, no matter whether you are in your "teens" or the "ty's," whether her hair has the hue of middle life or the silvery one of age. Then be as thoughtful of her as ever you can. Give her all the attention and pleasure possible. Treat her as the one nearest and dearest to your heart.

It is they that have made our homes the loveliest spot on earth, as they, the discouraged ones toil over the wash-tub, make and re-make dresses, trim hats out of nothing, strain every nerve to make ends meet, with eyes beautiful and with expression, which tells of a soul brave, cheery, gentle and loving, amid life's struggles; our mothers.—I. H. N.

—Farm and Dairy.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

The Naval Reverse.— The battle in which five German cruisers worsted three British cruisers, was fought off the island of Santa Maria. The hostile squadrons first sighted each other off Coronel. A transport, the Otranto, appears to have taken refuge in Puerto Monte, while the Glasgow, according to reports, reached Coronel and may be interned.

This Man "Al" Says Heart Was Cracked

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 11.—This isn't a story of a now more or less famous "busher," but is from the divorce court here. The plaintiff's name is "Al"—Albert Steinmitz. He has sued his wife, Lena, and in testifying to-day declared that one night when he and his wife and a man friend were out for an automobile ride he heard sounds which made him think "something was wrong with a rear tyre."

"I looked around," said Steinmitz, "and it was those two kissing."

After the couple separated in July Mrs. Steinmitz said her husband wrote her saying his "heart was cracked."

"I said to him," declared the wife, "Al, if you don't come back my heart will break; and remember, Al, a cracked heart can be mended, but there is no help for a heart which is broken."

Al had instance number two. He said that in 1913 they had a party to watch the eclipse of the room. His wife and a friend were in the back yard, he said.

"They weren't looking at the moon either," said the husband. "My wife called to me 'come on out, Al, look at the eclipse.' 'No, Lena,' I said, 'all I can see is my own eclipse.'"

BREATHE FREELY! OPEN NOSTRILS AND STUFFED HEAD—END CATARRH

Instant Relief When Nose and Head Are Clogged From a Cold. Stops Nasty Catarrhal Discharges. Dull Headache Vanishes.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning! the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membranes which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake to-night, struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold with it running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith — just once — in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

TO INCREASE U.S. NAVY AS RESULT OF GREAT WAR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—This great European war will cause a vast increase in the American navy during the next few years according to the belief in naval circles to-day.

On a reliable authority it is stated that Secretary of the Navy Daniels will recommend to Congress in December the construction of two battleships. The Secretary in his direct message will ask for only two battleships, but supplementing his recommendations will be the recommendations of the General Board, which will ask for four dreadnoughts and five scout cruisers.

The fate of such a programme before Congress will be controlled almost entirely by the war. If by the time Congress meets again the war is still raging, public sentiment may sanction such a ship policy.

But if there is a lull and peace plans appear possible, it may be impossible for the recommendation to be given serious consideration, especially the recommendations of both the Secretary and the General Board.

At the beginning of this month the Secretary discussed with the Board the naval programme for next year, the needs of the navy were gone over thoroughly. The cruisers were considered for use for such duty as were performed at Vera Cruz, as a poor policy and they declare it has had a "demoralizing" effect upon the navy.

It is pointed out the entire regular work of the Atlantic fleet has been interfered with and that the junior officers have had no opportunity to engage in battle target practice. It is stated also that the entire personnel of the fleet has been out of training.

Reports from Washington declare that the General Board will for the first time recommend the construction of submarines. The efficient work of U9, the German submarine which sank three British cruisers, is said to have made a profound impression upon the naval officials.

It is understood that the Democratic leaders in both the House and Senate have advised Secretary Daniels that it will be unwise for him to recommend the construction of more than two battleships. For this reason, the Secretary did not acept the full recommendations of the General Board and will not include them in the body of his message.

LOGICAL DYSPEPSIA TREATMENTS

IMPORTANCE OF ELIMINATING ACIDITY AND FOOD FERMENTATION.

During the past two or three years reports have frequently appeared in the press concerning the remarkable value of bisurated magnesia as an antacid; and its ability to promote normal, healthy digestion by preventing food fermentation and neutralizing dangerous stomach acid has often been demonstrated. Until recently druggists could supply bisurated magnesia in powder form only, from one to two teaspoonfuls of which, taken in a little water after meals, almost instantly stops all fermentation and neutralizes acid, but sufferers from stomach trouble will be glad to learn that, after a long series of experiments, a leading firm of manufacturing druggists has now succeeded in producing a 5 grain tablet which combines all the valuable antacid properties of the ordinary bisurated magnesia in a very convenient form. This pellet, which is called Bisurated Magnesia can now be found at druggists everywhere and many physicians are already prescribing them instead of the powder form.

Pope Will Seek Peace.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Telegraphing from Copenhagen a correspondent of the Central News says:

"A despatch received here from Cologne affirms that the Pope shortly will endeavor to initiate negotiations for peace through the medium of a pastoral letter.

"The German view of this is that any such action by his holiness would raise the question of the Pope's temporal power and force Italy into taking an attitude against the proposal."

A WOMAN'S IDEAS

By E. L. McCauley

"Woman has not the business capacity of man."

How often we men have deluded ourselves and flattered our vanity with this comforting phrase. How often we hear the statement. And how unjust it is. It is my observation that half the farmers in the country would "go bust" if it were not for the economy and industry of their wives. We men lose much by not consulting our women folk more. What we get by slow and labored reasoning they come to quickly by intuition. They have moneymaking ideas from which we never profit because they are never asked nor encouraged to express themselves.

This philosophizing is the result of a visit that I paid recently to a neighboring farm. The farmer was comfortably well-to-do. He had inherited a good farm free from debt, and had added a little to his bank account each year. When turning the separator for his oldest daughter I found that if the proprietor was satisfied with things as they were his daughter certainly was not.

"If I had my way," said she, "we would soon do away with those scrub cows of ours and fill the stable up with about three times as many good dairy cows. We have been selling wheat off this farm until the soil won't produce good crops any more. Anyway, there's not much money in wheat. We can't expect to compete with the west."

Much more she said along the same line, and all good commonsense. Just the kind of advice that I had been looking for an opportunity to drop into my neighbor's ear for a long time. One remark in particular stays in my mind as it struck me at the time as being very much to the point. "A competence in farming," said this young lady, "is not made by toasting one's feet on the kitchen stove five months of the year. Some good cows would give us profitable work all winter."

This is only one case. There is no telling how many good ideas the mothers and daughters on every farm could express if they were given the opportunity.

—Farm and Dairy.

Could Hardly Straighten Up For The Pain in Her Back.

Many women suffer from an excruciating pain in the back. They are not even able to look after the common duties of their housework, and cannot even walk at times.

The whole trouble is that the kidneys have become affected, and when the kidneys get "out of kilter" the whole system becomes deranged. On the first sign of a weak, lame, aching back you should not neglect it, for if you do, you may be sure that some serious kidney trouble will follow.

What you want is a kidney medicine, for kidneys only. This you will find in Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's Kidney Pills know nothing but kidney disorders, because they're made for kidneys only.

Mrs. George Craigie, Rose Valley, P.E.I., writes: "I am writing to tell you what a wonderful cure Doan's Kidney Pills did for me. I was suffering with a lame back, and for several days I could hardly straighten up for the pain. I had used quite a lot of other kind of pills, but received no relief. Just then my sister told me about what "Doan's" had done for her, so I decided to try them. I used three boxes and I am completely cured. I do not hesitate to recommend them to all."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c a box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

Isn't this the Salt you have always wanted —a Salt that stays dry and free running, all the year round—and especially in damp, rainy weather?

"Regal" Salt is the finest grain of Windsor Salt prepared by a new process under perfectly hygienic methods making a pure and perfect free running Table Salt. 136

Oh, Yes, Jeff Loves Wing Shooting

By "Bud" Fisher

Bathrooms In Trenches.

PARIS, Nov. 12. —The French have learned to outdo the enemy in the art of trench-making. An officer writes that not only have his men fitted a cooking range in their trenches, but have half a dozen bathrooms properly tiled, screened off and fitted with hot and cold water spray and shelter. Better still, is a regular system of drainage to be installed. Next to the baths is a shaving salon, and the soldiers are now at work upon a cafe concert hall, all underground, warmed and lighted, and something less than half a mile from the German lines.

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PETERBORO FUEL & TRANSFER CO.

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FIRST QUALITY Dry Hardwood

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WOOD

First Class Mixed Wood

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$4.50 Per Cord From The Scow

Also A-1 Hardwood

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J. E. A. Fitzgerald

'Phone 111

LUCILLE LOVE THE GIRL of MYSTERY

BY THE

"MASTER PEN"

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(Continued from Saturday.)

CHAPTER III.

A Second Accusation.

GENERAL LOVE sat at his desk trying vainly to figure out what motive there could have been for his trusted aid's taking the desperate chance of which he had accused him.

But no matter in which direction he turned, the general was unable to see how the young officer could be honest. Where had he received the money so unexpectedly that led him to believe he might be married before his promotion was confirmed? And yet—always there was that "yet" to contend with. He knew the boy, knew him as well he had been willing to intrust his daughter's life to him, and he could not believe that Gibson was guilty of the charge.

He was roused from the reverie into which he had fallen by the entrance of his orderly, who told him of Lucille's flight to the Empress. Alarmed, the general sent for Harley.

Briefly Harley told of his trip to the Empress with Lucille, the earnestness of her pleadings, the final words that had won his consent.

"For the honor of the man I love."

Over and over again he repeated the words, trying to make something of them. Of course she meant Gibson, but what could she find out on the Empress relating to the robbery of the safe in this office? Puzzled he ordered his aid brought before him. There was a certain suspicion, an air of contempt in the very figure of Gibson that told

The Orderly Told Him of Lucille's Flight.

the superior he was himself under another's suspicion. It was more than puzzling, more than baffling—that accusatory pair of frank gray eyes.

"Lieutenant," he began slowly, "I have tried to think of some solution to this affair that will not involve you. You must realise how greatly I desire this. But I have thought for hours and there seems no other explanation of the disappearance of the papers I turned over to you. Can you suggest some other person that might possibly have an interest in their disappearance?"

"I can, sir," steadily answered the aid, his eyes holding those of the older man. "I am not, however, insubordinate nor insolent to my superior officer."

The smoldering flame in General Love's eyes leaped high as he grasped the seriousness of the accusation. By an effort he mastered himself, forcing his voice to steadiness.

"Harley, the aviator, has just reported that Lucille came to him this evening and persuaded him to take her to the Empress. She evidently felt she possessed information that would clear you of this charge and that the Empress was carrying the guilty party. Can you tell me anything of such knowledge?"

Gibson stared incredulously at his superior. Could it be possible that this old man was willing to make his daughter a scapegoat for his crime? No, it was all too unbelievable. And yet the general must have sold the papers. He could see no other explanation. But what was this tale of landing aboard the Empress in an aeroplane? The orderly again entered, silently passing a Marconigram across the desk.

Gibson stared wonderingly at his chief, wondering at the purpling of his already florid face. Suddenly with a choking laugh the old man tossed the wireless to his aid, the last blow of Hugo Loubeque: "Not the aid. General Love sold me papers."

The lieutenant felt a warm throb of pity for the old man. The general straightened slowly, rising from his chair.

"Somewhere, somehow there is an explanation," he muttered. "And Lucille is all that stands between us and disgrace. You will come with me, lieutenant."

"Yes, sir. You have some idea"—

"To the provisional governor," curtly answered the old soldier, "until this charge can be sifted. Meanwhile, we will wait until there is word from Lucille in answer to the message I sent."

"A message? You did not mention that."

"Certainly I sent a message immediately Harley told his story. We can drop in there on the way to the governor's mansion."

Gibson nodded shortly. He was in a haze still, feeling that his suspicions of the old officer had been unfounded, knowing that some evil brain was conniving at their destruction.

Gibson did not notice the general's orderly hurrying toward them until the man halted in salute there on the parade grounds, the moon casting an eerie shadow across his olive khaki.

"Sir," he reported, "the operator has tried to reach the Empress, but there is no response. Her wireless must be disabled."

General Love stared at his aid. Fear gleamed in the eyes of both men, a mutual fear for a mutual object. Who was this unseen enemy who struck such fierce blows from out of the dark? And Lucille, sweetheart and daughter; Lucille, the pampered, dainty, fragile Lucille was undoubtedly near this one who even commanded the lightnings to do his will.

* * * * * * *

Curiously Hugo Loubeque watched the operator as he settled back in his chair, almost immediately receiving the flash that a message was on the way to him from some unseen, unknown source.

Came a long sliver of light that seemed to nudge the switchboard violently from its fastenings, a shaft that reached out and pierced him through and through, blinding him with its bursting light vapor. Then Loubeque felt himself falling, falling into a pit that seemed to have no bottom.

It was hours before he could piece together what had happened, how he chanced to be in bed, what the cause of the terrible throbbing pains upon his arms and torso was. Then the wonder of Lucille's being with him, ministering to him, drove every pain away and he watched her from under cover of his heavy lashes as she moved about the stateroom, quiet, cool, sympathetic.

He straightened in bed so abruptly as to bring a moan of anguish from his lips. In the lassitude induced by

Loubeque Felt Himself Falling.

his burns and the shock of the wireless room explosion he had concentrated the forty years that were past into the living presence of the daughter of the woman he had loved at that time. And she was his enemy.

He must not show resentment of her kindly interest, must not betray the fact that he had papers for which she was looking. The coincidence of her tending him was too strange to be unpremeditated.

"You are very kind," he said. "There was an explosion in the wireless room, was there not?"

"You must not talk till the surgeon comes," she smiled. "I must obey orders, you know, because I am only a volunteer."

"A volunteer! You volunteered to help a stranger!"

"But you are not a stranger." She smiled curiously. "You know my name and that made me feel really acquainted when you were hurt." There was something penetrating in the eyes fastened upon his own, something guileful about the suggestive expression of her tense that put him instantly on guard.

Day followed day with ever his faculties fastened on the necessity for caution. A curious sort of friendship sprang up between them, a friendship partaking more of an armed neutrality without the formality of a flag of truce than anything else he could imagine.

With the alleviation of Hugo Loubeque's sufferings the old animosity and purpose flourished with redoubled vigor. This girl had undoubtedly sought the opportunity of nursing him that she might defeat his purpose. She was the daughter of the man he had spent his life in working out a complete degradation for. He must fight down the weakness which assailed him when her resemblance to the Lucille of forty years ago surged strong

She Discovered the Diary.

within him. He must fight against her as he would fight against any one else, as he had fought against the very world.

And Lucille felt the change, felt it and redoubled her effort to get the secret of the stolen papers. The spirit of the game was in her, and she yielded a grudging admiration for the cunning of the man who, even in his most acute suffering, managed to conceal everything from her. Even in delirium his powerful brain resisted her suggestions, her hints. And in one of her days of ministration to him she discovered the diary in which he had entered his strange worldwide actions.

The international spy was able to walk about his room now, his eyes showing the satisfaction he felt at thwarting her. They played chess together, dined together, with always the armed deference between them, a state of mind so obvious as to have been ludicrous had they not both been so conscious of it. Many times she thought the strain was more than she could bear, when she doubted the wisdom of this trip. And always would come morbid pictures of her sweetheart to sustain her in her determination to clear him of the charge under which he rested.

This story can be seen in Photo-Play at the Royal Theatre, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

(To be continued.)

Advice.

You should look forward, this is true,
But you should be discreet;
Don't look so far ahead that you
Trip over your own feet.

CLARK'S PEANUT BUTTER

Better than Butter

Nicer than Jam.

Sold in Jars 10c., 15c., 20c. and in 2-lb. pails.

If you get Clark's you get the best.

NEW SCHEME TO TEACH APPRENTICES

Grand Trunk Railway Decides on a Correspondence Course.

A correspondence course is to be one of the novel advantages enjoyed by Grand Trunk apprentices for the first time this winter.

Mr. W. D. Robb, the General Superintendent of Motive Power, has some six hundred apprentices in his department of the railway's work, the young fellows being trained in the various locomotive shops of the company at Montreal, Stratford, Battle Creek and other points. The benefits of this training are such that boys are sent from all parts of the American Continent, and even from Europe to take their apprenticeship here. If they pass their entrance examination they are given a trial of from two to three months in the shops and if satisfactory are asked to sign indenture papers binding them for the period their trade calls for—Machinists for five years, Patternmakers and Boilermakers for four years.

During this apprenticeship the boy has to attend classes arranged by the company and is taught Mechanical Drawing and Practical Mechanics.

Examinations are held periodically to test the knowledge of the boys, and at the end of the term a final examination is arranged for the whole system, the marks being compiled and the station having the highest percentage receiving a cash prize donated by the company. Individual prizes are also given to the boys.

This year it has been decided to improve the opportunities of the apprentices at small stations where it has not been possible to keep instructors. Correspondence courses, mapped out along the most improved lines, have been adopted for this purpose, and the boys will be in touch in their theoretical studies with headquarters in Montreal. Text books have been compiled by the company, both in drawing and mechanics suitable to the requirements, and these have been made as practical as possible, so that the practical work may line up with the theory taught.

The quality of the work done by the apprentices was shown this fall when apprentices from the Stratford shops obtained one first and three seconds in Mechanical Drawing competitions at Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, while the Montreal boys took two first prizes.

BRITAIN TO EMPLOY BELGIAN REFUGEES

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Those in charge of the Belgian refugees in Britain at last have yielded to public opinion that some consideration should be given to employing these people, on the ground of unhappiness and degeneration which would follow complete idleness.

Hitherto the Belgian Relief Committee has resisted the idea of employing refugees on the ground that it would unsettle the labour market in Britain and that the Belgians might not be anxious to return to their own country and to take up the hardships of rebuilding an invaded territory if comfortably settled and employed.

Lady Lugard from the first was one member of the Belgian Relief Committee who favoured finding employment for the refugees, and she has been instrumental in organizing "The Belgian Employment and Repatriation Committee," which at present is working upon this problem in conjunction with a committee of the Government under the chairmanship of Sir Ernest Hatch.

An advisory committee, consisting entirely of Belgians, also is in process of formation. The object of these committees will be to place Belgian labour now resident in Britain in those trade which need workmen and workwomen, and to do this in such a manner that it will not arouse the jealousy of the British working people.

To this end a labour representative has a seat on the Government's committee which is looking into this question. It also is planned to employ as many Belgians as possible upon the land, as it is felt their traditional skill in intensive cultivation will be useful.

INQUIRIES FOR PRISONERS.

International Agency in Switzerland Has Received 165,000 Letters.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 31, (via Paris.)—The International Agency for Prisoners of War is in receipt every day of about 10,000 letters making inquiry concerning prisoners, and of about 800 letters supplying information concerning soldiers in the hands of the enemy.

Since the opening of the war this office has received over 165,000 requests for information, especially about French prisoners in Germany and German prisoners in France.

COWANS PERFECTION COCOA

Mothers are glad to see the children enjoy Cowan's Perfection Cocoa, because they know it is so good for them.

Pure Cocoa is rich in food value and is so easily digested.

"Made in Canada."

Quarter-pound half-pound & one-pound tins

Boils
Biliousness
Malaria
Constipation

Are You Troubled?

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Perhaps this case may be similar to yours

J. Wesley Tillis of (Box 573,) Solano, Cal., writes:

Gentlemen:—"It gives me much pleasure to be able to send you a testimonial, if by its publication you think our case sufficient will do as much for him as they have for me. At the age of fourteen I was troubled a great deal with malaria and biliousness, accompanied with the worst sort of large boils. I was persuaded by my parents, who have always been strong believers in Dr. Pierce's remedies, to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took one bottle and the boils all disappeared, but I did not stop at one bottle, I took three and the malaria all left me and I have had no more boils to this day, thanks to the 'Golden Medical Discovery' for my relief.

"Following an operation for appendicitis two years ago I was troubled very much with constipation and I began trying Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets and they have left me of the troublesome pain and have added much to my strength, and I can say to the world that I owe my health to the advice I have obtained from 'The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser.'" Send only 21 cents for this 1008 page book.

Perhaps you are skeptical, but isn't it worth at least a trial in view of such strong testimony? Isn't it reasonable to suppose that if it has done so much for others it can do as much for you?

for over forty years has been lending its aid to just such cases as this. In our possession we have thousands of testimonials of like character.

Your druggist will supply you in Pellet or tablet form, or you can send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box. Address

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Constipation

is an enemy within the gates. It will undermine the strongest constitution and ruin the most vigorous health. It leads to indigestion, biliousness, impure blood, bad complexion, sick headaches, and is one of the most frequent causes of appendicitis. To neglect it is slow suicide. Dr. Pierce's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation. They are entirely vegetable in composition and do not debase, weaken or gripe. Preserve your health by taking

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

Get him face to face—by Telephone

YOUR CUSTOMER, your salesman or other business associate may be allowing things to slow down just for the want of a reassuring word from you.

Get him on *the long distance telephone* and have a short talk. Point him to the abundant harvests and the unmistakable signs of a general brightening up in business. He has confidence in you and your assurance will help mightily. There is nothing like the sound of the human voice to reassure and stimulate to action.

A systematic study of the possibilities of *the long distance telephone* as applied to your business in all its branches will repay the time it takes. As a real economy it has no equal.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

MORNING COAT, SILK BRAIDED EDGES

The highest class tailoring art and skill are required to make this garment correctly.

This is where Fashion-Craft superiority is very noticeable as it shows good work to advantage.

A. M. LAIDLAW
140 Hunter St.

MADE IN CANADA

U. S. COLLEGE PROFESSOR WAS KILLED IN FRANCE.

Paul Cret of Pennsylvania University Gave Life for Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 10—A professor of the University of Pennsylvania, universally beloved for his goodness, and internationally famed for his work as a designer, has sacrificed his life in the cause of the French arms, according to a despatch from Washington. Paul Cret, whose allegiance was to France, but whose great career was inseparably connected with Philadelphia, died in battle while serving as a French private, and his body was buried where it fell, the despatch said. The message came as a great blow to thousands here who knew Professor Cret.

A WEAK CHESTED BOY

"My boy Frank seemed weak-chested and took a very severe cold," writes Mrs D. Stevens, Ninga, Man. "The many medicines used did not seem to benefit him, until we tried Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and found it to be exactly what was wanted to cure him." No treatment is so thorough and effective as a cure for croup and bronchitis.

Constantinople Plot Fails.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Athens says:

"It is learned that a conspiracy has broken out at Constantinople against the Germans and young Turks. The chief conspirators were arrested and shot.

"The population of the Ottoman capital, becoming very excited as a result of the Turkish defeats on Sunday, visited resentment on a number of German non-commissioned officers, whom they attacked."

Jap Torpedo Boat Sunk.

TOKIO, Nov. 12.—Official announcement is made that torpedo boat No. 33 of the Japanese navy was sunk by a mine early yesterday at the mouth of Kiaochow Bay, while dragging for mines. A majority of the crew was rescued.

MORE TO THE POINT.

The little girl visiting the farm wrote home a six-page letter about the flowers and scenery. Her brother wrote this on a postcard:

"Grandmaw is a bully cook. I am having a good time eating. Dinner is ready now. Good-bye."

PURE FOOD SPECIALTIES

"It's Confidence That Does It."

Flower Pots

Good assortments in all wanted sizes from 4 inches up to 4 gallons. Also

ROUND BOWLS, WITH FEET
FERN PANS, ETC.,

Blooming Plants

Fine growing stock in choice blooms. Come and see them. If you don't see what you want we will get it quick.

Porter S. White
336 George 'Phone, 208.

You will find no better beverage than Knox's Stone Ginger Beer. It satisfies the taste and quenches the thirst.

Sold by all first class Grocers, Cafes and Liquor Stores.

D. KNOX
SODA WATER CO
MANUFACTURERS
GINGER ALE
LEMON SOUR
CIDER VINEGAR
PHONES Res. 61 Works 232 384 QUEEN ST

We'll Eat More
— OF —
HOOPER'S BREAD

For the Sake of our Health

It is made of the purest and most nourishing ingredients.

It is sold from our stores and our waggons all over the City.

If your grocer does not handle it, send us his name.

T. H. Hooper
414 GEORGE STREET

CHAMPAGNE
ALE

A Delightful Tonic

For sale by all Liquor Dealers

Manufactured by
THE
Calcutt Brewing & Malting Co., Ltd.
Phone 96

ARMENIANS ARE AGAINST TURKS

Great Russians as Deliverers and Pay Off a Few Old Scores—Students Had Drilled Secretly

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—Reports reaching the Russian capital from the Turkish border attach increasing importance to the part the Armenians are playing in the Russian-Turkish War.

In several towns occupied by the Russians, the Armenian students have shown themselves ready to join the invading army, and explained that they had prepared themselves for the Russian approach by constant drilling and by gathering arms secretly. All along the line of march the Armenian peasants are receiving the Russian troops with enthusiasm and giving them provisions freely.

Day of Deliverance.

An Armenian newspaper, referring to this crisis in the history of Armenia, publishes the following:

"The long anticipated day of deliverance for the Turkish Armenians is at hand, and the Armenians are prepared for any sacrifice made necessary b ythe performance of their manifest duty."

From this border country there has come to Petrograd further reports of armed conflicts arising from the refusal of Armenians to become Turkish conscripts and surrender their arms. It is now rumoured that the important city of Van is to-day besieged by Armenian guerilla bands in great force. In Feiwan, the number of bands is said to exceed 20,000, and they are reported to have defeated all the Turkish troops sent against them, causing the Turks heavy losses.

100 Miles from Budapest.

A wounded Russian cavalry officer who has returned to the capital from Lemberg, in describing the Russian march into Hungary over the Carpathian Mountains, said that the Russians, after penetrating to within 100 miles of Budapest, were forced to return to avoid being cut off by Hungarian troops which had made their way through the western mountain passes.

GERMANY SHORT OF LEAD.

Requisitions All That Can Be Taken From Pipes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A cable from London to the Tribune says: "Besides the shortage of anaesthetics already reported, there is a considerable lack of lead in Germany, according to Dr. E. K. Johnstone, of San Francisco, an officer in the U.S. Medical Reserve Corps, who has just returned from a long stay in Belgium. Incidentally, Dr. Johnstone pays a high tribute to the German Red Cross, which he has afforded opportunities of studying comprehensively.

"There is no doubt that supplies of lead are running low in Germany owing to the stoppage of the mines in Galicia and Silesia," said Dr. Johnstone. "A few days before I left Berlin a secret order was issued calling upon the music stores to turn over to the Government all lead in pianos and other musical instruments in which that metal is used. This demand, which, of course, is being rigorously enforced has aroused feelings of the deepest dejection in the music trade, which foresees an immediate ruin to itself.

"The shortage of anaesthetics is due chiefly, I think, to the German general staff's belief that it could readily replenish its supply from captured Belgian and French medical stores, and as Germany does not produce the basic ingredients of ether or chloroform, the Red Cross is in bad shape in this respect."

You can't buy a purer, more delicious beer than

O'Keefe's Pilsener Lager

The difference in cost between O'Keefe's "Pilsener" and imported beers, goes into the custom house for duty.

Drink O'Keefe's "Pilsener."

"The Light Beer in the Light Bottle."

J. M. BROOKS & CO.,
Distributors, 418 Water Street,
'Phone 61.

NOTICE

Dr. Gordon's Books, "All's Love Yet All's Law" and "The Young Man and His Problems" are now on sale at

TREBILCOCK BROTHERS

GRAPE FRUIT, BANANAS,
CALIFORNIA ORANGES,
LEMONS, MALAGA GRAPES,
CRANBERRIES,
SWEET POTATOES, CELERY.
CANADIAN APPLES,
CANADIAN GRAPES, ETC.

JOS. LONGO
TWO STORES { 218 QUEEN ST. / 245 CHARLOTTE ST. } 'PHONE 1013

"IS THIS YOUR LUCKY DAY"?

GERMAN ARMY COOKS WEAR THE IRON CROSS

(By Herbert Corey.)

LONDON, Nov. 10. — There isn't anything heroic about a cook. One simply cannot imagine a cook, in a soiled apron and a mussed white cap, doing a deed of valour. When things go wrong one either apprehends a cook chasing a waiter with a bread knife or else giving way to tears. But the German army is full of cooks upon whose broad, fat breasts dangle the Iron Cross. And the Iron Cross is conferred for one thing only—for 100 per cent. courage.

"They've earned it," said the man who had seen them. "They are the bravest men in the kaiser's four millions. I've seen generals salute greasy, paunchy, sour-looking army cooks."

The cook's job is to feed the men of his company. Each German company is followed, or preceded, by a field kitchen on wheels. Sometimes the fires are kept going while the device trundles along. The cook stands on the footboard and thumps his bread. He is always the first man up in the morning and the last to sleep at night. He is held to the strictest accountability. The Teuton believes in plenty of food—of a sort. A well fed soldier will fight. A hungry one may not.

"When the company gets into camp at night," said the man who knows, "the cook is there before it, swearing at his fires and the second cook, and turning out quantities of a depressing looking veal stew, which is, nevertheless, very good to eat."

When that company goes into the trenches the cook stays behind. There is no place for a field kitchen in a four foot trench. But those men in the trench must be fed. The Teuton insists that all soldiers must be fed—but especially the men in the trench. The others may go hungry, but these must have tight belts. Upon their staying power may depend the safety of an army.

A Mark For Enemy's Bullets.

So, as the company cannot go to the cook, the cook goes to the company. When meal hour comes he puts a yoke on his shoulders and a cook's cap on his head and warms the second cook in rumbling Teutonic orations as to what will happen if he lets the fires go out, and puts a bucketful of that veal stew on either end of the yoke and goes to his men. Maybe the trench is under fire. Being a trench, it most probably is. No matter. His men are in that trench—potstausend—they must be fed.

Sometimes the second cook gets his step right there. Sometimes the apprentice cook — the dishwasher, the grub murderer, the university graduate who has just learned what to expect when Fahrenheit is applied to spuds—is summoned from his job of rustling firewood to pick up the cook's yoke and refill the spilled buckets and tramp steadily forward to the line. Sometimes the supply of assistant cooks, even, runs short. But the men in the trenches always get their food.

"That's why so many cooks in the German army have Iron Crosses dangling from their lumpish breasts," said the man who knows. No braver men ever lived. The man in the trench can duck his head and light his pipe and be relatively safe. No fat cook yolked to two buckets of veal stew can ever be safe as he marches down the trench under fire. But he always marches. His men are always fed, and they are fed on time. The hero of the German campaign is the fat cook of the field kitchen."

The man who knows really does know. He has been along the German battle line, under protection of a headquarters pass.

"I have heard stories of Germans being reduced to eating grass and beetroots and turnips," said he. "Maybe here and there a lost soldier may have eaten such ensilage. The German solier who stayed with his company didn't have to. Whatever may have gone wrong with the German strategy nothing whatever went wrong with the German commissary. The food is pretty rough food, from my point of view; it is sprinkled with large, furious sausage, and is built on a displeasing foundation of stew, but it is good, filling, sustaining food. And the soldier always gets it."

Even when the trains of wounded wheel their frightful way to the rear a commissariat provision has been made for them. The German theory is that a man who is able to eat at all can eat a sausage. So soldiers walk along the platform with their arms full of sausages. Other soldiers follow with buckets of water and long dippers.

"Each wounded man who can eat is given a sausage. If he cannot eat and may still get some comfort out of a sausage, he gets it—two feet long and as thick as your arm. I've seen dying men and dead with these great green sausages nestled in the crook of their arms."

It is this man's belief, based on what he has heard, that the commissariat of the allies has from time to time broken down, but that of the German never has.

"Generally speaking, I think the English soldier has been well fed," said he. "The English dependence is in bully beef, just as that of the Teuton is sausage. Wherever you come upon an abandoned camp ground of Tommy Atkins you find a deep stratum of empty cans. The French and Belgian neighbour is apt to feed well on English beef, also. Atkins is a generous and somewhat improvident beggar. The French plot-plou depends mostly on wine. Give him wine and bread and he will go through any hardship. His spirit improves if you add to that a little sugar."

But it is the Germans who is notably plumped with excellent food. He is an expert at living upon the countryside, too—although this man says he doesn't loot except by way of reprisal upon a hedge-firing countryside. He pays for what he gets very largely, even if that payment is wholly valueless bits of paper, certifying that a German soldier upon a certain day took the farmer's hog away.

BE PRETTY! TURN GREY HAIR DARK

Try Grandmother's Old Favourite Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural colour and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or grey; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is mussy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe for about 50 cents.

Don't stay grey! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the grey hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy.

MORE FAST CRUISERS.

Lesson Learned from the Career of the Emden.

LONDON, Nov. 11. — To-day's critics of incidents in the closing of the career of the Emden naturally endorse very cordially the congratulations already extended by the Admiralty to the Australian Government on the distinguished service rendered by their own battleship.

One exponent of naval strategy remarks that the Emden's career shows that our naval strength in the Pacific at the outbreak of the war was not what it ought to have been.

The Westminster Gazette says:—Clearly we must have more fast cruisers of the same type. The lesson will no doubt be remembered when we come to reconsider the problem of Dominion navies.

UNCLE FOXY'S PHILOSOPHY

Acting the fool never goes out of fashion.

Religion swells the hearts of some men and the heads of others.

Some sins are committed on account of their high-sounding names.

Some men spoil their piety by acting as if they had invented virtue.

Raise up your children in the way other people's children should go.

PRICES OF APPLES AT POINTS IN CANADA

Reports on Markets Received by Department of Agriculture

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—Telegrams from our fruit inspectors to-day to the Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, are:

Calgary—Prices are about the same as those last quoted, but the market is not so brisk. Several cars of Ontario and Nova Scotia apples have been received by the Grain Growers' Association.

Regina—Wholesale prices are as follows: Spies, $4.25; Snows, $4.50; Kings, $4; other varieties, $3.50 to $3.75. These prices are for No. 1 fruit. British Columbia apples (boxes) $1.25 to $1.50 for No. 1 and $1 to $1.25 for No. 2. The market is a little lower and more active. Apples are arriving in good condition, and about 80 per cent. of the stock is No. 1.

Winnipeg—Wholesale prices: Spies, $4; Baldwins, $3.25 for No. 1 and $3 for No. 2; Ben Davis, $3.15; Russets, $3.50 for No. 1 and $3 for No. 2; Tolman Sweet, $3.25; Twenty Ounce, 3. Very few Snows are left on the market, and these are selling at $5 per barrel. Ontario apples in boxes—Snows, $1.60; King, $1.50; Spy, $1.40; Ben Davis and Greening, $1.15. Wholesalers do not intend storing many apples.

Trenton, Ont.—It is estimated that 76,000 barrels are stored in this district. Shipments are now principally to Ottawa and Montreal markets and to the Old Country. Prices are $1.75 to $1.50, f.o.b. About 15 per cent. of the crop has gone to waste.

Montreal.—Exports from the port of Montreal for the week ending November 7th are 8,970 barrels and 4,148 boxes. The bulk of the boxes was shipped to Liverpool and London, and the barrels to Liverpool and Manchester. The total shipments to date from Montreal are 128,261 barrels and 37,311 boxes. In 1913, when the crop was a comparable one, the exports up to the same date were 293,772 barrels and 44,911 boxes.

New Brunswick— The demand for apples, particularly from Nova Scotia, has fallen off during the past few days, as the stock sent here from that province is largely No. 2 and No. 3, and the consuming public do not want these grades. One lot of Gravensteins (No.'s 2 and 3) auctioned in St. John this morning (Wednesday) at $1 to $1.15 per barrel.

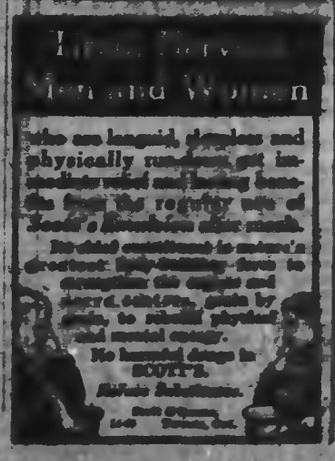
"BURNT AT STAKE," BOY DIES AFTER THREE-YEARS' PAIN.

Youths Repeat a Pioneer Moving Picture Scene with Fatal Effect.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 11.—After three years of suffering Orear Eversole, twelve, of this city, is dead as a result of injuries received at the hands of his playmates, who used him as the victim to be burned at the stake in the reproduction of a moving picture which they had witnessed.

The lad's companions represented themselves to be Indians, and young Eversole as a pioneer. He was tied to the stake in the old State House yard, leaves were piled around him, and set on fire. The youngsters danced a war dance while the flames crept close to young Eversole, and before he could be rescued he was badly burned.

His injuries caused blindness, and later he died [illegible]



GILLETT'S LYE

MISSING 22 YEARS—FOUND BY HANDWRITING.

Postmaster Identifies It by Address on Letter and Notifies Brother.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11.—Alexander B. Nevin, banker and first husband of Mrs. William Stanton of Pasadena, has been found after having been missing twenty-two years.

The postmaster at Sewickley, Pa., located him through a sample of handwriting. Nevin is now in Florida managing an estate. The postmaster's eye chanced to fall upon an address on a letter and noticed the handwriting was familiar. He thought it over for several hours and then remembered having seen Nevin's handwriting twenty-two years before and remembered it was the same. A brother of Nevin was then notified.

A Hard Meal To Digest

Is Quickly Digested by the Taking of a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet After It Is Over.

Corn on the cob is hard to digest, for some folk, but with a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet it readily is disposed of by the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Don't drug your stomach. Give it just what it needs at the very moment it needs it. Here is the way a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet acts:

He—"I can eat corn now and feel O.K. A Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet will quickly digest it."

One takes a tablet just after the meal is completed. It is taken into the mouth like food; is mixed with the saliva swallowed moist and partially dissolved. It goes into the stomach and is there mixed with the stomach juices which are composed of acids and alkalies.

A Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet reinforces these juices. It quickly digests the elements which such weakened juices cannot digest.

After a while the stomach passes the meal partially digested to the intestines, where it goes through another stage of digestion. Here, as in the stomach, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets strengthen the juices of digestion and complete the work of giving the body the benefit of the meal.

There is nothing harmful in these tablets. Only natural ingredients which the body lacks are supplied. In a short time the blood and digestive juices are given the power they lack. Man can digest any food without injury and the entire health of the body is increased. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold wherever drugs are sold, price 50 cents a box. Anyone wishing a free trial of these tablets please address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and a small sample package will be mailed free.

EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.

Lady's Skirt.

This stylish pleated skirt has a plain three gore foundation to which a straight lower edge is attached. The pleated tunic opens in front and is fitted in at the top. One sees many more of these skirts in two materials than in one, but this is a matter of taste. Plain and striped goods and plain of two colors, perhaps serge and silk are liked.

The skirt pattern, No. 6,883, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires for tunic 2¼ yards of 36 or 44 inch material; for lower section, ¾ yard of 27 or 44 inch and for underskirt 1⅝ yards of 36 inch lining.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterboro, Ont.

14 Pages

The Evening Examiner.

Pages 1-14

PETERBOROUGH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914.

German Attacks Losing In Violence

THE ALLIES GAIN IN AISNE DISTRICT

ATTACKS ON ALLIES' LINES SLACKEN GERMANS FAIL TO GET THROUGH

Official Communique Shows That the Latest Attempt to Hack a Way to the Coast Has Not Proved Any More Successful Than Its Predecessors.

SNOW IN VOSGES DELAYS OPERATIONS

Examiner Special:

PARIS, November 13. — The force of the German drive in an attempt to break through the allies' lines and reach the coast cities of Dunkirk and Calais, is apparently spent for the time being at least. The official communique issued from the war office this afternoon declares that the violence of the fighting from the coast to the Lys River, through Dixmunde and Ypres, has diminished. All the attempts of the Germans to cross the Yser Canal have ben frustrated. The position about Ypres is unchanged, with the allies still holding their positions. The French have occupied Tracy Laval, the statement declares. Snow is now falling in the Vosges Heights and operations in that district have been hampered.

PARIS, November 13.—With the fighting from Ypres to the sea continuing without decisive gains for either the allies or the Germans, who are endeavouring to hammer their way to the coast, a distinct renewal of offensive tactics was evident to-day on the allied right along the Aisne.

The official communique reported a repulse of a counter attack launched by Germans upon the forces which have recaptured Chavonne and Soupir. This position, northeast of Soissons, is now occupied by fresh French troops, which replaced the British forces engaged in holding the Germans in check on the west. Fired by friendly rivalry to surpass the British in the operations in the Aisne district, the new French troops are gradually pressing forward. It is evident that both Germans and the allied forces in the west are becoming worn by the long struggle for the possession of a line to the coast. For the past week violent assaults by the Germans have been immediately followed by one or two days during which the power of the attack was greatly diminished.

BERLIN, via The Hague, November 13.—(Passed by the British Censor.)—A warning that circulators of false news which tends to alarm and make the public uneasy, will be imprisoned for one year, has been issued by the military authorities. The warning came from General Von Der Tann, at Munich. It followed the confiscation this week of Maximilian Harden's paper, "Kufunst." This publication was suppressed because of its criticism of Turkey's entrance into the war.

Russian pressure is now being felt along the entire frontier. The advance is being made with ever-increasing force. There is every indication that the renewed activity is in much greater strength now than the advance which was made soon after war was declared, and which was then repulsed.

OTTAWA, November 13.—A private letter received by an Ottawa family from a member of the Canadian contingent at Salisbury plains, describes in exceedingly circumstantial manner a startling incident in camp. During the first week at Salisbury Plains one of the sentries while on duty by the water tanks, challenged an individual who was lurking in the shadow of the structure. The sentry's challenge was answered by a shot, which entered the soldier's arm, but which did not prevent him from returning the fire. The intruder was shot dead. When the body of the man was examined there were found in his possession several vials containing cholera germs intended apparently to spread disease through the drinking water among the troops.

AN APPEAL

The Employment Office,
352 1-2 Water Street.

Over 300 men are pleading for work to support their wives and children.

A few days or even a few hours' work would be very helpful.

Girls about sixteen, domestics, and boys, about 16, willing to work on farms, could secure positions and so relieve the parents.

Ed. Langley, Secretary.

Ald. Duncan For Mayor

Has Declared His Intention of Contesting the Mayoralty

Despite Mayor Buller's pronouncement which was given to the public, yesterday, it would seem that fate has ordained a mayoralty contest for Peterborough. In conversation with the Examiner to-day, Ald. George Duncan stated that he would enter the mayoralty field.

For some weeks Ald. Duncan asserts that he has been led to believe that the Mayor would retire with the honours of one year spent in the "red plush chair," together with the appointment recently conferred on him by the Government, in the form of Collector for Inland Revenue.

Ald. Johnston's Position.

Ald. Johnston said that he would enter the field in event of the Mayor being opposed. He said that he had no desire to oppose Mayor Buller if it were possible for the latter to be returned by acclamation.

In view of Ald. Duncan's decision it is probable that Ald. Johnston will line up with the South Ward representative, making a three-cornered fight, should the Mayor remain to contest the field.

Ald. Johnston has repeatedly declared that he will not oppose Mayor Buller, or undertake anything that would interfere with the possibility of the Mayor being returned for a second term.

GLEN WARNER TO LEAVE CARLISLE

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 12.—That the University of Pittsburg has obtained the signature of Glenn S. Warner to a contract calling for him to take charge of the Gold and Blue's football affairs for the next ten years, is the report that came out to-day from an apparently authoritative source. Official announcement of his signing is expected to be made soon by the university athletic authorities.

The contract, it was said, was signed yesterday. In obtaining Warner, Pittsburg scored a victory in a hot three cornered fight. Instead of having merely one rival to contend with in the University of Minnesota, Pittsburg was forced to bid against Cornell.

The salary agreed upon is said to be $7,000 annually. Warner's contract with Carlisle ends with the present season.

"I'LL MEET YOU IN BERLIN" SAYS GEN. HUGHES

21st Battalion, Which Includes the 57th Contingent, Reviewed at Kingston by Minister of Militia

NO DRESS PARADE

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 13 — In his parting message to the officers assembled at Cricket Field, this morning for a review of all the soldiers for overseas service, Major General Sam Hughes said: "I will meet you in Berlin, if I do not have the opportunity of coming to Kingston again before you leave for the front."

The Minister of Militia warned the officers that war time was no time for any dress parades. He said the wet fields at Salisbury Plains was one drawback, but to meet this he had ordered three-buckle overshoes for the Canadian contingents. He denounced the use of strong drink, saying: "I have been looking for a long time but never yet found a place a drunkard could fill.

Charged With Theft of Coat

William Graham of Toronto Said to Have Taken Raincoat From Cloak Room of Local Hotel

William Graham, said to hail from Toronto, came before Magistrate Dumble this morning charged with theft. Graham is alleged to have taken a rain coat, valued at $9.00, from Michael Perdue on Monday last. The raincoat was stolen from the cloak room of the King George Hotel, and its loss was at once reported to the police. The coat was rounded up in a local second hand store, and this led to the arrest of Graham, who is alleged to have stolen the coat and disposed of it to the second hand dealer.

This morning he pleaded "not guilty" to the charge and was remanded for a week. In the meantime his finger prints have been taken and his record will be investigated. Graham was arrested through the efforts of Detectives Newhall and Meagher.

TRAVELLER SAID TO BE MISSING

Lindsay Chief of Police Receives Strange Message

LINDSAY, Nov. 13—The Chief of Police received a message from a party in an eastern town last evening inquiring of the whereabouts of a commercial traveller named Mr. Homeworth, who, it was reported, had been killed in Lindsay. It was rumoured that the man had pro-German views and through giving expression to such feeling, met with disaster.

Chief Short has made full enquiries around town, but so far has failed to locate the man and no report of any killing has been heard of.

LONDON, November 12. — A despatch from Petrograd states that the Germans are now in retreat from Radom along a line to Rzeheyem and towards Kluguszko. The Germans present a miserable appearance. Some have neither shoes nor overcoats, and the prisoners report a deficiency in food and war supplies. Important engineering works are now going on in the Mstow region in preparation for the mounting of heavy German artillery for new defensive positions.

VALPARAISO, Chili, November 13. — The German cruisers, Leipsig and Dresden, are here to-day taking on coal and supplies. It is also reported that just outside the international three-mile limit two Japanese cruisers are waiting to give them battle. The Germans can only stay here 24 hours or be interned for the rest of the war.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION WILL BE FORMED INTO A REGIMENT

ALD. W. JOHNSTON,
Who Will Enter the Mayoralty Field If Mayor Buller is Opposed.

G. H. DUNCAN,
Who Has Announced His Candidature for the Mayoralty.

150,000 CANADIANS WILL BE IN FIELD A YEAR FROM NOW

Dominion Will Do Its Share in Raising the Next Army of Million Men---Steady Stream of Reinforcements Are to Be Sent to the Front.

OTTAWA, November 13. — The announcement from London that Great Britain proposes to put an army of two million men in the field undoubtedly means that a correspondingly big effort must be made by Canada during the next year to maintain a steady and even increasing flow of Canadian fighting men towards the firing line in Europe. It is estimated that if the war is still in progress a year from now, Canada will have an army of approximately 150,000 men in the field. In government and military circles here it is stated to-day that Canada is prepared for an indefinite period to send forward men as fast as they can be armed and equipped and that it will not be a matter of one, two or three contingents but of sending forward a continuous stream of reinforcements so long as they are required to accomplish the decisive defeat of the legions of the Kaiser.

LONDON, November 13.—England was staggered to-day by an official announcement from Premier Asquith stating that the British casualties in the war to date are 57,000 killed, wounded and missing. With this toll paid in the fighting so far, more men are to be rushed to the front. A supplementary estimate from the war office to-day declared that with one million more men the total British strength of all ranks would be 2,186,400.

Recruiting has increased to a great extent during the last week. It is said that Premier Asquith will formally seek the sanction of Parliament for the raising of the one million additional troops.

The statement of the premier placing the casualties at approximately 57,000, was written in reply to inquiries from members of the House of Commons.

LONDON, November 13. — A special from Dunkirk states that a French torpedo boat sank a German submarine off Westende, Belgium. The submarine, it appears, was trying to torpedo a French warship, when the latter's commander caught sight of her periscope, put on full speed, and charged down on the enemy, which disappeared. A large quantity of oil then rose to the surface, marking the spot where the submarine sank.

Great Enthusiasm Shown at the Armouries Last Night When 132 Members Turned Out for the First Drill.

SOME GOOD SHOWING

One hundred and thirty-two citizens of all ranks of life attended the first drill of the Peterborough Civilian Rifle Association last night, and every man among them was bubbling over with enthusiasm over the organization and its possibilities. The proposal to organize into a regiment was enthusiastically received, not a dissenting voice being heard. The executive was empowered to appoint twelve leaders who will enroll companies of fifty each. Two companies will probably be enlisted at the Canadian General Electric Works, the Bankers will raise a company, the professional men another and so on until the regiment is completed. In fact, every present member of the Association is a recruiting sergeant, and if there are not at least 600 men on parade next Thursday night it will be surprising to every one who was at last night's meeting.

The members met in the recreation room of the Armouries at 8 o'clock with the captain of the Association, Mr. E. L. Goodwill in the chair. The captain explained the feeling of the executive after holding a meeting to discuss the subject in regard to the members of the Association taking a course of drill, as well as rifle shooting, and to forming a civic regiment along the lines of the Toronto Home Guards.

Lt.-Col. J. W. Miller enthusiastically endorsed the proposal. This was Canada's fight as well as Great Britain's. He did not like the way it was sometimes expressed that Canada was helping the Mother Country. Britain's war was Canada's war: "We are all Britons, every one of us," remarked the speaker amid applause. While the question of there being danger to Canada might be considered a remote one, there were the precedents of the Fenian Raid and the North-west Rebellion to show how quickly trouble came. Now was the time to prepare. Without the knowledge of drill movement and discipline, a body such as the Association would merely be a rabble. He advised them to learn to drill and to get out and show the public what they were doing.

Fire Chief Howard was heartily in favour of the proposal and promised to do everything in his power to help the movement along.

Chief of Police Thompson said that he was sure the men of his department would be glad to join the Association and learn to shoot with the rifle as well as with the revolver.

Mr. R. E. Layfield was delighted with the spirit shown and thought that if twelve good leaders were appointed there would be no difficulty in securing companies of fifty men each. He was confident that two companies could be formed at the Canadian General Electric Works.

Mr. W. H. Bradburn approved of the scheme. It was important to be prepared and every member would feel benefit from the drill.

Mr. W. H. Dunsford, manager of the local branch of the Bank of Commerce also expressed his approval. He would do everything possible to help the Association along as to secure a company among the local bankers.

On motion of Messrs. Layfield and Dunsford the executive was given power to appoint twelve leaders who are to secure companies of fifty men.

The members were then placed in charge of Col. Sergt. Dodds and marched to the drill hall of the Armouries. Here they were divided into two squads and had half an hour's drilling under Col. Sergts. Dodds and Waterman. The members picked up the drill quickly and surprised both instructors and spectators by the way in which they did the work, which must have been new to a large number. While drilling was going on several squads from the Association were detailed by Capt. Goodwill for rifle shooting in the miniature range in the basement. Here Quartermaster Sergt. Edwards was in charge, and assisted by Mr W. H. Merry, an ex-Bisley member of the Association, instructed the members in the use of the rifle. Some splendid shooting was done during the evening.

The Association will drill every Thursday night until further notice.

Evening Examiner

'Phones—Editorial 1600, Business Office 1601. Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

The Paid Circulation of The Daily Examiner is Over

4800 DAILY COPIES

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FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1914

A TRAITOR IN COMMAND.

The British War Office is placing orders for military goods in Canada; and, per contra, according to a despatch from Ottawa, Hon. Robert Rogers—who is acting War Minister, during the absence of Col. the Hon. Major-Gen. Sam Hughes on furlough—is in New York placing orders for military goods for Canada. If this is true—it is sincerely hoped it isn't—Hon. Robert Rogers is playing as traitorous a part as any German spy, and more traitorous; for the spy is only trying to do his duty from his point of view and interest, while the Minister is knowingly and brazenly taking an action hostile to Canadian material—manufacturing—interests—and making a break in the unity of action that the welfare of Canada and of the Empire especially demand at this time. That is supposing the goods required can be by any possibility, by any strain of energy, and activity be produced or procured in Canada. With what force or success can the press and patriotic people generally appeal to Canadians to be loyal to their own country in their trading activities, if the trustees, pro tempore, of Canadian interests, set an evil example? A traitor in the ranks is bad enough, but a traitor in command is much worse, both in fact and example. In exact analysis every citizen, who fails to prefer the purchase of Canadian goods or to spend the money made in a city or town with his fellow money-maker in the town or city; who fails to act the part of a good neighbour; who disregards the golden rule, is a traitor, in the degre of his offence, to the best interests of the country, a traitor to the true spirit of patriotism which counsels us to direct all our actions to doing everything we do for the good of our country and our fellow citizens.

FOLLOW THE BRITISH WAY.

There are undoubtedly two kinds of patriotism—that may be differentiated as family patriotism and individual patriotism. That is, a man may be truly loyal to the Empire and at the same time be truly loyal to his native country, which is a part of it, and jealous of its good name and place of importance in the Empire. In another place in this issue is printed an incident showing why the East Indians are loyal to the Empire. The compositor in putting this paragraph into type illustrates a strong type of patriotism. It is to be noted that in the paragraph as printed, wherever the word "British" appears, it was "English" in the "copy" supplied the compositor, who is a Scotchman. It is a rule of printing offices that the compositor is to "follow copy," that is, set in type what is put before him, without correcting even palpable errors. In this case patriotism was stronger than rules. The Scotia printer did not wish to be an innocent party to leaving out Scotland as a part of the Empire, and giving even as great a country as England the monopoly of credit for what had been done and is represented by the British—English, Scotch and Irish—Empire. So he substituted "British" for the word "English" in a spirit of pardonable patriotism; he broke a routine rule to observe a higher rule. The use of the word English for British, is unquestionably a matter of habit, rather than of offensive or assertive intention, but like other undesirable habits; it had better be abandoned. This would be the British way, in an Empire whose boast is that all its people are on the one high plane of privilege and right. If the British way defers to the religious, if mistaken, prejudices of one element its population by guaranteeing, in the prosecution of war, the safety of Moslem shrines from desecration, surely it is not too much to ask that in speaking of the British Empire "English" and "British" should not be regarded as convertible terms. The three great races that compose the hub of the Empire — Great Britain and Ireland—have done more at home and the world over, to heighten civilization and uplift humanity than any other three races in history, and not even in name should distinction be made.

SHALL WE BE DISCOURAGED?

It sometimes seems as if there was reason to be down-hearted over the slow and sanguine progress of the war. Our armies on the battle front in France are having a terrible struggle, and the Prussian power in that region is proving a hard nut to crack. But there is no reason to be down-hearted as to the ultimate outcome, for the circumstances point to this outcome being the right outcome. We are kept pretty well in the dark, to the point of confusion, by the rather nebulous reports we receive from the battle front. But somebody knows, and that somebody is the British Government, with Kitchener on "sentry-go." No doubt he supplied the material, the inspiration for that part of Asquith's speech on the opening of Parliament, in which, in this regard he was merely Kitchener's mouthpiece. When Asquith tells us that, while the war might be a lengthy struggle, "IT WOULD NOT LAST AS LONG AS SOME PEOPLE ORIGINALLY PREDICTED," this solemn official declaration of belief indicates that those behind the screen of secrecy that shuts out the war situation from the public view, begin to see a break in the clouds. If Asquith, who knows, sees the beginning of the end, shall we who only grope, not have faith enough to hold up our heads in hope? True the fiercest struggle of the war is at this moment being waged in the north of France; but may not this send us for comfort to the proverb that makes the darkest hour, the hour before the dawn? If Asquith, who knows—much more than we do—sees signs of the dawn, can we not see it too? We need not be discouraged—"Behold the Lord thy God hath set the land before thee; go up and possess it * * * fear not, neither be discouraged."

"UNFORTUNATELY IN THE SAME PLANET."

London has not been exposed, and is not likely to be exposed, to the horrors of a barbarous war like some of the cities of our Allies. We are not called upon to make the sacrifices which they have no nobly made. But we are unfortunately not in a different planet from that which is infested by the German armies. Only a strip of water divides us from them; and even that cannot guard us from a stray and desperate raider of the air. There is, therefore, all the more reason why we should make the small sacrifices which will best protect us from such raiders and from the wanton and perfectly useless damage which they are likely to attempt against us. The German theory of war is that where you cannot win it is at least your duty to make a nuisance of yourself; and we cannot doubt that the Germans would like to disturb the peace of London if they could. — London Times.

THE MAORIS AND THE WAR.

The Maoris who have volunteered for the front are to go to the land of Egypt. No doubt they will relieve there troops more fitted for the rigours of a Continental winter. We have reached the time of the testing of prophecy; and that noted character known as Macaulay's New Zealander, with whom orators and writers have for so long plagued a patient public, is irresistibly brought to mind by this little contingent of 200 Maoris. The New Zealander is not, however, to take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge and view the ruins of St. Paul's or marvel at the silence of the Sphinx. Count Edith D'Vere Smythe von Bernstorff may find some promising "copy" in the New Zealander and possibly he will construe the fact into a fulfillment of Macaulay's gloomy prophecy.—Melbourne Argus.

HERE'S THE WORLD'S RELIEF.

The German Ambassador at Washington has given his assurance that no matter how the war may end Germany will respect the Monroe Doctrine. Germany will if Germany must, and not otherwise. The German Ambassador at Brussels gave his assurance that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected, and twelve hours later Belgium was being invaded, and artillery, cavalry, commissariat, field hospitals, ready for a long campaign of conquest, were crushing their way across Belgium.—Toronto Star.

PETERBORO' AND THE FUND

To the Editor of The Examiner:

Sir,—While Peterborough has not done nearly as well as some other places in proportion to population, it must be remembered that the only war fund in Great Britain is the Prince of Wales war fund, and it takes charge of all cases of distress arising from the war. The fund amounts to $16,000,000. $16,000,000 for 45,000,000 people is $16,000 for 45,000 people, which would be about $7,000 for Peterborough. We must do justice to ourselves and in this light, all the circumstances considered, Canada is doing better than the Old Country. My authority for this statement is the fourth column of the Mail and Empire, which appears to speak authoritatively. It is gratifying to note that we are not so ungenerous after all, and while the number of rejected must draw the attention of all those concerned in the physical welfare of our young men to the serious number of our defectives, still the number volunteering has been quite large, although how we are going to raise the additional 50,000 men in Canada, which we have been called upon to raise, is a question.

R.

May it not be granted that when we make duty a matter of comparison, if not competition, we are bargaining with our own conscience? We cannot fairly compare Britain with Canada in the matter of ability to give, for Britain has to bear the burden of a great war, maintain a fleet of 600 ships of war in fighting condition, equip and maintain an army of 2 1-2 millions at home and abroad. She is caring for—feeding and shelteriens — 200,000 Belgian refugees and feeding mobs of prisoners. She is spending in proportion to population, ten dollars to one Canada is spending upon war, and the demands upon private generosity are infinitely greater than those made upon Canada. If "R" wants to institute a comparison in patriotic giving, let him take Canadian cities of virtually identical population and resources. Kingston, with the population of Peterborough, or slightly less, has contributed to the Patriotic Fund $82,000, about $2.60 per head. Peterborough has contributed about $5,000 or 25 cents per head of population.

If we reach $20,000 as aimed at now, we shall be giving $1 per head, or two and a half times less than Kingston. Is the recent patriotic fund spurt to end in a spurt, or are we in deference to our duty, and self respect, going in to realize the slogan.

$20,000 FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND

How The "Silver Bullet" Helps The Succsss of Britain's Fighting Lines

Great Britain is showing the strength both of its resources and resourcefulness in carrying on the war. The delay during the first two weeks after the outbreak was caused more because the British Empire is a larger, more complex and more powerful machine to set going at full speed than is the German Empire. It is prepared to carry on that business until the world's belligerent menace is crushed. Aside from the actual scene of hostilities, striking demonstration is given of the power of commerce and capital as effective weapons. When the British government appointed a "sugar" commission, it obtained in a short time, temporary control of the raw cane sugar market. The general conclusion was that this action was taken to prevent speculators from raising prices to the detriment of consumers. The commission contracted for 900,000 tons of raw cane sugar at an average price of $100 per ton, representing a sum of $90,000,000.

Now it transpires that this action had far greater significance. The British government has prohibited the importation of sugar into the United Kingdom with the object of preventing German and Austrian sugar reaching there from neutral countries. The official memorandum explains—

"In ordinary circumstances such prohibition would be inconceivable, but large supplies secured by the sugar commission assure ample supplies for British consumption for many months. The price at which it has been bought permits of retail sale without loss at a rate below that now current, namely, 3 3-4 pence per pound for granulated sugar, and a reduction may be expected.

"In these circumstances the government has decided to prohibit for the time being the importation of sugar, with the object of defeating the German and Austrian efforts to turn their stocks into money. This measure was not adopted earlier, as the danger did not exist until recently, as the exportation of sugar from Germany and Austria was prohibited. The prohibition has been relaxed now that they found Great Britain has been able to make other provision. We has already rendered their prohibition useless. We shall now deprive them of any financial advantages from its removal."

That is but one of many assaults with the ammunition of commerce upon the enemy's defences. With the British navy patrolling the world's shipping lanes, Great Britain is able to enforce in practice the important plans devised in London.

As pointed out in these columns recently, the "silver bullet," so called by Mr. Lloyd George, is doing its work, too. Indeed, its success may compel a change of name to the "silver shell." To date, Great Britain has financed its own war operations with treasury bills. It has raised 375 million dollars in that way, in five issues of 75 millions each. All of them were oversubscribed. On its one-year bills it obtained money at exceptionally easy terms, namely, 3 1-2 per cent. From the total mentioned, the Imperial government loaned 50 millions to Belgium. The London market has responded freely to issues of 10 milllion of Indian bills, 10 million of French sterling treasury bills, and 3 milhon of Norwegian treasury bills. The Canadian finance minister, Hon. W. T. White, has arranged with the Imperial government and the Bank of England that the Bank shall advance to the Dominion government the funds required by Canada for naval and military purposes from time to time, as required. The Monetary Times learns on the best of authority that the arrangements so made are most favourable to Canada.

A message from London last week stated that in ordinary circumstances gold would now be going from Great Britain in large amounts to Egypt to finance the cotton crop. The financial dislocation has necessitated the issue of 25 million of Egyptian treasury bonds which will have the guarantee of the British government. A portion of the proceeds will provide a reserve for the emergency bank notes issued in Egypt. These emergency notes in Egypt will probably cure the native fellaheen of this Oriental propensity for hoarding gold, just in the same way as it is believed that the $5 notes in Great Britain may not go out of circulation now that the public has become accustomed to them.

The Russian Minister of Finance, also, has been authorized by Imperial decree to place short-term treasury bonds amounting to 60,000,000 on the English market, and the English market will show how friendly is the "silver bullet" to its allies.

Not a country in the world, other than Great Britain, could finance its own extensive war operations, those of its overseas empires, those of its allies, in addition to financing various important commercial transactions and using generally the "silver bullet" to clear the way for the ultimate victory of British arms.— Monetary Times.

THE PRICES WERE STEADY

Several Choice Cattle Sold up to $8.00 At Toronto Yesterday

UNION STOCK YARDS, Nov. 12.—Receipts were moderate. 67 cars, 657 cattle, 1,482 hogs, 1,537 sheep and lambs and 47 calves.

Cattle.— One or two choice cattle sold up to $8; but in other classes of fat cattle prices remained about steady. Choice butcher's steers, $7.50 to $8.00; good butcher's cattle, $7.00 to $7.40; medium butcher's steers, $6.50 to $6.75; common butcher's steers, $6.00 to $6.25; choice butcher's heifers, $7.00 to $7.30; common butcher's heifers, $6.50 to $6.75. Choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good cows, $6.00 to $6.25; canners, $3.50 to $4.75, bulls, $4.50 to $6.75.

Feeders and Stockers.— Market steady in both classes. Choice steers, $6.50 to $6.75; medium steers, $6.00 to $6.25; stockers, $3.50 to $5.00.

Milkers and Springers.— Receipts light; prices steady at $50 to $100 each; bulk sold at $70 to $80 each.

Calves.—Receipts light and demand not more than equal to the receipts, with price easy. Choice veals, $9.00 to $10; common to good, $4 to $8.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were liberal. Quality good, too many large heavy lambs which do not sell readily. Sheep, $5.00 to $5.75; culls and rams, $2.50 to $3.75; lambs, choice ewes and wethers, $7.75 to $8.00; good lambs, $7.40 to $7.60; heavy lambs, $6.75 to $7.25; culls, $5.50 to $6.00.

Hogs.—Trade in hogs was steady at Wednesday's prices. Selected, fed and watered, $7.75 and $7.40 f.o.b. cars and $8.00 weighed off cars.

INCENDIARISM SUS PETED

LINDSAY, Nov. 12.—What might have been a serious fire broke out last night in the Ingle Planing Mill, corner of Wellington and Cambridge streets, about 11 o'clock. Fire in some manner started in a large pile of shavings at the south end of the building and the reflection was quite noticeable. A young man passing by was surprised to see what looked like a huge fire on the first floor, and with all haste he dashed across to the residence of Mrs. Hutchinson, on the opposite northwest corner, and telephoned the alarm to fire hall headquarters.

The brigade responded in quick order, and on arrival it was found that both the main doors of the building were wide open, which would lead one to believe that some person had entered the building with incendiary motive, and left the doors open in order to create a draft, or that the workmen had left the doors open before leaving for home at six o'clock.

The firemen were just in time to prevent a conflagration, as the dry chips and shavings would soon have been consumed, along with the entire building. However, a couple of pails of water extinguished the fire.

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REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS CARDS

Mystery Surrounds Wounding.

KINGSTON, Nov. 13. — William Foster, of this city, was found lying unconscious upon the floor of his apartment with a gash on the side of the head which had produced concussion of the brain. He was removed to the hospital for an operation, and his condition is critical. No one appears to know how Foster came to be injured but some ugly rumors are afloat, which cannot be cleared up until he regains consciousness and makes a statement to the police. One story goes that the men got into an altercation with a German sympathizer over the war and was felled with a bottle.

HELP WANTED—Female

YOUNG GIRL WANTED TO CARE FOR Baby, 8 months old. Must be neat in appearance. References required. Apply 599 Gilmour Street. 3d-112-1576

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERvant. Apply Mrs. Hatton, 490 Charlotte St. 3d-111-1559

HELP WANTED—MALE

GOOD STRONG DELIVERY BOY wanted. Must have knowledge of north end. Apply to 699 George St. 3d-111-1564

WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay us after we secure you position. American Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED

85 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley Garretson, Desk Q, Brantford, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. WE have specialty selling at sight to automobile owners. Big profits. Investigate immediately. Clyde Specialty Co., 85 River St., Verdun, Que.

OTHERS RECEIVE $15 TO $65 WEEKLY! Why Not You? Write immediately for full particulars, sample picture, literature, etc. Experience unnecessary. Enclose 10c to cover post. Clifford C. Mitchell, P.O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. dtf-11-1524

LOST

LOST—A SMALL POCKET BOOK ON Saturday, containing twelve dollars. Apply Examiner Office. 3d-112-1573

LOST—A LADY BRINDLE FRENCH BULL Dog. Finder return to 651 George St. 3d-113-1599

FOR SALE

ONE CHEERFUL OAK HEATER FOR sale. Apply 575 Gilchrist St. 3d-112-1572

FOR SALE — A COAL HEATER AND Organ. Apply 231 Prince St. 3d-113-1587

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS and Chickens. Apply 490 Sherbrooke St. 3d-113-1586

FOR SALE—A LARGE COAL HEATER with oven. Call 293 McDonnel St. 3d-112-1562

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEhold Furniture, including cook stove and gas range. Also Goose Feathers. Apply 277 Park Street. 6d-108-1530

$2,200.00 BUYS 4½ ACRES OF THE BEST of gardening land, ¼ mile from City, with brick house, frame barn. Apply J. A. Gibbs, 174½ Charlotte St.

FOR SALE—TWO BRAND NEW POOL Tables, 4½ x 9, Brunswick Balk. I can only use 13 in my pool room and will sell the above at once. Apply M. Pappas. 3d-113-1600

AUTO LIVERY

AUTO LIVERY — AUTOMOBILES TO Rent. Good autos, equipped with electric lights and shock absorbers. Careful chauffeurs. C. R. Banks. 'Phone 582 and 1053.

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MONTREAL HOUSE — TEMPERANCE House; Boarding House. Lunch Room, and Soft Drinks. Reasonable board by the week. 222 Aylmer St., 224 King St. James Head, Proprietor.

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PETERBOROUGH CONSERVATORY OF Music—Rupert Gladdon, Musical Director, 10th Year. A staff of 20 Resident and Visiting Teachers. Subjects taught: Piano, Vocal, Violin and other Stringed Instruments, Wind Instruments, Musical Theory, Social and Fancy Dancing. Corner of Hunter and Rubidge Streets. 'Phone 355.

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SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED AND cleaned, razor blades and instruments honed and sharpened. Also saws sharpened. 'Phone 1218, P. H. Smedmor, 537 Sherbrooke St. All work promptly executed. Terms reasonable. 22d-111-1561

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—POSITION, BY MIDDLE Aged capable Person, as Housekeeper. Apply No. 1 Stewart St., South. 3d-111-1553

WORK WANTED

WORK WANTED BY GOOD COMPETENT boy. Accustomed to farming. Apply Cor. Erskine and Woodbine Ave., East City. 12d-f-m-w-09-1139

BOARDERS WANTED

WANTED—TWO GENTLEMAN BOARDERS. Apply 124 Park St., near C.G.E. 3d-111-1543

TO RENT

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Central. Apply to 533 Harver Street. 6d-109-1516

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 376 STEWART ST. Modern. Possession immediately. Apply J. Craig, 380 Stewart Street. 3d-112-1565

TO RENT — HOUSE, TEN DOLLARS. 6 Rooms. Modern. 27 George St. South. Apply 334 Reid. 6d-113-1597

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 235 STEWART ST. Desirably situated. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply 437 George St.

TO LET — 8-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 535 Roger St., City. Water and light. $8.00 a month. Apply Peterborough Mattress Co. 3d-113-1579

TO LET—WELL FURNISHED, STEAM heated room to let. Apply 64 Hunter Street. 6d-111-1552

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, COR. REID AND Dalhousie Streets. Rent low for the winter. Also House on McGill Street. Apply at once, A. H. Stratton, 375 Park Street. dtf-107-1479

TO RENT—SUITE NO. 3, GRAND CENtral Building. Heated and all modern improvements. Immediate possession. Apply at the Suite.

TO RENT — A VERY COMFORTABLE Little 5-Roomed Cottage. Electric light and City water. Central. Near George Street. Rent reasonable. Apply 183 Antrim Street. dtf-102-1395

TO RENT—9-ROOMED HOUSE, ALL CONveniences. Hardwood floors. Conveniently situated. Warm. Rent moderate. Apply 340 Reid St., Corner Simcoe St. 16d-75-907

A FLAT TO LET, LUNDY BLOCK. ALL modern improvements, with heat, hot and cold water. Apply J. J. Lundy, 95 Hunter Street. dtf-125-1085

TO RENT—GOOD CORNER STORE FOR Farm and City trade. Apply to 183 Antrim Street, City.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, 145 RUBIDGE Street, near C.G.E. Rent, $21.00. Also 455 Water Street. Rent low. Also property for sale or exchange. Apply 401 Water St., or 'Phone 1281. dtf

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 259 AYLMER ST. Suitable for Boarding House. Modern conveniences. Possession immediately. Apply 437 George Street. dtf

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FOR SALE—60 ACRE FARM, TWO MILES west of Fentypool. All clear. Frame house, bank barn, creek, etc. Price, $2,700.00. Will exchange for two to ten acres close to City of Peterborough. What have you to offer? Apply J. A. Gibbs, 174½ Charlotte Street.

SOCIETIES

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR CARE of Neglected and Ill-Treated Children. Incorporated by Act of Legislature. Information required. Informant's Name Kept Strictly Private. Children for adoption. Geo. Cochrane, Agent and Assistant Secretary.

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In this space we will weekly offer property which we know is extraordinary value and which now may be obtained upon payment of from one half to two thirds the cash previously required. Now is your opportunity to purchase a home on very moderate terms. Watch this space for real bargains possibly a house, lots, farms etc.

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First-class house in every detail, hardwood floors up stairs and down at a bargain.

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READ MY OFFERS

1. Small rent house with lot 30 x 90 ft. on business street for $500. Come quick and bring some money.
2. Block of 2 lots, 60 x 119 ft. Best garden land fronting Hunley Ave. only $300, for both lots, $5 down and $5 monthly with assistance to build when $50 has been paid. An easy way to buy a home.
3. Block of land across street from "Shadgold Villa" Good value for $300, to a quick buyer for $375 Cash.
4. A $20 House, 200 Hunter St. for $15.

Above are cash-time prices. Act quickly

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Farmers Wanting To Sell Or Exchange Their Property For Larger Farms Or City Property

100 Acres of choice land with frame house, good bank barn; situated seven miles from the City. Would sell or exchange for a larger farm of 150 or 200 acres.

125 Acres farm land, brick house; frame barn; well watered and fenced. Would sell on reasonable terms of payment or would take City property in exchange.

50 Acres of good land; six miles from the City; would sell or exchange for City property.

Ask to see our list of farms. Apply

J. T. O'CONNELL & CO.
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OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS. 'PHONE 376.

SATURDAY SPECIALS IN LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR

The values we are offering in Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-Wear Garments are hard to beat. We have not space to mention any in particular, but—"See Our Show Windows"

SUITS COATS DRESSES

THE REID COMPANY

"WHERE THE STYLES COME FROM"

Special Coat Sale - $9.49
values up to $18.00 ON DISPLAY IN SHOW WINDOW

WILL NOT SUPPORT PEACE MOVEMENT UNDER ANY CONDITIONS

Until Present Conflict Has Been Brought to a Successful Conclusion--Advocates of Peace Held Lively Meeting in Council Chamber Last Evening---Object of Meeting is to Secure Permanent Peace After Present War is Over.

SPEAKERS EXPRESS THEMSELVES FREELY

Thirty-three people attended the patriotic meeting that was held in the Council chamber last evening for the purpose of discussing ways and means of securing permanent world peace whether by abolition of armaments or other means considered necessary for the purpose. At times the meeting assumed a very war-like aspect, especially when one or two of the speakers undertook to charge Mayor Buller with having changed his views so that they would harmonize with the majority of those expressed at the meeting. Ald. Johnston came to his rescue by suggesting that the meeting adjourn rather than break up in disorder, after which the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"That we declare our undeviating loyalty and support to Great Britain in the present conflict, which in our conviction must be carried through to a decided finish. That public opinion be aroused and educated to demand that at the conclusion of the war, steps be taken to secure permanent peace whether by abolition of armament or other means considered necessary for the purpose."

This resolution was moved by Rev. Canon Davidson and seconded by Rev. Father McColl.

The Home Guard.

Mayor Buller who presided said that the meeting was called at the instance of a number of citizens for the purpose of promoting permanent peace at the conclusion of the present war. He referred to his warlike ancestry, one of whom was wounded on Lord Nelson's ship and assured those present that he himself would become a member of the Home Guard now forming in the city.

Letters were read from Mr. D. O'Connell and Mr. R. J. Todd expressing their regret at being able to attend the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Rollins, who was the first speaker, dissipated any misconception that might have existed as to his attitude towards the meeting. "Our enemies have thrust the sword into our hands and let the war be prosecuted until we are in a position to dictate terms of peace, said Mr. Rollins. Then when we come to make terms of peace let us not be concerned with striking such a blow at the German nation that it will never have a chance to become a nation again, but let us strike a blow at an idea, the idea that disputes between civilised nations have to be settled by force of arms. We have left that idea behind as between individuals. Let us work to the end that it may be left behind as between nations. In taking this position we are only backing up the sentiments expressed by the biggest men in the Empire. These men have declared that this war would be unlike other wars. It will be war against war."

War Against Krupps.

Quoting from a communication that he had received in which the writer had stated 'that battleships were required to preserve trade and commerce. Mr. Rollins said that "the safety of trade and commerce would be better preserved if there was not a battleship afloat." He also referred to an editorial that appeared in a local evening contemporary, discouraging the inauguration of a "peace movement" at the present time; recalling also an editorial that appeared in the same paper some weeks ago, which tended to create the impression that the young men of this city "had fallen down" or were "unduly slow in responding to the call to arms." We exceeded the number required to make up the second contingent," said Mr. Rollins, "so another editorial had to be written." It is not wise to write letters and editorials until these events occur," observed the speaker. It is interesting to note that the writer of the editorials in question was present at the meeting, also two other representatives of the contemporary referred to. The former took exception to Mr. Rollins' references. This latter Mr. Rollins had left the meeting in order to attend a meeting of the Home Guard, of which Mr. Rollins is a member. He remarked that it was not the custom of editorial writers to tell ministers how to conduct the affairs of their respective churches, therefore it was not for Mr. Rollins to criticise the editorials in question. Continuing his speech, Mr. Rollins said: "We are here to use every ounce of influence in backing up this war until we are ready to dictate terms of peace. In this we are standing for the best interests of the Empire. This is going to be a war against Krupps and armour plate manufacturers not only in Germany but throughout the world. I am not ashamed to speak in behalf of compulsory arbitration. Compulsory arbitration is better than compulsory enlistment or conscription."

Was Impressed.

Rev. Father McColl, who was next called upon, said that he was impressed with the object of the meeting and that he concurred in what Mr. Rollins had stated. "There is not one of us who would not be willing to shed our last drop of blood in defence of the Empire," said the speaker. "We are fighting for liberty and for the benefit of the world at large. Peace is one of the highest aims of Great Britain. That you will learn by referring to the constitution. Great Britain never maintained a standing army. She is opposed to autocracy. It is true she has built up a large navy, but that is for the purpose of keeping the enemy away from her shores, and not to invade any country. Germany was ready for this war. Great Britain was not. She is not a military country. She wants peace, which proves conclusively that she is a nation of peace. The object of this meeting is to prevent further calamities of this nature. Peace associations have been in existence in Great Britain for some years. Connected with them are some of the most prominent men of the country. In promoting this movement it would seem that our aims should be to get in touch with men who can influence governments.

A Wrong Time.

Mr. C. Perkins Lloyd rose from his seat in the spectators' gallery to remark that England had a standing army, despite Father McColl's statement to the contrary. "I am proud to say that I am an old soldier and have offered my services in the present war, but was refused owing to a slight physical disability," said Mr. Lloyd "To say that this is a peace movement would tend to create the impression that we were disloyal. This is an inopportune time to call a meeting of this character. I think the construction that will probably be placed upon the remarks of the previous speakers might be misleading. I think that this peace movement has been inaugurated at the wrong time and I am glad it is not very largely attended. News of this meeting might find its way to the outside world and be misconstrued as an indication of disloyalty. I am sorry that you are presiding," said the speaker, addressing the Mayor.

The latter ventured to explain that the meeting was called at the instance of Mr. Bell with a view of bringing about permanent peace at the conclusion of the war.

Not Asking For Peace.

"This man is putting words in our mouths," said Father McColl. "We did not ask for peace with Germany. We started out by saying that we were not asking for peace with Germany until the present struggle was settled to the satisfaction of the allies. I admit that Great Britain has a small standing army."

"You can only get peace by asking peace of an enemy," countered Mr. Lloyd.

"We don't want anyone to misunderstand the position we are taking. I understand the purpose of this meeting, but I am afraid that other people will not."

"We are all patriots," declared Canon Davidson. "We have had an opportunity of expressing our patriotism and will have more in the future. While on one hand we are fighters in a good cause we also stand as Christians, and inconsistent as it may seem, by Christian principles. We are here to join forces and do what in us lies to bring about a result that will be fully in accord with Christian principles."

A Patriotic Meeting.

"This is a patriotic meeting and not a peace meeting," said Mr. H. G. Walker. "We are here to discuss patriotic purposes and not for peace. This is not a time of peace. Great Britain is in favour of peace, but not peace at any price. The German people are a peace loving people, but they have been dominated by militarism. Great armaments should be at the disposal of a tribunal delegated to police the world, just the same as police departments are commissioned to police the districts in which they are located."

Ald. Johnston.

Ald. Johnston would reverse the epigram, "In times of peace prepare for war" so as to read, "In times of war prepare for peace." He made a stirring declaration of loyalty. He was of the opinion that the meeting was being held at an inopportune time.

Mr. John Bentley was of the opinion that the meeting was called at the wrong time. He said that he had been connected with a peace organisation in the old land for upwards of twenty years and would be willing to assist in the inauguration of a similar movement here.

Not a Peace Meeting.

Mayor Buller in characterising the meeting as a patriotic meeting said that he would not have sat in the chair had the object of the meeting been for the purpose of promoting peace at the present time.

"After discovering the sentiment of the meeting you change your views," remarked Mr. W. S. Robinson. This remark precipitated a wordy war between the Mayor and Mr. Robinson. The Mayor denied that he had allowed himself to become a party to anything that savoured of a peace meeting. He had made that stipulation before consenting to attend the meeting. It was here that Ald. Johnston suggested that the meeting adjourn. Mr. Robinson was of the opinion that Mr. Bell should have had a series of resolutions prepared prior to the meeting, dealing with the aims and objects of the meeting so that there would be no misconception as to its nature.

Mr. J. J. Hartley made a brief patriotic speech after which Mr. J. S. Bell read a resolution which he had prepared, but for which was substituted the one given above.

NOTES ON THE MEETING.

Mr. Perkins Lloyd, in suggesting the possibility of German spies being present at the meeting, said that "German spies have been known to appear in clerical garb." This remark amused Rev. James Rollins, Rev. Canon Davidson, and Rev. Father McColl.

The Home Guard.

Several of those present left the meeting early in the evening in order to attend a meeting of the Home Guard, which held their first drill in the Armouries. It was the intention of Mayor Buller to join the citizen army, but was prevented owing to the extent of the meeting.

Left in Time.

Rev. James Rollins left the meeting in time to avoid the protestations of a representative of an evening contemporary, who complained of Mr. Rollins' criticism of a number of editorials that appeared in recent issues.

Would Not Interfere.

The meeting threatened to become noisy when the Mayor was accused of supporting a movement to bring about peace at the present time. He declared that he was heartily in accord with the present conflict, and would not interfere with any movement that would tend to hinder its prosecution.

Ald. Johnston saved the situation by suggesting that the meeting adjourn.

IF MEALS HIT BACK AND STOMACH SOURS

"Pape's Diapepsin" ends stomach misery, indigestion in five minutes.

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach headache, you can get blessed relief in five minutes.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula, plainly printed on these fifty-cent cases of Pape's Diapepsin, then you will understand why dyspeptic troubles of all kinds must go, and why they relieve sour, out-of-order stomachs or indigestion in five minutes. "Pape's Diapepsin" is harmless; tastes like candy, though each dose will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all the food you eat; besides, it makes you go to the table with a healthy appetite; but what will please you most, is that you will feel that your stomach and intestines are clean and fresh, and you will not need to resort to laxatives or liver pills for biliousness or constipation.

This city will have many "Pape's Diapepsin" cranks, as some people will call them, but you will be enthusiastic about this splendid stomach preparation, too, if you ever take it for indigestion, gases, heartburn, sourness, dyspepsia, or any stomach misery.

Get some now, this minute, and rid yourself of stomach trouble and indigestion in five minutes.

First Military Camp Wedding, 'Made in Canada'

If "all the world loves a lover"; every woman loves a wedding. The following account of a military camp wedding, the first of its kind ever performed in Canada, will be read with interest by all the ladies.. The London Advertiser prints a photographic reproduction of the ceremony in connection with the following report:

About 1,000 people went to the barracks this morning to see a military wedding, in which the 1,100 soldiers of the 16th Battalion participated, when Rev. Arthur Carlisle, chaplain of the battalion, in his full Episcopal robes, married Miss Elizabeth Drouillard and Private Sidney Wetherell Bryant, of "D" Company.

Lieut.-Col. E. S. Wigle and his full provisional staff of officers, including many of the officers of the first militia division headquarters, were present at the ceremony. The soldiers were drawn up in an open square on the parade ground just outside the fence around the barrack's building. This arrangement was largely due to the fact that a moving picture man from Detroit had to have the sun at his back to get a good picture of the affair.

Bridegroom Comes First.

When all was in readiness the bridegroom was escorted from his position in the ranks to the centre of the open square by Private A. H. Jackson, of "C" Company, who acted as best man. When this position was taken before the moving picture camera, soldiers opened a lane to a door in the fence, and Captain Carlisle walked in alone to the bridegroom. Then followed a pause until the camera man put in a couple more miles of film and the bride entered on the arm of Captain Parkinson, quartermaster of the battalion, and assisted by Miss Cora Rush, the bridesmaid.

No part of the ceremony was lost by the camera man. Immediately in front of his camera were the contracting parties, while off to one side stood the officers, and near them the famous "harmonica" band of "D" and "C" Companies, which played "There's a Girl in the Heart of Maryland," when the bride appeared, and "Tipperary," when the ceremony was concluded, and the bridal party walked away.

No Detail Overlooked.

The boys of "D" and "C" Companies all of Windsor, under command of Captain A. B. Laing, left nothing undone to see that Private Sidney Wetherell Bryant did not forget the day of his wedding. Hardly had he reached the fence, through which he made his exit with his bride to reach the officers' mess, when a detail of men showered them with rice.

The boys also turned over to Captain Laing the sume of $47.62, which was given to the bride as the donation of the fellow soldiers of Private Bryant. Another gift from the battalion contained a cheque, but the amount of it was not given out.

Had to Sign for Bride.

As quartermaster of the battalion Captain Parkinson took a long blank form over to the bridegroom after the ceremony, and he was compelled to sign his name in large letters underneath a line which read:

"ISSUED, ONE BRIDE."

Private Bryant thought this might be carrying a joke too far, but Captain Parkinson declared that law was law, and as quartermaster of the battalion he gave away the bride, and was responsible to his superior officers for everything that he gave away. Therefore, if Private Bryant did not care about signing he, Captain Parkinson, would take the bride away again.

A Week's Honeymoon.

After the signing of the register, which followed the ceremony, the couple were dined in the officers' mess and later left for Windsor, where their romance started just three days before the Windsor boys came to this city. They will be away a week, that being the time of the leave of absence which was granted to the soldier bridegroom.

Sale of Home-made Candy and Cake

The Kitchener Red Cross Club is holding a sale of home-made candy and cakes on the market, in order to raise funds for their most praiseworthy work. The attention of the public is drawn to this sale and their co-operation is asked to make it a success.

The management of the Oriental Hotel has placed their tea-room at the disposal of the Daughters of the Empire, who intend holding an afternoon tea every day next week, in order to raise funds for patriotic purposes. Attractive menu cards have been issued and are being disposed of at twenty-five cents.

APPEAL IN CASE OF SHARPE VS. C. P. R.

Notice of appeal was served to-day in the case of Sharpe vs. the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mr. Roosevelt's Peace Plan

As Referred to by Rev. Canon Davidson

The appended article deals with Theodore Roosevelt's peace plan. It appeared in the London "Times" of October 19th and was referred to by Rev. Canon Davidson in the patriotic meeting that was held in the Council chamber last evening:

"The one permanent move for obtaining peace which has yet been suggested with any reasonable chance of attaining its object is by an agreement among the Great Powers by which each should pledge itself not only to abide by the decisions of a common tribunal, but to back with force the decision of that common tribunal.

"The great civilized nations of the world which possess force should combine by solemn agreement in a great world league for peace and righteousness. A Court should be created — a changed and amplified Hague Court would meet the requirements— composed of representatives of each nation, these representatives being sworn to act in each case as judges pure and simple, not in a representative capacity. The nations should agree on certain rights that should not be questioned, such as territorial integrity, the right to deal with their own domestic affairs, with such matters as whom they should and should not admit to residence and citizenship within their own borders.

"All should guarantee each of their number in possession of these rights. All should agree that other matters at issue between any of them or between any of them and any one of a number specified outside the civilized nations should be submitted to the Court as above constituted. They should, furthermore, agree not only to abide by the decision of the Court, but all to unite with military forces to enforce the decree. Under these circumstances it would be possible to agree on a limitation of armaments that would be real and effective."

Such is the scheme propounded by Mr. Roosevelt for the eventual peace of the world in the most interesting article he has yet written for the New York Times. He recognizes that the scheme is not perfect, that it would take time to educate the nations up to it, that it postulates reasonable good faith; but he believes that it would do more than any other plan yet broached.

Foreigners Lose Jobs

Examiner Special:

TORONTO, Nov. 13.—As a result of much agitation, Dr. Kohlmann, an engineer in the employ of the Municipal Works Department, has resigned his position and the local Board of Control have asked all other Germans and Austrians in the civic employ to do likewise.

A few drops of oil of lavender and Canada balsam sprinkled on book shelves will prevent books becoming moldy.

LEASE THE POWER HOUSE

Mr. W. H. Denham Suggests a Rental of $25 Per Month

Mr. W. H. Denham, of the Peterborough Hydraulic Power Company, was present at last night's meeting of the Public Utilities Commission in regard to the leasing of the Murray street power house, and rental of space and for attendance at the London street power house. It was arranged that the chairman and Mr. Denham would interview the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission in regard to the Murray street power house. Mr. Denham suggested $25.00 a month rent for Murray street power house, and $25.00 per month for the rent of space and attendance at the London street power house.

The conference with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission is slated for Monday.

Water Mains.

The Waterworks Superintendent was authorized to lay a pipe on Gilchrist street from Murray street to the creek providing he receives a petition properly signed representing a revenue equal to ten per cent. of the cost.

A letter was read from R. E. Layfield saying that he signed for water at 780 Water street and was given no bill. He asked to be allowed to pay the bill less the discount. It was resolved that Mr. Layfield's request be granted.

PERRIN'S

The People's Meat Market

1-7-6 Simcoe St.

We are serving the people with **GOOD THINGS TO EAT**

Our sanitary market is well stocked and our prices should be your comfort. Give us your order for

Prime Beef,
Delicious Lamb,
and Veal,
also Well fed Mutton
Pork and Smoked Meats.
Smoked Ham..... 17c
Lard, 2 lbs. for 25c
Sausage..... 12½c
Head Cheese..... 10c

ENGRAVING

Just at the commencement of calling season is the time to see about your supplies of Visiting Cards. Do not send your orders to Toronto. We are prepared to look after your requirements in Engraved Cards, (Ladies', Misses' and Gents'), Private and Business Stationery, Wedding Invitations and Wedding Announcements, and orders are filled in 2 or 3 days' time.

VISITING CARDS

Ladies', Misses' and Gents', including plate, printed in Script, per 100..... $1.75
In Old English, per 100..... $2.50
If you have your own plate, per 100..... $1.00

WEDDING STATIONERY

Engraved Wedding Invitations, per 100..... $13.00
Engraved Wedding Announcements, per 100.. $10.00

We will be pleased to show you our complete line of Samples at any time.

TREBILCOCK BROS.

'PHONE 285. 417 GEORGE ST.

A SUIT and OVERCOAT FOR THE USUAL PRICE OF A SUIT

FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY

SPECIAL PURCHASE Of 439 yards of SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS Usual wholesale price $2.00 to $4.50 yard. Bought as JOB LOT and will be made-up at our well-known price of

SUIT or OVER-COAT **$14** TO MEASURE

CUSTOM UNION LABEL

NOTE ADDRESS:

GLOBE TAILORING CO., 181 CHARLOTTE ST.

A Better-Than-Ever Sale of Winter Coats For Women, Misses & Children

All Well Tailored Garments, Newest Models, Smart Materials

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS, so they say; and that's the reason we look for bigger than ever response to this better than ever Coat Sale arranged for Saturday. During the season we have held many successful Coat Sales, giving exceptionally good bargains, but these Coats to be sold Saturday are better Coats and bigger bargains than we have as yet offered. All are strictly new models—and remarkably well tailored.

We invite you to come in and examine these Coat values Saturday.

They're Extraordinary. Three Lines. Three Prices. Here they are:

$27.50 Women's Coats $19.50

All high class coats in fashion's most approved styles, only one of a kind, both in style and material. Smart colourings, a wide choice of materials in various new models. Regular $22.50, $25.00 and $27.50..... 19.50

$14.00 Misses' Coats $8.39

Several smart styles—the kind the young girls like—nice materials, pretty colourings, all well made coats and very warm. Regular $10.00, $12.00 and $14.00. Saturday 8.39

$6.00 Children's Coats $3.79

Children's Coats, in materials of Bear Cloth, Novelty Tweeds, Blanket Cloth and Cheviot, in nice colourings and cute styles. Regular $4.50 to $6.00. Sizes to fit ages 3 to 10 years. Saturday, each..... 3.79

Briefly Told Saturday Bargains

Silk Moirette Underskirts, $2.39

In colourings of Black, Saxe, Navy and Grey, new narrow style in soft silk Moirette Underskirts, finished with deep, flat pleated flounce. Saturday, each 2.39

Handkerchiefs 6 for 25c

Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs in fine white Lawn, plain hemstitched with nicely embroidered corner. Saturday .... 6 for 25c

Soap, 3 cakes 10c

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap, liberal size cakes, nicely perfumed. Saturday while they last 3 for 10c

Underwear, 49c

For women, vests and drawers to match, in grey or white. Union quality, heavy Winter weight—vests with high neck & long sleeves, drawers ankle length. Per gar. 49c

Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose 29c

For women or for boys' wear, all wool English yarns, 2/1 rib, winter weight, fine elastic weave. Strong reinforcements where wear is most. Sizes 8½ to 10. Regular 35c, marked down for Saturday only. Pair..... 29c

$3.00 Winter Coatings, yard $1.29 - A Record Bargain

Scotch and English Tweed and Reversible Tweed Mixtures, Zebelines and Chinchilla Coatings in soft all wool qualities, in shades of grey, green, tan and brown, 54 inches wide. Of some pieces we have only one coat length, of others we have two or three. It's a genuine bargain in good all wool Winter Coatings. If you require a new Winter Coat, buy your material here Saturday. For this bargain come early for best selection. Regular $2.00 and $3.00. Saturday, yard 1.29

Gloves in White, Black, Tans and Greys, pair $1.00

Women's Gloves, fine glace Kid in soft pliable qualities, well tailored and finished with silk stitched backs and 2 dome wrist fasteners, all sizes. Now is the time to buy your new gloves, as the prices—owing to the difficulty of importation—are liable to advance. We have a splendid stock at $1.00 and we guarantee every pair to give satisfaction. Colours of black, white, greys and tans. All sizes. Pair..... 1.00

$4.00 Sweater Coats $3.19

Women's Sweater Coats, made from heavy pure wool worsted yarns, in various fancy weaves, which are all new this season. Solid colours only, in popular and wanted shades, college collar, close ribbed cuffs, two pockets. A special line bought to sell at $4.00. Saturday Special 3.19

75c Velvetina - Ten New Colourings, yard 49c

For Saturday only we will sell this fine dress material at 49c yard. Beautiful quality Velvetina, in soft chiffon finish, 22 inches wide, fine twill, close even pile, guaranteed fast colour. Ten shades, including Coronation, Royal, Matelot, Black, Pheasant, Navy, Vieux Rose, Emerald, Neptune, Brown, & Turquoise. Regular 75c. Saturday 49c

Smart Millinery On Sale

Trimmed Hats 3.49

A Saturday special, composed of a selection of our Regular Stock Hats that sold for double Saturday's price. All good, new and up-to-date styles included in smart ready-to-wear models. Small and large shapes, black & colours, finished with touches of newest trimmings. Regular $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00. Saturday, each 3.49

Children's Hats 47c

Nice styles in Children's Felt Hats, with cord and tassel trimming, in colours of cardinal, navy and brown. Regular $1.00. Saturday 47c

Fancy Mounts 49c

A special clearing of fancy Wings and Mounts in various styles and colours. Regular 75c, $1.25, $1.50 & $2.00. Sat. 49c

HOME FURNISHINGS SPECIALS

Tapestry Curtains - $7.50 Plain brown and plain green Tapestry Curtains with Persian border down one side and across bottom. Extra Special Sat.. 7.50

Tapestry Rugs - $4.98 8 only Tapestry Rugs, seamless. Size 9 feet by 6 feet 9 inches. Regular $6.50. Extra Special Saturday .. each 4.98

Eiderdown Quilts - $6.59 Large size Eiderdown Quilts, size 66 x 78 inches, in a variety of pretty chintz coverings. Extra Special Saturday, each 6.59

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

NEW IDEA PATTERNS 10c

Dean of Faculty of Education Lays Heavy Responsibility On Schools of the Province

Dr. Pakenham Spoke to a Large Audience in the Assembly Hall of the Collegiate Institute Last Night on Problems of Ontario Education.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME

To the City and County Teachers' Institutes, and many visitors to the open meeting last night Dr. Pakenham delivered an instructive address on "Some Problems in Ontario Education." Mr. L. J. Petit, chairman of the Teachers' Institute, presided, and there were several hundred present, including, of course, the teachers from the City and county.

At the open meeting of this nature, said the chairman, one was always assured of a good programme and a very brief chairman's address, so except for taking that opportunity to welcome those of the audience who were not teachers, he did not intend to trespass on their time.

During the evening a splendid musical programme was given. A beautiful piano duet was rendered by Miss Ranney and Miss E. Morrow. A ladies' quartette, composed of Misses G. Garbutt, M. Armstrong, Jean Jackson and Miss Sardon rendered a splendid selection, and were forced to respond to an encore. Messrs Park Steer, Downey and Kerr, as a quartette, also gave a very acceptable selection. Their offering was warmly received and they also were called back by the applause.

One of the most enjoyable numbers of the evening was a boys' and girls' chorus from one of the classes in the Central School. They sang a three part song, "I'se Goin' Back to Dixie," and for an encore gave "Rule Britannia" in two parts. Their singing was a surprise and a treat, and was a good sample of the progress in vocalism that some of the classes in the local public schools are making.

DR. PAKENHAM.

In introducing Dr. Pakenham the chairman said that one day a woman accosted a young lad, apparently a stranger on the street, and asked him who he was. The little lad replied that he was her own boy. So it was in a measure with introducing Dr. Pakenham to a Peterborough audience.

In opening the speaker referred to the fact that he was an old Peterborough boy, and expressed his pleasure at speaking to an audience in this city. In turning to his subject he said that the problems which the authorities of Ontario education had to face had to be met in practically every country where any effort was being made to give the children an adequate education. He intended to present them but would not give a definite solution leaving them to be worked out by the teachers themselves. He had expected to speak to a gathering of teachers, but he hoped that his address would be interesting to all the remainder of the audience he invited to consider themselves teachers for the moment and "be happy for once."

The Americans as a rule claimed to have a better educational system than that of Ontario. They were as a matter of fact perhaps a little more extensively organised, having more teachers' institutes and other similar organizations, but they could lay little claim to having better teachers. The speaker had shown an American, familiar with the United States schools, through a Canadian school, and the visitor said: "But these are your high grade teachers. I would like to see the teachers of ordinary ability and training at work." The reply was "All our teachers are high grade teachers. They love teaching as a musician loves to play, as a painter loves to paint."

The race was not perfect. We were training forward to perfection. How are we to do our part in the schools? This was Dr. Pakenham's first problem.

The centralization of authority, said Dr. Pakenham, was becoming more and more evident. It was passing from the ratepayer and trustees to the Department of Education, the Minister of Education and the Government. Much progress had been made along this line in the last nine or ten years, but we had not made as great advance in this respect as in France, where the centralization of authority was still more evident. Australia had progressed to a greater degree than Ontario in these matters. In that Dominion the Department of Education chose the school sites, buildings, the teachers, and paid all salaries connected with the administration of education.

Shall centralization become a greater factor in Ontario education or remain for ever as it is at present? This was the second thought that Dr. Pakenham submitted for their consideration.

The speaker here referred to the problem of rural schools. The movement of people to the City had resulted in a measure in the inadequateness of the rural schools. The exodus to the cities had resulted in loss of interest by the ratepayers in the country, shrinkage in the salary offered for teachers and a decrease in the standard of equipment. Sixty schools lost sixty months on account of the changing of teachers. The movement from the country to city or town resulted in poorer rural schools, and the poorer rural schools augmented the movement from the country to the urban municipalities. Progress had been made in connection with the problem of rural schools, but it was as yet unsolved. The rural schools were not as good as the city schools, and while the Department was anxious to do more the teachers must help.

In comparing the country boy with the young lad of the town and city, Dr. Pakenham said that two things are responsible for the ultimate nature of the young man. Firstly, nature; secondly, man. Nature was preeminent in the country and man in the town. The latter influence, if exerted, unduly made the city boy lopsided in his attitude towards life. Too much of the "nature" influence on the country lad often resulted in stupidity where other things are concerned. The pressure of the city life often resulted in sharpness, fickleness, loss of repose, and dignity. The city life did more than shape the mind and character, it was responsible in many cases for the shape the body took.

Too much of the town was detrimental to the mind, character and body of the child. How could the teachers as a body, and individually combat the evil of these influences and use them to build up the three side of the pupils' nature.

When Rome became wifeless and childless, Rome failed and ceased to exist as a world power. So if the home-life failed the nation would not survive, but if the home was staple all would go well with the nation. If the present rate of increase in the number of divorces to the number of marriage is maintained in seventy-five years there will be one divorce to every two marriages. Immorality, desertion crime, drunkenness, cruelty, indifference and laziness were the causes of divorce. Divorces were more common among the wealthy and the poverty stricken classes than among the middle classes of this country. They were mostly arranged between the wife and husband of the town, of the childless home and among native born. Marriage was becoming too much of a commercial venture. Modern institutions were making the men and women practically equal as far as public rights were concerned. Life was more expensive and marriages consequently later in life. Divorces were increasing, and the Church and school must strive to restore the home to its old-fashioned station of dignity and influence.

What would the school do towards the solving of this problem?

In conclusion, Dr. Pakenham referred to the problem of the school and the war. In this national crisis the teachers must retain their presence of mind. When the public feeling was so intense it was necessary for the teachers to "keep their heads." The war material should be used judiciously and sanely in such subjects as geography, literature, and history. Secondly, the pupils should be trained to sift the evidence and pick out that which could be taken as fact and that which probably erred altogether or exaggerated in its message. In this connection Dr. Pakenham did not criticise the newspapers, who, he said, were bound to publish whatever news they received if they had no evidence that it was incorrect. And, lastly, the teachers should repress attacks upon certain of our foreigners whom we had invited to this country, and whose sons and daughters had grown up in our midst, observing to a great extent our customs and using our language. They should tell without exaggeration the causes of the war. But the teachers must do more than all this. They must make sacrifices, do without repairs that under other circumstances they would think necessary, and accept, if necessary, smaller salaries and less liberal grants. They must also organise for a contribution to the various patriotic funds.

BULBS

In Best and Finest Collection in City

FERNS, PALMS, Etc. Fine Assortment

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNAE

The annual meeting of the Nicholls Hospital Alumnae was held at the home of Miss Ferguson, 476 Bonacord street, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 6th.

The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Douglas.

First Vice-President—Miss Brown.

Second Vice-President — Miss E. Davidson.

Secretary—Miss Dixon.

Treasurer—Miss Walsh.

Representative to 'Canadian Nurse'—Miss Ferguson.

After the meeting Miss Ferguson entertained the Nurses to a delightful afternoon tea which was greatly appreciated by them.

SATURDAY BARGAINS

A Special Low rate for re-making or trimming your Fur Hat

$12.50 Batwing Tweed Coats for $7.75—This is a new, brisk street model for cold weather. To-morrow..... $7.75

New $25.00 Coats at $15.00—You will like these. They are just a few very exclusives $15.00

$5.00 Tailored Silk Waists at 79c—Also a few Lace Models, making a wonderful snap..... 79c

10 Dozen New Corsets at 69c—Will you need a new Corset within the next 3 months? These are extra value. 4 hose supporters, new clasp, comfortable fit. Every size 69c

50c Monarch Mufflers at 12½c—Every colour, boxed separately, silk mercerised. They are indeed a great muffler..... 12½c

Aviation Wool Hats 18c—Regular $1.25, 75c and 50c; in colours of red, navy, sky, pink, grey & white. Rush price to-morrow 18c

50c Black Patent Leather Belts at 16c—Wide Patent Belt with large Patent bow. Two styles, every lady's size. To-morrow 16c

Patriotic Cushion Tops at 15c—Picturing pretty patriotic scenes, either workable or as they are. To-morrow 15c

Fancy Wools, both single or double, 5 for 25c—Exactly 168 different shades. A most complete range. Obtain all you need for the Christmas Presents ..... 5 skeins for 25c

$3.50 Ladies' Sweaters at $2.45—Every Sweater of these you buy saves you $1.05. Our immense range is at your disposal. Many, many different shades and styles, different weights and qualities. To-morrow $2.45

Ladies' Pure Wool Cashmere Hose at 25c—A Ladies' Stocking that is pure wool, perfect fit, elastic threads and no seams. To-morrow 25c

Boys' Wool Worsted Hose at 25c—Every size from 6 to 10. A two-in-one rib stitch. Splendid wearing 25c

75c Stylish Vestees at 39c—What a charming effect a pretty vestee under your Winter coat makes. Fit one of these on in our store. Real good value at 75c. To-morrow's price will be..... 39c

Ladies' Guaranteed Gloves at $1.00—Soft pliable Kid, perfect points, a finished glaze, and a gusset between each finger. These are the striking features about our New Kid Glove. Every pair guaranteed $1.00

Ladies' Kid Gloves at 49c—We have prepared 80 dozen for this big Saturday's selling. Colours black, tan, grey, and white. Every size 49c

$5.00 Coats for Little Girls at $2.99—Pretty little coats with a youthful attractiveness you like. Very warm and almost any colour. To-morrow $2.99

$1.00 Silk Moire Girdles at 69c—Wide full Girdles in colours of Copen., cardinal, Paddy, black, etc., & made in pretty silk moire ribbon. Have elastic waistband and big button of self. Special price, at less than the cost of the ribbon 69c

75c Boys' Natural Underwear at 50c—Splendid fitting warm Underwear, that washes nicely and feels nice. This is our regular 75c quality. Every size to-morrow 50c

Ready-to-Wears To-morrow—New designs in $5.00 Blouses to-morrow $2.99

Any $5.00 Dress Skirt, to-morrow $3.99

Special quality Serge Skirt will be $1.49

Ladies' Aprons for 25c—Canadian make, cover you all up, no trouble with buttons or sleeves. Nice quality of material 25c

ELLIOT'S

KAISER WARNS HIS SOLDIERS HOUR OF TRIAL HAS ARRIVED

Intimates That the Defence of Their Hearths Will Be Their Next Duty--Appeals to His Soldiers Who Are to Be Prepared for a New Phase.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A characteristic order issued by Emperor William to his troops has been found upon a German soldier wounded in East Prussia. It is as follows:

"Dear faithful soldiers,—You have not forgotten the day when crafty, barbarous Russia, having secretly prepared to attack our fair and peaceful Fatherland, mobilized her troops and moved toward our frontier. That same day I, in fulfillment of my duty and prompted by the best interests of the country, decided, in conjunction with my Government, to defend our land to the last drop of our blood.

"With this defensive purpose I was compelled to move my valorous troops into France, which, as an ally of Russia, was preparing to strike a blow at us on our western frontier.

"Thanks to the valor of my heroes, France has been severely punished, and Belgium, which interfered with our attack, has been added to the glorious provinces of Germany. From the course of military events you know that the punitive expedition into Russia has also been a brilliant success.

"But, although we obtained due requital for the affronted patriotism of Germany, we must now turn to the new task of protecting our hearths, which moribund France and barbarous Russia are making ready to attack. Henceforward military operations will take another form, which will soon be intelligible to you, my dear, valiant soldiers.

"My heroes, that hour of trial has now come for you and for the whole of Germany. It is necessary to concentrate all our energies on the repulse of our enemies, for otherwise Germany will be transformed from a magnificent free country into an enslaved, degraded province of Russia and France.

"If Germany is dear to you, if your families are dear to you, if your culture, your faith, your nation, your Emperor are dear to you, you will offer the enemy worthy resistance.

"Not one step backward into our country; remember, behind us destruction is threatening, and it is only before us that our happiness lies.

"For your country, for glory, forward, my dear, my faithful friends."

Concert To-night

The following programme will be given to-night in the Sons of England Hall, Hunter street, under the auspices of the Protestant Federation. Programme at 8.15 o'clock:

Opening chorus, "O Canada".
Piano solo, Mr. Barrie.
Recitation, Mr. Runnett.
Vocal solo, Mr. P. Naish.
Solo, "I've a Cosy Little Cottage in the Country."
Patriotic address, Mr. Spence.
Saxophone Trio, S. Army Trio.
Comic song, Mr. Winston.
Recitation, Mr. Moore.
"God Save the King."

MORNING MUSICAL SOCIETY MEET

Interesting Paper by Mrs. Allen on "The Beginning of Music"

The Morning Musical Society met yesterday morning at the J. M. Greene Studio, when a very interesting paper was read by Mrs. Allen on "The Beginning of Music."

The programme was as follows:

Paper—"The Beginning of Music," Mrs. Allen.

Violin Duet — "Symphonic Poem," Dancla. Miss Lora Logan and Miss Edwina Palmer. Accompanist, Miss Gwendoline Smith.

Piano Solo — "La Fileuse," Raff. Mrs. Porter.

Piona Solo—"Sans Souci," Ascher. Mrs. Gordon.

Vocal Solo—"Sink Red Sun," Theresa del Riego. Miss Ada Richardson. Accompanist, Miss Ida Sanderson.

Piano and Violin Duet—"Moise," (Rossini) Dancla. Mrs. Buchanan and Mrs. Tomlins.

Piano Solo—"Magic Fire Scene," Wagner, Miss Jean Hill.

Piano Duet—Dance of the Demons. Hiolft. Miss Ida Sanderson and Miss Pearl McFee.

MEN! Your Attention--A 2-Day Sale

AT CRESSMAN'S

Men's High-Grade Sample Suits, $22.50 to $25.00 Values for - - - - - - $17.85

Men's Stylish Overcoats, $25.00 to $30.00 Values for - - - - - - - - $18.75

1.50 Crex Mats 1.19

One of the most sanitary floor coverings obtainable and easily kept clean. Ideal for dining-room, bed-room or hall. Will give splendid satisfaction. Size 3 feet x 5 feet; regular 1.50 value for..... 1.19

—Third Floor

WATCH FOR THE GREEN PRICE CARDS

Saturday Snaps

The Best Value

85c Stair Carpet 67c

Brussels Stair Carpet, a splendid quality that will give entire satisfaction. Colourings of Green and Red. Very attractive designs. Regular 85c and 90c value. An extra special. Sat. Snap 67c

—Third Floor

List of Saturday Snaps This Season

Main Floor Snaps

New Winter Coatings — Fifty pieces; plain colours, fancy plaids, stripes and reversible. Reg values up to $2.50 for.... 1.48

Street Floor, Rear

Fine Corduroy Velvets—27 ins. wide, a good selection of colors; regular value seventy-five cents. Saturday Snaps.. 46c

—Street Floor Rear

Flannelette Blankets—Large size, 64 x 80; pink or blue borders. Regular $1.75 value. Sat-Snaps 1.39

Street Floor, Arcade Entrance

Yard Wide Striped Flannelettes—Light, medium and dark greys; a good weighty cloth; very specially priced 9½c

—Street Floor, Arcade Entrance

American Comforters—Covered with silk taffeta; floral patterns, plain silk borders; full double bed size. Regular $5.00 value for..... 3.95

Street Floor, Arcade Entrance

Ready-to-Wear and Millinery Extraordinary Savings

$13.50 Silk Dress $8.75

Long Tunic effect; Waist trimmed at neck and sleeves with hemstitched collar and cuffs; deep crushed girdle. A variety of colours. Reg. value $13.50. Saturday Snaps..... 8.75

$4.50 Separate Skirt $2.98

Made of all wool Military Serge with double skirt effect; panel trim down front; a good assortment of sizes. Colours of Navy and Black. Regular $4.50 values for.. 2.98

Smart New Model Coats, Values to $22.00 for $14.50

All the newest styles are well represented, the Cape, Balmacaan and Belted. Smart plaid, check, diagonal, tweed and plain effects, in a variety of most wanted fabrics. Sample Coats, values run easily to $22. Saturday Snaps 14.50

Blouse Special at $1.00

Made in Marquisette, trimmed prettily with Point-de-Venise Lace and fastened with dainty coloured buttons; set in sleeves, full length. Very special for Saturday at..... 1.00

Children's Coats $6.50

Made in Tweeds, Boucles, Serges and Checks. All the fashionable cuts, including the Balmacaan, Belted and Cape Styles. Sizes range from 6 to 14 years. Special Saturday price 6.50

Women's Sample Sweater Coats, values to 3.75 for 1.89

A table of Women's Sweater Coats, all samples, worth up to $3.75. A variety of different styles and colours. Priced very special for Saturday customers .. 1.89

New Millinery Values to $7.50 for $3.95

"Just Trimmed" Millinery; Velvet Shapes prettily trimmed; small, medium and large effects. Mostly $5.50, $6.75 & $7.50 values. Saturday Snaps..... just 3.95

Miner Brand and Maltese Cross Rubbers 64c

The two best Canadian makes at a great saving; regular 75c and 85c values. Several styles in sizes to fit every shoe. Buy these now and save. Saturday Snaps..... —Second Floor 64c

SEE THE NEW DISPLAY ARCADE

Main Floor Snaps

Tan Cape Gloves—Women's and Misses', all sizes; heavy English Cape; dome fasteners, very specially priced. Saturday Snaps .. 69c

Arcade Entrance, 2nd Circle

Taffetta Silk Ribbons—Five ins. wide, obtainable in all colours; very special for Saturday ..... per yard 14c

Arcade Entrance, 1st Circle

Stamped Cushions — Oblong, fringed ends, complete with back; regular 50c value. Saturday Snaps 29c

Arcade Entrance, 3rd Circle

Cressetta Corsets—Made of extra fine French Coutil, long skirt, medium bust, our extra quality hose supporters; best $1.00 value. Saturday..... 89c

Street Floor, South Entrance

Women's Winter Underwear—Good quality elastic ribbed; grey or white. Best 25c value. Saturday Snaps..... 19c

Street Floor, South Entrance

Women's New Model Shoes

$3.50 Values $2.89

There are several models, very smart and attractive. Dull Calf, Patent Colt and fine Dongola; Blucher style, lace Boots. A complete range of sizes; shoes that we recommend as extraordinary value. Saturday Snaps ... 2.89

—Second Floor

American High-Grade Shoes

$4.50 and $5.00

Julian & Kokenges High-Grade American Footwear. The styles are at once smart and dressy; perfect fitting. Patent Colts and Kid Vamps, with negre grey, black brocade and plain cloth facings and tops. All sizes and widths at..... —Second Floor $4.50 & $5

Store Opens 8.15 a.m. | The CRESSMAN Emporium Limited "The Store of Better Values" | Store Closes 9.30 p.m.

Children's Hats

This is one branch of our business to which we pay particular attention, with the result that we carry the most complete assortment of up-to-date, and practical styles for children, that you can find in the City.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 726

Austria's Loss In Trade Mount Into The Millions

VENICE, via Paris, Nov. 10.—How severely the trade of Austria has been affected by the war is revealed in an official report of the Austrian Ministry of Commerce, a copy of which has just reached here from Vienna.

According to this document Austria's imports in September amounted to 111,000,000 crowns ($22,200,000), as compared to 260,000,000 crowns ($52,000,000) in September of 1913. The decrease in exports was much greater. They amounted in September of this year to only 61,000,000 crowns ($12,200,000), barely one-quarter of the total reached in September, 1913.

The greatest decreases on the export list were in wood and wooden wares, sugar, eggs, clothing, cotton and woollen goods and glassware. In imports the decreases were largest in coal, raw cotton, wool, yarns, copper and machinery.

During the first nine months of the year, making the comparison with 1913, imports decreased 120,000,000 crowns ($24,000,000) and exports 380,000,000 crowns ($76,000,000).

In the domestic trade between Austria and Hungary the imports from Hungary in September were only two-thirds and the exports to Hungary barely one-half those of September, 1913.

AUSTRIAN ARMY OF 200,000 REPORTED TO BE ENVELOPED

LONDON, Nov. 12.—It is reported to-night from Petrograd that an Austrian army retreating in Galicia has been caught between two Russian armies and must surrender or accept certain defeat in battle.

The supposition here is that the imperiled force is the command of Gen. Dankl, which retreated up the Vistula from Ivangorod and New Alexandra after the collapse of the Austro-Germaan invasion. Instead of co-operating with the Germans in a withdrawal to Cracow and Czenstochowa, the Austrians appear to have followed their own course in an attempt to withdraw rapidly across Western Galicia and escape through the passes of the Carpathians into Hungary.

The news is partial confirmation of the report transmitted by correspondents in Petrograd that there was a quarrel between Gen. Dankl and the German commander, Gen. von Hindenburg, due to the callousness of the Germans in forcing the Austrians to accept the perils and hardships of a rear guard, while the Germans themselves conserved men.

Apparently the Austrians made good their retreat southward across the upper Vistula, but were not swift enough to escape a turning movement by Russian cavalry which crossed the Vistula from Southwest Poland and swerved eastward while a supporting force followed the Austrians from the north.

In the absence of definite news, military critics assume that this Austrian army, supposed to number from 150,000 to 200,000, has been enveloped somewhere between the Vistula and the Carpathians at a point south of a line drawn between Tarnow and Rzeszow.

PROTECT SHEEP FROM DOGS

Simple But Effective Method of Protecting Sheep

A man of wide experience in sheep-raising has offered the following simple scheme to prevent loss through dogs chasing the flock. If a man has, say forty sheep, he should buy about two dozen small bells similar to a cow bell, but smaller, and tie these to the sheep. It is a peculiar thing that a dog will not bother a sheep if it has a bell on its neck, and this is the real solution of the problem. This man followed the above scheme and kept sheep a short distance from a city for twelve years and did not lose one. His neighbours would not follow the advice and three sheep were killed in one night on the next farm.

QUANTITY OF SILVER STOLEN

Police are Asked to be on Lookout For The Goods

Chief Constable McConnell of Bracebridge, has written the Chiefs of Police in the surrounding districts concerning a burglary in a store at that place on Nov. 8th. The request is made that all vagrants be searched, and if any trace of the following articles are found to wire or 'phone him: One 4 piece-silver tea set, one 4-piece silver tea set (engraved), one silver bon-bon dish, one silver bake-dish, one large cut glass bowl, one medium cut-glass bowl, one cut-glass cream and sugar, one cut-glass dish for olives, about two dozen sterling silver souvenir coffee spoons engraved Bracebridge and Muskoka, one dozen gold-filled bracelets. — Lindsay Post.

SPECIAL PRICE IN LAMB FOR SATURDAY

R. Dale, Butcher, 245 Rubidge St. will sell hind quarter 15c., front quarter 14c., leg 18c., chops 18c., loin 17c., shoulder 15c., breast 12½c. a lb. Above prices are strictly cash owing to low prices.

BEVERLEY ROBERTSON DIES UNEXPECTEDLY IN FAR AWAY CHENG-TU

A cablegram was received to-day by Mrs. J. B. Hunter, 566 Gilmour street, announcing the sad intelligence of the death of her grandson, Guy Beverley Robertson, oldest son of Prof. H. D. Robertson, of the Union University at Cheng-tu, in the West China Methodist mission field. The deceased child was a grand son of Mrs. James Stratton Ardyn, Gilmour street. The news of the death comes as great surprise and shock, as only a week ago Mrs. Hunter received a letter from her daughter, Mrs. Robertson, (Miss Vieva Hunter), stating that everybody was in the best of health. It will be remembered that Prof. and Mrs. Robertson and family spent a year on furlough in Peterborough, returning to the China missio field about a year ago. The departed Beverley will be remembered by the friends of the family as a bright, winsome, lovable little fellow. He was born in China five years ago. Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Stratton and family will receive the warm sympathy of the entire comunity in their sudden and severe bereavement.

BACK HOME TO GERMANY GOES KAISER

Special Cable to The Examiner:

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13. — Kaiser Wilhelm has moved his headquarters from French territory and has established himself at Coblenz, well within the German frontier. It is stated that two Zeppelins, armed with machine guns, circle around town constantly day and night to avoid possi-

MR. BURNHAM IS UNDER FIRE

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Burnham, I observe, is still attacking Mr. Peck, as he has been doing for a considerable length of time. He complained bitterly, through the press, that Judge Huycke, Canon Davidson and Mr. Peck desired that after the war is over the policing by the Nations be undertaken by them to avoid the vast expenditure of money on armaments. Mr. Burnham unloads a whole lot of gush in his letter, and talks about academic discussions. This last kind of discussion is Mr. Burnham's second name.

The trouble is that the people will not go to a meeting called by Mr. Burnham, where he gets into the spotlight and proceeds to swell himself up. In other words they are sick of seeing and hearing Mr. Burnham praising himself. And if the people want to see the Patriotic Fund made a success they had better take him out, as there are scores of men who will not contribute a cent while he is airing his views on every occasion. He called a meeting at the Armouries and it was a rank failure. Rev. J. L. Gordon discussed the patriotic cause at a big meeting which he held and then Mr. Burnham was a "sorehead" and abused Dr. Gordon and the Laymen's Committee who had brought him here. He went to the Review and tried to have the Review attack this gentleman and, as Mr. Burnham was at one time Editor of the Review, and got them "in bad" in many quarters, the Review decided to leave it alone. Mr. Burnham attacked the Catholics at Downer's Corners, and said that they were not enlisting as they should, like other patriotic citizens, and that they were using this way to extend their influence. He called the Y.M.C.A. and the Committee in management down, and said that they [illegible] the Y.M.C.A. has already had thirty of its members enlist.

Which all goes to show that Mr. Burnham has got himself "in wrong" with so many people and societies that they will not have anything to do with him. When Mr. Burnham writes a letter to the press it has no more influence on the people's opinion than Mr. Bailey's letters.

Yours truly,

"H. M. S. Dreadnought."

RENT AS SAVINGS

The man who pays $15.00 a month, pays out $180.00 a year, and at the end of that time he has 12 receipts, and nothing more. Offer this same man a chance to live in a house and by a little effort, which is well worth while, pay $2 or $3 a month more, and have the whole thing used as a payment on the purchase of the house, and it puts him in a very different position.

For instance, he gets a house at $2,000, new and clean, and no money asked as a down payment. He pays, say, $18 a month, making $216 a year. That is only $36 a year more than he paid out as rent, and means only 70 cents a week, but here is what it does for him. Deducting the interest at 6 per cent. on $2,000, with rests made at six months' intervals, which would amount to $118.50, from the $216 paid in, it leaves a balance of $97.50 to deduct from the $2,000. This shows that at the end of one year the principal has been reduced to $1,902.50, and the man has actually saved and paid on his house, $97.50, nearly one hundred saved in one year.

Mr. Callander, at The Examiner Office, or by phone 874 at his home evenings, at 565 Weller Street, has two brand new houses, facing south, two lots from car line nice trees, light, water, rough plumbing all in, brick kitchen, back balcony, three bedrooms, two closets, etc., that he will let go on the above terms or possibly better, if desired, to two good careful men. Free use of nearby lot for garden, till sold. Save money this way quicker than any other, and own your own home.

Daniel McGinnis Was Acquitted

Lindsay Man Exonerated on Serious Charge

LINDSAY, Nov. 13.— The case of the King versus Daniel McGinnis was concluded, the jury bringing in a verdict of acquittal for the accused. The jury were only half an hour coming to this decision. His Lordship Chief Justice Meredith told Mr. McGinnis to stand up, and he then informed the accused that the jury had exonerated him of the charge of incest placed against him, and that he was now honourably acquitted, and could leave the court as a free and respected man.

Prisoner Congratulated.

McGinnis' lawyer, Mr. L. V. O'Connor, approached the dock where the prisoner was seated, when both engaged in a warm hand-shake, with congratulatory remarks passing between them for a few seconds. The friends of Mr. McGinnis rallied around him as he left the court room and were rejoiced over his freedom once more. The accused had been in the county jail since last July.

KITCHENER RED CROSS CLUB MET

The regular weekly meeting of the Kitchener Red Cross Club was held in the green room of the Y.W.C.A. on Tuesday evening. Five new members were added to the club. As was announced last week the club are having a sale of home-made cooking on the market to-morrow; bread, biscuits, cake, cookies and candy. Those who patronized the booth when the club was on the market before will remember to "come early," as the baking is first-class, and does not last long. Miss J. Currow will be in charge, assisted by Misses G. Davidson and A. Waddell.

ABOUT THE DEAD IN THE TRENCHES

LONDON, Nov. 12.—That picture of dead men erect in the trenches of France, rifles in hand, eyes open, limbs set as if in life, has been obliterated by the London Lancet. Correspondents at the front have sent in this narrative repeatedly, varying locality and details. Essentially, however, all accounts have been the same. Briefly, the victims have succumbed to a noxious gas given off by shells and have perished as they stood or sat after the manner of occupants of a castle in fairyland over which some evil spirit had cast a spell. But the Lancet says this cannot be so.

"That dead bodies can remain in the upright position without support from without is, of course, absurd," says the journal. "But it is interesting to mention that the favourite modern explosive is tri-nitrotolnol, and this gives off incidentally a large volume of carbon monoxide gas, which, when inspired, produces a healthy pink and lifelike appearance in the corpse. Imagination has probably filled in the picture as to these victims appearing to retain a living posture."

FOUR CHIMNEY FIRES

There were four chimney fires this afternoon and three of them were at the same time. The first was at 226 Lake Street, which was put out without damage. Then at two-forty o'clock three alarms came at one time. The hose waggon was sent to 1 Kirk Street from where an alarm had come in through a box, and two telephone calls were answered by sending the truck to 51 Crescent Street and the Chief's buggy with chemicals to 19 Park Street. It is very creditable that all fires were put out before they had done any appreciable damage.

About 72 per cent. of the cities and towns of Sweden are lighted by electricity produced by water power.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR

Have Been of Striking Interest

The year 1914 will likely be the most wonderful year for a long period. The sinking of the Empress of Ireland, the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria and his wife, the European war, the opening of the Panama Canal, the death of Pope Piux X., are a few of the outstanding features. The huge failure of the Claffin Company the exposure of the Tartford Railway, the attack of the army worm are all of interest. Truly, there has been no lack of material for newspaper headlines.

Scout News

Junior Troop will meet at the Armouries on Wednesday, Nov. 18th, at 7:30 p.m. sharp, in uniform and no staves to be carried.

Senior Troop will meet at the Armouries on Friday, Nov. 20th, at 7:30 sharp in uniform.

All Scouts are requested to turn out on Friday, Nov. 13th, at 7:30 p.m. sharp, to receive orders for new club room which has been given to the troop for the winter.

Replenish Your Silver

Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass

Fern Dishes
Flower Stands
Cut Glass Vases
Cut Glass Bouquet Holders
Candelabras
Tea Sets, etc.

Schneider Bros.

JEWELLERS

365 George Next Turnbull's

EVERY BARGAIN OFFERED SATURDAY AT THE BIG STORE IS A REAL BENEFIT

SATURDAY SPECIALS IN READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS AND MILLINERY

Makers' Sample Coats $9.95
Manufacturer's Sample Coats in Balmacaan, College and other popular styles in mixtures. Chinchillas and Curl cloths in Greys, Brown and Blues. Almost all sizes in the lot and scarcely two alike. Worth in regular way $15.00 to $20.00. Saturday choice..... **9.95**

$8.00 and $10.00 Trimmed Hats $5.00
Black and coloured velvet shapes in sailor and turban effects, trimmed with ostrich, wings, flowers or fancy ribbons. Worth up to $10.00. Saturday choice.... .... *See George St. Window* **5.00**

Red Chinchilla Coats $2.98
Coats to fit 2 to 6 years. Made of red Chinchilla in good quality velvet collar and brass buttons. Usual $4.00 line Saturday **2.98**

Makers' Sample Dresses $9.95
Manufacturers' Samples including Messaline, Paillette, Crepe De Chine and Taffetta Silks, Corduroy's and Serges in all the fashionable colours, beautifully trimmed and well made, mostly sizes 36 and 38. Worth up to $25.00. Saturday choice..... **9.95**

$20 Women's Serge Suits Only $9.95
A limited quantity of women's suits, made of men's navy serge. Coat is satin lined and bound with black braid. Skirt long tunic style, sizes 36 and 38. Regular $20.00. Saturday..... ..... *Alterations, if necessary, Extra* **9.95**

$2.00 Satin Petticoats Only 98c
Made of excellent quality satin in close fitting style with knife pleated flounce in Copen, Navy, Sky, Cerise, Pink, Rose, Paddy, Cream and Black. Usual $2. **98c**

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE LIST OF SAVINGS FROM THE BASEMENT

5 Pieces Prettily Decorated English Dinnerware for 19c
Values that show the superlative buying powers of the BIG STORE, for Saturday we offer three crates of finest Glazed English Semi-Porcelain Ware, each piece perfectly finished on clean flare white body and decorated with bright gold lines and gold figure, making a most neat effect.

1 CUP AND SAUCER
1 PLATE
1 CEREAL DISH
1 SAUCE DISH
} 5 PIECES SATURDAY **19c**

Or the following Special Prices for each Line separate.

CUP AND SAUCERS, 95c dozen
PLATES ..... 79c dozen
CEREAL DISHES.... 60c dozen
SAUCE DISHES.....45c dozen
} SATURDAY ONLY

China Cups and Saucers, 12½c
Made in fancy shapes, of fine quality thin China, and decorated in bright floral designs, in large tea size. Saturday, 2 for **25c**

10 x 17 inch Mirrors, 29c
Neatly framed in white enamelled or cross-grained dark walnut finish. Some with pretty framed pictures across top in either finish. Make a useful glass for kitchen, bathroom or bedroom. Saturday **29c**

Plate Glass Shelves and Brackets, 85c. and $1.00 each
Most sanitary and neat for bathroom use, these heavy plate glass shelves come in two sizes with nicely ground and polished edges and corners rounded, each complete with nickle-plated brackets. Saturday, each 85c and..... **1.00**

3 White Porcelain Kitchen Bowls for 25c
These come nested three to a set in good, generous sizes, finished in white glaze with blue bands on outside. Saturday 3 for **25c**

Hand Decorated China Salt and Pepper Shakers, 5c each
These show surprising values, are of large size and come in a range of very neat shapes. All are hand decorated in colored floral patterns, neatly finished and outlined in gold. Saturday, each.. **5c**

Fancy China or Berry Sets, 98c
Each set consists of large bowl and six small dishes, and are highly decorated in bright, hand-painted floral patterns. 3 designs to choose from. Sat., set **98c**

Manufacturer's Samples of Fine Cut Glass, 29c each
All are in the smaller pieces, but each is of good hand cutting on heavy crystal glass, but there is only one of a style. The offering includes Salt and Pepper Shakers, Sugar Shakers, Vases, small open Salts, Nappies, Comforts, Tooth Pick Holders, Knife and Fork Rests, Vinegar Bottles and other pieces. Worth at least up to $2.00. Saturday, each **29c**

MAIN FLOOR SAVINGS OF UNUSUAL MERIT

Marabout Neck Pieces $3.50 to $5.50
Not only are the values exceptional but they are the latest word in neck fashion. Neatly made and finished with ties of Ribbon, Boews and Tassels. Colours are Black, White and Tan. Price ranges in surpassing moderation, from 3.50 to ... **5.50**

Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs 9c each
Fine handkerchiefs, daintly embroidered in a choice selection of patterns neatly put up on cards with 6 on each and will be sold for 9c ea. or 6 for **9c**

Stirling Silver Trimmed Umbrellas $1.69
Stirling silver inlaid, black enameled umbrellas mounted on light, strong steel frame, and covered with tape edged silk and wool tops. Saturday Bargain **1.69**

Long Lace Scarfs 59c
They represent a clearance of a regular line, all wool, silk and wool and all silk are in the collection, in colors of sky, pink, mauve, white and black. Closely woven or in the more open work weave finished with fringed end. Saturday **59c**

Ladies' Neckwear
All the latest novelties are to be found in the assortment made from newest material and trimmed with the most fashionable novelties displayed for easy choosing. Sat. bargain. See George St Win. **50c**

Hand Bag Special 98c
All solid leather makes in newest shapes, having latest fittings including mirror or new coin attachment. See them in the George Street Window. Saturday Bargain..... .... **98c**

SPECIAL HOME FURNISHING PRICES 4th FLOOR

Heavy Axminster Hearth Rugs $2.39
We show these in an entirely new range of patterns which have just arrived for the Xmas trade; newest of Oriental and neat floral effects are in the lot and the greatest range of colour combinations are Fawns and Brownish tones which will go almost in any room; size 27 x 54 inches, usual $3.00 values. Saturday **2.39**

Bissell's Carpet Sweepers $3, $3.50, $4
Our new Xmas stock of these Sweepers has just arrived and includes the newest finishes and all the last improvements. Each is fully covered by a guarantee which we stand behind. When examining these note the new cushion corner which protects the furniture when sweeping .... **$3.00, $3.50 and 4.00**

Superior quality Fish Net Curtainings 33½c
This shipment includes the newest patterns in net curtainings; all are finished on edges with a neat French 1 in. border with straight edges, which entirely does away with the lace curtain appearance, in Cream, White or Ecru. Sat. yd. **33½c**

Double Width Cretonnes 13½c yard
36 inch Cretonnes, finished with both sides alike and edges on each with pretty band border. Make inexpensive Curtains for Doors and Archways. Saturday **13½c**

Complete White Iron Bed Outfit $6.95
A clearing line in 3, 3½ and 4½ ft. widths only, included in the outfit is a seagrass and wool padded mattress, and woven wire spring. While they last. Saturday, complete **6.95**

Pure Linen Towels 50c and 98c per pair
In guest and large size, finished with embroidered or damask ends. Several designs to select from, per pair..... .... **50c & 98c**

Women's Coat Sweaters $1.39
Coat Sweaters made of good worsted yarns in plain or combination colours in fancy stitch weaves. Both Misses and women's sizes in the lot. Secured by us at a price concession that allows us to offer this regular $2.00 line Saturday..... .... **1.39**

Christmas Baby Ribbons Specially Priced
Plain and fancy wash baby ribbons in Blues, Pinks, White, Mauve and Greens put up in rolls of 5 yards each suitable for the making up of Christmas Gifts, 3 widths, price per end of 5 yards....10c, 15c and **20c**

TURNBULLS

$5.00 Eiderdown Comforters, Only $3.98
Comforters, 60 x 72 inches, filled with pure down and covered with English Printed Sateen in new designs, guaranteed downproof. Regular $5.00 qualities, Saturday **3.98**
(See Simcoe Street Window)

The New Mode Women's Combinations
The New Mode Drop Seat Combinations for Women are the most convenient ever produced, as they combine a full length vest and regular drawers in one garment. We show them in high or V shaped necks, short, ¾ or long sleeves, ankle or knee lengths. Prices range, upwards **1.19**

OFFICERS OF THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE ELECTED AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING

At yesterday afternoon's session of the Teachers' Institute the report of the nominating committee was brought in, and as a result of the action of the Institute upon their report, the following are the officers for the ensuing year:

President: Miss O'Connell.
Vice-President: Mr. Clarke.
Secretary: Mr Park.
Committee: Sister St. Paul, Mr. Hone, Miss Bristol, Miss Gordon, Mr. Yenney, and Miss Esme Tomlinson.

A FURTHER DONATION.

The matter of supporting the Patriotic Funds was discussed this morning, and after a brief consideration it was finally decided to give a sum of $100 for this purpose, $50 for the General Patriotic Fund and $50 for the Belgian Relief Fund. Considering the fact that the teachers as a whole have already contributed in the neighbourhood of $300, their action in voting a further contribution this morning leaves no doubt as to their intention to support the relief funds to the greatest possible extent.

TWO SPLENDID PAPERS.

At this morning's session, which was presided over by Mr. L. J. Petit, two splendid papers were given. The "Teaching of English Literature" was dealt with by Dr. Pakenham, Dean of the Faculty of Education, Toronto, and Mr. [illegible] gave a scholarly paper on the "Use of Books." Both were replete with suggestions and facts that will prove of value to the teachers present, and were listened to with great interest.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Miss M. J. V. Runnings, who was the Institute's delegate to the convention of the Ontario Educational, gave an exceedingly comprehensive report of the convention which was held in Toronto last Easter. At the convention speeches were given by the leading educationists of the Province, and a good summary of every address was included in Miss Runnings' report, which was a very thorough and capable one.

[illegible]ring yesterday afternoon's session $8.00 was voted for the current expenses of the E. O. A.

MISS KIRKWOOD.

"Primary Arithmetic" was the subject of Miss Kirkwood's paper. In it she dealt first with the elementary rules in using charts, and spoke of the different combinations of numbers. This point she illustrated in a graphic manner, and in connection with it emphasized the necessity of drilling on these. She demonstrated the use of drill cards, and showed that, without doubt, they can be made to be of very great service in the teaching of elementary arithmetic. The teaching of combinations of numbers above ve was more difficult than dealing with numbers under five, as it was harder for the pupils to visualize [illegible] from one to ten. The ability of the pupils could be tested by means of long questions, while the speed and accuracy depended largely upon the temperament of the pupils. Everything should be taught objectively if possible.

MR. DOWNEY.

Mr. Downey gave a paper on "Some Phases of Public School Arithmetic." There was no number without measurement and no measurement without number, he said. His paper was a plea for unity. There was a thread running through all the arithmetical processes by which they might be connected. The failure to recognise this fact often explained the distaste that some pupils had for that subject. Things should not be taught in an isolated way. Old matter must be re-adjusted so that the new can be learned, interpreted and assimilated. There should be a rational growth and logical development of the number. If this idea was properly carried out it would create a desire on the part of the pupil to explore the mathematical world.

MR. MOWAT.

School Inspector Mowat gave an interesting paper on the "Standards of Teaching." In opening he said that facts were not the end in teaching but efficiency. Thoughtful reviews should take the place of thoughtless drills. Examination tests were inadequate as they only tested the present information. In teaching there should be three standards: (1) The cultivation of aim, purpose and motive. He laid particular stress on purpose and said that proper motive created a desire to work. (2) The weighing of values. (3) Many failures were due to lack of system, an organization of material was necessary. (4) The pupils' initiative. The pupils should have self-confidence.

In concluding, Mr. Mowat gave a [illegible] of the Continuation [illegible] ers, and made certain recommendations that would result in a higher standard of results.

Lease of Testing Tank

The matter of leasing the old, disused Chemong Railway line from the Grand Trunk Railway so as to enable the Canadian General Electric Company to carry out their intention of manufacturing electric locomotives was discussed yesterday. The G.T.R. was represented by Mr. Logan, Vice-President, W. C. Chisholm, Solicitor, and Mr. E. Donald, Land Commissioner. The Canadian General Electric Company was represented by Mr. E. G. Patterson and K. H. D. Hall, and the City, by His Worship the Mayor and City Solicitor Gordon.

The terms of the lease were discussed and an agreement reached. This will be referred to Headquarters at Montreal for approval by the G. T. R. authorities.

ABOUT THAT SNOW PLOUGHING

To the Editor of The Examiner.

Sir,—In reference to last night's Council meeting, when the snow-ploughing tenders were discussed, would it be right to ask if Messrs. Duncan and Johnson got anything for their support of one man, and the knocking of another man who, neither of the Aldermen in question knew, o rever seen. Is it not a question of the man with the greatest amount of a certain colour of ribbon hanging on to his horse's bridle. For my part, I think there was no need of calling for new tenders. Why did they not give their pet the job and not go out of their way to knock another man. Too bad that neither of the Aldermen did not look over their pet's contract before it was sent in, and then there would be no need of calling for new tenders.

If their pet did finish snow-ploughing at half-past six, what about it? The contract calls for the snow to be cleared off from 6 o'cock until 9 o'clock, so if he was out before that hour, it was to his own advantage.

Hoping this will come to the notice of the gentlemen in question, and thanking you, Mr. Editor, for this space, I remain.

Yours truly,
"A Tenderer".

Dr. Clinton in City

Dr. George Clinton, district officer of health, was in the city yesterday. In company with Sanitary Inspector Spence, a short trip of inspection was made. The circumstances surrounding the diphtheria epidemic were also discussed and the action instituted by the local health authorities to suppress it approved of. Dr. Clinton advised the Inspector to take stringent measures with people who persist in violating the quarantine regulations. This may hasten a number of police court proceedings that are pending as a result of the action of a number of people who have permitted their children to run at large despite the fact that they were infected.

New Regulations.

Dr. Clinton also left a copy of the new regulations respecting the operations of slaughter houses. These regulations vary in a few respects, but in the main correspond to those previously in force. Slaughter houses must be kept scrupulously clean and in a sanitary condition. Special attention is paid to the disposal of offal and other refuse.

The gold industry of the Rand is estimated to be worth half a million dollars a day to South Africa.

SUGAR MARKET IS DECIDEDLY SHAKY

Drop in Prices Must Ultimately Come But May Not Be in Immediate Future

Following a drop in the sugar market, last week, another is looked for, but there seems to be no assurance whatever that the decline in price will be immediate or material. The sugar market at present might be described as being in a "wild" condition where the wisest predictions are apt to be far astray, and where a rise for the time being may be just as possible as a decrease in price. Raw sugar at present is selling at 4 1-4c., which, though slightly higher than a short time ago, when it went as low as 2.99, is a reasonably low figure. But the sugar that is being sold by the refineries now, was bought when the prices for raw sugar were very high. Consequently, as the price is completely controlled by the refineries the best authorities say there is no reason to look for a drop in prices just yet. The fact remains, however that raw sugar is being dumped on the New York market at comparatively low figure. The price of retail sugar has been higher in the United States than in Canada. The situation may be summed up in the statement that accurate predictions are impossible under the present conditions, and while a decline in price is looked for it may not come yet and conditions may even necessitate a temporary rise.

But at the Examiner this morning one of the best sugar authorities in the City said that by next February the wholesale price would have declined from the present altitude of $6.84 to around $5 or $5.25, which would be normal. What is going to happen on the sugar rialto in the meantime can be only a matter for conjecture and which events, themselves can only disclose.

Lakefield Girl Graduates

At the Aultman Hospital, Canton, Ohio, Miss Josephine Northey, of Lakefield, was one of four nurses who, at the commencement exercises of the hospital, were awarded diplomas and medals on the occasion of their graduating. A Canton exchange has the following report of the proceedings: Four nurses were graduated from the Aultman Hospital Training School at the commencement exercises held in the nurses' home of the hospital this week. The commencement programme was in the nature of a reception, which was attended by graduates, other nurses of the hospital, the medical staff and trustees of the hospital. Miss Alice Kutch Richer, Canton, O.; Miss Josephine Northey, Lakefield, Ont.; Miss Myrtle Veach, Sudbury, Ont.; and Miss Caroline Upstrom, Worchester, Mass., were awarded diplomas and medals.

ARE GRATEFUL FOR SYMPATHY

P. C. Reid, who was a schoolmate and chum of the late P. C. Wm. Paterson, is in receipt of a letter from the deceased's brother, Jas. Paterson, of James street, Alnwa, Scotland. The letter says: "It is with deep appreciation that I write this not on behalf of my parents and the rest of the family, to send our sincere thanks to you for the sympathetic letter you sent to us. We have to thank the Police Department, the Masonic brethren and the citizens generally."

THE WORLD OF SPORT

ENGLISH FOOTBALL FIXTURES

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

First Division.

Aston Villas. Sheffield U.
Blackburn R. vs. Chelsea.
Bolton W. vs. Bradford City.
Bradford vs. Newcastle U.
Liverpool vs. Middlesbrough.
Manchester U. vs. Burnley.
Notts County vs. Everton.
Oldham A. vs. Tottenham H.
Sheffield W. vs. Manchester C.
Sunderland vs. West Bromwich A.

Second Division.

Woolwich A. vs. Grimsby T.
Clapton O. vs. Huddersfield.
Derby C. vs. Birmingham.
Fulham vs. Notts Forest.
Glossop vs. Barnsley.
Hull City vs. Bury.
Leeds City vs. Bristol City.
Lincoln City vs. Blackpool.
Stockport C. vs. Preston N. E.
Wolverhampton vs. Leicester F.
Wednesday, Nov. 18.
Notts Forest vs. Woolwich A.

Southern League.

Croydon C. vs. Gillingham.
Bristol R. vs. Brighton.
Millwall vs. Cardiff C.
Queen's P. R. vs. Exeter C.
Southend U. vs. Luton T.
Swindon T. vs. Portsmouth.
Northampton vs. Plymouth A.
Reading vs. Norwich C.
Southampton vs. West Ham. U.
Watford vs. Crystal Palace.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Hamilton A. vs. Aberdeen.
St. Mirren vs. Airdrieonians.
Ayr United vs. Morton.
Celtic vs. Third Lanark.
Partick T. vs. Clyde.
Dumbarton vs. Rangers.
Dundee vs. Motherwell.
Hearts vs. Falkirk.
Queen's Park vs. Hiberians.
Raith R. vs. Kilmarnock.

IRISH LEAGUE.

Cliftonville vs. Glenavon.
Glentoran vs. Celtic.
Linfield vs. Shelbourne.
Bohemians vs. Distillery.

NORTHERN RUGBY UNION.

Swindon vs. Batley.
Bramley vs. Wakefield T.
Dewsbury vs. Hull K. R.
Hull vs. Bradford.
Hunslet vs. Rochdale.
Keighley vs. Leeds.
Leigh vs. Broughton R.
Runcorn vs. Oldham.
St. Helen's vs. Barrow.
Wigan vs. Widnes.
York vs. Halifax.

Tinsley has only failed to score in one match for Middlesbrough this season.

One of the features of the season has been the revival in form shown by Harry Makepeace.

Glendenning (Bolton) and Torrence of Bradford City have yet to register their first goal for their respective teams.

Harry Low, of Sunderland, will not be able to play for some time yet. The twist he gave his knee at Blackburn is proving more serious than was thought at first.

Gillespie, the Sheffield United and Irish International forward, is still in the Royal Infirmary, Sunderland. The old Leeds City mans broken leg is mending satisfactorily.

Blackburn Rovers have scored 24 goals in league games this season, and curiously enough these are all claimed by the three inside forwards, namely, Shea 10, Dawson 7, and Latherton 7.

Manchester City's present record, although not to be despised, is nothing to crow over. They have done better. For instance, in 1908-9 they never lost a match between Oct. 1 and Dec. 26, playing 15 matches, of which they won 13 and drew 2.

There can be no doubt that McLean of the Wednesday, is the finest centre forward playing to-day. How much he has done for the Blades can only be realized when we compare their position this season against last, and yet they have practically the same team plus McLean.

Oscar Fox is in very fine just now for the Parsdere, and Sheffield directors are almost kicking themselves for letting him slip through their hands.

Things We Would Like to Know.

What Sheffield Wednesday will do with Brittleton when fit?

Will Manchester City beat Blackburn Rovers' record, staving off defeat until No. 14?

Why Lawrence, of Derby County, has asked to be put on the transfer list?

What Tom Watson of Liverpool is thinking of Gracie, who is one of the leading goal scorers in Scotland?

Whether Tom Maley is finished with his team-strengthening?

Why Maley is not getting his place in Burnley's league team?

Meredith's Appeal.

Billy Meredith has written a letter to the league committee regarding his suspension, but the latter informed the player that as the suspension by the club was a matter of discipline, of which the directors of the club were judges, they could not interfere.

Hoad, of Manchester City, is one of the most unfortunate footballers. No sooner is he reported fit than some other complaint lays him low. He was off for most of last season, and has already had a spell of idleness this season. He was in the team last week after an absence of a few weeks, but is likely to be off again for some time, as he has recently undergone an operation for appendicitis.

A well-known half-back of one of the prominent league clubs recently told an official of the club—one of the finest judges of players we have—that he never saw the man who could teach him anything at football. Well, well! This young man should see a doctor at once. He has got it very badly.

The Dunedin papers report that at a meeting of the Otago Rugby Union on August 17 one of the members of the Kaikoral team stated that he had been approached by an outsider, and offered $50 to play "stiff" in the match against University. The union decided to warn the person alleged to have made the offer from all the grounds under the union's jurisdiction.

News has reached Pontypool that Herbert, a well-known footballer, has died of wounds received in action. Herbert was in the Grenadier Guards.

The Sunderland unit of the Athletes' Volunteer Force has now a membership of over 300.

The professionals engaged by the Sunderland Club unanimously agreed to accept the scale reduction of their wages in accordance with the decision of the league.

The vacancy on the Rugby Union Committee caused by the death of Mr. S. H. Pearson, Cumberland, has been filled by the appointment of the old international forward, Mr. James Davidson of Cumberland.

At a meeting of the London Football Association professional clubs in London on Thursday it was unanimously decided that the collection for the Prince of Wales' Fund on all London club grounds, be entirely under the control of the respective club officials. The object of this action is to put a stop to irresponsible collectors who have at times put in an appearance on some of the London football grounds.

Word has been received from Singapore of the death of Mr. Thos. H. Adam. Deceased, prior to his departure from Birkenhead, played Rugby on several occasions for Cheshire County.

Ernest Crawford, who has been playing right back and goal for Cliftonville, has volunteered for Lord Kitchener's army, joining the Scottish Black Watch Territorials. This leaves Cliftonville in a quandry for a custodian, as Wood, their regular goal-keper, is nursing a broken collar-bone.

HOCKEY

Toronto Star:

Toronto is to have a new Senior O. H. A. team this season. It will be known as the Bankers, and is, as its name indicaters, a lusty child of the Bank Hockey League.

The question of a senior O. H. A. team has been earnestly discussed by several officers of the old league all summer, and the culmination arrived to-day with the decision of those behind it to formally organize a club and apply for ice at the Arena and a membership in the senior series of the O. H. A.

President L. T. H. Ardiel of the Bankers' League was inclined to be reticient upon the matter, but finally admitted that the Club was on the verge of formation. "The men associated with me in this matter have been H. G. Hamilton, Ken Crane, the ex-Stratford senior player, and G. E. Parks, the ex-Brampton junior player who was on the All-Star western team," said Ardiel to-day. "You can say that as far as we are concerned we are not going to seek to take players from other clubs. We will recruit from the banks as far as possible and wil malke no effort to take bank employees now playing with other senior teams from their clubs. We have seven god players in sight now, and we haven't even started to look them up."

With a view to strengthening the forward line, Barry have signed on Haggard, a centre forward from Bristol. Haggard is well-known at Barry, having played for the club two seasons ago. While at Barry he was given a trial with Cardiff City, and subsequently was signed by Bristol Rovers.

The Luton Town plyers have agreed to take a reduced wage for the time being. C. Buling, the centre half-back, who has played for Watford for three seasons, has been engaged.

The well-known Cambridge Blue, R. Sholey, who has been showing capital form for Brentford in the Second Division of the Southern League, has obtained a commission in the Army Service Corps, and is in training at Salisbury Plain.

CURLING

WINNIPEG, Nov. 12.—The Manitoba Curling Association is urging all affiliated clubs to hold patriotic bonspiels at the beginning of the season, the receipts from the entry fees to go to patriotic funds. It has been arranged that the Winnipeg bonspiel will commence on February 8th.

LINES ARE HOLDING

Every Attack on the Nieuport-Ypres Front is Beaten Off and Pick of Legions Fail

FIERCE ASSAULTS

LONDON, Nov. 13. — A critical stage in the battle in West Flanders has now been reached, and the next few days, if not hours, should produce something more decisive than has yet occurred.

The Germans have continued to attack with large forces at their command the British and French, who hold the line between Dixmude and Ypres, but with the exception of the capture of Dixmude, which occurred Tuesday, and some little progress around Ypres, they have not been able to make any material advance.

In fact, the French official report issued yesterday afternoon says that all the attacks have been repulsed. The Germans are no longer utilizing green troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their army, including some Prussian Guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British, but were defeated decisively.

Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle, Berlin says that the attacks of the allies have been repulsed and that their own attack is making headway, while in London and in Paris it is felt that so long as the allies can hold the line of the canal from Nieuport to Ypres their position is a strong one.

In France, from the northwest to the southeast, there have been engagements of lesser importance in which, according to the French report, Gen. Joffre's armies have succeeded in gaining ground and strengthening their positions. The Germans continue to destroy bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains a secret.

All bridges leading to Belgium have already been destroyed and barricades of tree trunks have been thrown up across the roads of the east Belgian frontier, to prevent the escape in Holland of deserters as well as to compel the Belgian peasants to remain in their country.

The correspondent of The Daily Express in Flanders is authority for the statement that there have been numerous instances of the Germans killing their prisoners.

The British troops at Ypres are ably supported by the Indian troops. A report is current that the Kaiser has ordered that all the Indians and other Moslem troops serving with the allies, when captured, shall be sent to Constantinople and made to serve in the Turkish army.

To relieve the enormous pressure on the allies along the Belgian frontier, the French, it is expected, may attempt an offensive movement against Lorraine or Alsace, their armies having been greatly strengthened. The German attack is expected to reach its maximum when they have brought up from Liege all their heavy siege guns, the transportation of which has been delayed by rains.

Considerable uneasiness is noticeable at the German headquarters at Ghent. It is reported that 100,000 troops have passed through the town. It is declared that they are on their way to Ypres, where the fighting is heaviest, but as they come from Bruges and Ostend it is considered more likely that they are bound for Brussels.

The Governor of Ghent was suspended Wednesday by Col. Montenfel. It is learned from a reliable source that the municipality of Ghent has been given notice that it had until noon yesterday to pay the Germans $50,000 as pay for the officers and men of the German forces stationed in that vicinity.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche states that the Germans have arrested five of the leading citizens of Lokeren, including the burgomaster, as the result of the alleged discovery of rifles belonging to the civic guard in the town hall.

The Belgian Minister of War has received information from Belgium that last week twenty-six trains filled with German cavalry passed through Brussels, coming from Ghent and going towards Germany.

AMMUNITION RUNS LOW

Germans Are Using Shells Manufactured in October

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Times today has the following specials from its correspondent in the French and Belgian fighting zones:

North France.—According to German officers who have fallen into the hands of the allies, roughly 500,000 Germans were fighting against the allies at the beginning of the great battle on the Yser river. The enemy's casualties among officers themselves are put at 90,000, from which it may be assumed that actually their losses run well into six figures. In one case a regiment of infantry (marines), 1,800 strong, had only 30 men left when the great movement on Ypres was made. The losses among officers is extraordinary heavy. Five generals were killed.

I am informed by a British artillery officer, who has taken part in the fighting at Ypres, that he has seen a large number of German shells with the date of October, 1914, on the fuses. Only four out of five of these explode. Not only is there a scarcity in German heavy ammunition, but in small arms ammunition. Circulars recently found on dead Ge— an infantryman at Ypres call upon the soldiers to husband ammunition.

Between the Marne and the Aisne, the Battle of the Aisne, to give it its old name, has broken out again with something like its old ferocity. The three main areas of this eternal battle are, roughly: (1) the district between the Oise and Craonne; (2) the immediate neighborhood of Rheims; (3) the actual forest of the Argonne.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Nov. 12. — Allied peace rumors led to a fresh break today in the price of wheat the effect was not of a lasting sort, as European buying soon rallied the market. Closing quotations were steady at ½c to 5-8c above last night. Corn made a gain of ½c to 5-8c net, and oats of 5-8c to 7-8c. In provisions, the outcome varied from unchanged figures to a rise of 17½c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 19	to $1 20
Goose, wheat, bushel	1 18	....
Barley, bushel	0 68	....
Rye, bushel	1 00	....
Oats, bushel	0 47	0 48
Rye, bushel	0 80	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. rs.	0 29	0 30
Butter, creamery, solids	0 28	0 29
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, large	0 16	....
Cheese, new, twins	0 16½	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 40	....
Eggs, cold-storage	0 29	....
Honey, new, lb.	0 13	....
Honey, combs, doz.	2 50	3 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Nov. 13.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, new crop, No. 1 northern, $1.24½; No. 2 northern, $1.21; No. 3 northern, $1.16.

Manitoba oats—Bay ports, old crop, No. 2 C.W., 46½c; No. 3 C.W., 44½c; new crop, No. 2 C.W., 41½c; No. 3 C.W., 38½c.

Ontario oats—New, outside, 40c to 42c.

Ontario wheat—Car lots, $1.10 to $1.13, outside, according to freights.

American corn—Fresh shelled, No. 3 yellow, 86c, Toronto; Canadian corn, 85c, Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, $1.25 to $1.28, car lots, outside, nominal.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 65c to 70c; Manitoba barley, 58c to 60c, lake ports.

Rye—No. 2, 80c to 84c, outside.

Rolled oats—Per bag of 90 lbs., $2.60 in smaller lots, $2.45 to $2.50; per barrel, $4.80, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Buckwheat—65c to 70c.

Millfeed—Car lots, per ton, bran, $23 to $24; shorts, $25 to $26; middlings, $27 to $28; good feed flour, $33 to $34.

Manitoba flour—First patents, $5.60 in bags; second patents, $5.10 in bags.

Cornmeal—Yellow, 98-pound sacks, $2.65 to $2.75.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.60 to $4.70; Montreal or Toronto freights, in bulk, nominal.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 13.—Following the weak wheat markets of this side on Wednesday, Liverpool cables, while lower, were not as weak as expected, which was responsible for a steady opening here. The liquidation was resumed again, however, causing prices to decline sharply. About noon the decline from yesterday's close was ¾c to 1⅛c, but the tendency was for a reaction. July wheat was sold for the first time today at $1.04⅛. At the close wheat was unchanged to ⅛c higher from Wednesday; oats ⅛c lower to ¼c higher, and flax 1c to 1⅛c higher.

The cash demand was good for all grades of wheat, but few offerings were being placed on the market. Oats, barley and flax were quiet.

Inspections Wednesday were 566 cars, as against 1437 last year, and in sight were 400 cars.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Nov. 12.—On account of the decline in prices for wheat in Winnipeg yesterday, the foreign demand today was poor and cables were weaker at a decline of 6d to 1s per quarter, consequently, business was very quiet. Owing to the continued limited demand for cash on spot and the weaker feeling in the western market, prices declined 3-4c to 1c per bushel.

Demand for corn and barley is also limited, but prices show no change. There was a fair enquiry from foreign buyers for spring wheat flour, but as the prices bid for the higher grades were still 5d to 6d per sack below millers' views, the volume of business doing is small. The local trade is quiet.

Demand for millfeed is good, and millers in some cases have sold their complete output for November and have made some contracts for December delivery. Trade in butter was quiet and principally of a jobbing character. Demand for cheese is good and the market is firm. Eggs steady and slightly higher.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.18⅛; No. 1 northern, $1.18⅛ to $1.17⅛; No. 2 do., $1.11⅛ to $1.18⅛; Dec., $1.14.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 68c to 65c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 45⅝c to 46c.

Flour—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Nov. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.18⅛; No. 2 northern, $1.17⅛; No. 3 do., $1.14⅛; Dec., $1.15⅛ to $1.15⅝.

CHEESE MARKETS.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Nov. 12.—On today's cheese board the offerings were 701 boxes of colored and 855 boxes of white. The sales were 75 of white and 264 of colored at 14 12-16c, and bidding then fell back to 14⅝c, with no sales.

VANKLEEK HILL, Ont., Nov. 12.—There were 925 boxes of white and 200 boxes of colored cheese boarded and sold on the Vankleek Hill cheese board here today. The price offered was 14 11-16c, and both white and colored were sold at this figure.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 657 cattle, 1482 hogs, 1527 sheep and lambs and 47 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Choice steers sold at from $7.50 to $8; good butchers sold at $7 to $7.40; medium, $6.50 to $6.75; common, $6 to $6.25; light butchers' heifers, $5.50 to $6.75; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good cows, $6 to $6.25; medium cows, $5.25 to $5.75; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4.50; bulls, $4.50 to $6.50, and an odd bull of extra quality will sometimes bring $6.75 and $7.

Stockers and Feeders.

Choice heavy feeders, 900 to 1050 lbs., sold at from $6.50 to $6.75; good feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., $6 to $6.35; medium quality steers, $5.25 to $5.50; stockers, $3.50 to $5, according to breeding and color.

Milkers and Springers.

Milkers and springers were selling at steady prices, that is, those of choice quality. Late or backward springers are not wanted. Prices ranged from $50 to $100, the bulk selling at $70 to $85.

Veal Calves.

Choice calves, $9 to $10; good calves, $8 to $9; medium, $6.50 to $7.50; common, $5 to $6, and inferior canners grass calves at $3 to $4.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep, light ewes, $5 to $5.75; heavy ewes, $3.50 to $4; culls and rams, $2.50 to $4; good to choice lambs, $7.75 to $8; good lambs, $7.60 to $7.60; heavy lambs, $6.75 to $7.25; culls, $5.50 to $6.

Hogs.

Selects, fed and watered, $8; and $8.25 weighed off cars; and $7.65 f.o.b. cars at country points.

Although more wool is used by manufacturers in the United Kingdom than in any other country, the United States is the greatest wool consuming country in the world.

RUSSIANS ARE NEAR CRACOW

Main Austrian Army is Cut Off —Crown Prince's Failures Have Made Him Unpopular

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Russian army, under Gen. Rennenkampff, is fighting its way into East Prussia and has taken Johannisburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Soldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives to Russia the control of an important railway line which skirts the frontier in German territory and has several branches running into the interior.

The central army, which drove the Germans back from the Vistuja, has had only unimportant engagements, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing.

The Russian left wing has followed the Kielce railway to the Austrian frontier, and is within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent.

The southern army, under Gen. Rumsky, is at Rzeszow, between Przemysl and Cracow, and its crossing of the San river is being opposed by the Austrians. Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, while still another is operating against the Austrians who are holding the passage of the Carpathians.

Cossacks patrols are reported to be making raids even to the gates of Cracow, and news of the beginning of a battle at Cracow, Galicia, is momentarily expected.

The Germans have been digging trenches and erecting barbed wire entanglements along the whole of the Russian-German frontier with the object of impeding the progress of the Russian forces. It is understood, however, that their main plan is to retire on the fortresses of Koenigsberg, Loetsen, Grandens, Bromberg, Posen, Glogau, Breslau and Neisse.

The official report issued last night at Petrograd says:

In East Prussia on Nov. 11 an action developed in front of Stallupoenen, Krouglianken and the region of Soldau. Our troops occupied Johannisburg (a small town of East Prussia, 70 miles to the southwest of Gumbinnen).

Beyond the Vistula battles of a secondary importance occurred in the region of Kalisz (Russian Poland) and Neschava, where advance guards of the enemy sought to progress.

In the Carpathians, Austrian rear guards maintained at the crossings on the Upper San, in the region of Sanok, were attacked by our troops.

The siege of Przemysl, which was suspended during the period in which the Austro-German armies were on the offensive, has been re-established.

Austria's main army in Galicia in its retreat before the Russians has been surrounded and its escape across the Carpathian Mountains cut off, according to advices received by the Russian embassy at Rome. It is stated that the Austrians must accept the challenge of the Czar's forces for a decisive battle or surrender.

A Russian army marching toward Silesia has arrived at Mekhov, enveloping the right wing of the German army in retreat from Russian Poland.

A message from Bucharest, according to an Exchange Telegraph Co. despatch from Rome, says that two Austrian divisions have been annihilated along the River Pruth. While a small Russian force made a frontal attack, the main force invaded Buhowina from the south, cut off the Austrian retreat and delivered an attack from the rear.

From Petrograd comes a report that the Germans are preparing positions for a stand on a line running through Kielbutzko, Czenstochowa and Mstow. The troops are said to be in bad condition as to clothing and equipment, to withstand the rigors of a Russian winter, some of them not even having shoes, much less overcoats.

Petrograd despatches detailing the German retreat from the River Vistula say that the failure of the Crown Prince to hold the centre caused a falling back along the entire line. Despatches from German sources show that the Crown Prince's unpopularity is increasing since his failures in the west and the east. Although the Crown Prince has been placed in command of the eastern army, the actual work is being done by Gen. von Hindenberg.

A despatch to The London Daily News says that Gen. Dankl, with the remainder of the Austrian army, is moving south, across Galicia, and that he has refused further co-operation with Gen. von Hindenberg.

For metal workers there has been invented a combination shears and hammer, a spring forcing the jaws open after they have made a cut.

That it cannot be upset is the claim of the Ohio patentee of a new step ladder that has six legs.

The German beet crop this year is expected to produce not less than 1,700,000 tons of raw sugar.

You will meet your friends if you come.

LOUIS YEOTES

Fine-class line of imported and domestic Cigars.

Pipe Repairing a Specialty

BEST POOL ROOM IN TOWN

Pool - 5c

Good Music in Attendance

Shoes Shined. No Waiting. Five Shiners.

Tan Shoes Dyed 25c guaranteed

HATS CLEANED

SCIENTIFIC POOL AT Gentlemen's Pool Room Above Royal Theatre

To-night and Wed. Night PROF. McLEAN Champion Pool Player of Canada

Do not fail to see this wizard of the Cue.

ADMISSION FREE.

Come and see this champion on fancy and trick shots TO-NIGHT

Pappas & Snelgrove, Props.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE J. J. TURNER & SONS, Proprietors & Managers

ALL NEXT WEEK

FELOMAN & CHRISTIE and Their Big MUSICAL COMEDY CO'Y

Presenting all the Late Musical Comedy Successes, as

Popular Prices - 10-20-30c

Best Seats 50c, Matinee Prices 10c & 20c

EXTRA—BAYARD & GEARY—EXTRA

New York's Foremost Tango Dancers

NELSON ADAIR

The Double Voiced Wonder

Seats on sale at Box Office Friday morning at 9 o'clock

11d-111

EMPIRE THEATRE

Friday and Saturday

"The Play House of Quality"

Home Run Baker's Double—The only moving picture of the Great Baseball Star in actions being shown in Canada. The Phillies at practice etc., with a interesting plot underlying the whole picture. Don't miss this picture.

The Greater Motive—An excellent Male-drama. A big moral picture.

The Ever Gallant Marquis—A Rich High-class Comedy.

Up-to-date Courtship—Another big Comedy. Come and have a laugh.

The Meal Ticket—One of the funniest Comedies shown.

The Countess—A splendid Drama taken from Massey's Magazines.

Always High-class Music throughout the show and the largest programme in the City.

ROYAL Theatre

TO-NIGHT

ENTIRE CHANGE

Big Added Attraction

THE FORTUNE HUNTERS

Another Great Detective Story Complete in 5000 feet.

Comedy - Sterling - Comedy

A STRONG AFFAIR

A Daughter of the Plains and others

Special, The Talking Eagle Don't Miss This!

Coming Next Week—

GRIP OF IRON

The Judgement of the Jungle

Series No. 2 of LUCILLE LOVE

Bring our Ad. at any time and you will be admitted for Five Cents.

RED MILL 5c TO ALL 5c

YOU ARE GOING TO BUY AN OVERCOAT SOON

Then why not come to THIS STORE now, while the selections are best, and pick out the Overcoat you want.

Every style, in many patterns, at every price, in just the size you wear, is now here.

We are ready and glad to show you as many as you wish to see. Why not come in to-day or to-morrow and see these Overcoats?

Remember—we guarantee you COMPLETE SATISFACTION

Don't wait, come and see these New Coats right away—get our prices and compare our qualities with so called reduced price coats. Don't pay too little for a "bargain"—it may cost you too much.

We always put the importance of Quality before Price. But our prices are low when you consider the quality.

H. LeBRUN & CO.

The Home of the Overcoat for Men and Boys

ROBT. FAIR & CO., Ltd.

Important Sale of Ladies' Belgian and French KID GLOVES

ON

Saturday Morning And Evening

Hours of Sale:

Morning 9.00 to 12.00

Evening 7.30 to 9.30

No such Glove Value has been offered in Peterborough for a long time. No such values are likely to be offered for a long time to come. The European war has created a great scarcity of skins, and the glove makers themselves are in the firing lines.

These beautiful Glace Kid Gloves are fitted with 2 dome fasteners and come in the following colours—Black, White and Tans in all sizes from 5¾ to 7¼.

The original price was $1.00 per pair.

Your Choice Saturday For

69c

And Every Pair Guaranteed

Which means if they tear the first time they are put on we will replace them with another pair of same quality.

RACE HORSE BATTLE VICTIM.

Lord Loris, Which Won Fortune in Purses, Killed at the Front.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—It is announced that James Hennessy's chestnut horse Lord Loris, which had captured many prize turf events and brought its owner a fortune in purses, was killed while serving at the front as an officer's mount.

The horse had been ridden by the jockey Alec Carter, who was recently killed in action while serving as a Captain of the French dragoons. The army, in requistioning the horse, paid his owner 4,000 francs ($800.)

Lord Loris's most recent turf achievement was the winning of the Grand Steeplechase de Paris, valued at $30,000, at the Auteuil course on June 21.

A long and high English railroad bridge is equipped with automatic wind gauges, which set danger signals against trains should the wind blow at a dangerous velocity.

FREE GIFT

$5.00 Auto-Strop Safety Razor

TO ANY MEMBER OF

His Majesty's Forces

WHO MAY NOW BE

Serving His Country

WHETHER HE IS

At The Front Or On His Way

Anyone

purchasing an Auto-Strop Razor from us at the regular price of $5.00, and supplying us with the name and address of Any Soldier or Sailor in the United Service, we positively agree to have sent to him a $5.00 Auto-Strop Safety Razor Free of Cost.

This offer holds good during the war only. Purchase your Razor, give us your friend's address and he will receive his Razor Absolutely Free.

Warne Drug Co., Ltd.

'Phone 527 :-: 351 George Street

CITY AND GENERAL

WINDOW CLEANING.

'Phone 140 or drop a card to J. Foster, 5 Benson Avenue. Storm windows cleaned and put up. 22d-97

MANVERS POTATOES.

Just arrived, another car at the C. P. R. station, 60 cents per bag in 5-bag lots. E. H. Main, 209 Maitland Avenue. Telephone 249. 3d-111

MILLINERY.

Velvet shapes, from $1 up. Ladies' and children's felt shapes, your choice for 50c. All trimmed hats up to $5 for half price. — Ennis & Armstrong. 3d-111

DONATION TO FUND.

The committee for sub-division No. 14, of the Patriotic Fund, wish to acknowledge the receipt of a cheque for $25 from Mr. Robert Neill.

AUCTION SALE.

I will sell by public auction on the Market to-morrow four sets of scales, capacity, 250 lbs. and less. All in first-class shape. — J. T. Thornton, Auctioneer. 'Phone 266.

Y.M.C.A. AUXILIARY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will be held on Monday afternoon at 3.30 in the Board Room. A full attendance is requested.

BILL BOARD BLEW DOWN.

To-day's high wind was responsible for blowing down the large billboard on Water street, south of Fitzgerald's carriage works.

BILLIARDIST AT K.C. CLUB.

Prof. McLean will give an exhibition of fancy billiard and pool shots at the Knights of Columbus Club to-night.

LUCILLE LOVE.

Read chapter three of this story on page five of to-day's issue. Chapter two appeared on Saturday last, and will be shown at the Royal on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next.

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 595, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d.t.f.

PROBABILITIES.

Strong winds and gales, west to north, decreasing to-night; occasional rain or snow, then clearing and moderately cold.

MATTRESSES

Worth $10.00 for $6.65. We have another shipment of good, well-made mattresses, strong ticking, good white cotton felt filling, worth $10.00 marked for quick selling at $6.65. See the show window, 427 George Street.—E. B. Clegg & Co.

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 199 Aylmer Street. 22d-99

AUCTION SALE.

Of Household Furniture, etc., the property of F. T. Baylis, will be conducted in the Auctioneer's yards, 509 George street, on Friday, Nov. 13th, at 2 p.m.—W. J. Hancock, Auctioneer. 'Phone 1069. 3d-110

ORANGEMEN.

There will be a special meeting of District Orange Lodge No. 3, in their hall, Simcoe street, on Friday evening, November 13th. All members please attend. H. Stinson, District Master. 2d-112

NOTICE.

The Woodmen of the World will hold an at home on Monday night, Nov. 16, at 8 p.m. Everybody invited. A good programme provided. Silver collection. Proceeds to go to the Patriotic Fund. 2d-112

TWILIGHT MUSICALES.

The first of the series of twilight musicales, under the auspices of the Women's Art Association, will be held on Saturday, Nov. 14th, at 4 o'clock p.m., in the Conservatory of Music Hall. All lovers of good music are cordially invited to attend. Silver collection.

It's the dark parts of grains that *nourish*. The miller removes these to make food look white. Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal retains them, that the human may live as well as the beast. Ask your doctor. At leading grocers, and Boston Cafe. See demonstration at Mason's.

MEETING AT Y.W.C.A.

A public meeting in connection with the world's week of prayer, will be held in the Y.W.C.A. to-night, to which the public is invited. The speakers will be Rev. Mr. Peever, Mr. Messure of the Y. M. C. A., and Mr. Cuthbertson. There will be special music.

MR. WADDELL'S OFFER.

In regard to the offer of Mr. Rollie Waddell to donate $2,500 to the Patriotic Fund on condition that the general public subscribe $47,500 in order to make a grand total of $50,000 for Peterborough, Mr. Waddell desires it to be understood that this $50,000 must be exclusive of the amount already raised.

GET OUT OF THE RUT.

Money saved is money earned; look around; get out of your rut; I can save you money for your table supplies. We excel on butter, eggs, and cheese. Winter potatoes supplied in any quantity. See James R. Bell, the Sanitary Grocer, 197 Hunter Street, West. 'Phone 455.

AUCTION SALE.

Of household furniture, etc., etc., the property of Mr. Thomas Holden, 526 Waterford street, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14th, at 2 o'clock, p.m., including good wood and coal Range and Quebec Heater (new), and a quantity of hardwood.—J. F. Thornton, Auctioneer. 'Phone 266. 3d-10 111-13

BIRTH.

GOSSLIN—In Peterborough, on Nov. 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Gosselin, at 575 Romaine street, a boy.

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skilful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS. 340 GEORGE STREET

Next to Warne Drug Co.

PROTESTANT FEDERATION.

That the new branch of the Protestant Federation in Byersville has come to stay, and promises to be a success, was evidenced last evening at a meeting held in the new Orange Hall. The meeting was well attended, and was very enthusiastic from start to finish. Several new members joined the new branch, some of them speaking in glowing terms of the prospects of a large membership in the near future. Another meeting will be held in the Orange Hall next Wednesday, November 18th, at 8 p.m.

FRENCH TERRITORIALS EXPECT TO GO HOME SOON

NEW YORK, Nov. 13. — That division of the French forces known as the territorial army, composed of men above the age of thirty-five years, will be released from duty as soon as the Germans are forced from French soil. This information is contained in a letter received here yesterday from Clovis Miot, a commission merchant of Port au Prince, who at the outbreak of war went to France, where he had in his youth been educated in the cavalry schol at Samumur, and enlisted in the territorials.

"It has just been decided," writes Mr. Miot from Tarbes, in the Department of Hautes Pyrennes, "that men more than thirty-five years of age will not be called to the firing line. Again, we are so confident of success that as soon as the French territory is freed from the German army these men, forming the territorial army, will be released. It looks now as if that time will come very soon, and many of us, despite desire to get in the actual fighting, will be returned to our homes.

"In the meanwhile we are employed at many works. Among our principal duties is the keeping of prisoners. Thousands of prisoners are being cared for in Southern France, where I am located, while others, after being kept here for a short time, are sent to the prison camps in Algiers.

"Although military discipline prevails here, in the camps, we are happy, and many of us are able to have our families live in the vicinity, so that they may visit us. Mrs. Miot recently came here to Tarbes from Paris and the wives of many of the other men also are here, so you see our part of the war at least is not as bad as it might be. For all of that we would much rather be in action and under fire than do nothing, especially when we hear of the victories won by the Allies at the front."

Y. W. C. A. NOTES

"Breathes there a man with so soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said:
This is my own, my native land."

There is a deep joy in the sense of ownership — being a citizen of a mighty empire or being the resident in a city or town of which we are interested in development along all lines, civic and otherwise.

The Y. W. C. A., in Peterborough, was organized in 1901. Since that date it has grown steadily. The Association building, on the corner of Simcoe and Aylmer streets, is second to none in the Dominion — a building and organization of which the citizens of Peterborough should be intensely interested and greatly proud.

In order to appreciate, one must know about an organization or enterprise. To this end it has been firmly resolved in the hearts of the Girls' Auxiliary, members of the Y.W.C.A., that every one in the City should know more about its local Association —what it stands for in the way of development along religious, social, intellectual and physical lines. Composed of many departments, each with its own special duties, the Association is welded into a perfect whole, and thus the Y.W.C.A. stands for one great power for good, proving to the City the need of its existence, and worth to the girls of Peterborough.

It may be a long way to Tipperary but the girls have decided it is to be only a mile to the Association — a mile of shining pennies. This mile of pennies is going to give a great deal of joy; and do a great deal of good, along the lines of extensive work. Twelve pennies make a foot. How many feet will you give? will be the big question from Monday, Nov. 16th, to Saturday, Nov. 21st.

Steamer on Fire

Special Cable:

CATANIA, Nov. 13.—The steamer Citta di Savona, with eight hundred passengers on board, is burning in the Mediterranean, and three Italian ships are rushing to her assistance in response to wireless calls.

FEEDING THE SOLDIERS AT KINGSTON CAMP

Peterborough Boys Are Being Well Looked After

KINGSTON, Nov. 13.—The Army Service stores in Tete de Pont barracks look like a wholesale grocer's warehouse these days. There the provision supply department is located to feed the soldiers of the 21st battalion. The potatoe bins look as if they would hold a carload or so, while in the supply room even a casual glance shows that the sides of bacon, the huge bags of beans and peas, the boxes of butter, cheese, tea, coffee and jam and much else besides must be reckoned in tons. All the varied articles of the regulation army ration are there, placed so that each is readily available without loss of time.

The supplies are taken in the new motor-trucks to the half-battalion headquarters—at Artillery Park barracks and the Cereal Works.

In the kitchens in the Artillery Park barracks a number of large stoves have been installed and white-dressed cooks take care of the cooking part. The barracks are divided into two divisions. Two companies that occupy the west end of the west kitchen and the two using the east end, the east kitchen. The men march past an opening and taking their portions go to their tables. These tables are in the centre of each corridor and benches have been built around each. There are several tables in each of the four corriders. The self-serving idea lessens the help that would otherwise be required.

Two bowls are given to the men besides the granite plate, and the knife, fork and spoon. Both bowls are about the same size, but the smaller is really a cup, although it has no handle. The cereal works barracks have a similar system except that the men eat at the tables on the main floor, which is also their recreation room.

At a special time each day the quarter-masters of the two half-battalions hand in their requisitions. The amount of each article that they ask for is based on the parade state or the number of men who have turned out at the morning inspection. The quantities of each article issued are determined by a fixed scale per man. The regulation army ration per man is as follows:

Bread, 1 lb.; meat, 1 lb.; potatoes, 1 lb.; bacon, 2 oz.; beans, 2 oz.; jam 2 ounces; butter, 2 ounces; white sugar, 2 ounces; fresh vegetables, 2 ounces; cheese, 1 ounce; split peas, 1-2 ounce; pepper, 1-36 ounce. Many articles are done up in convenient parcels, such as sugar enough for 100 men, etc.

The men have all been completely supplied with two double pairs of heavy grey, army blankets each. The blankets are kept in the south-end of the Armouries in bales containing ten pairs.

A new automobile arrived on Wednesday for the use of the battalion. Another for general militia use is expected. The truck now in use is a great time-saver. Supplies of all kinds are rushed about without any waste of time.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. T. A. Thompson of Almont, Secretary of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, is in the City, making arrangements for the annual Convention to be held in Peterborough on the 6th and 7th of January, 1915. He is registered at the Oriental Hotel, and is under the wing of G. A. Gillespie, M.P.P., the Association's active delegate for this County.

AT THE OKE FRUIT STORE

APPLES

For November Use

Now is the time to place your orders while stocks are complete.

We are booking orders for our own pack of Snow apples, Northern Spies; Greenings, Bellefleurs, Baldwin's Talman Sweets, etc.

The quality is fine and prices are reasonable.

THE OKE FRUIT STORE

N. DOUROS, Prop.

'Phones 18-19

A CHRISTMAS JOY

If you want to give real pleasure to some one you care for—be she wife, sweetheart, father, mother or friend—send your photograph.

To ensure early copies, come at the earliest convenience to

THE STUDIO OF

W. F. MOULE "77"

374½ George Street

HURRY! HURRY!

Time and Tide wait for no person, and when you have an OPPORTUNITY such as we are presenting to procure one of our

HIGH GRADE OIL OF CEDAR POLISHING MOPS

IT WILL PAY YOU TO ACT QUICKLY

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, beginning on SATURDAY, we will sell OIL OF CEDAR POLISHING MOPS, regular price $1.50, complete with a Pint Can of Oil of Cedar Polish, for the very low price of $1.19

If you cannot call to see these Mops, 'phone, and we will have one of our Agents call on you. In any case, ACT QUICKLY!

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO

HARDWARE SPORTING GOODS

'PHONE 119 357 GEORGE ST

SCRAPS OF WAR NEWS

AMSTERDAM—"Paris infected with cholera," reads a German placard posted in Brussels, "the kaiser has withdrawn his troops and will permit them to winter in Germany, where they will enjoy the repose they have so nobly earned."

PARIS—When the Germans attacked Rosieres, they took a stand in a cemetery, where they fought from behind coffins brought up from the vaults as barricades.

LONDON—The Salvation Army has equipped and is operating at its own expense five motor ambulances between the firing line and the English base in Flanders.

AMSTERDAM— The public school system of Germany has been seriously disrupted, 40,000 teachers having gone to the firing line.

COPENHAGEN—Berlin police have been instructed to destroy any shop signs on which appear the words "modes," "manicure" and "shampoo."

GOES ONE BETTER

Mr. George Ball, practical tailor, over Madill's Drug Store is prepared to make up to your order and to your individual measure, fashionable Suits and Overcoats for $12. Remember—Not $15., $14., nor $13., but just $12. He guarantees to tailor your garments to look "yours". Samples of new Fall Suitings and Overcoatings to choose from. Keep your money in town. wfm

"THE STORE THAT DOES THINGS"

"Good Cheer" STOVE STORE

The Way to win Kitchen Comfort is to use the "Good Cheer"

One Oven "PENNANT, Jr."

Two-Fuel Range. Any kind of Gas, Coal or Wood

TWO DISTINCT STOVES IN ONE

Just the very article for the Town or City house where Gas is available. For use with other fuel—separately or at the same time.

SOLD BY

R.G. Sturgeon & Co.

202 Charlotte Street - Peterborough

'Phone: Bell 1353; Machine 220

Light and Heat

Rayo Lamps

Are simple in construction, easy to rewick and to keep clean. They are made of Brass throughout, nickle plated, and are pleasing in proportion and appearance. The Rayo Lamp gives a soft, mellow light of a pleasing colour. It is easy to the eyes. It is the Ideal Home Light.

Two Sizes $2 and $2.50 each

New Perfection Oil Heater

May be used to advantage during any season of the year. But at this particular time its usefulness is much needed in every home. For the bath-room, sewing-room, the nursery or any other room, the Perfection is the Ideal Rapid-Heater.

There is no danger of the flame climbing and the heater smoking.

Price - - $4.50

The Two Above Articles We Guarantee.

PETERBORO' HARDWARE CO., LTD.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
Ice Cream Parlor Fancy Drinks

The Evening Examiner.

BOSTON CAFE, 304 GEO. ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open all the time.
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VOL. LVI. No. 114 16 PAGES PETERBOROUGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1914. PAGES 1 TO 8 PRICE TWO CENTS

WE HAVE

A wonderful new system of electric light which produces photographs in every respect the equal of day light.

If it is not convenient to come in the day-time, by special appointment we will make the sitting in the evening.

Drop in and see it, you will be interested.

THE ROY STUDIO
140½ HUNTER ST.

Furious Attacks At Ypres Continue
WEATHER CAUSES MUCH SUFFERING

Russians Prepare To Strike German Positions Again

And Vast Possibilities Depend From the Outcome of Their Next Engagements--Are Wearing Down the Defences of East and West Prussia---Kaiser's Rear Guards Pushed Over Frontier.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A general engagement, on which the fate of Germany's eastern frontier provinces may depend, is rapidly developing all along the extended line from Stalluponen to Cracow, where the advancing forces of the Czar have come into contact with the armies of the Kaiser, the latter evidently being determined at last to offer a stubborn resistance to the Russian progress. Already the whole eastern and southern border land of East Prussia is ringing with conflict, particularly in the region of the Mazur Lakes, where Slav and Teuton are struggling for the possession of passes, whose relinquishment by either army means serious defeat owing to the nature of the country.

The Germans failed in a vigorous offensive up the Vistula into Russian Poland from the stronghold of Thorn. According to to-day's official statement from Petrograd, the Germans sought to reach Wloclawek, 30 miles from Thorn, by a simultaneous advance on both sides of the river, but were repulsed by the Russians. The German force in this direction is said to have been strengthened by troops hurriedly transferred from Lyck, where no effort was made to check the Russian advance some days ago.

Of the fighting on the Posen and Silesia fronts the Russian general staff to-day merely says that "in the Czenstochowa region the Germans are moving gradually to the Silesian frontier." Unofficial reports passed by the censor and printed in the Petrograd newspapers, however, state that severe defeat has been inflicted on the Germans near Kalisz, and that the enemy has retreated into his own country after losing twelve heavy guns and leaving many dead on the field.

Retreat Checked.

Military observers say the Germans have apparently checked their retreat in Poland and by counter-attacks are endeavouring to create a diversion. They say, however, that the Russians are not to be turned from their plan, which is believed to be an attack on Danzig. They argue that the Germans will have to either allow East Prussia to be overrun the second time or bring up reinforcements, and that they can hardly weaken their army along the Polish frontier, for that would leave Posen and Silesia open to invasion. The allies naturally are hoping that an effort will be made to relieve East Prussia, and thus lead to the weakening of the German armies in Belgium and France.

Have An Advantage.

In any fighting in their own country the Germans will have the advantage over the Russians, as they have a net work of strategic railways to move their troops quickly, and, besides, they use motors to a larger extent than their opponents. Military men are watching the operations in this region with the deepest interest.

Transporting Troops.

"Throughout all Prussia railway passenger traffic has been suspended. The lines now are transporting troops only, apparently with a view to a new concentration which is said to have been decided upon by a recent council of the Austro-Germanic General Staffs at Cracow. This council is reported to have decided to change completely the plan of battle."

Rumours continue to circulate in financial circles that Austria-Hungary is anxious for peace and has already made private overtures as to peace terms.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Made from Grape Cream of Tartar
NO ALUM

DIXMUNDE RETAKEN BY ALLIES

Unofficial Report that the Enemy Has Been Driven From Position in Battle-Torn Town.

FRENCH MARINES' WORK

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A correspondent dating his despatch from the North of France says: "The Germans did not have much time in which to congratulate themselves on the seizure of the mass of ruins which was once the town of Dixmunde.

"After the Germans had taken the place they were sprayed with shrapnel and shattered with high explosive shells until they were threatened with extermination. Then the French marines made a bayonet charge, which was successful, and Dixmunde is again in possession of the allies. The northern section of the allies' line is still intact, but the position further to the south remains obscure. It seems that the Germans made a slight advance before Ypres, but it is doubtful if they hold the village of Saint Eloi, as they claimed in their official statement.

Insists Dixmunde Is Ours.

A correspondent of the Daily Mail in Northern France telegraphing Friday says:

"Our advance has been carried beyond the treacherous woods north of Ypres, and Dixmunde was retaken in the early morning hours of the day succeeding its capture. These two events mark a certain sway of the coast battle in our favour, but a tremendous artillery fire has been proceeding even over the ruins of Nieuport, where previously the situation was calm.

"There is no daily gauge of success or failure."

"The Germans at La Bassee, as at Antwerp, are trying to drive a wedge into the allies' line by heavy gunfire. It is known that German heavy guns are at Givenchy, from which place they are bombarding Bethune. In a month the Germans have gained a little more than three miles.

The Germans gained nothing by their ocupation of Dixmunde, according to the Dunkirk correspondent of the Amsterdam Tijd. The allies' lines are still intact and the weak points have been strengthened, he says.

"The German troops, after crossing the Yser to the right and to the left of Dixmunde, were repulsed," continues the correspondent, "and their line of communications with Dixmunde were endangered. The allies are now trying to prevent the Germans bringing heavy guns into the battle."

The Journal says Premier Viviani regards the return of the Government to Paris by the end of November as certain.

Parliament has been convoked for December 15.

Premier Viviani announced to-day that the Government is ready to permit theatres and music halls to open. The closing hour of restaurants has been changed from 8 to 10 p.m.

According to the Amsterdam Telegraaf, the Germans took very few prisoners at Dixmunde. Lombardzyde is still in the possession of the allies, whose patrols have approached Ostend.

Prussian Guard Shattered In An Attack On Ypres

Broke Through British Lines in Three Places, Then Were Repulsed, Leaving 700 Dead in One Place--Our Casualties Were Also Heavy---Stubborn Stand Against Big Odds.

LONDON, Nov. 13. — The Official Press Bureau issued the following communication at 11 o'clock to-night:

"A very severe attack against the portion of the line held by the First Army Corps before Ypres, was delivered on the 11th by a Prussian Guard Corps. The enemy made an especial effort on this occasion to break the line, which they hoped already had been weakened by attacks of infantry of the line. The facts briefly are as follows:

"Our troops were subjected to the heaviest bombardment that we have yet experienced, from dawn for three hours. This was at once followed by an assault in force, carried out by the first and fourth brigades (probably 12,000 men) of the Prussian Guard corps. It is understood that these picked troops had been brought up especially to act against us in order to force their way through at points where previous efforts made by the infantry of the line had failed.

"The attack was pressed with the greatest bravery and determination. Owing to the gallantry of our troops, and their splendid resistance against great odds, the attempt to penetrate to Ypres was repulsed, but the weight of the enemy's advance enabled them to break through our lines at three points. They were, however, hurled back and prevented from gaining further ground.

"An immense loss has been inflicted on the Germans, 700 of their dead having been found on the ground behind our front trenches alone. The casualties suffered by them in advancing up to our lines under direct and enfiladed fire must have been enormous. Our casualties also were heavy.

"The action of our troops on this as well as on previous occasions cannot be too praised too highly."

GERMANS RESUME THEIR ATTACK ON BRITISH POSITION AT YPRES

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Although the official communique of yesterday reported a slackening of the German attack upon the allied lines between Ypres, but the attempts to pierce thetion of the violent drive toward the coast was expected here to-day. Owing to the weather conditions, continued violent assaults are simply beyond human endurance. There must be periods of inaction. The suffering from cold and rain is acute in the allied trenches as well as among the Germans. The crack Prussian guard has undoubtedly been thrown back with terrific losses in one furious attack upon the British position about Ppres, but the attempts to pierce the allied line at this point are far from being abandoned. Terrific fighting commenced at dawn to-day.

MRS. L. M. HAYES DIED IN GUELPH

GUELPH, Ont., Nov. 13.—Mrs. L. M. Hayes died suddenly at Guelph on the 13th inst. Before her marriage she was Margaret Maude MacDonnell, fourth daughter of the late Angus D. MacDonnell and beloved wife of Louis M. Hayes, judge of the County of Wellington. Funeral private.

NO CIVIC RECEPTION FOR CAPTAIN MULLER

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A storm of protest has been aroused in Melbourne by the suggestion that Captain Karl von Muller, commander of the German cruiser Emden, which was destroyed recently by the Australian cruiser Sydney, be given a public reception in recognition of his gallantry and courtesy, when he arrives in that city. This statement is made in a despatch from Reuter's Melbourne correspondent.

BABY FACES

Enter your Baby NOW in the

'XMAS PRETTY CHILDREN'S COMPETITION

—at the—

COWAN GROUND FLOOR STUDIO

Charlotte Street Phone 626

Still in the Pump Business!

The G. WALTER GREEN CO., Ltd.

The Oldest Established Pump Factory in the District is still in the Pump business, prepared to supply their well-known Improved Wood and Iron

PUMPS

manufactured of sound material by practical workmen, and with modern machinery. Orders will have our prompt attention for any of our Standard make of Pumps:—

SUPERIOR HALF CORE | IMPROVED Model WROUGHT IRON

PUMP REPAIRS done in a workmanlike manner

If you don't see our Salesman on the road, telephone at our expense. Office No. 92, Residence 1192

FACTORY—McDonnell St., Peterboro.

HARD FIGHTING AROUND LILLE

French Try Hard to Regain the Town—Reports Say Germans Are Becoming Demoralized

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

CALAIS, Nov. 18.—What has been happening in Lille since the first days of October is a mystery. I have heard strange stories to the effect that, after occupying the town for a few days, the Germans retired toward the end of October and fortified themselves in positions on either side, where they are waiting for the French and British troops to dislodge them. This is now confirmed by stories of refugees from different towns, who say they had heard that the Germans had made only a short stay in Lille.

While the British and Belgian troops are given the special task of keeping the Germans from moving on Calais, the French are making serious efforts to recover Lille.

French Steadily Gaining.

The Germans held strong positions five miles from Bethune, whence a few days ago they sent a few shells into the town, but the French are making it every day more difficult for them to hold their ground.

All reports from the front state that the German troops are becoming demoralized, and desire nothing better than to throw down their arms without exposing themselves to being shot by their officers or by the troops behind them. Cases have been reported of their having been so worn out by hardships that frequently they refused to march when the order was given. An officer who has come from the region around Ypres says that corpses of German soldiers have been found tied to trees, where they had been shot for refusing to march. It is by where numbers alone that they are holding their ground in most places, and a slight advance is almost a miracle.

MONMOUTH'S CREW 700.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—It is officially announced that the British cruiser Monmouth, which was destroyed recently in the battle off Chile with German warships, carried forty-two officers and 666 men. Capt. Frank Brandt was in command of the Monmouth.

ONTARIO'S FALL WHEAT SURPASSES LAST YEAR BY SIXTEEN PER CENT

General Area of Dominion Has Increased the Planting by Over Nine Per Cent.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.— The monthly crop report of the census and statistics office, issued to-day, deals with the area, yield and value of potato, root and fodder crops during the last season, with the area and condition of fall wheat sown for next year's crop, and with the progress of fall ploughing and summer fallowing.

Root and fodder crops in Canada, consisting of potatoes, turnips, mangolds, etc., hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder corn and sugar-beets, occupied this year a total area of 9,070,700 acres, as compared with 9,943,000 acres in 1913, and their estimated value is $226,668,000, as compared with $197,-986,000 in 1913.

The compilation of the results shows an area estimated in the five fall wheat provinces of 1,284,000 acres, compared with the area sown in 1913 of 1,184,800 acres, and the area harvested this year of 973,300 acres.

The acreage sown for 1915 represents a net increase over that sown for 1914 of 9.2 per cent. Last year the acreage sown was reported as 7.73 per cent. less than in 1912. The bulk of the fall wheat crop is grown in Ontario, where this year, the estimate is for 1,043,000 acres as compared with 898,000 acres sown in the fall of 1913. The increase under fall wheat for Ontario, therefore, is in the ratio of about

LOOKS FOR GLUT IN POULTRY MARKETS

Canadian Grocer Says American Embargo Will Disorganize Market

According to the Canadian Grocer, the action of the American Government in placing an embargo against Canadian poultry is likely to have the effect of glutting the market on this side of the line. A break-up of the weather at any time now is likely to result in heavy shipments, as the birds will come in from the fields and feed is very high. There is plenty of stuff in the country, although not much has been coming forward, and the result of a rush of sellers in the face of a poor demand would probably be the disorganization of the market.

Eggs continue to advance in price, with the export demand stronger than American surplus of over half a million cases should maintain the balance here to a large extent, it must also be remembered that the United States last year imported about half this amount, and, further, there is the uncertainty as to what may be the extent of the British demand. Butter and cheese markets are both quiet with little change in prices.

Making It Easy.

Man (on dock): What are you rowing with that trunk in the bow of the boat for, Pat?

Pat: Shure, an' if it was in the stern, wouldn't I be rowin' up hill all the time An' this way I'm rowin' down hill all the time!

SUPREME STOVES

SAVE 50 Per Cent. on your Coal Bill

Burn either Coal or Wood without change of grate

F.R.J. MacPHERSON CO., Limited
341 GEORGE ST. - PHONE 386

The Fresh Store
ET FRESH AGAIN
Our 30c Quality CHOCOLATES on Sale Saturday.. .. .. per lb. 29c
OUR Huyler's Candy is always fresh and in pink of condition. Sold in boxes from 25c to $4
See the especially good values at 60c, 80c and $1 per box
McDermid & Jury
The Rexall Satisfactory Cut Rate Druggists
Cor. George & Charlotte Sts.

HELOISE ENQUIRES ABOUT TIPPERARY

(Pall Mall Gazette)

Heloise De Picardie—
"Englishman, Englishman, marching by the vine,
Singing such a merry song, and airy,
Tell me is this Picardy, sunny land of mine,
Half so much jolie as Tipperairee?"

M. Atkins De Londres—
"Wot oh!—Tipperary, Miss?—Honest, I dunno;
Only wot some lydy, name of Mary,
Lives there, and from Lunnon it's a stiffish bit to go,
That's all I can tell of Tipperary."

Heloise De Picardie—
"Highlander, Highlander, rollicking along,
How you sing so prettily, mon cher!
Tell me of the valley you are praising in your song,
Are the blossoms fair in Tipperairee?"

Corporal "Mac" De Glesga—
"Bonnie lass, bonnie lass, we be Scots nae braw,
Therefore we be canny men and wary,
Athlins we micht tell a lass of hoo the gowans graw,
Naethin' do we ken o' Tipperary."

Heloise De Picardie—
"Irishman, Irishman, sing to the breeze,
Warbling of your country and the fairy,
Waiting for her soldier in your Erin overseas,
Tell me of your love and Tipperairee."

Le Fusilier O'Hara—
"Bless yer soul, acushla! sure you've got me in a spell,
Askin' such a question for I've nary
Sweatheart—'less yerself 'll say the word—an' sad to tell,
I've niver set a fut in Tipperary."

$6,000,000 A DAY DURING NOVEMBER

BORDEAUX, France, Nov. 13.—The cost of the war to France for the month of November probably would be somewhat less than was the months of August, September and October.

A supplementary credit for extraordinary expenditures authorised today for November amounts to $182,-154,504, a daily average of a little above $6,000,000. The daily average for the first three months of the war was $7,000,000.

The navy receives an extraordinary credit of $855,000. The Government will disperse immediately $13,000,000 for repairs to the railroad system. These probably have been made necessary by the wear and tear due to the transportation of troops.

The sum of $1,314,000 has been set aside for the relief of the unemployed, while various smaller sums will be used to relieve the suffering in the departments of France, that at one time were invaded by the German troops, but which are now free of soldiers.

ALL DOUBT REMOVED

Our Scientific Examination of the Eyes will remove all doubt as to whether or not glasses should be worn. In our examination we make use of the most complete equipment of modern scientific instruments. Our long experience and our special facilities enable us to give the best and most responsible professional service to all of our patrons.

We recommend, manufacture and fit "PERFECTION GLASSES" for which we have the exclusive right. These Perfection Lenses are ground in our own Lens Grinding Department, which is fitted with the most modern automatic lens grinding machines. Almost any kind of lens duplicated while you wait.

A. A. FOWLER Phm. B. EYESIGHT SPECIALIST Opt. D. Chicago & Ind. D.O. Toronto
Optical Factory and Lens Grinding Plant with
NUGENT DRUG COMPANY, 286 GEORGE STREET

TO HELP PAY PASTOR'S SALARY.

The late William Hunter, of Manvers, Ontario, bequeathed the income from $800 to help pay the stipend of the incumbent of the Presbyterian Church at Bethany, Ont., and Mr. Justice Middleton directs that the money be paid into court.

ADVERTISING RATES

Reinforcement, Agate, 14 Lines One Inch.
Transient Display ..... 20c per Inch
Transient Reading ..... 40c per Inch
Minimum Contract Rate for Display, 5 Inch Contract, 15c per Inch.
Minimum Contract Rate for Readers, 25c per Inch.
Local and other notices, 1c per line for first insertion; 4c per line for subsequent insertions.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS
Minimum charge, 10c, or 1c per word for first insertion; ½c per word for subsequent insertions. Add 10c to cover postage or replies if out of town.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
Daily Examiner 25c
Daily and Weekly Examiner 50c
All advertisements subject to the approval of the Management.
Address:
THE EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH

PERSONAL
ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office, ten cents added to the cost of advertisement will ensure the forwarding of letters to any out-of town address.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY
Toronto--Chicago
Toronto-Montreal
The International Limited
Canada's Train of superior service
Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit p.m. and Chicago 8.00 a.m.
MORNING SERVICE
Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily.
Last Train out of Toronto at Night
Leaves 11.45 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 8.00 p.m. daily, assuring important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.
FOR MONTREAL
Leave Toronto 9 a.m., 8.00 p.m and 11 p.m. daily
Berth reservations, etc., at G.T.R. Ticket Offices
H. A. ROSS, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
Monteith, Station Ticket Agent. Phones 109 & 126

CANADIAN PACIFIC
WINTER TOURS
TO THE LAND OF
Sunshine and Summer Days
CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA
LOUISIANA, ETC.
Limited trains leave Toronto daily, making direct connection at Detroit and Buffalo for the Southern States, and at Chicago for California, etc.
Those contemplating a trip of any nature should consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, who will be pleased to quote rates, arrange reservations and attend to all details in connection with your trip, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, cor. King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
JAS. SKINNER, City Passenger Agent

Railway Time Tables

GRAND TRUNK.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lindsay, Orillia, Midland, Gravenhurst	11.34 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
North Bay, Stouffville and Toronto	9.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Port Hope and points East of Montreal and Boston	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	8.10 a.m. 9.05 p.m.
Port Hope, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and west, Niagara Falls, Buffalo	12.10 p.m. 5.30 p.m.	*9.10 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Cobourg, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	9.05 p.m. 8.10 a.m.
Toronto, Lindsay	11.34 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
Stouffville, Uxbridge	9.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.
Markham	12.15 p.m.	5.35 p.m.
Lindsay Local	7.55 a.m.	8.55 p.m.
Hastings, Campbellford, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and East	8.10 a.m. 6.50 p.m.	8.20 a.m. 1.30 p.m.
Lakefield	8.05 a.m 5.15 p.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m. 12.20 p.m. 5.40 p.m.

* Connecting at Port Hope for Toronto, arriving Toronto 11.05 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Going East—	
Havelock, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec	*11.23 a.m.
Indian River, Norwood, Havelock, Tweed	**3.10 p.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*12.15 a.m.
Havelock, Montreal, Quebec St. John, N.B., Boston	*2.05 a.m.
Ottawa Special for Smith's Falls and Ottawa only	*1.07 a.m.
Local for Montreal and Intermediate Points	**12.13 p.m.
Local for Indian River, Norwood and Havelock	**6.33 p.m.
Going West-	
Toronto, Guelph Goderich, Hamilton, Buffalo New York, Galt, Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Detroit, Chicago	4.22 a.m. *5.24 a.m.
North Toronto	*5.57 a.m.
Local for Cavanville, Burketon, Myrtle, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo	**7.34 a.m.
Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago	*3.31 p.m.
Toronto and Intermediate Points, Buffalo, New York, Woodstock, London, Detroit, and Chicago	*4.23 p.m.
New Train for Lindsay, Orillia, Port McNicholl, Bobcaygeon, and Intermediate Points	**9.17 a.m.

* Daily ** Daily except Sunday

LARGEST STEAMERS CANADIAN ROUTE
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OUR SERIAL STORY PAGE

"DARKNESS AND DAWN"

By Geo. Allan England

(Continued from yesterday.)

"Maybe. Or else it was another group of 'em. No telling. The whole country seemed to swarm with the devils. Anyhow, we had to mosey again. But—well—one of the darts got home on my best fighter. And—h-m!—he didn't last five minutes. He turned a kind of bluish-green, too. And swelled a good bit. I'll spare you the details, Beta. At any rate, we had to leave him. So there were only two of us, now, and God knew where home was, or how many thousand of the hairy devils were lying in ambush on the way. So then—"

"What did you do?" she asked, shuddering.

"We hiked, and kept on hiking! All day we beat and trampled through the forest, and toward night there was no more go in us. So we decided to make a stand. Pretty objects we were, too, torn and bruised, mired from swamps clear to our waists, and a mass of scratches and bruises! Well, we hadn't long to wait when the attack was on again.

"I gave my one remaining man the spare automatic, and showed him how to handle it; and for about an hour we stood off the devils. But they flanked us, and all at once my man grunted and pitched forward. I'm damned if they hadn't driven a spear clean through his lungs!

"After that, good God! it was just a man-hunt, endless and horrible, through trackless wilds, over hills and mountains, through valleys, across rivers. Heaven knows where! But I always tried to keep my wits and beat to southward, hoping, ever hoping I might reach the New Hope. Well—now and then I could get far enough ahead to snatch a bite or a drink. Twice I slept—twice, in about a week; think of that, will you? Once in a hollow tree, and once under a rock-ledge. Only a few hours in all. But it helped. Without that I couldn't have got through."

She took his hand, and kissed and caressed it.

"My Allan!" she whispered, while in her eyes the tears started hot. "You suffered all that just to come home again?"

"What else was there to do? The last few days I hardly knew anything at all. It was a daze, a dream, a nightmare. There was so much pain in every part that no one part could hurt very much. The bushes pretty nearly stripped every rag of clothes off me—and the skin, as well. My sandals went all to pieces. I lost my sense of direction a hundred times, and must have often doubled on my tracks. I ate and drank what I could get, like an animal. Once, in a period of lucidity, I remember finding a nest of fledgling birds. I crunched them down alive, pin-feathers and all! Well—"

"My boy! My poor, lost, tortured boy!"

"When they wounded me I never even knew. All I know is that the spear wasn't one of the poisoned ones. Otherwise—"

"There, there! Don't think about it any more, darling! Don't tell me any more. I know enough. It's too awful! Let's both try to forget!"

"I guess that's the best way, after all," he answered. "I found the river somehow, after a thousand or two eternities. Instinct must have guided me, for I turned up-stream in the right direction. And after that, all I remember is seeing the bridge across to Settlement Cliffs."

"And so you came home to us again, darling?"

"So I came home. Love led me, Beatrice. It was my chart and compass through the wilderness. Not even pain and hunger could confuse them. Nothing but death could ever blot them out!"

"And after all you'd been through, dear, you did what you did for us? Without resting. Without delay or respite?"

"That's life," he answered, simply. "That's the price of the new world. He who would build must suffer!"

Her arms embraced him, her breath was warm upon his face, and in the kiss that burned itself upon his eager lips he knew some measure of the sweetness of reward.

CHAPTER XXX.
INTO THE FIRE-SWEPT WILDERNESS.

Less than three weeks after the extermination of the Horde, Stern had already completed important measures looking toward the rehabilitation of the colony.

The damage had been largely repaired. Now only some half-dozen convalescent cases still remained on the sick-list. What the colony had lost in numbers it had gained in solidarity and a truer loyalty than ever before felt there.

All the survivors, now vastly more faithful to the common cause than in the beginning, showed an eager longing to lay hold of the impending problems with Stern, and to labour faithfully for the future of the great undertaking.

The fishing, hunting and domestication of wild animals all were resumed, and again the sound of hammers and anvils clanked through the caves.

Under Stern's direction, half a dozen men crossed the pools in boats, descended the north bank of the river, and got hold of the cut bridge cables.

Stern shot a thin line over to them by means of a bow and arrow. With this they pulled a stouter cord across, and finally a strong cable. All hands together soon brought the bridge once more up the cliff, where it was lashed to its old moorings.

Barring a few broken floor-planks, easily replaced, only slight damage had been done. One day's labour sufficed to put it in repair again.

The parapet was rebuilt and a wall constructed across the end of the broken terrace. Work was begun on new cave dwellings, with great care not to weaken the strata and so invite another disaster.

Stern, very wise by now in gauging the barbarian mentality, undertook no dire punishment of such as had been led away by H'yemba. But he gathered all the Folk together in the palisade, and there—close to the mutely eloquent object-lesson of the little cemetery—he made them a charweg, a talk in their own speech.

"My people!" cried he, erect and strong before them all, "listen now, for this thing ye must know!

"The evil of your hearts, thinking to prevail against me and the law, hath brought ye misery and death! Ye have rebelled against the law, and behold, many are now dead—innocent as well as guilty. The landslide smote ye, and enemies came—enemies far more terrible than the dreaded Lanskaarn ye fought in the Abyss! But a kaarn ye fought in the Abyss! But a battle and disaster. Only my hand alone saved ye—all who still live to breathe this upper air.

"Men! Ye beheld my doing with the earthquake and the Horde! Ye beheld, too, my answer to H'yemba, the evil man, the rebel and traitor. Him ye saw hurled, bleeding, from the parapet! That was my answer to his insolence! And if not he, then who can ever stand against me?"

He paused, and swept them with a glance, letting the lesson sink deep home. Before him their eyes were lowered; their heads bowed; and through them all ran murmurs of fear and supplication.

"My Folk! Rightly might I be angered with you, and require sacrifice and still more blood; but I am merciful. I shall not punish; I shall only teach, and guide, and help! For my heart is your heart, and ye are precious in my eyes.

"But, hark ye now, and think, and judge for yourselves! If any ever speak again of rebellion, or of treason, and seek to break the law, on his head shall be the blood of all. For surely woe shall come again on u— In your own behalf I warn you, and ye shall be the judges. Now answer me, O my Folk, what shall be done unto any who rebels?"

"He shall die!" boomed the voice of Zangaqua. The loyal fighter, now lean and gaunt with great labours, but still powerful, raised his corded hand on high. "Of a truth, that man shall die!"

"What death?" cried Stern.

"Even the death of H'yemba! Let him be cast from the parapet to death in the white rushing river far below!"

All echoed the cry: "Death to all traitors, from the rock!"

"So be it, then," Stern concluded. "Ye have spoken, and it shall be written as a law. From Execution Rock shall all conspirators be cast. Now go!"

He dismissed them. While they departed and filed down the terraces to their own homes, he stood there with folded arms, watching them very gravely. The last one vanished. He nodded.

"They'll do now!" said he to himself. "No more trouble from that source! Another milestone passed along the road of self-control, self-government and communal spirit. Ah, but the road's a long one yet—a long and hard and stony road to follow!"

Next day Stern began making his plans for the recovery of the lost aeroplane.

"This is by far the most important matter now before the colony," he told Beatrice, watching her nurse the boy as they sat by the fire, while outside the rain drummed over cliff and canyon, hill and plain. "Our very life depends on keeping a free means of communication open with the mother-country of the Folk, so to call it, and with the city-ruins that supply us with so many necessary articles. No other form of transportation will do. At all hazards we must have an aeroplane—one at least, more later, if possible."

"Of course," she answered; "but why not make one here? Down there in your workshop—"

"I haven't the equipment yet," he interrupted; "nor yet the necessary metal, the wire, a hundred things. All that will come in time when we get some mines to work and start a few blast-furnaces. But for the present, the best and quickest thing to do will be to look up the old machine again."

"But," she objected, terrified at thought of losing him again; "but I thought you said the Horde wrecked it!"

"So they did; but beasts like that probably couldn't destroy the vital mechanism beyond possibility of repair. That is, not unless they heaped a lot of wood all over it, and heated it white-hot, which I don't think they had intelligence enough to do. In any event, what's left will serve me as a model, for another machine. I really think I'll have to have a try for it."

"Oh, Allan! You aren't going to venture out into the wilderness again?"

"Why not, dearest? You must remember the forest is all burned now; perhaps for hundreds of miles. And the Horde, the one greatest peril that has dogged us ever since those days in the tower, has been swept out with the besom of flame!"

"Which has also surely destroyed the machine, even if they haven't!" she exclaimed, using every possible argument to discourage him.

(To be continued.)

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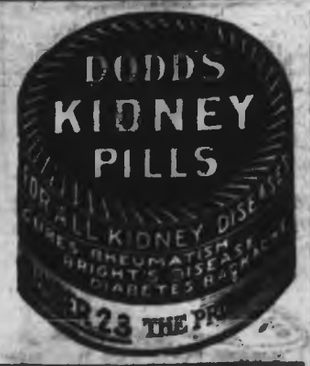

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A BATCH OF LETTERS FROM THE TRENCHES

A special correspondent of the London Star sends the following story of his talk with wounded soldiers at Paris:

One reservist was a cyclist. "I had my right hand loose on my handlebar," he said, "when I heard a shell burst 'smack.' I ducked my head and there came a whiz past my ear, and my first finger was clipped neatly. If I had been holding my handlebar properly my second finger would have gone too! I had been wounded in the leg, but I laid up a bit and had just resumed duty. I have been at it now for two months, and have had only two days' rest—one at ——, on the Meuse, and one at ——. It seems quite strange not to hear shells bursting and the rattle of the mitrailleuses and rifles. The small shells go off just like a sporting gun. The mitrailleuses hum like a motor, and the bullets keep buzzing like a swarm of bees. As the hours go on and you are still alive you grow indifferent to fire.

"When the enemy come close, though, it is different. We thought they did not like the bayonet, but it was a mistake. On one night they charged six times, twice right up to and once actually over our trenches, being mowed down like grass. They were on to my trench without it being possible to shoot them all. I jumped up and knocked two over point blank and bayoneted a third just in time. I have his boots and other odds and ends as keepsakes in my knapsack. I gave his revolver to my commanding officer. For three hundred yards in front of our trenches there must have been a heap two-deep most of the way, and about forty over our side of the first trench."

UNDERGROUND WARFARE.

M. Georges Berthoulat, in the "Liberte," gives some very striking impressions and observations made during a visit to the front where every morning the ambulances bring in those wounded the day before in the extraordinary subterranean warfare going on seven or eight miles off. In many places the opposing lines are not a hundred yards apart, and the burrowing French and Germans can hear each other speaking and the work of the picks and spades.

"The nights are spent in ambushing each other and charing in the dark, a terrible and gruesome business. In the daytime, as soon as a head is seen above ground, it is saluted by a shower of bullets, whilst the heavy artillery in the rear on both sides does its best to drop its shells into the entries of the adversaries' warrens. It is a new conception of war, which puts to flight all preconceived notions.

An officer related how the previous evening, whilst they were all at meal underground, a German shell found the entrance, killing two and wounding sixteen of the occupants, or almost the whole garrison of that particular burrow, except a cow which had been saved from a farm and kept below for its milk.

An officer who was present recounted the desperate fighting on the Carouie Plateau, where the slaughter was such that even to-day the aviators are obliged to fly over it at a great height to escape the pestilential odours from this human charnel house.

Amongst other anecdotes he told how after the furious struggle on 15th, 16th, and 17th September, when a regiment of infantry had to hold the hamlet of P—— under a continuous plunging fire from German guns posted on hills above, they were obliged to evacuate a large farm known as the Cholera Farm, leaving some of their wounded there. The lieutenant-colonel asked for volunteers to fetch these in, adding that there were a cart and horse ready. There were about 800 yards of open ground to be crossed under a fire of shot and shell. After a moment's silence a private, whose name, Expert, deserves to be mentioned, stepped out of the ranks, saluted, and said, "I will go."

REWARD AND PUNISHMENT.

For three days running, whilst the Cholera Farm was several times taken and retaken, Private Expert went all alone with his horse and little cart, picking up wounded and taking them to the ambulances, without a scratch, in spite of the avalanche of lead that he kept braving. On the third day, though, his horse was shot. Under the hot fire Expert unharnessed his dying animal and, placing himself in the shafts, began dragging the cart. On his way he met a vehicle belonging to another regiment, and quickly outstripping the horse to save his wounded. He brought them in, but with the consequence that he was sentenced to fifteen days' arrest for taking a horse without authority—and also awarded the military medal for valour. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to add that Expert did not "do" his fortnight, which was merely on record for form's sake.

Here is another story which appeals keenly to the French sense of humour. The —th Corps has a Roman Catholic chaplain, a colonial missionary, well known as the Pere Narp, and a Jewish Rabbi, Mr. G. R. Ginsburger. They are excellent friends, and are equally distinguished for the good they do. One evening they had stayed too late, tending the wounded and dying in the field, to be able to re-enter the cantonments. They found a deserted cottage with a truckle bed, and both threw themselves down upon it, the Pere Narp remarking with sly wit, "What a pity all the same, that there is not a photographer to take the Old and New Testaments as bedfellows!"

SOUTH AFRICA "EDEN BY COMPARISON."

(Letter from Sergt.-Major M. Attree, of the 18th Hussars, to his home at Hayward's Heath.)

The Germans must be a rotten crowd. The looting has been awful; beautiful homes smashed up and articles of clothing, household linen, pictures, and furniture smashed to atoms and trodden underfoot. They took away the wines, for on our advance up country the numerous German camps were strewn with bottles, articles of equipment, and other things too numerous to mention. They leave their killed by the side of the roads, and in the streets of villages—anywhere, in fact.

I have seen some awful sights. South Africa by comparison was Eden! The Germans are making a dead set at the British and are putting their best troops against them. They despised us as a negligible quantity, but they have got to know by now that they have to reckon with some of the best fighting troops in the world. We fight voluntarily, and not compulsorily.

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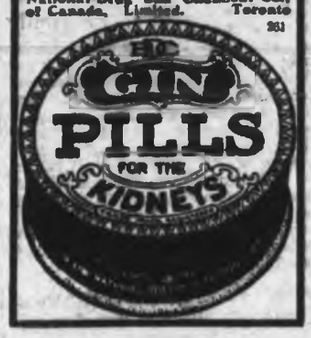

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If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush off the body's urinous waste get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmasy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.

COUNTRY WAS MADE TO LIVE IN.

(From the Breeders' Gazette.)

There is a great deal to country life—it means so much more than merely the fruits of the earth. But mind, the fruits of the earth are of importance. To grow bigger corn or finer grapes, to raise larger pigs and make better milk and cream and butter—all of these things are of high importance an really are at the base of any scheme of better living in the country. One must have the better crops, the better farm produce in order to make the farm pay, and thus to have the means for right country living. After all the country is more for living in than it is for mere money making in.

Life primarily is designed for what joy one can get from it. Happiness is the thing that we all crave, the thing that we all need. Hapiness best builds character. Happiness comes from several causes one a fine state of health. Happily the country affords the ideal lace for bodily health and vigour. Happiness comes from use of the body in vigorous and successful endeavour.

Here is where country life comes in strong; there is chance to develop the body perfectly in all manner of healthy work. And there is no need of overwork in the country. Happiness comes, too, from having an appreciative mind able to take in the beauty of the world and the delights of one's own environment. This appreciation comes from training largely. There are men who cannot see with any joy the most serene landscape.

Had Heart Trouble FOR YEARS.

Weighed 87 Lbs.
Now Weighs 138 Lbs.

Miss Beatrice Lougheed, Staples, Ont., writes: "I feel it my duty to tell you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I had heart trouble for quite a few years. I doctored for it, and altogether my bill amounted to $400, and still no cure. One day when very sick I was lying on a couch close to where some almanacs were hanging. I took one down, and was reading about what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured, and thought I would try them. I got six boxes to start with; have only taken three boxes and I never felt so well in my life as I do now. I only weighed 87 pounds when I started to take them, and now I weigh 138 pounds. I hope all poor sufferers will be benefitted by them as I have been."

Wherever there is any weakness of the heart, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will strengthen it and build up a strong healthy system.

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price, by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CANADIANS ARE EAGER

Are Keen to Learn Because They Are Anxious to Get to the Front

BUSTARD CAMP, Salisbury Plains, Oct. 27.—We've settled down seriously to the routine of training camp life. We've left the elementary work which took such a large part of our time at Valcartier behind, and are busy with the more varied and interesting work of the advanced stages of the preparation for war game. And our keenness for work is whetted by news from the front, not more than five or six hours late, telling us what the men on the firing line, who were rookies like ourselves not so very long ago, are doing. The weather has come to our assistance, and three days with perhaps eight hours of sunlight altogether and only one shower have made taking cover a pleasant respite instead of a mud bath.

At ten minutes to nine every morning we're on parade with buttons polished and rifles as clean as oil and rags can make them. Ten minutes later all the formalities of parading have been gone through and we're out on the bare, grassy slope which does duty for a parade ground. We drill now on the "double company" system. Each company is 250 strong, and is divided into four platoons and 16 sections. A mounted captain on horseback is in command and four subalterns have charge of the platoons. Each platoon is made up of four sections, each under the charge of a non-commissioned officer. The smallest unit, the section, is half the size of the smallest unit under the old system of drill. The "double company" system of drill permits of much more flexibility of movement and greater certainty of control than was possible under the old system. And the drill, so far as the rank and file are concerned is so simple that we're fully as proficient in it already as the best militia regiments were in the other system.

Not Regarded as Automatons.

We're getting away from the parade ground idea of drill, where every movement was performed according to a certain fixed command, and where a misplaced word by the officer giving the command meant hopeless confusion. The new idea is to get the movement carried out by orthodox or unorthodox means. Major-General Alderson gave the officers a little talk to this effect some days ago, and the results are apparent already. The man in the ranks is no longer regarded as an automaton, moving to a stereotyped "open sesame," but as an intelligent human being. And the clerks and students and skilled mechanics and independent farmers who make up our ranks respond to this sort of treatment.

Yesterday afternoon, for example, when we were on our way back to camp after a route march, chaffing and singing as the custom is when we are "marching at ease," Major Higginbotham, in command of the battalion, suddenly called out, "Enemy's cavalry on the right." The words were hardly out of his mouth when every man in the battalion was running as fast as he could to take up the position in extended order which a flank attack demanded. In less than a minute everyone was flat on the ground, behind some sort of cover, blazing away at the imaginary enemy. The officers scarcely needed to give commands. Every man knew that his duty was to shake out into line, behind cover, and begin firing. We were absorbed in beating off this attack of the foe when another rapid alarm of, "Enemy's artillery to the left rear" came. On the instant two companies faced about and dashed forward to take a new position. A few of them got in advance of the rest of the firing line. They heard about it from their platoon officers and section commanders. "You'd have been shot by your own comrades" they were told. Mistakes like these, however, are more valuable than carrying out movements properly by accident. We learn more from them.

"Rosewood" For Delinquents.

After every parade every tent is the scent of a debate on the work that has just been gone through. "You kept crowding close to me all the time in that extended order work, you poor bonehead," says one private. "Yes, but Bill edged into me," is the excuse, "and——" "Do better next time," is the response, "or we'll lay the rosewood on you." The rosewood is a wooden slat, stained to represent rosewood, taken from one of the cabins of the Tunisian. It is used to correct the delinquencies of members of the "Order of the Rosewood" who are lax in their duties. And any member who has once experienced the regulation, six whacks from the "rosewood," usually is particularly careful to guard against a recurrence of the experience.

At all the parades particular attention is paid to getting from marching formation to extend order firing line formation in the minimum number of sections. This afternoon our platoon was a little slow in doubling out from columns of fours to an extended line with four paces between each man. "You'd all be dead or wounded if you did it that way in action," remarked our platoon commander. He made us do it over again. The second time we scraped most of the skin off our chests taking headlong dives at the ground. In ten seconds a compact group of 60 men had melted into the ground across a front of 180 yards. We repeated the movement several times to make sure that everyone knew his place. Work life that may be hard, but we like it because its what we'll have to do under fire some time. We have every incentive to take an absorbing interest in our work.

A CELEBRITY.

A palatial touring car had attracted the attention of a visitor to Boston and he asked his friend:

"Who is the man seated in that large car?"

The Bostonian glanced in the direction indicated and replied:

"That is the poet laureate of a well-known biscuit factory."

Linked with music's chain

Sunday evening at home assumes a new and deeper significance when the family gathers together and sing the hymns that have rung on down through the ages, to the accompaniment of the beautiful melodies that flow from the

New Scale Williams Player Piano

With its wonderful Meister-Touch Action, the control of tempo and rhythm is absolute. Even totally unskilled though naturally musical performers can achieve effects that are usually the prerogative, only, of a master.

There is pride as well as economy in the ownership of the best. The New Scale Williams Player is the superlative of piano perfection—the beauty of its tone and finish is unsurpassed.

Art Catalogue, illustrating the making of Pianos and Players and containing portraits and biographies of Master Musicians will interest you greatly. Mailed free on request to

The Greene Music Co., Limited, Local Agents
The Williams Piano Co. Ltd., Oshawa, Makers

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON QUESTIONS

Jesus and Peter. Mark xiv:27-31, 53-54, 66-72.

Golden Text—Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall. 1 Co. x-12.

1. Verses 27-28: How did Jesus know that all His disciples were going to forsake him that night? Was it divine or human knowledge?

2. Was the knowledge that they would forsake him that night absolute, or contingent? That is, could they by divine grace, through his warning, have stood courageously by their master, notwithstanding his prediction to the contrary? Why?

3. Verse 29 — Would it ever be right, or not, and why, for the best man living to feel positively that there are certain sin which he will never commit?

4. Was it right for Peter or not and why, to have felt as he did, that he would never betray his Master?

5. Verse 30—Since Jesus positively stated that Peter would deny him thrice that night, would it or not have been possible for Peter not to have done so Why?

6. Verse 31—It seems that Christ's statements about Peter's denial of him were warnings, but in what spirit did Peter take the warnings?

7. If Peter had not been so conceited, but had believed what Jesus said and had humbly comitted himself to God, what, if any difference, would there have been in his history? (See the case of God's statement concerning the destruction of Nineveh, Nine-Jonah iii).

8. What should be the attitude of every follower of Jesus concerning possible future sin?

9. Verses 53-54: Why did Jesus submit to be led away to the high priest when he could have freed himself and destroyed his enemies?

10. What influence did the warning of Jesus and His subsequent arrest have upon Peter?

11. Why did Peter follow Jesus afar off, instead of as near to Him as he could get?

12. What was the probable state of mind of Peter, "as he sat with the servants and warmed himself at the fire"?

13. Verses 66-68— Peter was now dejected, discouraged, and in doubt, concerning the mission of his Master; how much therefore, under the circumstances, was he to blame for his denial that he belonged to him?

14. Put a hundred present day good men in Peter's identical circumstances, and say what proportion of them would not have done practically as Peter did?

15. Do you think it possible, or not, that Peter prayed to God for help, and guidance when under this severe temptation to doubt? Give your reasons.

16. Verses 69-71: With his faith in his Master's messianic claims, shattered, and his utter dejection; with the devil bringing to bear on him all his influence, was Peter in a sane state of mind? Why?

17. Verse 72—If Peter had to pass through the same temptation to deny his Master, an hour later, or after he had remembered the words of Jesus, and had time to reflect, and come back to himself, what would have been the probable result?

Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 22, 1914. Jesus and Pilate. Matt. xxvii:1-11-31; Luke xxiii:1-25.

TIRED-OUT KIDNEYS

Kidney troubles are so frightfully common because the kidneys are so easily upset by overwork or excesses of eating and drinking. Cure is effected not by whipping them on to renewed effort, but by awakening the action of liver and bowels by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This rests the kidneys and makes them well. Backache and urinary disorders then disappear.

NO TRACE OF CRUISERS.

Both Monmouth and Good Hope Lost Says Admiralty.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Admiralty published the names of 52 officers and warrant officers who were aboard the British cruiser Good Hope, when it was sunk with the cruiser Monmouth by the German squadron off the coast of Chile. The names include that of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, commander of the British ships.

The Monmouth had aboard 42 officers. The captain of the Good Hope was Philip Franklin. The captain of the Monmouth was Frank Brandt.

Earlier in the day the Admiralty announced that hope of the safety of the two cruisers had been abandoned.

The two hospital ships sent out by the Chilean Government to search the vicinity of the recent naval engagement between British and German cruisers have arrived in Coronel and report that they found no trace of any of the vessels which took part in the battle.

The British Admiralty, in its list of officers who perished in the sinking of the Good Hope, includes Midshipman Hathaway, Fredericton, N.B., and Midshipman Silver, Halifax, N. S.—two Canadians.

Radway's Ready Relief

Mrs. J. Westervelt of Paterson, N. J., writes: "I have a large family of small children, and it has saved me many a doctor's bill. For croup, sore throat it is a king over that. My little girl has sprained her ankle and in rubbing around has without any other doctor than Radway's Ready Relief."

CURES SORE THROAT

Apply the Relief to the throat and chest and the surface smarts and reddens. Give Radway's Pills in small doses as will freely move the bowels. For a sudden cold, take a large dose of Radway's Pills, and a teaspoonful of Relief with a teaspoonful of molasses, in a tumbler of hot water. Retire at once to bed. A profuse perspiration will break out, and in the morning the cold will be gone.

RADWAY & CO., Montreal, Can.

Dominion Cafe

MODERN & Up-to-Date Dining-Rooms also Private Dining Table. Drop in and try our Special China Dishes. Nothing but the best of Steaks and Chops used. We guarantee the best of satisfaction to strangers, and all our patrons. 'Phone 126

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Open from 7 a.m. to 2 a.m.

China Painting

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Teacher Royal's New and Scientific Back Worker China Painting.

WHOOPING COUGH

Vapo-Cresolene

A simple, safe and effective treatment avoiding drugs. Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough and relieves Spasmodic Croup at once. It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma. The air carrying the antiseptic vapor, inhaled with every breath, makes breathing easy, soothes the sore throat and stops the cough, assuring restful nights. It is invaluable in measles and all throat troubles. Sold by druggists everywhere. Booklet describing disease and telling how Cresolene relieves sent free.

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO.
Leeming-Miles Bldg., Montreal

A PAGE OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO EVERY WOMAN

IT IS THE TASTE, THE FLAVOR OF

BAKER'S COCOA

That Makes It Deservedly Popular

An absolutely pure, delicious and wholesome food beverage, produced by a scientific blending of high-grade cocoa beans, subjected to a perfect mechanical process of manufacture.

Made in Canada by

Walter Baker & Co. Limited

ESTABLISHED 1780

MONTREAL, CANADA DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

THE HOME CIRCLE COLUMN

Pleasant Evening Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as They Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide

CRUDE THOUGHTS FROM THE EDITORIAL PEN

The Mothers in Sickness.

We think the most pathetic passage in the Bible is the description of the lad who went out to the harvest field of Shunen and got sunstruck—throwing his hand on his temples and crying out, "Oh, my head, my head!" and they said, "Carry him to his mother." And then the record is "He sat on her knees till noon and then died." It is an awful thing to be ill away from home in a strange hotel, once in a while men coming to look at you, holding their hands over their mouth for fear that they will catch the contagion. How roughly they turn you in bed! How loudly they talk! How you long for the ministries of home! We knew one such who went away from one of the brightest of homes for several weeks' business absence at the West. A telegram came at midnight that he was on his death bed, far away from home. By express train the wife and daughter went westward, but they went too late. He feared not to die, but he was in agony to live until his family got there. He tried to bribe the doctor to make him live a little while longer. He said, "I am willing to die but not alone." But the pulse fluttered, the eyes closed and the heart stopped. The express train met in the midnight—wife and daughters going westward—life? less remains of husband and father coming eastward. Oh, it was a sad, pitiful, overwhelming spectacle. When we are sick, we want to be sick at home. When the time comes for us to die, we want to die at home. The room may be humble and the faces that look into ours may be very plain, but who cares for that? Loving hands to bathe the temples. Loving voices to speak good cheer. Loving lips to read the comforting promises of Jesus.

* * *

Mutual Kindness.

Kindness, as well as politeness, may be rightfully named as the lubricators of society. As impoliteness, either in old or young persons, male or female, is sometimes painful and always unpleasant; so we may say of unkindness, that it is a sore spot, a friction, a dreadful fault, to ever be avoided. Kindness allays irritation, soothes trouble, helps the needy, encourages the dull and discouraged, sweetens the home, unifies the church and ennobles society. A kind word, is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. Many a hot temper has been cooled down by kind words. Many a threatened quarrel and fight has been settled in peace by kindness. Many a divided and distracted church, or other organization has quited down and reunited, by kind counsels, and kinds acts. Many an ugly faction has stinct at times superior to man's readitd a natural death by the kindly administration of kindness. Many a wretched and distracted home has been brought to conditions of peace and joy by the mellowing of influences of kind words and deeds. Hearts without number, burdened and aching from illtreatment have been relieved and blessed by kindness. Other hearts poisoned by jealousy and selfishness, passion and pride have been sweetened and purified, by the cultivation of kindly feelings and thoughts. Kindness, to be thorough and effective must be reciprocal as well as receivable.

Whoever would that all others should be kind to them, must themselves be kind to all others; on the principle that he that would have friends must show himself friendly. Kindliness may be misplaced sometimes; but that is the exception, and not the rule. They who cultivate and practice kindness feel a worldful better than those who indulge in bitterness and ill temper.

* * *

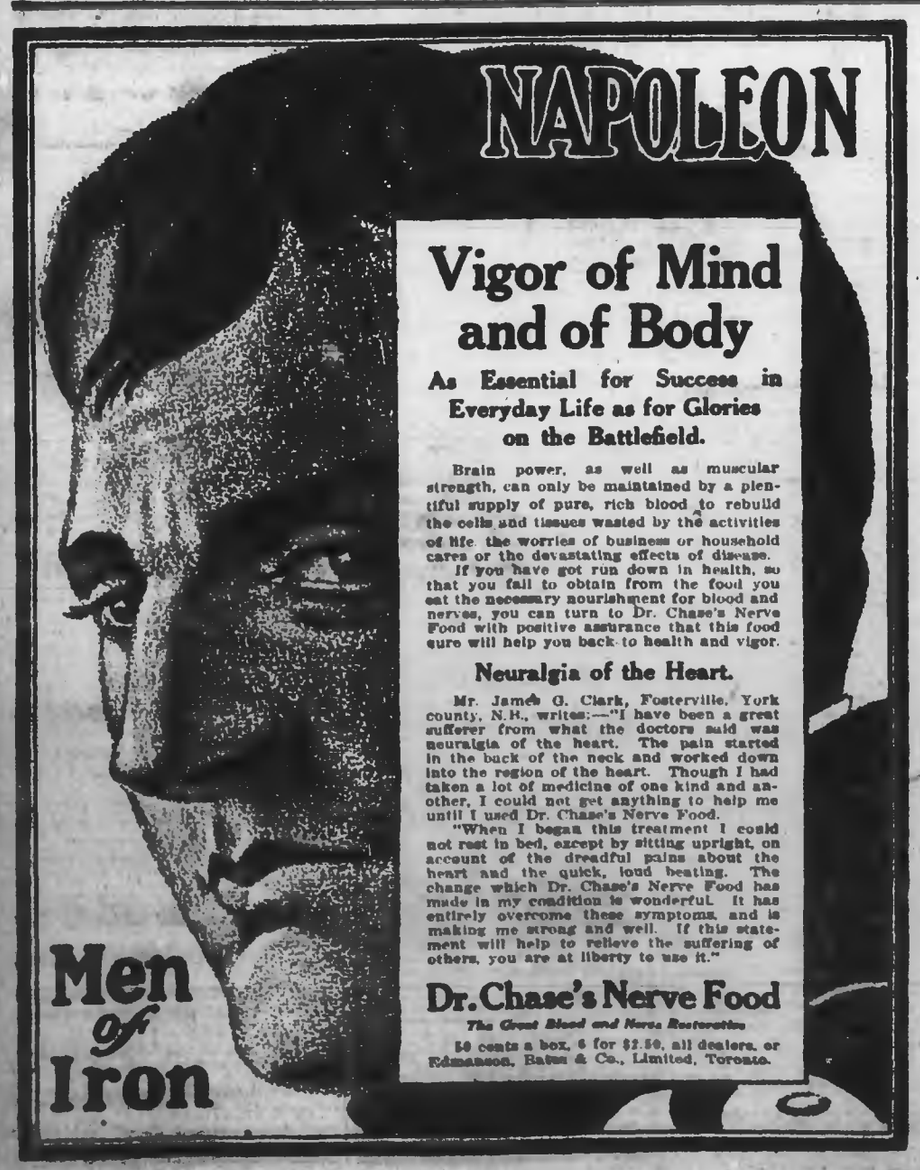
Parents should remember that every distressing, blood-curdling story told to a young child, every superstitious fear instilled into his young life, the mental attitude they bear towards him, the whole treatment they accord him, are making phonographic records in his nature which will be reproduced with scientific exactness in his future life.

* * *

Do you treat your child with as much respect as you treat friends? Example is stronger than precept, and if you treat him with respect he will respect himself. Do you provide amusements for your children at home? If not they will seek them elsewhere. Provide them with good literature, but be careful not to place within their reach the life history of an outlaw. Help your children with their games and their studies; be kind yet firm, and though your home has been a rude log cabin, the children will not stray from the place where love dwells.

* * *

"Home's not merely four square walls.
Though hung with pictures nicely gilded:
Home is where affection calls.
Filled with the shrines the heart has builded."



Vigor of Mind and of Body

As Essential for Success in Everyday Life as for Glories on the Battlefield.

Brain power, as well as muscular strength, can only be maintained by a plentiful supply of pure, rich blood to rebuild the cells and tissues wasted by the activities of life the worries of business or household cares or the devastating effects of disease.

If you have got run down in health, so that you fail to obtain from the food you eat the necessary nourishment for blood and nerves, you can turn to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food with positive assurance that this food cure will help you back to health and vigor.

Neuralgia of the Heart.

Mr. James G. Clark, Fosterville, York county, N.B., writes:—"I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors said was neuralgia of the heart. The pain started in the back of the neck and worked down into the region of the heart. Though I had taken a lot of medicine of one kind and another, I could not get anything to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"When I began this treatment I could not rest in bed, except by sitting upright, on account of the dreadful pains about the heart and the quick, loud beating. The change which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made in my condition is wonderful. It has entirely overcome these symptoms, and is making me strong and well. If this statement will help to relieve the suffering of others, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The Great Blood and Nerve Restorative

50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Englishwoman's Letters to Friend in United States

Showing Vivid Glimpses of Home Life and How the War Has Touched It

(From a Young Englishwoman.)

The following is a batch of letters published in the Springfield Republican to friends in Boston. They indicate what the average Englishwoman of education is thinking and feeling:

Folkestone, Oct. 18.

. . . Well, so much seems to have happened in Europe, one might say in the whole world, since we met that I don't quite know where to begin. One wonders if life is ever going to be the same again, or will people soon forget these terrible lessons? . . . You would not know Folkestone, as it is just like a foreign town. Besides thousands of refugees, we have thousands of soldiers—about three or four times as many as in peace time—and we are to have a great many more, directly huts are built. It does seem extraordinary how Britain always makes her armies after a war has broken out!

Mother has been away this last fortnight with M. and I think she needed a change. Also I was glad she was not here, since the rush from Antwerp has been going on. Such heartrending scenes, and food at the harbour running out, as the authorities could hardly cope with the numbers. It was a sight to see all sorts of craft arriving from Ostend — pleasure steamers, trawlers, fishing smacks, yachts, and, they say, even rowing boats, but the last I cannot vouch for. Everyone had to send down sandwiches to feed these starving people. Besides all the refugees, there were hundreds of wounded Belgian soldiers. Late one evening the War Office commandeered the Metropole Hotel (turning the guests out!) and turned it quickly into a hospital for these Belgian soldiers.

The Lees were swarming with these wretched men; all with wounds, but not bad wounds; most of them seemed to be hit in the leg or arm. Their clothes were very quaint—some were hatless, others in civilian coats with uniform trousers! One man was actually out in a suit of pyjamas and a uniform cap! Lots of them have been distributed to different places now, I am glad to say. We are nearly as dark as London, as all the lights in the streets running up to the Lees have their seaside darkened; also the lights on the Lees themselves are very few and far between. People seem to think we are more likely to have aeroplanes with explosives here than Zeppelins.

If mother feels nervous, I shall want her to go away, but where to is the question, as London is no safer. Thank goodness, we hear today that four German destroyers have been sunk off the Dutch coast. One is becoming bloodthirsty, I believe, but one feels so sad about the Hawke. C. is pursuing German craft in the East; V. is bringing home 1,450 of the Australian contingent, and will be here soon, we trust. Then he has to join a naval ship, being R.N.R., and we are afraid it will mean the North Sea. I am afraid this has been an "all war letter," but we can think of nothing else. . . .

(From a Daughter of Mrs. Humphry Ward.)

—— October 11.

. . . Antwerp has fallen, and one feels almost stunned by the pitiless horror of it all. The newspapers are busily engaged in trying to make as little of it as possible, and they may for aught I know be right in thinking the capture of Antwerp cannot strategically have much effect in the long run; that one must be content to leave to the military experts and trust to their proving their contention to be a right one, but it is impossible not to believe that the fall of Antwerp must have a great effect upon Germany and the spirits of her people, and, unfortunately! upon the morale of her army! And the suffering of those inhabitants! And the plight of the refugees! I suppose to-day and every day there are pouring over fresh thousands to these shores. . . .

It is Friday, the 16th, now, and this anxious week drags on. I think the days from last Friday to Tuesday were about the blackest we have passed through yet. The fall of Antwerp in accomplishment seemd so much worse than it did when in anticipation. It dragged so many other things in its train. . . . And over and above all it entailed this agonised fleeing of thousands and thousands of miserable people, and the landing here of, I suppose, 60,000 or 70,000 more refugees these six days! And the influx is still coming on at the rate of 6,000 to 10,000 a day. The martyrdom of Belgium is more than one can bear to think of. How can they ever recover from it?

The resources of the Local Government Board are being taxed to the uttermost to provide for the refugees and the unofficial war refugees' committee which very pluckily, if somewhat chaotically, started the work, since taken over by the Government, still is entrusted with all the allocation of the people to the centres of private hospitality which have ben offered all over the country, and simply cannot cope fast enough now with this terrible influx. We have long ago given up the settlement to refugees, and have about 35 or 40 there. The hall looks like a cheerful hospital ward, rows of beds for the women and children, of the peasant or workman class, and plenty of screens. Their menkind sleep in a big room in the basement, and the kitchen down there is given up to them for preparing and eating their meals, and all is working very happily. Then on what is called the "private side," where the warden and residents live, a whole floor of six or seven nice rooms, holding two beds or more each, have been given up to the better class of refugees, and there we have now a pathetic mixed company.

Mother (Mrs. Humphry Ward) has given a great deal of personal care and attention to this matter for the last five weeks now, and has got up a little fund for defraying expenses of all this at the settlement. It was decided last week at the settlement council meeting to go on housing refugees indefinitely, the need for accommodation is so great. . . .

I promised A., who was at —— last Sunday week, worn out after ministering to everybody in her family, to let you know that she had lost her brother, Col. D—— B—— and her nephew ——, the son of the judge ——. Both died of wounds in France. The colonel died in the hospital at St. Nazaire of tetanus, after beginning to recover, and they brought his body back to Wales. The young nephew, alas! died sometime and somewhere after Mons, but when I last heard they did not know where. Both leave widows and children. It is only the same tale everywhere.

We all keep up our spirits, and I hear the military people are really perfectly satisfied. . . . A. (the brother of the writer) is in Egypt with his regiment, the Herts Yeomanry, the first Yeomanry ever sent abroad to relieve Regulars—a great honour. Goodness knows how long they may not be there, and of course at any time they may have trouble with the Turks. It is wonderful to think what real soldiers they will all become before the winter is done! . . .

(From the Wife of the Headmaster of Well-known Preparatory School.

Broadstairs, October 20.

. . . Your letter has been the greatest delight and comfort to me. I love to feel that you are in sympathy with us, and heaven knows we are in need of that just now! We have already lost five old and beloved boys. One little thing of 15, the only son of Lady M. a—(and she a widow), who was washed into the sea from the Abonkir, picked up, and placed on the Hogue, in bed with hot blankets and restoratives, and almost immediately that ship was also blown up!

Our son, J., wires that he is going to France direct from New York or Boston to join something or do something, if only to be a gravedigger! And M. (a maried son) now leaves for the front on the 28th, or 5th November. A. (another son) simply yearned to go, but parents and boys and very much valued friends persuaded him that his duty lay here with the futre army! And the King begged schoolmasters to go plodding on with the next generation. H. (still another son) can get passed by no doctor, owing to his heart, and he has been toiling for the Prince of Wales' Fund and Belgium. A. and all our masters are special constables guarding the Marconi and our North Foreland Lighthouse at night, and there are trenches and guns all along our dear cliffs. Ostend feels very near. We can see her lights at night, and hope the Germans will soon be "dug out" of her. All the towns are teeming with destitute Belgian refugees, with no money or homes to return to. We wonder always what Holland means to do. Great ships have been passing all to-day and one longs to ask them "Why?" and "Where?" and every paper is read with a tightening of the chest and a gasp of thankfulness if the honour list contains no familiar name.

7 p.m.—We hear Ostend has been retaken and hope it is true. We hear that all Belgian refugees must leave the east coast and go further inland, as nine have already been arrested as spies. (The Times of 23rd October stated: "Owing to the fear that German spies may make their way into the country disguised as Belgian refugees, Home Office instructions were received at Hull that no Belgian refugees were to be admitted anywhere on the east coast.") I love the cutting you sent—the sympathy of your great country is one of our greatest comforts. On Sunday Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumford arrived; we have their two little boys this term, and I heard the tiny one say before chapel, "Sing up, mummie; I want the boys to hear you." They made £1,300 for the Prince of Wales' Fund at one Albert Hall concert, and £600 at Brighton on Saturday. I told her how I envied her being able to sing for the nation, and she said, "Yes, it's grand!"

(From an Englishwoman, Whose Husband's Name is Well Known to Scholars.

London, October 21.

. . . You would hardly know London at night—it is so dark we can only just see our way about, and great searchlights up above are raking the sky. The streets swarm with Belgians, poor and not poor. Oh, that is an infamous story! But, do you know, the atmosphere that one regretted so in the Boer War is absent. One does not hear Germany denounced, nor are losses and victhe cause of despair and jubilation. A deep, earnest spirit seems to possess everybody, and the spiritual issue seems to be constantly before us. Life is simplified in fifty ways, and we all feel very close to each other. I am sorry for old people—a great many are dying. Mother is wonderful. You know what a pessivist she is—almost Tolstoyan. Well, she sees where honour called us, and that, as things were, there was only one answer. Have you read Treitsche's and Bernhardi's books? I did not know human beings thought such thoughts, far less printed and preached them!

Have you seen a little series of penny and twopenny pamphlets published by the Oxford University press? They are worth reading and clarify one's thoughts, and feed no evil passions. They are called Oxford pamphlets. . . .

For sale by R. L. PAYNE and McDERMID & JURY.

Plum Duff.

One pint flour, 2 level teaspoons baking powder, salt; rub in 1 tablespoon butter and 1 of lard; add half cup seeded raisins, half cup sultanas; mix with milk to a soft dough; steam in well-buttered pudding steamer or double boiler for two hours. Serve with sauce made of one pint boiling water, in which place lump of butter size of an egg; rub 1 tablespoonful of flour, half cup sugar and half cup molasses to smooth paste and stir into boiling water. Pour into sauce boat and add a bit of butter and a little grated nutmeg.

The Women of Canada

bear the brunt of those burdens that make the home a perfect place in which to develop sturdy men fit for war or the pursuits of peace. Happy is the housewife who knows how to banish kitchen worries by serving

SHREDDED WHEAT

Being ready-cooked and ready-to-serve it furnishes a hot, nourishing breakfast for school children and can be prepared "in a jiffy." Contains all the rich, body-building material in the whole wheat grain made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking. Always the same quality, always the same price.

For breakfast heat the Biscuit in oven to restore crispness and then pour hot milk over it, adding a little cream. Salt or sweeten to suit the taste. Better than mushy porridges that are bolted down without chewing. A hot, nourishing breakfast for a chilly day. Deliciously nourishing for any meal with sliced bananas, baked apples or canned or preserved fruits of and kind.

MADE IN CANADA

From the Choicest Canadian Wheat by

The Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Limited

Niagara Falls, Ont.

Toronto Office: 49 Wellington Street East

CLEANING FURS.

Sable, squirrel, etc., may be cleaned by rubbing with warm bran, and ten brush to free the fur of bran. It is best to lay articles to be cleaned on a flat board or table. You can clean furs if you rub ermine and white fox with a soft piece of white flannel dipped in flour Rub against the grain, and continue rubbing until the fur is clean Shake out, and then rub off the remaining flour with a clean flannel A bath in hot cornmeal always makes fur shinging and fluffy.

Advice to Mothers.

Be careful that baby's ears are flat, not turned under, when his head rests on a pillow. Do not be in a hurry to get a child on its feet or over urge it to walk. Too much stress cannot be laid on this point, especially in case of boy baby. No grown lad thanks his mother for bowlegs. Give a baby a drink of water, pure cold water every day. Not too much, but some.

Never give babies anything ice cold, unless you want a case of indigestion, not even in summer.

Do not weight babies in unsuitable clothing. Keep a child sweet and clean and if it is well you will have no trouble or cause for complaint; amuse a baby; give it appropriate toys and let it learn to entertain it-

ST. VITUS DANCE

Another Severe Case Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

St. Vitus dance is a common form of nervous trouble, which affects not only young children but men and women as well. The only cure lies in plenty of pure blood, because good blood is the life food of the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the most severe cases of St. Vitus dance, because they actually make the rich, red blood that feeds and restores the starving, shattered nerves. This has been proved in hundreds of cases, among them that of Mrs. John Duncan, London, Ont., who says: "About a year ago I found myself becoming very nervous. At the outset I did not pay much attention to it as I thought the trouble would pass away. In this I was disappointed, for I soon found myself rapidly growing worse. My right arm and leg began to jerk and twitch all the time, even when I was in bed, and I found great difficulty in walking or doing any work. Finally the trouble affected my speech and it was with difficulty I made myself understood. Of course I was doctoring for the trouble, but was not being helped, and finally the doctor wanted me to go to the hospital for treatment. This I did not care to do, and it was at this stage that I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had used four boxes I felt much better, and in a short time longer I was quite well and strong. My neighbours look upon my cure as quite wonderful, and indeed I think it is, and shall always be grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Brockville, Ont.

SCIENCE ASSISTS THE FIGHTERS OF TO-DAY

WHY AND HOW INVISIBLE BATTERIES FIGHT DEADLY DUELS IN WARFARE

In indirect firing the guns are sheltered behind a knoll or ridge, or, if necessary, sunk in pits. From any point of vantage, where he can best see, the battery commander directs the fire. It is not necessary that the gunners have more than the range, line of flight and direction of fire. The battery is completely concealed, just as the gunners cannot see the enemy. It is necessary, however, that some prominent object, to be used as an aiming point, come within range of their vision. The officer at the observation position can see the aiming point and the target and with a specially devised instrument extends imaginary lines from both objects to himself, measuring with mathematical precision the angle thus formed and of which he is the apex. The gunners aim at the aiming point and deflect their field pieces the number of degrees shown in the angle measurement, thus training directly upon the target which they cannot see. With the range properly gauged, the trajectory of the projectile carries it over the ridge directly to the target. Concealed, or masked batteries, because of the use of smokeless powder, can be located only with great difficulty, save from an aeroplane.

One of the Peculiar Signaling Devices for Artillery in Use in the Russian Army. They Are Utilized After the Manner of Signals on Board War Vessels.

Battery of the United States Field Artillery Demonstrating the Method of Indirect Fire at Manoeuvres. It Is Noted That the Artillerymen Have Wheeled the Caisson Abreast of the Piece in Action The Brush, Showing Between the Limber and the Gun, Indicates the Masking of the Position.

Artillery Officers of the United States Army Directing the Fire of a Masked Battery at Mechanic Point Recently. The Guns Were Completely Concealed, Yet Registered a High Percentage of Hits, Firing Indirectly.

Typical six-gun field battery of the Russian artillery forces prepared for indirect fire. It will be seen that the Russian gunners wheel the limbers several yards in the rear of the line. The observation point appears on the ridge, directly above the fifth gun from the right of the line.

Russian Gun and Crew in Action in Manchuria, Holding in Check Advancing Japanese Skirmishers Outside of Tashitshao, During the Russian Retreat.

This photograph is of One of the Guns in a New York National Guard Battery at Battle Practice. The Battery Is in Position Behind a Low Ridge, Completely Masked. Note the Barrel of the Gun in Recoil, Thrown Back on the Carriage.

ALTHOUGH two most potent factors in the great conflict now raging between the armies of the Triple Entente and those of the Teutonic Alliance are generalship and the individual intelligence and faculty for initiative on the part of the rank and file of the opposing forces, military experts know that the European war will not be won and lost by these alone. That which looms large in the balance of events is the armaments and equipments of the armies engaged. Little, however, is left to judge between them, in comparison, for there is much that is closely guarded by the general staffs of all the countries engaged.

Concerning the field artillery branch of the heavy arms of the troops of the nations engaged, Great Britain's batteries are the heaviest, although the British guns in the field are only a small portion of the ordnance pitted against that of the German Empire. The calibre of the ordinary field weapons in use by the armies and the weight of the shrapnel projectiles fired by these guns are as follows:—

Great Britain	3.3	13.48 pounds
France	2.95	15.96 pounds
Germany	3.05	15 pounds
Russia	3	14.41 pounds
Belgium	2.95	14.3 pounds
Austria	3.01	14.72 pounds

In addition the various armies, particularly those of France and Germany, have guns of greater calibre concerning whose design little is known save by the general staffs and artillerists of those countries. Besides the regular field artillery batteries of Great Britain, there is the more mobile force of Royal Horse artillery equipped with guns of three-inch calibre.

Great Britain's guns are made in the State arsenals and by the Elswick Ordnance Company and [illegible] Maxim and Coventry Ordnance works. The guns of the German army, for the most part are made in the State arsenals, as are those of France in the French government works. Russia's guns are manufactured by Putilov and the Belgian guns by Krupp and Cockerill. Austria's are made by the State and by Skoda and Hartzell.

As was the case in South Africa and Manchuria, ordnance originally designed for other functions is now used in the field. These pieces embrace the functions of ordinary field pieces, although of much greater calibre. Howitzers and mortars are carried in the field armaments of the Powers engaged that can hurl projectiles varying in weight from 50 to 250 pounds. No boundary line can be assigned which will separate these field equipments from those of the light units of a siege train.

The British sixty-pounder gun has a calibre of five inches, its charge is nine and a half pounds of cordite and its shrapnel range is 10,000 yards, or about six miles.

The German ten centimetre gun has a calibre of four inches and has an effective shrapnel range of 5,750 yards, more than three miles. A common shell can be used up to more than six miles.

The French fifteen-centimetre howitzer is a very popular piece in the army of the republic. A few years ago 120 batteries were said to have been armed with it. The gun is a short piece, the shell weighs ninety-four pounds and it has an effective range of 7,000 yards. On war footing three ammunition wagons accompany each gun.

COMPARING HOWITZERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY

The Germans also possess a fifteen centimetre howitzer the rate of fire of which is two to three rounds a minute, the shell weighing eighty-seven and a half pounds. The British six-inch howitzer fires a projectile weighing 122 pounds and has an effective range of 7,000 yards.

The heaviest field equipment used by Germany, other than her siege artillery, is an 8.4 inch mortar which weighs 4.9 tons. It has to be fired from a special vehicle, and can be operated only from a platform. It requires four hours to bring it into action and the shell weighs 280 pounds and carries a heavy charge of high explosive.

Of siege ordnance the French 10.7 howitzer is probably the most formidable weapon, although it is believed that the Germans have siege pieces of greater calibre which were used against the Liege forts. At the mock siege of Langres in 1907 the French artillery transported this gun by special horse draught, as it was found too heavy for the type of siege railway made use of. This gun and its means of transportation have been considerably improved since then.

Field artillery is playing a part of the greatest importance in the present campaign. Sinister reports have arrived from all points in the theatre of operations telling of the immense carnage wrought by artillery fire. In the Franco-Prussian campaign of 1870 the French ordnance was completely outclassed by the German Krupp wedge-lock field guns. The mitrailleuse, a type of machine gun which the French General Staff believed to be superior to anything possessed by the Germans, proved a miserable failure.

While some of the finest field ordnance in the world is made by the firm of Schneider & Co., at Creusot, France, the idea that the French artillery batteries are equipped with pieces made familiar in the South African and Balkan campaigns is a mistaken one. The guns used in the French army are manufactured in the State arsenals and in no circumstances are they for sale.

The greatest secrecy prevails in the manufacture of this weapon, and the guns are never exposed when the regiments are on parade, the pieces being covered with tarpaulins. The manufacture of the guns is superintended by officers of the French army ordnance corps, and it is said that if any of the pieces are in danger of capture by the enemy a secret key can be removed which renders the guns absolutely useless.

The field artillery equipment of Great Britain has undergone a complete change since the close of the South African campaign. During several phases of that conflict it developed that the French guns used by the Boers easily outranged the standard field pieces of the British forces. These guns were popularly known as Creusots, and were manufactured by Schneider & Co., at Creusot, France.

In order to cope with this Boer superiority in artillery, it was necessary to send to the front naval guns taken from British war vessels. These were mounted on improvised gun carriages, and it was the presence of the naval guns in Ladysmith that enabled the garrison to overcome disparity in ordnance and hold out against the Boer investing force until relief came.

The long recoil system is employed in all the field guns used in the European armies. With this system the gun carriage is immovable, and the recoil is taken up in cylinders, either placed under the carriage or along the trail. The principle is the same in all services, although the mechanical arrangement may differ somewhat. The principle is to hold the gun carriage rigidly in position while the gun recoils on the carriage. The energy of the recoil is utilized to run the gun out after each discharge to its normal position on the carriage. The long recoil system was developed in France about sixteen years ago.

As has been demonstrated in the present campaign, the object of modern field artillery is effective fire with shrapnel. The three-inch shrapnel projectile in use in the United States army carries 264 bullets, and these bullets to be effective against men in the field must have tremendous striking energy. The jacket of the shrapnel projectile is thin and a small charge only is required to shatter this and release the bullets.

The explosion of the shell, however, does not impart to the bullets any increased impetus or velocity. The velocity of the bullets when scattered after the shattering of the shell is really the velocity of the shell proper. The design of the artillerist is to burst the shrapnel projectile over and short of the target, and it is especially effective against troops sheltered behind imperfect cover or in shallow intrenchments. When burst over earthworks the bullets will search out the troops in shelter. It is regarded as impossible for troops to advance any considerable distance in the open under shrapnel fire.

ORDINARY FRENCH SHRAPNEL EFFECTIVE AT THREE MILES

The ordinary field pieces of the French forces, it is said, have an effective shrapnel range of more than three miles. The French army field piece was developed by General Langlois. He as a practical artillerist worked with Colonel Dupont, an ordnance engineer officer, and these men evolved the field piece which is now in use with remarkable success in the French army. It is noteworthy that American machine tools are used in several of the French arsenals.

The French, British and Russian artillery resort to indirect fire. That is, in assuming a position from which to shell the enemy, the battery commanders shelter their guns behind a ridge or knoll, so that neither the guns nor their crews can be seen from the point of attack. The fire is directed by the battery commander, who takes up a position from any slight eminence from which he can directly see the target.

With a range determining instrument the officer at this observation point gives the range to the gunners, and at the same time some prominent point of the landscape, such as a tree, a post or a church spire is selected as an aiming point. It is necessary that this point be visible to the gunners as well as the commander of the observation position, who measures with mathematical accuracy the angle of imaginary lines extending from his position to the aiming point and the target.

With a similar apparatus on the gun, the gunner is thus enabled with reasonable certainty, when he receives from his commander the range and the deflection, to reach the target from his position of concealment. With the use of smokeless powder it would be practically impossible for an enemy to locate a battery properly intrenched and firing indirectly. The utilization of aeroplanes in warfare, however, has changed materially this phase of artillery operations.

Aeroplane squadrons are attached to each army corps of France, Great Britain and Germany, in the present field operations. The official reports of Field Marshal Sir John French, of the British expeditionary force with the allied army, have directed attention to the potency of this new arm of the service.

While aeroplanes have not revolutionized warfare altogether along the lines that some military experts expected, they have changed completely reconnaissance operations, so that an army to-day with the most efficient and complete aviation corps wields a tremendous advantage over a less fortunate adversary.

So far as artillery is concerned, the advantage of a well masked position is often reduced by aerial scouts, who are able to make accurate notes from a safe altitude. The location of an enemy's batteries can be transmitted to headquarters by radio from the air and the screened guns searched out by opposing artillery.

Without the use of aeroplanes, military experts assert, the campaign as it is being fought in the western theatre of operations could have been impossible. The vigilant aerial scouts follow the smallest move of the opposing forces, noting the withdrawal of forces here and the reinforcements at the lines there, so that the gigantic field operations have developed practically into a monster tragic game of chess, with the opposing generals pitting their wits, not the least of which are their aerial wits, against each other.

With the old fashioned method of artillery fire, in general use until quite recently and still in use by the armies of some of the nations involved in the present conflict, the cannoneers stood up behind their guns in the open. This is now changed, at least in the French and British services. Instead of the caissons being about fifteen feet in the rear of the guns when in action, they are wheeled abreast of the pieces. The gun is operated by two men, one training and firing, the other loading and ejecting the empty cartridge case.

The caisson or limber is up-ended so that the body rests almost perpendicular to the ground. When carried on the march the projectiles have their heads pointing downward, but when the limber is up-ended the projectiles lie parallel with the ground in position to be slid out of the limber and into the gun breach. The top of the caisson consists of two doors, which swing outward when it is up-ended and form wing protections for the men who serve the guns.

Kneeling behind the protecting bottom of the caisson when in action are three artillerymen, completely sheltered from rifle fire. Two of these men pass out the ammunition, while the third sets the shrapnel fuse to the required time. As a rule the time does not extend beyond twenty-two seconds.

It is necessary in obtaining the desired effect with shrapnel fire to explode the projectile at a point between 400 and 500 feet short of the object fired at. The bullets, spreading like the opening of a monstrous fan, are carried on to the object at the full remaining velocity of the shell. The dispersion of the bullets is regulated largely by the position of the bursting powder charge.

In some instances shrapnel projectiles are made with percussion fuses in addition to the time mechanism so as to insure the bursting of the shell when it strikes the ground.

In correcting the range after the first shot by direct fire the battery commander watches closely the bursting of the first shell. If it is too short, he buckets or forks the object fired at by an increased range, reaching the object on the third shot by taking a mean of the two ranges.

Concerning the effect of shrapnel fire, it has been stated by experts that, while an average taken shows that of every four men wounded by rifle or machine gun fire three recover, of every four men wounded by artillery fire three die.

EFFICIENCY OF THE RUSSIAN OFFICER

A WRITER in the Sphere calls attention to the great increase in the efficiency of Russian officers. "It must never be forgotten," he says, "that the ancient Russia which rose to greatness under Vladimir the Great and Yaroslav the Lawgiver and sent forth its hosts by land and sea to attack Constantinople, or the Bosphorus, lay much nearer the west than was the case in later years.

We are accustomed to think of Russia before the days of Peter the Great as a barbarous state shut off from Western Europe. As a fact, it is probable that in the eleventh and twelfth centuries Russia was at least on a level with Western nations in all essentials of civilization. It centred not in Moscow, which did not become prominent until 1147, but in sacred Kiev, on the Dnieper. The fatal practice adopted by the kinas great princes of the house of the Viking Rurik of dividing their dominions among their children led to a state of feudal demoralization similar to that which prevailed in Western Europe. Every appanage city became the seat of one of these Russian princes, whose interminable wars brought unhappy Russia to a sad condition of weakness and poverty, and favored the conquests of the Mongols when, under that unknown genius Subatai, they poured over Europe in 1238-1240.

One of the most important of these states was Halicia, the Galicia now being invaded by the Russians. It was cut off by the invaders from the rest Russia which was slowly and painfully forming around Moscow in the north-east.

Clude [illegible] on the west lay the warlike state of Poland, and when, in 1320, Yuri (George) Prince of Halicia, died Casimir the Great invaded and conquered it. From that day to this it has never joined the Russian Empire. Russia [illegible] in the course of ages, gathered [illegible] beneath her eagle banner all the provinces which obeyed Yaroslav the Great save Halicia. It is a Russian [illegible] inhabitants identified with the Main Russians on the other side of the border. Their language is the same. They are still largely Greek Catholics [illegible] though centuries of Polish and Austrian rule have been favorable [illegible] of the Roman Church.

In the terrible days of [illegible] under the Mongols, when the [illegible] lay [illegible] and was divided [illegible] warring appanages, the people had [illegible] centralizing Great Princes of Moscow a title of peculiar honor that of "land gatherer," that is "Land repairer."

CATARRH TRUTH

To Id Is a Simple Way

Without Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity

HEALS DAY AND NIGHT

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No appliance, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new

and different, something delightful and healthful, something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I Am Free—You Can Be Free

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me objectionable to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I know that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz: Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter to-day. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

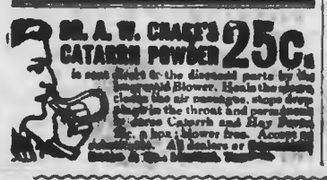
SAM KATZ, Room C 2603
142 Mutual Street Toronto, Ont

Austrian General's Appeal.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—(Via Paris.)—Gen. Potiorek, commander of the Austrian army operating against the Servians, has issued a general order to the 50th and 60th armies, fighting in Servia, to do their utmost to break the last resistance of their opponents and end the campaign before winter sets in with all the terrible sufferings which would follow.

Strange Disease Strikes Children.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Nov. 13.—Fear that the foot and mouth disease had spread to human beings were expressed by Federal and state authorities to-day. Four children of a Providence man who owned infected cattle were found to have sore mouths. A boy of 14, who had taken care of the cows, had the most pronounced symptoms.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. a box

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved Blower. Heals the adenoid cleans the air passages, stops drop stops in the throat and permanently relieves Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. a box; Blower free. Accept substitutes. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto.

SIR ADAM BECK'S FINE WAR GIFT.— "Sir James," the horse which made a sensational showing at the Olympia last year, and which has been accepted by General Alderson, the commander of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The General's picture is inset. Sir Adam is seated on the horse's back.

Fear of Zeppelins Gone London Wants More Light

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Among the great historic buildings which have been insured against possible damage from Zeppelin bombs is Westminster Abbey. Its insurance is not the result of a sudden decision. It has, in fact, been insured since almost the beginning of the scare.

The sum for which it is insured is $755,000, which does not, of course, pretend to cover the value of the Abbey, but only a rough estimate of the damage which a bomb might inflict.

But London is not in the least alarmed about a Zeppelin raid. Even the possible chance of Calais being taken by the Germans, and their threat to attack Britain by Zeppelins from there, combined with a bombardment by immense guns that can carry heavy shells twenty-seven miles, causes not the least perturbation. In fact, Londoners have begun to grumble about the darkened streets at night. At first they simply shrugged their shoulders, believing it was for the best. But when they discovered it was the city fathers and not the War Office who originated the idea, they commenced kicking. Since they have studied and talked over the pros and cons among themselves, while travelling home in the dark tramcars and busses, where they cannot read their evening papers, and the chances of a Zeppelin raid, they have come to the conclusion that it is nothing more than a piece of German bluff, which is unlikely ever to be attempted, or even if so, that it is foredoomed to failure.

Street Traffic More Deadly.

Mr. Edgar Wallace, the military correspondent who writes for the Birmingham Post and who is regarded as one of the leading experts now writing on the war, characterizes the German threats and preparations for the invasion of Britain by Zeppelin as "blatherskite."

"So far he has, to some extent," continues Mr. Wallace, "imposed upon us a respect for that clumsy engine of war, the Zeppelin, but I should imagine the sacrifice of life due to the deadly motor bus, as a result of darkening London streets, is infinitely greater than the Zeppelin is likely to impose upon the people of the Metropolis. If Zeppelins can work mischief they have had nearly three months in which to do it."

If Zeppelins are of any military use why, he asks, did Germany not give them a run when they started on their life and death struggle on the dunes about Dunkirk? That was the time of all times for a combined attack by the Zeppelin fleet upon the monitors shelling the German army and upon the defensive works before Lille."

At Mercy of Aviators.

"But," Mr. Wallace continues, "the Zeppelin will not be employed for a most excellent reason—that it is not a good machine in face of the aeroplane danger. Otherwise, if the German army wishes to test the value of thes monstrous gas bags, why do they not send their fleet over Paris? So far the only thing they have done has been to drop a bomb or two upon Antwerp, but they ventured this only because their Zeppelin base was close to the point of attack, and because they knew that Antwerp had very few aeroplanes.

"The Zeppelin is an old-fashioned affair, absolutely at the mercy of darting aviators, and would no more think of moving in an area which contained aeroplane bases than the commander of a German dreadnought would venture in a field of hostile submarines. Let us wait until the German army has established itself in Calais and until it has built its aeroplane sheds; let us wait till we see this gun with its twenty-seven mile range."

Mr. Wallace sarcastically remarks that a much more effective scheme for the Germans would be to mount a gun capable of delivering a shell 107 miles from the point of fire. By this method they could shell London from Calais without worrying about Zeppelins.

WHY THE INDIANS FIGHT IN FRANCE

The London Times prints this translation of an interview betwen the correspondent of the Secolo and one of the King's Indian soldiers now in France. The correspondent was curious to discover the temper of the Indian troops. "Are you glad," he asked, "to have come here to fight for a country which is not yours—France—at the bidding of another country—Britain — which dominates you"

The Indian looked at him with eyes full of wonder and indignation, and replied: "India is not oppressed by any one; she is a part, and not a small part, of a great Empire. Therefore the Indians are not slaves of this Empire, but subjects as are the English, the Scottish, and the Irish. The British Empire is menaced by a nation called Germany, and to defend itself it has appealed to all its subjects. If the Empire were menaced in India, the British soldiers would have gone there, but as it is menaced in Europe, we have come here." He adde in accents of profound pride, "We are British."

COURT DECIDES WHO RETAINS THE ENGAGEMENT GIFTS

What becomes of engagement presents when the tie is broken?

The question was before the Appellate Division at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, the other morning on an appeal by Miss Idessa Funk from the decision of the County Court of Waterloo directing her to return to Leslie Seiler several gifts made by him to her. Both young people live in Berlin.

The Appellate Division holds that the engagement was a conditional one upon the young man absolutely refraining from drinking. The Court holds that though there was a conflict of evidence as to whether this condition had been observed, the weight of the evidence was that the young lady had twice smelt liquor on his breath. The Court decided that any personal presents to the young lady the young man was not entitled to recover. On account of the breach of the conditions the engagement had fallen through.

As a result the young man will recover a $25 candelabra, which was bought for the prospective house of the couple, but the young lady keeps a $90 diamond ring and a $30 cut-glass set.

J. A. Scellen, for Miss Funk, objected that it was unreasonable for Seiler to have monopolised four of the best years of his client's life and to expect to get his presents back.

Chief Justice Meredith: "You forget that it is not all on her side. Some would have thought it her mission in life to reform him."

Mr. Scellen argued that gross manners could be set up as a defence to a breach of promise action, and could also be set up against the recovery of presents.

A. E. McBride, for Mr. Seiler, declared that for the two years of the engagement, and for a month thereafter, his client had not had a drink. He alleged that on the occasion after a trip to Brantford with a ball team when his fiancee had objected that she smelt liquor on his breath, that there had been some dispute about his not having taken her on that trip.

AN EASY WAY TO STOP HEAD NOISES

Good Advice For Those Who Fear Deafness

Men and women who are growing hard of hearing and who experience a stuffy feeling of pressure against their ear drums, accompanied by buzzing, rumbling sounds, as their head like water falling or steam escaping, will take prompt and effective measures to stop this trouble. Head noises are almost invariably the forerunners of complete or partial deafness and most deaf people suffer from them constantly. Sometimes these head noises become so distracting and nerve racking, with their never ceasing "hum," they drive the sufferer almost frantic and complete nervous breakdown and even violent insanity have been known to result.

Thanks to a remarkable scientific discovery made recently in England it is now possible to almost instantly lessen the severity of these headnoises and in a very short time to completely and permanently overcome them. With the disappearing of the head noises, the hearing also greatly improves and very frequently can be restored to normal. This English treatment is known as Parmint and can be easily and safely self administered at home. Leading druggists in Peterborough and vicinity now have it in stock. Get from your druggist 1 oz. Parmint (Double Strength) and mix it at home with ½ pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar. Stir until dissolved and then take one tablespoonful four times a day until the noises disappear and hearing improves. Parmint is used double strength in this way not only to reduce by tonic action the inflammation and swelling in the Eustachian tube and thus to equalise the air pressure on the drum but to remove any excess of secretions in the middle ear and the results it gives are both remarkably quick and effective.

Important: In ordering Parmint always specify that you want double strength; your druggist has it or he can get it for you; if not, send 75c to the International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, P.Q., who make a specialty of it.

Lucky.

"I proposed to Miss Slathers last night."

"That girl's lucky, all right."

"Oh, you flatter me."

"I'm not thinking of you. She won a bet when you proposed."

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Herbert C. Cox
President and General Manager

W. R. SCADDING, District Agent, Peterboro'

France Strips Gold Lace From Her Officers and Saves Lives

LONDON, Nov. 10.—It is a notable fact that the French armies are not losing nearly so many officers in proportion to the losses among the rank and file as they did at the beginning of the war. There are reasons.

For instance, during the fighting at Dinant, where the French troops were holding a line of hills, German officers, watching their enemy through field glasses, remarked that several French officers were wearing white gloves.

They gave instructions to their sharp-shooters, and three-quarters of the officers of this particular regiment fell. They were mostly young officers, just out of the military school at St. Cyr, and they had made a vow that they would wear white gloves in the first charge in which they took part.

General Joffre gave instructions that in future white gloves must not be worn.

The percentage of losses among French officers continued to be high, and it was discovered that in each German section two men were provided with field glasses and told to look out for officers, easily distinguishable by the gold stripes on their kepis and uniforms.

General Joffre issued further orders that in future officers would wear uniforms identical with the rank and file.

From that time onward there was a considerable decrease in the mortality among the commissioned ranks, but it was found that, whereas the privates had their kepis fully covered, there was a gap in the officers' kepis through which the number of their regiment and a part of the gold braid could be seen.

The latest orders of General Joffre are that in future the kepi cover of officers must be the same as that of the private soldier.

Bavarians Cut to Pieces at Dixmunde

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Germans won Dixmude at a frightful cost, according to a wounded officer brought to Paris to-day.

"The German attack began Saturday morning," he said. "Monday evening, when I was wounded, the enemy were still fighting fiercely for possession of the town. The attack was fearfully violent and our losses were heavy, but the Germans again suffered wholesale slaughter. My brigade exterminated 3,000 in an hour.

Advanced Three Times.

"Here is one incident I witnessed: A Bavarian regiment advanced upon our trenches with standard displayed When 300 yards distant we blazed a terible fire into them. They retired, reformed and advanced again. We allowed them to come within 100 yards this time before raking them, again driving them back.

"A third time the regiment advanced, having lost two-thirds of its effectives. I shouted the order, "Let them come; cease fire'. Then, when they were 200 yards away, I gave the order to fire. Ten minutes later not a man was left standing of the entire regiment."

Near Fatality!

"An' ye were at MacDougall's last nicht—what kin' o' man is he?"

"Leeberal wi' his whusky—but the quality o' it's that indeeferent I verra near left some!"

Have You That TICKLING IN THE THROAT SENSATION?

This trouble is most distressing, and caused from a cold which has settled in the throat. How many people have lost a good night's sleep by that nasty, tickling, irritating sensation in the throat? The dry, hard cough keeps you awake, and when you get up in the morning you feel as if you had had no rest at all.

What you want to cure the cold is Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This valuable preparation is composed of the most soothing and healing expectorant herbs and barks with which is combined the virtues of the world famous Norway pine tree.

Thousands of testimonials prove that what we claim is true. All we ask you is that when you ask for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup see that you get "Dr. Wood's," and not some no-account substitute.

Mr. Charles St Chase, Shelburne, N.S., writes: "Coming to Nova Scotia from the State of Maine, I caught a severe cold which persisted for many weeks, and was accompanied by a bad cough and a constant throat irritation. After trying many remedies, a friend handed me part of a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It helped me so much I bought another bottle which completely cured the cough and allayed the irritation. It is certainly the best cough medicine I have ever tried."

The price of "Dr. Wood's" is 25c and 50c.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Jeff Could as Well Have Said a Thousand Legs and Made It a Flock -:- -:- By "Bud" Fisher

Powers Confer About Mongolia.

PEKIN, China, Nov. 13.—There is now in session at Kiakhta, Siberia, a conference concerning the present situation of Mongolia, at which the three interested powers are represented, each by a delegate. The Chinese delegate is said to be maintaining an uncompromising attitude.

There have been rumors in Pekin, emanating from German sources, that Chinese troops in Mongolia were moving toward the Russian border, and an effort has been made to connect this activity with the deadlock of the confrees. Enquiries, however, have brought denials from the Chinese authorities of this military activity, and the reports are elsewhere discredited.

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LUCILLE LOVE
THE GIRL of MYSTERY
BY THE
"MASTER PEN"

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(Continued from yesterday.)

CHAPTER IV.

"To the boats!"

IT was on the eighth day out that the spy suddenly sprang to his feet, darting swiftly to the door of the stateroom. She stared at him in astonishment, amazed at the change which had come over him.

His life must have made him more than unusually sensitive to impressions, for a full quarter hour elapsed after he had resumed his seat before a barely perceptible thudding sound came from beneath the deck.

Perhaps it may have been the premonition of the silent man, perhaps foreboding of disaster on her own part that took her to the deck. The captain had quit the bridge and stood at the door of the engine room, his face betraying the anxiety he tried to conceal from his passengers. Louder, louder grew the thudding sound, followed now by a retching like the ripping of a rotten cloth.

"A boiler in the engine room," Loubeque said quietly, when she returned to his suit.

She stared at the spy incredulously. Came another thought with that of helplessness, a thought of which she felt ashamed for the second. If worst came to the worst this man would attempt to save, to take with him his most priceless possession. If only she could find out where the stolen papers were concealed she would get them. It was not wrong to take advantage of the weakness of a physical invalid who possessed such giant mental strength.

Mingling with the horrid retching sound came a long hiss. The spy sprang to his feet again and opened the door. Passengers were rushing wildly about the decks, their faces betraying the abject terror they felt. At the rail stood the captain and second mate supervising the lowering of the lifeboats. A white faced steward banged against the door, thrusting his head inside.

"Fire," he whispered, then, as though ashamed for the fear which had robbed him of his voice. "It's fire—to the boats"—

Lucille turned away, a sickening feeling clutching at her heart. Fire! Fire out here on the broad ocean that never a sight of land since Manila! What could she do? She suddenly was conscious of Hugo Loubeque's swift motions. The spy darted across the room and drew from the top drawer of his desk a package of papers which he hurriedly replaced as she turned. There was something on his countenance which told her the truth, told her that he had revealed the secret of the stolen papers. He slapped the drawer shut, reassuming his aspect of indifference as he brushed her away from the door.

Quick as the spring of a cat she secured the papers while he stepped to the deck, apparently to study the situation. When he returned she was moving carelessly about the room, wearing so innocent an expression that he studied her suspiciously a second. Their eyes met, and he sprang to the desk, slapping open the drawer so violently its contents fell upon the floor. As he whirled upon her she saw in his face that the truce was at an end, that he knew of his loss and would stop at nothing to regain his secret.

Swiftly she sprang through the open door, losing herself in the mass of passengers huddled against the rail. Below them sounded that horrible hissing sound, the sound of unbridled fire.

Lucille felt an overmastering impulse within her to remain with this terror, anything save the great, threatening ocean that looked so monstrous now, waiting the tiny craft that creaked down from the davits. Then powerful arms were about her. She felt herself being lifted and hurtled forward, huddling down in the crowded boat that was being lowered to the waves.

A hand reached out and rested upon her shoulder. For a second she was unconscious of it, then something steadying, indomitable about the clutch of finger tips made her turn. Hugo Loubeque smiled into her eyes, smiled with the pitying expression of an invincible one who grieves for the weakling that dashes against him.

Her eyes upraised toward the boat, a mass of whitish smoke now through which leaped playful reddish flames. Now and then a figure would dart toward the rail and lunge overboard, the bodies striking the water in great circles that lost themselves in one another. And for a second the thought came to her that even that inferno of a ship was preferable to this man beside her.

"Well played, Miss Love," the spy murmured silkily. "But I fear you must return the"—

A piercing shriek made him turn swiftly, a shriek that lost itself in the heavy crunching of wooden oars against wood. Came a horrid bumping that seemed more like the crunching of a wild beast upon bones than anything she had ever heard. Heat, intense, steaming, beat upon her cheeks. She looked up and only the dark hulk of the Empress loomed above her, only a lurid flame illumined the heavens.

She was conscious of her heavy clothing, sodden now with water; was conscious of the lack of support. Something long and wooden tilted against her, and instinctively her fingers clutched the oar which had floated out to her from their boat, which had been tossed and crushed against the burning liner's side. Again she looked up. And within her soul flickered the spark of combat which youth will not allow to die.

Consciousness lapsed slightly and was followed by a state of dull apathy. Some instinct held Lucille's arms upon the oar that had floated to her when the lifeboat smashed itself against the side of the burning Empress.

Mountains of waves sifted along her path, bearing her gently to their crests and passing her through the trough of sea to the next wave in line. From watching the myriad stars blazing in the heavens she became interested in trifles, never thinking of the precious papers she had rescued at so great effort from the international spy, forgetting even the ones at Manila on whose behalf she had taken such risks to get them back. Came a long interval of restfulness where everything grew dim and indistinct, and the water in which she was being tossed about seemed like a festering mother upon which, in perfect confidence, she could rest her weary head and sleep.

Little needles continually pricking at her flesh brought her from slumber so abruptly she straightened bolt upright, staring about her incredulously. Every nerve and sinew of her body ached terribly, cramping her so she could barely look about the long expanse of beach that seemed to stretch interminably in every direction. Behind her she finally managed to clear her eyes enough to make out a luxurious vegetation, obviously tropical.

Safety meant little to her. Her brain was in such a state that the providential escape seemed natural. That she was alone upon an island in the Pacific mattered. Again she closed her eyes and gave herself over to the drowsiness which lasted until nightfall.

Securely hidden by the thick vegetation, she settled down, taking a firm grip on herself and trying to reassemble the things that had happened to her in such fashion that she might know what was best to be done. And always primarily did her thoughts revert to the papers concealed in the bosom of her dress, the papers and the man who sought them.

The papers. Undoubtedly there was something in them which would allow the clew. She stared at the oiled hat thoughtfully, fighting down the instinct which repelled her touching the secrets of another.

The bulky envelope from Washington to her father which the butler had stolen from the safe was still unbroken. She placed the packet to one side, knowing that if the spy did not care to investigate the contents there could be nothing in them which would assist her. The diary she investigated next.

Thoughtfully Lucille sat there, the diary in her lap, the picture of her mother in her hands. She knew the life of Hugo Loubeque now, knew the dominating hatred of his life, the love of his life, the gigantic efforts of the man, involving nations and humanity, the thousand tentacles of the man, stretching to every quarter of the globe.

But as she looked at the faded picture the spy had cherished through all the years tears of pity filmed her eyes, pity for the man who could allow love to associate itself inseparably with hatred. She realized now that destiny itself was fighting in her behalf; that, giant intellect though he was, Hugo Loubeque had more than herself to contend with because of the unnatural baseness of his motives.

But it was a fight, would be a fight to the bitter end. She must find out where she was, what nature of place this might be, what chance for rescue there was. She must get back to Manila, for the papers were no better than rags here. She must start immediately.

A long shadow suddenly reached out before her. Motionless she stood and stared at it. From another direction came the cracking report of a broken twig. In every direction, as though the sound had been a signal, shadows flitted. The sounds were louder now, more frequent. Then, with a rush, Lucille saw the shadows resolve themselves into figures of men.

She had but time to make out their brown color, fear blinding her. She closed her eyes fearfully, knowing she was surrounded. A hand touched her forearm timidly. Something in the touch was reassuring. She looked about upon a solid ring of scantily clad natives, who stared at her in bewildered amazement. Again the hand touched her arm.

The native stood beside her, evidently much bolder than his fellows. Lucille could scarcely repress a smile as she caught the incredulity on the man's face as he looked at his hand, evidently expecting the white of her flesh to rub off. They had never before seen a white woman. And the girl was thinking how she might use this thing which must appear a miracle to them.

Lucille stayed close to the chief; the one who had touched her arm.

An old man he was from the heavy wrinkles that crisscrossed his face, but his torso was magnificently muscular, his carriage that of a man to whom obedience always comes. There was something very splendid about his steady black eyes—narrowed a bit as though to hint of Mongolian origin—about the thin nostrilled nose, the full lips.

This story can be seen in Photo-Play at the Royal Theatre, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

(To be continued.)

FELL IN A FAINT

Mrs. Edwin Martin, Avon's Cliff, Que writes: "Before using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was in a terrible condition. Dizzy spells would come over me and I would fall to the floor. I could not sweep without fainting. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has so built up my system that I can wash and do my housework. Your medicine cured me when doctors had failed."

ABOUT CONSUMPTION

Throughout the world, consumption claims more victims than any other disease. It takes toll of every age in life, more often than not of the fairest and best. Efforts are being made to stamp it out in every quarter of the civilized world. It is in our city, it is in every city. Each year its grim harvest is reaped. What can be done, is being done. Here and there, success is achieved. One case, right in Toronto, that was given up by the doctors as hopeless cheated the grave of its victim. This case is of interest to everybody, especially so for the reason that all hope of recovery was abandoned at the time Mr. Copeland began his treatment. The doctors had given the patient only 8 to 10 days to live, yet he was pulled through by the power and merits of Mr. Copeland's medicine. This was in March, 1911, and the patient, Mr. David Warnock, is TO-DAY in the city of Toronto ALIVE and WELL. We publish here his own testimony, and he is, moreover, willing to state the facts of his condition at that time and of his recovery to anyone suffering from consumption.

Mr. W. R. Copeland:

Dear Sir,—Now that I am well and strong again, I write to state that the fact I am alive to-day witnesses to the merit of your medicine.

My doctor, a specialist, said that I had the worst kind of consumption and that it was impossible for me to live. He gave me only eight to ten days before the disease would terminate fatally. He also said that it was no use in treating me, as I was too far gone.

I was left to die, but a friend of mine told me about your medicine and procured me a bottle. Without much hope, I tried it. It did wonders. First the weakening perspiration stopped and the food I took stayed in the stomach. After a second bottle, I commenced to regain my appetite and was up in a few days of the time that the doctor said I should die. Five weeks later I was at work and have been working ever since.

I wish everyone could know the weight of your medicine, especially those afflicted with consumption as I was, for I undoubtedly owe my life to its use. I will at all times cheerfully answer any correspondence, and you are at liberty to publish this letter if you think it will help to recommend your medicine to others.

I remain, gratefully yours,
DAVID WARNOCK,
Street Car Conductor,
382 Withrow Ave., Toronto.

Not only has this medicine proved remarkably beneficial in cases of consumption and weak lungs, but it has also conquered stubborn cases of chronic bronchitis that withstood for over 30 years all that medical men could do for them. Letters received bearing out this statement are from well-known persons living in Toronto and copies of same will gladly be sent on request.

This medicine is known as "Copeland's Cure for Consumption," and is procurable at drug stores at $1.00 a bottle or direct in a plain wrapper from Copeland Medicine Company, Limited, 311 Pape Avenue, Toronto. 6-14

MIKADO GIVES $25,000 TO CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL

TOKIO, Nov. 10.—Emperor Yoshihito has donated 50,000 yen ($25,000) toward the foundation of St. Luke's International Hospital at Tokio, which will be conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church Mission, represented by Dr. Rudolph Teusler.

The announcement of the imperial gift to a Christian institution, which is without precedent here, was made by Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, at a luncheon attended by fifty of the most prominent persons in Tokio. The British Ambassador, Sir William Conyngham Greene, sent a letter, and the American Ambassador Mr. George W. Guthrie, delivered a speech.

The substantial Imperial support, it is stated here, assures the success of the undertaking, which will cost about a half million dollars.

It is intended to make the hospital the most elaborate in the Far East and it will mark a distinct advance in medical research work here.

Count Okuma, in making the announcement of the Emperor's gift, said that the Emperor was personally desirous of solidifying the international understanding and spoke in praise of the United States and the labours for peace of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

Since the fall of Tsingtau the question of Japan sending an army to Europe has begun to attract increasing attention. The idea finds considerable support in military circles where it is believed such a move would be welcomed by France.

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If you like the spicy juice of fresh mint leaves, take SPEARMINT

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Both give l-o-n-g l-a-s-t-i-n-g delight—the biggest value in benefit and enjoyment for 5 cents.

Be sure to get WRIGLEY'S! C3

Met Sweetheart of Youth When Both Are Seized As Spies

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—To be arrested as a spy and when brought before the military authorities for examination to find among his fellow prisoners the sweetheart of his boyhood days was the experience which befell Henry C. Hoynemann, architect, of San Francisco, who was a passenger on board the Rochambeau, which arrived from Havre.

Accompanying Mr. Heynemann was the girl, now his wife, who formerly was Miss Florence Lacea, of San Francisco. They attended the same grade schools in the Western city, but drifted apart in later years and were unaware of each other's whereabouts until they met in the improvised court room of the German military authorities in a small Belgian city. Both, together with about twenty more, were taken on suspicion of being spies.

They quickly established their identity as American citizens and upon being released they hastened to Paris, where they were married. Mrs. Heynemann had been abroad five years studying music in Milan and Berlin. They will make their home in San Francisco.

PERRIN'S TIPPERARY BISCUITS

It's not such a "long way to Tipperary" Biscuits—just as far as the nearest grocery store.

Each one bears a picture—troops of the allied armies. Each one is crisp, brown, and delicious.

Say Tipperary to your grocer.

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When The Flying Death Descended Upon The Last Stronghold Of The Belgians

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF ANTWERP'S SIEGE AND COOL DEFENCE

British Marines Held Their Ground Under Heavy Fire and Against Hopeless Odd---A Dismal Picture of the Roads Crowded With Fleeing Citizens, a Flight Unequalled in Modern Times--Heroism of Nurses Under Fire.

That afternoon I walked uptown through the shuttered, silent streets—silent but for that incessant rumbling in the south-east and the occasional flight of some military automobile—to two of the hospitals. In one, a British hospital on the Boulevard Leopold, the doctor in charge was absent for the moment, and there was no one to answer my offer of occasional help if an outsider could be of use. As I sat waiting a tall, brisk Englishwoman, in nurse's uniform, came up and asked what I wanted. I told her.

"Oh," she said, and in her crisp English voice, without further ado, "will you help me with a leg?"

She led the way into her ward, and there we contrived between us to bandage and slip a board and pillow under a fractured thigh. Between whispers of "Courage! Courage!" to the Belgian soldier, she said that she was the wife of a British general and had two sons in the Army, and a third—"Poor boy!" she murmured, more to him than to me—on one of the ships in the North Sea. I arranged to come back next morning to help with the lifting, and went on to another hospital in the Rue Nerviens, to find that little English lady who crossed with us in the Ostend boat in August on the way to her sister's hospital in Antwerp.

Here in the quiet wards she had been working while the Germans swept down on Paris and were rolled back again, and while the little nation which she and her sister loved so well was being clubbed to its knees. Louvain, Liege, Malines, Namur—chapters in all the long, pitiless story were lying there in the narrow iron beds. There were men with faces chewed by shrapnel, men burned in the explosion of the powder magazine at Fort Waelhem, when the attack on Antwerp began—dragged out from the underground passage in which the garrison had sought momentary refuge and where most of them were killed, burned, and blackened. One strong, good-looking young fellow, able to eat and live apparently, was shot through the temples and blind in both eyes. It was the hour for carrying those well enough to stand it out into the court and giving them their afternoon's airing and smoke. One had lost an arm, another, a whimsical young Belgian, had only the stump of a left leg. When we started to lift him back into his bed, he said he had a better way than that. So he put his arms around my neck and showed me how to take him by the back and the well leg.

"Bon!" he said, and again "Bon!" when I let him down, and then reaching out and patting me on the back, "Bon!" he smiled again.

The General Flight from Antwerp Begins.

In the dark shadow of the tall old houses a few people came out and stood there watching silently and, as one felt, in a sort of despair. All night long men were marching by—and in London they were still reading that it was but a "demonstration" the Germans were engaged in—down the quay and across the pontoon bridge—the only way over the Scheldt—over to the Tete de Flandre and the road to Ghent. They were strung along the street next morning, boots mud-covered, mud-stained, entrenching shovels hanging to their belts, faces unshaven for weeks just as they had come from the trenches; yet still patient and cheerful, with that unshakable Flemish good cheer. Perhaps, after all, it was not a retreat; they might be swinging round to the south and St. Nicholas to attack the German flank. . . .

But before they had crossed, another army, a civilian army, flowed down on and over the quay. For a week people had been leaving Antwerp, now the general flight began. From villages to the east and south-east from the city itself, people came pouring down. In waggons drawn by huge Belgian draught horses, in carts pulled by the captivating Belgian work dogs, panting mightily and digging their paws into the slippery cobbles; on foot, leading little children and carrying babies and dolls and canaries and great bundles of clothes and household things wrapped in sheets, they surged toward that one narrow bridge and the crowded ferryboats. I saw one old an Indian squaw with work in the woman, grey-haired and tanned like fields, yet with a fine, well-made face, pushing a groaning whelbarrow. A strap went from the handles over her shoulders, and, stopping now and then to ask the news, she would slip off this harness, gossip for a time, then push on again. That afternoon under my window there was a tall waggon, a sort of hay waggon, in which there were twenty-two little tow-headed children, none more than eight or ten, and several almost babies in arms. By the side of the waggon a man, evidently father of some of them, stood buttering the end of a huge round loaf of bread and cutting off slice after slice, which the older children broke and distributed to the little ones. Two cows were tied to the back of the waggon and the man's wife squatted there milking them. All along the quay and in the streets leading into it were people like this—harmless, helpless, hard-working people, going they knew not where. The entrance to the bridge was soon choked. One went away and returned an hour later and found the same people waiting almost in the same spot, and, with that wonderful calm and patience of theirs, feeding their children or giving a little of their precious hay to the horses, quietly waiting their turn while the cannon which had driven them from their homes kept on thundering behind them.

The Flying Death Appears.

It was almost exactly midnight that I found myself listening, half awake, to the familiar sound of distant cannon. One had come to think of it, almost, as nothing but a sound; and to listen with a detached and not unpleasant interest as a man tucked comfortably in bed follows a roll of thunder to its end or listens to the fall of rain.

It struck me suddenly that there was something new about this sound; I sat up in bed to listen, and at that had struck a house a little way down the street. As I hurried to the window there came another far-off detonation a far-off, sullen "Boom!" was followed by a crash as if lighting tonation, a curious wailing whistle swept across the sky, and over behind the roofs to the left there was another crash.

One after another they came, at intervals of half a minute, or screaming on each other's heels, as if racing to their goal. And then the crash or, if farther away, muffled explosion as another roof toppled in, or cornice dropped off, as a house made of canvas drops to pieces in a play.

The effect of those unearthly wails, suddenly singing in across country in the dead of night from six—eight—ten miles away—heaven knows where—was, as the Germans intended it to be, tremendous. It is not easy to describe nor to be imagined by those who had not lived in that threatened city—the last Belgian stronghold—and felt that vast, unseen power rolling nearer and nearer. And now, all at once, it was here, materialized, demoniacal, a flying death, swooping across the dark into your very room.

It was like one of those dreams in which you cannot stir from your tracks, and meanwhile "Boom! . . . Tzzzz-ee-ee-ee!" — is this one meant for you?

Already there was a patter of feet in the dark, and people with white bundles on their backs went stumbling by toward the river and the bridge. Motors came honking down from the inner streets, and the quay, which had begun to clear by this time, was again jammed. I threw on some clothes, hurried to the street. A rank smell of kerosene hung in the air; presently a petrol shell burst to the southward, lighting up the sky for an instant like the flare from a blast furnace, and a few moments later there showed over the roofs the flames of the first fire.

How the Nurses Behaved Under Fire.

Under conditions like these the nurses kept running up and down that staircase during the endless hour or two in which the wounded were being dressed and carried on stretchers to the street. They stood by the busses making their men comfortable, and when the first busses were filled they sat in the open street on top of them, patiently waiting, as calm and smiling as circus queens on their gilt chariots. The behaviour of the men in the trenches was cool enough, but they at least were fighting men and but taking the chance of war. These were civilian volunteers, they had not even trenches to shelter them, and it took a rather unforeseen and difficult sort of courage to leave that fairly safe masonary building and sit smiling and helpful on the top of a motor bus during a walk of half an hour or so, any second of which might be one's last.

There was an American nurse there, a tall, radiant girl, whom they called, and rightly, "Morning Glory," who had been introduced to me the day before because we both belonged to that curious foreign race of Americans. What her name was I haven't the least idea, and if we were to meet to-morrow, doubtless we should have to be carefully presented over again, but I remember calling out to her: "Good-bye, American girl!" as we passed in the hall during the last minute or two, and she said good-bye, and suddenly reached out and put her hand on my shoulder and added, "Good luck!" or "God bless you!" or something like that. And these seemed at the moment quite the usual things to do and say. The doctor in charge and the general's wife apologised for running away, as they called it, and the last I saw of the latter was as she waved back to me from the top of a bus, with just that look of concern over the desperate ride they were beginning which a slightly preoccupied hostess casts over a dinner table about which are seated a number of oddly assorted guests.

At the Outer Fortifications.

There are, it will be recalled, three lines of forts about Antwerp—the inner one corresponding to the city's wall; a middle one a few miles further out, where the British now where, and the outer line, which the enemy had already passed. Their artillery was hidden far over behind the horizon trees, and the British marines and naval reserve men who manned these trenches could only wait there, rifle in hand, for an enemy that would not come, while a captive balloon a mile or two away to the eastward and an aeroplane hailing far overhead gave the ranges, and they waited for the shrapnel to burst. The trenches were narrow and shoulder deep, very like trenches for gas or water pipes, and reasonably safe except when a shell burst directly overhead. One had struck that morning just on the inner rim of the trench, blown out one of those craterlike holes, and discharged all its shrapnel backward across the trench and into one of the heavy timbers, supporting a bomb-proof roof. A ramcoat hanging to a nail in this timber was literally shot to shreds. "That's where I was standing," said the young lieutenant in command, pointing with a dry smile to a spot not more than a yard away from where the shell had burst.

Half a dozen young fellows, crouched there in the bombproof, looked out at us and grinned. They were brand-new soldiers, some of them, boys from the London streets, who had answered the thrilling posters and signs, "Your King and Country Need You," and been sent on this ill-fated expedition for their first sight of war. The London papers are talking about it as I am writing this—how this handful of nine thousand men, part of them recruits, who scarcely knew one end of a rifle from another, were flung across the Channel on Sunday night and rushed up to the front to be shot at and rushed back again. I did not know this then, but wondered if this was what they had dreamed of—squatting helplessly in a ditch until another order came to retire—when they swung through the London streets singing "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary" two months ago.

Yet not one of the youngest and the greenest showed the least nervousness as they waited there in that melancholy little orchard under the incessant scream of shells. That unshakable British coolness, part sheer pluck, part a sort of lack of imagination, perhaps, or at least of nerves, left them as calm and casual as if they were but drilling on the turf of Hyde Park. And with it persisted that almost equally unshakable sense of class, that touching confidence in one's superiors—the young clerk's or mechanic's inborn conviction that whatever that smart, clean-cut, imperturbable young fellow does and says must inevitably be right—at least if he is cool and serene you must, if the skies fall, be cool and serene too.

We met one young fellow as we walked through an empty lateral leading to a bombproof prepared for the wounded, and the ambulance officer asked him sharply how things had been going that morning.

"Oh, very well, sir," he said with the most respectful good humour, though a shell bursting just then a stone's throw beyond the orchard made both of us duck our heads. "A bit hot, sir, about nine o'clock, but only one man was hurt. They do not seem to know just where we are, sir, but wait until their infantry comes us—we'll clean them out right enough sir."

And if he had been ordered to stay there and hold the trench alone, one could imagine him saying in that same tone of deference and chipper good humour: "Yes, sir; thank you sir," and staying, too, till the cows came home.

Escaping from the Firing Line

As we bowled down the road toward a group of brick houses on the left, a shell passed not more than fifty yards in front of us and through the side of one of these houses as easily as a circus rider pops through a tissue-paper hoop. Almost at the same instance another one exploded—where I haven't the least idea, except that the dust from it hit us in the face. The motor rolled smoothly along and the Belgian soldier driving it stared as imperturbably ahead of him as if he were back in Antwerp on the seat of his taxicab.

You get used to shells in time, it seems, and deciding that you either are or are not going to be hit, dismiss the responsibility and leave it all to fate. I must admit that in my brief experience I was not able to arrive at the restful state. We reached at last the city gate through which we had left Antwerp, and the motor came to a stop just at the inner edge of the passage under the fort, and I said good-bye to the young Englishman ere he started back for the trench again.

"Well," he called after me as I started across the open space between the gate and the houses, a stone's throw away, "you've had an experience anyway."

I was just about to answer that undoubtedly I had when—"Tzzz-ee-ee-ee-r"—a shell just cleared the ramparts over our heads and disappeared in the side of a house directly in front of us with a roar and a geyser of dust. Netiher the motor nor a guest's duty now detained me, and waving him good-bye, I turned at right angles and made with true civilian speed for the shelter of a side street.

The progress of the motor seemed to b slow and disappointing. Not that the spot a quarter of mile off was at all less likely to be hit, yet one felt conscious of a growing desire to be somewhere else. And though I took off my hat to keep it from blowing off, I found that every time a shell went over I promptly put it on again, indicating, one suspected, a decline in what the military experts call morale.

The Moral of It All.

By following the adventures of one individual I have endeavoured to suggest what the bombardment of a modern city was like—what you might expect if an invading army came to-morrow to New York or Chicago or San Francisco. I have only coasted along the edge of Belgium's tragedy, and the rest of the story, of which we were a part for the next two days—the flight of those hundreds of thousands of homeless people—is something that can scarcely be told—you must follow it out in imagination into its countless uprooted, disorganized lives. You must imagine old people struggling along over miles and miles of country roads; young girls, under burdens a man might not care to bear tramping until they had to carry their shoes in their hands and go barefoot to rest their unaccustomed feet. You must imagine the pathetic efforts of hundreds of people to keep clean by washing in wayside streams or ditches; imagine babies going without milk because there was no milk to be had; families shivering in damp hedgerows or against haystacks where darkness overtook them; and you must imagine this, not on one road, but on every road, for mile after mile over a whole countryside. What was to become of these people when their little supply of food was exhausted? Where could they go? Even if back to their homes, it would be but to lift their hats to their conquerors, never knowing but that the next week or month would sweep the tide of war back over them again.

Never in modern times, not in our generation at least, has the world seen anything like that flight—nothing so strange, so overwhelming, so pitiful. And when I say pitiful, you must not think of hysterical women, desperate, trampling men, tears and screams. In all those miles one saw neither complaining nor protestation—as times one might almost have thought it some vast eccentric picnic. No, it was their orderliness, their thrift and kindness, their unmistakable usefulness, which made the waste and irony of it all so colossal and hideous.

CANADIAN OFFICER MARRIED AT PLYMOUTH, ENG.— Lieutenant John L. Williamson, one of the officers of the First Canadian Contingent who married within a few days of his arrival at Plymouth, England, Mademoiselle Charlotte Susanne Jose, a dainty little French woman, at St. Andrew's church in that city. They never saw or heard of each other till they met a few days before the ceremony. The picture shows the bride and groom, liberally besprinkled with confetti, as they left the church in Plymouth.

You have a bad cold!

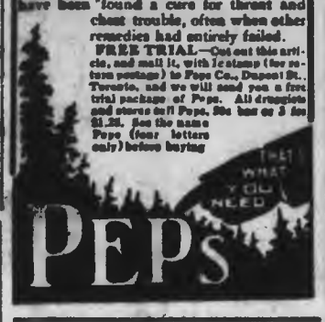
Then listen! Cold attacks the lungs and the breathing passages. To cure it you need to get at these organs direct. Ordinary cough mixtures and syrups do not touch the lungs, but go direct to your stomach, which is not ailing. Peps, on the contrary, go direct to the very seat of the trouble.

Peps are tablets containing essences and medicinal ingredients so prepared that when placed upon the tongue they immediately turn into vapor, and are breathed down the inflamed air passages to the lungs, direct.

Peps medicine takes the form of healing vapor, and cures colds, coughs, bronchitis and lung troubles, just as living in Pine woods and breathing Pine-laden air prevents consumption and cures chest weakness. Tightness across the chest, pain between the shoulders, hacking cough, sore throat, asthma and bronchitis are the ailments which, in particular, Peps have been designed to cure. Peps will soon end your bad cold.

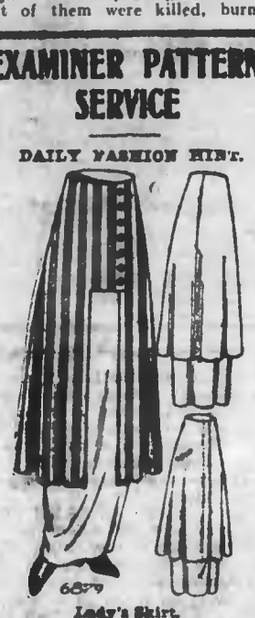
Testimonials for Peps have been given by members of the Canadian Parliament, doctors, lawyers, eminent Canadian musicians; all going to prove that Peps have been found a cure for throat and chest trouble, often when other remedies had entirely failed.

FREE TRIAL—Cut out this article, and mail it, with 2c stamp (for return postage) to Peps Co., Dupont St., Toronto, and we will send you a free trial package of Peps. All druggists and stores sell Peps, 50c box or 5 for $1.25. See the name Peps (four letters only) before buying



EXAMINER PATTERN SERVICE

DAILY FASHION HINT.



Lady's Skirt.

This smart but simple model has a two gore underskirt. This is made with a seam at each side, and the opening may be placed at either. Over this plain underskirt hangs a tunic, which is also cut in two pieces and which fits neatly around the top, while circular at the lower edge. It is cut away in the centre of the front. One or two materials may be used.

The skirt pattern, No. 6879, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36 inch striped goods and 1⅞ yards of 36 or 44 inch plain goods, also ⅛ yard of 36 inch lining for upper back gores.

This pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When ordering remember to give your name and address as well as the number and size of pattern required and age of a child.

Address — The Examiner Pattern Service, The Examiner, Peterborough.

First-class Single Turnouts for Pleasure Driving, Weddings and Funerals. Commercial Drivers given special attention. Careful drivers when desired. Nobody, well has neatest horses and comfortable rigs.

A. T. FONTAINE

193 Hunter Street (formerly Dr. Pilkington's Livery)

PHONE 762

Up"

A "Step

Awaits the individual whose physical and mental powers fit him to grasp opportunities.

Right food plays a big part.

Grape-Nuts

—made of prime wheat and malted barley, contains in correct proportions the elements necessary for building strong bodies and keen brains.

This delicious food is long baked—easily digested and nourishing.

A daily ration of Grape-Nuts along with other food is good for ambitious folks.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co. Ltd. Windsor, Ont.

ARROW Notch COLLAR

How to Peel Off a Weatherbeaten Face

It's really a simple matter to renovate a face soiled by dirt, wind or cold. Ordinary mercolized wax, used like cold cream, will transform the worst old complexion into one of snowy whiteness and velvety softness. It literally peels off the outer veil of surface skin, but so gently, gradually, there's no discomfort. The worst skin comes off, not in patches, but evenly, in tiny particles, leaving no evidence of the treatment. The younger, healthier under-skin, forming the new complexion is one of captivating loveliness. One ounce of mercolized wax, to be had at any drug store, is enough to remove any coarse, chapped, pimpled, freckled, faded or sallow skin. Apply before retiring, washing it off morning.

Many skins wrinkle easily with every wind that blows. An excellent wrinkle-remover, because it tightens the skin and strengthens relaxed muscles, is a wash lotion made as follows: Powdered saxolite, 1 oz., dissolved in witch hazel, one-half pint. This gives immediate results.

MUST STAY NEUTRAL.

South American Republic Receive a Pointed Warning.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Ecuador and Colombia have been warned by Great Britain and France in emphatic terms that the allies will not countenance further violations of neutrality by these South American states.

After making strong representations through the British and French Ministers at Quito and Begota, the British and French Governments considered the matter serious enough to communicate to the United States Government in view of possible complications that might arise.

The notes to the American Government cited no specific violations, but expressed the hope that Ecuador and Colombia would be impressed with the value of maintaining strict neutrality, in which the United States had given so signal an example.

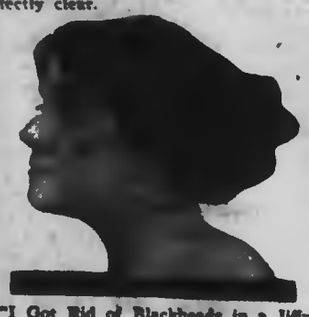
Prisoners In France Fare Well.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—American Ambassador Herrick has returned from visit to southern France, where he visited the concentration camps here German prisoners and the facilities where Austrian and German objects are interned. He found conditions satisfactory and is making a detailed report.

Faces As Fair As A Summer's Day

Are Possible If Stuart's Calcium Wafers Are Used for a Short Time After Each Meal.

Many pople have been heard to say that thy used creams and lotions for years without effect, yet after five or sox days of Stuart's Calcium Wafers their complexions were perfectly clear.



"I Got Rid of Blackheads in a Jiffy by Using Stuart's Calcium Wafers."

It's easy to understand why. Creams and lotions only get at the surface, while Stuart's Calcium Wafers go right into the blood and instead of a sluggish deposit in the skin the impurities that cause skin diseases are destroyed in th perspiration that is exhaled through the pores in the form of invisible vapor. You'll never have a good complexion without pure blood, but you positively will have a fine, beautiful complexion if you use Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

They contain no poisonous drug of any kind, are perfectly harmless and can be taken with absolute freedom, and they work almost like magic. Calcium Sulphide, their principal ingredient, is the greatest blood-cleanser known to science.

No matter how bad your skin may be, Stuart's Calcium Wafers will quickly work wonders with it. It's goodby to blackheads, pimples, acne, boils, rash, eczema and a dirty "filled-up" complexion. You can get a box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers at any drug store at 50 cents a box, and you will be positively delighted with their wonderful effect. A small sample package mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., 178 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

UNION STOCK YARDS

Toronto's Big Fat Stock Show.

The Toronto Fat Stock Show will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on Friday and Saturday, December 11th and 12th. The number of entries are very large and a show of fat stock, the like of which has never been equalled in the Dominion, may be looked for. Many special prizes are offered, several for farmers, such as for ten bacon hogs, ten long-wool lambs, 10 short wool lambs, etc. These prizes are offered to encourage the farmers in feeding and breding.

Stret cars run direct to the show grounds. No effort or expense is being spared to make this Fat Stock Show the largest and finest ever held in Canada.

HIS ONE CONCERN.

A member of the Providence bar one day met an able and conscientious judge on the street and said to him:

"I see, judge, that the Supreme Court has overruled you in the case of A. vs. Z., but you need feel no concern about your reputation."

"No, indeed," answered the judge complacently; "I don't. I'm only concerned about the reputation of the Supreme Court."

WOMEN CAN HELP IN WAR Against Drunkenness

Mothers, wives and sisters owe it to those dear to them to help them stop drinking. Drunkenness is a disease, and the inflamed membranes of the stomach must be healed and the craving removed—the trembling nerves soothed and restored—before the victim can stop drinking.

Alcura is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money is refunded. It builds up the system and renders drink distasteful. Get it to-day at our store. $1.00 per box. Alcura No. 1 is tasteless and odorless and can be given secretly in tea, coffee or food. Alcura No. 2 is the voluntary treatment. Ask for free Alcura booklet.

McDermid & Jury, Druggists, Peterborough.

D.D.D. In Hospitals; Standard Skin Cure

How many hospital patients, suffering the frightful itch, the raw scorching pain of skin disease, have been soothed to sleep by a soothing fluid washed in by the nurse's hands?

That fluid is the famous D. D. D. prescription for eczema.

THE SUPERVISING NURSE of one of our prominent Catholic institutions (name of nurse and institute on application), writes regarding a patient. "The disease had eaten her eyebrows away. Her nose and lips had become disfigured. Since the use of D.D.D. her eyebrows are growing, her nose and face have assumed their natural expression."

How many eczema sufferers are paying their doctors for regular treatment and are being treated with this same soothing, healing fluid?

DR. GEO. T. RICHARDSON frankly writes: "D. D. D. is superior to anything I have ever found. Soft and soothing, yet a powerful agent."

To do the work, D.D.D. Prescription must be applied according to directions given in the pamphlet around every bottle. Follow these directions—and see!

And it certainly takes away the itch at once—the moment the liquid is applied. The skin is soothed—calmed—so thoroughly refreshed—delightfully cooled.

All druggists of standing have the famous specific as well as the efficient D. D. D. Skin Soap.

But we are so confident of the merits of this prescription that we will refund the purchase price of the first full size bottle if it fails to reach your case. You alone are to judge.

McDermid & Jury, and E. L. Payne, Peterborough.

D.D.D. Soap Keeps Your Skin Healthy

No increase in price. Notwithstanding heavy increase in cost of important ingredients, price remains the same.

16 Pages

The Evening Examiner.

Pages 9-16

PETERBOROUGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1914.

ALLIES GAINED GROUND NEAR YPRES

CANADIAN UNITS ARE REPORTED TO BE IN FRANCE

THE C.G.E. IS READY

Meeting Called for Tuesday Night To Form Their Companies for the Peterboro' Home Guard

MOVEMENT GROWING

The movement of the Peterborough Civilian Rifle Association to form a Home Guard Regiment has been received with popular acclaim. Recruits from all sides are ready to join at the next drill, and everywhere the proposal has met with the heartiest approval. The executive at a meeting last night discussed plans along the lines suggested on Thursday night, and the result of their efforts will be shown next week.

That the Canadian General Electric Company is ready to do its share is evident from the following letter which the general superintendent, Mr. E. G. Patterson, has addressed to all foremen, employees, and ex-employees of the company:

November 14th, 1914.

To All Foremen,

Employees and Ex-Employees:

There will be a meeting held in the Public Library Hall—Tuesday next at eight o'clock p.m., for the purpose of organizing a home guard from and amongst the employees of the Canadian General Electric Company, to be part and parcel of the Peterborough Home Guard that is being organized amongst the citizens.

The City of Peterborough has sent quite a number of representatives to the front to defend the Empire and it surely is our duty to prepare to defend—not only our own homes but the home of those who have gone to fight for us.

I would urgently ask your attendance and co-operation in this movement.

E. G. PATTERSON,
General Superintendent.

Similar enthusiasm is being shown throughout the city, and the attendance next week promises to surpass the most sanguine expectations of the officers.

AFTERNOON TEA ALL NEXT WEEK

Oriental Hotel Tea Room Placed at Disposal of Daughters of the Empire.

The management of the Oriental Hotel has placed their tea-room at the disposal of the Daughters of the Empire, who will serve tea every afternoon next week; also on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. Dainty refreshments and an inviting cup of tea should make an attractive appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of Peterborough. The ladies of the local Chapter will be glad to see all who can attend, and as often as they may find it possible to do so. The charges will be moderate.

The Second Instalment City Taxes

The second instalment of city taxes is ripe and there is a great rush to the office, of the collector who does a rushing trade without advertising and lives up to the modern motto, "business as usual." Payments are coming in pretty well, but not so briskly as the first instalment, which fortunately came "due and payable" before the war broke out. Out of our some $325,000 of taxes, some $225,000 was paid the first half of the game, leaving about $100,000 to be turned in in war time, which naturally mingles a little bitter with the sweet of paying taxes, one of the pleasures of which we are never deprived. Whatever else is lacking or goes wrong, the call to pay taxes never misses fire.

SOME CANADIANS ALREADY FIGHTING

Canadian Automobile Machine Gun Battery in Action at Lille—Other Units Including Strathcona Horse, R.C.H.A. and Royal Canadian Dragoons May Be Also at Front.

TORONTO, November 14.—(Special).—Units of the first Canadian contingent are already in action in France. The British system of censorship on the departure of the troops is responsible for the fact that this has not been stated officially. To-day there arrived confirmation from two sources that the Canadian corps are in the thick of it. The United Press, generally a reliable news agency, from Paris says that the reports there declare that Canadian troops are now in France, participating in the fighting to prevent the German drive to the coast. In addition to this comes a letter from a member of the Canadian automobile machine gun battery to his parents here stating without giving details that his battery has been in action in the neighbourhood of Lille, France. Previous letters intimated that his battery expected to cross the Channel immediately, and it would naturally be accompanied by an escort of Canadian cavalry, probably the Strathcona Horse and Royal Canadian Dragoons, which are regulars. It is also likely that the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, regulars, and possibly the Princess Patricias and other regiments whose training warranted it, have also been sent to France before now.

LONDON, November 14.—The correspondent of the Morning Post says: "Another big battle is developing on the Polish frontier, the Germans having withdrawn their forces from the East Prussian front for these operations." The German object in turning back from its retreat and again advancing on Poland is plainly an attempt to relieve the pressure on East Prussia. The failure of such diversion, however, is a foregone conclusion. The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily News says: "In the last stages of the retreat from Poland, the Germans covered 25 miles daily; their column which fell back on Kalisz lost 80,000 men of whom 20,000 were killed."

NEW YORK, November 14.—Rumours persisted all day to-day that the British super dreadnought "Audacious" had been sunk or run aground in the North Sea, and mail advices from Ireland this afternoon repeat the story, which goes on to say that the entire crew of the "Audacious" were saved and brought ashore by the auxiliary cruiser "Olympic." The British Admiralty claims to have no information on the subject. The story says that the "Audacious' met this disaster about October 22 or 23. It is hardly believable here that the Admiralty would seek to cover up such a disaster so long.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

Scottish League.

Raith 3, Kilmarnock 0.
St. Mirren 0, Airdrie 0.
Queen's 0, Hibernian 2.
Partick 0, Clyde 0.
Celtic 1, Third Lanark 0.
Hearts 2, Falkirk 0.
Ayr 2, Morton 1.
Dumbarton 1, Rangers 1.
Dundee 1, Motherwell 0.
Hamilton 3, Aberdeen 0

BISHOP OF TORONTO AT GORE'S LANDING

TORONTO, Nov. 14.—The Bishop of Toronto leaves town to-day to spend Sunday in the Mission of Gore's Landing and Perrytown, at which latter place he will open and dedicate a new church on Sunday afternoon. From there the Bishop will go to Port Hope to attend a conference of the Archdeaconry of Peterborough, delivering a missionary address in St. Mark's Church, Tuesday evening, returning to Toronto for convocation at Trinity College on Wdenesday, and confirmation at Port Credit on Wednesday evening.

THE SECOND CONTINGENT

Canada's Next Contribution to the Fighting Forces of the Empire to Consist of Over 15,000

HOW IT IS MADE UP

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—A complete and authoritative statement as to the arangements for the home defence of Canada and the mobilization of the second overseas contingent was obtained this afternoon. It presents some new features. One is that the seven infantry battalions of the fifteen battalions now being recruited, which will not immediately form part of the second contingent and will not go to England with it, may nevertheless see active service before the eight other battalions which will actually form part of the contingent.

This, it is explained, is because the seven extra battalions will be used as "feeders" for the Canadian force already in England, including the Princess Patricia Regiment. The Princess Patricias, it is learned, will go to the front almost immediately, so that reinforcements will soon be needed for them, and these reinforcements will be drawn from the seven extra battalions mentioned. It is also probable that reinforcements will be needed for the first Canadian contingent—which will probably take the field in a month or two now—before the second Canadian contingent will get into action.

As already announced, a force of 20,000 men is to be kept continuously under arms in Canada, plus the 10,000 now employed in garrison and protective duty. The total strength of the second contingent will be 15,922 officers and men, 4,765 horses, 68 guns and 16 machine guns, and to it will be added the 4th infantry brigade now at Salisbury Plain.

Second Contingent.

The contingent in detail will consist as follows:

Infantry — Two brigades of four battalions each, 8,654 men, 494 horses and 16 machine guns.

Artillery—9 field batteries, and 1 heavy battery, 3,379 men, 3,117 horses and 68 guns.

Engineers — Two field companies, 474 men and 160 horses.

Cyclist Unit, 200 men; signal company, 171 men, and 80 horses.

Divisional train, 4 companies of army service corps, 451 men and 378 horses.

Medical Service, 3 field ambulances, 726 men and 16 horses.

Besides these there will be line of communication units as follows: Divisional ammunition party, 464 men; divisional supply column, 285 men; reserve party, 289 men and 358 horses; field bakery, 93 men; field butchery, 20 men; railway supply detachment, 61 men; depot units supply, 28 men.

Up to the present no attempt has been made to mobilize divisional headquarters, infantry brigade headquarters, divisional artillery headquarters, divisional engineers' headquarters; headquarters field artillery brigades, field artillery brigades, field artillery brigade ammunition columns, divisional ammunition columns, divisional train headquarters, nor any of the line of communication units. On the other hand, in the belief that in the near future they will be useful in western Europe or in some other theatre of operations (in Egypt for example), it has been decided to mobilize four regiments of mounted rifles.

The units or portions of units, now in process of being mobilized are therefore as follows: Mounted rifles, regiments, 4; infantry battalions, 15; field batteries, 9; heavy artillery battery and ammunition column, 1; engineer field companies, 2; cyclist unit, 1; signal company, 1; army service corps, companies, 4; field ambulances, 3.

The field batteries will be four-gun batteries, to be armed with 12-pounders, for training purposes, until 18-pounders are available, while the heavy artillery will be armed with 4.7 inch guns.

(Continued on Page 11.)

ALLIES ADVANCE AT BIXSCHOTTE

Official Communique This Afternoon States That Ground Has Been Gained in the Neighbourhood of Ypres—Everywhere Else The German Attacks Have Been Repulsed.

PARIS, November 14.—The allies have succeeded in advancing their lines about five-eighths of a mile east of Bixschoote, in a continued bitter struggle between Ypres and the coast. The official communique issued by the war office this afternoon states that the French troops in this section pushed their way forwrad a kilometre. The Germans continue their offensive, but their attacks have been repulsed all along the line.

LONDON, November 14.—Although the war office is optimistic as to the situation in Flanders, it is admitted to-day that there is nothing to indicate an early cessation of the German attack upon the line defending the coast, or even the imminence of a decisive stage in the long struggle between Ypres and the coast. On the strength of the unofficial reports from northern France, British officialdom to-day accepts as true that Dixmunde has been retaken by the allies. It is realized, however, that even though officially confirmed it represents only another movement in the long line which has undulated constantly during the past three weeks. Heavy rains accompanied by howling gales are now sweeping the trenches from the coast and on towards the interior. In the Vosges snow is falling. The unfavourable weather—which is rapidly becoming worse—will mean a heavier death list as the care of the wounded will be more difficult and many will die from exposure. The heavy marshy ground in the districts which were flooded by the Belgians, is clogged with the bodies of the dead. Owing to the constant shell fire, which is kept up by both sides, their burial has become a serious problem. The burial parties are in danger themselves of being mowed down by the spraying shrapnel. Huge holes which are torn in the ground by the bursting of the larger shells are being used as the graves of hundreds of the fallen men. The soldiers have found that at least fifteen men or two or three horses can be buried in one of these caverns dug out by the bursting of the big shells.

It is declared that the British have been able to advance north of Ypres and beyond a stretch of wood which was used to great advantage by the Germans. Every step forward, however, is made at a tremendous cost..

ALDERMEN SPOKE AT CONCERT

Successful Entertainment Under Auspices of Protestant Federation

The Protestant Federation held a concert last evening in the Sons of England hall, at which there was a large attendance. Alderman G. W. Greene occupied the chair, and Aldermen Duncan and Johnston, had places on the platform. A splendid programme was given, the various numbers of which were greeted with hearty applause. Alderman Duncan and Alderman Johnston gave brief addresses of a patriotic nature.

The programme was as follows:
Opening Chorus—"O Canada."
Piano Solo—Mr. Barrie.
Recitation—Mr. Rennett.
Vocal Solo—Mr. P. Naish.
Solo—"I've a Cosy Little Village in the Country."
Saxophone Trio—Salvation Army Trio.
Comic Song—Mr. Winston.
Solo—"Annie Laurie," Miss Nicholls.
"God Save the King."

A vote of thanks was moved by Alderman Johnston and seconded by Alderman Duncan to the various artists, and to the J. M. Greene Music Co., for the use of a gramophone, on which some splendid selections were given.

GERMAN PRINCE DEMENTED.

Prince Ernst August Discovered Wandering About.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.— Prince Ernst August, Duke of Cumberland, and father of the Duke of Brunswick, a son-in-law of the Kaiser, who has been reported missing several weeks, has been discovered wandering about in a demented condition. It is reported that the horrors of war have affected the Prince's brain and he is now confined in an asylum.

MORE MEN FOR FRONT

57th Regiment Will Send Eleven to Kingston on Saturday—A Total of Fifteen More Than Was Asked For.

CHANCE FOR MORE SOON

Major Walker, O. C. of the 57th Regiment, received word from headquarters at Kingston, yesterday, to stop recruiting here until further orders, as the 21st Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces is now at full strength. The eleven additional men recruited here will leave for Kingston on Monday morning on the 8.20 train. They are a fine bunch of well-built young fellows, worthy of the City and of the others who have proceeded them to the front. It is interesting to note that two prominent Boy Scout leaders are among the squad, in the person of Acting District Commissioner and Assistant Scoutmaster Brooks.

The 57th Regiment has enlisted for the two Canadian contingents, 220 men.

The announcement that if the war is still going on a year from now Canada will have 150,000 men in action, will be brought home more forcibly to local people when they realize that this means that Peterborough will likely have to furnish 800 more men. This number is based upon the quotas already sent.

Already about 400 men from Peterborough are in the ranks of the first and second Canadian contingents. That is, this City furnished 400 men of the 80,000 already under arms. If 100,000 more are to be raised and Petesborough is allotted the same proportionate number to enlist, by this time next year 800 more local boys will have been called.

LETTERS FROM LOCAL BOYS

Now in Training at the Kingston Concentration Camp

Letters from Pte Fletcher and Pte. Maconomy, two Peterborough boys, now in training at the Kingston concentration camp, have been received by Lieut. Gordon Hall of this city. Pte. A. E. Fletcher, who was one of six boys that come up from Keene to enlist in "A" Company says that the Peterborough contingent is in good spirits. Pte. Maconomy refers to an accident that occurred at the camp resulting in the death of a Ottawa man. He thinks that the Peterborough quota will be hard to beat in appearance. They are drilling away hard and have received a consignment of new uniforms. The company which is quartered in the old cereal works constitutes the leading company of the left half battalion.

LOCAL OPTION IN LAKEFIELD

Upwards of Sixty Appeals Against the Voter's List

Upwards of sixty appeals against the voters' list have been recorded in Lakefield, where preparations are being made to repeal local option in January next. The list is now in the hands of His Honour Judge Hayoke, and will be disposed of at a date to be later fixed. From all accounts it is evident that the parties concerned in the contest are preparing for an energetic campaign.

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SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1914

THE KAISER DISAPPOINTED.

The latest slander is that the Kaiser has been converted to the faith of Mahomed. This has been told to the Moslems the world over and they don't like it—it is a slur on their religion; for bad as the unspeakable Turk is, he is jealous, of the Kaiser with the ability and will to improve on Turkish atrocity. Germany is trying to incite the Moslems to a Jehad, or holy war. But he fails—he can't take the point of view of the Moslems under British rule. They are treated with justice and fairness, and have the good sense to know which side of their bread is buttered. They know it isn't on the German side. The Kaiser is disappointed from the spike of his helmet to the rowels of his spurs. His lying spies, true to the war gang's characteristics, reported that the British Empire was seething with sedition and that, if Britain went to war, she would have more foes to fight within than without. He found a solid Empire, except a few Boers whose character was corrupted by being decendants of a country lying next to Germany. Every people, every colony, every dominion of the Empire is true as steel. They are all pulling together—sending soldiers and caring for the dependents of the soldiers they send. However, Peterborough is not quite up to the mark in this regard. She has sent more soldiers in proportion to her population than most places; but we haven't done quite so well with the Patriotic Fund. We must do better and get together in a firm resolve to make good the slogan—

$20,000 FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

FEEDING THE FIGHTING LINE.

Asquith calls for two million men under arms next spring. All right, Herbert H., Canada will "be there" with her quota! This is easy to say and easy to do if we do not use too much red-tape entanglement. Canada is expected to send regular consignments of contingents to the number of 150,000. There should be no difficulty, whatever, in getting this number into line. There will be less if our martinet military authorities do not put obstructions in the way. We know fighting is no drawing-room game; and that men who go to fight must be fit; but there should be some sense and sound judgment exercised in medical examinations. Men who are generally sound should not be rejected for trifles. Two of the last lot of soldiers Peterborough sent out—to Kingston—were rejected because of defective teeth, but were told that if they got their teeth "filled" they would be accepted. They hadn't the money; but their comrades clubbed to furnish the funds, the teeth were repaired, the men accepted, and the Empire got two fighting men that she wouldn't have got if red tape had had its way—and just as good men as were accepted without question. A medical examiner should be given some discretionary power—be given credit for having some sense. If he passes or rejects a recruit on his judgment, and not by a hard and fast rule, he will be helping fill the ranks more easily. Men will offer more freely if they know that they are not to be rejected—be officially stamped as weaklings—on account of some trifling physical defect, that does not prevent them doing a strong man's day's work.

And men will offer more readily if they can feel that the sacrifices they make in enlisting do not include sacrifices of comfort and living conditions by those they leave behind. Some of us, it is feared, do not realize the sacrifice, the men who go to fight must and do make. Virtually they stake their life, their limbs, their health; they leave good positions, they leave home comforts, home happiness and decent and regular living. They do all this for the sake of those at home—that those at home, kept in the enjoyment of peace, and prosperity, may enjoy all that the fighting man sacrifices. It is feared that we don't fully realize our duty to stand by the soldiers who go to war; to do so by looking after those left behind by those who go to war to protect us—you and me. If we realized this we should make if we are square and loyal, some little complementary sacrifice. We haven't done so so far. Can we think, that one of us—especially those with large or even moderate means—has made an iota of sacrifice in giving what he or she has given to the Patriotic Fund? Has any of us sacrificed a single luxury; a dainty on our tables; a single cigar or pipe; or any other thing that we consider essential to our comfort? Most of us don't know what sacrifice is in this respect; and most of us without learning it, can, by a little effort of will, contribute to give effect to the slogan—

$20,000 FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

WE HAVE LEARNED SOMETHING.

This war, brutal as it is in most of its aspects; in destruction of human life it has caused and is causing every day, will teach us many lessons, and show us our duty individually and nationally in new aspects. In one respect, it will indicate what is now undecided—a way of deciding upon the proper naval policy for Canada; that is unless the conditions of peace when settlement day comes puts the general question of naval preparation into a subordinate position. The fact of the British Admiralty cabling congratulations to Australia upon the splendid achievement of her navy—the first real considerable exploit of the Imperial naval forces—indicates that, as proven by the invaluable evidence of events—Australia's naval policy—and practice—is the right one for a self-governing dominion and the best in the interests of the Empire.

The Australian "separatist," "tin-pot" navy, has so far, without any humiliating dependence upon the Royal Navy, defended her own shores and been of the most signal service to the Empire. It has contributed to fulfill the most important function of a navy, the protection of sea borne commerce. It has done what the Royal Navy with its six hundred ships of many fleets—from Dreadnought to destroyer—has not done in a like way or with like effectiveness, in nearly four months of war. This is not to disparage the Royal Navy by any means; but, by a happy fortuity the Australian navy was on the spot, keeping watch and ward while the Royal Navy was concentrating its force and vigilance upon the North Sea situation. The Australian navy strengthened the Royal Navy—helped the Empire by leaving free a corresponding number of ships of the Royal Navy for service in home waters; on the same principle that the Royal Canadian regiment on duty in Bermuda, by relieving British regulars, who are gone to the battle front, is doing as much and perhaps better service than if it were personally in the fighting line. The British Empire is such a magnificent jumble of co-related interests and forces that individual action and reaction centre in unity of result.

When Canada comes to consider seriously the question of a naval policy, she will do so under better political conditions and with open eyes. If we can project the present wartime party truce into the future, we shall regard our duty more from the point of patriotism than partisanship. We shall have the benefit of the lesson the war has taught us as to the most effective way. We shall realize that we can by being loyal to ourselves, to our own interests; by having faith in our own resources and capacity for doing things, at once and equally help ourselves and the Empire. Australia has built her own ships, and, with greater resources, Canada can do the same. Australia has manned her own ships, and Canada can do the same, especially when Newfoundland, with its 250,000 of population, shows us how by sending 300 seamen for incorporation in the forces of the Royal Navy.

We are inspired, the whole Empire is inspired, by the work of the Australian navy. We have learned how to do our duty in one line, as we have learned and are doing our duty in another line—in strengthening the land fighting forces of the Empire. We have learned and are learning our duty as citizens in helping uphold the hands of those we have sent to the battle line. We have not quite taken the lesson to heart, as we might have done and may yet do. We must do more to provide for those our boys have left behind them. We should realize our duty a little more intensely and feel more weighty the obligation that rests upon us to respond to the slogan—

$20,000 FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

IF THE GERMANS COULD.

The savagery that led to the destruction of Louvain and the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral would doubtless rejoice at the sight of the British Museum library in flames, and we have no doubt whatever that numerous German professors would be found to defend the destruction. But the library and our art possessions are held by us in trust for civilization, and it is something more than a national duty to render them immune from the attacks of the Apaches of the Air. —London Express.

Australia Amply Justifies The Existence of a "Tin-pot" Navy

One of the most notable achievements of any vessel under the British flag since the war broke out was the sinking of the German commerce-destroyer Emden by the Asutralian cruiser Sydney. The Emden had paralysed trade between Great Britain and Calcutta, and had captured and sunk twenty-two merchant ships and two war vessels—a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer. On the day after the cruiser Sydney ran her down, riddled her, and drove her ashore, Mr. Winston Churchill cabled the Navy Board of the Australian Government in these words:

"Warmest congratulations on the brilliant entry of the Australian navy into the war and the signal service rendered to the allied cause and to peaceful commerce by the destruction of the Emden."

The vessel that performed this "signal service" was exactly of the type that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Government proposed to build for the protection of Canada's coasts and commerce, and would have built had not the Nationalist-Conservative alliance during the election of 1911 demanded that the "tin-pot" policy be abandoned and the people given the right to vote on the question of navy or no navy. Had the Laurier Government remained in power the Dominion to-day would have had at least two ships of the Sydney type on the Pacific station and might have shared in the congratulations that have been tendered Australia for her signal service to the allied cause. As to the facts there is no dispute. In pursuance of an agreement with the Imperial Government and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, by which the self-governing Dominions were to build up local fleets for their own defence and for the assistance of the mother-land in times of emergency, the Government of Canada in 1911 called for tenders for the construction of four cruisers of an improved Bristol type and six fast destroyers. Tenders were desired for the building of the ships in Canada, as it was hoped thus to develop a ship-building industry. Six of the greatest British firms tendered to build in Canada and all agreed to complete at least one cruiser and two destroyers within three years and a cruiser thereafter each year. A tender was also received for the building of the vessels in Britain, and Admiral Kingsmill advised that one or two of the cruisers and destroyers should be built there, thus insuring delivery of the first vessels in about eighteen months.

The tenders were received on the 1st of May, but as the naval policy of the Government—as well as its fiscal policy—was under fire, and as an election had been determined upon to test the public mind, the Laurier Government did not feel warranted in awarding the contracts. Had the Government emerged victoriously from the contest contracts would undoubtedly have been entered into that would have enabled Canada to take part in the running down of the Emden. The Borden Government, when it came into power returned the tenders and failed to make any proposals for naval defence till December 1912, by which time the Australian programme was well under way, and the sister cruisers, Melbourne and Sydney, had been launched from British shipyards. With amazing shortsightedness Mr. Hazen, the Minister of Marine, defended the abandonment of the proposed construction programme. In a speech delivered in the Commons on March 12th, 1912, he declared that the ships would be obsolete before the last of them could be turned out from a Canadian yard. "Would there be any advantage," he asked, "in spending a large proportion of the money of the ratepayers of this country, $15,000,000, on a programme that would be obsolete and on ships that would be out-of-date before the programme was completed? — ships that would be unable to render any service in case the Empire or Canada were attacked, and could only be used for training ships."

The fatuity of this statemet is illustrated by the despatch of the Admiralty thanking Australia for signal services rendered by a cruiser of exactly the despised "tin-pot" type that Mr. Hazen condemned in his top-ofty fashion. The original Bristol launced in 1910, was a ship of 4,820 tons, with turbine engines of 22,500 horsepower, speed of 25 knots, and armament of two 6 -inch and ten 4-inch guns. The improved Bristols that Australia built and Laurier proposed to build are of 5,600 tons, with turbines of 25,000 horsepower, speed of 25 knots, and armament of nine 6-inch guns.

These were the "tin-pots" jeered at on every Conservative platform three years ago. The Sydney is one of them, and brings honour to Australia. The stone that the Canadian Conservatives, under the influence of Monk, Bourassa, and Blondin rejected, has been made the head of the corner. And Ottawa, with a wry face, has had to refit and send to sea even the despised Niobe and the Rainbow that were the theme of Tory jests from Halifax to Vancouver. —The Globe.

UNTER DEN LINDEN

Under the Linden, fair maids are singing,
Waving adieu to the soldiers in grey,
"Go forth to the slaughter of Belgium's fair daughters,
Go cripple the children that dwell far away,
Murder the helpless one,—slay the denfenceless,
No pitying thought stay your hand in the fray."

Under the Linden, now is no singing,
Pale are the cheeks of the maidens to-day
Whisper "The Russians come—hark to the pipe and drum,
God help us now, as for mercy we pray:
O, save the helpless one—spare the defenceless one;
'Twas Belgium yesterday—Berlin, to-day.

Peterborugh, Nov. 12.

Joffre and French

In La Presse,, Montreal, of Tuesday last, one finds the following:

"As if to cement the alliance which exists between France and Great Britain, ingenious persons put themselves to the task of finding coincidence in the combination of the letters which form the names of the principal persons who figure at the head of the allied armies.

One of our correspondents has discovered a most singular combination in the letters that everybody admires.

The characters which enter into the spelling of their names seem to unite and complement each other, as do their taents upon the field of battle.

Here is the remarkable coincidence that has been brought to our attention:

JOF	FRE
FRE	NCH

It is impossible after this to be surprised at the accord that reigns between the two chiefs of the allied armies."

It is to be noted that in the above diagram the letters read from left to right, spell the names Joffre and French respectively, and that the letters in the first compartment, read in the usual order, spell the name Joffre, and in the second, the name of French.

Cruiser Suffolk Off Colon.

PANAMA, Nov. 14. — A warship, believed to be the British cruiser Suffolk, has been sighted 25 miles off Colon. She was steaming with lights out. Her destination was not ascertained.

Ninety Thousand French Prisoners.

GENEVA, Nov. 14. — The bureau established by the Swiss Government for the interchange of prisoners of war and for the transmitting of letters and money from friends of captured belligerents, has on its records the names of 90,000 French prisoners in Germany but the names of only 25,000 German prisoners in France. From this it is assumed here that the French Government is much slower in transmitting the names of the prisoners in France. This bureau forwards every day an average of 1,000 letters and the money it transmits ranges between $2,000 and $3,000.

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ABLE-BODIED MEN, GOOD EYESIGHT, for firemen and brakemen. Good wages. Experience unnecessary. State age. Railway, care of Examiner. 3 m-d o-103-1494

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WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED AT once. Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay us after we secure you position. American Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

$2,500 ANNUALLY. CO-OPERATE WITH me evenings at home. Everything furnished. Don't worry about capital. Boyd H. Brown, Omaha, Nebr. 1d-114-1603

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WANTED—GOOD CAPABLE HOUSEMAID. Young girl preferred. Apply 400 Dickson Street. 3d-114-1607

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. J. Percy R. Bond, 106 McDonnel St. 3d-t.s.m.-1565

WANTED—LADIES TO DO PLAIN AND Light Sewing at home, whole or spare time; work sent any distance; charges paid; send stamp for particulars.—National Manufacturing Company, Montreal, P.Q. 12d-6-tfw-1-1562

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$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley Garretson, Desk Q, Brantford, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. WE have specialty selling at right to automobile owners. Big profits. Investigate immediately. Clyde Specialty Co., 85 River St., Verdun, Que.

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In this space we will weekly offer property which we know is extraordinary value and which now may be obtained upon payment of from one half to two thirds the cash previously required. Now is your opportunity to purchase a home on very moderate terms. Watch this space for real bargains possibly a house, lots, farms etc.

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First-class house in every detail, hardwood floors up stairs and down of a bungalow.

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1. Small semi house with lot 30 x 90 ft. on business street for $500. Come quick and bring some money.
2. Block of 3 lots, 60 x 119 ft. Best garden land fronting Hurley Ave. only $900, for both lots, $5 down and $5 monthly with assistance to build when $50 has been paid. An easy way to buy a home.
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Brick Cottage, large lot, and frame stable to rent, south central.

2 small houses (new) south west of City, low rent.

10 acres near the city for sale, no buildings, prices right.

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Farmers Wanting To Sell Or Exchange Their Property For Larger Farms Or City Property

100 Acres of choice land with frame house, good bank barn; situated seven miles from the City. Would sell or exchange for a larger farm of 150 or 200 acres.

125 Acres farm land, brick house; frame barn; well watered and fenced. Would sell on reasonable terms of payment or would take City property in exchange.

50 Acres of good land; six miles from the City; would sell or exchange for City property.

Ask to see our list of farms. Apply

J. T. O'CONNELL & CO.
136 HUNTER STREET, CITY.
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MR. F. J. A. MORRIS ADDRESSED INSTITUTE ON "THE USE OF BOOKS"

Paper Given in the Collegiate Institute Yesterday Morning Was a Scholarly One.

Yesterday morning before the Teachers' Institute, Mr. F. J. A. Morris, of the Collegiate Institute staff, gave the following paper on "The Uses of Books." The paper was listened to with rapt attention by all present and is deemed worthy of publication in full.

Below is given the complete paper:

Incidents of the class room often serve more potently than Celtic seer to call spirits from the vasty deep of our own school days. Such ghosts, alas! are very shadowy; but, I believe, if we form the habit of fixing our gaze upon them, that, instead of vanishing like ordinary ghosts, they will grow clearer and more distinct every time we make the effort. There can be no doubt that those happy few of us who retain a vivid memory of their own nonage are far better able than the rest to appreciate some of the difficulties children have in the early days of their schooling.

Science has made good use of the ingenious theory that the individual is an epitome of the race; but most of us, though we often speak of children as young barbarians or little savages, fail to realize fully that the child is not merely father of the man, but also his primitive ancestor. To the child everything in the world is fresh and new; everything inspires enthusiasm and interest; nothing is hackneyed or stale; the glory has not yet passed from the earth, nor has familiarity bred indifference. The objects of sense make a stronger appeal to the child than to the adult, and what is true in the sensible world is no less true in the world of ideas. But the thought processes are simple as those of a savage, and the mental attitude in some respects very sharply contrasted with the adult's point of view.

I. The powers of observation are probably keener than the grown-up's, but the faculty of reflection is proportionately—and for that very reason—weaker. Many things seen and heard by a child remain in the mind for years unexplained and unintelligible. Faithfully recorded at the time, such impressions form the raw material that will eventually be worked up by the reasoning powers at a more mature stage.

II. The memory, again, is more exact and stronger than later, when logical processes interfere; and the reasoning faculty is proportionately and for that reason—weaker; even so simple an argument as that from analogy is difficult to a child, and a piece of pure reasoning (e.g., a proposition of Euclid), before a certain stage, is far beyond the grasp of a child's mind.

III. Until quite a large store of experiences have been laid up in the memory by observation, and until these have been (to some extent, at least) sorted over and re-arranged by acts of reflection and reasoning, three faculties of mind will remain more or less undeveloped, all of them essential to the complete understanding of books—especially books of literature, and, above all, Poetry. The faculties I refer to, are The Association of Ideas, Generalising Power and Imagination.

A child's knowledge is apt to be in watertight compartments, and it is a long time before the material gathered in one subject can be used to illustrate another—geography and history; gramamr, composition and literature; Latin, French and English. And what is true of the various subjects of education is equally true of language. Do we realize how meagre are the contents of a word to a pupil—who has perhaps heard it once before—as compared with all its connotes to an adult? Consider what a many-coloured coat it is to us, the language in which a Milton or a Tennyson clothes his ideas; it fairly dazzles one's vision like a meteor trailing clouds of glory as it does from Homer, Theocritus, Vergil, Horace and a dozen more of the Immortals. Take even the picturesque phrases of George Meredith or Robert Louis Stevenson, with their veiled allusions and half quotations, that may quicken for us a dozen dead masters of the written word in a single page; and how much can these possibly mean to a pupil just beginning the study of Literature? I will conclude this little thesis by a few remarks in detail on 4 or 5 classes of books used by the pupils in their school work.

I. Dictionaries and Books of Reference. Every class room of the Collegiate has on the teacher's desk a copy of a good English Dictionary, and hardly a day (I suppose) passes without a pupil being referred to this volume for the meaning and uses of some word or phrase. In oral composition, moreover, books of reference, such as the Encyclopaedia or a Biogrpahical Dictionary, are had recourse to. I have noticed in regard to the use of the latter, that pupils are often quite at sea, and when making excerpts on some technical subject like paper-making or glass-blowing, memorize the words of the article and show in their oral composition a language as foreign and meaningless to them as Hebrew or Chinese. Here is an instance of the way in which faithful students may be misled by the style of an Encyclopaedia. Some years ago, I gave a class for an essay, the life of Sir Walter Scott; on correcting the pupils' work, I found in two compositions the puzzling assertion that Sir Walter Scott contributed articles to a magazine called the "Signet"; after a long chase I finally ran this "red herring" trail to earth in Chambers' Encyclopaedia, where Scott was described as a Writer to the Signet. But even the use of a dictionary is an art that requires much practice to make perfect. Nearly all good dictionaries are compiled uniformly and consistently on one of two principles, either (a) the Historic, or (b) the Logical. The niceties of either arrangement are entirely lost on the young enquirer, who has neither the knowledge requisite to tracing a word from its derivation to its modern use, nor the reasoning power to analyze it into its logical elements. There is even art in the turning over of the pages, that takes long practice. I remember when I was a boy of sixteen, on the classical side of a large English Public School. It was a rule with the head master that every pupil on his promotion to the Sixth or Highest Form must discard his small Greek Dictionary and furnish himself with a copy of Liddell and Scott's large Grk. Lexicon; this book contained nearly 2,000 pages and cost the sum of $9. To avoid this expense I determined to go on with the smaller dictionary; and for 2 or 3 weeks all went well; no words occurred in my authors that were not contained in the little dictionary of 6 or 7 hundred pages, and I was just beginning to crow over my success, when a sudden vengeance overtook me. Like the rest of the VIth I had, every week, to take to the Head Master's Library a Grk. composition; as the Master was reading over my Prose, he came across a phrase that he suspected of not being good Attic and asked me to look up his Dictionary—the large Liddell & Scott—lying on a table close by. I opened the ponderous tome at haphazard and, finding myself a letter or so too high up in the alphabet, began to turn over a page at a time, for fear of passing the word required. I had turned about 30 pages without apparently getting any nearer my goal when suddenly I was electrified by a sharp challenge from the Master, "Morris, Morris, you haven't bought the large lexicon; I can tell from the way you turn the leaves."

II. Elementary Text-books in foreign languages. It is often noticeable in Latin and French that pupils for some weeks do not discover the general vocabulary at the back of the book; and occasionally a pupil will go blundering on for months, laboriously looking up the words he has forgotten, in the short word-lists printed at the head of each exercise. In Latin, too, as in other subjects, one notices much less rapidity in summing up the sense of a rule or a chapter than comes with maturity. Many pupils learn the words without regard to meaning, and memorise rules without understanding or applying them; often they show reluctance to admit that if a word is of a certain gender and has a certain genitive it must be declined like a certain model. When five declensions or four conjugations have been learned, many pupils do not yet see that these are only 5 declensions or 4 conjugations; a few would even go on learning word after word without ever recalling these at all. This points to a weakness in reasoning power; even argument by analogy is sometimes lacking in entrance pupils; still more the process of making strict deductions, and, most of all, (found very exceptionally only) the process of inference, or induction, and the power of generalisation. This is seen as soon as attempts are made by the pupils to review a large part of their work in a single comprehensive glance. I have sometimes found it a benefit to pupils to tell them that when they want to review, they must insist with themselves on reviewing some one subject and some definite part of that subject. It is a fact that most pupils and a good many teachers are satisfied with discovering the general vocabulary at the end of the Latin or French Text book, and never realise that there is an index of subjects in alphabetical order. If they ever attempt to get at the contents of their text-book systematically, you may see them poring over the table of contents, but not the index. I have occasionally found it useful to refer a student at review time to the index and recommend him, say, to gather up the various uses of oblique cases, or of the subjunctive mood from the index. Such carelessness of observation or lack of curiosity often persists, and only the other day a pupil in the Matriculation Form, who had borrowed a volume on Greek Mythology, brought it back with the assurance that the story of Jason was not in the volume. I turned up the index and found against the name of Jason reference to 3 or 4 pages in the body of the book, where the voyage of the Argonauts and other incidents were treated. The pupil had spent a full hour in going over a 10-page table of contents, (not even in alphabetical order) that did not happen to mention the Hero by name.

III. History Text Books.

Here the same lack of mental equipment and of logical powers makes itself noticeable. In the Junior School I have found a large proportion of pupils unable to understand the actual language of their text books in Canadian and British History; still more pupils without the logical sense required to sum up a chapter or even a paragraph and relate the parts to the whole in proper proportion; and when it comes to the sense of historic perspective, only a very few show at first the necessary mental development. I remember once setting this question to a class, (it was in the middle school): What do you know of the Industrial Revolution? Three of the answers showed that Revolution meant to the pupils only mutiny or rebellion with bloodshed; two pupils replied that the Industrial Revolution referred to a man having had the clothes torn off his back as he walked down the street one day, and seven or eight in a class of 30 had failed to connect with the subject some paragraphs that were separated by 2 or 3 pages from the marginal title of "Industrial Revolution." Here you have several of the typical defects in pupils' book work due to crudeness in the mental processes. You may wonder, as I did, what was the rational explanation of the answers about the man's clothes being torn. It was perfectly simple; they had mistaken a casual illustration used by the author to make his narrative more vivid or his exposition clearer, for the essential part of the paragraph that this was intended to illuminate. The mistake was due to an inability to see the real contents of the writer's language and to connect the parts of the paragraph logically and in due proportion. An examination of history synposes made by pupils makes this defect abundantly clear. And further, the more idiomatic an author's style, the more frequent are the pupils' blunders. I will illustrate this point under the next class of books dealt with.

IV. Piece Paragraphs and Models for Composition.

It is very interesting (because highly instrtucive) to set a paragraph of very idiomatic English before a class and get them to analyse it. The style I would recommend is one often adopted by Macaulay. The sentences are short; each ends with a period, and all conjunctive words are omitted. Require from the class the ordinary analysis of the paragraph into sub-topics, and you may get quite good results, but go a step further and ask them to supply the right conjunctive words, and to indicate where the sentences follow in a sequence of time and where they follow in a logical sequence of cause and effect; and to state where two or more sentences are simultaneous or parallel; in what sentences the writer is merely illustrating, and in what he is actually proving his point or paragraph-topic. The answers you get should give you great insight into the difference between a pupil's mind and the adult's mind.

Imaginative Literature — Picturesque Prose and Poetry.

V.

I have already hinted at the enormous gulf that yawns between the adult and the child in regard to imaginative writings. Literary allusions are obviously lost on a young pupil who has only just begun to travel in the realms of gold. But in the imaginative contents of single words and phrases children are equally to seek, and so long as these words and phrases remain comparatively empty, the delicate play of humor and fancy in writers like Charles Lamb, Stevenson or Barrie will also be lost on a young reader. Barrie says that to Stevenson language was a musical instrument upon which he played, and this likening of the immortal R. L. S. to the Pied Piper of Hamelin is a most happy similitude; but whose are the ears that are ravished by the gipsy's marvelous melodies? Whose are the feet that come tumbling out to follow the piper the wide world over? We who love that wizard of words are all grown up. The children remain as deaf to his music as Carlyle was to a chorus; Carlyle knew only two tunes to recognise them—"God Save the Queen" and the "Old Hundredth," and he never could be quite sure which was which.

Why, do you suppose, words were to Keats as sweet as luscious fruit in the mouth? Surely because of two things: First, their rich associations with Chaucer and Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton and a host of other poets, and secondly, something far subtler, that defies analysis, but can only be the essence of 1,000 fragrant flowers of prose and verse, distilled to honey-dew within the mind, and long since etherialised into an atmosphere of glamour wherein the imagination lives and moves and has its being. Childhood is the season of sowing, and we can only pray for a rich harvest, afterdays, of pictures and imaginings, in a cultured mind, that has good taste, and loves to pass through the magic portal (whose gates are of ivory) into that earthly Paradise of Dainty Devices, Beautiful Fancies and Noble Thoughts that we call—Literature.

PIMPLES SO BAD ASHAMED TO GO OUT

Also Terrible Rash on Arms. Itched and Burned. Could Not Sleep. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Eruption All Disappeared.

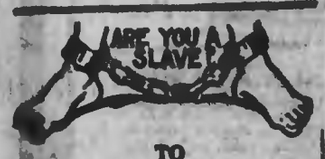
Ordney, Ontario.—"For a long time I suffered from pimples and blackheads the worst way and I got a terrible rash on my arms. When I got in bed at night and got warm I would have to scratch my arms till blood came. The pimples all came to matter festers and then they broke leaving lots of little marks on my face. I was ashamed to go out with my friends. They also itched and burned until I could have torn my face and arms. I could not sleep at night and I rubbed my arms till they bled.

"One day when reading the paper I came across the Cuticura advertisement, when I thought I would try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I washed with the Cuticura Soap and then applied the Cuticura Ointment night and morning. I found great relief and in a short time my pimples and eruption all disappeared. I have no Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Ordney W. Kay, Aug. 10, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

In selecting a toilet and a skin soap why not procure one possessing delicate emollient properties sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness and roughness, prevent pore-clogging, soften and soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and scalp health generally? Such a soap, combined with the purest of sanitaceous ingredients and most fragrant and refreshing of flower odors, is Cuticura Soap. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

The advertiser who is deceived as to newspaper circulation is not entitled to much sympathy."



TO

The Drink Habit

THE NEAL THREE DAYS' TREATMENT

For the liquor habit will break these shackles. A simple, safe and effective treatment. Write or 'phone for particulars.

NEAL INSTITUTE,
78 St. Alban's Street,
TORONTO.

THE INVASION OF GERMANY
The Russians have turned the Germans out of their entrenchments east of the Warthe river, and the main German army has already retired behind their own frontier. The Russians will move on Breslau and try to separate the German and Austrian armies by capturing Cracow.

IF HEADACHY, DIZZY, BILIOUS, "CASCARETS"

To-night! Clean your Bowels and Stop Headache, Colds, Sour Stomach

Get a 10-cent box now.

You're bilious!! You have a throbbing sensation in your head, a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow, with dark rings under your eyes; your lips are parched. No wonder you feel ugly, mean and ill-tempered. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleaning up inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, and don't resort to harsh physics that irritate and injure. Remember that most disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels are cured by morning with gentle, thorough Cascarets—they work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from your druggist will keep your liver and bowels clean; stomach sweet, and your head clear for months. Children love to take Cascarets because they taste good and never gripe or sicken.

THIS SAD EUROPEAN WAR

Six hundred dollars at a jump,
Six hundred dollars for a stump,
Six hundred dollars in one lump.
All gone from Peterborough.

Is Peterborough now content?
No doubt for pleasure some were bent,
Six hundred dollars was the rent,
All gone from Peterborough.

Questions and answers went up high
Such as the Patriotic lie,
The answer fairly made me cry,
In City Peterborough.

Then the Theological lie,
The answer made all good men sigh
Apostles' creed none shall deny,
In City Peterborough.

Churches were crowded to the door,
With high and low, and rich and poor,
It was a grand success, I'm sure,
In City Peterborough.

While I muse in this sort of mood,
Six hundred dollars might be good
To buy our soldier wives some food
In City ePterborough.

German bridges made with the dead,
To cross the river, it is said,
Over human bodies they tread,
This sad European war.

God bless our Empire's noble King,
And send our allies to Berlin.
Give Kaiser a new song to sing,
This sad European war.

Nov. 9, 1914. —J.B.

An Appeal to Wives

You know the terrible affliction that comes to many homes from the result of a drinking husband or son. You know of the money wasted on "Drink" that is needed in the home to purchase food and clothing. ORRINE has saved thousands of drinking men. It is a home treatment and can be given secretly. Your money will be refunded if, after a trial, it has failed to benefit. Costs only $1.00 a box. Come in and get a free booklet and let us tell you of this gifted ORRINE to-day.

Wm. Madill, corner of Hunter and George Streets.

"We Must Win" is Slogan in Berlin

German Imperial Capital Shows Few Signs of War's Existence

STILL EATING BREAD

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—They still eat bread in Berlin. Amusements proceed with little sign of abatement. Few posters to call men to arms are in evidence and there are many able-bodied men in the streets in civilian clothes. These conditions, in striking contrast to the situation in neutral Holland, where all people are compelled to eat bread that has a 75 per cent. admixture of rye and where almost all walls are covered with official announcements relating to mobilisation and the regulation of prices, were sources of wonderment to a correspondent of the Associated Press, who has just arrived from constant scenes of war and its aftermath.

That Germany is at war could not be gleaned from street impressions, though a person might speculate on the causes that have led to two conditions. Everywhere one sees large photographs of Emperor William, the Crown Prince, and Generals Von Hindenburg, von Beseler, and other military notables, exhibited, as are campaign lithographs in the United States. There also are photographs of Emperor Francis Joseph and Austrian generals.

The second condition is the quality of the horses which do the hauling in the city. All good horses have been requisitioned for military purposes, with the result that every equine able to keep moving is being utilised.

There are surprisingly few soldiers to be seen in the streets of the German capital. Now and then a column puts in an appearance — cheerful, eager, and usually bedecked with flowers—off for the war. Beside the men march their mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts, not so cherful. But it seems to be contrary to some unwritten law to show emotion in this business of going to the front, perhaps never to return.

Business in Berlin is normal as far as can be ascertained. Shortly after the mobilization some of the large amusement places closed up. Many of them have ben reopened with the coming of the winter season. The many performers who are out of work represent curtailment of programmes rather than total closures. A similar condition prevails among shop and factory employees, but in their case the percentage of unemployment is lower because of the men taken to the front. Official figures recently issued show that, with the progress of redistributing labour not yet completed, there were in Berlin only from 2 to 6 per cent. more unemployed than normally, while in the case of certain trades which require men of exceptionally good physique, there was actually a shortage of labour.

The bills of fare in the Berlin hotels and restaurants are now "speisekartes," "menu" being taboo. There has been little reduction in the quantity and no deterioration in the quality of the food offered. Nor are the prices materially higher.

"We must win," is the slogan of everybody in Berlin. To make this possible, everybody accepts resignedly whatever sacrifice has to be made. While the army has the hard work in the battle line, the women, including the Empress and the women of her court, knit socks, wristlets, gloves, sweaters, abdominal bands, and even calf "warmers."

Comment heard in the street, public places, and official quarters is not such that one could say that the war is poular in Germany. That term would hardly describe the feeling. A better definition of the sentiment prevailing in all classes of Berlin's population and, it is claimed, the empire, is that the war is a very disagreeable business which must be disposed of thoroughly and with wholeheartedness.

Berlin does not seem to fear an invasion by hostile aircraft. For this reason no limitation has been put on street lighting, and the electric signs which glare and flash everywhere and which would guide an aviator for miles. A plentiful supply of fuel has made economy unnecessary.

Owing to a general commandeering of horses and waggons the streets are not quite as clean as they were forferly. There is so little excitement in the capital that even the war bulletins of the newspapers get but half the attention they do elsewhere.

TO GUARD AGAINST ALUM IN BAKING POWDER SEE THAT ALL INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL, AND THAT ALUM OR SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE IS NOT ONE OF THEM. THE WORDS "NO ALUM" WITHOUT THE INGREDIENTS IS NOT SUFFICIENT. MAGIC BAKING POWDER COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS. FOR ECONOMY, BUY THE ONE POUND TINS.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

THE SECOND CONTINGENT

(Continued from Page 9.)

Divisional Areas.

The following is the appointment to divisional areas in Eastern Canada of units now actually in process of being mobilised.

First divisional area—Col. W. E. Hodgins, London, Ont.—18th Infantry Battalion and one field battery.

Second divisional area—Major-General F. L. Lessard, C.B., Toronto, Ont.—One regiment mounted rifles, 19th Infantry Battalion, 20th Infantry Battalion, two field batteries, cyclist details and one field ambulance.

Third divisional area—Col. T. D. R. Hemming, Kingston, Ont.—21st Infantry Battalion, one field battery and heavy artillery and cyclist details; Ottawa, Ont., two field companies engineers and signal company.

Fourth divisional area—Col. S. J. A. Denison, C.M.G., Montreal — 23rd Infantry Battalion (less four companies), 24th Infantry Battalion, one field battery, heavy artillery and cyclist details, one company army service corps, and one field ambulance; St. Jean, P.Q., 22nd (French-Canadian) Infantry Battalion, recruited from the province of Quebec.

Fifth divisional area—Col. J. P. Landry, A.D.C., Quebec—Four companies, 23rd Infantry Battalion and heavy artillery.

Sixth divisional area—Col. R. W. Rutherford, Halifax, N. S.—25th Infantry Battalion, heavy artillery and cyclist details and one company army service corps, St. John, N.B., 26th Infantry Battalion; Fredericton, N. B., one field battery.

Is Indian Summer Going to Come?

"Indian Summerr" or—as we should also say since the nomenclature has become international—"St. Martin's Summer", is due, according to what a petticoated weather prophet has communicated to the Examiner. She writes that we have had, or are having our "squaw winter," and that Indian summer will now come. This lady-like forecast of the weather is welcome, and we can only hope that she is a little straighter shot than Hicks or—sometimes—old Probs. A "spell" of Indian summer will be welcome to all of us, but, especially, in the homes where the pay cheque is a thing of the past.

HEARD & NORTHEY

Have removed their Agricultural Implement and Carriage Warehouse across the street from their former stand to 383 Water Street, where they will be pleased to have a visit from all their old patrons and others.

TOAST for BREAKFAST

Made with an Electric Toaster means better Toast. Crisp and evenly browned; no waiting for the fire to burn up, and no badly burned edges. We have them in various styles and sizes, closely priced.

430 George Street

GRANT & THORPE

55c. PER DAY

A trifling amount,—what does it mean? Just this; that you, as representing the average Canadian citizen, can square off your account with our army of factory workers, by making sure that at least 55 cents worth of the things you buy, in your ordinary every day shopping, are made right here in Canada—the country that gives you your own living.

That sum, 55 cents a day, equals $200 per year. There are 8,000,000 people in Canada. If for the support of every one of them, there was spent $200 a year on Canadian made goods it would give us a factory output of $1,600,000,000.

Back in 1910-11 Canada was enjoying pretty good times, but the total factory output then was less than $1,200,000,000.

You can easily bury the hard times of to-morrow under the coppers you spend on odds and ends to-day, just by using a little intelligent discrimination, by saying to the shop-keeper.

"Nothing But "Made In Canada" For Mine" 138

LADIES' BLACK COATS

A Splendid Assortment

Stunning Models in Many Materials

THE beauty of these new Black Coats is so apparent that few women who see them can resist buying if looking for a garment of the heavier sort.

These coats are made of Velvet, Silk, Zebeline, Broadtail and Ural Lamb. The coats are handsomely finished and the materials are exceptionally popular.

The garments are designed upon the latest and smartest lines—and a splendid assortment in a host of exclusive models awaits your attention here.

They are lined thoroughly with Rich Satin and the prices vary from $15.00 up to $65.00.

RICHARD HALL & SON LIMITED

Peterboro' Cheese Brought Over $200,000 to Farmers

Successful Year in Spite of Declining Production — Comparison With Previous Season's and a Suggestion to the Patrons of Factories—Board Did Not Represent All Factories in District.

RECORD PRICE RECEIVED

CHEESE SOLD ON PETERBOROUGH BOARD.

1914	18,465
1913	21,191
1912	27,662
1908	41,420

The dairy season terminating this week provides new evidence of the gradually declining production of cheese in this vicinity.

Records kept by The Examiner show that the factories listed on the Peterborough Cheese Board made 18,465 cheese from May 1 to November 1. Allowing 90 lbs. for the average weight of cheese this makes a total of 1,477,200 lbs. A careful examination of the figures for the year gives an approximate total of $201,956.88 or roughly $200,000.00 as the extent of the business transacted by Mr. Switzer's Board. A little long division indicates that the average price was 13.68c a pound. The highest price of the year and a record for the Board was 18½ cents paid on October 7th.

Back in 1908 the price was ranging from 10 to 12 cents, and in recent years 12 to 13 cents was about the average. Hence, from the standpoint of price the market has been steadily, if not extensively, advancing. It is no secret that the bulk of the milk and cream, or a very large quantity of it, produced in Peterborough county is being diverted to the butter churns. No comment is necessary on this point.

Have a Reputation.

But there is a phase of the declining cheese manufacture that seems to deserve the attention of our farmers. Buyers and brokers assert that Peterborough cheese has a high reputation. It is regarded as the cream of the Canadian output, and to achieve that position the advocates of better-dairying facilities laboured for years. They preached cleanliness, cool-curing rooms, close records of milk production, careful selection of herds and many other important ideas which were gradually adopted. In short, it was only after persistent work on the part of Mr. Barr and other inspectors, the incidental encouragement of Mr. Gillespie, the co-operation of patrons and the intelligenec and devotion of the makers that Peterborough cheese won its way to a high position in the world's market.

Should Capitalize It.

It seems a pity, therefore, that the industry is on the decline; that the farmers are not to obtain a full measure of profit from the labour and money they put into the industry. Of course, if there is more profit in butter, mere sentiment will not prompt farmers to continue in the cheese department of dairying. They are not making "golden" butter for its appearance alone. But if financial returns warrant it farmers in this vicinity should remember that they have standardized their cheese, have won a reputation and a market for it and take advantage of these conditions.

What About Milk?

These columns are too limited for a discussion of the dairy industry and its trend, but it might be suggested that our farmers examine the circumstances surrounding it. The warring nations in old Europe when confronted by problems sought not lines of least resistance but solutions of them. If the flow of milk is lighter it is doubtless because the dairy herds are thinner in numbers. If the cost of cattle during winter months is too high there must be methods to circumvent the difficulties. Agriculture, to-day, calls to the young farmers to broaden out, to cut away from old ideas and to seek their own methods of meeting existing conditions.

However, if the farmers cannot see the movement, tardy though it is and if the Government is not sufficiently alive to the future, the decline of the cheese industry will be as certain as it is now slow. Surely Peterborough farmers will not relinquish their hold on the cheese market without an effort to meet the new influences.

Review of Year.

The 1914 sales were recorded as follows:

May 20—575 Cheese.
290 at 12 1-16—$6,066.00.
285 at 12—$2,446.00.
Total—$8,586.00.

June 4—
1,406 at 12 9-16—$14,104.56.

June 17—
2,115 at 12 13-6—$21,676.75.

July 8—
2,140 at 12 9-16—$21,507.00.

July 22—
*1,857 at 12 11-16—$18,946.54.

August 12—
1,280 at 12 9-16—$12,562.80.

August 19—1,126 cheese.
585 at 13¼—$8,191.00.
540 at 13 3-16—$5,697.00.
Total—$11,888.00.

September 2—
1,517 at 13 1-16—$18,279.85.

September 23—1,755 cheese.
540 at 16 ⅜—$6,426.00.
1,215 at 14 13-16—$14,385.25.
Total—$20,761.25.

October 7—1,650 cheese.
565 at 15½—$6,836.50.
1,085 at 13 1-16—$13,074.25.
Total—$19,910.75.

October 21—1,649 cheese.
524 at 15 3-16—$6,366.60.
1,125 at 15½—$20,100.00.
Total—$15,908.10.

November 11—
1,426 at 14 11-16—$16,779.00.

*Part of this sale went at 12¾.

Totals—
18,465 cheese valued at $201,956.88, or 1,477,200 lbs. at an average price of 13.68 cents.

Very Successful Sessions of Teachers' Institute Were Concluded

Large Attendance of Teachers From Every School in the City Present at Last Gathering This Year.

One of the most successful annual gatherings since the inception of the Teachers' Institute was concluded yesterday afternoon. The meetings were in progress during the past two days and many splendid papers were given at the various sessions. Yesterday morning Mr. L. J. Petit, President of the Institute, opened the proceedings with an interesting discourse on "Community Civics." The educational world, he said, should be alive to the importance in all things connected with civil life. There is need of linking school and community. The old definition of community, a group bound together by common interest. Aim to make the child conscious of the interdependence of all citizens. Most of us are apathetic in civic matters. Children taught the value of co-operation and the ability to measure up a situation quickly. All matters connected with the civic life such as health, etc., should be learned by the child. Problems of beautifying the city, etc. The school should serve as a common meeting place and clearing house for the activities of the community.

Dr. Pakenham.

Speaking on the teaching of English literature, Dr. Pakenham said that literature may give new interests, a sense of duty to the pupil, and ought to give some control over the mechanics of our life. In this subject each teacher must depend much on himself. Reading was the most important factor in the presentation, and there were three aspects in reading, the mechanical, the appreciation and the expression of the emotions. The speaker placed much stress on the teacher's reading, which was of more importance in literature than the pupils. The teacher's comments should be few and there should be no preaching. "Do not make yourself a screen between the pupil and the author," he said. "Results cannot be measured. The intangible things in literature were the most valuable ,and paraphrasing not advisable.

Afternoon.

"Discipline," said Mr. C. Ward Butcher, "was obtained in four ways: 1, Suggestion; 2, Class spirit; 3, Keeping pupils busy; 4, Punishment." The first method was the best. Often the teacher is to blame for a noisy room. They should be definite and have a confident manner, and if possible should make a few rules. A teacher should not threaten. Do not give wrong suggestions. These lead to misdemeanours. Create the idea that the teacher always believes the pupil. Promote a good class spirit in every way possible, and never tell tales out of school. This was a good rule for both teacher and pupil.

Keep the pupils busy always. This helps discipline. Punishment must be impersonal and in such cases the teacher is merely an instrument of justice. Corporal punishment, said the speaker, was a necessary evil. There are good reasons to keep from scolding. Wasted time was not pleasant, failed to create the idea that the school is for pupils', and gives the idea to the class that the teacher is hardly in control of the situation. Each teacher must act as he would towards ladies and gentlemen and always have self-control.

Teaching of History.

In discussing the "Teaching of History," Dr. Pakenham began by reading some humorous extracts from examination papers which served to show what impression the teacher's efforts had left on the minds of the pupils regarding certain events in history. Continuing he taught what might be termed a model lesson on the reign of Mary I, which embodied a very interesting story o fher reign. He explained where mistakes were apt to be made and where care was necessary in the teaching of history, one of the very important subjects on the curriculum.

Mr. Hone.

Mr. Hone of the P.C.I. staff, spoke on "A Defect in Our Educational System." He said that efficiency should be the chief aim in the schools. The capable man is the best. In his address the definiteness of knowledge and ability to do things was emphasized. Mr. Hone said that our schools do not fit a pupil for everyday life. There was too great a break between the school and after life. We do not get the best results. Our system should be more flexible. We need a large industrial school in this community for electrical and other training. More attention, too, should be paid to the hereditary tendencies of the pupils. The present system of examinations is not conducive to efficiency, but unfortunately there is no good substitute. The teachers should develop efficiency in themselves and then teach others to do so.

Mr. Vosden's paper on "The School and the Community was not given owing to the lateness of the hour.

At the afternoon session there were in attendance the teachers from the Public, Separate and Normal schools and the Collegiate Institute.

ANOTHER TRICK THAT WORKED

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Tales of brilliant fighting are related by officers who have returned here from the front. One of these officers said to-day that a brigade of French bluejackets on the Belgian frontier last night played a trick on the entrenched Germans, who had hung cans and bells on their wire entanglements in order to prevent a night surprise attack.

The sailors, according to this officer, crept out and tied strings to the wires and then returned to their own trenches. They continually pulled these strings, which caused the Germans to keep up for many hours a constant though ineffectual fire. When finally the Germans ceased firing the sailors attacked and took a number of prisoners.

COSSACKS HELPED HURRY GERMANS

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12. — A special correspondent of the Ultro Rosli says that in the opening stages of the German retirement from Warsaw and Ivangorod the enemy fell back very slowly, fighting all the way, and not making more than from three to seven miles a day. When, however, the Russian cavalry worked its way around to their rear the Germans hastened their movements.

"The dashing Russian horsemen," he adds, "with light artillery, were ever on their heels. The army, retreating from Plesk on 31st October and 1st November, accomplished marches of thirty miles a day.

No Time to Rest.

"Utterly exhausted, the troops stopped to rest, but hardly had they kindled their bivouac fires before the rattle of musketry put an end to their hopes. The fires were hastily extinguished with buckets of water, and the weary soldiers turned out to meet the attack of dismounted Cossacks. The retreat was continued so spedily that one of the hospitals fell into the hands of the Russians."

Thousands of German prisoners are now employed in Poland filling the trenches their armies had dug and removing the wire entanglements.

15 CANADIANS ARE DISMISSED

OTTAWA, Nov. 13. — There have been fifteen new "casualities" among the Canadian troops on Salisbury Plain. But the casualities are due to the common enemy of all mankind, and not to the Germans or Austrians.

Too much British hospitality and too much firewater taken by some of the Canadian troops while on leave from camp in London or elsewhere have resulted in fifteen privates being dismissed from the ranks. Word to this effect was received here to-day, and the pay of the men has been stopped by the Militia Department. It is also stated that in a few cases lieutenants have been reduced in rank to sergeants for the same cause.

These sporadic outbreaks of men on leave after the strict discipline of Valcartier and Salisbury have evidently caused General Alderson a little trouble. Hence his public request to the British public to stop treating the Canadian troops, with his added statement that unless more discretion is shown passes will have to be stopped entirely.

DISTINCTIVE JEWELRY

Christmas thoughts are in the air once more.

The display of Beautiful STERLING and SILVER-PLATED NOVELTIES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, and PEARL JEWELRY all priced so low that really elegant lasting gifts may be secured now for lay-aways. We make a specialty of DIAMONDS.

E. V. WARNE
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Even the Laziest Liver and Bowels respond to the gentle action of

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BROCKVILLE'S HOME GUARDS

Town Council Has Purchased 200 Rifles

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Nov. 13. — Citizens of Brockville have enthusiastically taken hold of the idea to form a home guard. A public meeting called last night to discuss the proposition brought out an attendance of men which filled to overflowing the largest hall in the town. Announcement was made that the Town Council had purchased 200 Lee-Enfield rifles with ammunition and these were quickly disposed of at a nominal figure to the men who signed the list for service in the home guard. None were accepted for membership under 35 years of age.

The adjutant of the 41st Regiment was present and signed up scores of young men to fill in the ranks depleted by enlistment in the first and second contingent. The home guard, which is expected to reach nearly one thousand, will get down to training at once.

TO PROVIDE BOOKS FOR LAKE SAILORS

After forty years' missionary service amongst sailors, twenty-three of which have been spent on the Great Lakes under the auspices of the Upper Canada Tract Society, Mr. James S. Potter has severed his connection with that society and, aided by other missionaries, has established an institution known as "The International Sailors' Missionary Association," the objects of which will be the carrying out of institutional work among sailors.

The missionaries will spend their entire time among sailors, and keep in touch with light-house crews and life-saving stations. One-tenth of all monies received by the association will be devoted to the purchase of a number of circulating libraries for sailors and the establishment of reading rooms, and every other dollar to the support of missionaries and the purchase of religious literature.

All people having relatives on lake vessels, with whom they would like the society to keep in touch, or those desirous of assisting the Mission, are requested to write to Mr. J. S. Potter, Box 668, Toronto.

CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Baby's Own Tablets are an absolute cure for childhood constipation. They never fail to regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, and unlike castor oil, their action is mild and they are pleasant to take. Concerning them Mrs. G. Morgan, Huntsville, Ont., says: "My baby was greatly troubled with constipation and colic till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are surely the best remedy I know of for little ones as they quickly banisher all signs of constipation and colic. I would use no other medicine for baby." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TWO OF ENEMY'S SUBMARINES ARE REPORTED SUNK

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.—"By the novel means of dredging the channel bottom with chains, to which were attached powerful explosives, it is believed that the German submarine which had been attempting daring raids in the vicinity of Dover, has been blown up," says the Dover correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. "A heavy explosion under the water and the appearance of oil on the surface seems to bear this out. Naval men believe that the raider was hoarding her power by remaining on the channel bottom for lengthy periods.

"Another German submarine which has been particularly troublesome to the ships of the flotilla engaged in the bombardment of the Belgian coast also is reported to have been shelled and sunk."

There is no confirmation of the above.

RENT AS SAVINGS

The man who pays $15.00 a month, pays out $180.00 a year, and at the end of that time he has 12 receipts, and nothing more. Offer this same man a chance to live in a house and by a little effort, which is well worth while, pay $2 or $3 a month more, and have the whole thing used as a payment on the purchase of the house, and it puts him in a very different position.

For instance, he gets a house at $2,000, new and clean, and no money asked as a down payment. He pays, say, $18 a month, making $216 a year. That is only $36 a year more than he paid out as rent, and means only 70 cents a week, but here is what it does for him. Deducting the interest at 6 per cent. on $2,000, with rests made at six months' intervals, which would amount to $118.80, from the $216 paid in, it leaves a balance of $97.50 to deduct from the $2,000. This shows that at the end of one year the principal has been reduced to $1,902.50, and the man has actually saved and paid on his house, $97.50, nearly one hundred saved in one year.

Mr. Callander, at The Examiner Office, or by phone 574 at his home evenings, at 566 Weller Street, has two brand new houses, facing south, two lots from car line nice trees, light, water, rough plumbing all in brick kitchen, back balcony, three bedrooms, two closets, etc., that he will let go on the above terms or possibly better, if desired, to two good careful men. Free use of nearby lot for garden, till sold. Save money this way quicker than any other, and own your own home.

GET OUT OF THE RUT.

Money saved is money earned look around; get out of your rut; I can save you money for your table supplies. We excel on butter, eggs and cheese. Winter potatoes supplied in any quantity. See James R. Bell, the Sanitary Grocer, 197 Hunter Street, West. 'Phone 468.

GERMANS SMASHED IN AERIAL FIGHT

Four German, Two French and Two British Machines in the Battle

PARIS, Nov. 13. —A thrilling encounter, in which eight aeroplanes, four German, two French and two British, figured, occurred in the vicinity of Ypres. The German machines were destroyed finally by the artillery and the eight officers whom they carried killed.

The Germans were seen approaching to reconnoitre the lines of the allies. The French and British airmen immediately ascended to meet them. For some time the aircraft circled about each other, rising and descending, while machine guns spattered bullets among them. The sky was clear and the gunners on the ground had a good view of the aeroplanes, but failed to cripple any of the German machines.

Then suddenly four of the allied aeroplanes made a swift dash toward their own trenches and were followed by the Germans, who too late discovered the feint and perceived the perils of the situation only when shrapnel burst among them. In a few minutes the four German aeroplanes crashed to earth.

A Hard-won Victory.

The taking of Quesnoy by the French was one of the hardest fought actions south of the line of Lille. A number of prisoners were captured, including the son of Baron Wrangel, the former Ambassador they admitted the Germans had lost heavily and that the action was a murderous one. The French required two days to take the town, and at the end of the second day the German trenches were carried at the point of the bayonet, although well protected with barbed wire.

A Murderous Charge.

Led by their officers, and well seconded by their artillery, the French rushed to the charge and killed the men working the machine guns. Then, without holding back a minute, the French soldiers continued their advance up to the positions of the German artillery, concealed in trees on top of a hill.

The enemy by that time had collected his forces and started a counter-attack. Fierce hand-to-hand struggles ensued, both sides losing heavily, but the French held their grounds and captured two guns, four machine guns and 400 prisoners.

Six Escaped From Tsingtau.

LONDON, Nov. 14—Capt. Zimmerman and five other German officers escaped from Tsingtau before the surrender of that city and have arrived at the German Embassy in Pekin according to The Frankfurter Zeitung.

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Music Examinations 1915

Open to the Pupils of all Teachers of Music.

The Annual Examinations in Practical Music and Theory will be held throughout Canada in May and June, 1915. An examination in Theory only will be held November 12th 1914, application to be made by October 1st 1914.

An exhibition value about $100 offered annually; also 2 Gold and 2 Silver Medals.

Syllabus, Music for the examinations and all particulars may be obtained on application to

H. Whitaker, Esqre., 177 Hunter Street, Westmount, Montreal (Secretary for Canada.)

Parents and Teachers wishing to enter their pupils for these examinations should communicate with the Secretary at once and have their names placed on mailing list. 6

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Untrimmed Felts at 25c.

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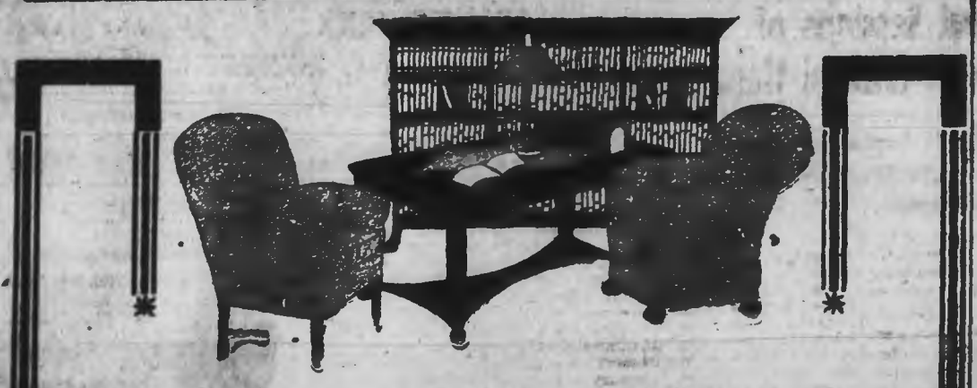

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DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—The very newest in designs and styles; Sheraton Inlaid Mahogany, Fumed Oak, Early English and Golden Oak, Every piece perfect in construction and finish. A very large assortment of every kind, affording you an almost unlimited choice. You will be genuinely surprised at the low prices prevailing throughout this department.

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PRESENTATION TO MR. N. C. CAMERON

Secretary of Retail Association Receives Expressions of Regret at His Departure—Leaves To-Day For the East

Last evening at a special meeting of the Executive committee of the local Retail Merchants' Association, Mr. N. C. Cameron, secretary of the Peterborough branch and also a live wire in connection with the Provincial Association was honoured in a presentation from the Association. Mr. Cameron leaves to-day for St. John, N. B., which in the future will be his headquarters, and the Association was anxious to have him know to what degree they appreciated what he has done for the Retail Merchants of this city. Owing to the short notice they received of the exact date of his departure it was impossible, as the officers would have liked, to call a general meeting of the Association, so the executive made the presentation on behalf of the Association.

Verbal expressions of regret at Mr. Cameron's departure were made last evening by several members of the Executive. They were frank in their praise for the way Mr. Cameron had discharged his duty in regard to the local and provincial organizations. They spoke of the fact that before his connection with the Retail Merchants' Association all sorts of questionable pedlars entered the city, disposed of their goods and cleared out again without paying a cent towards the general funds of the city. It was due to his efforts that conditions had been changed, that transient traders were made to pay their rightful share towards the general expenses of the city, that pedlars had to contribute to the city treasury and that many itinerant salesmen of questionable merchandise and other goods did not visit the city at all. His work in the interests of the merchants and the city at large had been well carried out.

Mr. Cameron was presented with a purse of gold. In a brief speech he acknowledged his pleasure in thus receiving the expression of good feeling to the local merchants.

Mr. Cameron has accepted the position of secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association of the Eastern Provinces where he will have a wider field and greater opportunity to serve the interests of Canadian merchants. His headquarters will be at St. John, N.B., for which city he leaves to-day. He has been an officer of the Peterborough Retail Merchants' Association for some years and for a short time conducted a men's furnishing business on George Street.

VESSELS ON GREAT LAKES IN DANGER

Examiner Special

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 14—With the lakes swept by a storm that all but equals in severity the disastrous gale of a year ago, when thirteen big lake steamers were sent to the bottom and 250 sailors drowned, fear was felt today for the safety of a score of vessels known to be fighting against the [illegible]

Eggs Up To Forty Cents

Farmer Drives Eighteen Miles to Sell a Load of Produce on the Peterboro' Market.

TO-DAY'S MARKET

The recent snowstorm and subsequent rain has combined to make the concessions lines rough for travelling. This much was adduced from a number of farmers who were on the market this morning. One farmer drove a distance of eighteen miles, starting at 4 o'clock this morning and arriving in Peterborough shortly after 8 o'clock. He hauled ten bags of potatoes, three bags of apples and some smaller produce. He was of the opinion that he could have disposed of his produce nearer home. The prices would have been slightly lower, but the difference would not have exceeded the expense account. Someone suggested that he go into the poultry business and raise a few eggs once in a while. This morning eggs sold as high as forty cents a dozen, or four and one-third cents each. The nutriment of one egg is said to be equal to one pound of meat, so even at present prices eggs can harrdly be regarded as a luxury. Beef is worth 14 and 15c. a pound, and there are people who would sooner take a chance on obtaining a pound of good beef than they would in securing a fresh egg.

Butter 28c.

Butter was down a couple of cents this morning, due no doubt to the closing of a number of cheese factories throughout the country. Several lots were sold for 28c a pound, while others changed hands at 40c. Turkeys were selling at from seventeen to eighteen cents a pound, which is from two to three cents higher than beef. "Who wouldn't pay the difference," said one enterprising farmer this morning. Chickens were selling at 75c. a brace, and geese at $1.40 cents each. All kinds of fowl were plentiful, with the possible exception of ducks. A few were offered at 50c. each.

Potatoes Lower.

The price of potatoes still continues to sag. They are now down to as low as fifty cents a bag. Athough the majority of farmers were getting fifty-and sixty cents. First-class apples could be had for $2.50 cents a bag, while a few of the lesser known varieties sold lower. Cabbages at 30c. a dozen and cauliflowers at from 5 to 10c each, found willing buyers. A farmer, explaining a business transaction to a policeman, proved of interest to a large gathering of spectators, whose faces denoted that intense look of expectancy whenever an arrest is pending. However, the blue-coated minion of the law had no intention of making an arrest. He listened to the tale of woe and passed on, the crowd doing likewise, and business at that particular end of the market resumed its normal course.

Not a Bad Plan.

"Why does Wombat speak so frequently about his wife? He praises her in the most extravagant terms. She may be a nice woman, but why drag her into the conversation all the time?"

"He's a little leery of his wife since she has a dictograph stuck around."

SUBMARINES ARE LOST

German War Craft Reported Destroyed by the British

SEA BED WAS DRAGGED

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Standard publishes an interesting report, which the official press bureau permits, that two German submarines have recently been lost. There has been no official announcement of either, but The Standard says there is every reason to believe that two submarines which have been raiding in the English Channel have been satisfactorily accounted for.

According to information from credible naval sources, one of these submarines has been carrying out a series of daring reconnaissances in the vicinity of Dover, and a patrolling cruiser has reported attempts by this German craft to torpedo her. Patrol flotillas from Dover searched for the submarine, which was believed to be lying on the sea bed.

During one of the very calm days for which the end of October was notable, bubbles were seen rising at a certain point. Vessels went out and dredged over this area in a similar manner to mine-sweeping, but using a powerful chain with explosives attached. This was dragged at a depth that would catch the submarine if lying there. After patrolling several times over the area there was a heavy explosion, followed shortly by large quantities of oil rising to the surface. Those who took part in the operation have no doubt that a German submarine was blown up.

The second case concerned a German submarine that had been particularly troublesome to ships of the Dover flotilla that had been engaged in the bombardment of the Belgian coast. Seamen state that she was trapped into believing herself safe in an attack and then was heavily shelled and sunk.

It was also reported yesterday that a French torpedo boat rammed and sank a German submarine off Dunkirk.

TEA ROOM AT THE EMPRESS

A Pleasant Place Where Ladies May Enjoy a Social Half-hour.

The tea room at the Empress Hotel is a charming and pleasant place to rest awhile and enjoy a cup of tea, for ladies when down-town in the afternoon. With its cosy, comfortable appointments it is ideal for ladies to meet for a social half hour. Mrs. Graham entertained a number of ladies to tea yesterday afternoon.

Among the ladies who took tea there during the past week were Mrs. Coulthard, Mrs. R. B. Hall, Mrs. R. Denne, Mrs. Geo. Burnham, Mrs. R. B. Lundy, Mrs. Wm. Bradburn, Miss R. Cumming, Miss Pearce, Mrs. A. W. Spence, Mrs. J. Birmingham, Mrs. Claude Rogers, Miss Rogers, Miss Helen Davidson, Mrs. Theo. McWilliams, Mrs. (Dr.) Wightman, Miss O'Brien, Millbrook, Mrs. Coon, Mrs. R. H. Turner, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Aylmer, Mrs. Green, Miss Aylmer and Miss Robertson.

INSPECTION AT KINGSTON

Peterboro' Boy Describes Major Sam Hughes' Visit to Second Battalion.

From one of the 57th contingent at Kingston the following interesting letter has been received

Just a line to let you know we have had the Hon. Sam Hughes inspecting the 21st Battalion in company with Col. Hemming on the Cricket Grounds, this morning. Snow had fallen during the night, about one inch deep and had a pretty appearance on the Cricket Grounds, with the tall trees around. Reveille sounded at 5.30 and breakfast at 6 a.m. Parade fell in at 7.30. We marched to Wellington street to wait for the right half of the Battalion from Artillery Park Barracks. All the Battalion wore overcoats, which were well needed, as it was rather cold. Then we all marched to the Cricket Grounds and, after getting into position, the order "stand easy" was given. Needless to say snow balls began to fall like German shells. About ten minutes later the Hon. Sam. arrived. The Bugle Band blew the salute. All the officers were called to the front and inspected, and then the orders "Form fours, Companies march." The Major General, standing for the "march past" as we left the Cricket Grounds for our quarters. A little later the honourable gentleman inspected the quarters. We all felt pretty sick yesterday, as we were innoculated on Wednesday, instead of Thursday. Several of the boys fainted and two were taken to the hospital. It does not hurt at the time as it is only like a pin-prick, but later comes the fun. Every man you meet turns sideways or shouts "mind my arm." But am pleased to say we are all feeling well again to-day. We all received our underwear on Wednesday. It is certainly swell and all wool; we all received two suits of underwear, two grey shirts, two towels, one sweatercoat, one pair of boots. The sweaters were Penman Pen Angle, and the underwear, Stanfield's, so you may guess it is good stuff. The O. C. has arranged for the use of the Music Hall in the Town Hall for the use of the boys, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.. It is a lovely room; you can write or read, with writing paper, etc., free.

We are going to arrange for a concert some evening when the boys are feeling better from their innoculation. We get another dose in ten days' time so we have something to look forward to if it is going to have the same effect. The weather has turned very dull and it has started to rain, but we have had nice weather up to the present.

Following the [illegible] General Hughes called the officers about him and gave them strong, practical advice, the keynote of which was efficiency. He expressed his satisfaction with the condition of the troops and advised the officers that owing to the fierce and brutal nature of the fighting in the present war, it was necessary for the men to be thoroughly trained and to be taught to keep under cover and to be able to crawl from one position to another. He stated that he was working on plans which would render the bayonet more efficient. In closing his address he stated that if things went right he hopes to meet the troops at the front and if not there, then in Berlin.

COUNTY TEACHERS' CONVENTION

Matters Discussed at Annual Meeting of the Association.

The annual convention of the teachers of Peterborough County was held on Thursday and Friday of this week. The opening sessions were held in the Normal School.

After the minutes of the last meeting, the appointment of committees, and routine business, the opening address was ably delivered by the President, Mr. G. E. Broderick, P. S. I., in which he laid particular stress on the necessity of teaching by means of the concrete.

Following this, concise reports of the O. E. A. convention were given by Misses Edgar and Carter.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—Mr. H. Andrews.
Vice-President—Mr. Donoghue.
Secretary—Miss E. Waters.
Executive Committee—Misses Duff, Hamilton and Marsh.
Auditors—Miss MacNaughton and MacLachlan.

During the afternoon the subject of "Agriculture" was discussed.

The report of the Rural Teachers' Conference at Guelph was very admirably given by Misses Donaghue and Pearson.

"School Gardens" were discussed by Misses Throop and Hamilton, who outlined in a very definite and interesting manner their methods of introducing a school-garden; and its relation and benefits to other school-studies. The subject was continued by Mr. F. C. McRae, B.S.A., who told of the great numbers of children who, in the past few years, have taken part in home gardens and school fairs, chiefly owing to the interest taken in them by the teacher.

A helpful paper on "Primary Work" was then given by Miss Murray.

Inspector Lees gave a very pleasing talk, "Bits Picked Up."

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Assembly Hall of the Collegiate Institute, at which a splendid musical programme was rendered by several of the City teachers.

Dr. Pakenham, a former Peterborough boy, was greatly enjoyed by all in his lecture "Some Problems in Ontario Education."

Judge Huycke Has Returned

From Brantford—Is Chairman on Arbitration Board.

His Honour Judge Huycke has returned from Brantford, where he was acting in conjunction with Mr. A. E. Datt, K.C., and Mr. J. Magee, on a Board of Arbitration in the case of the L. E. and N. Railway and the owners of the Brantford Ice Company. Judge Huycke, who is chairman of the Board, will return to Brantford in a few days, for the completion of the case.

CITY HALL PARAGRAPHS

The Court of Revision will meet this afternoon. This is the fourth time the court has convened, and it is altogether likely that another sitting will be necessary before the one hundred and twenty-three cases are disposed of.

Alterations.

The new glass panels have been inserted in the outer doors of the City Clerk's office. They bear the name of the office, also the number of the building. Some new hardware in the form of a lock and handle have been attached to the door. Mr. W. H. Moore of the City Trust Commission, had a look over the work this morning.

Financial Assistance.

Dependents of men who enlisted in the first contingent are beginning to feel the need of financial assistance. A few of them are turning up each day at the office of Relief Officer Miller, who at the present time is in charge of the patriotic fund. Mr. Miller has asked to be relieved of this responsibility, a request that has been acceded to. It is merely a question of securing a man suitable for the work.

Cigarette License $50.

At the Brussels council meeting a by-law was passed placing a license fee of $50 on vendors of cigarettes and a penalty not to exceed $50 or 21 days in jail for infractions. The by-law comes into effect on January 1, 1915.

A similar license in Peterborough would cost $40.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT

Editor, Examiner:

Sir,—No great movement was ever launched without the opposition of politicians and those possessed of a nervous fear. They help towards the object, which is discussion and the moulding of public opinion. The movement towards world-wide disarmament and international police has followed at the Council chamber meeting, is receiving this help.

The need of agitation to prepare the way for so immense an undertaking, was admitted by the three gentlemen who at first spoke against such agitation at the present time, when the resolution which asks, "that public opinion be aroused and educated to demand," etc. (as given in last night's paper) was adopted unanimously.

When engaged in a fight you naturally disarm your opponents before you throw down your own arms, and the speakers urged every able-bodied man to do his share in the fight, if possible, on foreign fields, and if not, then by joining the Home Guard.

It is very interesting to see a man of such wide prominence as Col. Roosevelt advocating a movement along these lines. The fact of his letter appearing in the London Times, shows that great paper far from being afraid of, but rather invites, such discussion.

Yours very truly,
Joseph S. Bell.

Peterborough, Nov. 14, 1914.

CHEER FOR TINY BELGIANS.

Santa Claus Ship Jason Leaves New York To-day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—On the eve of the sailing of the collier Jason, laden with Christmas gifts for children in the European war zone, a message bidding her Godspeed was received from President Wilson. The message read:

"U. S. Jason: My best wishes for a safe voyage. May your goods carry comfort and relief to the distressed sufferers.—Woodrow Wilson."

The Jason, lying at a Brooklyn dock, had received her entire cargo last night and will sail to-day.

Federal House To Meet Soon.

TORONTO, Nov. 14—A sign pointing to the opening of the Federal House at no distant date appeared with the publication in The Ontario Gazette yesterday of the condensed rules for private bills. It is customary for a warning notice to be given within a month or so of the assembly and attention is called to the fact that all applications for private bills must be advertised in The Canada Gazette and subscribe to other regulations. All notices are to be published for five consecutive weeks.

Premier Hearst stated last evening that the Cabinet had as yet given no consideration to the calling of the Ontario House or to the appointment of a speaker.

740 Lost on the Monmouth.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—It is officially announced that the British cruiser Monmouth, which was destroyed recently in the battle off Chile with German warships, carried 42 officers and 698 men. Captain Frank Brandt was in command of the Monmouth.

British Casualties 87,000.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—In reply to a query made by Edward T. John, M.P. from East Denbighshire, Premier Asquith yesterday announced in the House of Commons that the British casualties up to Oct. 31 approximated 87,000 men.

Children's Hats

This is one branch of our business to which we pay particular attention, with the result that we carry the most complete assortment of up-to-date, and practical styles for children, that you can find in the City.

W. E. LECH Manufacturing Furrier and Hatter

366 GEORGE ST., Near Simcoe. 'Phone 726

THE ATTACK IS GROWING WEAKER

Crisis of Germany's Northern Attack Has Passed

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Last night's official bulletin says: "From the sea to the Lys, the German action has not been so strong, and some parts of front we ourselves have taken the offensive.

"We have progressed to the south of Bixschoote.

"At the east of Ypres we have retaken by a counter-attack a village which had been lost.

"At the south of Ypres we have repulsed an offensive movement of the Prussian Guard.

"On the other part of the front only cannonades are mentioned."

The afternoon announcement says: From the sea coast as far as the Lys, the fighting has been of a less violent character than on previous days. Several efforts of the Germans to cross the Yser Canal, at the western outlet from Dixmude and at other points of passage in the Amont district, were checked. Generally speaking, our positions have been maintained without change.

To the north, to the east, and to the south of Ypres, attacks of the enemy were repulsed, at the end of the day at different points of our line and that of the British army.

From the region to the east of Armentieres and as far as the Oise, there have been artillery exchanges and actions of minor importance.

In the course of the last few days of foggy weather our troops have not ceased to make progress little by little. They are to-day established almost everywhere at distances varying from 300 to 500 metres from the network of barbed wire entanglements of the enemy.

To the north of the Aisne we have taken possession of Tracey-le-Val, but with the exception of the cemetery to the northeast of this village. We have made slight progress to the east of Tracy-le-Mont and to the southeast of Nouvron, as well as between Crony and Vregny, and to the northeast of Soissons.

In the vicinity of Vailly, a counter attack by the Germans, delivered against those of our tropos who had re-taken Chavonne and Soupir, was repulsed.

Equal failure attended the German efforts in the environs of Berry-au-Bac.

In the Argonne there has been a violent artillery duel.

There has been minor progress in the vicinity of St. Mihiel and in the region of Pont-a-Mousson.

A surprise attack delivered by our troops against the villages of Val and Chattillon, near Cirey-Sur-Vesouse, made it possible for us to capture a detachment of the enemy.

A German attack directed against the heights of Mount Sainte Marie, resulted in failure.

It is reported that snow is beginning to fall on the heights of the Vosges Mountains.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative used as directed is guaranteed to restore grey hair to natural colour or money refunded. Positively not a dye, and non-injurious. On sale at McDermid & Jury's Drug Store, Peterborough. Price $1 (postpaid). Write Tremain Supply Co., Dept. EX, Toronto. dtf

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.

Twenty-Seventh Year

Premium Income, 1913 ..... $6,996,876.91
Paid to or set aside for Policyholders 2,773,648.16
Interest, Dividends, etc 980,502.73
Reserves for Policyholders 15,154,300.00
Assets 17,500,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities 1,510,000.41
Insurance in Force 60,000,000.00

The Bonus Claims falling in during the year were only 65 per cent of the expected, and the interest realized on the usual Ledger Assets was 6.99 per cent, indicating that the company is in a position to offer insurance on very attractive terms. Write for copy of full report. It will interest you. Drop a card to-day to

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.
374½ Water Street, Peterborough, Ontario
THOMAS MARK
GENERAL AGENT

GERMAN FIRE KILLS 700 OF THEIR OWN MEN

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The bombardment of Ypres served on Tuesday to absolve the allies of the obligation of looking after nearly on thousand German prisoners. The German shells fell on the railway station, where they evidently hoped to blow up one of the armoured trains. At the moment prisoners were waiting the arrival of a special train to convey them to the south of France. They were killed in appalling numbers, only 294 surviving unscathed. One hundred and sixty-one were wounded and conveyed to the British base hospitals. The others are still unburied at the railway station.

HAND MANGLED

Zam-Buk Heals so Quickly, it Saved a Worker Three Weeks' Wages.

Mr. Hebert Hughen, 368 Beverley street, Winnipeg, writes: "While at work my hand was caught between an iron bar and a revolving belt, and three fingers were very badly mangled—indeed, almost torn off. The doctor who dressed the injury advised me to use a certain preparation, and I did so, but the healing was so slow I decided to try Zam-Buk.

"Just one week after I began using Zam-Buk my fingers were so far healed that I was able to go back to work, although the doctor said it would be at least a month before I would be able to do so! Zam-Buk thus not only healed my wound, but did it so quickly that it saved me three weeks' wages. I heartily recommend Zam-Buk for all cuts, wounds, and injuries."

The above is but one of the numerous instances where Zam-Buk has saved money for those who give it a fair trial. Apart from that, look at the hours of suffering it does away with. Accidents will happen; you cannot tell at what moment your turn will come. Be prepared; keep Zam-Buk always handy; it is the best "First Aid." As soon as applied it soothes the pain, kills the germs of blood poison and quickly heals the injury. Just as good for skin diseases.

If you suffer from eczema, cuts, burns, bruises, cold sores, chapped hands, ulcers piles, scalp sores, eruptions or any skin disease, give Zam-Buk a fair trial.

Refuse substitutes. Zam-Buk is entirely different from other ointments, and there is nothing "just as good."

At all druggists and stores, or post-paid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, on receipt of price, 50c. box, 3 boxes $1.25. For free trial send name and address, 1c stamp, this advertisement and name of paper.

Christmas Gifts That Grow

What a delightful Christmas present Flowers make. Let us suggest a Christmas Gift that grows. An early purchase of a pot of Bulbs—Roman Hyacinths, Pure White Narcissus, the Early Tulip or a Chinese Lily. These are now started ready to bloom on Christmas Day. The Cyclamen with its pretty nodding flowers, is also a favourite floral Christmas Gift. Ask to see them.

Peterborough Floral Co.
(Successors to F. Moore)
2 Stores 328 GEORGE STREET 430 WATER STREET
Telephones—1806, Bunkade 1447

Replenish Your Silver

Beautify your home with the new patterns in Silverware and Cut Glass

Fern Dishes
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JEWELLERS
365 George — Next Turnbull's

(appear some home, you realize that the NEW EDISON PHONOGRAPH is giving you music more perfect than can be heard in opera house, theatre or concert hall.

Remember that all EDISON RECORDS are made under ideal conditions — in a specially constructed concert room — far from the noises of the street, where there are no loss corners and the inevitable chatter of the concert audience.

And such Bands as you may enjoy too!

Highlanders Bagpipe Band
United States Marine Band
Artillery Band of Boston
Garde Republicaine Band
Sousa's Band
National Military Band
Police Band of Boston
New York Military Band
and
Johann Strauss' Orchestra.

The new Edison Phonograph has the diamond (reproducing point, unbreakable and long playing records, superior motors and construction, concealed horns, and the Cabinets are made in true Period styles, in perfect harmony with the finest furniture.

As usual, Edison owners have everything worth while in the new melodies, the old favorites, selections from the classics, and the popular dance and song hits of the day. Come in and listen to the bands. Get the complete list of Edison Records and tell us just what you want to hear. We'll gladly play all your selections—and thank you for the opportunity of letting us demonstrate the manifold superiority of the Edison. 133

TRADE MARK Thomas A Edison

EDISON DEALERS IN PETERBORO

J. M. Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street. Peterboro Music Co., 491 George Street.

Letters From Irishmen Show They Still Have Old Fighting Spirit

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Nobody criticises Lord Kitchener for deciding that Irish regiments cannot be led in the field of battle by Irish officers, but there are many who, understanding the Irish nature, are simply aghast at the order that they are not to be allowed to carry new colours with them into action. There is no gainsaying that the placing of the Home Rule Act on the Statute Book has been an enormously powerful agent for recruiting Ireland. The Irish leaders have said that they are prouder than ever they were of the British Empire; and one of the amazing things to Englishmen in the present war is the loyalty of their Irish neighbours, and their eagerness to help keep the standard flying.

The effect of the passing of the Home Rule Bill upon the Irish soldiers in France is described in a letter from Corporal J. J. Cunningham, of the First Irish Guards, to a friend at Loughton, Essex, in which, describing the spirited way in which the Irish fight, he says:

"eW are all doing very well, and you will be glad to learn that the 'Micks' are slaughtering the Germans' left, right, and centre.

"We are all doing very well, and thickest of the fray, and the only complaint among the officers here is that it is giving them b—— and the devil to hold those 'mad Irish' back. When they fix bayonets and sing 'God Save Ireland' there is always blood on the skyline.

"You will, I know, be sorry to learn that poor old McEnroy, our champion boxer, is among the wounded. We all had some narrow escapes, but any Germans our fellows met did not get the chance of even a 'narrow escape.'

CHEERS FOR REDMOND.

"The boys are all in great spirits, as they learned on the battlefield that the Home Rule Bill had been placed on the Statute Book. I need not tell that when the news came there was a terrific cheer for 'General' John Redmond.

"We are all very well treated out here and receive plenty of tobacco and rum, but a lot of us hope to return soon and visit the —— House and have another bottle of their famous Double X.

"You may be surprised to hear that the Irish flag I bought from the pedlar before parting with you I still have got. It has been carried through all our engagements, and with God's help I will carry it back to Britain. Clay from the trenches has made the harp on it very dirty, but thank God that is the only disgrace it has suffered. I did not think when we were buying it that it would go through so much.

"I have seen the Irish Guards, Dublin Fusiliers, Connaught Rangers, and Munsters in action, and without exception they have all behaved with the same spirit as that possessed by their forefathers."

And the Irishman is still "old-fashioned" enough to have a reverence for the old flag, not the green tribal flag with the harp alone, but the harp surmounted by the crown. After reading the letter of Corporal Michael O'Mara, of the Irish Guards, who has been at the front since the beginning of the war, written to a friend at Carrick-on-Suir, one may well wonder what will be the effect of the new order regarding the carrying of colours when it gets known among the Irish soldiers in the field of battle. He writes:

"We are British soldiers, and proud of the name and proud to belong to the great British Empire, but in doing our duty for the glory and honour of the Empire we have also always in our minds to add if we can more lustre to the fair name of Erin.

CHERISH "OUR GREEN FLAG."

"Our flag of green with the harp and shamrock and the words 'Erin Go Bragh' is now faded and torn, but still loved and cherished. Talking about that dear old flag, I shall endeavour to describe how at ——, when the fate of the day seemed to waver in the balance, when the ruthless enemy by sheer weight of numbers was pressing onward at every point of vantage, that faded flag turned a threatened defeat into decisive victory.

"On our left were the Munsters and on our right the Leinsters and Connaught Rangers. All were hard pressed and were about to retire when suddenly from the firing line one of our comrades rushed out flourishing the old green flag and shouting 'Erin Go Bragh.'

"With the blood coursing fast through my veins I watched with pride and admiration the marvellous effect produced by these simple words. With a mighty cheer that seemed to rend the heavens and that uprose and swelled even above the din of battle those hard-pressed sons of Erin charged down on the advancing enemy with fixed bayonets.

"The Germans were completely staggered by this unexpected turn of events when victory seemed just within their grasp, but they were given little time for hesitation, for, to slightly alter the words of a well-known Irish ballad:

"'Like lions leaping at a fold when
mad with hunger's pang,
Right up against the German lines
those Irish heroes sprang.'

"The Germans turned and fled in all directions, completely routed and wholly disorganised. Such was the effect on the Irish Guards of the sight of their old green flag and the cry of 'Erin Go Bragh.'"

Very probably this was the same little green flag that Corporal Cunningham bought from the pedlar and with which, in lieu of colours, he led the charge of his regiment, but which he modestly refrains from mentioning in his letter to his friend, passing it over by merely saying, "It has been carried through all our engagements" and "I didn't think when we were buying it that it would go through so much."

NEVER TASTED RUM

"Rum King of Jamaica" Had Made $30,000,000 Worth of it.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13. — Boland Frinzi, the "rum king of Jamaica," sailed for Kingston yesterday on the United Fruit steamer Zacapa with Mrs. Frinzi. Asked how he had won his title, Mr. Frinzi replied:

"I have manufactured and sold $30,000,000 worth of rum since I went into the business, and I guess that is why they call me 'king'. I might add that I have never tasted a drop."

"Pat," said Sandy, "Why is a short man trying to kiss a tall woman like an Irishman going up Vesuvius?" "Faith, and isn't it because he is trying to get at the mouth of the crater?" replied Pat.

BATTLE DEVELOPS

East Prussia is Now Centre of Gravity in Operations

GERMANS HOLD DEFILES

LONDON, Nov. 14. — While the battle in West Flanders continues to hold the public attention because of the desperate character of the fighting, the numbers of men engaged and the territory at stake, military men now look upon East Prussia as the centre of gravity of the war.

In this latter field of operations a big battle is developing. The Russians are pushing vigorously a great enveloping movement. They are engaging the Germans along a wide curve of one hundred and fifty miles from Stalluponen, in the northeast, through Goldap and Krugianken, which is well within the tangle of lakes, down to Soldau in the southwest. Military observers say the Germans have apparently checked their retreat in Poland and by counter-attacks are endeavoring to create a diversion. They say, however, that the Russians are not to be turned from their plan, which is believed to be an attack on Dansig. They argue that the Germans will have to either allow East Prussia to be overrun the second time or bring up reinforcements, and that they can hardly weaken their army along the Polish frontier, for that would leave Posen and Silesia open to invasion. The allies naturally are hoping that an effort will be made to relieve East Prussia, and thus lead to the weakening of the German armies in Belgium and France.

In any fighting in their own country the Germans will have the advantage over the Russians, as they have a net work of strategic railways to move their troops quickly, and, besides, they use motors to a larger extent than their opponents. Military men are watching the operations in this region with the deepest interest.

The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Co. sends the following:

"The Germans have concentrated strongly south of the Mazurian Lakes (East Prussia) with heavy guns from Koenigsberg. Along the Soldau-Lyck line they have constructed heavily-timbered, strongly-armed blockhouses with barbed wire defences."

The Petrograd correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following despatch:

"The conclusion is drawn from the latest news that the German troops, who in their retreat have occupied all the defiles to the east of the Mazurian Lakes (East Prussia), where they have placed heavy artillery, intend to resist the Russians tenaciously in that section. The Germans hope that on these positions, which they consider impregnable, the shock of the Russians will be broken. However, yesterday the Russians were successful in sorties to the east of the lakes.

"Throughout all Prussia railway passenger traffic has been suspended. The lines now are transporting troops only, apparently with a view to a new concentration which is said to have been decided upon by a recent council of the Austro-Germanic General Staffs at Cracow. This council is reported to have decided to change completely the plan of battle."

Rumors continue to circulate in financial circles that Austria-Hungary is anxious for peace and has already made private overtures as to peace terms.

The Army Messenger announced yesterday that the Russian army had won another victory over the Germans near Kalisz, in western Poland. The Germans were forced to retreat, it says, abandoning thousands of dead and wounded on the battlefield, and the Russians captured twelve howitzers.

These guns are believed to be part of the heavy artillery with which the Germans had planned to batter the fortifications of Warsaw and Ivangorod.

HUGE WAR VOTE ASKED

Britain Will Require Another $1,125,000,000 This Session

LONDON, Nov. 14—The announcement of the presentation of Parliament of a measure to vote a credit of $1,125,000,000 was issued officially yesterday afternoon. This money is intended to cover not only the naval and military expenditures, which may be incurred before March 31, but all the expenditures which may be necessary or desirable to meet trade or other abnormal conditions created by the war. This further sum, added to the previous credits voted by Parliament, brings the total of credits to $1,625,000,000.

The credit of $1,125,000,000 will cover the $14,550,000 advanced to Belgium, the $4,000,000 advanced to Servia and sums necessary to facilitate the raising of funds for his Majesty's dominion and protectorate and by the allied powers.

Advances in the way of loans will be made also to the dominions and the allied powers for the purposes of war and to meet difficulties arising out of the war, and to local authorities and other bodies for relief work.

Professor Muensterberg (exposing the plunge through Belgium)—Everybody knows that etiquette stops when the house is on fire.

Plain, ordinary man—But does etiquette stop and permit you to bolt through the house of a peaceful neighbour to get at the other fellow you want to thump on the other side?

Aisne Valley Under Fire Stirs Gabriel Hanotaux

Distinguished French Academician in Graphic Account in the Paris Figaro Describes Great Battlefield as Spectacle of Military Grandeur.

Gabriel Hanotaux, the distinguished French Academician, has written for the Figaro a description of the Aisne Valley under fire, graphic and realistic in its wording:

"I have seen it," he says, "that valley of the Aisne, which has just added a page which will be one of the most beautiful in the book of history. I was anxious to see how that valley had conducted itself to encompass the heroism of our soldiers. It is magnificent!

"When we entered the mouth of the valley the morning fog still hung low over the river. One could hear the cannon scolding far away, like the grumbling of some huge beast. Suddenly the fog curtain was torn; the sun appeared and illuminated with a cold ray all the countryside. And from the hill on which we stood the valley uncovered itself bit by bit, a spectacle of military grandeur.

"We could see clear across to the other side, where we searched vainly for the familiar rooftops. One might have thought it the wall of a crenelated fortress, and to complete the impression over it rose, from time to time, into the blue sky the white puffs of the far off shells, exploding as regular intervals.

"The valley, denuded and laid out in military lines, had put itself also into war apparel. It has lost its smiling good-fellowship, but how much more splendid it was in its masculine gravity!

Soldiers Calmly Smoke.

"The broken trees, the fields scarred with wheels, not of peaceful farm waggons, but those of guns and caissons, the cavalry horses on the picket lines, made pretty splotches of colour, relieved by the brilliant uniforms of the Chasseurs d'Afrique; the avenues and woods were filled with troops; on the highways patrols, marching detachments, interminable convoys, Kiplingesque, with khaki-clad soldiers smoking their pipes and chaffing each other, and here and there in the fields mounds of earth where unknown heroes are sleeping their last sleep side by side under improvised crosses on which flutter little 'tricolors.' Everywhere a silent and resolute animation.

"From the depth of the valley rose in long spirals the smoke from the pyres where dead horses were burning, and high, high up in the sky, like a hawk lost in the sky, a German aeroplane swooped in great circles, surveying the country.

"After passing the improvised bridge we passed to the heights of the plateau. This, fortunately, our troops had taken at the first attack. It had felt but little the feet of the enemy in flight. But one would say that having lost it so quickly it is trying to avenge the loss, for its cannon speak incessantly, and its shells come ceaselessly to tear its borders where the ruins of the old village rest.

"From far off, ten or twelve kilometres away, a great shell mounts with a shriek, whistles through the air, touches the earth, and tears it with a dull thud; a crash, a great hole appears, then silence. 'Another kettle,' murmur the soldiers, who have hardly turned their heads. They laugh at the cannonading fury. A field of beets has undergone all one afternoon a vain bombardment. Will this sowing expand until we gather against them a harvest of steel?

French Guns of Victory.

"With perfect calmness the French soldiers guard this line which protects France. They take their turns in the trenches; a multitude of unknown acts of heroism develop there. We ignore them, they ignore them themselves. These brave men are so sure of victory that they have nerves of steel. They know that some day the order will come that will hurl them on those cannonading lines, and they await it with tranquility.

"The civilian population lives in a calm, more sorrowful but not less firm. Hiden, as were their ancestors, in caves in the plateau, they come out when night falls and the firing ceases to go for provisions and to dig the remaining potatoes that still are in the fields. Fire is carried from hearth to hearth. The bread, which the baker still brings twice a week in his customary rounds, is divided. This population suffers, but it knows why it suffers, and it, too, full of confidence, waits.

"At night silence reconquers the valley. The fires are extinguished, and the earth gathers about itself once more its mantle of fog. While the cold pinches in the trenches the valley sleeps, dreaming perhaps of other days—those great souvenirs which the present will continue and surpass."

LECTURED ON BELGIUM

Rev. Dean McColl Addressed St. Peter's Ladies' Literary Society.

The first meeting of the Ladies' Literary of the Total Abstinence Society was held in the T. A. S. Hall, last evening, and a very appreciative audience listened to a most interesting and instructive lecture on "Belgium," the hero nation of the present war, by the Rev. Dean McColl.

The reverend lecturer dealt with the geography and early history of the country, going back as far as Julius Caesar, whom, he said, found great difficulty in overcoming the people—the Belgae. He described the situation of the country as being very beautiful, its soil very rich, its lands level, and advantageously situated for commerce. Its lack of mountains and the smallness of its rivers, taken in conjunction with its position iwth regard to other countries, has made it for centuries the battefield of Europe.

At one period, in the early history of the country it belonged to Austria; when Charles V. reigned it was given to Spain and by the Treaty of Utrecht, part of it was given to Austria again. From 1795 to 1815 it belonged to France. At the close of the Napoleonic wars, Holland and Belgium united, but the union was very distasteful to Belgium, and in 1831 she declared her independence. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by the five great nations of Europe. Despite this fact Belgium knew that in the event of war breaking out this neutrality would be broken and she accordingly prepared herself for such an event. Liege and Namur are examples of the fortifications which Belgium constructed at that time.

The next part of the lecture dealt with the peoples of Belgium. There are two distinct races in this country and both languages have been preserved perfectly. To the north are the Flemish of Teutonic blood and possessing qualities similar to the Germans and English. They speak a language distinctly their own, and largely follow manufacturing and agriculture. Lace and gloves are two of their main manufactures.

Antwerp, which means, "on the wharf," Ghent, meaning gloves, and Bruges, the City of Bridges, are some of their main cities, and these very names are testimonials of the great industry and activity of this people. To the south or the south are the Walloons, originally from Gaul, and speaking a language closely resembling the French. They are the very antithesis of the Flemish people. They are energetic, active, high strung and brave.

The lecturer dwelt long on the great prosperity of the country, which is almost universally Catholic, having a Catholic king, a Catholic government, and enjoying freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom to express views on any matter. The beauty of the architecture, the superiority of its educational institutions and its immense wealth, all go to show the enlightenment of the people, who were described as valiant, thrifty, brave and God-fearing—in fact an ideal nation.

The following musical programme was presided over by Mrs. L. B. Treacy.

Instrumental Duet—Misses Pierce and Gregory.
Vocal Solo—Mr. Minicola.
Vocal—Miss Margaret Clancy.
"God Save the King."

MONEY WAS RETURNED

Victim of Short Change Artist Has Added Respect for Administration of Law.

Mr. Fred McEwan of Virgil, Ont., the secretary of the Niagara Township Patriotic League, was one of the victims of Wm. Barr, the short change artist, who was tried here recently. All the money taken by Barr and his companion Rose, was recovered and returned to the losers. Mr. McEwan has written Mr. Jos. Wearing, Acting Crown Attorney, as follows:

Virgil, Ont., Nov. 13, 1914.

Dear Sir,—Received cheque to-day in full payment of money lost by me. Must say that the way this matter has been handled gives me an added respect for the law as administered in Canada. Many thanks.

Fred McEwan.

No Epidemic Among Prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—In reply to the charge made by the Frankfurter Zeitung that forty-six German prisoners have died in England from pneumonia and typhoid fever, it is officially stated that there have been only five deaths among the prisoners. One death was accidental and the others were due to natural causes, the statement says there has been no typhoid or pneumonia.

Russians Capture Aviators.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 14.—A detachment of Russian cavalry operating in the vicinity of Plock, 58 miles west of Warsaw, captured two days ago two German aviators and repelled the effort of rescue undertaken by two companies of German infantry.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

A contribution to the Patriotic Fund of one hundred dollars has been received from Bishop O'Brien.

UNREST IN LUXEMBURG.

Little Duchy Has Suffered Under Prolonged German Rule.

LUXEMBURG, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Nov. 11.—This small country, which has almost been forgotten since the commencement of the war, is beginning to show signs of unrest under the prolonged German rule.

Entirely cut off from the rest of the world and obliged to read newspapers which, under a strict German censorship, are giving exclusively pro-German information, the people show the same tendencies to fly into panics and to believe hysterical news as are so familiar in Brussels, Liege, Namur, and other Belgian cities where the people systematically are kept in the dark. They are now willing to believe even the most incredible nonsense.

The Luxemburgians have suffered greatly since the Germans three weeks ago stopped the iron industry, the main support of the country, by forbidding the use of dynamite. After prolonged negotiations the operation of the mines has again been allowed, but the miners are obliged to use other and less violent explosives.

Continual friction is apparent between Luxemburgians and the Germans on the frontier villages. The people who ordinarily are bi-lingual, under pressure of the uninvited Germans, now are exclusively using French as the only means at their disposal of showing resentment, the natives say, at their country's invasion and continued domination.

The Churches

ANGLICAN

St. John's Church

REV. J. C. DAVIDSON, RECTOR.
23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

8.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and sermon.
Processional 418, "Breathe on me Breath of God."
Venite 12.
Te Deum 56, 14.
Benedictus 65.
Office hymn 476, "Hail to the Lord's Anointed."
Before sermon 550, "Lord, Thy Word Abideth."
Anthem, "The Wilderness" (Sir John Goss).
Recessional 467, "God moves in a mysterious way."
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7 p.m.—Evensong and sermon.
Processional 530, "Lead us Heavenly Father."
Psalms 84, 85. Chant 84.
Magnificat 176.
Nunc Dimittis 55.
Office hymn 336, "O God of Love."
Before sermon 445, "Dear Lord and Father of Mankind."
Offertory, "Lead us Gently Lord" (Hartford), Miss Kathleen Moore.
Recessional 376, "Brightly gleams our banner."

Mr. Richard J. Dovey, Organist and Choirmaster.

All Saints' Church

REV. R. B. GROSS, M.A., RECTOR.
23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

11 a.m.—Morning prayer and Ante Communion. Preacher, The Rector.
Hymn 457, "Fight the good fight."
Venite 12. Psalms 67. Te Deum 25, 27, 28.
Jubilate 15. Kyrie 282.
Hymn 532, "Let saints on earth in concert sing."
Hymn 462, "Be Thou my guardian and my guide."
Anthem, "To God on High" (Mendelssohn).
Alms presentation 136.
Hymn 443, "Crown Him with many Crowns."
Amen 139.
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
7 p.m.—Evening prayer and Holy Communion. Preacher, The Rector.
Hymn 494, "Ten thousand times ten thousand."
Psalms 139. Magnificat 181.
Nunc Dimittis 182.
Hymn 469, "Pierce rgred the tempest o'er the deep."
Hymn 404, "As pants the heart for cooling streams."
Anthem, "O Taste and See" (Sir John Goss).
Alms presentation 139.
Hymn 27, "The day Thou gavest Lord is ended."

Choirmaster, Mr. Geo. E. Chandler.
Organist, Miss M. Flowers.

St. George's Church South Peterborough

(Lock and Braidwood)
REV. J. PRICE, RECTOR.

11 a.m.—Matins and sermon.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Choral evensong and sermon.
Thursday, 7.30 p.m.—Ladies' Guild.
Friday, 7.30 p.m.—Boys' Brigade.
Friday, 8 p.m.—Choir Practice.
Organist, Mr. E. M. Turner.
Choirmaster, Mr. W. Woodrow.

ST. ALBAN'S MISSION.

(CHURCH OF ENGLAND—103 Western Ave.)
MR. C. A. G. SPENCE IN CHARGE.

2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Evensong and sermon.
Worshippers are requested to bring their own prayer and hymn books.

St. Luke's Church

REV. F. J. SAWERS, M.A., RECTOR.
23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

8.30 a.m.—Holy Communion. Corporate Communion of the W. A.
11 a.m.—Morning prayer and sermon.
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes. The Rector's Bible Class in the Church.
7 p.m.—Evening prayer and sermon. Subject: "Some Women of the New Testament": "The Woman Who Would Not Be Refused."

The Rector Will Preach at both Services
All Seats Free.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Peter's Cathedral

There will be three masses celebrated: At 8 a.m., Low Mass; at 9.15 a.m., Children's Mass; at 10.30 a.m., High Mass; at 7 p.m., Vespers, with sermon.

METHODIST

George Street Methodist

REV. R. G. PREVER, B.D., PASTOR.

10 a.m.—Society Class Meeting and Junior Epworth League.
11 a.m.—Morning service. "The Possible Benefits to Our City from Dr. Gordon's Recent Visit."
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7 p.m.—"Life's True Refuge in the Time of Adversity."
Good Music. All Welcomed.

Charlotte Street Methodist

REV. J. P. WILSON, B.A., PASTOR.

10 a.m.—Class meetings.
11 a.m.—Divine service.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes. Meeting of Brotherhood.
7 p.m.—Divine service.
The Pastor will preach at both services.

MUSIC.

Morning anthem: "O that I had wings" (Gaul).
Offertory solo, "Consider and hear me" (Wesley), Miss Ada Richardson.
Evening anthem: "O Be Joyful" (Dudley Buck).
Offertory solo: "Peace be Peace" (Johnson), Mr. P. Naish.
Mr. J. Edward Fisher, Organist and Choirmaster.

Tuesday—C. L. A. Society in charge of Social Department.
Wednesday—Prayer meeting.

Mark Street Methodist

REV. L. PHELPS, PASTOR.

10 a.m.—Class meeting.
11 a.m.—Morning service.
2.45 p.m.—Sunday School, Bible Classes. The Alumni will meet with the body of the Church.
7 p.m.—Evening service.
Mr. A. Nicholls, Organist and Choirmaster.

St. James' Methodist

REV. J. R. CLARRY, B.A., PASTOR.
(Corner of Hunter and Aylmer Streets)

10 a.m.—Class meeting.
11 a.m.—Sermon: "Confidence."
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Sermon: "The Temptation."
Wednesday—Prayer meeting.

PRESBYTERIAN

Knox Church

11 a.m.—Morning service.
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7 p.m.—Evening service.
Rev. Mr. Earthman, B.A., B.D., will preach morning and evening.

MUSIC.

Morning—
Prelude, "Reverie" (Bibbens).
Anthem, "The Light of the World" (Lake).
Evening—
Prelude, "Meditation" (Wenzke).
Anthem, "To Thee our God we fly" (Macfarlane).

Mr. George Kenyon, Organist and Choir Leader.
Strangers Welcomed.

St. Andrew's Church

REV. JAS. ROLLINS, B.A., MINISTER.

11 a.m.—Divine service. The Minister will preach.
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7 p.m.—Divine service. The Minister will preach.

EVENING MUSIC.

Prelude, "Nocturne" (Lemmens).
Anthem, "Magnificat" (Slater).
Offertory, "Praising Sunny" (Alton).
Solo, "He wipes the tear from every eye" (Lee), Miss E. A. Hopkinson.
Postlude, "Moments Musicale."

Mr. Herbert Trotter, Organist and Choirmaster.
Strangers Welcomed. Seats Free.

St. Paul's Church

REV. ROBERT POGUE, PASTOR.

11 a.m.—Morning service.
Organ prelude, "But Thou didst not leave" (Messiah) (Handel).
Male chorus (unaccompanied), "Remember Me" (Klekel).
Offertory anthem, "Teach me unto Me" (Sullivan). Solo part by Mr. Robt. Dickson.
Organ postlude, "The Song of a Hero" (Volkmann).
3 p.m.—Sabbath school. Young Men's Class—Teacher, Mr. W. B. Cowan. Young Women's Class—Teacher, Dr. Moir. Mitto Adult Bible Class—Teacher—Mr. Robt. Harrison.
7 p.m.—Evening worship.
Organ prelude, "Serenade" (Irving).
Offertory anthem, "I lay my sins on Jesus" (Hawley).
Organ postlude, "Crusaders' March" (Schuyvenka).
Organist and Choirmaster, Mr. John Allan

BAPTIST

Murray Street Baptist Church

REV. J. W. WEBB, PASTOR.
Residence, 80 Dundas St.

11 a.m.—Morning service.
3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7 p.m.—Evening service.
Strangers Cordially Welcomed.
All Seats Free.

Park Street Baptist Church

REV. P. A. CONNOR, PASTOR.
Residence, 289 Hunter St.

11 a.m.—Morning service.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Evening service.
Rev. Mr. Cook, of Fenelon Falls, will preach at both services.

MISCELLANEOUS

Salvation Army Temple

ADJUTANT AND MRS. McELHINEY IN CHARGE.

7 a.m.—Knee Drill.
10 a.m.—Bible Study.
10.15 a.m.—United Open Air, Cor. Louis and Charlotte Streets.
11 a.m.—Old Time Holiness Meeting. Salvation Army Temple.
2 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
2.15 p.m.—Open Air, Cor. Hunter and George Streets.
3 p.m.—Old Fashioned Holiness Meeting.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
7.15 p.m.—Songster Brigade, Market Square.
7.15 p.m.—Senior Band, Hunter Street, near George Street.
Monday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service.
Monday, 8 p.m.—Soul Saving Service, Junior Band in attendance.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Soldiers', Converts' and Recruits' Meeting.
Thursday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air meeting.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Soul Saving Service.
7.15 p.m.—Open Air. Corp Cadets and Songster Brigade in attendance.
Friday, 8 p.m.—Old Fashioned Holiness Meeting.
Saturday, 7.15 p.m.—Open Air Service.
Saturday, 8 p.m.—Salvation Meeting. Senior Band in attendance.

Bethany Tabernacle

REV. E. E. JOHNSON, PASTOR.
Residence, 633 Aylmer St.

10.30 a.m.—Prayer Circle.
11 a.m.—Preaching.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Evangelistic service.
Thursday, 8 p.m. — Prayer and praise service.

A Cordial Welcome to All.

Revival meetings, beginning next Sunday, Nov. 22, conducted by Evangelist Lewis J. Lane, of Toronto.

First Methodist

Aylmer Street, Between Charlotte and King Streets.
REV. E. SNYDER, PASTOR.

The morning service will commence with a Love Feast at 9.30.

Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor. Mass. Rev. E. Bentham, of Uxbridge.

Owing to the quarterly meeting services the Sabbath School will be held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

All are Welcomed.

Gospel Hall

11 a.m.—Breaking of Bread.
3 p.m.—Sunday School meets.
7 p.m.—Gospel meeting in the Hall.

"This know also that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves. . . . lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God; having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof; from such turn away"—2nd Timothy iii., 1-5.

Salvation Hall

(Undenominational and Non-Sectarian)
207½ Water Street.
Meetings
Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in the Hall.
4.30 p.m., Street Meeting, Cor. George and Hunter Sts.
Thursday, 8 p.m., in the Hall.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

CONN MACK IS NOT PHILLIE IDOL TO-DAY

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13. — Cornelius McGillicuddy may go his own sweet way and dismember his Athletics. They are his, and we care not what he may do with them. He may even receive the iron cross from the managers of the other seven clubs, if he only breaks his champions up enough to give someone else in the American League a chance for the 1915 pennant. However, from the fans of Philadelphia, Connie is very apt to receive the old-fashioned double cross.

We have been wandering about this town now for several days, talking with fans of every walk of life in the Quaker City, and Connie seems to be about as popular as a loaf from Joe Miller's joke book would be in a Broadway show. Somehow or other, Mr. Mack's constituents do not seem over-enthusiastic about his getting rid of Bender, Coombs, and Plank, and talking veiledly about letting other local favourites go.

The release of Eddie Plank and John Coombs is particularly resented by the fans. Gettysburg Eddie had one of the best years last season, and in years agone has done more than any one man to keep Philadelphia on the baseball map. The men who support the game here, the fans, can't see why Eddie should go.

Coombs's case, of course, is purely sentimental. John has not been able to be of service for some time, yet the Philadelphians feel that he should not be cast aside when just recovering from an illness, without a chance to show whether or not he can attain major league form again.

In Bender's case there seems to be little feeling. People appear to believe that the Chief didn't give his best to Mack or to the city in the closing days and in the world's series. Bender's passing will not cause much of a heart burn.

Mack is said to be making the shifts in his team, partly in reprisal for the poor support handed him last season by the populace. He hopes to reduce expenses by letting go his high-priced men.

To the man on the outside it would seem that the canny Connie is committing baseball suicide. His controversy with a Philadelphia newspaper last season has not been forgotten, nor has it increased his popularity. If he mingled with the people here as we have done, he would understand that last year's reported famine season is apt to appear like a feast season, when the 1915 returns are in, if too many of the Phillie idols are sent elsewhere.

We have talked with every type of fan. The kid in the street, hotel clerks, men in cafes, theatres, hotel lobbies, street cars—all about the town in fact. Not a person that admitted being a follower of baseball was in sympathy in any way with Mr. McGillicuddy.

In one way, you have to admire Connie for his nerve. He is going right ahead, with his plans, without considering sentiment or anything else but what he thinks are the best interests of his ball club. Whether or not one believes as we do that he is committing baseball suicide, one must hand it to him for being one game gentleman.

The breaking up of the Athletic machine may be a mighty good thing for baseball in the other cities of the American league. We really believe that it will be. But in the Quaker village, it will just about make the Phillies the choice of the town, if Pat Moran can make them play any kind of ball at all.

Mack Will Not Retire nor Trade Ed. Collins

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13. — Tracked to the lair of his White Elephants, Cornelius McGillicuddy, familiarly termed Connie Mack, put a quietus on various and sundry rumours that have been circulated concerning his Athletics. When Connie had concluded his little say, the only story of the mass of weird tales that have been spread broadcast that stood confirmed was that the Philadelphia leader has asked for waivers on Plank, Bender, and Coombs.

"I have not taken the trouble to deny statements concerning the doings of my club heretofore, simply because you baseball writers seemed to be having such an elegant time writing things I never heard of till I saw them in print. Since you want the facts, I'll tell you just how we stand.

"In the first place, there is absolutely no truth in the rumour that Mr. Shibe is to retire from the head of the club, and I am to assume the presidency. Mr. Shibe will continue to direct things as he has for the past 14 years, for 14 more, I hope.

"The story that I am to give up the active management of the team is also pure bunk. I will lead one of the largest squads I ever handled to Jacksonville, Fla., early in March, and expect to continue to lead squads there for the next five years.

"The tale that I am contemplating buying the Yankees is the most ridiculous yarn I ever heard. I have never even had such a purchase suggested to me, nor have I ever contemplated making an offer for the club.

"So far as I am concerned, there is absolutely no foundation for the fable of Collins going to New York to manage the Yankee team. I understand that this rumour has been played up somewhat in New York because of my sending Lute Boone on the barnstorming trip this fall. The truth of the Boone incident is as follows:

"Originally, I intended to have my own infielders make the trip, but for several reasons they did not care to go. I needed a second baseman for the American League team, and tried to get Bush of Detroit, to play the bag. At the last minute Bush turned me down.

"We finished the season against the Yankees here in Philadelphia, and young Boone played a good game against us. I asked him if he wanted to join the tourists, and he accepted my offer. That's all there is to it. Boone's making that trip has absolutely no possible connection with any plans that I may have in regard to contemplated changes in my club. To say that it confirms the rumour of Collins' transfer to New York is a joke.

"I intended to make several changes in the Athletics if possible. It may be that I shall not be able to put through things I have in mind, and perhaps my club will be largely the same next year. However, it is very probable that the changes will take place, but I could not think of even indicating just what they are at this time.

"Everybody keeps guessing something different, and somebody is bound to hit it right, but nobody knows what I have in mind. It is all guesswork.

"I have asked for waivers on Plank, Bender, and Coombs, and it is true that it is because one of them was flirting with the Federals. However, it is not true that I ever said that Plank was the man. I have never told who it was and don't intend to.

"Hughey Jennings has involved me in a little controversy over the question of whether or not the asking of waivers on players should be kept quiet. There is no question but that I am right in the matter. It is a hard and fast rule in our league not to give out facts of this kind. Jennings didn't know this perhaps, because his place is essentially out on the field directing plays, and he probably mixes little in official business. Hughey has apologized, and there is nothing further to it.

"We have done pretty well in a baseball way over here in the past. We may not do as well in the future, but somehow or other I have the feeling that we shall worry along, even with a few changes in our lineup. That's all."

SAYS FEDS WILL STAY IN FIGHT

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—In an interview here to-day, President James A. Gilmore of the Feadral League expressed the opinion the peace between the outlaw league and organized baseball was near, and that negotiations might be concluded at a conference scheduled for to-morrow, in Chicago between President Garry Herrmann of the National Commission, President Ban Johnson of the American League, and President Charles H. Weeghman of the Chicago Federal League Club.

He declared that if the plan under consideration goes through, control of the Chicago National team will be acquired by Charles H. Weeghman and his business associates, and that the club will play on the Federal League grounds. He also said that the new clubs would be made up of the best players in the present National League team and the Federal League club.

Feds Will be Reasonable.

"The Federal League stands ready to do anything that will promote the interest of baseball in general. They are willing to make a settlement on any honourable basis. If such a settlement is not consummated before the 1915 season, it will not be the fault of the Federal League officials.

"There is a thorough understanding among all officials of the Federal League, and there is no fear that one or more of the others are going to consummate a deal that will protect their own interests irrespective of what happens to the others.

"Cities like Baltimore, Buffalo and Indianapolis are entitled to major league baseball. The utter disregard that the minor league club owners have had for the general public in the three cities mentioned during the last ten or twelve years was the real cause of the almost total lack of patronage at their parks during the last year.

Federals Here to Stay.

"I wish to state at this time in a most emphatic manner that the Federal League was organized on a major league basis, and will continue as such. There will be no deal made with organized baseball which calls for the elimination of the Federal League. Our organization might consent to transferring of one or two franchises, but the Federal League, in name and in standing, must continue."

NO GLORY FOR U.S. ATHLETES TO WIN NOW

Their European Rivals Are Nearly All Shedding Their Blood on Battlefields.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Despite the fact that Uncle Sam has been in a terrific sporting slump during the past year and has been most gloriously walloped at every start, there is one division in which American supremacy is certain to be continued. That is on the track and field.

The 1916 Olympic games were scheduled to be held in Berlin, but with the hatred that has been stirred up on the other side by the war, it is doubtful if England or France would compete even should peace be restored by that time. That puts one spike in the hope of beating the United States, but the most tragic cause back of the collapse of the European hopes lies in another direction.

The young men who were fast developing into sterling athletes and who might challenge our boys are now being killed off like flies! The pick of the young men of Germany, France and England are on the firing line. Some of Germany's most promising material for the Olympic games for 1916 were army officers or at least subject to the call to the colours. They answered and their finely trained muscles are now carrying them on long forced marches. Feet that once sped over the cinder path are now treading through bloody fields or splashing in the mud and mire of the trenches. And this is true of the young men of England and France as well as of Germany.

If the war continues over an extended period, it may be safe to say that the United States will be supreme in athletics for another generation. The men rising up to challenge us are now offering their lives on the battlefields or undermining their wonderfully developed strength by exposure in rain-soaked trenches. If they escape with their lives they will return to their homes old men so far as athletics are concerned. Such conditions as this strike pretty close to what war really means. There will be little glory for the United States coming out of international contests for the next few years. While we have been enjoying peace and our athletes steadily perfecting themselves, their foreign rivals have been shedding their blood on battlefields.

We all took our hats off to England when their polo four lifted the international cup at Meadowbrook last June, and we might well doff our lids again in view of what these polo players have done since we saw them. They're fighting. Should we challenge England again any time within the next five years we might be able to bring the cup back without a great deal of trouble. But there would be little glory in it. To date two-thirds of the crack polo players of the British army have been killed in the fighting in France and Belgium. This means that a majority of England's best players are gone, as British army officers represent the last word in polo on the "tight little isle."

COURT OF REVISION

A Number of Appeals Were Heard—Two Reductions Were Allowed

The Court of Revision met yesterday afternoon. The Dixon Company appealed against the assessment of the Oriental Hotel. Messrs. Gus. White and Robert Gollop were asked to give an opinion respecting the value of the business with or without a license. The land and buildings are assessed for $40,480. Mr. Gollop, proprietor of the Snowden House, thought that was a fair price for the land. Mr. White said that his experience in the business had been confined to hotels carrying a license, therefore he was not in a position to form an opinion as to the value of the Oriental Hotel, which is conducted without a license. He said that it would have to be very cheap before he would undertake to take it over. Judgment was reserved.

Police Protection.

The Dickson Company also appealed against the assessment of some land in East City, near the Lift Lock. The assessment of this property has risen nearly six thousand dollars during the past year. Asked by Mr. Goodwill if there were any civic conveniences or industries on or near the property to justify the increase, Mr. Henry replied in the negative.

"There is police protection and the prospects of a dry-dock," observed Mr. G. N. Gordon, Solicitor for the City.

Judgment in this and a number of appeals entered by Mr. W. H. Bradburn in connection with the Bradburn estate, was reserved.

The G.T.R. appeal for over-assessment on land, will be heard this afternoon.

List of Cases.

Alexander Grant. No one appeared and the assessment was confirmed.

D. Davidson. Assessment confirmed.

Ellen Welch. Assessment confirmed.

Alex. Gibson, 326 George street, represented by B. D. Hall. Adjourned. reserved.

A. J. Johnston, represented by B. O. Hall. Judgment reserved.

E. L. Payne, 327 George street, represented by B. D. Hall. Adjourned.

James Haggis, represented by B. O. Hall. Assessment confirmed.

Morgan Hardware Co., 338 George street, represented by B. O. Hall. Judgment reserved.

Turnbull and Company, represented by B. O. Hall. Land, $42,000; buildings, $30,000. Total, $72,000. Land reduced to $41,400.

G. N. Graham. Laid over.

Burnham Estate. Laid over.

Wm. English Canoe Co., 182 Charlotte Street. Land, $5,800; buildings, $900. Total $6,100. Judgment reserved.

TEA PRICES SHOULD DROP

Destruction of the Emden Has Had That Effect.

The following comment on the market situation as regards food stuffs will appear in Canadian Grocer this week:

It is an interesting coincidence that the announcement of th capture of the Emden came at the same time that the London tea market reached a high point in thirty years—and it was the German menace in the London Ocean that made it so. Now that shipments can be made freely the situation should ease, but it will be some weeks before supplies can come forward and in the meantime conditions will probably remain firm. Direct importers claim that they can under-buy the London market by a couple of cents. The removal of the Emden should also help the market for other Indian products, such as pepper which has recently advanced 4c. to 5c. a lb.

The sugar market is still a centre of interest and further reductions are being awaited following the drop last week. Whether these reductions will be immediate remains to be seen. It is not known whether the drop took place because high priced raws were exhausted or because of public sentiment; or it may have been that the American price for refined $4.90 had reached a place where it could be brought to Canada even despite the high duty of $1.93 on a lower basis than prevailed in Canada. New York has reacted on French demand and from a low point of 3.64c. the price is now 4.00c. The attitude of Great Britain still attracts a lot of attention and developments are awaited with interest.

The elimination of further supplies of Turkish figs and raisins has toned up the market for dried fruits. Opinions differ as to whether wholesalers will advance prices as stocks go into consumption or whether they will be satisfied to turn their stocks and get their money in. Certainly the dealer who wants to make big purchases of these lines to-day must pay the price. Other fruits have gone up in sympathy and British and German demand in California have stiffened apricots and prunes as well.

Another advance of 10c. the bushel is recorded for beans. Dealers report a good demand and the farmers holding for top prices. The crop is only about three-quarters of that of a year ago.

The close of navigation in the course of ten days may affect the flour market, but brokers point out that deliveries have been so light that there are small stocks of wheat at the head of the lakes and, therefore, there is not likely to be much change when the boats stop running. Business continues very quiet and mills are cutting to short hours while some are closing down altogether. Export business is still further out of line owing to increases in freight rates made during the week. There is some talk of forcing flour sales through the demand for mill feeds. Rolled oats have been advanced 25c. the barrel on increasing oats values.

The action of the American government in placing an embargo against Canadian poultry is likely to have the effect of glutting the market on this side of the line. A break-up of the weather at any time now is likely to result in heavy shipments, as the birds will come in from the fields and feed is very high. There is plenty of stuff in the country, although not much has been coming forward and the result of a rush of sellers in the face of a poor demand would probably be the disorganization of the market.

Eggs continue to advance in price with the export demand stronger than it has been for many years. While the American surplus of over half a million cases should maintain the balance here to a large extent it must also be remembered that the United States last year imported about half this amount, and, further, there is the uncertainty as to what may be the extent of the British demand. Butter and cheese markets are both quiet with little change in prices.

HAD NO NEED OF SUPPORTS

Gen. Botha Defeated Dewet Without Aid of Other Forces

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 14.—The official statement of the defeat of Gen. De Wet, commanding the rebel forces, by Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of South Africa, his companion in arms in the Boer war against Great Britain, is published to-day.

Gen. Botha moved out from Winberg in the Orange Free State after De Wet, who it was reported had 2,000 rebels with him. Co-operating with Gen. Botha were Gen. Lukin, Col. Britz and Col. Brand.

Botha's plan was to surround De Wet's force by a concerted drive against it. But for Gen. Lukin and Col. Britz being prevented from coming up in time the plan would have succeeded.

As it was, Gen. Botha, with whom Col. Brand co-operated actively, inflicted a heavy defeat on De Wet, making 250 prisoners and capturing two laagers, which contained motor cars and 100 carts and wagons.

An incident of the battle was the capture by the rebels of Commandant Fouche and forty men. But Gen. Tobias Smuts effected a brilliant rescue of Fouche and his men. Among the prisoners whom the Government forces released were Senator Stuart and the Magistrate of Winberg, whom De Wet made prisoners when he entered Winberg. De Wet's defeat has made a profound impression in the Orange Free State.

Pumping engines in a large sewerage plant in Australia are run by sewer gas.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Uneasiness about rumors that Austria was suing independently for terms of peace shook the confidence today of holders of wheat. Altho the market at the close was relatively firm, prices were 1c to 1½c under last night. Corn was 3-8c to 5-8c down, oats 1-2c to 1-4c lower and provisions 7½c to 20c lower.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 13	to $1 20
Goose, wheat, bushel	1 15	....
Barley, bushel	0 68	....
Peas, bushel	1 50	....
Oats, bushel	0 57	0 58
Rye, bushel	0 90	....

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.	0 30	0 31
Butter, creamery, solids	0 28	0 29
Butter, separator, dairy	0 27	0 28
Cheese, new, large	0 15	....
Cheese, new, twins	0 16½	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 40	....
Eggs, cold-storage	0 30	....
Honey, new, lb.	0 13	....
Honey, combs, dozen	2 50	3 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Nov. 13.—Quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, new crop, No. 1 northern, $1.24½; No. 2 northern, $1.21; No. 3 northern, $1.16.

Manitoba oats—Bay ports, new crop, No. 2 C.W., 60½c; No. 3 C.W., 58c.

Ontario oats—New, outside, 48c to 50c.

Ontario wheat—Car lots, $1.10 to $1.12, outside, according to freights.

American corn—Fresh shelled, No. 2 yellow, 85c, Toronto; Canadian corn, 82c, Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, $1.35 to $1.38, car lots, outside, nominal.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 65c to 70c; Manitoba barley, 62c to 70c, lake ports.

Rye—No. 2, 82c to 84c, outside.

Rolled oats—Per bag of 90 pounds, $2.60, in smaller lots, $2.15 to $2.25; per barrel, $4.30, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Buckwheat—65c to 70c.

Milfeed—Carlots, per ton, bran, $20 to $24; shorts, $25 to $26; middlings, $27 to $30; good feed flour, $29 to $34.

Cornmeal—Yellow, 98-pound sacks, $3.60 to $3.75.

Manitoba flour—First patents, $4.60 in bags; second patents, $4.10 in bags.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent patents, $4.50 to $4.70, Montreal or Toronto freights, in bulk, nominal.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 13.—Wheat prices on the Winnipeg market opened unchanged to ⅛c lower, oats ⅛c higher, and flax 3c to 3⅛c higher. Heavy selling operations developed later, causing sharp declines. Peace rumors were again prominent, causing the break. Trading was fairly heavy in options. Previous to noon wheat had declined 1⅛c to 1⅜c, and showed weak. Closing figures were ⅝c to 1⅛c lower for wheat, oats ⅛c to ⅜c lower, and flax 2⅛c to 3c higher.

A feature of today's trading was the excellent demand for all grades of cash wheat by millers and exporters, yet prices went lower. Cash oats and barley were in fair request, while cash flax was in keen demand, and a number of sales were put thru at higher prices.

Inspections were 527 cars inspected Thursday as against 1443 last year, and in sight were 425 cars.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—Business in Manitoba spring wheat over the cable today was very quiet, there being few firm bids in the market, and those that did come forward were 1s 6d to 1s 9d below what exporters offered to sell for last night. The local market for coarse grains was unchanged, with business slow.

Export trade in flour was quiet, but the local demand for small lots was fair at firm prices. The trade in millfeed continues active, and the tone is firm. Butter quiet. Cheese in good demand at firm prices. Eggs active and strong.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.17; No. 1 northern, $1.14½ to $1.16½; No. 2 do., $1.11 to $1.14½; December, $1.13.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 59c to 64c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 45½c to 46c.

Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH, Nov. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.17½; No. 1 northern, $1.16½; No. 2 do., $1.13½; December, $1.14½.

German Deserters Watched.

LONDON, Nov. 14. — A despatch from Amsterdam says it has been confirmed that secret agents were posted at Antwerp to keep a watch on deserting German soldiers. Organized relief is going ahead for the necessitous and unemployed. Last week 8,090 families received support.

Have You Tried

O'Keefe's "Gold Label" ALE

The O'K brewmaster says it is his masterpiece—a rich, old, creamy ale of matchless purity.

J. M. BROOKS & CO., Distributors, 416 Water Street, 'Phone 81.

SIMPLEX For Mine All the Time

SIMPLEX SHOE POLISH Brightest and Best

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Sir Charles Macara has resigned the presidency of the British Master Cotton Spinners.

A special company is to be formed in the 15th Argyll Light Infantry, Belleville, of sharpshooters from the Civilian Rifle Association.

Unable to get a steamer to take supplies to Belgium, the Belgian Relief Fund Committee decided to sell the vegetables to avoid loss.

Revenues from the Provincial Department of Lands, Forests and Mines for the year just closed are half a million below the official estimate.

Emperor William has offered for sale his villa at Corfu, which cost $5,000,000 to build. He is afraid that if Greece joins the allies it will be confiscated.

Damage to the extent of 150,000 and including destruction of the fire fighting apparatus, was done in a fire at Fort George, B.C., occasioned by a violent explosion.

The barge Ashland and steamer Hines had a disastrous voyage during the gale and snowstorm on Lake Huron, losing masts and rigging and a $15,000 deckload of lumber.

The United States has adopted more stringent rules regarding the issuance and use of passports to prevent the German secret service using them to secure safe passage for spies.

The German Government has consented to facilitate the departure from Germany of British women, children under seventeen, and men except between the ages of seventeen and fifty-five.

NOTICE

Dr. Gordon's Books, "All's Love Yet All's Law" and "The Young Man and His Problems" are now on sale at TREDILCOCK BROTHERS

You will meet your friends if you come.

LOUIS YEOTES

Finest class line of imported and domestic Cigars. . .

Pipe Repairing a Specialty

BEST POOL ROOM IN TOWN

Pool - 5c

Good Music in Attendance

Shoes Shined. No Waiting. Five Shiners.

Tan Shoes Dyed 25c guaranteed

RATS CLEARED

Second Contingent

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS

Shipment of Serge and Greatcoat materials just received.

Service Dress, Greatcoats, Fox's Spiral Puttees, regulation pattern. Cut, fit and workmanship of highest grade.

Prices and samples upon application, for Cadets, Bands, Police, Street Railways, etc.

Crown Tailoring Co. Limited

Uniform Department

Corner College St. and Euclid Avenue, Toronto.

GRAPE FRUIT, BANANAS, CALIFORNIA ORANGES, LEMONS, MALAGA GRAPES, CRANBERRIES, SWEET POTATOES, CELERY, CANADIAN APPLES, CANADIAN GRAPES, ETC.

JOS. LONGO

TWO STORES { 416 GEORGE ST. 'PHONE 931 / 230 CHARLOTTE ST. 'PHONE 1013

EMPIRE THEATRE

Friday and Saturday

"The Play House of Quality"

Home Run Baker's Double—The only moving picture of the Great Baseball Star in action being shown in Canada. The Phillies at practice etc., with a interesting plot underlying the whole picture. Don't miss this picture.

The Greater Motive—An excellent Melo-drama. A big moral picture.

The Ever Gallant Marquis—A Rich High-class Comedy.

Up-to-date Courtship—Another big Comedy. Come and have a laugh.

The Meal Ticket—One of the foremost Comedies shown.

The Capstone—A splendid Drama taken from Mummy's Magazines.

Always High-class Music throughout the show and the largest programme in the City.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

J. J. TURNER & SONS, Proprietors & Managers

ALL NEXT WEEK

FELDMAN & CHRISTIE and Their Big MUSICAL COMEDY CO'Y

Presenting all the Late Musical Comedy Successes, at

Popular Prices - 10-20-30c

Box Seats 50c, Matinee Prices 10c & 20c

EXTRA---BAYARD & GEARY---EXTRA

New York's Foremost Tango Dancers

NELSON ADAIR

The Double Voiced Wonder

Seats on sale at Box Office Friday morning at 9 o'clock

SCIENTIFIC POOL AT Gentlemen's Pool Room

Above Royal Theatre

To-night and Wed. Night

PROF. McLEAN

Champion Pool Player of Canada

Do not fail to see this wizard of the Cue.

ADMISSION FREE

Come and see this champion on fancy and trick shots TO-NIGHT

Pappas & Snidgrove, Props.

ROYAL Theatre

MON. - TUES. - WED.

Series No. 2 Lucille Love

Big Extra Attraction

The Judgment Of The Jungle

Complete in 4000 Feet

Comedy! Yes! Comedy!

3 --REELS of the BEST-- Comedy Pictures on The Market! - - - 3

Special Music by our $2500 ORCHESTRA. All New Music

Entire Change Mon., Wed., & Fri., come early to secure Seats.

Bring our Ad. at any time and you will be admitted for Five Cents

Biggest and most Expensive Programme in the City.

Judge For Yourself After Comparing The Following Which Policy Is The Better?

Insurance with profits or Insurance without profits.

INSURANCE WITH PROFITS

Policy No. 46419—age 34—Ten Pay 20 year Endowment with profits—annual premium $70.90.

Cash payment at end of twenty years	$1293.75
Total premiums paid	709.00
Cash received in excess of premiums paid	$ 585.75

INSURANCE WITHOUT PROFITS

Age 34—same date of issue—same plan—annual premium $63.70.

Cash payment at end of twenty years	$1000.00
Total premiums paid	637.00
	$ 363.00

For an extra premium of $7.20 per year for 10 years only, or $72.00 in all, the policy holder received $294.75 which is considerable over 10% compound interest on the small extra annual investment, or the assured has the option of drawing out in cash $589.95 which is all the money he paid in except $19.05, and received in addition a fully paid up policy for $1000, payable at death and participating in profits annually. Think of it, a paid up participating policy of $1000. for only $19.05.

The above policy was taken out in the

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

20 years ago, and matures now.

'PHONE 14 — 402 Water St. — W. H. HILL, Manager Central Ontario.

WORSTED	WOOLLEN	YARN
WOOLLEN	YARN	WORSTED
YARN	WORSTED	WOOLLEN

In All Colours. Useful to Make

Soldiers' Clothing

Needed Xmas Presents

— AND FOR —

Darning Purposes

— AT —

RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES

In spite of the Scarcity of Wool

We were fortunate in securing a lot of Manufacturer's Remnants, which enables us to sell this Yarn at the Low Price of, per pound.....

69c

(Usually sold for $1.25 per lb.)

You can buy any quantity you want—from an ounce upwards. This Sale will only last a few days. Don't delay if you will ever need it.

SEE DISPLAY IN OUR WINDOW

HOME FURNISHING CO
208 Charlotte Street

HOW IS YOUR WATCH RUNNING?

Sometimes a change of season will affect a watch so that it will not keep good time.

Most times, the watch needs cleaning, oiling or tightening; perhaps a part is worn.

Our Repair Department is in skilful hands and no job is too hard or too intricate for us to accomplish.

WARNE BROS.
349 GEORGE STREET
Next to Warne Drug Co.

CITY AND GENERAL

WINDOW CLEANING.

'Phone 149 or drop a card to J. Foster, 8 Benson Avenue. Storm windows cleaned and put up. 28d-97

PROBABILITIES.

Northeast and east winds, gradually increasing to strong breezes and gales, fair to-day, snow or rain late to-night and on Sunday.

PIANO TUNING

'Phone 595, The Greene Music Co., Charlotte Street, when your piano requires tuning or regulating. All work guaranteed. d-4-f.

FROZEN RADIATORS.

Get a gallon of Millenium Anti-Freeze Solution for $1.25, at Banks' Garage and save your auto radiator. 3d-4-t-s.

MATTRESSES

Worth $10.00 for $6.65. We have another shipment of good, well-made mattresses, strong ticking, good white cotton felt filling, worth $10.00 marked for quick selling at $6.65. See the show window, 427 George Street.—E. B. Clegg & Co.

WINDOW CLEANING.

W. Foster, practical window cleaner; storm windows put on. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Peter's Grocery Store, 120 Aylmer Street. 28d-92.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

Be sure to visit the sale of useful and fancy articles, home-cooking, candy, etc., held by the Ladies' Aid Society of Murray Street Baptist Church, at 431 George Street on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 17th, 18th and 19th. 2d-114

NOTICE.

A meeting of the ratepayers of the Township of Smith will be held on Tuesday evening, November 17th, at eight o'clock, in the C. O. F. Hall, Bridgenorth, for the purpose of forming a Patriotic Association.

J. W. Kelly, Clerk.
2d-w s-1w-46

AT ST. JOHN'S.

Rev. J. A. Elliot, M.A., of Port Hope, formerly of Montreal, will officiate at all services at St. John's tomorrow. Rev. Mr. Elliot is recognized as a thinker and leader among the clergy of the Church of England, and his literary work has given him an important influence.

HIS PORTRAIT.

If you have a picture of your soldier boy, you can get a beautifully worked enlargement of it, size 14 x 20, for the special reduced price of $1.75. This price is for soldiers' and sailors' pictures only. Others cost $1.98. A life sized portrait of him will be a treasure in the home. Send the clearest and best picture you have; it will be returned to you with the enlargement.—C. L. Bourne, Claraday P.O., Peterboro. 3d114

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Elder F. W. Johnston will preach on Sunday, at 7 p.m., in "Woodman Hall" over Nugent's Drug Store, opposite Cressman's. The topic will be "The Baptism of Fire—What is It?" and on Tuesday, at 8 p.m., "Why there was no Written Word till 25 Centuries of Earth's History Passed Away." Sabbath School is held every Saturday, at 2 p.m. and preaching at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Bring your Bibles.

AUCTION SALE.

I will sell by public auction on Thursday, November 19th, at 1.30 o'clock in the rooms just over the Royal Theatre, a quantity of household furniture, including one good Square Piano, two iron beds, springs and mattresses and bedding, twenty leather-seated dining room chairs and kitchen chairs, dresser, lounge, carpets, and a miscellaneous lot of useful articles. No reserve whatever. Will be sold for whatever it will bring.—J. F. Thornton, Auctioneer. 'Phone 956. 4d-114

OBITUARY

MRS. DAVID GUIRY.

Mrs. David Guiry, of Ennismore, passed away to-day in St. Joseph's Hospital, and in her death that township loses a very highly respected citizen. The late Mrs. Guiry was well known both in Ennismore and the surrounding community, and a very large number will be sorry to learn of her death.

She is survived by her husband, six daughters, Mrs. John Sullivan, London; Mrs. W. Crough, Ennismore; Mrs. Alexander Geary, Ennismore; Mrs. M. Donoughue, of this city; Sister Ildefonsa and Sister Anna Maria, as well as one son, James, at home.

The funeral will be held next Monday morning at ten o'clock.

Church Womens' Association's Annual Meeting

Officers of St. John's Church Organization Elected at Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

The Church Woman's Association of St. John's church held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. Mrs. H. W. Morphet, the retiring president, presided, and there was a large attendance and a great deal of interest shown in the work of the Association.

The Rev. Canon Davidson was present and congratulated the Association on what they had accomplished during the past year. Reports were received from the different departments of the Association, showing that much had been done in the interests of the parish by the Association since the last annual meeting.

At yesterday's meeting officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—Mrs. A. W. Turner.
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. T. W. H. Young.
Secretary—Mrs. Chas. Brewer.
Treasurer—Mrs. Bond.

Mrs. Hayes Passes Away

Wife of Judge Hayes Dies Suddenly at Guelph.

Her many friends in Peterborough will be shocked to learn of the sudden death in Guelph, yesterday, of Margaret Maude MacDonell, daughter of the late Angus MacDonell, and wife of His Honour Judge Hayes of Guelph and, until recently, of Peterborough. The news will cause genuin regret everywhere througout the City. Mrs. Hayes was most popular during her long residence in Peterborough, and had a host of friends here to whim she had endeared herself by reason of her many amiable qualities.

Mrs. Hayes is survived by her husband, Judge Hayes, and five children, of which the eldest son, Stewart, is now at Salisbury Plain, England, with the 57th Company in the first Canadian contingent. Mr. A. Claude MacDonell, M.P., of Toronto, is a brother of Mrs. Hayes, while Mrs. W. M. Germyn of Welland, wife of the Federal member, is a sister.

LOCAL ARTIST'S HEARTY RECEPTION

Mr. Frank Whitehouse Plays at Patriotic Concert at Port Hope.

The Port Hope Guide of Wednesday last contains a glowing reference to Mr. Frank Whitehouse of this city, as a violinist. Mr. Whitehouse played at a concert there on Tuesday evening last.

The Guide's reference is as follows:

"It was our pleasure for the first time to hear Mr. Whitehouse on the violin. We have known Frank for many years, heard of his ability as a violinist, but never had the opportunity of hearing him. If applause counts for anything, and it certainly did in this case, Mr. Whitehouse may feel satisfied that every person was delighted. He is a master of the instrument and we hope he will give Port Hope a similar treat in the near future."

DEATHS.

HAYES.—Suddenly, on 13th inst., at Guelph, Margaret Maude MacDonald, fourth daughter of the late Angus D. MacDonald, and beloved wife of Louis M. Hayes, judge of the County of Wellington.

BIRTHS.

MURPHY—On Saturday, November 7, to Mr. and Mrs. Simon Murphy, Edmonton, a son, Simon.

WOOD—On November 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Victor A. Wood, at Nichols Hospital, a daughter.

Simplicity of Pose

In a great old is the production of a quite formerly material, subjected by which women. It is the figure with ease and graceful position that is entirely natural when simple and unaffected. May we have the pleasure of a call?

THE STUDIO OF
W. F. MOULE 'PHONE 40
374½ George Street

HURRY! HURRY!

Time and Tide wait for no person, and when you have an OPPORTUNITY such as we are presenting to secure one of our

HIGH GRADE OIL OF CEDAR POLISHING MOPS

IT WILL PAY YOU TO ACT QUICKLY

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, beginning on SATURDAY, we will sell OIL OF CEDAR POLISHING MOPS, regular price $1.50, complete with a Pint Can of Oil of Cedar Polish, for the very low price of **$1.19**

If you cannot call to see these Mops, 'phone, and we will have one of our Agents call on you. In any case, ACT QUICKLY!

The House of Quality & Service

MORGAN HARDWARE CO
HARDWARE SPORTING GOODS
PHONE 119 337 GEORGE ST

A REPLY TO "DREADNOUGHT"

To the Editor of The Examiner:

Sir,—Let me say in reply to the gentleman who though he dreaded nought fired from behind the safe protection of a pen-name at those in the open who objected to being included in the "City of Peterborough" public meeting to discuss war and peace the other evening. 1. That Mr. Asquith, the foremost Britisher of his time, has repeatedly said that Britain will consider no proposals for peace, arbitration, etc., until Germany is crushed. If then Germany now proposed arbitration and Mr. Asquith refused, as he surely would, the City of Peterborough is on record as opposed to Mr. Asquith's policy, a nice performance for any sensible muncipality during the crisis of the greatest war in history. Then we have Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier striving with might and main to support the British premier. They, too, must come under the ban of the City of Peterborough if the meeting had materialized as intended. No people can say, "We are loyal, we are with you; only don't do it again and stop as soon as arbitration is in sight, for that is our fixed principle." No people can advocate arbitration as a substitute for war and go back on it. Hence we would wake up to the fact that all Canada was attacking us for bringing odium on the country, and how Germany and the German-Americans would rejoice. But "compulsory" arbitration was what the meeting was called to endorse. In Heaven's name what sort of a substitute for force is anything that is compulsory. The resolution would be worded in that case "if you don't arbitrate we'll kick holes in you." The fact is good intentions are not always a safe guide in war-time and Peterborough narrowly escaped a catastrophe. In concluding let me say that some knowledge of law does not always qualify a writer for an argument, and with these few remarks, I remain, not a Dreadnought, but—

A Deckhand.

Try It.

The selfish are a bunch of glums,
A poor, sad lot, my brothers;
For they know not the joy that comes
In sharing things with others.

Say It And See Better

There Has Never Been Any Doubt

as to the ability of the Tait Optical Co. to properly fit your eyes with Glasses. Their long experience, undoubted ability, perfectly appointed parlours and complete and modern equipment make mistakes impossible with this firm.

For reference we refer you to our numerous clients.

Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed

TAIT OPTICAL Co.
Exclusive Opticians
410 George St.
THE GATEWAY TO PERFECT VISION

AT THE **OKE** FRUIT STORE

NEW

DATES FIGS HONEY
CIDER
FRESH VEGETABLES
APPLES, GRAPE FRUIT
FRESH OYSTERS
SALMON TROUT
HALIBUT
FRESH HERRING
SALT HERRING
CISCOES
FINNAN HADDIE

N. DOUROS, Prop.,
'Phones 18-19
376 George

INQUEST INTO DEATH OF MR. W. F. SUCCEE

Evidence Seems to Indicate That he Was Not Responsible

An inquest into the death of the late Wilbert F. Succee, formerly of this city, and son of Mr. Joseph Succee, East City, was opened in Lindsay Thursday afternoon. The hearing of the remainder of the evidence was adjourned until next Thursday. It will be remembered that deceased was killed Wednesday night in an accident on the G.T.R. near Midland.

It seems that there was no foundation for the report that in the accident Mr. Succee's body was not mutilated or disfigured for the fact is that he was jammed between the two trains and that his body was literally crushed to pieces. This makes the circumstances surrounding his death all the more terrible, and the sorrow of the bereaved ones even deeper.

It is stated that the young man not only had nothing to do with leaving open the switch which caused the accident but it was left open without his knowledge, and owing to the fact that it was dark when the accident occurred it was impossible for him to tell that it was open. Brakeman Morrison when examined at the inquest affirmed that there had been no light on that particular switch for some time, and in spite of severe cross-questioning held to the statement.

It was thought at first that Brakeman Wilbert Morrison was on the train when the accident occurred, but since it has come out that he had remained at the elevator and that Succee alone went to couple the van, Morrison was to couple the train to the locomotives.

Succee was standing on the van when it collided with the other cars. The van was smashed to pieces and Sussee's body was horribly mutilated.

It was shown at the inquest that Succee thought that he was on the main track, but someone had carelessly left a switch open and instead the train was going down a siding on which were some cars. The invariable testimony of the conductors is that he was one of the most reliable and careful men. In five years' railroading he has never been responsible for an accident that resulted in anyone being injured. He has seen service in the mountains of Montana, and four years on the G.T.R. out of Lindsay.

The funeral was held to Lindsay cemetery yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Trainmen's Brotherhood.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. R. B. Irwin, of Rochester, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. H. Gray, East City.

Mrs. W. Nielson, Charlotte street, has gone to Port Hope to visit her mother, who is seriously ill.

Miss M. A. McKenzie, soprano soloist, of Toronto, will sing in St. Andrew's Church, at both services to-morrow.

Mrs. H. Kirk and daughter, Grace, of Detroit, Michigan, are visiting Mrs. Kirk's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Courtney, Concession street.

Mr. Philip Elmhirst, of Apsley, was the guest this week of his niece, Mrs. R. A. Dobbin, on his return home from Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

On Monday afternoon, Mrs. E. B. Clegg and Mrs. Eastwood will be in charge of the tea room at the Oriental, when afternoon tea will be served under the auspices of the Daughters of the Empire.

Mr. R. H. Jackson is down from Stoney Lake for the first time this summer. He is going back in a few days to spend the winter. Mr. Jackson states that the deer in his locality are plentiful.

Concert And Social Evening

To Be Held by Foresters for Patriotic Purposes

The semi-monthly meeting of Court Chemong, No. 530, Independent Order of Foresters, was held in the W. O. W. Hall, George Street, on Thursday evening. Bro. David Wallace, P.C.R., presided over the meeting in his usual able manner. The name of Wallace, famous in Scottish history, evidently brought the present warfare before the court.

The veteran financial secretary, Bro. G. W. Powell, could not refrain from mentioning a number of members who had responded to the call of the Empire and gone forward with the Canadian contingents.

The Court considered it their duty to do something for these brethren.

The members are, therefore, asked to rally at the next meeting on Thursday, the 26th, when light refreshments will be served, and the matter of holding a patriotic social and concert will be discussed and decided.

A number of ladies were present and volunteered their services to assist in entertaining the members and public at a patriotic social and concert in the W. O. W. Hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 10th.

BELMONT CLUB.

The Belmont Club held a progressive euchre party last evening. Mr. James Patterson was the prize winner.

FREE GIFT

$5.00 Auto-Strop Safety Razor

TO ANY MEMBER OF
His Majesty's Forces
WHO MAY NOW BE
Serving His Country
WHETHER HE IS
At The Front Or On His Way

Anyone

purchasing an Auto-Strop Razor from us at the regular price of $5.00, and supplying us with the name and address of **Any Soldier or Sailor in the United Service**, we positively agree to have sent to him a $5.00 Auto-Strop Safety Razor **Free of Cost.**

This offer holds good during the war only. **Purchase your Razor, give us your friend's address** and he will receive his Razor **Absolutely Free.**

Warne Drug Co., Ltd.
'Phone 527 :: 351 George Street

Why Not Reduce Your Coal Bill

25 Per Cent, Without Dust, Work or Worry?

CLOSED SCUTTLE AND DOUBLE RIMS MAKE

The Burrowes Patent Dustless Ash Sifter

DUSTLESS

The Rocker Motion Sifts Rapidly.

No weight or back-breaking shaking.
Plenty of room for ashes to spread and sift freely.
No dust in dumping cinders into scuttle.
Convenient height. Large hinged lid.
Figure the cost of this sifter with the time it will last, then figure the fuel, time and labour it will save, then consider the dust it will eliminate. Can you afford to be without one.

They are quick, clean and easy to operate. They will not burn or rust. Made of sheet Galvanized Iron with Japanned Angle Iron Reinforce.

Made in family and large furnace sizes. Priced at $2.50, $3.50 and $5.00. Let us demonstrate this Sifter to you.

PETERBORO' HARDWARE CO., LTD.